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Appendix

The Critical Years of Automobile Air Pollution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I have been greatly encouraged during the last few years to see develop a growing national recognition of the vital importance of finding solutions to the perplexing and complicated problem of effective air pollution control—especially in America's increasingly crowded major metropolitan centers where some 80 percent of our population will soon be living.

As a member of the Los Angeles City Council, where I had the privilege of serving as chairman of the Public Health and Welfare Committee continuously from 1949 to 1962, I have maintained a deep and abiding personal interest in promoting local as well as State and National action in this crucial area.

Just three months ago, the Thanksgiving Day smog crisis in the Greater New York area, where an estimated 80 persons died, added a grim sense of urgency to our increased national concern to clean up the air around us.

It is universally recognized, Mr. Speaker, that one of the major contributors to the air pollution problem is the motor vehicle.

Today, it is estimated there are approximately 80 million vehicles driving on the Nation's highways—and in this affluent society of ours, each year that number increases.

Experts in this field are unanimous in stating that, if we could learn to control pollution caused by the motor vehicle, we would be a long way toward our goal of creating the kind of clean atmospheric environment we want for ourselves and for our children.

I am hopeful that, with this country's great scientific genius and productive capacity, combined with the unparalleled organizational and administrative management techniques we have developed here in the United States, we will be able to harness the wide range of talent and resources that have made America the world leader in so many fields, and mount a truly national effort to eliminate, once and for all, the dangerous impurities in the air we breathe.

On my last trip to Los Angeles I had the pleasure of witnessing a prototype demonstration of an afterburner type of auto smog control device. This device had every appearance of an ordinary car exhaust muffler, somewhat modified, and built for easy installation.

I was impressed and indeed heartened to realize that we now have in being at least one effective smog control unit, requiring only production design and testing, which reduces the hydrocarbon and carbon monoxide emissions to extremely low values—far below the present Federal and California State standards.

It is my understanding that other effective systems are also under development at the present time. So we have reason to view the progress of our scientific and engineering community in the area of automotive air pollution abatement with renewed confidence and optimism that the problem can in fact be solved and solved completely.

More recently I was delighted to have had an opportunity to read a very thoughtful and constructive article on this subject written by Mr. J. A. Varney of Los Angeles.

Mr. Varney's article, entitled, "The Critical Years of Automobile Air Pollution—The Question of Concerting Action," contains some excellent ideas and concrete suggestions to outline a positive program designed to solve the automobile air pollution problem by 1972—an ambitious but most commendable and very possibly realistic objective, given the necessary firm determination to achieve this objective as a top priority national goal.

The article follows:

THE CRITICAL YEARS OF AUTOMOBILE AIR POLLUTION THE QUESTION OF CONCERTING ACTION

SUMMARY

The main need in the automobile air pollution problem is to arrest the contamination before it reaches disaster levels. Contamination reaches critical levels already.

Present control programs directed to improvement of new car design will not reduce the danger for some years to come. A program to reduce noxious emissions from existing vehicles is required.

Technology is now at hand for eliminating the emission of most of the harmful gasses in automotive exhaust. However, even with maximum effort in testing, tooling up and introducing the new technology on a mass scale a number of years of continuing threat must be expected. Given concerted action, the duration of the threat of disaster level air pollution may be reduced and the areas affected kept local rather than allowed to become regional.

The most critical immediate problem, beyond prediction of dangerous contamination levels and imposition of traffic controls, is that of retrofit of the 80 million existing autos. Second only to that is the fitting of the 10 million new vehicles each year with the best state-of-the-art devices available. The overriding question is how best to concert the action.

What is needed is a clearer organization of what are now scattered efforts: the generation of an overall plan of action to yield major, visible and timely results. What is needed in particular is a focal point for analysis, preparation of alternative courses of action, identification and networking of the most attractive plans of action to facilitate executive decision, and program troubleshooting on a national scale.

A no-profit group could help in these regards. Such a group could provide supporting and advisory services to government. It might also provide short-term coordination of particular crash programs on demand.

It is proposed to develop the planning basis for the nucleus of a single-purpose, independent, quasi-governmental group which would function during the critical years and then disband.

I. BACKGROUND

Abatement of automotive air pollution requires:

1. Incorporation in new automobiles of the most effective means to reduce emission of harmful exhaust gasses
2. Retrofit of existing autos with effective devices
3. Regulation of traffic volume in places and times of danger.
4. Development of mass transportation which will draw some fraction of the smog producing autos from the roads

Modification of gasoline to reduce generation of the harmful gasses—hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and oxides of nitrogen—does not now appear promising. One may expect that regulation of the volume and flow of traffic will be carried on as a palliative as necessary as it has been already under emergency conditions. New technology for mass transportation and the electric auto will eventually offer relief but not for ten years or more. This paper deals with the first and second aspects, the new and old automobiles.

II. DISCUSSION

Existing Federal and California law sets standards of emission which the auto manufacturers have sought to meet by carburetion and engine modifications. Such standards have been met marginally in new cars and under controlled conditions. It is now clear, however, that the efforts to date are inadequate. Surveillance under the auspices of the Los Angeles County Air Pollution Control District has determined that the majority of new vehicles fail to meet standards immediately on introduction into service or soon thereafter. While hydrocarbon emissions decrease considerably relative to unmodified vehicle exhaust content, oxides of nitrogen increase markedly. Engine operating temperatures increase, at times dangerously. Power loss under conditions of acceleration may be serious. Engines deteriorate rapidly. Excessive servicing is induced. The harmful emissions increase with age of the car. Driver safety is adversely affected. It is clear that engine and carburetor modifications accomplished to date and currently predicted by the auto industry are not nearly equal to the need.

Afterburner and exhaust recycle systems have been under development for many years and are now proven to be highly effective on both new and old vehicles for reducing the emitted volume of harmful gasses. The emission levels of these systems fall radically below the levels permitted under present Federal and State regulations.. The tabulation below provides a basis for specific comparisons.

Typical emissions (unmodified test auto)	Typical emission levels of same test vehicle equipped with afterburner and exhaust recycle system	Present requirements under Federal regulation effective in 1968 model year
Hydrocarbons (600 to 900 parts per million).	20 to 40 parts per million	For engine displacement of 140 cubic inches or more: 275 parts per million.
Carbon monoxide (3 to 4 percent by volume).	0.3 percent by volume	1.5 percent by volume.
Oxides of nitrogen (1,000 parts per million).	200 parts per million	([1]).

[1] For detail see "Automotive Air Pollution," 4th report of Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to U.S. Congress, July 1966.

Application of afterburner and exhaust recycle systems to new cars is unquestionably practical in light of tests. Application to existing vehicles is similarly practicable provided a suitable blower for supplying air to the afterburner combustion chamber is provided. Blowers for this purpose appear technically promising but have not been fully developed. Feasibility of retrofit of afterburners on existing vehicles on a mass basis would be enhanced were a blower not requiring direct engine drive available. Supplementary support for such a development may be desirable.

Cost to the user of mass-produced afterburner and recycle systems would be on the order of fifty dollars on new cars and perhaps a hundred dollars installed on retrofit autos. Thus, at least one technical solution of the problem of noxious emissions is in sight. Other impressive developments are known to exist and should be evaluated on a cost vs. effectiveness basis. Legislation and regulation at the Federal level reflecting this state of the art can be drafted soon. The problem, in fact, is time, organization of effort and determination more than technology.

Even if the more effective afterburner and recycle devices were now fully tested in production quantities they could hardly be introduced as standard equipment on new cars prior to the 1970 model year. Under present regulatory procedures and with the normal year and one half lead time for introduction of significant design changes in new car production, a minimum of two years would be required before the first equipped autos could come out of the factories. The more probable time would seem to be three years. Each year only ten percent of the automobile population is replaced by new vehicles. The probable three-year lag plus, say, five years for somewhat over half the vehicle population to be replaced indicates at least eight years of continuing automotive smog hazard. The peak hazard may be expected in 1971 or later, considering that cars give off more fumes as they deteriorate with age.

In short, while important, it is clearly not enough to attend only to new cars. The risk of smog catastrophe is too great. Retrofit of old cars with effective devices is essential. But the problems are diverse. There are 80 million existing autos, many configurations to fit to, and there would be visible cost to the individual owner. Resistance from areas not now seriously affected by air pollution is to be expected.

A national program needs to be designed which will come to grips with the problem of both old and new cars. It will need to consider such aspects as the following:

1. *Public Policy, Legislation and Regulation*

a. Determining new legislative and regulatory needs at all levels of government—federal, state and local.

b. Preparation of legislation and regulatory arrangements.

c. Coordination of legislation and regulation on a nationwide basis.

2. *Hardware*

a. Selection of new technology: Comparison of most promising technical approaches; Selection of best available approaches.

b. Establishing standards of performance based on the need and the best technical approaches: Upgrading of existing regulatory requirements; Development of new regulatory requirements.

c. Identification and support of promising new developments: Government support; Non-government support.

d. Protection of emergency public interest vs. proprietary (e.g. patent) rights; equitable compensation and recognition of private initiative and contribution.

e. Developing production capacity: Demand in relation to present plant capacity: Priorities; Centralized vs. decentralized production; Quality control.

f. Developing installation and servicing capacity; Field station availability; Training.

g. Inspection of vehicle performance: Federal policy and control; State administration; Local execution; Official public vs. private inspection; Surveillance and reporting.

3. *Economics*—public and private impact

a. Costs vs. benefits of alternative programs.

b. Tax incentives for rapid implementation for industry which must manufacture and distribute; For the driving public who must buy the devices.

4. *Public Health, safety and education.*

5. *International aspects*

a. Exchange of technology.

b. Coordination of multi-national programs of regulation.

c. Foreign car imports.

d. Exports.

e. Interface with organizations concerned with world-wide air pollution (e.g. UNESCO).

6. *Program formulation and integration*

a. Networking and costing of alternative plans for both pilot and large-scale programs.

b. Program integration across organizational interfaces: Government; Industry.

7. *Ways and means of generating acceptance of plans and programs and instigating action*

a. Government.

b. Industry.

III. AN AUTOMOTIVE SMOG GROUP

The scope of the new car and retrofit programs which are necessary to match the urgency of the air pollution problem suggests a need for some form of quasi-governmental group to concert the effort.

This group could be a focal point for analysis of the problem. It could identify, illuminate and encourage early solutions. It could develop alternative plans of action for governmental consideration. It could provide advisory and analytical support services to the legislative and executive branches of government at the federal and state levels. It could perform a trouble-shooting function in the public interest.

In view of the urgent public interest the group should be:

a. No-profit, to avoid conflicts of interest.

b. Supported from both the public and private sectors.

The public sector support should include both the legislative and executive. The private sector support should include private institutions of an educational, scientific and philanthropic nature. Industry should provide minority funding only.

c. Limited to the automotive air pollution problem and to a ten-year life span. (Five years may suffice.)

A new no-profit institute should be considered, perhaps located in the Los Angeles smog basin for emphasis.

IV. COURSE OF ACTION

A network has been developed which shows in summary the general form and time scale of a national program which could evolve through the coordinated efforts of both the public and private sectors. The accompanying TABLE OF EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES is based on this network. Such a program seems likely to emerge from the intense national concern over progressive pollution of the air.

It is proposed now to develop a plan for setting in motion the nucleus of a group as described above which would support such a program.

Comment is invited.

A national program to solve the auto smog problem by 1972—Table of events and activities

	Events	Support activities
Jan. 1, 1967	National program outlined	A no-profit, quasi-governmental, limited-life auto smog group (ASG) would provide the following activities in support of Government:
PHASE 1: Mar. 1, 1967	Phase 1 planning study starts	Program definition. Program master network (1st tier). Operations plan for auto smog group (ASG). Organizational structure for ASG. Budget for phase 2 operations of ASG. Report providing phase 2 plan. Briefing and coordination with Government agencies.
	Phase 1 planning study complete	
		PHASE 2 AUTO SMOG GROUP TASK FORCES
PHASE 2: July 1, 1967	Phase 2 program set in motion: Task forces organized; operations of plenary auto smog group under program network initiated.	Task force 1: Technology: Identification and evaluation of promising art and specific devices (both domestic and foreign): Identification and development of missing elements. Cost versus effectiveness analyses. Selection of most promising devices and systems. Accelerated service test programs for statistically valid quantities of most promising systems ("drivability" tests). Preparation of specifications governing federally acceptable devices and systems. Inputs for detailed national program network.
Nov. 1, 1967	Most promising devices selected; special development support provided as required to close gaps in technology and produce missing elements.	
Jan. 1, 1968	Pilot production of best devices (as determined by cost versus effectiveness studies) started.	
Mar. 1, 1968	Accelerated service (drivability) tests of statistically valid numbers of best devices initiated (16 hrs./day, 24 days/month; 45,000+ mi. to be accumulated on each test vehicle).	

A national program to solve the auto smog problem by 1972—
Table of events and activities—Continued

	Events	Support activities
July 1, 1968	Drivability tests complete; phase 2 report submitted recommending full national program for equipping both new production and used autos with devices determined best in overall public interest.	Task force 2: Production (new auto and retrofit): Determination of requirements and capacity. Feasibility and production planning studies. Installation and servicing requirements. Quality assurance and surveillance. Personnel training program. Task force 3: Economics: Impact on national and personal economy. Incentives, tax relief, installment buying for retrofit program—feasibility of. Task force 4: Legislation and regulation: Analysis of needs at Federal, State, and local levels; coordination. Preparation of drafts of new legislation, regulations, specifications, standards. Study of public policy alternatives as to: urgency; patent rights versus public interest; treatment of local versus regional needs; correlation of individual rights versus public interest; international aspects. PHASE 2 GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF "(ASG)" Maintaining interface relationships with Government agencies at all levels. Assistance to Government in sponsoring international cooperation in area of automobile air pollution. Development and networking of alternative plans of action to aid in executive decision on national program structure and mode of implementation. Advisory and support services for State and local as well as Federal agencies. Crash program management and troubleshooting functions on demand. Assistance in development of program for public education on auto smog.
IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL PROGRAM: Sept. 1, 1968	Program for equipping new production autos set in motion; program for retrofitting used autos set in motion.	
Jan. 1, 1969	"Hot spot" emergency retrofit program for critical areas starts.	
Apr. 1, 1969	Mass production and retrofit program on regional basis set in motion.	
July 1, 1969	Achievement of 10 million per year retrofit installation rate.	
Oct. 1, 1969	Starting with 1970 model year, all new autos produced equipped with federally accepted systems guaranteed by auto manufacturer to meet Federal standards.	
Jan. 1, 1970 (Note shrinkage of time scale:)	Achievement of 20 million per year retrofit installation rate.	NOTE.—As an indication of feasibility of achieving 20 million retrofit installations per year, it may be noted that in the Los Angeles area approximately 300 factory dealers exist for about 3 million autos on road. With properly designed kits and procedures, each dealer could reasonably retrofit 1 auto per hour. In 300 working days per year and assuming 8-hour work days, each dealer could make 2,400 retrofits per year. 300 dealers could therefore achieve over 700,000 retrofits per year, assuming a well-organized, scheduled operation with no parts or labor shortages. Starting in January of 1969, by January of 1972 (3 years), over 2 million used autos would be retrofitted. Including approximately 600,000 new autos sold in 1970 and 1971, about 2,700,000 autos or 90 percent of all autos in the Los Angeles area would be "clean" by 1972.
Jan. 1, 1971	10 million autos 1 year old or less, and 25 million autos over 1 year old on road in essentially smog-free condition.	
Jan. 1, 1972	20 million autos 2 years old or less, and 45 million autos over 2 years old on road in essentially smog-free condition.	
	NOTE.—Program results in about 70 percent of all autos on road in essentially smog-free condition by 1972 and all autos "clean" by about 1974.	

A Picture of Anarchy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, on February 19, 1967, in Rock Hill, S.C., the Reverend Earl Wilson, pastor of the Park Baptist Church, delivered a sermon entitled "A Picture of Anarchy." The sermon raised some serious questions that this Nation must face if it is to go forward as "one nation under God," as intended by our forefathers. I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Wilson's remarks be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the sermon was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A PICTURE OF ANARCHY

(By Earl Wilson, pastor, Park Baptist Church, 717 East Main Street, Rock Hill, S.C., February 19, 1967, Isaiah 3: 1–9)

The third chapter of Isaiah paints a vivid picture of the arrogance of Jerusalem and the oppression and judgment which was brought upon her because of it. Jerusalem was in the tragic state of anarchy. The word "anarchy" is a word that is known to us but seldom used by us. It's meaning is a state that we wish we could avoid, but in recent week and months I have found myself asking, "Are we approaching such a condition in the United States of America today?"

Anarchy is "the state of society where there is no law or supreme power; a state of political disorder; a state of total confusion." The synoym for anarchy means "A breakdown in law and order." And so I ask again, "Are we approaching such a condition in this our beloved nation today?"

I. IT IS NO SECRET THAT GOVERNMENT IS A NECESSITY OF LIFE

It has always been true, it is true now, and I suppose it will always be true that man, without a suitable government, goes wild and is unable to accomplish anything. In the early verses of this third chapter of Isaiah, the government is referred to as "the staff and stay; the whole stay of bread and the whole stay of water." These are representative of the government of the day and they are being taken away from them.

We hate to admit it, but even a bad ruler is better than no ruler at all. Often times we have watched a bad ruler ruin a good nation in just one term of office. By the same token, we have watched a good ruler lift a bad nation out of the depths of her need and into a warmth of plenty. And yet, we must confess that ruin never comes over night. Destruction never, or maybe I should say seldom, comes in one event. The pages of history teach us that there are certain steps which lead to the downfall of a nation. Those steps are:

1. A long period, and extended interim, between good, honest, and sincere rulers.

2. Leaders who are more prone to attract attention to themselves and to exhibit their own powers than they are in promoting the best welfare of the nation. These are the ones who spend their entire first term of office making sure that they will have a second term of office.

3. A third step is the philosophy that every man must be for himself. It was only Thursday of this week when some of us listened to a man, a history professor in our own city, make the statement that we have no moral obligation to anyone but to self.

4. The young refuse to listen to the wisdom, or to learn from the experiences of the older.

5. A man cannot run for office on a Christian ticket and win. The man who promises to bring honesty, integrity, and Christianity into politics is beaten before he makes his first campaign speech.

These are steps which lead to the downfall of a good nation. May I ask you, "Do they sound familiar to you?"

II. FOR A NATION TO BE GREAT DEMANDS THAT SHE HAVE GREAT MEN

Every nation needs her heroes. Every nation needs her men of courage and daring for the battlefield. She could never do without her Yorks and Perishings, her Wainwrights and MacArthurs, her Grissoms, Whites, and Chafees, but as important as these are, they are not enough.

Every nation needs her men of discretion and integrity to sit on the seats of the bar of justice. Men who will allow no personal feeling or prejudice to stand in his way of seeing that all men are given their unalienable rights. But as important as these are, they are not enough.

Every nation needs her men who are filled with deep religious faith and conviction, men who will stand for God, men whom God will use as the prophets and the teachers of that nation in the days ahead. But as important as these are, neither are they enough.

Every nation must live, and die if needs be, to assure that every department of her government—executive, judicial, military, civil, scientific, and ecclesiastical—is filled with good, able, honest men. Such men have always been in demand, and yet it appears to me that Sophie Tucker's torch song of many years ago may still be in vogue. It may still be true that "A Good Man Nowadays Is Hard To Find."

As we look at Jerusalem in the days of our text, we note that there was a dearth of good men. They were occupied with the task of finding a good man to lead them and he was not to be found. In my opinion, we are in the midst of a great famine. Not a famine of food, or wealth, or earthly possessions, but rather a famine of good men to lead us in the direction we need to be led. The American public, just like the citizens of Jerusalem, has called upon false leaders. We are looking to men who are out to do nothing more than better their own positions. We are depending upon men for leadership who have become idol gods to themselves, and they are leading this nation away from the truth rather than toward it.

Ahaz was the ruler of Jerusalem in those days. He was a man who was weak in his character. He was a man interested only in "the number one." He was a man who would have others killed in order to possess the property he wanted as his own. His administration was a foolish one, and because of his leadership the entire kingdom was out of joint. Because of his leadership a state of anarchy had developed.

Do we not need to see, and do we not need to do something about the fact that good, intelligent, God-fearing men are the demand of every age and generation? Walter Judd once remarked that we now have only two statesmen in Congress. If this is true, it is a tragedy. If we are not breeding good statesmen it may be because the church has allowed the weak, illiterate, lawless man to swarm about undetected so long that he has now begun to breed a spirit of moral weakness and decay. It may be that he has already bred in our nation the spirit of anarchy.

III. WHAT ARE THE RESULTS OF ANARCHY?

It may be that we can answer this question by asking several others. How will a society where there is no law and order affect your private life? Let me list for you several things which will take place:

1. Our good neighborhoods will be destroyed because of a lack of trust. It is a terrible thing when we have come to the point where neighbor cannot trust neighbor.

2. Our women will, or should I say Have, become afraid to walk the streets of the neighborhood where they have spent a lifetime. Just this week a lady in our church called and said, "Mr. Wilson, I am afraid to get out on the sidewalks of my neighborhood. The men who hang around the doors of the stores are too lazy to work and too ignorant to be drafted, and some of the things they say as you go by are frightening."

3. And she is an elderly lady. This only brings to mind that anarchy destroys all respect for age, and all respect for authority has long gone down the drain. My heart aches for the man in blue who puts his life in danger every time he answers a call. How many times does he make an arrest of a law-breaker, only to have that law-breaker thumb his nose at him two hours later? We have come to the point that we have told the criminally inclined that it doesn't really matter whether he obeys the law or not.

What are the results of anarchy? Do these conditions sound familiar to you? How will a society where there is no law and order affect your public life? Let me list several things which will take place here:

1. Anyone, prepared or not, will run for, and will hold office. Already we have witnessed men who, by the authority of their office, have professed to be law-makers become public law-breakers. Men who will use pistols and axe-handles to defy the law; or men who will put wife in office in order to get around the law of the state. We have our Adam Clayton Powells all around us. Men who are elected to make the laws, but feel that they are immune to obeying the law.

2. When this happens, the general public loses all respect for the office, and the office loses its ability to accomplish anything toward restoring law and order. When we come to the point where we cannot trust the ones we have elected to office, we have backed ourselves into a corner from which we may not be able to escape.

3. Taxes become exorbitant for no other purpose than to finance the pet projects of the politicians. Wars are allowed to linger on and on because they aid the economy. Budgets are nothing more than the ingeneous magic of a mathmatician to cover up the sins committed by those who hold the offices of honor.

What are the results of anarchy? Do these conditions sound familiar to you?

We need to see that where anarchy is a cancer on the body of a nation, sin and separation from God is a cancer on the body of the individual, and the two cannot be separated. Anarchy destroys the spirit of a nation and sin destroys the spirit of a man. Anarchy is the destroyer of the homes of a nation and sin is the destroyer of the individual's home. Anarhcy causes a nation to neglect doing its job to the best of its ability, while sin causes man to do his task in a half-way manner. Anarchy causes a nation to lose all respect for itself, while sin causes a man to lose all self-respect. And whenever a nation or an individual loses self-respect he loses all respect for law and order. Yes, I feel that we need learn that anarchy is the result of the sinfulness of the nations' people.

IV. I WOULD NOT DARE CLOSE AT THIS POINT WITHOUT FIRST TELLING YOU THAT THERE IS AN ANSWER.

Yes, there is a solution to the state of our society today and His name is Jesus Christ. If we think that our hearts are broken because of the level to which our nation has fallen, how much more is the heart of God broken. He has had tremendous hopes for this nation of ours, and to be truthful, we must confess that we have let Him down.

The thirteenth chapter of the book of Romans is a loud voice in speaking of the duties of man toward the state. Listen to a few select verses to learn how it tells us that we could have a great nation again.

"Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God."

"Whosoever therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God: and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation."

"Render therefore to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; custom to whom custom; fear to whom fear; honour to whom honour."

"Love worketh no ill to his neighbor: therefore love is the fulfilling of the law."

"It is high time to awake out of sleep: for now is our salvation nearer than when we believed."

"The night is far spent, the day is at hand: let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armour of light."

"Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness, not in strife and envying."

"But put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make not provision for the flesh, to fulfill the lusts thereof."

When we have come to a face-to-face encounter with Jesus, both as a nation and as individuals; and when we believe in our hearts that God has raised him from the dead; and when we confess that Jesus is our Lord; we will then put away our anarchy and the lawlessness of our own lives and make Him to become the King of Kings and the Lord of Lords in our hearts.

Then, and only then, will we be able to build for Him "one nation under God."

Kansas Winner—Voice of Democracy Contest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT DOLE
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, as in previous years, the Veterans of Foreign Wars has again sponsored the Voice of Democracy contest, in which high school students across the Nation participate for scholarships ranging from $1,000 to $5,000.

This year 350,000 American youths participated, and the winner from Kansas is John Swedenburg of Salina, Kans., in my congressional district. It gives me deep satisfaction to submit for inclusion at this point in the RECORD John's speech "Democracy—What It Means to Me." All Kansans applaud him for his fine speech and wish him every success in his educational pursuits.

The speech follows:

DEMOCRACY: WHAT IT MEANS TO ME

(By John Swedenburg, Salina, Kans.)

From all that you can tell, from all that you can hear, and from any other sensory function pertinent to this recording, the only thing you can be certain of is that I am but a voice; yet I am a voice.

I am a voice of democracy, yet I do not speak for the freedom of democratic ways for all. No, I am a very discriminatory and possibly a very self-centered voice. The sounds I utter are the sounds of a generation of rebels, a mnemonic device attributed to every teen-age generation.

We are a rebellious society in the sense that we have not yet conformed to the adult world. Yet, this is not really rebellion but merely confusion.

It is also a quest, a quest for knowledge, answers to our questions, solutions to our problems—ultimately, truth.

The body of my voice is presently fighting a war that the mind of this body cannot completely comprehend. How does my voice answer this problem? It commands draft-card burnings. It instigates riots and pickets. It pleas to lower the vote, to let me have a hand in the government that is running my life. Yet all this commanding, instigating, and pleading is mixed with a common emotion—fear.

I am afraid of a future that will exist in perpetual discord. I am afraid of leaving a life of security. I am afraid that I can no longer look at life through rose-colored glass. Actually, I am hiding behind my shouts of freedom, for what I seek at the pinnacle of my quest is a hand. A hand to guide and comfort me, possibly this is the hand of God.

My voice is not powerless. My voice is the medium, the method of communication between the end product of my reasoning process and an informed public.

Although I cannot actively alter our government, I can be an incentive by expressing the sentiments of my cause. This is what democracy is all about. It allows me to think, to criticize, and to judge without suppression. I am not forced to believe in my form of government, although I have slanted towards it all of my life. I am not even forced to believe in God, if I don't want to.

Ironically, it is the characteristic freedom of democracy that forces me to be a slave of the truth. James Bryce came closest to the truth when he said, "No government demands so much from the citizen as democracy and none gives back so much."

Bombing of North Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, there are many who question the usefulness of our bombing of North Vietnam.

Although our bombing has increased in intensity, many observers feel that we have seen little effect of this bombing upon the course of the war.

The New Republic has dealt with what they feel to be some of the salient points in the debate over the effectiveness of these bombings.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include an article from the January 21 issue of the New Republic on the subject of these bombings. It is an article that is well worth reading and I wish to share it with my colleagues who may have missed seeing it at the time of its publication. The article follows:

Call It Off

When U.S. planes first began bombing North Vietnam, February 7, 1965, it was explained in Washington that appearances notiwthstanding, we sought "no wider war," and that this bombing was "carefully limited to military areas which are supplying men and arms for attacking South Vietnam." Almost two years later, in his State of the Union message, the President repeated the reasurances: he seeks no wider war; we are still fighting a limited war. Nevertheless, the bombing has progressively accelerated in its indiscriminate destructiveness, in the number and kinds of targets. In 1965, U.S. aircraft flew 24,570 sorties over the North. Last year, all reference to individual "sorties" was abandoned; instead, there were 23,577 "missions" over the North, which on the usual assumption of four aircraft per mission, amounts to 94,308 sorties. (The Pentagon gives no figures on the tonnage of bombs dropped.)

Four hundred and forty-two US planes and four resuce helicopters had been shot down over the North, as of last month. The Secretary of the Air Force claims the destruction or damage in the North by our air strikes of 7,000 trucks, 3,000 railway cars, 5,000 bridges, 5,000 barges and boats and more than two-thirds of the North's oil storage supplies, most of its ammunition storage and explosive plants and "nearly all bridges" outside the Hanoi-Haiphong area. How can there be anything left worth knocking down and out? Yet there always seems to be another bridge, another radar site or railroad track to blow up.

Since all this air activity has not stopped troop infiltration from North to South (it has increased), nor undermined the morale or economy of the adversary, there is a widespread view that the US should unconditionally and unilaterally stop the bombing. The Secretary General of the United Nations has said it; so has General de Gaulle and countless other individuals and organizations abroad. It has been urged by our colleagues, the editors of *Commonweal* magazine, and by the editors of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. An unconditional cessation of US bombing has also been cited by the premier of North Vietnam, in his talks with Harrison Salisbury of *The New York Times*, as a fifth point (not condition) that should be accepted by the United States if there is to be a settlement.

The justification for halting the bombing of the North, it seems to us, is not that it would of itself produce peace, or even negotiations. The American public would be deceiving itself were it to believe that the Viet Cong or Hanoi will give up simply because the US has given up its air attacks. The reasons for a halt are that the bombing is widening, not narrowing the war; toughening resistance, not weakening it; getting Hanoi and the Viet Cong more, not less, assistance from Asian and European communist states; raising, not lowering civilian casualty rates; feeding, not starving the hopes of hawks in and out of the Pentagon who want more and harder air strikes against the North—and possibly against China too.

Last November, President Johnson said he couldn't "conceive of anyone feeling that one side ought to stop the bombing and the other side to continue it." But there hasn't been any bombing by "the other side." The time for us to have stopped was two years ago. Better now than two years hence. The prudent maxim has become: the more US military activity in Vietnam, the worse, the less the better.

Secretary of Agriculture Freeman Urges That Countryside Beauty and Tranquillity Also Be the Objective of Urban America so as To Correct Environmental Imbalance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, it was my privilege to have participated with Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman in a portion of the Nation's Cleanest Town Achievement Conference, February 21, 1967, in our National Capital City.

It was a gratifying experience, not only because my home city, Elkins, W. Va., was an award winner but also because Secretary Freeman delivered in informative and thought-provoking address. I hope Senators will distribute his address to thousands of citizens because it is a challenging approach to a vital problem.

As he has done so well on other occasions, our dedicated Secretary of Agriculture spoke of "the urgent need to slow the exodus of people from the countryside to the cities." He observed cogently that—

> If we can stem that tide, we can give our crowded cities a litle breathing room . . . and the lead time they need to assess where they are and where they want to go in the years ahead. The only way to stem that tide is to build opportunity into the countryside . . . for that is the only way we can hold people there.

Mr. President, three additional paragraphs of Secretary Freeman's speech are especially worthy of being underscored; namely:

> There no longer remains a compelling reason why business and industry—and jobs—cannot be distributed equitably throughout America. And this one action alone—if enacted in substantial enough measure—would do a great deal to restore biological and esthetic balance to this nation.
>
> Instead of building industry where people are—without considering whether they want to be there or even if it is good that so many of them are there—we must start to build industry and provide jobs where more people want to be . . . where more people ought to be.
>
> There *is* beauty in the countryside. There is tranquillity there. But there can *also* be beauty and tranquillity in urban America—as you people have proved (in making this Cleanest Town Achievement Conference possible). We *must* and *can* have both.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record the address by Secretary of Agriculture Freeman, from which I have quoted in part.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Address by Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman at the Nation's Cleanest Town Achievement Conference at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., February 21, 1967.

The other day I saw a bumper sticker on a passing car.

It read:

"Help beautify your local dump. Throw something lovely away today."

Now far from being offended by this cavalier comment on a subject as important as beautification, I was encouraged. Let me tell you why.

Bumper stickers, sloganeering buttons, and graffiti—those frequently witty and sometimes profound observations on human foibles and the vicissitudes of life we find scribbled on fences, the sides of buildings and restroom walls—are as "in" as "in" can be these days.

The name of the game is intellectual one-upmanship. Design a sticker or a button or concoct a graffito that challenges the reader to look beyond the obvious to the whimsical, the ironic, or the ridiculous . . . and you've scored.

The key to scoring is contemporary perceptiveness. You've simply got to know what's going on in the world to play the game.

That's why I found that particular bumper sticker encouraging. Its designer knew that beautification was becoming a big thing. If it wasn't, there was no point in spoofing it.

I'll return to this point, but now let me consider beautification—and the urgent need for it—in a more serious vein.

Today we hear much about the hostility between man and his environment. We hear that there is a basic antipathy between the nature of man and what he has fashioned for his domain. We hear that modern man is living in violation of biological law . . . and that this unnatural existence is taking its toll in bleakness of spirit and mental disease.

Moreover, at last week's international seminar on "The Quality of Man's Environment"—sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution here in Washington—speaker after speaker noted that man seems to have lost the ability to launch coordinated attacks, governed by some overriding common ideal, on all aspects of his environment.

When did it come about—this hostility between man and his world?

Some say within the last generation.

In 1910, most Americans still lived in the countryside. The 2,300 towns in existence then had average populations of less than 10,000, and were separated from one another by miles of open land and virgin forest. Whatever the hardships in those days—and they were considerable—there was also the environmental compensation of abundant natural beauty.

But by 1960, most Americans lived in 6,000 urban concentrations. Twenty-five of these had populations of more than 500,000 . . . and were spreading into one another.

Space photographs discern what appear to be single cities stretching 500 miles from Chicago to Buffalo . . . or 800 miles from Richmond to Bangor.

Today, 35,000,000 Americans are jammed into a narrow strip of Eastern Seaboard running from Washington, D.C., to Boston, Massachusetts.

Thirty-five million Americans trying to live . . . and trying to find the open, green space they instinctively crave to right the violation of biological law and restore some balance of order, beauty and tranquillity to their environment.

Each year another 3 million Americans pour into the biggest cities. And with each incoming wave of humanity, a million more acres of fields, woods and hills near urban centers are inundated by asphalt, concrete, shopping centers, and housing developments.

And while the surburbs too often are sprawling without grace, rhyme or reason, the inner cities too often are rotting with decay.

Billboards, garish neon signs, undisguised trash depots, rundown housing, parking lots instead of parks, waterfronts cluttered and defaced with concrete plants, railroad spurs and elevated express-ways . . . these are the sights too many harried city workers see as they go to work and return home in bumper to bumper traffic.

They breathe—not fresh air—but noxious fumes. They hear—not the meadowlark—but the cacophony of auto horns. They see—not vistas of natural beauty—but skylines of ugliness.

Where—in all this—is man to find relief and solitude and that communion with the esthetic that will ease the hostility between him and his environment?

Happily, the outlook is not as bleak as it once appeared. We have it within our power to change all of this . . . if we have the will to do it. The cities represented here today have demonstrated that determination.

Millions of Americans have demonstrated the same determination over the many years since the Cleanest Towns contest was instituted by the National Clean Up—Paint Up—Fix Up Bureau way back in 1912. This year 50 million people in 233 cities and towns pitched in to clean up and beautify their communities . . . and entries in the 1966 contest were 50 percent greater than they were the year before.

Had it not been for the inspiration of the Clean Up—Paint Up—Fix Up Bureau—and the response by cities such as yours, the face of today's America would be even less attractive than it is. I'm confident that these efforts will continue to make an even greater contribution to beautifying America in the years ahead.

Efforts to improve the current environment of the city will always be a major tool in reducing environmental hostility. But there are two other tools important to our future environment that I would like to discuss with you today.

First, we must rebuild many of our older cities . . . and build new ones.

Charles Burchard, the dean of Virginia Polytechnic's Institute of Architecture, recently noted that we're going to have to build a second America to house the doubled population we expect by the year 2000.

In effect, he said, we are going to have to duplicate every single structure in the United States today.

"But," he pointed out, "this doesn't mean we're going to do it right. We do have a choice, *but the general population has never been asked to make such choices before.*

"In past ages," he said, "the church, the pharaoh, the king, the noble, and the very wealthy made the environmental decisions for their communities. Now it's up to us, and there's no reason why our government—for which we pay and to which we elect representatives—should not share in this effort . . . as there is every indication they now will. Our government programs for community improvement, however, will be merely tools for local use. The basic decisions must remain ours."

Dean Burchard then pointed out that several hunderd communities already are in the process of planned change.

"The pattern seems to be working out this way," he said. "The central area of downtown will have relatively fewer uses than it once had. Manufacturing, warehousing, and distribution will continue to disappear from the central city. They will be replaced by various forms of housing, and by administrative offices, businesses, hotels, theatres, and shopping. The central city will be served by loop highways which tend to delineate it."

He envisions future cities built to esthetic as well as practical demands . . . cities where through traffic will be routed around or even under the densely populated areas . . . where the cars which must come into the center are parked underground or in landscaped lots whose terrain and foliage screen them from view . . . where eyepleasing buildings are set off from one another by parks and pools and trees and flowers and shrubs.

I believe we can have more and more such cities—*if we want them badly enough to do what has to be done to get them.*

And this group—this organization—these contest participants have the knowledge and experience to take the leadership in this effort.

There is also a third tool to use in reducing the hostility between Amricans and their environment, but the use of this tool may require a 180-degree turnabout in our conventional thinking.

Up to very recently, one of the obvious recourses to solving the problem of cities with too little space for too many people has been ignored or overlooked.

I speak now of the urgent need to slow the exodus of people from the countryside to the cities. If we can stem that tide, we can give our crowded cities a little breathing room . . . and the lead time they need to assess where they are and where they want to go in the years ahead.

The only way to stem that tide is to build opportunity into the countrside . . . for that is the only way we can hold people there.

There no longer remains a compelling reason why business and industry—and jobs—cannot be distributed equitably throughout America. And this one action alone—if enacted in substantial enough measure—would do a great deal to restore biological and esthetic balance to this nation.

Instead of building industry where people are—without considering whether they want to be there or even if it is good that so many of them are there—we must start to build industry and provide jobs *where more people want to be . . . where more people ought to be.*

There *is* beauty in the countryside. There is tranquillity there. But there can also be beauty and tranquillity in urban America—as you people have proved. We *must* and *can* have both.

Fortunately, we have *more* than hope that tomorrow's America can be a more orderly, tranquil and beautiful America. We have the beginnings of policy, programs and guidelines to do what must be done.

The Johnson Administration clearly perceives the urgent need to redesign man's environment to eliminate its hostile aspects.

The Demonstration Cities program, for instance, will spur the rebuilding of the cores of certain major cities.

Rural development programs have been launched to save and enhance rural resources and rural beauty . . . and to bring parity of opportunity to the countryside.

Department of Agriculture agencies are in the vanguard of this effort. Our soil conservationists work with housing developers to protect and enhance the beauty of areas being developed. REA has developed materials, equipment and system designs which lowered the cost of putting telephone wires underground . . . rather than stringing them along unsightly poles. Agricultural researchers have developed new eye-pleasing plants. Other agencies are participating in cost shared projects to develop new vistas of green space and beauty . . . are working to end pollution of lakes and streams . . . and are improving and protecting our national forests. And still others are working to develop all the resources of rural America to make it more attractive to industry . . . and to the people we must hold there.

The President and the First Lady are leading the campaign to beautify all of America . . . and that campaign is making real headway. We need no more proof of this than the greatly increased participation in this year's Cleanest Towns contest.

And here is another significant development—the gearing up of the professions involved in environmental design and redesign to face the challenges of the future . . . and the way colleges and universities are upgrading curricula and redirecting emphases to focus upon what must be done with the made environment in the years ahead.

But most important—and encouraging—is the fact that rank and file Americans across this land have become aware of our nation's biological imbalance and esthetic shortcomings . . . and are doing something about it.

This is why I was encouraged by the bumper sticker I mentioned in my opening remarks. It proved to me that Americans *are* aware.

"With the support and the understanding of the American citizenry," Dean Burchard said, "we can now create an environment sufficiently varied and related in its parts to the human scale . . . where the cultivation of mind, body and spirit is possible once again . . . and in which we will be able to live in harmony with biological law."

Led by you, that support . . . that understanding is growing with each passing day.

The 50th Anniversary of Lionism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT G. STEPHENS, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. STEPHENS. Mr. Speaker, recently Lions International celebrated Founders Month, and I had occasion to read a speech delivered by past president and charter member, Jones T. Bond, of the Greensboro Lions Club, Greensboro, Ga., to the Manatee County Lions Club, Bradenton, Fla. I take pleasure in sharing with my colleagues Mr. Jones' talk on the story of Lionism and the work of this great civic organization.

The address follows:

THE STORY OF LIONISM

Mr. President, distinguished guests and fellow Lions: since this is founders month in Lionism, I hope to bring you a message that will be both interesting and of value. That is to tell you something of the beginning of this, the largest and greatest civic organization, and something of how it arrived at its present state of being on the eve of this year, the 50th anniversary. The convention, which I hope to attend, will take place in Chicago, Illinois, this coming July.

First, according to history, the Lions International had its beginning and first annual convention which officially was organized on October 8th, 1917, in Dallas, Texas, at the Adolphus Hotel and would see delegates from member Lions clubs in attendance, under the leadership of Lions Club International Secretary, Melvin Jones, and has grown continually since that time.

To add something personal to this talk, I wish to say the *Lions Club* which I belong to was organized in Greensboro, Georgia, and took the name of Greensboro Lions Club. It was organized in 1933 at a time in which we were at the cross roads of how to keep

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a civic club in existence, as the other previous clubs did not survive.

Our Lion charter president was the late Lion T. "Hamp" McGiboney. Our present active charter members are 4 in number and all are past presidents of this club which are as follows:

Lion H. H. Chapman—retired businessman and present chairman of board of Minnie G. Boswell Hospital.

Lion Carey J. Williams—editor of Greensboro Herald Journal of Greensboro, Georgia, and owner for a number of years.

Lion E. Lloyd Lewis—ordinary of Greene County and has been for many years.

Lion Jones T. Bond—retired insurance agent and Lion past president of Greensboro Lions Club, who was later to be cabinet secretary to district governor T. "Hamp" McGiboney, of District No. 18A. Lion "Hamp" spirit in Lionism will be forever implanted in my heart as well as all the many fellow Lions with whom he came in contact during his lifetime.

Our present president is Lion Dave Flagg, and our Lion secretary is Lion Don Bourne, who, along with the other members, are doing a wonderful job this year.

I wish to pay special tribute to our great international secretary, Lion Melvin Jones, whom I had the pleasure to know personally and to visit his home club in Chicago in his life time and talk with him, which was most inspiring.

In July 1946, Janet Bond, age 15 at the time, and Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Wallace, of Winder, Georgia, and myself, and other delegates from Georgia, attended the Lions International Convention in San Francisco. On our way up, we came by car and stopped by Los Angeles and were visiting the C.B.S. studio, and while there I was selected from the audience by Walter O'Keefe to go on the air on his program.

In 1946, the Lions Club International number of clubs had grown to 5400 and the number of members, according to the records was 279,116. Since that time, a distance of some 20 years, we now have, according to the records of 1966, some 20,000 clubs and total membership of 800,000 members on this 50th birthday.

Lions Clubs International is one of the few civic clubs which have survived the buffeting and trials of war and depression.

What is Lionism? Prognisticating, is a risky business. Founder Jones whose birthday was January 13th., knew this when he was asked for a prediction he would answer, "I hope there will always be a land of beyond for Lions International! A goal that will keep growing larger and larger as we approach it, yet will keep out of reach, challenging us to run faster, work harder, think bigger and give more."

This is what I think you are doing here at Manatee Lions Club under the fine leadership of Lion President O. B. Van Meter and Lion Secretary LeRoy Post, Lion Past President James M. Wallace, Vice President J. Ralph Brooks, and other fine members and I feel that I bespeak for all of us winter visiting Lions when I say a great big thank you in allowing us to keep our attendance record.

Hostility of Soviet Government To Ban on Antiballistic Missiles System

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, on Saturday, February 18, 1967, the Washington Post published an article by the Reuters News Agency, datelined Moscow, February 17, which reported that the Soviet Government was hostile to a ban on development and deployment of an antiballistic missile system. In view of the protracted delay by the administration in utilizing funds provided by Congress to move forward with an ABM system, I believe that this article will be of interest.

While I personally have no hope for these negotiations, desirable as an acceptable agreement would be, I would nevertheless have to raise the question as to inspection of Russian territory if such an agreement were ever reached. This is one area in which the Russians have been adamant, and I feel that the likelihood of any real action is nil. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SOVIET ABM SHIFT DENIED

MOSCOW, Feb. 17.—The Soviet government was today reported basically hostile to a ban on anti-ballistic-missile systems as proposed by the United States.

Communist sources said Russia's opposition to a negotiated ABM moratorium was restated privately by officials this week after a Pravda article seemed to suggest that the Soviet view might have changed.

The officials were reliably quoted as saying there was no change in the Kremlin's position, and that basically Russia had no interest at present in negotiating a moratorium with the United States.

Communist sources said the explanation for the Pravda article was that the writer had made a mistake.

Pravda commentator Fyodor Burlatsky had been reprimanded and the newspaper would publish a new article setting out the Kremlin's negative views, the sources said.

The sources said Burlatsky's error had caused considerable embarrassment in high government circles.

Today's clarification by Communist officials confirms the Soviet position as well as the negative answer given at his London press conference last week by Prime Minister Kosygin, who had been asked if the Soviet Union thought it possible to agree on a moratorium.

He replied that defensive weapons such as anti-missile missiles were designed to preserve human lives, and "appropriate conclusions" could be drawn from this answer.

The conclusion drawn by most observers was that Kosygin was rejecting President Johnson's call last month for a negotiated moratorium under which both nations would scrap plans for the building of costly anti-missile systems.

On Wednesday, after Kosygin's return from his British visit, Pravda published an article about arms control which quoted him as saying Russia was ready to discuss the curtailment of the arms race both in the field of offensive and defensive weapons.

The Communist Party newspaper's interpretation attracted widespread interest because it went considerably further than Kosygin's original answer.

[United States officials declined to accept the news reports from Moscow yesterday as a definite version of the Soviet position. They acknowledged that it was extremely rare for Communist sources in Moscow to challenge the accuracy of any report in Pravda, but they noted that there was no official authentication of a Pravda error.

[Officials in Washington said it may be that the Soviet Union is opposed to talking about anti-missile missile systems alone. But they noted that Secretary of State Dean Rusk said on Feb. 9, after Soviet Premier Kosygin's comments on the subject, that the United States is prepared "to discuss both offensive and defensive weapons with the Soviet Union.

[State Department spokesman reiterated yesterday what Rusk said then, that they would not consider present interpretations of Soviet positions "as their last word on this subject."]

According to Washington reports last month, the Soviet Union has shown interest in discussing an anti-missile ban. But these reports lacked confirmation in Moscow, and were generally regarded here with skepticism.

Communist sources cited three possible reasons for Soviet opposition:

Soviet military doctrine has always been based on a defensive outlook, and anti-missiles fit into such a concept.

Russia is believed to have already started building a limited anti-missile system around Moscow, and work may be too far advanced for it to be halted.

Soviet generals have a deep distrust of President Johnson because of the Vietnam war, and the military climate is against discussions of this nature with the United States at this time.

Great Plains Wheat, Inc.: Increasing Markets for U.S. Wheat

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to join with other Members of Congress this morning to hear Mr. Ralph Ball, of Sterling, Kans., president of Great Plains Wheat, Inc., speak on the important efforts being conducted by Western Wheat Associates, Great Plains Wheat, and the National Association of Wheat Growers to increase markets for U.S. wheat.

Mr. Ball, a constituent of mine, presented an enlightening report on these efforts and outlined certain concerns which these organizations have regarding future market development, particularly relating to wheat exports.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the text of Mr. Ball's remarks made at a congressional breakfast in Washington, D.C., this date, March 1, 1967. The remarks follow:

REMARKS OF RALPH BALL, PRESIDENT, GREAT PLAINS WHEAT, INC., AT CONGRESSIONAL BREAKFAST, WASHINGTON, D.C., MARCH 1, 1967

Also a regional association similar to Western Wheat Associates, Great Plains Wheat is supported by five wheat-producing states in the Plains area—Colorado, Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma and South Dakota—and represents about 360,000 producers.

As the surplus continued to grow in the 1950's, wheat producers soon realized they had a larger interest and responsibility in the wheat industry than just producing wheat. Accepting this responsibility, state wheat grower groups, associated with the National Association of Wheat Growers, founded the two organizations to increase markets for U.S. wheat.

These producers contribute their dollars to market development. In addition, Great

Plains Wheat contracts with Foreign Agricultural Service of the Department of Agriculture for monies appropriated by Congress under the provisions of P. L. 480, the law you and your colleagues provided as a means of channeling support into a market development program.

The record of these organizations speaks for itself. Exports jumped by more than 500 million bushels since 1955, almost equal to the production of the five Great Plains states in 1964.

Many domestic activities carried on by the GPW member commissions have an effect upon the exports of U.S. wheat also. One such state-commission supported project is the development of a larger kernel Durum Wheat in North Dakota. Member state wheat commissions also carry on extensive programs of education and distribute nutritional information to anyone who asks as well as making crop and market surveys.

Sales are made on price the world over and wheat is no exception. And transportation is an important part of the price. Therefore, transportation is a major activity of GPW. The Great Plains is a vast landlocked area and producers are dependent on the transportation networks to move their wheat to market. This calls for a constant review of rates so that the competitiveness of U.S. wheat is maintained. For instance, the efforts of Great Plains Wheat and the state commissions were instrumental in reducing the export rate from the Plains to the West Coast.

GPW's prime responsibility are the markets of Europe, Africa and South America. We maintain regional offices in The Netherlands and Venezuela and a country office in Brazil. We also cooperate with Western Wheat in Asia.

We are the wheat producers eyes, ears and mouth in the foreign field. In many cases, we are the only voice in the marketplace whose only interest is in U.S. wheat. We fill the gap that neither the government nor the grain trade can, due to the limitations placed upon both. However, we can work only when there is cooperation between all three groups.

The two-way flow of market information is vital to market development. Not only does the Great Plains Wheat staff provide the foreign buyer with information on the U.S. crop, price, availability, credit or the best means of using his purchase, but the staff also receives information concerning the quantity and quality of the local crop and the import needs of the country. This information is then relayed to the stateside staff, U.S.D.A. and grain trade.

One excellent example of GPW's efforts is the purchases by the Swiss Government for its strategic reserve of bread wheat. Normally the Swiss Government buys Canadian Manitoba for this reserve. However, in 1966, after years of effort by GPW staff, the Government purchased 20,000 tons of Dark Northern Spring Wheat. This one purchase clearly illustrated to the Swiss trade that the Government had confidence in the quality of U.S. wheat. After that, U.S. share of bread wheat sales to Switzerland jumped from 14.4 per cent in 1965 to 35.6 per cent for the first 11 months of 1966. The Government also recently announced another 10,000-ton purchase this year.

Even though a country may shift its purchases from a competitor to the United States, Great Plains Wheat's job is not finished. We must continue to inform the buyer of changes in the U.S. market system and aid in solving any difficulties he may encounter. The emphasis shifts from one of promotion to one of service.

The other segments of market development have been competently described by Mr. Moos. Therefore, I will discuss some points hindering our exports.

First is the lack of uniformity in U.S. wheat shipments. Although greatly improved since the change in Grain Standards two years ago, there is still some room for improvement. The change was initiated largely due to an extensive study and cargo-sampling program conducted by GPW and U.S.D.A.

Second, Great Plains Wheat has spent a substantial amount of time convincing the foreign buyer that the United States has a constant supply of quality wheat at competitive prices. The foreign buyer is bound by tradition and buys the same type of wheat year after year. But this position as a major supplier can be quickly put in jeopardy if the quality of our shipments drops or prices remain uncompetitive for any substantial period. Therefore, the United States, with your help, must develop trade and pricing policies that guard our intention of remaining a traditional supplier of quality wheat.

Third, the United States must develop an imaginative credit policy which will encourage sales. Many times our competitor to the north has succeeded in doing business because of its credit policies. The United States should grant credit for longer periods and liberalize the regulations concerning qualifications to accept letters of credit from reputable foreign banks. Even though our interest rates are fair, the strictness of the other rules has blocked many purchases. Another essential to increasing sales is the policy of setting the subsidy well in advance of the marketing year.

Last, trade in wheat and other agriculture products should be afforded the same freedom as trade in industrial products. Therefore, sales of U.S. wheat should be able to move to Eastern Bloc countries through regular shipping channels instead of requiring half of the shipment move in U.S. flag vessels. Increased U.S. trade with East Europe, an accepted part of U.S. foreign policy, should not discriminate against the wheat producer.

Mr. Moos has mentioned other barriers to U.S. wheat sales such as the European Economic Community and the Latin American Free Trade Association, and discussed wheat-producer opinions on such vital negotiations as the Cereals Agreement under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The degree of dependence of U.S. agriculture on the export market this last fiscal year was 17 cents out of every U.S. farmers market dollar. Wheat exports last year represented 70 per cent of U.S. production and exports for the first half of this fiscal year exceed comparable months by 22 per cent.

The cash exports last year provided $443 million towards alleviating the balance of payments deficit. In addition, monies received from concessional sales helped the drain of gold by paying many U.S. Government expenses overseas. Foreign marketing is of vital interest to both the wheat producer and the United States. Therefore, and I cannot stress it too strongly, the need for market development, in all its phases, will become more important to the future sales of U.S. wheat than it has been in the past.

If the United States is to continue to expand wheat dollar sales, an intensive, cooperative effort between the wheat producer, through his market development association, the Grain Trade and the U.S.D.A. is needed to maintain the United States' position as a traditional supplier of quality wheat at competitive prices. We must also continue working to remove world trade barriers.

Along with the National Association of Wheat Growers and Western Wheat Associates, we thank you for attending our breakfast this morning.

The War in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, on Monday, February 27, 1967, the Augusta Chronicle, Augusta, Ga., published an editorial entitled "Loosening the Bonds." The comments in this editorial support the feelings of the majority of our citizens concerning the conduct of the war in Vietnam, if we are to place any belief in the leading opinion polls conducted recently. This opinion is that "an escalation which can save the lives of Americans and end the war months or years earlier is nothing but commonsense." I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LOOSENING THE BONDS

A small but hopefully effective step was taken with announcement Saturday that the federal Administration's no-win policy in Vietnam has been altered to permit artillery shelling of approach routes in North Vietnam used for aggression.

This heavy artillery shelling, already taking place, loosens one of the bonds by which the soft-on-communism bloc has succeeded, like Lilliputian binding a powerful Gulliver, in blocking our strength. It will permit interdiction of columns of vehicles transporting arms, munitions and other supplies to be used directly in bringing death of uncounted numbers of Americans and prolonging the war for months or years.

A similar artillery defense against infiltration will soon be under way by naval vessels along the coast. Both the land-based and naval artillery will be invaluable in supplementing the Air Force attack upon the invader's logistic support. It may be, in fact, that pinpoint shelling can reach and neutralize at least some of the anti-aircraft batteries which have taken toll of our Air Force men.

Every military situation is in some respects unique, and that in Vietnam seems to lend itself especially to utilization of artillery such as is now under way. Development of this concept might well result in a decision to take some of our battleships out of mothballs, in order to intensify shelling of military objectives. The firepower of these vessels, which at one time was thought to be outmoded by the development of airpower and other considerations, could be extremely effective in the present need to restrain military buildup by Hanoi's forces.

We will no doubt hear charges of escalation from those who cannot bear the thought of an American victory. In our opinion, an escalation which can save the lives of Americans and end the war months or years earlier is nothing but common sense.

Growing Turmoil Along Farm Front

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DURWARD G. HALL
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, recently two distinguished farmers from southwest Missouri attended the National Farm Policy Conference, held here in Washington. I am deeply appreciative of the fact that Mr. John Fawcett, of Fair Grove, Mo., and Mr. "Gene" Poirot of Golden City, Mo., were able to attend this conference. I believe that both gentlemen were unique, in that while the conference was attended by a multitude of farm experts, economists, and organization leaders, they were a very "rare breed"—that is, they were farmers attending a farm conference. Both are master farmers of over 2,000 acres. Both have advanced degrees and experience. One ran the Consumers Farm for 10 years and the other—Poirot—has written "Our Margins of Life."

Upon his return home, Mr. John Fawcett, was interviewed by Mr. Frank Farmer, staff writer from the Springfield, Mo., Leader and Press. I think this interview, and Mr. Fawcett's comments are well worth reading, as indicative of a farmer's reaction to the proceedings that were held in Washington, and the national problems in agribusiness.

The interview follows:

FAWCETT FINDS WASHINGTON IS WORRIED—UNITED STATES SHOULD BE, TOO

(By Frank Farmer)

"If the people realized how thin is the margin between enough food and not enough, they would be frightened."

This statement was made last week by John A. Fawcett, Route 2, Fair Grove. Fawcett, through a lifetime of dirt-farm operation, farm management and livestock breeding, of elbow rubbing with share-croppers and corporate farming magnates, had generally come to be recognized as one of the contemporary agribusiness experts.

He is one of the chief exponents of family-operated farms, of equality of income and position for farmers, of food at a reasonable price—and of highest quality—for the American consumer.

As such, then, Fawcett was invited—along with equally noted Ozarker Gene Poirot, of Golden City—to attend last Monday's "top-level" ag meeting in Washington. The invitations from Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman were at the request of Durward Hall, R-Mo.

The meeting, Fawcett said, was "not stacked, it was wide open. The Department of Agriculture was anxious to get the views of ag people, to get closer to ag problems than they are. They didn't mention that the losses suffered in the agricultural belt by Democrats in the last election was one reason, but it was. As was the fact that the country is out of food reserves and their programs are not geared to produce reserves."

Fawcett came home with these convictions:

1. The four major farm organizations are closer than ever before to "working together."

2. That any farm organization leader who refused to cooperate with other organization leaders "to develop a unified program" should be "dropped from office by the membership."

3. That "the lawmakers are itching to correct the farm situation but that can't do it when they don't get the story right, either a home or in Washington."

4. That the "agricultural situation should be of more concern to the urban dweller than to farm people. The latter can be self-sustaining; the former cannot."

"The first man that talked was Ed Christianson, of the Farmers Union," said Fawcett. "He brought out that there is no sense of security in agriculture, that farmers are actually worried about where they're headed for. Several talks were made relative to milk marketing orders, pricing and milk production in general. The speakers were generally critical of present low prices compared to production costs.

"They asked Freeman's serious consideration of reviewing marketing orders, expressed concern over loss of dairymen and of young men who are not entering dairying as fast as sellouts or retirements.

"A poultry leader discussed the problems of chickens, turkeys and eggs, and pointed out the vast advances brought the poultry industry by technology and all of it on the basis of private enterprise.

Several livestock people talked on problems of producing and marketing cattle and hogs. These discussions mainly characterized the rising costs of operation in various areas of breeding, raising, finishing and marketing.

"One main theme developed by most livestock people was that discontinuance of government purchases of beef and pork and the impact on the market of imports, at a time when production in the United States was running higher than local consumption and export requirements had caused depressed prices and uncertainties as to the future markets of beef and pork.

"And several speakers explained in detail that much dissatisfaction came because of uncertainty as to what steps were to be taken by the USDA in the near and distant future."

No attempt was made by administration officials to answer the various remarks at the meeting, Fawcett noted, but he is confident the tenor of the meeting will be reflected later in future programs of the USDA.

"I recognized from the discussions that most of the major farm organizations are interested in the welfare of their members," Fawcett said. "And the thinking of the organizations as to how to arrive at better prices, better conditions, did not vary too much. General concensus after the meeting was that it is a shame the organizations could not get together and develop and discuss and compromise so that they can offer a unified program to the secretary of agriculture."

Fawcett said that following the meeting, he decided to contact representatives from various midwestern states and talk to them in regard to the trends in agriculture. "The last year I was with Farmland Industries (with farms at Trimble, Mo.)," Fawcett said, "I talked with over 20,000 Midwest farmers who came to visit the research farms.

"Of 1500 of these farmers, I kept score on on this question—'What about your sons?' Eighty-six percent told me they were advising their sons to go to school and get a job off the farm. Because if a college graduate is good enough to make $4200 (the USDA's figure of net income, not to be confused with net profit), on the farm, he is good enough to make $10,000 off it.

"So, because of my contact with these farmers, their representatives were eager to talk to me. And I found they are just itching to correct this agricultural situation, but they can't do it when they don't get the story right at home or in Washington."

Neither Fawcett—nor Poirot nor most of the other 300 guests at the meeting—were able to voice their personal opinions at the meeting—understandable at a one-day meeting. However, Fawcett does have some definite ideas as to the problems in agriculture today, and as to where agriculture is going as compared to where it should go:

First, he points out that the 30-man National Advisory Commission of Food and Fiber, as established by President Johnson, boasts only four men "who might be even remotely close to grass roots agriculture. Seven are educators and economists, 13 are businessmen or processors, four are cooperative executives and two are labor organization heads."

Second, "I wonder if there might not be a credibility gap in the USDA reports, in view of the fact that I have been watching market prices and trying to evaluate the statements on imports of dairy products, beef, farm income, etc.

"Why is the general public told that the average farmer earned net $4200 when he had average investments of $59,000 and was allowed no interest on investment, no payment on mortgage, no income taxes, no pay for his own or his family's labor, and not only that, but was charged for rent, fuel and food for his family, in order to show the $4200 net? This is erroneous information."

Third Fawcett notes the administration wants to bring back 30 million of its "retired" 60 million acres this year. (Only about two-thirds will come back to production, at latest figures).

He doubts that this will bring about the estimated, or desired, production. "The soil that was put in the soil bank and retired grain acreage was and is the poorest, lowest producing land on the participating farm. Much of the retired land is now owned by off-farm employe farmers, retired farmers and large tax sheltered operators that just won't bring this land back into production.

"We also have a manpower loss in agriculture that is not fully recognized. Briefly, the capital outlay to finance land machinery and livestock is so large as to make it impossible for many young farmers to get started. Also, off-farm agriculture-business jobs are paying salaries well above farm earnings, without the hard confining farm work and financial risks."

Fourth, Fawcett thinks the taking each year of about a million acres of land for urban development, roads and highways, golf courses and other recreational areas, is being "taken much too lightly by the consuming public who, after all, will suffer when the time comes when there is not enough food to go around. The farmer can always make out. He can be self-sustaining. But what of the consumer who has no land to produce vegetables, meat or milk?"

Fifth, America's chief agricultural leaders have no "relative values" in regard to agriculture. "For instance, Vice President Humphrey recently said, in a speech implying knowledge and support of agriculture, 'We must have dairy cows to have milk.'

"What he didn't say was that you have to have dairy cows before you can raise dairy cows, and that from breeding date on a cow to production is a three-year period—plus the fact half of the offspring will be bulls. More serious than losing our dairy cow population, we have lost our dairymen. To be a good dairyman, it is almost a must that a boy grow up in dairying. Again, why would a dairyman tell his son to stay in the dairy business?"

Sixth, corporate farming is a coming threat to the American way of agriculture which made the country the best fed in the world and which provided the base for the United States to become the greatest industrial, military and cultural power in the world.

"Many say corporate farming is not big enough yet to be considered a threat. Yet, one Kansas City industrial corporation recently announced intentions of diverting itself of factories and investing its capital in 80,000 acres of Midwest feed grain land. In California, there is one corporation which lists among its assets 2,414,112 acres and which feeds out perhaps 100,000 head of cattle a year.

"I say that the danger presented in these corporations is not in their production, for that we can use, but in its control of that production and its effects on marketing and, therefore, prices. We should think more of encouraging the farm family, the farm labor and management, to develop it to the fullest. The corporate operation, without the personal touch of ownership management has never been able to produce as efficiently as the family-operated unit."

Fawcett is of the opinion that the trends in agriculture which deliberately created shortages of production, which kept the family farmer from remaining financially capable; the corporate giant with its threat of production and price monopoly, are trends that didn't happen overnight, but are trends that, if not checked, are going to get bigger and bigger.

In short, his philosophy might be summed up thus: the whole agricultural problem, viewed from the outside, is very simple—food for everyone at a reasonable profit to the producer. It is when we get involved in politics, in application of programs, that the problem gets bogged down in an impossible morass.

"Farmers want to produce," he said, "and the world needs the production. But before they can produce, farmers must be able to survive within the society they largely created."

Progress in Women's Rights—A Continuing Challenge

SPEECH

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1967

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to join Mrs. BOLTON and other distinguished Members in commemorating the 147th anniversary of the birthday of Susan B. Anthony, an outstanding citizen and great leader in the cause of women's rights, and Jeannette Rankin, who 50 years ago became the first woman to hold a seat in the House of Representatives. These women were among the first to begin a long crusade. Their example has offered much encouragement to those who have continued the struggle for equal rights for women.

Although much progress has been made, let us remember there still exist many inequities in the employment and educational opportunities and legal rights of men and women. To find remedies for these inequities is a challenge which the responsible citizens of our Nation must accept. I support equal rights for women, as is evidenced by my bill providing for an equal rights for men and women amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Adoption of this amendment will complete women's long movement toward legal equality, which was one of Miss Anthony's primary goals. Yet there still remains the responsibility to see that the spirit of the law is carried out in private and individual action in order that women's rights will in fact be truly equal.

I commend the gentlewoman from Ohio for affording the opportunity for this House to pause and reflect upon the careers of Miss Anthony and Miss Rankin. It is my hope that their accomplishments will stand as a constant reminder of the results determination and dedication can foster.

The 49th Anniversary of Lithuanian Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, on February 16, 1967, the 49th anniversary of Lithuanian independence was observed and it will be recalled that many Members of this body participated in the program held here to mark that historic occasion. In further recognition of that event, I submit for the RECORD the translated excerpts from a speech in Lithuanian delivered by the Honorable Joseph Kajeckas, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Legation of Lithuania here in Washington, at a meeting of the American Lithuanian Society in Washington on February 12, 1967, together with a letter to Mr. Kajeckas from Secretary of State Dean Rusk and a copy of Lithuania's Declaration of Independence.

The excerpts follow:

THE 49TH ANNIVERSARY OF LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE

Today we celebrate the anniversary of the joyous day when the Lithuanian nation achieved free and independent national life in modern times. On this day 49 years ago, Lithuania, after scores of years of hardship and foreign oppression, broke the shackles of its slavery. February 16, 1918 is the day of the Lithuanian state's resurrection. It is important for us today to celebrate and commemorate that day when Lithuania's independence was declared, especially because today the Soviet occupants of our Lithuanian homeland employ every means to belittle the achievements of Lithuania's free and independent existence in this century, and to suppress our countrymen's aspirations to regain Lithuania's rightful freedom and territorial sovereignty.

The February 16 Declaration of Independence succinctly expressed the will of all Lithuanian people to lead their own independent national existence. That Declaration insistently affirmed our people's determination to govern themselves according to the principles of a free and democratic state.

Our nation's revival, however, took place against very uneven odds. From the beginning, the Kremlin attempted to retain Russian control of Lithuania by force. Three Red Army divisions were sent to suppress Lithuania's fledgling hold on freedom. But this particular attempt of the Soviets failed because they were counting on their own might and overlooking the concerted determination of the Lithuanian people. The Lithuanian volunteer army forced the invaders back at the end of 1919. The Soviets also failed to retain control of Lithuania's sister Baltic states, Estonia and Latvia. As an aftermath of this overt colonialistic attempt, the Kremlin signed a Peace Treaty in 1920 with Lithuania. In that treaty, Russia recognized "without any reservation the sovereignty and independence of the state of Lithuania, with all juridical consequences resulting from such recognition, and voluntarily and forever renounce[d] all sovereign rights . . . over the Lithuanian people and territory." A further provision of that Peace Treaty was that neither signatory would allow its territory to be used by any state, organization or group for the purpose of militarily threatening the other party.

Then, in 1926, a Treaty of Non-aggression was signed whereby the two countries reiterated the provisions of the Peace Treaty and explicitly agreed "to respect their respective sovereignty and also their integrity and territorial inviolability." By this Treaty each country also pledged to refrain from any act of aggression towards the other.

All of these solemn and binding international agreements were systematically broken by the Soviet Union. They allowed their territory to be the site of the organization of the so-called Lithuanian Communist Party, which was to be the vehicle of military intervention in Lithuania. Later, the Kremlin contracted a secret agreement with Hitler's Reich for the purpose of dividing Lithuania between them. Finally, and with not a little irony, the very People's Diet organized by Moscow in Lithuania for the purpose of spuriously dissolving Lithuanian liberty, in its supposed petition to join the Soviet Union, affirmed the overt nature of the Soviet aggression against Lithuania. According to that Diet, "Now the people, helped by the mighty Red Army . . . have established in their country the Soviet government."

It was a curious reminder of the Kremlin's double standards when, several days ago, the Kremlin guest in London expressed concern over the revival of fascist influences in Western Germany, and complained that to tolerate such a revival was a violation of the Potsdam agreement. The Soviet leader's outrage will take on a more credible ring on the day when he expresses similar unhappiness about the fascist pact of 1939 between Molotov and Ribbentrop, whereby Lithuania became a pawn in a secret chess game between Hitler and Stalin.

How much more honorably did Lord Halifax act in December of 1939 when he said in the House of Lords that in the dealings of Great Britain with the Soviet Union "we had always maintained the position that rights of third parties must remain intact and be unaffected by our negotiations. . . . The people of this country would prefer to face difficulties and embarrassment rather than feel that we had compromised the honour of this country and the Commonwealth on such issues."

In the light of the facts I have mentioned, nobody would believe today that the Soviet system was established by the desire of the Lithuanian people. The Soviet presence in Lithuania is a clear and odious act of aggression. There has never yet been born a country which of its own free will would exchange freedom for slavery, death, deportation, suffering, exploitation, thought and word control, totalitarian suppression, torture and genocide.

By remembering these few facts about the continuing Soviet aggression against Lithuania, one might well say that the Soviet actions towards Lithuania, ever since the 1918 Declaration of Independence, were all acts of treachery and deceit. But just as that 1918 Declaration was, under the circumstances of the time, a brave and noble act, how much more bravery, how much more determination, how much more dedication is called for in these days of freedom's maximum danger. If the hope of freedom is to survive, either for Lithuania or for any people who cherish freedom, we must answer the call to defend freedom. To answer that call is our duty if we truly claim to be lovers of freedom. As freedom is Lithuania's past, so we must see to it that it will be Lithuania's future.

There were several events during this past year which promise much for Lithuania's future. One of them was the tremendous activity among our free Lithuanian youth—during an officially celebrated Year of Youth—especially as manifested in such events as the highly successful Lithuanian Youth Congress. It was a stirring attestation to the fact that it is not just old men who dream dreams about Lithuania's future; it is the young who have visions as well.

Another significant event of the past year was the very impressive Religious Congress which gathered here in Washington to dedicate a chapel in honor of Our Lady of Siluva. This chapel is a living symbol of the continuing dedication of Lithuanians to their cultural and religious heritage and its preservation.

And as usual, one of the most heartening reasons for Lithuanian hope is the consistent and firm stand of the United States government. America has always firmly refused to recognize the forcible absorption of the Baltic republics, and it has attested to this policy of non-recognition in many and eloquent statements of American Presidents, Secretaries of State, and American legislators. Moreover, the warm encouragement and support of the American people has heartened the Lithuanian people themselves, not only in this country but abroad, to redouble their efforts to hasten the day of regained liberty for Lithuania.

It is a happy coincidence that this 49th anniversary of Lithuania's Declaration of Independence coincides with the celebration of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, that towering champion of freedom for all men. It was Abraham Lincoln who said, "As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master." He thus brilliantly echoed the American national purpose as it was embodied in America's Declaration of Independence—that all men are created equal, and endowed with such inalienable rights as liberty. It was Abraham Lincoln who said that the American Declaration not only brought freedom to America, but hope to the whole world and to all peoples.

Under the aegis, then, of Abraham Lincoln, who came from small beginnings to human greatness, we pledge ourselves to remain true to the privilege of working for the day when Lithuania, though small, will be a great example of the blessings of freedom within a world community of free nations.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, February 11, 1967.

MR. JOSEPH KAJECKAS,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Legation of Lithuania, 2622 16th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES: On the occasion of the forty-ninth anniversary of Lithuania's independence, I extend to you the best wishes of the Government and people of the United States.

United States support of the Lithuanian people's just aspirations for freedom and independence is reflected clearly in our refusal to recognize the forcible incorporation of your country into the Soviet Union and in the warm sympathy manifested by the American people in the Lithuanian cause.

In continuing to look resolutely toward a free and independent existence, the Lithuanian people both here and abroad have established a firm foundation for the hope of free men everywhere that the goal of Lithuanian national self-determination will ultimately be realized.

Sincerely yours,

DEAN RUSK.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The Council of Lithuania, sole representative of the Lithuanian people, in conformity with the recognized right to national self-determination . . . hereby proclaims the restitution of the independent State of Lithuania, founded on democratic principles, with Vilnius as its capital, and declares the severance of all ties which formerly bound this State to other nations.

The Council of Lithuania also declares that the foundation of the Lithuanian State and its relations with other nations will be finally normalized by a Seimas (parliament), elected in a democratic way by the people of Lithuania.

VILNIUS, *February 16, 1918.*

Signed by twenty members of the
Council (Taryba).

An Investment in Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM A. BARRETT
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, in one of America's greatest newspapers an editorial recently appeared urging everyone to participate in the President's new savings bond program. I commend to you and to the Members of this body an editorial, entitled, "An Investment in Freedom," which appeared in the February 26, 1967, issue of the Philadelphia Inquirer, and I urge each and everyone of you to lend all of your support to help the President promote the freedom share program. I am pleased to submit this excellent editorial for reprinting in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

AN INVESTMENT IN FREEDOM

Americans are offered a golden investment opportunity, providing attractive dividends for themselves and their country, in the newly announced Freedom Share U.S. Savings notes to be issued by the Federal Government starting May 1.

As President Johnson emphasized, in calling for public support of the Freedom Share program to back up our servicemen in Vietnam: "Not all of us are called to fight on the battlefield. Many of us must, quietly and firmly, do what we can and all that we must here at home."

Buying Freedom Share Savings Notes is a practical way for Americans in virtually every income bracket to make a continuing contribution to the war effort. The Inquirer urges vigorous participation in the program by employers and employes through payroll savings plans and by individual investors through bond-a-month purchasing plans of banks and other financial institutions.

The new notes—to pay **4.74** percent interest when held to maturity, four and a half years—will be offered only in conjunction with U.S. Savings Bonds bought through payroll deductions or other regular purchasing plans. Thus the Government and the investor will accrue double benefits because a Savings Bond will be sold for each Savings Note issued.

Robert O. Fickes, board chairman and president of the Philco-Ford Corporation, is serving as chairman of a volunteer committee organized to promote sale of both the Savings Bonds and the Savings Notes in the Greater Philadelphia area. We hope there will be widespread cooperation in all segments of busines and industry.

The Government's need for increased funds to defray war and defense costs is plainly evident. Making the money available, while earning a fair rate of interest in return, is a painless and profitable way for taxpayers to give their country the financial support required in this time of crisis.

Democracy: What It Means to Me

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN E. HUNT
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, within the next few days Washington will be the host city for final judging in the Voice of Democracy contest sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. The theme of the contest was "Democracy—What It Means to Me," and the winning essay from New Jersey was written by Miss Charlene Sawver, of Glassboro, N.J.

Miss Sawver comes from a literally inclined parental background. This apparently formed an excellent basic background in the preparation of Miss Sawver's essay, and it must be said that in this day and age the parental inspiration, as in this instance, manifested itself to the utmost. Sharing an acquaintance with Miss Sawver's family and the knowledge that they are engaged in the educational processes in the Glassboro State College leads me to the deduction that we are producing in this country outstanding youth to carry on the work of our Nation. My sincere congratulations to this young lady. Miss Sawver's essay follows:

DEMOCRACY: WHAT IT MEANS TO ME

Aristotle stated in his *Politics*, Book IV, that "liberty and equality . . . are chiefly to be found in democracy; they will be best attained when all persons alike share in the government." We, as high school students, will soon be faced with the problem of sharing the responsibility of helping elect those who will be our spokesmen and leaders.

High school students, as minors, can do little to preserve the democratic way in which we exist. What we can do is study democracy, its history as well as its function and nature, to prepare ourselves to be happy and capable citizens. It begins at school with the election of officers for clubs. We should know the character and capability of each candidate before we cast our vote. It is often true that these students that do not vote in school will be the adults who do no vote on political issues. Now is the time for us as students to begin reading the newspapers, listening to reports, and knowing who may be running in the next elections. Indirect democracy is government by the majority of the people, and it is the duty of American citizens to vote, and to vote wisely. Therefore, before we become "of age" we must be familiar with the ways of nominating and electing candidates for local positions as well as for national offices. Also at one time during the four-year period we are in high school, it is a part of the planned curriculum that we take at least one year, and in some cases two years, of American History. Through this we may learn of other forms of government throughout the world and thus realize that although our democratic form of government does have flaws and there are some things we may not agree with wholeheartedly, it is the best possible form of government in our world.

If it were possible to have small, organized groups of students probe into the cause of such incidents as riots, demonstrations, and the burning of draft cards, students might see the true nature of these occurrences and decide what they would do if they were in the same position. If there are substantial reasons for the action at hand, they could be clearly evaluated. Students could then understand that all the things are, in effect, outward signs of disagreement with governments, both local and national. Then, when our generation become leaders, there may be less demonstrating, rioting, and so forth because of better understanding. The rumbles that many teenagers take part in plant seeds for the actions they will perform later in life. For some, this may be rioting and demonstrating.

Democracy, like silver, can become tarnished if it is unused. With constant use, it requires less care to remain beautiful and bright. But silver is becoming scarce, as we can see by the recent use of other metals in our coins. Lenin once stated, "It is true, liberty is precious—so precious that it must be rationed." Unless our sources of silver are well guarded, silver may become so precious that it must be rationed. But this will not happen if we take the time necessary to become acquainted with what the government is doing and see to it that responsible citizens represent us. If we do all of these things, then we will have the type of government that our forefathers dreamed of and that we now are striving to attain. With this goal in mind, democracy will not become a scarcity in the world. It will not have to be rationed. It will, through constant and careful use, remain beautiful and bright—a shining example for the rest of the world.

Ratifying the Consular Treaty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, support for the ratification of the Consular Treaty is growing within the Congress. The discussions surrounding the ratification of this important document have grown confusing at times.

A clear and concise explanation of the most important reasons for early ratification of this treaty was recently outlined in a lead editorial in the Sunday, February 12, Cleveland Plain Dealer. The editorial is as follows:

RATIFY THE CONSULAR TREATY

President Johnson makes good sense in urging Senate ratification of the 1964 consular treaty with Russia on the ground that an American consulate in the Soviet Union would mean important protection for American tourists there.

The number of these tourists is now averaging 18,000 a year.

Opposition to the treaty has centered around the added opportunity a Russian consulate here might give to Soviet espionage agents.

But Mr. Johnson points out that the opening of a Russian consulate under the treaty would add no more than 15 to the 452 Soviet officials who now have diplomatic immunity here.

He says he has the assurance of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, who has often been listed among the treaty's foes, that "this small increment would raise no problems which the FBI cannot effectively and efficiently deal with."

It should be noted too that while a Russian consulate in this country would add to Red espionage opportunities, similar opportunities would also accrue to American agents in Russia.

As Undersecretary of State Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, former attorney general, has put it, "such rights are reciprocal."

Under present plans, only one consulate in each country would be opened if the treaty is approved.

We agree with Mr. Johnson that the better protection a consulate would offer American citizens, with a consequent reduction of recurrent frictions between the two countries, is a compelling reason for ratification.

Like the President and Director Hoover himself, we believe the FBI will be able to handle any added spy problems.

Crime Responsibility

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Hutchinson, Kans., News, which appropriately points up the importance of State and local governments assuming primary responsibility in coordinated Federal programs designed to combat the crime problem. The basis of the editorial is the report of the National Crime Commission.

The editorial follows:

CRIME RESPONSIBILITY

In the mail this week came a 340-page document which makes for neither light nor pleasant reading.

It is the report of the National Crime Commission created 18 months ago by President Johnson. It contains more than 200 recommendations, ranging from better family life to better police work.

Obviously, such a report cannot be treated casually or briefly. It will require study and analysis, both of which are beginning to appear in news columns.

But one clear message comes through even a superficial look at the massive document. It is that all levels of government are involved, but if we are to make any inroad against the crime problem it will come only with individual action.

"A skid-row drunk lying in a gutter is crime," the commission declares. "So is the killing of an unfaithful wife. A Cosa Nostra conspiracy to bribe public officials is a crime. So is a strong-arm robbery by a 15-year-old boy. . . . So is the possession of marijuana cigarets by a student.

"These crimes can no more be lumped together for purposes of analysis than can measles and schizophrenia, or lung cancer and a broken ankle."

This means that "crime" cannot be attacked by one agency or one level of government, and that fragmented efforts—often without public support—are wasteful. The recommendations throughout urge coordinated programs, with primary responsibility on state and local governments.

This obviously means re-examination by the state of Kansas, particularly in the field of shifting treatment from state correctional to community-based institutions. It means re-examination in Hutchinson, and all Kansas cities, of upgrading and modernizing police departments—and of supporting them, not only in enforcement efforts but in revision of personnel practices.

Many of us wring our hands about both crime and law enforcement. The commission is blunt in saying this is not enough, and is equally blunt in saying that the problem will remain until individuals and local agencies get in the act.

Remarks by Adm. David L. McDonald, USN, Chief of Naval Operations, at the Georgia Radio & Television Institute, Athens, Ga.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT G. STEPHENS, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. STEPHENS. Mr. Speaker, last month when the University of Georgia hosted the 22d Annual Georgia Radio & Television Institute in my hometown of Athens, I had the pleasure of hearing the opening speech delivered by a native Georgian, of whom we in our State are justly proud, Adm. David L. McDonald, U.S. Navy, Chief of Naval Operations.

This institute was inaugurated in 1946 under the leadership of John Drewery, dean of the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism at the University of Georgia in conjunction with the Georgia Association of Broadcasters. The program for the 22d Annual Institute was arranged by Mrs. Katherine Bankston, of radio WGAU of Athens, and Dr. Worth McDougald, of the University School of Journalism. Mr. Donald McDougald, president of the GAB, from Statesboro, presided at all sessions.

Admiral McDonald clearly established the importance of military communications in dealing with our traditional role in peacetime and the cold war operations, as well as our participation in Vietnam, and the responsibilities for reconstruction created by that conflict. In the belief that many of my colleagues will want to read his speech, I insert it for the RECORD.

The speech follows:

REMARKS BY ADM. DAVID L. MCDONALD, USN, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, AT THE GEORGIA RADIO AND TELEVISION INSTITUTE, ATHENS, GA., JANUARY 24, 1967

President Aderhold (President, University of Georgia), Dean Drewry (Dean, School of Journalism), Mr. McDougald (President, Georgia Association of Broadcasters), distinguished members of the Georgia Association of Broadcasters, faculty, students, and guests.

Most speakers start off their remarks by telling the audience how happy they are to be wherever they are. Tonight, I am going to be no exception to this rule. But—I am not merely *happy* to be here, I am *extremely happy* to be here. This not only gives me an opportunity to visit my home state but that part of the state in which I was raised. By noting the fact that I was born in Maysville, finished high school in Commerce, prep school at Riverside in Gainesville, and still have my mother living in Winder—You will certainly understand why I say that this is my area of this great state.

Aside from the fact that I am back home, I am most honored to have this opportunity to meet with the members of the Georgia Association of Broadcasters and the faculty and students of the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism.

While I do not know a great deal about what you of the Georgia Association of Broadcasters *do,* I am highly impressed by the fact that for 22 years you have voluntarily gathered to exchange information, profit by one another's mistakes and to share your successes. To me, this spells progress, and I would like to salute your industry and imagination in *forming* this educational institute, and for your dynamic enthusiasm in supporting it.

I think that we all realize that this Henry W. Grady School of Journalism has ascended to *its* present position of leadership in the journalistic community by faithfully following its mandate to upgrade the level of journalism in the state of Georgia. It has far surpassed this basic mission and its graduates have contributed significantly to the development of journalism everywhere.

It is obvious to me that you here at the University of Georgia have kept close pace with the extraordinary expansion of journalism in the world today. To emphasize this, we need only note that this University—which was founded when journalism spoke only in print—now *annually* plays host to a Radio-Television Institute composed of electronic journalists.

In preparing my remarks for tonight I did some reading into the history of the form of reporting that has come to be known as "broadcast journalism" in this country, and I was absolutely amazed to discover the remarkable strides which have been made in a very few short years. Most people agree that this relatively new form of news reporting traces its birth to the days of World War II when the late Edward R. Murrow conceived the notion that radio was not only an entertainment medium but a magnificent means to carry the news to the ears of millions of people. As late as 1946 there were just six television stations serving eight million families. Today—only 20 years later—there are over 700 television stations reaching into over 54 million homes. I was further astounded to learn that over 93 percent of all family units in this country are equipped to receive television with one or more sets—the total number of television sets having surpassed the 70 million mark. I am told that the day is not far off when there will be a thousand or more *stations* in operation.

You know, these facts were graphically, and—a little frighteningly—brought home to me last November when I appeared on the NBC Today Show. The interview was conducted in a studio at WRC–TV in Washington and was—as you know—completely unrehearsed. *After* the interview I was told that over 5 million people had been watching my appearance with their morning coffee. I assure you that I was glad that I received this information *after* the interview rather than before.

However, I know these facts—so surprising to me—are well known to you who work in the radio and television profession—just as the comparable advances in the Navy over the past years are well known to me.

But it seemed to me in comparing these two fields of endeavor—yours and mine—that we do have a great deal in common. And probably the most important thing we have in common is our parallel and concurrent responsibilities to protect the liberty and freedom of the people of the United States. I might over-simplify this statement by saying that we in the military have the responsibility to provide the physical protection for our citizens—while you, at the same time, have the responsibility to protect the intellectual freedom of the public by providing rapid, up-to-date, and unbiased information concerning both domestic affairs and world events.

And it seems to me, ladies and gentlemen, that in order to fulfill our respective responsibilities to the people of this country—we often have a very real need for one another's assistance and cooperation. We in the military must provide you in the news media with as much information as possible, consistent with national security. We must do this because the people of a democracy have a right—not merely an interest or curiosity—but a *right* to know what we in the military are doing in their behalf. On the other hand, you in the news media have a vital responsibility to present that information—objectively, factually, and completely—if the public is to have all the information they need in order to exercise their right to freedom of choice.

I'm afraid that this is sometimes the source of some mutual dissatisfaction. Newsmen often accuse the military of releasing only the news that's favorable to us. While we sometimes feel you air mostly what is bad. However, in this age of rapid communication with an alert and intelligent public, it is imperative that we work diligently to overcome this kind of thinking—on both sides of the fence—so that we might improve our relations with each other and in so doing more perfectly satisfy our mutual responsibility to the great American public.

Times change and we must change with them. In 1925 an editorial in the Wall Street Journal said "A newspaper is a private enterprise, owing nothing to the public." I can assure you that in the era of the middle twenties there were a great many Navy people who felt the same way concerning our relations with the taxpayer. But, I can also assure you that such is no more the rule today in the military than it is in the news media. If it were, I would not be here talking to you tonight, and you would not be meeting here in the interest of improving your service to the community.

However, I do not propose to go on telling you about yourselves any longer. What I do intend to do for the remainder of this evening is to fulfill my part of the bargain by telling you about the Navy. And in so doing, I propose to—first—say a few things about our traditional role in peacetime—including cold war operations; then, mention our participation in Vietnam; and finally, suggest some tasks which I think the Navy will have to take care of after Vietnam.

Prior to the hot war operations in South Vietnam, our naval units were deployed worldwide in a type of operation which had become routine since World War II. First, our Polaris submarines were affording our country the most survivable nuclear deterrent the world has ever known. Our nuclear capable attack carrier striking forces were also adding to this deterrent. Ships of *all* types were making periodic visits to ports all over the world thus enabling other people to get to know us and some of our young men to get to know these other peoples. By these means we were showing not only our power and our flexibility but also ourselves. You know, the Navy is unique among the services in this respect. A ship is sovereign U.S. territory; it is a self-contained weapons system; it is self-sufficient; it usually moves on the free oecans of the world. It can be friendly; it can even be merciful—or it can react and fight wherever and whenever our President, and our President alone, so directs.

As a cold war tool it is unmatched. For instance perhaps the first positive move our country made in response to cold war Communist pressures subsequent to World War II was when we sent the aircraft carrier Roosevelt and the battleship Missouri to Greece in 1946. Later, it was our Navy's Seventh Fleet units which covered the evacuation of more than 29,000 Nationalist Chinese from the Tachen Islands. In the 1956 Suez crisis, the only U.S. military forces employed were naval forces. Two years later, in Lebanon, Navy and Marine forces—though not the only ones used—were the first employed. And the Cuban affair of 1962 turned out to be an almost totally naval operation.

I wonder how many people realize that, when the decision was made to launch air strikes against North Vietnam in retaliation for attacks on our ships and barracks, those strikes were flown by Navy airplanes from the decks of Navy aircraft carriers. Why was that? Well, it was for a number of reasons. It was because the carriers were *there.* It was because they were *ready.* And here is a very important point—since those ships were really U.S. sovereign territory operating on the free high seas, they could be used at the order of our President, at any time, in any manner he chose, without involving another country.

For similar reasons—the first U.S. combat forces sent *into* South Vietnam were the United States amphibious units. Within a very short time after the decision was made to commit our troops, more than 20,000 Marines were landed in full combat strength from Navy amphibious ships under the cover of the guns and airplanes of the Navy's Seventh Fleet. And although no opposition was encountered at that time, it was reassuring to know that the Navy-Marine Corps team could have put those men successfully ashore in the face of any conceivable opposition they could have encountered. I think the Viet Cong knew that, and I think they were smart enough not to even try to oppose them.

From those beginnings, the Navy's participation in Vietnam has expanded considerably. For example, when the war started, we had three aircraft carriers in the Western Pacific, but as the need for air strikes grew faster than air bases could be built, we rapidly committed four, and then five aircraft carriers. We are still keeping five attack aircraft carriers in the Western Pacific, with three in continuous combat operations. From these carriers approximately 50 per cent of all the air strikes into North Vietnam have been launched.

There is another part connected with the air war in Vietnam that I want to mention to you, and that is the rescue force stationed just off North Vietnam in the Tonkin Gulf. As of yesterday, Navy ships and helicopters—together with Air Force amphibious planes—had rescued a total of *244* U.S. pilots and aircrewmen from the waters of that Gulf. Of course, many others have been rescued from the territory of North Vietnam itself. That is really a *fantastic* accomplishment—one that is terribly important to all our pilots and their families, and to the nation itself, since each trained pilot represents about a half-million dollar investment that is most difficult to replace.

One of the most direct contributions our ships are making to the war in South Vietnam is gunfire support. This may be in direct support of troops—including the U.S. Marines and Army, the South Vietnamese, the Koreans, or the Australians—or it may be in the destruction of Viet Cong camps and supplies—but every single day, ships of the Seventh Fleet average firing more than 1,000 rounds of shore bombardment. That firepower is something the opposition has really come to respect.

The Navy also has substantial commitment within South Vietnam itself and in the waters just off shore. In fact, there are more than 23,000 Navy men actually stationed in South Vietnam today. A few more than 3,000 of them are the doctors, dentists, chaplains and hospital corpsmen serving with the Marines. In addition, about 6,000 Navy construction men—we call them Seabees—are building airfields and base facilities in various areas.

The other thousands are spread among many different commands and activities, but there are two particular Navy efforts *in* South Vietnam that I want to mention. One is an operation we are conducting with the Vietnamese Navy to prevent the Viet Cong from receiving reinforcements or supplies from the sea. Now that might not sound like a very big job, but I'll give you an idea of how difficult it is by comparing it with a similar problem we had here at home one time. The coastline of South Vietnam which borders on the South China Sea is just about the same length as the coastline of the United States between Boston and Cape Kennedy. During the days of prohibition the U.S. Coast Guard had the job of keeping the rum-runners out of this area and during World War II they had the job of keeping spies from entering this same area. The force they needed grew until it included: 25 destroyers; 16 225'-cutters; 226 patrol boats, nine major shore bases; five floating bases; 240 beach patrol stations with 16,991 men, 2,415 horses and 1,353 dogs—and every mile was in friendly hands.

Compare that with South Vietnam, where we are dealing with 40 to 50,000 junks along a coastline that is held by the enemy in many places. It was—and still is—a major effort to patrol it effectively. However, our force—which now includes everything from motorized junks of the SVN Navy up to destroyers and patrol aircraft—is continuously sweeping the area, and there is evidence to indicate that the Viet Cong are no longer receiving any appreciable amount of men or material by sea.

Another effort in South Vietnam is our endeavor to interrupt the Viet Cong logistic and taxation practices in which they engage in the delta areas and along the river water ways. Here legitimate travel is interrupted and tribute demanded. We're endeavoring to stop such practices. However, this is a difficut and hazardous undertaking but I believe that it too will soon be paying off.

There is another aspect about the sea and the war in Vietnam that should never be forgotten. It is not a strictly Navy operation, but it *is* Navy responsibility, and it is *very* important. I am talking about sealift—the unrewarding, backbreaking, frustrating, and often dull task of getting the equipment and supplies to the fighting men of the United States and her allies *wherever* they may be fighting. Because, ladies and gentlemen, if we cannot do that, we can no longer fight anywhere in the world except on this North American continent. That is a very simple, very fundamental fact, but too few people seem to appreciate it.

Maybe one reason is that so many advances have been made in aviation that somehow ships don't seem so important any more. Well, aviation *has* made advances—tremendous advances—in the past 20 years, and there are more coming. I should know because I first soloed an airplane in 1929 and I've been either in or around aviation ever since. But even in this air age, 98 percent of all the material going to Vietnam still goes by sea. This includes *all* the construction materials, and *all* the fuel—including the aviation fuel necessary of fly the transport planes back home after they reach Vietnam. Right now, ships owned or chartered by the Military Sea Transportation Service are landing more than 900,000 measurement tons of dry cargo in South Vietnam every month. That's dry cargo alone; it doesn't include any fuels; and to do that, the number of ships carrying cargo to Vietnam has increased from 60 to over 400 in the last two years. Most importantly—we in the Navy must also have the means of making certain that these ocean lifelines are never closed to the United States.

These things which I have related are, I think, the highlights of the Navy's participation in that war in Vietnam. But someday that war is going to end; and after Vietnam what? I don't propose to have all the answers as to what might happen when the Vietnam operation has been successfully concluded, but I do have some definite ideas as to the role or roles which the Navy must continue to play even after Vietnam.

I am certain that our nuclear powered, ballistic missile carrying submarines will continue to be a most important asset in our country's nuclear deterrent arsenal. Their great survivability will always make them uniquely valuable. The nuclear capability of our attack carriers will have to continue to be recognized. I also believe that in the future, we will continue to have situations like those which have arisen in the last 15 years at Suez, the Tachen Islands, Lebanon, the Cuban affair, and the recent problem in the Dominican Republic. Therefore, I see no reason why the Navy shouldn't play just as important a role in such situations in the future as it has in the past. And, if perchance we should have problems with respect to obtaining base rights on foreign soil or over-flights of other countries, the striking forces of the Navy with their mobile air power will be more important still because—as I said earlier—a ship upon the high seas, together with its built-in self-sufficiency and inherent capability, makes it a most vital weapons system at the disposal of our President.

But these items are really no more nor less than what we have experienced in the past. There is, however, one thing the future might hold for us with which we haven't been too concerned in the past, and which is of great importance to our Country and our Navy. With the advancement of the ocean sciences and deep ocean exploration, we may well run into a new problem in the area of national sovereignty with respect to those areas of the seabed which we have been able to develop.

I doubt if many of you realize that in 1964 the United States acquired *more* territory where its sovereign rights of exploitation are unquestioned that it has even acquired by any other single action in its history. An area larger than the original 13 Colonies. Larger than the Louisiana Purchase. Or the Mexican Cession. Or the purchase of Alaska. This was done by simply ratifying the 1958 Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf.

That gave us exploitation rights over the bottom of the ocean out to the edge of the continental shelf. Furthermore, we can acquire additional rights as our explorations go deeper and deeper. As we do, I think we should consider how sovereignty will be exercised over these extended ocean depths. Will a nation which has sovereign rights of exploitation over a particular portion of what is now the free oceans' seabed control the waters above that seabed the way a nation now controls the airspace above the land mass? If so, will the sea continue to be free? When the time comes for such problems to be settled at the international conference table, we must make certain that we have the power to make our voices heard and, perhaps more importantly, we must make certain that we have the power—and here, Ladies and Gentlemen, I really mean Seapower—to enforce any agreements which may be reached in such matters.

I hope that all of us will never forget that our way of life depends—among other things—upon our country's ability to both export and import, and that almost all of the things which are exported and imported travel by sea, and that in order to ensure that these ocean highways remain available to us—both in peace and war—an adequate Navy is most essential.

I should like to add one more small word in closing, and this I address to you students in the audience, who tomorrow must take on the imposing task of keeping the public informed. The historian, Henry Steel Commager, once wrote that television may one day lay claim to being considered "the most important invention in the history of knowledge since the two great inventions of the Middle Ages: the *University* in the 12th Century, and *Printing* in the 15th Century." I would hope that in using this powerful new tool of communication—Television—in your communion with the masses, that you will always remember your primary duty—to yourself, to your profession and to the public which you will serve—and that is the promulgation of truth. It has been said that the price of al freedom is responsibility. Never forget that your dedication to this responsibility may very well shape the very destiny of our great Country, and indeed the world in which we live.

Thank you very much.

The Wonderful World of Electronics

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, we can thank the thousands upon thousands of our engineers who have made our world an age of electronics which lead to a better way of life for all of us.

One of these electronic marvels is a computerized typewriter which is being used to improve the condition of children who are suffering from childhood schizophrenia.

In an article written by Ronald Sullivan, of the New York Times, he brings out how this new electronic device is being utilized toward helping these children to return to a normal way of life and become useful to society.

Mr. Sullivan is a very articulate reporter whose writing shows a deep knowledge of the subject matter. In my opinion, his ability to bring out the salient points of a story is unexcelled. He is unquestionably an able writer and his story on the almost human machine is something that should be brought to the attention of the Members of this House.

It brings out not only the skill of the writer on a complex problem, but also permits us to see what one of our electronic ideas can do in the field of medical assistance.

I commend this article to my colleagues and hope that each one will take a few minutes out of a busy day to read this most informative story, written by a man who takes his reportorial duties most seriously to bring out all the facts to his readers.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I present Mr. Sullivan's article:

Computerized Typewriter Leads Schizoid Children Toward Normal Life by Helping Them To Read

(By Ronald Sullivan)

Cooperstown, March 10.—A computerized typewriter has been credited with remarkable success at a hospital here in radically improving the condition of several children suffering an extremely severe form of childhood schizophrenia.

No one has fully explained or accounted for the change in the children's condition. No one ever mentions the word cure. Nor does anyone say that a machine has succeeded where psychiatry apparently has not.

All that is said is that one of the children, who was on his way to a state mental institution, is now going to public school after having been given up as a hopeless case one year ago. Several other children have shown similar progress.

What has particularly amazed a number of psychiatrists is that the children's improvement occurred without psychotherapy; only the machine was involved.

MACHINE ALMOST HUMAN

It is almost as much human as it is machine. It talks, it listens, it responds to being touched, it makes pictures or charts, it comments and explains, it gives information and can be set up to do all this in any order.

In short, the machine attempts to combine in a sort of science-fiction instrument all the best of two worlds—human and machine. It is called an Edison Responsive Environment Learning System. It is an extremely sophisticated "talking" typewriter (a cross between an analogue and digital computer) that can teach children how to read and write.

The instrument has been used successfully in teaching 5-year-old kindergarten children how to read after only 30 hours at the typewriter over a five-month period, without any formal instruction from teachers.

HOW IT WORKS

The computerized typewriter allows its user to explore freely. It has infinite patience. There are no punishments when a wrong key is punched. There is no competition. It has inflexible logic. It never varies. It never, never makes a mistake.

The machine consists of a computer about the size of a small, upright piano with a typewriter keyboard in front. It has a speaker and a frame above the typewriter for printed matter.

The first thing a child does is press one of the standard typewriter keys. This prints the character in large type. At the same time, a soft voice automatically identifies it through the speaker.

The computer can be programmed vocally and visually, or both together. When a letter is selected by a recorded voice, all the remaining keys are locked. The machine waits indefinitely while the child punches away until the right key is hit before it calls automatically for the next one.

Then letters lead to words and words to sentences. Sentences lead to stories.

IN RURAL HOSPITAL

The machine was conceived by Dr. Omar Khayyam Moore, a behavioral scientist and a professor of psychology at Rutgers University, and developed by Richard Kobler of the Thomas A. Edison Laboratory, West Orange, N. J.

It was installed here inside a sound-proof booth at the Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital, long considered one of the best rural hospitals in the country.

The two persons who are responsible for getting it here are two staff members, Dr. T. Campbell Goodwin, head of pediatrics, and his wife, Mary, who also is a pediatrician.

A number of the children who have used the machine since it was installed a year ago have been diagnosed as suffering from autism, a baffling and distressing form of childhood schizophrenia that thus far has defied any kind of psychiatric treatment. There is no known cause or cure.

Autism is generally described as a severe emotional disturbance marked by such pronounced symptoms as profound withdrawal, mutism, strange language behavior, uncontrolled weeping and rage, violent tantrums, wild fear, trance-like fixations of inanimate objects, animal-like behavior and several patterns associated with mental retardation.

Dr. Mary Goodwin is a handsome woman, who, with her husband, has been fighting for nearly 20 years to improve rural treatment facilities for handicapped and retarded children.

Although she believes that what has happened to the autistic children has been extraordinary, she is extremely wary of drawing any medical or psychological conclusions from her success.

With the winter hills south of Ostego Lake behind her, she said the other day: "All I can tell is what I have seen. We're not sure what has happened. We have a vague idea, a guess. We do know what these children were like when they began coming here last year. We do know what they are like now. The important thing is that this be followed up."

Dr. Godwin has been specializing in remedial reading and therapy for handicapped and retarded children in a special wing developed in the rear of Bassett Hall, a large, Tudor building near the hospital that used to be a nurses home.

She first learned of Dr. Moore's work with the machine in 1961 when he was on the faculty of Yale University. At Hamden Hall Country Day School near New Haven, Dr. Moore demonstrated that very young children, when placed in a "responsive environment," were capable of extraordinary degrees of reasoning.

AVOIDS MISTAKES

Many times, this capacity seems to break down in adult communication with a small child. Thus, Dr. Moore conceived of a machine and an environment that could not make the mistakes adults did when dealing with children.

With her husband's encouragement and with funds made available by the hospital, Dr. Goodwin purchased a machine for $30,000 a year ago February. She reasoned that if it helped bright children, it might very well help handicapped and retarded children, too.

But she also had another idea. She had noted that one symptom of autistic children is a highly abnormal preoccupation with inanimate objects, particularly with anything mechanical. She thought that this preoccupation might be exploited with a machine.

The first autistic child to use the machine was a highly unmanageable, 6-year-old boy who had never communicated with anyone, including his family.

He was frightened, unkempt, wild and occasionally vicious. He was so disturbed that several psychiatrists had given up any hope for him and advised that he be sent to a state mental hospital.

The boy had never spoken to anyone and he never had been to school. Nevertheless, when Dr. Goodwin placed him inside the small room with the typewriter last May, he gingerly approached it and began to peck out a jumble of commercial brand names advertised on television.

He has since used the typewriter nearly three times a week. Gradually he has begun to respond. Robert D. Seaver, a former teacher with five children of his own and who now works with Dr. Goodwin, said:

"The boy sees me now. He never did before. He responds to me. He responds to others. We know he is far from cured. But his parents are now thinking in terms of school for him instead of custodial care by the state."

Mr. Seaver described another boy who was 6 years old like the first and who likewise was diagnosed as autistic. He had been removed from kindergarten because he had become a menace to himself and to other children. He was extremely disturbed and his condition was getting worse when he began using the machine.

Now, after nearly a year with the typewriter, he is back in school.

A BOY'S PROGRESS

Another boy who was 9 could only make infantile sounds when he began punching out gibberish on the machine last April. Now he can read sentences. He speaks, plays and continues to make progress. He had been considered a virtually hopeless case.

A small group of boys were taken from a state mental institution last summer and began using their arms, elbows and noses on the machine. They were considered representative of the most severely disturbed in their institutions.

One was a 14-year-old who had not spoken since he was 3 or 4 years old. Despite intensive psychiatric care and extensive psychotherapy, he had deteriorated to the point of being catatonic.

By last November, the boy had begun to initiate simple activities, express himself vocally where he had only made infantile expressions before. He can now pronouncc and write his name.

Other children made similar advances.

All the while, Dr. Goodwin and her staff became tantalized with the progress they saw even though they could not explain it.

They guardedly and tentatively attribute it to the fact that the machine has removed the human factor in communications.

WARY ON FINDINGS

Mrs. Goodwin is wary of discussing her work for publication because she is not a psychiatrist and her work has had none of the usual controls normally associated with research.

She hopes this will be done.

Lithuanian Americans Against Soviet Consular Treaty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, the Lithuanian American Council of Lake County, Ind., in comomemoration of the 49th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of Lithuania unanimously passed the following resolution. Their meeting was held at St. Casimir's Church Hall, 1390 West 15th Avenue, Gary, Ind., on the 19th of February this year.

The people of the enslaved, captive nations, including the Baltic nations, are unanimously opposed to any consular treaty with the Soviet nation until these captive nations are given independence and self-government, which liberties they enjoyed before enslavement by their Communist captives.

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION

Whereas, Lithuania, the country of our fathers, has been, and still is, unlawfully occupied by Soviet military and police forces,

Whereas, Soviet Russia request a consular treaty with the United States, which is inconceivable that the U.S. Senate would endorse communist transgressions and acknowledge a Government unlawfully occupying and subjugating other nations,

Whereas, a consular treaty can only be administered when normal travel and communications prevail without an iron curtain,

Whereas, approval of this treaty is a sellout of the Baltic peoples without their voice being heard, this action is completely un-American and unconstitutional, and be it

Resolved, That we urge the U.S. Senate to use its power and influence to help Lithuania and other Baltic States regain their freedom and sovereign rights in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the Charter of the United Nations and not to make any consular treaty with Soviet Russia until this has been achieved, and be it finally,

Resolved, That this Resolution be forwarded to the President of the United

States and copies thereof sent to the Secretary of State, Senators and Representatives of the State of Indiana and to the press.

Lithuanian Independence Day
Committee,
Albert G. Vanick,
Chairman.
——— ———,
Secretary.

Democracy: What It Means to Me

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES A. McCLURE
OF IDAHO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. Speaker, Robert Merrill McFarland, of Coeur d'Alene, was the Idaho State winner in this year's Voice of Democracy Contest sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The following is the text of Mr. McFarland's address:

Democracy: What It Means to Me

That title is well chosen; it is very correct to qualify a definition of democracy with the words "to me." For I can't pretend to be able to give a universal definition for the word. Greater men than I have been unable to do that, so it would be foolish of me to try. Democracy has no set meaning; to confine it to a rigidly bound quality would be to rob it of life. And if anything, democracy is alive. It lives in a person and grows with him; it has life because it is life, his life. Its meaning therefore varies from person to person, depending on the kind of life he possesses. For this reason I can not tell what democracy means, but I can say what it means to me.

First, I know it as freedom, the freedom to think and do what is right. This statement was once a set of words I would repeat only because it sounded good, but now its truth is evident to me. For with the form of government democracy allows I do live truly free. I may choose my own religion, my own political and moral convictions, and my own ideals. This freedom to live my own life is the broad meaning of democracy I know.

In more specific ways democracy has touched my life many times. I have found it in organizations like Boy Scouts and school government, democratic bodies that have arisen in a democratic society. The representative processes exercised in them as a result of their roots in our free society are definite illustrations of the meaning of democracy. The political elections we witness every two years are another example of democratic living that actually touches us. Where the blessings of freedom put us in mind of democracy generally, these are visible, tangible evidences of its presence.

But I have been naming only the privileges of democracy, and there is another side. I feel that I must earn the blessings of my way of life by shouldering certain responsibilities. I must not take it for granted, but must instead take an active interest. The person who enjoys democracy has to remain aware of his part in the deal. He should always exercise his role as a voter, and he can also help keep the democratic machine running by supporting its institutions, including those I mentioned before as the forces of democracy that touch us. The personal interest this promotes is the best insurance for our system's survival. And finally, the person who enjoys democracy must always be ready and willing to defend it if that is necessary.

So I have called democracy a two-sided proposition, a give-and-take deal wherein we receive the blessings of freedom and a way of life in which we handle our own affairs, but which requires in return our active support. Now to complete a statement of what it means to me I must again mention the essential ingredient, life. Democracy is, then, to me, a system whereby we receive precious privileges in return for certain responsibilities, but it is more than this simple contract. It is a living, growing quality that pulsates with the life of those who believe in it. And as a living thing, it is moreover something I love. This is what democracy means to me.

Social Security Improvements

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JIM WRIGHT
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, the Tarrant County Central Labor Council, AFL–CIO, of Fort Worth, Tex., at its regular meeting February 21, 1967, unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the social security improvements proposed by President Johnson.

A copy of the resolution was sent to me by Mr. Delbert Adams, president of the council, and I would like to share it with my colleagues as it reflects the thinking of this important Texas labor organization.

The resolution follows:

Resolution: Social Security Improvements

Whereas President Johnson has urged the Congress of the United States to increase Social Security benefits by an average of 20 percent with the biggest proportionate share going to the 2½ million retirees who now get only the minimum of $44 a month ($66 for a couple); and

Whereas even the proposed increases would fall short of assuring Social Security beneficiaries genuine financial independence, as contemplated by the Social Security Act; and

Whereas many other nations, far less affluent than the United States, have far more adequate social welfare systems; and

Whereas no remotely comparable insurance protection is available to Americans at any price.

Therefore be it resolved, that the Congress of the United States take prompt, positive action to attack the deficiencies that exist in the Social Security system, so that older Americans, widows and children, and the disabled can live out their retirement years in dignity and self-respect rather than in poverty and despair, and

Be it further resolved that since the program's biggest single defect is lack of adequate cash benefits, that the Congress act to increase these benefits as proposed by the President; and

Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to the United States Senators from Texas and the Congressmen from the 6th and 12th districts, requesting them to support the President's proposals, and to place this resolution in the records of Congress.

Adopted unanimously, by the delegates to the Tarrant County Central Labor Council, AFL–CIO in regular meeting February 21, 1967.

Resuming Bombing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT N. C. NIX
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. NIX. Mr. Speaker, America wants peace in Vietnam, not merely a cease-fire that would surely erode the gains we have made toward liberating the south.

And so the Nation—and most of the Nation's press—support the decision to resume bombing.

The Washington Star agrees that there was no alternative, adding that we are not going to allow the Communists to continue the war on the south while enjoying a privileged sanctuary.

The Washington Post calls bombing the only lever to which Hanoi will respond.

And the Philadelphia Inquirer states that if Ho Chi Minh regarded the pause as a sign of American weakness, he tragically miscalculated.

President Johnson needs this kind of support and I include these three editorials as a part of the Record:

Resuming Bombing

The United States was confronted with a clear-cut choice on the decision to resume bombing. It was necessary either to resume it at once, after the Tet truce, or to defer indefinitely and without a quid pro quo, to see if suspension alone would produce negotiations.

Once the resumption was deferred the weight of world-wide propaganda would have begun to agitate relentlessly against any resumption and North Vietnam would have achieved its purpose of producing a one-sided truce without any reciprocal act on its part. The Government was on notice, by the experience of the earlier long-pause, that the very same sources urging the pause as a means of getting negotiations going, would have continued to advocate the pause when there were no negotiations forthcoming. It would have been hard to justify suspension on the basis of mere hope that something might happen.

Obviously there is ambiguity about the signals from Hanoi. A gamble could be taken on the interpretation most favorable to negotiations. But it would be a gamble that could be reproached later (if none materialized) not only as futile, but as fatally contributory to the failure to bring about negotiations, by removing the only leverage to which Hanoi seems likely to respond.

It lies within the power of Hanoi to end this doubt and ambiguity. In an instant, the North Vietnamese can lift the level of peace-making from an occult science on a par with tea leaf-reading or the Roman analysis of the viscera of domestic fowl. It can raise peace-making to the levels of a normal interchange of views. All it has to do is to propose definite negotiations, at a given time and a fixed place. That this is not done is the plainest indication that Hanoi is not ready to abandon or suspend its military designs on South Vietnam and that it does not believe the United States is ready to abandon the defense of South Vietnam.

Back to the Bombing

A reluctant President, correctly stating that he had "no alternative," has ordered our bombers to resume their attacks on military targets in North Vietnam.

This will come as a disappointment to many people. But it certainly should not come as a surprise. For that "reciprocal de-escalation," which Secretary of State Rusk set as our fair price for a permanent end to the bombing, was not forthcoming Quite to the contrary, the North Vietnamese used the now-ended six-day bombing lull to reinforce and resupply their troops engaged in a war of aggression in South Vietnam. Authoritative reports told of roads leading to the South being clogged with trucks and of a notable increase in coastal shipping.

All of this, far from being indicative of any peaceful purpose, clearly foreshadowed a determination on Hanoi's part to continue and if possible to increase the scale of their military operations against South Vietnam—and, of course, against our own troops stationed there. No President could responsibly permit this enemy buildup to proceed without interruption—knowing that the ultimate consequence of a continued bombing ban would be a greater loss of American lives.

Hanoi has never said it would agree to peace talks. The most that has been said is that there might be talks if the United States agreed in advance to a permanent and unconditional end to the bombing and all other warlike acts against North Vietnam. We are not going to give them any such opportunity to build up their army and continue the war in the South, while enjoying a privileged sanctuary at home. That is the reality against which a genuine search for peace can continue.

While Red Supplies Flowed South

In the weeks ahead American servicemen in South Vietnam will be killed by Communist bullets and shells sent southward from Hanoi by the Communists during the six-day moratorium on U.S. bombing of North Vietnam. Soldiers and civilians of South Vietnam also will suffer casualties inflicted by munitions transported by the Reds during the bombing lull.

What happens to Americans and South Vietnamese apparently is of no concern to the peace-at-any-price advocates who call for U.S. surrender in Vietnam.

As expected, they are busily denouncing the resumption of bombing. They want the bombing of North Vietnam halted indefinitely to demonstrate the "good faith" of American peace offers. They are indignant when it is suggested that the Communists reciprocate in some meaningful way.

Hanoi responded to the pause in the bombing by pouring hundreds of ships and thousands of trucks into South Vietnam laden with war supplies to replenish depleted Communist stocks in the battle zones. Statistics announced by the U.S. Defense Department Tuesday, based on aerial reconnaissance and photographic evidence, dramatize the enormity of the Communist supply effort during the six days of sanctuary from bombing. Many thousands of tons of arms and ammunition were transported over coastal and inland supply routes. The volume of war materiel moved during the four-day truce alone, not including the additional two days of moratorium on bombing, is estimated to be greater than in any previous 30-day period.

This sharp increase in the flow of supplies during the pause in bombing would seem to indicate that air raids on Communist supply routes have been more effective than critics want to admit. If the bombing has no appreciable effect on Communist supply lines, as some people contend, why was Hanoi so energetic in taking advantage of the lull in bombing?

Ho Chi Minh's reiteration of old demands—which are tantamount to a call for unconditional surrender by American and South Vietnamese forces—was his way of responding to peace overtures that accompanied the four-day truce and the six-day suspension of bombing.

Persistent clamoring by hardcore appeasers in the United States might have misled Ho Chi Minh to interpret the pause in bombing as a sign of American weakness. If so, it was a tragic miscalculation by the North Vietnamese Premier.

Nebraska Centennial, 1867–1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DAVE MARTIN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, the following article, which I am placing in the RECORD, was written by the editor of the Keith County News, published in Ogallala, Nebr. Mr. Jack Pollock is a real student of Nebraska history and I think his article pinpoints the beginning of our very outstanding beef industry.

The article referred to follows:

"Head Them Up"—Nebraska Came Up a Big Winner When Texas Cattle Barons Gambled, and Drove Beeves Up Long, Dusty Trails

(By Jack Pollock, Editor, Keith County News)

A gamble by Texas cattle barons to recoup fortunes lost during the Civil War blazed the way to Nebraska's development as a leader in the nation's cattle industry and made the Texas Trail a living legend.

Movies and books have perpetuated this legend by glorifying the deeds and misdeeds of the good guys and bad who came jangling up from Texas, lured by the promise of a wild and wooly town named Ogallala, the "sin center of Nebraska".

It wasn't until the Civil War ended that Texas cattlemen turned northward to find markets for their beeves. In some areas of Texas, the longhorns were so plentiful that many a Confederate veteran found himself "cattle poor". Meanwhile, the Yankees may have won the war, but they had lost the cattle battle. Military needs had depleted the northern herds and at the same time, Indian agencies and homesteaders were demanding more and more beef. Prospects of a good market to the north stirred the Texas cattlemen.

By the late 1860's, the Texans were dissatisfied with the treatment they were receiving in Kansas at the end of their long, dusty drives. Efforts to get freight rate concessions from Abilene to Chicago failed, as did efforts toward speedier routes and fewer delays for the shipped cattle.

Irked by these obstacles the cattlemen decided to "head them up and move them out" on their own. A Texas judge, William N. Fant, was authorized to take any steps necessary to improve the cattleman's lot. He had a pretty good idea on where and how to start since his son had driven 650 head to Omaha in 1869 and received a good price for them.

The judge headed for Omaha to discuss the possibility of shipping Texas cattle to eastern points over the Union Pacific Railroad. Omahans quickly saw the immediate benefits to themselves, the U.P., and Nebraska cattle feeders. Union Pacific drew up a tentative rate schedule, while Fant printed and distributed to the Lone Star cattlemen, a circular listing the reasons for driving the longhorns to the new markets.

These advantages, which eventually led to Nebraska becoming the "Beef State", included shorter distances to Chicago than from Abilene, with 25 per cent less cost, better pasturage than in Abilene, and higher prices. The cattle would reach Chicago in only three days instead of five with only one change of cars, while three railroad lines from Omaha to Chicago would mean less "traffic" delays.

The Texans, being good businessmen, swooped down or in this case swooped up on the proposed market and headed their cattle north.

The result was the emerging of the first Nebraskaland cowtowns. Schuyler, not now associated with cows and cowboys, was the point where the first shipment of cattle to Chicago was loaded on July 8, 1870. Between 40,000 and 50,000 Texas cattle were sold at Schuyler that season. It was estimated another 40,000 head could have been sold to Nebraska, Minnesota, and Iowa stockmen.

Cattlemen made their drives to Nebraska City in 1866, to Brownville and Omaha in 1867, to Schuyler from 1870 to 1872, to Kearney in 1871, and to Ogallala from 1875 to 1885.

As farmers moved into eastern Oklahoma and Kansas, they destroyed the famed Chisholm Trail of cowboy songs and tales, forcing the Texas herds westward and thus establishing the Western or Texas Trail to Ogallala. From this point the cattle were shipped eastward or sold to ranchers from a six-state area.

Ogallala rapidly became the chief gateway to the newly-opened ranges of the northwest plains. In 1875, 60,000 to 75,000 head of Texan cattle were driven into Ogallala. In the five-year period, between 1879 and 1884, 100,000 to 125,000 beeves were trailed to the western Nebraska community.

The discovery of gold in the Black Hills in 1876 and 1877 led to more cattle sales. For the meat-hungry miners with gold in their fists, the sky was the limit for a steak.

Although the end of the drive in Ogallala meant good prices for the Texas owners, the drive meant blizzards, dust, fleas, flood-swollen streams, quicksand, and the worst of all, stampedes. Even buffalo, wandering at night, could start the great herds running and once running it took more than a simple "whoa" to make them stop.

The last leg of the drive was toughest due to lack of water. Western Nebraska had never been known for its over-abundance of water and this period was no exception. Frequently, the drovers would reach one of the smaller streams with their thirsty herd and crew only to find the stream as dry as the rest of the plains. The last day's drive—some 30 to 40 miles from Stinking Water Creek to the South Platte—was the worst of the whole journey for the trail-weary cowhands. But at least, Ogallala, the Cowboys' Paradise, was nearer and nearer with every hoofbeat.

Unfortunately for some cowhands, though, they didn't even get the chance to soak in honest-to-goodness hotel baths with hot water or to get some foamy refreshments to wash down the dust at the trail's end. Some trail bosses, who would turn their cowhands loose in Dodge City, put Ogallala off limits to their men because of the town's known lawlessness. Ogallala may have reigned as queen of the cowtowns, but she was no lady, a town too tough even for Texans.

Andy Adams, gave the following description of Nebraska's "Cowboy Capital" in his book, "Log of A Cowboy":

"We finally scaled the last divide, and there, below us in the valley of the South Platte, nestled Ogallala, the Gomorrah of the cattle trail. From amongst its half-hundred buildings, no church spire pointed upward, but instead three-fourths of its business houses were dance halls, gambling houses, and saloons."

The arrival of the trail herds would always bring the hibernating town to life. Saloonkeepers brought out their bottles, gamblers started shuffling their cards, store clerks and hotelkeepers would begin to hawk their individual wares, and the sheriff strapped on his guns.

Loose talk about "rebels" or "Yankee bean-eaters" was enough to start fierce donnybrooks. And quite often the losers ended up in Boot Hill. Even travelers who never stepped out of the safety of their hotel rooms had to admit that Ogallala was one of the liveliest towns along the U.P.

"Gold flowed freely across the tables, liquor across the bar, and occasionally blood across the floor, as a smoking gun in the hands of a jealous rival or an angered gambler brought an end of the trail to some unfortunate cowhand on the stained boards of 'Tuck's Saloon'," historian Norbert Mahnken noted.

Three cowboys, who tangled with the Keith County sheriff at Ogallala in July 1879, were buried in a single day in Boot Hill. Another of the Boot Hill burials was for "Rattlesnake Ed" Worley who was shot over a $9 bet in a monte game at the Crystal Palace saloon. Today the cemetery, on a wind-swept hill in northwest Ogallala, is a historical and tourist site.

Other frequenters of Ogallala were Luke Short, a professional gambler, gunman Doc Middleton, outlaw Sam Starr, and the outlaw queen, Belle Starr.

While their cowhands unwound in Ogallala's pleasure spots, Texas cattle kings met in hotels and saloons with shrewd and calculating buyers from Wyoming, the Dakotas, Montana, and Nebraska to haggle over prices for the lean and cantankerous longhorns.

Loyalty to his boss back in Texas was not always an outstanding characteristic of the drover, once he received the money for the herd. Texans Joel Collins and Sam Bass, after hearing of the Black Hills' gold strikes, appropriated the money due to some Texas cattlemen and headed for the diggings in search of instant wealth. Gambling losses and investments in unproductive mines left the twosome broke. After gathering a crew of like-minded individuals, they turned to stage coach robbery. The arrival of federal troops broke up this activity and the outlaws headed back to Ogallala about September 1877. Over a corner table in the Crystal Palace, they worked out the details of another money-making investment—robbing the pay coach of the Union Pacific.

In the early morning hours of September 19, the first robbery in the history of the Union Pacific took place at Big Springs, 20 mies west of Ogallala. It netted the bandits $60,000 in newly-minted $20 gold pieces. The Union Pacific officials promptly posted a $10,000 reward.

One of the train passengers identified Collins as one of the bandits, while an Ogallala store owner identified a piece of brilliantly colored, red, white, and black cloth used as a mask during the robbery, as having been purchased in his store by one of the Collins-Bass gang. It wasn't long before the gang's descriptions were being telegraphed up and down the line.

Collins and another of his gang were killed resisting arrest at Buffalo Station, Kansas. Another of the outlaws, Jim Berry, met the same fate at Mexico, Missouri, but Bass and Tom Nixon made their way safely to Texas under the guise of land purchasers.

Ten months of notoriety followed Sam Bass, before he, too, was cut down on his 27th birthday by the bullets of the Texas Rangers. His legend lived on, however, in the most celebrated of all cowboy ballads and a movie based on his historic train robbery.

Six sheriffs in one five-year period says something for Ogallala, whether it shows the death rate of sheriffs, the toughness of the cowhands, or a high retirement rate for the sheriff business is not provable although reports of cowboy devilishness must have had a lot to do with it.

The real low point in Ogallala's string of sheriffs came in 1878 when Barney Gillan was appointed to the post. A Texan himself, he considered it his duty to protect the cowboys rather than preserve law and order. And from what has been read and heard about the cowboy, he didn't really need that much protecting

In his zeal to help out the cowboy plus himself, Gillan became involved in the most infamous act by a lawman in the state's history. Bob Olive, brother of I. P. "Print" Olive, kingpin of the Texas cattlemen claiming the range in Custer County, was shot and killed by two homesteaders. The pair, thinking they would be safer with the law than running from Print Olive's gunslingers, gave themselves up to Sheriff Gillan. The sheriff promptly turned the two over to Olive's henchmen and collected the reward. The nesters were then hanged from a tree, shot, their bodies burned, and placed on exhibition.

Gillan was later arrested, indicted for complicity in the murders, and brought to trial. Before it ended, Gillan escaped from the Kearney jail and disappeared.

On the other end of the string was Sheriff Martin DePriest, who comprised the law in Ogallala from 1879 to 1888. Another Texan, who came up the trail in 1877, DePriest had few equals in a fight. He also understood the longing of the cowhand, fresh off the trail, for some good rowdy fun.

Drinking, gambling, and consorting with the "soiled doves" were all good fun to Mart. He shrugged off such noisy activities as shooting holes in the air as "harmless sport". In spite of his easy-going attitude, trigger-happy gunmen found DePriest's deliberate coolness a better match than their own practiced speed in a showdown.

Not all of the cowhands who came to Ogallala to let off steam hit the trail again. Many of the trail cowboys settled in the area, helping to establish the state's cattle industry. Several fourth-generation Nebraska ranchers are descendents of these trail-hitting Texans.

Although the cattle industry bloomed in Ogallala and the surrounding area, the best of the cattle country—the Sand Hills—remained unpenetrated until about 1879. That year, Frank North decided to take a herd straight through the hills from the roundup on Blue Creek to his home ranch on the Dismal River. After going about 35 miles through the supposedly dry country, he came upon a lake. It was surrounded by about 700 cattle in much better shape than those he had gathered in the roundup.

At about the same time, the Newman Brothers Ranch in Western Nebraska had a similar experience. A March blizzard drove 6,000 head past their line-riders into the hills. In an effort to save some of them, the manager sent a roundup into the hills in April after the snow had melted. After five weeks work, the crew brought out about 8,000 head of Newman cattle and additional 1,000 head of unbranded stock, descendents of animals that had previously drifted into the hills.

During the horrible winter of 1880–'81, thousands of cattle died in the Platte Valley, but the Cody-North ranch lost only a few critters on the Sand Hills' range.

It didn't take many incidents like these to convince the local cattlemen that they were overlooking the best range in the West.

Settlers in northwest Kansas and southwest Nebraska invoked herd laws to put an abrupt end to Texas Trail drives in the mid-1880's. But enough longhorns had come up from Texas to establish a new industry in Nebraska, the cattle industry.

With the end of the drives, other influences put a halt to Ogallala's infamous, evil days. The Congregational Church, organized in 1884, was just one sign of the changing times.

Things were changing in the Sand Hills, too. Blooded stock, imported from England, was replacing the ornery and resourceful longhorn. The cow nurse, the gambler, and the hired gun were going down the road to oblivion. Ranches were fenced and the old turn-of-a-card buying and selling gave way to careful financing of land and critters.

Ogallala was tamer now, anxious to forget its wild days and don the cloak of respectability. The changes were inevitable, but with their coming, the richness and romance that belonged to the West began to fade. And that's to be regretted.

Democracy: What It Means to Me

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States of America and its ladies auxiliary conducts a Voice of Democracy contest.

This year more than 350,000 school students participated in this noteworthy contest, the theme of which was "Democracy: What It Means to Me."

Mr. Speaker, I commend the VFW for sponsoring this program directed toward our youth. At a time when so much is said against our country, not only from without, but in some quarters from within, it is encouraging to see a "for America" program.

This essay competition stimulates the youth of our country to stop and think how great it is to be an American living in our Republic. It helps them to realize that we have a great heritage—a future which many have given their lives for—a way of life which every living American can be honorably proud, and yes, truly thankful.

I am pleased that the winning paper in this contest for Louisiana was submitted by a member of the Sixth District, which I am honored to represent. The writer, Mr. Flint "Bo" Nelson, lives in Baker, La. With congratulations on his achievement I include a copy of Bo's address in the RECORD:

DEMOCRACY: WHAT IT MEANS TO ME

(By Flint "Bo" Nelson, Baker, La.)

The long, grey line stretches to the horizon—the shadowy line of the ghosts of freedom's defenders—ghosts of American men who fought for the American way, men who died for democracy. There is the shadow of a minuteman who stood his ground at Concord Bridge, and died there. There stands the ghost of an American dough-boy who went over the top and then fell in the stinking mud at Chateau-Thiery. Just behind him lies the ghost of a father or a husband who never made it past the sandy beachhead at Omaha Beach. At the end of the line stands another shadow—that of a brother or a "boy down the street" who died only a few, short months ago in the sweltering, steaming jungles of Viet Nam.

These shadows died for a purpose—an ideal called democracy. They stand in line shifting back and forth like so many restless souls—restless over the grim prospect of hot wars, cold wars, and "simple" police actions that kill thousands—of draft card burners, college students insolently, violently protesting the war in Viet Nam, of extremist orators screaming, preaching their radical views. Yes, it's a long, grey line that stretches beyond the horizon—a shadowy line of restless ghosts.

But *what* is this idea of democracy—this intangible thing for which millions have given their lives? And more important, what does democracy mean to me? It means going to church on a Sunday morning, or a sister in her party dress waiting for her guests to arrive on a birthday. It is the peaceful pond that mirrors the surrounding forest. What does democracy mean to *me*? It means American highways filled with millions upon millions of busy people and speeding cars—going places, doing things. It is building your own home, owning your own land, growing your own corn with your own two hands. It means an old-fashioned buggy ride, the county fair, or the milkman coming at 5:00 A.M.

What does democracy mean to me? A duty—the duty of every American citizen to do what must be done for the sake of preservation and freedom. Democracy is a responsibility—the responsibility of all free men to remain free. Perhaps democracy is a tattered and torn piece of red, white and blue cloth that flutters in the wind. It is the love of country, the love of the ideals for which a flag stands. What does democracy mean to me? It is life for those who believe in it—a beautiful and mysterious ideal preserved by more than a million lives.

I said democracy was a duty and a responsibility. It is also an obligation—an obligation to all free men to speak out, to say what must be said for the sake of preservation and freedom, to do what must be done for the sake of democracy. When the smart guys and the fast guys make little of democracy, when they obliviously abuse our rights secured for us by the blood of millions of our people, the time has arrived when something must be done. And then is the time for all true patriots to speak out in the name of their country. Then is the time to speak out for democracy. We must repeat, as it has been said in the past, the electrifying words of Patrick Henry's ringing cry of "Give me liberty or give me death." And we must look those fast guys in the face, and say to them as the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy said to an entire nation, "Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country."

Those in the past have spoken well. But what can I do for democracy? I can make each day my responsibility, my duty, my obligation. I can speak out. The voices of *all* free men must ring out beyond the horizon. And perhaps the voices heard, the Voice of Democracy, will still, for a moment at least, the long, grey line of restless shadows.

Fino Introduces Bill To Stop Corporations From Reducing Pensions Because of Social Security Benefit Increases

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation to amend the Internal Revenue Code to discourage employers from reducing the pensions of retired employees when those employees receive social security increases. My bill would achieve this by increasing the employer's tax by the amount saved by reducing the employee's pension.

I expect that Congress will vote a substantial increase in social security benefits this year. Unfortunately, a large number of companies will use this as an excuse to cut the pensions they are giving to employees by half the amount of the social security benefit increase.

I do not hold with letting corporations use social security increases to reduce the amount of pensions they are paying. Congress does not increase social security payments for the benefit of the corporations of America, but rather for the benefit of the people of America.

When social security increases are voted by Congress, the idea is to give all of that money to pensioners. If corporations insist on reducing their own pension payments by half of the social security increase, then they ought to be curbed. The best way to curb them is to tax away the profits of pension reduction.

Rhodesia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, the more one delves into the question of the compulsory sanctions against Rhodesia, the more baffling becomes the reasons this action was taken and why our country became involved in such a transaction. As explained by our administration, they took the position they did because they want to impose majority rule on Rhodesia and give to the native tribes control of the country. It is quite interesting that the council of chiefs of the various tribes issued a statement in regard to this suggestion and announcing their support of the Smith government. Their statement, issued in November of 1966, follows:

STATEMENT BY COUNCIL OF CHIEFS

The Council of Chiefs, after holding a meeting in Salisbury today, (November 2) issued the following statement:—

"We, the Council of Chiefs, the elected representatives of all the traditional leaders of the African tribes of Rhodesia, have today held one of our periodic meetings to consider problems which confront our people and our country.

"Amongst other matters which we have discussed is the bitter war being waged against us by Britain.

"We are concerned over the damage which is being caused to our country and the suffering to which our people are being subjected at this time by the economic sanctions imposed by Britain.

"We wish to state quite clearly that we support the Government of Rhodesia and we do not accept the claim by the British Prime Minister that he has continuing responsibility and authority for and over our people through the Government and Parliament of the United Kingdom. Why has the Government of the United Kingdom, while claiming this responsibility, seen fit to impose sanctions upon us, and why has the same British Government supported the Government of Zambia against us in what we regard as treachery?

"We condemn outright the policy of the Zambian Government in attempting to destroy our thriving economy for their own political ends. Not only does the Zambian Government permit our outlawed extremists to remain on Zambian soil but it allows them to raise armed bands which raid and murder in our peaceful country.

"We will stand firmly behind our Prime Minister in any steps which he decides to take."

Following the statement by the council of chiefs, Chief Simon Sigola, on January 6, 1967, made public a letter which he had written to the Secretary General of the United Nations. His release follows:

RHODESIAN CHIEF WRITES TO U THANT

A Rhodesian chief and member of the Chiefs' Council, Chief Simon Sigola, M.B.E., has invited U Thant, Secretary of the United Nations, and President de Gaulle and President Lyndon Johnson to visit Rhodesia to see for themselves how peaceful the country is.

The following is the text of Chief Sigola's letter—

"I have seen what Paramount Chief Goraseb of South West Africa says in his letter to U Thant.

"We have the same problem here in Rhodesia, how outside people speak about Rhodesia. I wonder whether you would like to come to Rhodesia to see for yourself and speak with people in the streets, and see the Chiefs, because it is the Chiefs that are the leaders of the people. We are disappointed at the overseas peoples talk when they have not seen us.

"Rhodesia is a peaceful country, there is no war here. The talk of the overseas people is the only thing that could cause a war here. How many people have died in Rhodesia from being killed by violence? How many people have died by violence in Vietnam? Yet they say Rhodesia is not a peaceful country. We know that there is no country as peaceful as Rhodesia. Most other countries are disturbed by troubles.

"It saddens me to see that we Chiefs are called stooges of the Government. We and our fathers have been Chiefs and the leaders of the people from the beginning. We wish to be taught to be civilized. It is no good our people taking over the Government of the country now, like the countries to the North of us. We want to be educated first.

"Before this Government came in, people were killed and their houses were burned just because they did not belong to a political party. We in Rhodesia have thatched roofs on our houses. The African politicians used to lock our doors from outside and then set fire to the house and kill the people inside together with their innocent children who knew nothing about politics because they did not agree with them.

"The only trouble we have now is from terrorists who come with bombs from China and Russia, communist countries with no freedom of speech or opposition parties. We plead with you to come and visit us in our country to see for yourself what a peaceful country this is.

"We know that we black people will be able to take over the Government when we are civilized enough to do so, but it would be wrong to do so overnight. We know it will take a long time.

"Before the White man came, we were fighting among ourselves, we were being killed by diseases and now we have hospitals and clinics and the Mashona and Matabele people are now at peace with each other. There are so many other things by which we are helped by the Government. We are helped when there is starvation in the land, we are given work to buy food.

"Just look at the countries to the North of us. Nkrumah was the first African President and now he has been chased into the forest in another country. It is all lies that this is a bad country and a threat to peace. Please come and see for yourself.

"Why should the United Nations which is made to keep the peace come and interfere with us in this country where we are already so peaceful.

"In our language Sindebele we say 'You cannot have two bulls in one paddock.' We have our bull in this country, which is our own Government. We do not wish to be ruled or interfered with by anyone else" (ends letter).

Chief Sigola, who is aged 60, is chief of the Sipezini area of Matabeleland. He has been a member of the Chiefs' Council since its inception, and accompanied the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, to London for the funeral of Sir Winston Churchill. He has also taken part in two world tours by Rhodesian chiefs.

He was a member of the Monckton Commission, serves on the Natural Resources Board, and is chairman of the local African Council, at Umzingwane, near Bulawayo. He is also a member of the board of Mpilo Hospital, Bulawayo.

He is descended from a long line of Matabele chiefs, who are descendants of the Zulus.

Carl Murphy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, with the death of Dr. Carl Murphy of Baltimore, American journalism has lost one of its greatest leaders. Succeeding his father as publisher of the Afro-American nearly half a century ago, Dr. Murphy build a single publication of modest circulation into a chain of five newspapers read by more than a million persons.

Dr. Murphy is mourned by these million and by the millions more he served as a leader in civil rights and in education. Those best able to memorialize him, the staff of the Afro-American, have published an editorial tribute which I should like to bring to the attention of my colleagues:

CARL MURPHY, 1889–1967

Dr. Carl Murphy is dead.

He was a man of untiring energy, of indomitable courage and of relentless determination.

In a life span of 78 years, he fashioned a distinguished career in three endeavors—journalism, civil rights, education.

Taking over the presidency of the AFRO from his father 45 years ago when this publication had a modest circulation of 14,000, he built and molded it into an aggressive, militant weapon in the never-ending struggle for first-class citizenship.

From a single publication, under his astute direction it has expanded into a chain of five newspapers read weekly by more than a million persons of all races, colors and creeds in Baltimore, Washington, New Jersey, Richmond and through its national edition, all along the Atlantic seaboard.

Dr. Murphy was in the front-line fighting for freedom long before a majority of the current Johnny's-come-lately were born.

As chairman of the legal redress and administration committee of the Baltimore NAACP, it was through his foresight, patience and guidance that Maryland became the architect for most of the cases that ended in Supreme Court victories.

The groundwork for the Supreme Court's public school desegregation decision was laid in 1935 with the Donald Murray case, opening the University of Maryland law school to all citizens.

This was followed by the first equal teachers' pay case, the first public recreation case, the first segregated travel case, the first public library case and countless others.

He gave freely not only of his talent, but unstintingly of his finances to carry those cases to successful fruition.

It was Dr. Carl Murphy who persuaded the Methodist Church to relinquish its control of Morgan College to the State of Maryland in 1939. His capacity for leadership, his enthusiasm and his devotion as a trustee and chairman of the trustee board has helped Morgan develop into one of the nation's leading institutions of higher learning.

No memorials are needed for Dr. Murphy.

His monument is the AFRO, a fearless, staunch and uncompromising, crusader against injustice and for full citizenship rights for all Americans.

His monument can be seen in the beautiful Morgan State College campus and its many magnificent structures which so eloquently attest to his vision and leadership as chairman of the buildings committee.

And his monument lies in the fact that because of his generous giving of time, energy and ability in more than a half century of struggle, Baltimore and the nation slowly, but surely have responded to our insistent demand for equality.

His passing creates a vast void that will not easily be filled.

Cradle to Grave

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Lansing Journal of Lansing, Ill., a vigorous newspaper with a thoughtful sober editorial policy provided a very timely commentary on February 23, on one of the most dubious schemes of the "Great Society." I insert this editorial in the RECORD.

CRADLE TO GRAVE

Secretary of Labor Wirtz has come up with the crying need for a method by which it can be assured that dropouts who do not want to go to school can reap the maximum benefit from this great and glorious society called the United States of America.

Calling for "a rational, equitable and effective" policy for youth, Wirtz would establish community "Opportunity Boards" where youths would be required to register on reaching the age of 18 or quitting school.

The aim of the community "Opportunity Boards" would be as follows:

1. To provide badly needed "human inventory" (Translated: a large group of live bodies).
2. To arrange for every American boy and girl "to proceed along the course—education, employment, training or service—that he or she wants or ought to take."

The choice of words seems to imply that if they do not want to take the course they ought to take, they then would be compelled to take the course they ought to take.

Cradle to the grave maintenance of people by their government is abhorrent, and always has been.

Each program enacted for the so-called welfare of the people has drawn a net tighter around the citizen by giving him something and then taking some of his freedom away in exchange.

Charlie Y. O. Yee Dies—Served City, United States in Many Ways

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT TAFT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Speaker, a great Cincinnatian, a hardworking Ohioan, a devoted American, Charlie Y. O. Yee has passed away. Mr. Yee loved this country of ours and strived to make this Nation a better place for all. A veteran and unofficial mayor of Cincinnati's Chinatown, Charlie Yee was loved by all who knew him.

The Cincinnati Post and Times-Star has written a stirring tribute to Mr. Yee. I include that article in the Appendix of the RECORD:

CHARLIE Y. O. YEE DIES—SERVED CITY, UNITED STATES IN MANY WAYS

Charlie Y. O. Yee, who loved his country so much he worked for nothing as an Army guard for four years in World War II, and privately contributed thousands of dollars to war relief funds, died today in Veterans Hospital.

He was born in 1890 in Los Angeles, Cal., eldest son of immigrant parents who died a few months after he was born. He was reared in a Catholic orphanage in the Los Angeles Chinatown area, and at age 17 joined the Navy.

"That was the most wonderful time of my life," said Charlie Y. O. Yee many times. "I got to see the world, much of it, and in the Navy I met my good friend Elmer Hunsicker who urged me to come to live in Cincinnati."

Mr. Hunsicker, clerk of Hamilton County courts for many years before his death, spent three years in the Navy with Charlie Y. O. Yee. At the end of that time, the friends parted.

Both young men married. Then, at the invitation of his friend, Charlie Y. O. Yee came to Cincinnati and opened a small restaurant, known as the Shanghai Inn, and an import-export business.

The years after World War I were good for Charlie Y. O. Yee and his first wife. They had eight children, and their restaurant on Government Square was among the most popular in the downtown area. The import-export business also prospered.

When World War II broke out, Charlie Y. O. Yee tried to enlist in the Navy again, although he was a widower and had eight young children at home.

He had closed his restaurant a few years before, because of the increase in the import-export business, and was known throughout this part of the Midwest as Cincinnati's "Mayor of Chinatown."

He served as official court interpreter for U.S. District Court and local courts in any cases involving Chinese families in southwestern Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

When his attempt to join the Navy in World War II was turned down, he appealed to local big-wigs, including the late Sen. Robert A. Taft, for their help. All said he was too old and had too many family responsibilities, to be acceptable to the armed forces.

That's when he took the job as armed guard for the Cincinnati Ordnance District of the U.S. Army.

He always was half an hour to an hour early for work, and stayed well past quitting time. He turned his pay check over to such agencies as the Doolittle Flyers Fund and the USO throughout the war. He also contributed large sums to China relief agencies.

"My country has been very good to me," he said. "This is the least I can do."

After his first wife died, he reared his eight children, keeping the family together because "I know what a family means, having been an orphan."

He married for the second time in 1949, and four more children were added to the family.

On his 70th birthday, 10 of his 12 children gave a surprise party for him at the Cincinnati Club. Representatives of all 350 Chinese-American families in Cincinnati came to pay respects to their "mayor," along with local business and civic leaders.

Only his eldest daughter, Mrs. Rose Chung, was not present. She was in Hong Kong, mother of a set of twins too young to be brought all the way to Cincinnati for the celebration. She did come to her home town late in 1962 and in 1966, however, for a long visit with her father and her new brothers and sisters born after she moved to Hong Kong.

He was active in numerous civic and patriotic groups in Greater Cincinnati, was a Republican leader for 40 years, and was a trustee of the Cuvier Press Club.

Although born in the United States, he felt a strong tie with Nationalist China, and went to Hong Kong in 1949 to find his second wife.

As far as he knew, all relatives of his generation, mostly first and second cousins, were dead. They vanished in World War II near Canton, following their attempts to aid the Doolittle flyers downed in China, or after World War II when the Communists took over Canton and its environs.

"I have great respect for my parents' homeland," he once said. "But I love my own country because it has been good to me."

He leaves his wife and 12 children. His oldest daughter, Rose, is married to Robert Chi Wen Chung, and lives in Hong Kong with their twins and two other children. The oldest, Harry, lives in Cincinnati with his wife Lily and their son, Mitch. The other older children, who live in New York and California, are Blanche, Jenny, Helen, Mary, Joseph and William. The four younger children, who live with their mother at 1207 Elm street, are Jimmy, Elaine, Dorothy and Mamie.

Marines Proudly Serve in Vietnam

SPEECH

OF

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 7, 1967

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, a recent letter from a marine, not yet 21 years old, wounded in action, expresses what many of us have wondered—how do our fighting men themselves feel about the Vietnam situation? I place the last paragraph of Cpl. Alan D. Gifford's letter in the RECORD at this point:

In closing I would like to speak on behalf of many of my fellow Marines, some of whom have given their lives this past summer in VietNam. We are proud to have the honor of serving our country and the ideals of freedom for which it stands. We will continue to support our gallant South VietNamese allies in their struggle with Communist insurgents with all our hearts, for we know what it is to have a wonderful country wherein we can live without fear of terrorism. Please be reassured of the dedication of my fellow Marines in this the task for which they have been trained!

Cpl. ALAN D. GIFFORD, 2039876,
U.S. Marine Corps.

War in Vietnam: New Policy Approaches Are Needed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday several other Members of Congress and I issued a statement on Vietnam expressing our opposition to the coming Vietnam authorization bill and appropriation.

The statement includes four proposed initiatives which we believe are realistic and consistent with our national interest.

I include the full text of the statement in the RECORD:

STATEMENT ON VIETNAM

(BY GEORGE E. BROWN, JR., PHILLIP BURTON, JOHN CONYERS, JR., JOHN G. DOW, DON EDWARDS, DONALD M. FRASER, HENRY HELSTOSKI, ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER, THOMAS M. REES, BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL, and WILLIAM F. RYAN)

The coming Vietnam authorization bill and appropriation will be seen by some as a referendum on policy in Vietnam. We believe viewpoints regarding that policy are far too complicated to be represented in any single vote. We do not feel, therefore, that the margin of passage will provide an accurate picture of congressional or national sentiment on the war.

For various reasons, and in varying degrees, we have questioned U.S. policy in Vietnam. We are presently united in the conviction that the strategy of escalation against North Vietnam has produced deepened involvement at higher and more dangerous levels of commitment and brought the war no closer to settlement. At the same time, American diplomacy has appeared to be inflexible and unresponsive to opportunities for negotiations. This is particularly pertinent since prior withdrawal of American troops is apparently no longer insisted upon by Hanoi as a precondition to negotiations.

Secretary McNamara has said, "I don't believe that bombing up to the present has significantly reduced, nor any bombing that I could contemplate in the future would significantly reduce the actual flow of men and material to the South." It is our view, therefore, that the United States can afford to stop the bombing and take that step for peace, particularly in view of representations made throughout the world that such a step may open the way for negotiations.

It has been stated that our goal in Vietnam is a limited one and is not total victory. Yet too many policies and statements leave that intention ambiguous. We do not believe, for example, that the war is a simple case of external aggression. Our policies should take into account the differing interests of the North Vietnamese and National Liberation Front and should give our adversaries reason to believe that their basic interests would be acknowledged in a settlement.

Therefore, to secure peace, we believe the United States must take additional initiatives to reach a political settlement in South Vietnam. Specifically, it must be recognized that the National Liberation Front as one of the principal belligerents in the war, is a necessary party to peace negotiations.

We thus propose the following four initiatives:

1. The U.S. should cease bombing North Vietnam immediately and without preconditions.
2. The U.S. must support truly free elections in South Vietnam. We must be prepared to accept whatever role for the National Liberation Front results from such elections.
3. The U.S. should propose to the North Vietnamese government, the South Vietnamese government, and the National Liberation Front four-party negotiations to secure a cease-fire in Vietnam.
4. The U.S. should seek appropriate sponsorship of an international conference to guarantee agreements reached by the belligerents.

We believe these recommended initiatives are realistic and consistent with our national interest.

We believe the nation as a whole is restless and confused by events in Vietnam. There is continually growing evidence of alienation and discontent. And the country's general support for our present course, in our view, is based less on convictions regarding policy than respect for Presidential leadership.

The war in Vietnam has raised profound questions regarding the direction and machinery of American diplomacy. An enormous commitment was allowed to develop gradually and with inadequate reflection and debate. Bureaucratic investment in that commitment has interfered with its review and reform. And beneath all this is the risk that reflex interventionism may become the normal American response to disorder in the third world.

Meanwhile, the war has had serious if subtle consequences in this country. The impulse of the New Frontier and Great Society has deadened. Public interest in social reform has lapsed. Disorder and distrust are all too prevalent. We are, in short, at a somber period in a decade that opened bright with promise.

The goal of peace will require this country to display a sense of priorities, an awareness of capacities, and an overriding commitment to relieve swiftly the terrible suffering of the Vietnamese people, and those Americans serving in Vietnam.

Estonian Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM B. WIDNALL

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, February 24 marked the 49th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Estonia. It is fitting that we who are so abundantly endowed with the blessings of freedom pause to reflect upon the struggle of a people less fortunate than ourselves.

In 1918 the people of Estonia established an independent republic under which they enjoyed freedom and prosperity. By the end of 1940 this intrepid nation became enslaved in the onslaught of Communist expansion and conquest. But the resistance to Communist domination that these courageous people displayed in 1940—and continue to display today—should serve to inspire free men everywhere.

We who are blessed with liberty must never cease to sustain and encourage the Estonian people in their struggle for freedom and dignity. We must continue to hope that these people will at a future day be able to exercise their right of self-determination. We must never allow the hope of the Estonian people to subside in their heroic struggle against Communist domination.

William L. Standard on American Policy in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 6, 1967

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the legality of America's position in Vietnam is anything but clear. Indeed, the very meaning of the term "legality" as it is used in the context of international relations is only beginning to be defined. As the United States engages in a continuing and critical reevaluation of the legitimacy, wisdom, and morality of the role it assumes in southeast Asian affairs, we should be aware of an excellent article in the Journal of the American Bar Association for July 1966 by William L. Standard, member of the New York bar and chairman of the Lawyers' Committee on American Policy Toward Vietnam.

Mr. Standard gives a convincing rebuttal to claims that the SEATO Treaty is a legal basis for U.S. actions in Vietnam:

The use of our ground forces since the spring of 1965 is sought to be justified under the provisions of the SEATO treaty. But extracts from the 1954 Senate debate on the treaty demonstrate the fragility of this claim. In explaining the commitments under the SEATO treaty to the Senate, Walter F. George,, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, made the following statements:

"The treaty does not call for automatic action; it calls for consolidation with other signatories. If any course of action shall be agreed . . . or decided upon, then that action must have the approval of Congress, because the constitutional process of each signatory government is provided for . . . it is clear that the threat to territorial integrity and political independence also encompasses acts of subversion . . . but even in that event the United States would not be bound to put it down. I cannot emphasize too strongly that we have no obligation . . . to take positive measures of any kind. All we are obligated to do is consult together about it.[1]

Richard N. Goodwin, a former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, in a recent article discussing the significance of our reliance upon the SEATO agreement as the basis of our intervention in Vietnam, states in part:

"One can search the many statements of Presidents and diplomats in vain for any mention of the SEATO Treaty. Time after time, President Johnson set forth the reasons for our presence in Vietnam, but he never spoke of the requirements of the treaty, nor did anyone at the State Department suggest that he should, even though they surely reviewed every draft statement. The treaty argument is, in truth, something a clever advocate conceived a few months ago."[2]

Furthermore, the SEATO treaty also clearly pledges the parties to respect the Geneva Declaration of 1954, which was agreed upon only a few months before the SEATO treaty. The State Department memorandum of March 4, 1966, referred to above, significantly misquotes the SEATO treaty on essential points. It asserts (Section IV B) that Article 4(1) of SEATO creates an "obligation to meet the common danger in the event of armed aggression." The term "armed aggression" is not to be found in the treaty. Article 4(1) speaks of "aggression by means of armed attack". In case of such "armed attack", "each Party recognizes" that it "would endanger its own peace and safety, and agrees that it will in that event act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes".

Hence, only in case of an "armed attack" (in the meaning of Article 51 of the United Nations Charter) would the United States have, at most, the right, but no obligation, to assist the "Free Territory of Vietnam" until it was to be unified by July, 1956.

The invocation of the SEATO treaty is the latest of the evershifting grounds which the State Department has advanced to sustain the lawfulness of its position. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., has characterized this argument as an "intellectual disgrace". Arthur Krock has described its origin as follows:

"The President had utilized the provocation of the Tonkin Gulf attack on the Seventh Fleet by North Vietnamese gunboats to get a generalized expression of support from Congress. This worked well enough until it was argued, against the public record, as approval by Congress of any expansion of the war the President might make in an unforeseeable future. Then Rusk shifted the major basis for the claim to the SEATO compact.

"But extracts from the 1954 Senate debate on the treaty demonstrate the fragility of this claim."[3]

The credibility of the argument that the SEATO treaty furnished a legal justification for the President's action is also refuted by the fact that the State Department in its March, 1965, memorandum, entitled "Legal Basis for United States Actions Against North Vietnam," did not even mention SEATO. Significantly, too, President Johnson in a press conference statement on July 28, 1965, explaining "why we are in Vietnam," made no mention of SEATO. This can hardly be squared with the present belated claim that the treaty imposed an obligation upon the President to intervene in Vietnam.

Moreover, the invocation of SEATO does not advance the State Department's case. In the first place, Article 1 of the treaty is expressly subordinate to the provisions of the United Nations Charter and Article 6 expressly acknowledges the supremacy of the charter. Article 103 of the charter, quoted above, subordinates all regional treaty compacts to the charter, and Article 53 is explicit that "no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council. . . ."

The United States is not obliged by SEATO to engage in any military undertaking in Vietnam even if it were otherwise permitted to do so under the charter. As noted by Representative Melvin R. Laird, the SEATO treaty was "not a commitment to send American troops to fight in southeast Asia. It carefully avoided the kind of automatic response to aggression embodied in the NATO agreement. . . ."[4]

Representative Laird pointed out that in soliciting the advice and consent of the Senate to the treaty, Senator H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey, who was a member of the United States delegation to the Manilla Conference at which the treaty was negotiated and who was one of the signers of the treaty for the United States, emphasized that "Nothing in this treaty calls for the use of American ground forces. . . ." On the floor of the Senate on February 1, 1955, he said:

"Some of the participants came to Manilla with the intention of establishing . . . a compulsory arrangement for our military participation in case of any attack. Such an organization might have required the commitment of American ground forces to the Asian mainland. We carefully avoided any possible implication regarding an arrangement of that kind.

"We have no purpose of following any such policy as that of having our forces involved in a ground war. . . .

"For ourselves, the arrangement means that we will have avoided the impracticable overcommitment which would have been involved if we attempted to place American ground forces around the perimeter of the area of potential Chinese ingress into southeast Asia. Nothing in this treaty calls for the use of American ground forces in that fashion.[5]

Article 4, Section 2, is explicit that if South Vietnam were threatened "in any way other than by armed attack", "the [SEATO] Parties shall consult immediately in order to agree on the measures which should be taken for the common defense".

SEATO therefore *prohibits* unilateral assistance action. Indeed, the treaty originally required previous *agreement* among the other seven partners before any SEATO power could take any "measures", including nonmilitary measures, not to mention combat assistance. In 1964 the unanimity requirement was reinterpreted to mean that "measures" could be taken in the absence of a dissenting vote among the SEATO partners. The United States has not convented the SEATO powers because of the certainty of such a dissent. It can hardly claim, therefore, that SEATO *obligates* it to pursue its present course when in fact it is evading its treaty obligation to obtain collective permission for "collective defense", as even the name of the treaty indicates.

Finally, the United States actions also violate Article 53 of the United Nations Charter, quoted above, which unequivocally prohibits enforcement action under regional arrangements except with *previous* Security Council authorization. Hence, even if the United States had obtained the required consent from its SEATO partners, it would still need the authorization of the Security Council to make its "measures" legal.

Therefore, the United States, far from being obligated, is not permitted by SEATO or by the charter to engage in its military undertaking in Vietnam.

Footnotes at end of speech.

[1] 101 CONG. REC. 1051–1052 (1955).

[2] The New Yorker, "Reflections on Vietnam," April 16, 1966, page 57, at page 70.

[3] The New York Times, "The Sudden Rediscovery of SEATO", March 6, 1966.

[4] 112 CONG. REC. 5558 (1966).

[5] 101 CONG. REC. 1052–1054 (1955).

Dedicated Men

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, the tragic accident which befell our Apollo astronauts has affected many Americans. My attention was recently called to a poem written by a seventh grade pupil in Connecticut which expressed his feelings.

His name is Teddy Baxter, and he is a pupil in St. Edward School, Stafford Springs, Conn. I offer his verse for the RECORD:

DEDICATED MEN

Not long ago there lived three boys who longed to fly in space;
And as they grew they studied hard to enter in the race.

The three became brave astronauts who practiced, so that soon
The day would come when they'd blast off and land upon the moon.

Experience they had so much, their glory to proclaim
Their other tasks they tried before had brought them more than fame.

But God had other plans for them as now we all can see,
They died as heroes for their land, White, Grissom and Chaffee.

New Attorney General

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILLIP BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, Ramsey Clark has already performed the duties of the office to which he has been appointed in a most diligent and intelligent manner. I was delighted with the announcement of his appointment as Attorney General.

He brings to the job both knowledge and compassionate understanding of the law and its applications. The appointment of Ramsey Clark will reflect great credit on this administration.

I insert in the RECORD, at this time, the editorial which appeared this morning in the Washington Post:

NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL

President Johnson followed the logical course in naming Ramsey Clark to be Attorney General. In the position of Deputy Attorney General under Nicholas Katzenbach, Mr. Clark proved to be a dedicated public servant and an administrator of substantial ability. Since Mr. Katzenbach's reassignment to the State Department last September, Mr. Clark has presided over the Department of Justice as acting Attorney General with poise and good judgment as well as alertness and energy. President Johnson could scarcely have passed him by in making a permanent appointment with out discouraging the kind of public service that he most prizes.

If Mr. Clark had been chosen from private life at the age of 39, questions would have been raised about his experience and knowledge of governmental problems. But having risen to the top within the Department, he is in the position, despite his age, of being the most experienced man for the job. Though quiet by nature and cautious in charting his course, he appears to have a keen sense of right and wrong and ample courage to act on his convictions.

This community has special reason to be grateful to Mr. Clark for his wise advice to the President to veto the District crime bill passed by Congress last year. In a delicate position because of his uncertain status and because of the mounting volume of crime in Washington, he held fast to constitutional principles and a sociologically sound approach to the problem. Since he is known to be a liberal with his feet on the ground, we surmise that this incident may well provide an index to the kind of service he will render as Attorney General.

The President has done well to promote a highly promising public servant, and we think the response of the country as well as that of the Senate will be enthusiastic.

Nebraska: The Fight To Belong

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, Nebraska became a State on March 1, 1867—100 years ago today. We are mighty proud of our great State and our great Old West heritage.

Statehood for Nebraska came hard. For over 20 years the people fought for the right to join the Union and draft a suitable code of laws.

The story of our historic struggle for statehood is vividly described in "The Fight to Belong" by Warren Spencer. I believe my colleagues and the readers of the RECORD will be interested in this story of our battle to join the Union.

The article follows:

THE FIGHT TO BELONG

Nebraska's three constitutions are locked behind the steel door of a huge vault in the Secretary of State's office in the Capitol, yet they influence thousands of lives each day. They are seldom seen and seldom referred to. Still, they are the keystones of the state.

Behind these yellowing pages is a story of which few people are aware. It is a story of storm and trial of suffering and of hardship. It is a story of Nebraska.

Though Nebraska became a state on March 1, 1867, the story of her constitution and growth began years earlier. It started with the first trapper who found the land a rich mine of furs and pelts. He came to harvest the fur and remained to make his home.

Later, immigrants poured into the state by the thousands. Many were just passing through, headed for greener pastures elsewhere, but many stayed. So many, in fact, that a territorial government was formed in 1854. Ranchers found the rolling grasslands ideal for their massive herds. Settlers found a new way of life and a chance to grow with the country. And the more who came, the more the question of statehood began to be heard. These people had the land, but they wanted something more; the rights and protection of the Union which was so near and yet so far.

Most of the inhabitants regarded the territorial situation as only temporary and awaited statehood with impatience. Around 1858, the wish which had been simmering for so long was brought to light. The *Omaha Times* noted that the question of statehood should be submitted to a vote of the people. If it came to that there was no question of the outcome with feeling running so high. Both the Republican and Democratic parties, formed some years before in the territory, thought the question over for almost a year and then in 1859, declared they were for statehood. On January 11, 1860, the Territorial Legislature authorized a special election to be held on March 5 to decide on what appeared to be a clear yes or no proposal.

In the meantime, both parties thought more about the proposal and began to hedge. In the election, they mixed up the question with so many regional and local matters that it was impossible to get a clear reading of popular opinion. Included in the election was the nomination of delegates to a constitutional convention. The Republicans elected 40 of the 52 delegates, but because of the confusion the statehood question was vetoed, and the convention never held.

Then in 1864, the Territorial legislators, Democrat and Republican alike, asked Congress for legislation to clear the way for statehood. On April 19, the bill was passed and Territorial Governor Saunders scheduled an election of delegates on June 6 and a constitutional convention on July 4.

But statehood was still a political football. The Republicans had been most instrumental in obtaining legislation as they hoped for party representation west of the Missouri River. Also, they counted Nebraska as a safe entry for their party. But they were in for trouble from the opposite side of the political fence. Suspecting what was afoot, Territorial Democrats were already planning their evasive strategy.

Those Democrats who had had little to say about the party action before, now found an ideal out. They leaped at the chance to point out that the framing of the constitution and operations of a state government were expensive. In an already indebted territory, the only out would be to raise taxes. This, they assured their opponents, the people would never stand for.

The arguments were sound. Republicans offered statehood to a restless people, and Democrats promised to keep more of their hard-earned money in their pockets. Thus, political pressure began to build on both sides. But July 4, it had reached its peak. Delegates to the convention met in the Territorial Capitol in Omaha and adjourned the same day. No work was done, and the statehood question was again shelved.

It was 1866 when the question came up again. The election campaigns of 1865 made no mention of the issue, but Governor Saunders began to build the case for statehood again in an address to the Eleventh Territorial Congress on January 9. Saunders pointed out that other states, less populated than Nebraska, were already members of the Union. He said that the time was fast approaching when statehood could no longer be avoided and urged legislative action.

The legislature was less than bowled over by the governor's requests and took no action. Saunders and other officials, primarily Republicans, were left to carry the ball.

A secret committee met the same year to draw up a constitution for presentation to the people. Though there is no record of the drafters of this constitution, authorities suggest that they included such dignitaries as Governor Saunders, Chief Justice William Pitt Kellogg, Hadley D. Johnson, and O. P. Mason. With their draft finished, the committee turned the constitution over to J. R. Porter, a prominent Democrat favoring statehood, who presented it to the council on February 5, 1866.

The issue immediately became a party matter, and the dominant Republicans railroaded the bill through the legislature faster than the most routine of bills. The same day it was introduced, the bill was placed in committee, and reported back favorably. The council passed it that day with a seven to six vote. On the 9th the bill cleared the House, and Governor Saunders signed it immediately.

Since there were no printed copies for use by the legislators, few of them had any idea what it was about. In the lower house it was not even referred to committee. There was a stipulation in it that it could not be amended.

Since the Democrats had raised such a fuss about expense, the constitution provided for the bare minimums. The governor was to receive $1,000 a year; the state auditor, $800; the secretary of state, $600, and the treasurer, $400. Legislative sessions were limited to 40 days, with each legislator to receive $3 a day.

To insure that the constitution reached the people, it carried a stipulation calling for a general vote on June 2, 1866. State officers were also to be elected then. With their backs to the wall, the anti-statehood Democrats hurriedy rallied their forces. They called a convention in Nebraska City for April 19 and nominated J. Sterling Morton for governor—just in case they needed one.

Morton was charged with building the platform for the convention. When the Republicans saw his draft they practically laughed him out of the territory. Morton, ready for the rebuke, retorted that the preamble and first resolution were quoted verbatum from Thomas Jefferson's first inaugural address. Perhaps these were not the parts that drew Republican fire. The closing statement quoted Andrew Johnson: "This is and shall be a government of white men and for white men." An inflammatory comment even in those days.

With the election drawing near, Morton and his running mates hit the campaign trail. Opposed by David Butler of Pawnee City on the GOP ticket, Morton had his hands full. Where the orator relied on his pomp and ceremony to win votes, Butler was one of the people. His remembered phrase, "I thank God from my heart of hearts . . ." means little to people now, but back then it got votes.

Even the newspapers noted that Morton outspoke Butler at every turn. The Republican candidate wisely let Morton speak for them both, frequently coming out ahead by doing so. One obviously exaggerated newspaper account states that "It was a bully Democratic speech. Morton only gave 'the lie' direct 19 times, the 'damned lie' 11 times, 'the gol damned lie' twice and wanted to fight once, but was prevented by his friends from getting a well-deserved lashing." Butler managed to stay ahead of the competition.

When June 2 rolled around, there was little anyone could do except wait for the people to make up their minds and count the votes—or not count them. When the smoke cleared, Nebraska had a new constitution by 3,938 votes to 3,838. Butler had defeated Morton 4,093 votes to 3,984. To the Democrats the election was a crushing defeat. To the Republicans it had been in the bag all along.

When the ballots were counted, the Cass County canvassers threw out the Rock Bluffs precinct because of technical irregularities. It seems that some of the people who voted were not residents there, or anywhere else for that matter. Thus, Morton lost 107 votes while Butler was deprived of only 50. In Cass and other counties, soldiers of the First Nebraska Regiment voted here, then returned to their homes in Iowa, Missouri, and other states. Some could not understand why there was any question on their votes. After all, they had never pretended to be citizens here. Canvassers let their votes stand.

The election was a sweep for the Republicans. Of their candidates, all were elected by comfortable majorities except one. One Democrat, William A. Little was elected over his opponent, Oliver P. Mason, supposedly one of the drafters of the constitution. However, before he could take office, Little died. Mason took his place, making the Republican coup complete.

Constitutional proponents sat back to relax, and opponents readied themselves to live with what they could not change. But the battle was only half over.

Next, the new constitution was shipped to Washington for congressional approval. There was one thing wrong with it, however. Within its judicial jargon there was a clause which restricted suffrage to free white men. While the Negro vote was marginal in 1866, there was much sentiment against it, and the framers had included the clause to facilitate acceptance.

In Washington, radical Republicans branded the new constitution a "rebel rag", and many would have nothing to do with it until the clause was removed. Moderates thought it unimportant, noting that 20 states had similar stipulation.

By now, public lands were being chewed up so fast by new settlers that the question of entry into the Union was becoming imperative. Senators began to submit replacement clauses just to get the territory into the Union. But the shenanigans had incurred the wrath of President Johnson, and he was on the verge of vetoing the bill if it did get through Congress.

Finally, Senator Edmunds of Vermont moved to amend the bill to the position that "With fundamental and perpetual condition that . . . there shall be no abridgement of the original exercise of the elective franchise or of any other right to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed."

So revised, the constitution was returned to Nebraska for ratification. In a full session of the Legislature on February 20, 1867, the body accepted the new condition within two days. On March 1, 1867, President Johnson, still somewhat reluctant, signed the bill and Nebraska became the 37th state in the Union. Nebraska has the distinction of being the only state required to be a free state before admittance.

Though Nebraska was now a bona fide member of the Union, she was far from through with the rigors of constitutional problems. The original document provided for the cheapest known form of government. It limited salaries for governmental officials to such pitiful amounts that it was virtually impossible to attract new and qualified men to office. Also, Governor Butler had become such a menace to the state treasury, lining his pockets and those of picked friends, that he was impeached on June 1, 1871. By now, harried officials realized that it was time to try to rectify their mistakes with a new constitution.

On June 13, 1871, 52 delegates met in the State Capitol in Lincoln to draw up a replacement constitution. For months they haggled, often voting on items only vaguely relevant to the job at hand. Arguments were common occurrences with some bordering on violence. By mid-August, they had reached a decision and prepared the new document for a vote of the people.

Among their suggestions were state control of the railroads and raising the governor's salary to $3,000 per year. They noted that the capitol should remain in Lincoln until 1880, stifling those who wanted it moved because of Butler's graft. Also, they supplied five additions to the new document to be included only if the people wanted them.

The people threw the entire project back in their faces. They wanted no part of it. Once before a slipshod constitution had placed them on the brink of disaster, and they wanted something more concrete this time.

With the rejection of the constitution, Nebraska was in a complete political vacuum. She had no governor and no constitution. William H. James was acting governor, but he was not in control. He dismissed the legislature in 1871, but part of the delegates refused to adjourn. James shut off the coal supply to the chambers, and the majority of the delegates were forced to leave.

He was on a state trip to Washington when the president of the Senate took it upon himself to reconvene the legislature. James hurried back to Lincoln and promptly reversed the proclamation. Some of the members, oblivious to his order, assembled anyway, only to find the doors barred to them. They managed to get into the legislative chambers, but there was nothing to do once they were inside, so they left.

Thus ran the state government until nearly the middle of 1875. Then on May 11, the delegates once again convened to draft another constitution. When they adjourned on June 12, 1875, they had adopted a document which closely paralleled its forerunner. This time though, they carefully avoided alienating anyone.

On October 12, 1875, the new document was put to the people of the state and accepted, to become the law of the land.

For over 20 years the people of Nebraska had fought for the right to join the Union and to draft a suitable code of laws. Their fight ended in victory. Because of their struggle, Nebraskans today share a feeling of security they might otherwise have never known in a state that adheres rigidly to its motto: "Equality Before The Law."

Crime in the Nation's Capital

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1967

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, the program President Johnson sent to us this week to deal with the problems of crime in the District of Columbia is a basically sound approach to the matter. The problem is one which has been growing rapidly in the District in the last few years, and the time has come to do something about it. I believe the administration's program, if implemented, would do a great deal about it.

I am especially impressed with the firearms portion of the program. The statistics on deaths and assaults resulting from the use of firearms in the District are appalling. The notion that pistols should be readily available to alcoholics and mental defectives is difficult to comprehend. I urge my fellow Congressmen to give especially careful consideration to the proposed firearms legislation. We must come up with an answer that will allow protection to individual rights but not allow wholesale availability of weapons to undesirable individuals.

The other elements of the program—dealing with such important subjects as insanity defenses, arrests without a warrant and obstruction of investigations—are all desirable. In each of these areas, the police of the District and the two prosecutorial agencies have been hamstrung by defects in existing law. In each of these areas, the proposals submitted by the President would go far to eliminate these defects.

There must, of course, be many other defects in the law of the District as it relates to the criminal process. And the President's program offers something to take care of them, too. It would establish a Commission to study the District of

Columbia Criminal Code and to make recommendations for improvement.

All in all, I believe this to be a sensible and desirable program.

Congressman Horton Submits Bill To Strengthen Bar on U.S. Participation in Arab Boycott of Israel

SPEECH

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1967

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with some sense of regret that I am submitting today a bill to toughen an amendment to the Export Control Act which we enacted in the last Congress. I am referring to the present provision of law which calls on American businessmen to refuse to cooperate with boycotts sponsored by other nations against countries friendly to the United States.

This law refers of course to the continuing Arab effort to force participation by American and other Western firms in the Arab economic boycott of the State of Israel. While the legislation has stiffened the resistance of some large U.S. firms to the Arab tactics, it has spawned virtually no effort in the administration to attempt to enforce or encourage the fulfillment of congressional intent.

Only last December, a reliable source on events relevant to American-Israel relations, Near East Report, disclosed that an American corporation was communicating Arab boycott regulations to its suppliers and subcontractors, in outright contradiction of the legislative intent. Near East Report noted that no action has been taken by the Commerce Department to either discourage or even investigate this practice.

It is this failure of the administration to act upon this legislation of the 89th Congress, and the failure of some companies to follow its direction which I regret. The only alternative Congress has is to make this provision of law mandatory—and thus more effective. Apparently, we cannot leave it to the administration to carry out a flexible provision on this subject; we must leave no room for putting aside or questioning the congressional intent which is manifest in the present provision.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, I am joining my colleagues who have introduced amendments to the Export Control Act, containing a mandatory prohibition on "the taking of any action by domestic concerns which would have the effect of furthering or supporting the restrictive trade practices or boycotts fostered or imposed by any foreign country against another country friendly to the United States."

It is unfortunate that Congress must assert its role in U.S. foreign policy by enacting mandatory provisions of law. It is apparent in this instance, however, that the administration takes less than seriously congressional guidance on foreign affairs which is expressed in less stringent terms. I am confident that my colleagues will look closely at the events surrounding the operation of the present provision, and that they will soon vote the mandatory provision I have introduced.

McCarthy Urges Reduction of Voting Age to 18

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I am, today, introducing a bill to reduce the national minimum voting age to 18. I strongly urge passage of this bill in the light of the mature contributions being made by our 18-, 19-, and 20-year-old citizens. I feel that the practice of making our younger citizens wait until they are 21 to vote has become obsolete.

In proposing this bill—which would require an amendment to the U.S. Constitution—I am supporting House Joint Resolutions 18 and 56, introduced by Representatives JAMES J. HOWARD and KEN HECHLER.

I know that a reduction in the voting age has long been a point of discussion in this country. I recall debating the issue when still a high school student in Buffalo, N.Y.

But now, more than ever before, I feel the voting age should be lowered: Our 18-, 19-, and 20-year-olds are better educated than any citizens of their age have ever been before. History and social studies courses offered in high schools today are finer and have deeper scope than ever before, and youths graduating from high school possess a strong knowledge of political and historical affairs. They deserve the right to vote.

They deserve the right to vote because they are fully and newly equipped to do so—and it is my feeling that their interest may wane during the 3-year wait to do so. The privilege of being able to put to use the tools they have gained in high school will never be as strong to youths as it is at age 18.

In addition, we know that 18-, 19-, and 20-year-old citizens are often required to fight for their country. They may hold full-time, responsible jobs and pay full taxes.

They are allowed to marry without parental consent in most States. They raise families, make wills, and own property. They are allowed to drive and to drink in most States just as persons 21 and over are. They serve their country in the Peace Corps. They are given adult sentences if they are convicted of a crime.

The States of Georgia and Kentucky already allow voting at the age of 18. Alsaka does so at 19, and Hawaii at 20.

I think the time is overripe for instituting a uniform voting age of 18 for all 50 States.

What Democracy Means to Me

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 27, 1967

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies' auxiliary conduct a Voice of Democracy contest. Over 350,000 school students throughout the country participated in this contest with the theme being "Democracy: What It Means to Me."

The winning contestant from my State and district was Mr. Leslie M. Klein of my native city, Manchester. I am inserting Mr. Klein's speech in the RECORD at this point so that others may have the opportunity to read his winning essay.

When Americans are giving their lives for America in steaming jungles 10,000 miles away, what democracy means to them as well as what it means to those of us at home is of fundamental importance to our common determination to survive with freedom and honor.

The essay follows:

WHAT DEMOCRACY MEANS TO ME

(By Leslie Klein)

Two men, one a resident, the other a visitor, were walking through the city park. The stranger was overwhelmed by the beauty of the blooming flowers and trees, and expressed his wonderment to his companion.

"Oh, these?" came the answer. "Yes, I suppose they are beautiful flowers, but I never really noticed."

One cannot fail to recognize in this analogy the attitude of too many Americans toward the very institution which gives them the option to remain apathetic, democracy.

From what does this condition stem? When a person thinks nowadays of "freedom" and "democracy", all too often, he imagines no restrictions on his activities whatsoever. However, the situations which could arise were this true would be chaotic. Some would surely conceive the idea that they ought not to be obligated to pay for items taken from a store. Others would not consider themselves restricted from shooting a fellow being to death. Still others would wonder, "Why is it wrong to separate a group because they are different in race, color, or creed?"

Clearly, democracy does not imply such conditions. The term is likewise misused throughout the world. Even the totalitarian Communist countries dare to call themselves People's Democratic Republics while encroaching on the individual's most sacred rights of religion, speech, and assembly.

Democracy in reality implies a reciprocity of respect. The government respects the rights of the individual so long as the individual respects the rights of every other citizen. Democracy can only work if everyone lives up to his responsibilities. And the realization of the American Dream has rested on the wholehearted fulfillment of these responsibilities by the entire population.

Cynics will ask for proof of the success of democracy in America. They will cite racial problems, the Viet Nam war, economic instability—and slyly demand if this is the American Dream.

These are the blind ones. They conveniently close their eyes to the world's accomplishments under the leadership of our country. To these pessimists, the existence of the United Nations is of no value, and its affiliates, such as UNICEF and the World

Health Organization, serve no purpose. According to them, the nuclear test-ban treaty has no consequence in the peace and security of the United States and the world.

Only we who believe in the world see the road ahead of us. We are the only ones who are encouraged by the enlightenment of young new leaders of both major political parties, by the work of such projects as Opration Headstart, and the Job and Peace Corps, and by the benefits of Medicare, social security, and federal aid to education.

The very fact that the United States of America, which has become synonymous with the word "democracy", is the mightiest and most prosperous country in the world today is proof of what democracy in its truest sense can accomplish. And how do we attack the apathy prevalent in our country? It is our job, the job of those aware of America's power and potential, and appreciate them, to show all Americans their garden in a new light, so that they too may appreciate the beautiful meaning of democracy. America is evidence for the world to see that democracy, the interchanging of respect, promotes progress. American democracy has been reached when we see a courteous policeman helping an aged lady cross a street, when the American populace sounds out against racial injustice, or when settlements of labor strikes are reached by arbitration rather than riots. For Heaven smiles on our beloved democracy when we see its meaning in full light—the unconditional cooperation among all for the benefit of all. This is what democracy means to me.

Patriot Award Given by SAR

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, the Connecticut Sons of the American Revolution held their annual Washington's Birthday banquet last weekend and presented their first Nathan Hale Patriot Award to an outstanding citizen of the State, Samuel F. Pryor, of Greenwich.

The story carried by the Hartford Courant outlines this event and gives an account of the background which earned Mr. Pryor this award. I offer it for the RECORD:

PATRIOT AWARD GIVEN BY SAR

At the 77th annual Washington's Birthday Banquet of the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution at the Hartford Club on Saturday afternoon, Samuel F. Pryor, of Greenwich was presented the first annual Nathan Hale Patriot Award as "an outstanding citizen of Connecticut for 1967."

The award, a painting of Nathan Hale by Mrs. (Dorothea) Paul Browne, was presented by Harry F. Morse, chairman of the event and treasurer general of the National Society S.A.R.

During the ceremonies Gov. Dempsey described Pryor, a retired Pan American Airways executive, as an "outstanding unselfish Connecticut patriot."

After World War II Pryor directed the construction of 50 strategic air bases in 16 countries for use by the U.S. armed forces. For this work as head of the Airport Development Program, he was given the highest civilian award, the Medal of Merit, by President Harry S. Truman.

His accomplishments have also received notice from Pope Pius XII, who elevated him to a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Sylvester.

The Nathan Hale Patriot Award is sponsored by the Governor's USS Nathan Hale Committee, the Connecticut Society, SAR; Order of Founders and Patriots of America; the Lebanon Foundation, and the Connecticut Circle Magazine.

Letter on Eve of Death Wins Honor for Viet GI

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the attention of the House an article from the Newark, N.J., Star-Ledger concerning a Freedoms Foundation Award to Pfc. Hiram D. Strickland, who was killed in South Vietnam.

I wanted to bring to the attention of the House the story of this fine young American.

The article follows:

LETTER ON EVE OF DEATH WINS HONOR FOR VIET GI

VALLEY FORGE, PA. (AP)—Freedoms Foundation awarded its highest honor yesterday to a 21-year-old North Carolina soldier killed in South Vietnam.

The George Washington Award, which includes a check for $5,000, was given posthumously to Pfc. Hiram D. Strickland of Graham, N.C. It is to be accepted by his parents at special ceremonies Wednesday on the 235th birthday anniversary of America's first president.

Freedoms Foundation describes itself as a non-profit, non-political, non-sectarian organization which annually honors persons, organizations, businesses, labor unions and schools for things they have written, said or done to further the American way of life.

It established headquarters here 19 years ago in historic Valley Forge, where Washington's tattered colonials spent the bitter winter of 1777–78 before winning the American revolution.

Strickland, killed in action Feb. 1, 1966, was cited for a letter he wrote to his parents and three sisters in which he acknowledged that he might be heading for death in battle and said, "Don't mourn me, Mother, for I'm happy I died fighting my country's enemies."

The letter was found in Strickland's personal effects, said the citation, "after he paid the highest price to be called an American." It added:

"He demonstrated faith, love and devotion to God and Country, and set an example for every man who truly loves freedom."

All told, Freedoms Foundation in its 18th annual awards honored 1,612, including 350 schools, teachers and students and 376 members of the armed forces for letters they wrote on what it means to defend American freedom. Cash awards totaled $33,850.

Besides Strickland, other top awards went to movie and television stars Bob Hope and Raymond Burr; Milton Caniff, creator of the Steven Canyon cartoon; William Spurgeon III, vice president of the Irvine Land Co., Newport Beach, Calif., Harold C. McClellan, president of The Management Council, Los Angeles, and Dr. Joseph O'Malley, an Orlando, Fla., surgeon.

Hope is the first recipient of the National Service Medal, created in 1952, for an American whose life and works have become an inspired part of United States history. The comedian was cited "for his unmatched courage in undertaking the bone-wearying travel to entertain those in honored uniform separated from home and loved ones by war, and the threat of war, as they serve to protect and preserve American goals with dignity, in honor, for freedom's cause."

Caniff, a New Yorker, and Spurgeon were honored with freedom leadership medals—Caniff "for his continued, creative editorials and cartoons which brilliantly espouse the precepts of human freedom," and Spurgeon "for his special service to the exploring program of the Boy Scouts of America in teaching the principles of the free enterprise system through discussion groups and recruiting able leaders for youth."

Labor Loses Stanch Friend in Death of Representative John E. Fogarty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE M. RHODES

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the death of Congressman John E. Forgarty was a great loss to the Nation. His untimely passing was mourned by all of his colleagues in Congress and by people in all walks of life, particularly the aged, wage earners, and families who have benefited through his untiring efforts and his devotion to the cause of humanity.

He was a friend of working people everywhere and had their confidence and respect.

With consent of the House, Mr. Speaker, I include herewith a tribute to him published in the current issue of the Typographical Journal;

LABOR LOSES STANCH FRIEND IN DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE JOHN E. FOGARTY

On the morning of the opening of the 90th Congress, labor lost one of its staunchest political allies. John E. Fogarty (Dem., R.I.), died suddenly in his office after suffering what was believed to be a massive heart attack, only hours before he was to have been sworn in for his 14th term in the United States Congress. He was 53 years old.

Fogarty, who was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1940, had become known as the champion of better health for the nation. He served as chairman of the subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, providing funds for the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Fogarty began his career as a bricklayer's apprentice and was initiated as a journeyman in 1938. He served as president of Local 1 of the Bricklayers Union in Providence, Rhode Island, and held continuous membership in the union for 35 years.

He has addressed several meetings of the Building Trades Council and only last September was a featured speaker of the Bricklayers' convention in Montreal.

Speaker of the House, John McCormack, hailed Fogarty's "vision and leadership" under which "tremendous advances were made in the making of appropriations in the fields of medical research, mental health, child welfare, heart, cancer, and all other conditions afflicting mankind."

During the closing days of the 1966 session of Congress that body enacted legislation severely restricting our Canadian members in accepting available mail and composing room work in the United States.

Upon request of Mr. William F. Foley, Agent of the Union Printers Home and a resident of Pawtucket, R.I., Representative Fogarty arranged a meeting in Washington, D.C., with representatives of the Labor and Immigration departments. The Typographical Union was represented by Vice-Presidents A. Sandy Bevis and Joe Bailey, in company with Gerhard Van Arkel, ITU general counsel.

As a result of this meeting and the respect held for the late Senator, procedures for Canadian member immigration into the United States were materially expedited and simplified for our union.

In the Senate, Claiborne Pell, (Dem., R.I.), paid tribute to Fogarty and noted that he had loved the House of Representatives so much that he had chosen not to run for a seat in the Senate, thereby making it possible for Pell to seek that office.

During his years on the Appropriations Committee, funds for the National Institutes of Health rose from $3½ million in 1946 to $1½ billion for fiscal 1967. At Fogarty's insistence in 1955, federal funds of about $750,000 were appropriated for the first time in the field of mental retardation. This amount has now been tentatively increased to $334 million for fiscal 1967.

The War on Crime in the District of Columbia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, the crime problem in the District of Columbia has mushroomed in the past decade. This situation has many causes, such as population increase and widespread poverty. Urgent is the need to alter this situation. The President's proposed District of Columbia Crime Control Act of 1967 is a significant and, I believe, especially effective measure to meet head on this acute problem.

Bills relating to the notice of intent to raise the insanity defense, the obstruction of criminal investigations, arrests without warrant in cases involving misdemeanors committed outside the presence of an officer, material witnesses, and increased witness fees for the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions provides greatly needed changes in criminal procedures in the District.

The District of Columbia Criminal Code has been called a hodgepodge and, as such, has contributed to mass confusion afflicting our system of criminal justice in the District of Columbia. The President's proposal to set up a commission for the revision of the District of Columbia Criminal Code is an excellent and farsighted step to rid our Nation's Capital of this deterrent to effective crime control.

Our Capital City should be a model in the area of crime control. The President's proposed bill truly can be said to be the opening shot heard 'round the country in the war on crime in the District of Columbia.

War on Hunger

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson first called for a war on hunger 1 year ago this month. Today, many of us still do not realize the urgency contained in this request nor the scope and intensity of the problems involved in a world that is losing the struggle to feed itself.

Mr. William Gaud, Administrator of the Agency for International Development, has presented a clear and frightening picture of the world's battle with hunger in an address given at Michigan State University. He points out that over one-half of the people in the world today are hungry or undernourished. More graphically, he cites a tragic statistic—each day nearly 10,000 people die from hunger and malnutrition. Most of these 10,000 are children. And their situation is getting worse, not better.

We have in this country great new technological resources. We have skills and know-how. There is no excuse for not applying this know-how to the problem of feeding the hungry. We must, indeed, wage a war on hunger.

Mr. Gaud, however, quite correctly points out that the solution to the hunger problem cannot be found in merely bringing the peoples of the less developed countries to our dinner table. We cannot feed the world, and we should not try. The answer lies in helping these countries to help themselves—to increase their own food production and their capacity to buy in world markets. We must put research and practical action to work. I would like to share Mr. Guad's remarks with my colleagues:

WAR ON HUNGER

It is a pleasure to visit Michigan again, and a privilege to be with you this evening.

I particularly want to express my appreciation to Michigan State University for its many outstanding contributions to the foreign aid program. Thanks to its work overseas, we have a more effective program in a growing number of developing countries. And because Michigan State has brought the people of Michigan into active discussion and consideration of foreign aid, we have a better understanding of the aid program here at home.

Those are both important jobs—deeply important. And Michigan State is doing them exceptionally well. Under the distinguished leadership of Dr. Hannah, your university has become a strong force for accomplishing the basic objectives of our foreign aid program—international understanding, cooperation among nations, progress toward a better world.

If I say to you, "The world is full of problems," all of you will certainly agree. We are all quite conscious of global difficulties.

It is less easy to reach agreement on the answer to this question: "What is the most *important* problem with which the world is struggling? To this one we will get many answers. Peace, disarmament, human rights—many others. A case can be made for each of these as the "most important world problem." We are concerned with all of them, and we should be.

Tonight I want to discuss a world problem that needs more attention than it is now getting, that needs to be better understood . . . one that affects peace and human rights and health and world trade, as well as other aspects of our lives . . . one that can bring disaster if not solved.

It is hunger.

Over *one-half* the people in the world today are hungry or undernourished.

Nearly 10,000 people die each day from hunger and malnutrition, most of them children.

And the situation is getting worse. The world is losing the struggle to feed itself.

Here in the United States, in Western Europe, in Japan, in Scandinavia, in the more-developed countries, the problem of hunger is not so apparent. We don't often see starvation. But this is not true of most of the rest of the world. Many countries do know hunger, and many more know malnutrition.

Malnutrition may not be visible, but it saps the strength and will of mankind. All of Asia, except Japan, is a diet deficient area; and almost all of Africa; and almost all of Central and South America.

Some dismiss this by saying it is an age-old problem that has always been with us. Why fret about it? Men have always had to struggle for food, they say. Starvation and malnutrition have never been conquered.

This is true. But, the tragic fact is that the world has not much *improved* the situation. Thinks are getting worse, not better.

How long are we willing to let this continue? We have great new technological resources. We can do things never before believed possible. What possible excuse can there be for *not* applying our skills to the problem of feeding the hungry?

Furthermore, how can we expect a better world—how can we expect to have more productivity, more education, more wealth, more equality and opportunity for all men—how can we realistically except these things when each day more men die or are debilitated by hunger?

We can't. And that is why we have no choice but to wage war on hunger.

President Johnson first called for a War on Hunger one year ago this month. In his State of the Union message a few weeks ago he said, "Next to the pursuit of peace, the really greatest challenge to the human family is the race between food supply and population increase."

I'm not satisfied that the people of the United States yet appreciate the import of what the President is saying. That's why I am talking about it today.

In the words I have quoted, President Johnson pointed to the heart of the problem. . . . "the race between food supply and population increase." Let's look at a few facts which illustrate the problem and suggest how it must be attacked.

First the population explosion.

The world's population is now increasing at the rate of over 70 million per year—200,000 more people to feed each day. Just a few years ago—in the fifties—the average was 50 million per year.

Before 1930, world population increased at a rate of about 10 million per year. The rate today is seven times greater and is speeding up all the time.

But not only are there more and more people in the world. At the same time, people are demanding more and more food.

Every step forward by a developing country—every increase in its standard of living—produces a greater per capita demand for food.

The lives of millions have always been conditioned by the daily struggle for food. They have lived with the fear that today, tomorrow, there will not be enough. Ghandi called it "the eternal fast".

Given more income, more coins in their pockets, they buy food . . . more food, better food.

The population explosion will not be easily or quickly contained, though I believe its containment to be a must. But we should also work aggressively on the other side of the equation, the problem of food production. Here we can realistically expect to make headway more quickly.

However, the problem of world food production is not easy.

In 1966 world food production stood still. It was at the same level as the previous year.

With both rice and wheat—two of the most important basic foods—the picture is the same. Consumption is greater than production and reserves are being used up quickly.

The less-developed countries of the free world alone now have a food deficit of something like 16 million metric tons of grain a year. Unless we find some answers, this deficit will probably mount to 42 million metric tons by 1975. It will more than double to 88 million tons by 1985.

To make clear what this means, a food deficit of 42 million tons would be larger than the entire present U.S. wheat crop.

This is the "race between food supply and population increase" that President Johnson referred to. More and more people to feed in the face of inadequate production of food. We might call it the problem of maintaining a balance between food and mouths.

"Should the United States alone try to feed the world's hungry millions?"

We *can't* feed the world and we shouldn't try. President Johnson has made it clear that what is needed instead is "an all-out effort to enable the developing countries to supply their own food needs through their own production or through improved capacity to buy in the world markets."

The United States is contributing its share in the world's War on Hunger. For our Agency, AID, the Agency for International Development, the War on Hunger has a top priority. It has become the major focus of U.S. foreign aid today.

We are not alone in this effort.

Other developed nations are also concentrating on increased technical and capital assistance to agriculture in the developing countries.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the U.N.'s development program, the World Bank and other multilateral lending agencies are all expanding their assistance to food and agricultural programs.

For our part—in the United States—the Agency for International Development is not the only agency involved in the battle. The Department of Agriculture, the State Department, various research agencies and others all have a role to play.

Beyond that, business, voluntary agencies, colleges and universities, foundations and cooperatives, all have an important role to play. Governments cannot do the job alone. Working under AID contracts, or in close cooperation with AID, our country's private institutions are contributing essential skills, expertise and other resources.

Let me give you some examples of what we are doing.

This year AID was able to commit almost $145 million *more* for agricultural assistance than originally planned—a total of about $504 million. In fiscal year 1968 our input will increase again—to $661 million.

We brought about 1,500 foreign agricultural professionals to the United States for training under AID auspices.

We committed half of our research funds to projects related to food and nutrition.

We directed about one-fourth of our project loans into agricultural development.

We devoted a considerable part of our loans for commodity imports for the same purpose—to produce more and better food supplies.

We earmarked more than $100 million in local currency generated under our food assistance programs for agricultural development.

We have new Food for Freedom legislation enacted by Congress which emphasizes maximum self-help by assisted nations, and which gives us a stronger mandate to use food aid to stimulate agricultural development.

Through national and international voluntary agencies—CARE, Church World Service, Catholic Relief Services, Lutheran World Relief, and others—the United States is helping to feed some 70 million children around the world.

We have increased the number of agricultural experts in the field. Some 1,200 are now working with development teams in all corners of the earth, with United Nations technicians, with research teams, with local government ministries and agencies in Africa, Latin America, the Near East, the Far East.

The work of the International Rice Institute at Los Banos in the Philippines illustrates the value of cooperative research. Working together at Los Banos, scientists from seven nations and as many disciplines have developed a variety of rice which produces at least twice the yields now obtained with other varieties.

Following the same idea, we have developed other cooperative research projects. Some of these are now being carried out under AID contract by Michigan State University, other land-grant universities and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Michigan State University is working in Nigeria, India, Brazil and several other Latin American countries. It is using communications specialists, sociologists, economists, and agriculturalists from the home campus and from cooperating institutions to find out how farmers learn new ways of farming, and how they can be more effectively encouraged to take up new practices to increase production.

It is using other experts to find ways to market food more efficiently, and to process and distribute food at a lower cost and with less waste.

Ohio State University is conducting AID-funded research on the problems of agricultural credit in several Latin American countries.

The University of Wisconsin has AID contracts to do valuable work on the problems of land tenure in the developing countries.

Purdue University is working to improve the quality of protein in corn and sorghum in over 20 countries, again under AID contract.

I could go on and tell you about similar activities being conducted by the University of Nebraska, Syracuse University and many others, but I feel I have made my point—progress in this field as in others can be more rapid when it is a cooperative effort, involving the experts of many nations and of many disciplines. We intend to follow this pattern in our future efforts.

We must emphasize the establishment of a solid institutional base in the developing countries for agricultural research and education—adaptive research to make our own scientific advances serve other countries' needs.

U.S. farms are enormously productive today largely because of our agricultural research, and because the resulting knowledge is passed down through land-grant universities, branch experiment stations and Federal and State extension services to virtually every farmer.

Our assistance is also being used to provide fertilizer to farmers in the developing world. We are convinced, for example, that if India were to apply the proper amounts of fertilizer to her crop lands, she would increase grain production three-fold. But the said fact is that India has less than one-fourth of the fertilizer that she needs—and this proportion holds true for most of the less developed countries.

We see two ways to deal with the problem: First, we must continue to finance fertilizer purchases by the less-developed countries to help them meet their current needs. Last year AID financed $95 million in fertilizer exports—almost 25 percent of our total investment on agricultural development. This year that figure will be tripled.

Second, and really the only answer in the long run, is to assist the less-developed countries to build or expand their own fertilizer productive capacity. Therefore, we are making development loans to help build fertilizer plants in many countries. We encourage American concerns to invest in fertilizer plants abroad and offer to guarantee—that is insure—sound investments.

Last year we guaranteed private investments in fertilizer plants in several countries, including Brazil, Korea, India and Nicaragua. The largest, Ultrafertil in Brazil, involved a total investment of $70 million. Fifteen million dollars of this came from our funds. The rest came from business sources.

I've talked about research, and about an example of practical action—the production and delivery of fertilizer. Our War on Hunger effort involves both research and practical action across the board.

In one country or another we must deal with problems relating to marketing, land tenure systems, agricultural credit, nutrition, improved seed, teaching methods, price incentives to the farmer, reclamation, food storage and preservation—the list is almost endless.

In each of these areas we must put research to work. Each country is different. And it is our job to find an answer that fits a given problem in a given country.

It is a complicated business. Agreeing to tackle the world's food problems is a bold decision. The complexities of the job are staggering. We cannot expect quick success.

To date, there have been some encouraging results. Many countries are beginning to make some headway, and in a few there has been real progress. But we are still in only the first inning of the ballgame.

In the final analysis the less-developed countries must solve this problem themselves. We cannot do it for them. But we can help—we can show them the way, encourage them and assist with our resources. This we are doing.

We are also working on the other side of the equation, the population explosion. Here, of course, the chances for immediate, dramatic changes are even less. However, we are again attempting to influence the outcome and get results.

When asked to do so, we provide assistance to less-developed countries in their family-planning programs as long as they are voluntary in character.

Last year this kind of foreign aid went to more than 20 countries. Some countries are using U.S. assistance funds to finance population studies, develop census procedures, and conduct research on various population problems. Others are, with our help, carrying on active family-planning programs. Encouragement of family planning is now the official policy of many governments, including, for example, India, Pakistan, Turkey, Iran, South Korea, Japan, Tunisia and Honduras.

Progress is slow. But, this effort must succeed in the long run. We *may* begin to see some marked decrease in the birth rate by the 1980s.

Back through history, if famine existed in one part of the earth, it barely touched the rest of the world. That is no longer true.

Today the world is larger in terms of its numbers of people and the dimensions of their problems. It is smaller in terms of closeness and interdependence. What happens in one corner of the globe can no longer be ignored by the rest of the world.

Each of us is involved in this War on Hunger, and each should have a sense of his involvement. The understanding and support of every ctizen in this country is necessary if the battle is to be won.

The world has always been full of hunger, ignorance and disease. Many people have not had the opportunities they desire, nor the opportunities they desire, nor the opportunities they deserve. Dissatisfaction with the world is not new. What is new is the extent of our determination to do something about it.

NLRB

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CARL D. PERKINS
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, the occasion of the casting of the 25 millionth vote in representation elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board will be observed in a number of commemorative events to be held here in Washington. One of these will be a luncheon; cohosted by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Electronics Industries Association, and cosponsored by myself and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor, the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, and leading Democratic and Republican members of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The commemorative events will begin with a public observance in the Department of Interior Auditorium, at which the NLRB will honor the man who cast the ballot symbolic of the 25 million votes registered in NLRB elections since 1935. He is 39-year-old Leonard P. Scheno, of Carteret, N.J., a maintenance technician in the Reynolds Metals Co. manufacturing plant at Wodbridge, N.J.

The concluding event of the day will be a reception sponsored by the AFL–CIO and the National Association of Manufacturers, to which have been invited leaders of management, labor, universities, and the Government.

As chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, which has the responsibility for developing labor-management relations legislation, in which the National Labor Relations Act plays so significant a part, it is appropriate that I address myself to the observance of what has been referred to as "this milestone in the exercise of industrial democracy."

It is also appropriate that this observance have the sponsorship of representatives of both political parties and of both labor and management. All of us can agree on the wisdom of a congressional policy which provides for employee selection or rejection of a collective bargaining representative by means of a secret ballot. This policy has produced a great degree of management-labor cooperation and significant economic progress.

Many of us can remember the turmoil of the early 1930's when over one-half of the labor disputes—many of which culminated in violent strikes and picketing—involved issues of union recognition and other aspects of the right of workers to organize. In 1937 there were 2,728 strikes for organizing purposes; in 1964 there were only 35. Today the orderly procedures of Board-conducted elections have taken the place of costly and disruptive strikes of yesterday. I am sure that none of us would want to return to those days of industrial warfare.

The Board and its employees should be commended for the manner in which this most important function has been carried out over the past 31 years. In this time, over 200,000 elections have been conducted in units including as few as two employees and as many as in the tens of thousands. The largest election under one roof was held in 1941 at the Ford River Rouge plant for 78,000 eligible employee voters. Sixty polling places were set up and the election was completed in 1 day. During the last fiscal year the Board held 8,324 elections for more than half a million voters with an average participation of 90 percent of those eligible to vote; in the last national election, only 62 percent of those eligible voted.

I will be very happy, Mr. Speaker, to participate in honoring the voter who, symbolically, has cast the 25 millionth vote and to honor the agency which has effectively performed the task of registering and counting those 25 million votes.

One of Our H-Bombs Is Missing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most significant occurrences in recent years was the incident invloving the loss of a SAC bomber over the coast of Spain and the subsequent events leading—80 days later—to the recovery of the missing H-bomb.

In extremely interesting fashion, Flora Lewis has described exactly what happened in that memorable situation in her book entitled "One of Our H-Bombs Is Missing."

Flora Lewis, until recently, was chief of the New York Bureau of the Washington Post with headquarters in my congressional district. She is now a columnist appearing in the New York Post and Newsday, among other major newspapers, and writes a column from Europe called "Today Abroad."

Miss Lewis has written a significant and highly readable account of what our activities—though perhaps necessary—did to Palomares, a small village which knew little of the controversies of East versus West.

It is my pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues a distinguished analysis of the book from the Saturday Review of January 28, 1967, by our colleague, Congressman OGDEN R. REID of the 26th District of New York.

ONE OF OUR H-BOMBS IS MISSING

(By Flora Lewis (McGraw-Hill. 225 pp. $5.95), tells what happened last year when one of our B–52s collided with an aerial tanker over Palomares. OGDEN R. REID, who is former United States Ambassador to Israel, is a member of the House of Representatives.)

(By Ogden R. Reid)

Flora Lewis, one of America's ablest reporters, and until recently correspondent of the *Washington Post* in Bonn, London, and New York, has written a thoughtful, poignant, and engrossing account of the Palomares affair.

Here, on January 17, 1966, a small Spanish town reflecting "the innocence of one age" collided with "the shared despairs and hopes of another" when a Strategic Air Command B–52 ran into an aerial tanker, releasing four unarmed H-bombs.

One of Our H-Bombs Is Missing (to be published March 6) deals with the "eighty overwhelming days of fear and strain and ingenuity and effort" that followed. For the village of Palomares—the place of the doves—"the legacy of the bomb was not anger, not disease or damage, but the insidious, consuming plague of uncertainty that had already swept much of the world and had reached out to infect a handful of people whose poverty had been a shield."

The graphic and highly readable account covers the take-off and crash of SAC Bomber 256; the prompt and vast actions taken by the U.S. government's "Broken Arrow" or nuclear accident procedures; the arrival within hours of doctors and disaster control teams; the recovery of the first three bombs within twenty-four hours, and the agonizing and skillful underwater probe by small research submarines, culminating in the recovery of H-bomb number four, eighty days later on April 7—after it had been lost two additional times at 2,500 and 2,800 feet depths, where darkness prevailed and visibility was often limited to six feet.

Miss Lewis describes the fear that came to the villagers of Palomares from abroad—the foreign broadcasts that spoke of "possible tragic consequences of nuclear contamination"—while the Spanish and U.S. governments were virtually immobilized over what the "public should be told" and as a result said nothing "to settle the rumors" for weeks.

Fear, fed on rumor and lack of official word, spread further than the actual radiation when plutonium was scattered by the detonation of conventional explosives in two of the bombs. In spite of efforts by U.S. Ambassador Angier Biddle Duke, it was not until some forty-three days had elapsed that official comment came from Madrid and Washington and the fact of radiation was admitted. By then—even though some guarded assurances were made to the villagers that every precaution was being taken, including medical tests, advice to townspeople, and substantial decontamination measures (plowing under of fields, destruction of tomato plants)—bewilderment was followed by a "growing sense of helplessness."

"Radioactividad" was on everyone's lips. The destruction of crops led to fears that all fresh food was dangerous; for the fishermen of nearby towns the price of shrimp plummeted; and people would not eat what came "fresh from the sea."

The Spanish government felt silence was the best policy lest tourism and exports be hurt. The U.S. was convinced that it could say little until the Spanish agreed. To help reassure public opinion, Ambassador Duke, along with the Minister of Tourism, Señor Manuel Fraga Iribarne, took a diplomatic swim at Palomares March 7.

Predictably, the USSR made the most of a propaganda advantage. Radio Moscow broadcast that "weeks have gone by and the bomb is still in the sea, irradiating the water and the fish."

On February 16 the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs handed U.S. Ambassador Foy Kohler a note claiming the U.S. had broken its commitments under the 1963 Test Ban Treaty and stating, "It is common knowledge that . . . the southern coast of Spain and also the sea expanses washing it are now subjected to radioactive contamination from U.S. nuclear weapons." The note "demanded an immediate end to all such flights 'beyond the boundaries of national frontiers.' "

The following day Soviet Ambassador Semyon Tsarapkin read from the note at the Geneva Disarmament Conference and added that "a densely populated Mediterranean area is now in grave danger."

He was promptly and forthrightly told by American delegate William C. Foster that the "charges were false" and that the Soviets, by not even waiting for a U.S. answer to their note, were indulging in a propaganda ploy.

Subsequently, on February 25, the U.S. was to answer formally the Soviet note, pointing out that "no violation" of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty had occurred; that "no radioactive pollution of the sea was involved," and that it was a matter of "deep regret that the Soviet Union should be willing to distort the meaning of international treaties to suit the purpose of a propaganda campaign."

The whole matter of nuclear overflights beyond national boundaries was to be raised again last fall in the United Nations' Committee I—by Poland and the Ukraine—but the NATO countries, as well as certain Latin American and African nations, rallied to the United States' defense, and the resolution was withdrawn without a vote.

Earlier Spain had asked that the overflights be ended, and on January 22 the U.S. had agreed. They have not been resumed.

Eight weeks after the accident some 604 acres of topsoil had been scraped in Palomares, and an agreement was reached to ship the "mildly radioactive soil" to the U.S. for burial near the Savannah River, at Aiken, South Carolina.

With the recovery of the fourth bomb the Americans were to leave. A legacy of uncertainty remained. "Maybe it is all right," the villagers said, "and maybe it isn't. Who knows? You just don't feel so quiet any more." It has been "calculated that fifty years after a person absorbed a dose of plutonium (which is a bone-seeker) 80 per cent of the dose would still be in his body."

Dr. Wright Langham, the Los Alamos plutonium expert who supervised the decontamination efforts in concert with the Spanish atomic energy officials, will return in February to Palomares to conduct extensive tests once again. Dr. Langham is "extremely confident" that these tests will show "no real problem," but he, along with others in the government, recognizes the clear and continued responsibility of the U.S.—in concert with Spanish authorities—to make sure. The fine plutonium particles were carried by the wind over an area of about "one square mile," and a "few people," it is believed, "inhaled or ingested" very small amounts. Further careful tests of the effect on tomatoes of plutonium in the soil transported from Palomars are being carried on in New Mexico, but the tomatoes as yet "are not growing well." This, according to Dr. Langham, may be a question of whether the sample is good agricultural soil; and in Palomares the plowing to depths could have upset the soil balance and raised the salt level.

Flora Lewis's book is an intensely human story. More than that, it focuses clearly on our atomic age and "the ultimate dilemma of maintaining ultimate power."

Today the United States stands at the threshold of an agreement on nuclear nonproliferation with the Soviets (which, if it is to mean much, must be signed before too long by the Red Chinese); the U.S. and the USSR also have a chance in the next few months—perhaps their last—to draw back from a new nuclear arms race of a much higher order of magnitude, involving a new generation of ICBMs and an extraordinary costly anti-ballistic missile system.

The true legacy of Palomares should be to remind the world of how close to the precipice we have come and the imperatives now of establishing a nuclear freeze to be followed, under strict international inspection, by a mutual reduction in weapons and delivery vehicles.

Marine Stationed in Hawaii Wins Medal of Honor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, the latest hero of the Vietnam war, Marine Capt. Harvey C. Barnum, Jr., received the Medal of Honor from Secretary of the Navy Paul H. Nitze in a ceremony at the Marine Barracks in Washington on Monday of this week, and I take particular pleasure in pointing out that Captain Barnum is presently stationed in my home State of Hawaii, where he is in charge of the patrol branch of the Hawaiian Armed Services Police in Honolulu.

I salute this young marine officer for his bravery which earned him our Nation's highest military award, and I believe my colleagues in the House, and grateful citizens throughout the Nation, will want to read the newspaper accounts about the presentation of the Medal of Honor to Captain Barnum. At this point I am honored to submit, for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, three newspaper articles which appeared in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin on February 24, 1967, the Washington Evening Star on February 27, 1967, and the New York Times on February 28, 1967:

[From the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Feb. 24, 1967]

ISLE M.P. WILL GET MEDAL OF HONOR—LED BATTLE AGAINST VIET CONG

(By Lyle Nelson)

The man in charge of military police patrols of Honolulu streets will receive the Medal of Honor in Washington Monday.

Marine Captain Harvey C. Barnum, Jr., a 5-foot, 8-inch, 155-pound bachelor, earned the nation's highest military award for bravery for his leadership in a battle with the Viet Cong on December 18, 1965.

Barnum came through without a scratch.

Paul H. Nitze, secretary of the Navy, will make the presentation at the Washington Marine barracks.

Barnum won his medal while he was on temporary duty in Vietnam. His regular duty station is at the Marine Barracks, Pearl Harbor.

The men he rallied in a hot afternoon of horror didn't even know him. He was a stranger, a forward artillery observer attached to the outfit for an operation.

Possibly hundreds of bullets whizzed past him but not one had his name on it.

Barnum, who lives at 2706 Laniloa Road in Honolulu but comes from Cheshire, Connecticut, is officer in charge of the patrol branch of the Hawaiian Armed Services Police.

Interviewed in advance of the award at H.A.S.P. headquarters on Ala Moana last week, Barnum credited others.

"They were an inspiration to me," he said.

"It's great to see men in the boondocks—tired, without four or five nights of sleep—move like they did," he said.

Barnum then a first lieutenant, took charge of a company when the commander was killed, directed the evacuation of dead and wounded and led Marines in a counter attack.

"I know if I am ever dead or wounded, my buddies will come and get me. That's the way it is in the Marines," Barnum said.

Corporal Patrick J. Iaourato, Jr., who witnessed the action, said Barnum's "willingness to risk his life repeatedly to save others and accomplish his mission was the most inspiring experience I have ever witnessed."

Private First Class David L. McClain, wounded twice in the action, said, "Barnum is undoubtedly the bravest man I have ever seen.

"He exposed himself to extremely heavy fire all afternoon, and had fire concentrated on him any number of times by the Viet Cong, and how he kept from getting killed or badly shot up I will never know," he said.

MARINE RESERVE

Barnum is a Marine reserve who plans to make it a career.

A graduate of St. Anselm's College, a Benedictine School in Manchester, New Hampshire, he worked with the Wahiawa-Kunia detachment when he first came to the Pearl Harbor Marine Barracks in April, 1965.

At Ky Phu, Vietnam, Barnum was attached to a company of the 9th Marines as a forward observer for artillery.

The company was ambushed in the open by the Viet Cong and murderous fire soon mortally wounded the commander and radio operator.

Barnum moved out in the open, the Medal of Honor citation reads, and directed operations against the hidden Viet Cong. He gave aid to the dying commander and strapped the radio on himself and directed a counter attack.

Without hesitation he took command of the company, even though he was a stranger, encouraged all units, made swift decisions, and his calmness served to stabilize the badly decimated unit.

Barnum requested air support, moved fearlessly through enemy fire, directed a counter attack, supervised the removal of dead and wounded by helicopter, then lead an advance over 500 meters of open country.

RALLIES MEN

Moving from platoon to platoon while in the open Barnum rallied the men even though the marines were exhausted and hurt.

Then he led the mopping up and consolidated survivors in a defense position for the night.

"Through his extraordinary initiative, his professional skill, his inspiring valor in the face of savage enemy action, and his extreme calm in a moment of major crisis, all despite constant personal risk and far in excess of his required duties, Barnum brought order and effectiveness to a gravely injured and disorganized unit . . ." the citation said.

Iaourato said, "At one time he stood in an upright position on top of the hill for 15 minutes while directing the helicopter strikes. He seemed to bear a charmed life."

Barnum, who likes golf and sailing in Hawaii, will leave H.A.S.P. March 20 for a new assignment at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he will take an artillery course.

There are two other Medal of Honor recipients in Hawaii—Vice Admiral Lawson

Ramage, Pacific Fleet vice commander, and Army Major George E. Wahlen of Tripler Hospital.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, Feb. 27, 1967]

Marine Awarded Medal of Honor

The Medal of Honor was presented today to a young Marine officer who braved a hail of Viet Cong machine-gun and mortar fire to lead a counterattack by an ambushed American patrol in December.

The latest hero of the Vietnam war is Capt. Harvey G. (Barnie) Barnum Jr. of Cheshire, Conn. He was presented the medal and expression of gratitude of the nation by Navy Secretary Paul H. Nitze in a ceremony at the Marine Barracks here.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 28, 1967]

Marine, 26, a Combat Volunteer, Gets Medal of Honor

Washington, Feb. 27.—The medal of honor was presented today to a Marine Corps officer who braved heavy Vietcong machine gun and mortar fire to lead a counterattack by an ambushed American patrol in December, 1965.

The latest hero of the Vietnam war is Capt. Harvey C. Barnum Jr., 26 years old, of Cheshire, Conn. He received the medal and an expression of gratitude of the nation from Secretary of the Navy Paul H. Nitze in a ceremony at the Marine barracks here.

Captain Barnum was an untested first lieutenant when he volunteered for temporary combat duty as a fill-in.

Except for a one-minute skirmish with a handful of Vietcong he did not see combat during his first 12 days at Danang.

Then on Dec. 18, when his company was on a search and destroy mission about 30 miles south of Danang, sudden enemy fire killed or wounded dozens of Marines when the company commander was killed, Captain Barnum took over and led a counterattack against heavy enemy fire.

The Marine citation says he moved "dangerously" close to Vietcong entrenchments to pin-point their positions for the artillery and army helicopters.

Graham Barden

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, Graham Barden, who departed this life only recently, was one of the most courageous and productive members who has served in this body during the past quarter of a century. On many occasions he helped apply the brakes when they needed to be applied. Yet he always moved forward when the Nation's welfare was involved. His legislative record was a most impressive one.

Graham was a gracious, charming southern gentleman. At the same time he was a fighter when the welfare of the country was involved. He was a man of character, who stood and fought on the side of right and progress. Few men in our time have contributed more to the cause of good government.

To the surviving family I extend my deep sympathy in their bereavement.

Johnson's Program on Crime

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, recently the New York Times published an article by Sidney E. Zion on the President's crime program. The article gives a very good interpretation and summary of President Johnson's program. I ask that it be reprinted in the Record.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, Feb. 12, 1967]

The Law: Johnson's Program on Crime Delights Some Criminologists

(By Sidney E. Zion)

"When I hear a crime message I always shudder," said Aryeh Neier, executive director of the New York Civil Liberties Union, when asked about President Johnson's special message to Congress last week on "Crime in America."

"I'm always sure that another infringement of civil liberties is about to be proposed," Mr. Neier explained. "But this time it didn't come. I heard myself reading the President's speech aloud to my wife. It's a beautiful document, an astounding document."

With Mr. Neier so ecstatic, one would expect the nation's conservatives to be frothing at the mouth. But except for some objections to the President's proposals to ban most wiretapping and bugging there was little opposition to the speech, in or out of Congress.

BROKEN DREAMS

Which is surprising, since Mr. Johnson's $350-billion program reads more like an anthology of broken dreams than a hard request from a politically sophisticated President to the Congress.

Just about everything that criminologists, sociologists and libertarians have been urging for years can be found in the proposals. For example, correction and rehabilitation would receive great emphasis and big money, while the President asks for research into "the effect of punishment in deterring crime."

At the same time, law enforcement would be given most of the positive things it has asked for over the years, from modern crime laboratories to police academies.

The President asked for $50 million in fiscal 1968 under what he called the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act. This money would go largely for research, planning grants and pilot projects designed to improve the police, courts and correctional systems. The Federal Government would pay 90 per cent of the costs. In the second year, the Federal investment would rise to $300 million, with the amount of Federal money thereafter depending upon "the effective response of state and local governments."

Federal grants of up to 60 per cent would be given to "programs in action," such as coordinated informative systems for law and correction officials, or detoxication centers for alcoholics.

And localities could get up to 50 per cent of the costs of constructing "significant" new types of physical facilities, such as correctional institutions or crime laboratories, or police academies.

The President's message also included: legislation to limit the sale and shipment of firearms and to license their manufacturers, importers and retailers.

A call for greater exertion to combat narcotics addiction and illicit traffic in dangerous drugs.

A request for legislation that would grant greater immunity to witnesses prepared to testify against crime syndicates.

What the enforcement establishment did not get was what it had come to expect from pronounciamentos by politicians: "scare talk" about crime on the streets coupled with a call for punitive action against the "criminal element."

Instead, Mr. Johnson—to the surprise of many liberals—noted that crimes against property "dwarfed" crimes of violence, a matter that the jingoists well know but do not like to mention. Moreover, the President pointed out that most violent crimes are committed by and against people who know each other, and mainly against persons of their own race. This too is unmentionable in quarters seeking to curb civil liberties.

Quoting copiously from the upcoming report of the National Crime Commission, Mr. Johnson noted that the incidence of crime is highest in the 15-21 age group, with 15-year-olds committing more of the serious crimes than any other group.

This has often been pointed out by criminologists, who explain the apparent sharp increase in the crime rate partly on the basis of the fact that there has been a great increase in the number of persons within the young age group that has traditionally committed most crimes. The F.B.I. statistics do not take this increase into account, basing their figures rather on the total population.

The importance of bringing these statistics to the fore can perhaps best be seen by the fact that in a recent survey, mentioned by the President, 43 per cent of the people polled in two high crime areas said they stayed off the streets at night, and 34 per cent said they did not speak to strangers. "All because of their fear of crime," Mr. Johnson noted.

These fears have been exploited by politicians and enforcement officers, and naturally cultivated by the press which is generally interested in reporting only crimes of violence. As long as they remain hysterical little can be done about correction and rehabilitation, as the sociologists and criminologists know from long, painful experience.

By thus placing crime in context without in any way de-emphasizing its debilitating effects on the community, the President has performed a most important service, in the view of many experts.

On the practical end, a number of questions necessarily remain unanswered. Assuming, for example, that Congress approves the bulk of the proposals and the states (which will administer the programs) come through with their share of the monies needed, will there be a significant reduction in crime?

No one, of course, can tell and the President said he could not promise any immediate reduction in the crime rate. But it is certain that the quality of the administration of criminal justice, on all levels, would improve greatly and at this point that is about all that can be asked.

QUESTION MARK

The needed cooperation from the states, both of will and pocketbook, is the major question mark. While the Federal government, under the plan, would provide 90 per cent of the money for planning grants, research and pilot projects, it will only pay up to 60 percent of the cost of programs in action, such as detoxification centers for alcoholics. And it will provide only 50 per cent of the costs of "hardware"—that is, new correctional centers, crime laboratories and police academies.

Moreover, the localities must coordinate efforts of the police, the courts and the correctional system to qualify for the grants; and for programs in action, they must increase expenditures by 5 per cent a year.

Therefore, while the $350-million of Federal funds proposed is extraordinary—the entire nation now spends only some $4-billion on law enforcement and correction—it remains to be seen whether the cities and states are willing to stretch their loaded budgets further. Tradition is against it, particularly in the correction area, where few have wanted to "coddle" criminals.

The President's proposal to ban wiretapping and bugging is expected to run into strong opposition in the Congress, though the prevailing view is that if it ever had a chance this is the year.

While the bill would permit eavesdropping in national security cases, the definition of security is sufficiently stringent to quell the fears of liberals and anger the enforcement establishment.

Thus, "national security" does not mean that people involved in organized crime may be tapped or bugged. When Robert Kennedy was Attorney General his proposals for legalized wiretapping contained an exception for national security that could logically have included the local bookmaker. But not in Mr. Johnson's bill.

Freedom Share Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD A. GARMATZ

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 2, 1967

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, in the February 27 issue of the Baltimore Sun there is an excellent editorial discussing the President's new freedom share program, which is an excellent savings program for the American public. At a time in history when all Americans should support our boys in Vietnam, I urge all of you to aid the President and lend your support to the freedom share program. It is my privilege to submit the Sun editorial for reprinting in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

[From the Baltimore Sun, Feb. 27, 1967]

FREEDOM SHARE

A new savings bond which is technically only a note, but which will be called neither bond nor note but a Freedom Share, will be available to small savers May 1. As its title indicates, it is tied to the Vietnam war and will be offered only as long as the war lasts, or two years at a maximum. It will be purchasable by those who buy roughly an equal value of the familiar Series E savings bond and one clue to the Treasury's thinking may be available in the differential interest rate offered on the two issues. The Freedom Share if held to its 4.5 year maturity will yield 4.74 per cent as against the Series E pay-out of 4.15 per cent. In 1966 sales of Series E and H savings bonds totaled $4.86 billion, with redemptions at $5.47 billion. Teaming the Freedom Share with the E savings bonds may buoy the bonds and pay a combined figure of 4.39 per cent.

The higher interest for the smaller savers comes just as the banking community eases credit terms for business. One branch of business, the construction and housing industry, heavily financed by small savers, has been the beneficiary of special Administration measures to lift it out of the tight money slump which began to ease last September. Only time will tell how the new Freedom Share keys into the debate over tax increases to curb inflation pressures. Bigger consumer savings would abate demand on short supply, but sales in some key consumer durables are already easing. The patriotic interest in maximizing funds available to the Treasury for support of the fighting men in Vietnam should ease questioners and stimulate buyers.

Analysis of Legal Justification for U.S. Actions in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, there is increasing concern about the legal basis of the United States' involvement in Vietnam.

Last June an article in the Yale Law Journal analyzed the State Department's March 1966 memorandum on the propriety under international law of U.S. participation in the war in Vietnam. It was by Richard A. Falk, Professor of International Law at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs of Princeton University. I include at this point in the Appendix Professor Falk's conclusions:

CONCLUSIONS

The foregoing analysis points to the following set of conclusions:

1) The United States insistence upon treating North Vietnamese assistance to the Vietcong as "an armed attack" justifying recourse to "self-defense" goes a long way toward abolishing the legal significance of the distinction between civil war and international war. Without this distinction, we weaken a principal constraint upon the scope and scale of violence in international affairs—the confinement of violence associated with internal wars to the territory of a single political unit.[1] Another adverse consequence of permitting "self-defense" in response to covert aggression is to entrust nations with very wide discretion to determine for themselves the occasions upon which recourse to *overt* violence across international boundaries is permissible. An extension of the doctrine of self-defense would defeat a principal purpose of the United Nations Charter—the delineation of fixed, narrow limits upon the use of overt violence by states in dispute with one another.

2) The United States made no serious attempt to exhaust international remedies prior to recourse to unilateral military power. The gradual unfolding of the conflict provided a long period during which attempts at negotiated settlement could have taken place. Only belatedly and in a *pro forma* fashion did the United States refer the dispute to the United Nations. The United States made no attempt to comply with "the international law principle" alleged by footnote 10 of the memorandum to govern the action of North Viet Nam. Nor did it attempt during the early phases of the war to subordinate its discretion to the Geneva machinery. No use was made even of the consultative framework of SEATO, an organization inspired by United States initiative for the specific purpose of inhibiting Communist aggression in Southeast Asia. Policies of force were unilaterally adopted and put into execution; no account was taken of the procedural devices created to give a collective quality to decisions about the use of force. Yet the prospect for controlling violence in world affairs depends upon the growth of limiting procedural rules and principles.

3) By extending the scope of violence beyond the territory of South Viet Nam the United States has created an unfortunate precedent in international affairs. Where international institutions fail to provide clear guidance as to the character of permissible action, national actions create quasi-legsliative precedents. In view of the background of the conflict in Viet Nam (including the expectation that South Viet Nam would be incorporated into a unified Viet Nam under the control of Hanoi after the French departure), the American decision to bomb North Viet Nam sets an unfortunate precedent. If North Viet Nam and its allies had the will and capability to employ equivalent military force, the precedent would even allow them to claim the right to bomb United States territory in reprisal.

4) The widespread domestic instability in the Afro-Asian world points up the need for an approach to internal war that aims above all to insulate this class of conflict from intervention by the great powers. The early use of peace observation forces, border control mcahinery, restraints on the introduction of foreign military personnel, and standby mediation appears possible and beneficial. Responses to allegations of "aggression" should be verified prior to the unilateral use of defensive force, especially when time is available. Claims of covert aggression might then be verified with sufficient authority and speed to mobilize support for community security actions.

5) In the last analysis, powerful nations have a responsibility to use defensive force to frustrate aggression when international machinery is paralyzed. Viet Nam, however, does not provide a good illustration of the proper discharge of this responsibility. North Viet Nam's action does not seem to constitute "aggression." Available international machinery was not used in a proper fashion. The domestic conditions prevailing in South Viet Nam were themselves so inconsistent with prevailing ideals of welfare, progress, and freedom that it is difficult to claim that the society would be better off as a result of a Saigon victory. The massive American presence has proved to be a net detriment, greatly escalating the war, tearing apart the fabric of Vietnamese society, and yet not likely to alter significantly the political outcome. The balance of domestic and area forces seems so favorable to the Vietcong that it is unlikely that the N.L.F. can be kept forever from political control. The sacrifice of lives and property merely postpones what appears to be an inevitable result. The United States voluntarily assumed a political responsibility for the defense of South Viet Nam that has been gradually converted into a political commitment and a self-proclaimed test of our devotion to the concept of collective self-defense. This responsibility is inconsistent with the requirements of world order to the extent that it depends upon unilateral prerogatives to use military power. The national interest of the United States would be better served by the embrace of *cosmopolitan isolationism*—either we act in conjunction with others or we withdraw. We are the most powerful nation in world history. It is hubris to suppose, however, that we are the policemen of the world.[2] Our wasted efforts in Viet Nam suggest the futility and frustration of the politics of overcommitment. We are not the only country in the world concerned with containing Communism. If we cannot find cooperative bases for action we will dissipate our moral and material energies in a series of Viet Nams. The tragedy of Viet Nam provides an occasion for rethinking the complex problems of use of

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Footnotes at end of speech.

military power in world affairs and calls for an examination of the increasingly imperial role of the United States in international society. Perhaps we will discover the relevance of international law to the *planning* and *execution* of foreign policy as well as to its *justification*. Certainly the talents of the State Department's Legal Adviser are wasted if he is to be merely an official apologist summoned long after our President has proclaimed "a solemn national commitment."

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[1] One can emphasize the refusal to permit external sanctuary for actors supporting an internal war as a constructive precedent, but its reciprocal operation creates dangers of unrestrained violence. See generally Halpern, Limited War in the Nuclear Age (1963).

[2] Even Secretary Rusk has pointed out the limitations upon American power in emphatic terms: "We do not regard ourselves as the policeman of the universe. . . . If other governments, other institutions, or other regional organizations can find solutions to the quarrels which 'disturb this present scene, we are anxious to have this occur." Vietnam Hearings 563; and Secretary McNamara stated in an address to the American Society of Newspaper Editors delivered at Montreal on May 18, 1966; ". . . . neither conscience nor sanity itself suggests that the United States is, should, or could be the global gendarme." N.Y. Times, May 19, 1966, p. 11.

Skiing Is Hawaii's Newest Winter Sport: No Kidding

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA
OF HAWAII
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, as we all know, Hawaii is famous for its tropic beauty and its sun-splashed beaches; however, I believe my colleagues will be surprised but interested to know that this vacation paradise of dramatic contrasts also offers to its visitors the excitement of such winter sports as skating, tobagganing, and skiing.

The highest island peak in the world, Mauna Kea, which rises 32,000 feet above the ocean floor and 13,796 feet above sea level, is located on the island of Hawaii, and in the island winter months the snow-covered peaks are ideal for skiing.

Hawaii's "indomitable snowman," Richard Tillson, is presently preparing a report for the Hawaii State Department of Parks and Recreation to show the mountain's sports potential. In a recent interview with the Honolulu Advertiser, Mr. Tillson said his investigation shows that winter sports could last through the winter months, once the heavy snow has fallen, and that skiers have been on the summit of Mauna Kea since mid-January. The weekend before, he said, as many as 18 skiers made an average of seven runs a day on the snowfields.

Mauna Kea's first ski meet has been scheduled for March 4–5, 1967, in the Poi Bowl, and some 50 persons have already signed up to participate in the event.

I invite my colleagues and winter sports enthusiasts throughout the Nation to join in the unbelievable and at least to read about Richard Tillson's proposed winter playground on top of Mauna Kea, and I submit for inclusion in the Congressional Record the article from the Honolulu Advertiser, of Friday, February 24, 1967:

TWO IDEAL SKIING SLOPES LOCATED ON MAUNA KEA

Richard Tillson, the indomitable snowman, has found a two-square mile area near the Mauna Kea summit just right for skating, tobogganing and skiing.

He says so in a report he will present to the State Department of Parks and Recreation next month, the result of his mapping the mountain's sports potential.

Tillson said the most exciting skiing area is Pele's Parlor, a half-mile north of the summit cone. This is an 800 or 900 foot slope that offers skiers a run of more than a mile.

He said his investigation shows that winter sports could last through the winter months, once the first heavy snow has fallen. Skiers have been on the summit every weekend since mid-January.

Last weekend Tillson said as many as 18 skiers made an average of seven runs a day on the snow fields.

While some snow off the southern and eastern flanks melts quickly, the northern flanks and protected bowls lose only about three inches a week, he said.

A heavy snowfall packs up to three feet of snow on these slopes.

Tillson said the snow's consistency changes with time and weather. Ski slopes are generally icy in the mornings, but turn to "corn snow" between 2 and 5 p.m., good for skiing.

If Pele's Parlor has the best skiing, Poi Bowl on the north slope of the summit cone is the most accessible. The 800-foot slope ends in a dish-like depression, and skiers can be shuttled back up to the summit along a jeep road.

Some 50 persons have signed up for Mauna Kea's first ski meet March 4–5, scheduled in the Poi Bowl.

The first day will be for practice. Final events will be held between 1:30 and 4 p.m. March 5.

The Hawaii Ski Assn. will meet at 7:30 p.m. tomorrow at the Waikiki-Kapahulu Library. Contestants may enter the ski meet by calling Jane Campbell at 992–238 or Muriel Moran at 938–769.

Constitution Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANK T. BOW
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 15, 1967

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, for the fourth time, the Constitution Day Committee of Louisville, Ohio, has been awarded the George Washington Medal of Honor by the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa., for its outstanding work in calling attention to this important anniversary.

The celebration of Constitution Day in Ohio began in Louisville in 1952 and the town was designated "Constitution City" by the Ohio Legislature in 1953. Parades, a banquet and a patriotic oration are features of the annual event. Mrs. Olga T. Weber has been a leader in this program throughout the years, ably assisted by the 1966 program chairman, Mrs. Merriott Whitmer. It is gratifying to know that the Freedoms Foundation has again recognized the excellence of the program and the leadership of the people of Louisville, Ohio.

Foster Grandparents Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, recently the New York Times carried a very moving article on the success of the foster grandparents program operated by the antipoverty program in various New York City hospitals. The article describes the wonderful work being done by these older citizens who are delighted to be giving their kindness and affection and wisdom to the unfortunate children who need their attentions.

I would like to point out that my bill to create an Older Americans Community Service Corps now cosponsored by 35 other House Members is designed to cover just such a situation and take advantage of the unused talents of many of our elderly. Whereas the OEO program is focused on the needs of the poor and limits participation to the poor, my bill would enable all individuals over age 60 to devote their efforts to such projects. Articles like this point up, once again, just how much we have to gain from intelligent and sensitive use of our older citizens' experience and willingness to contribute to their community.

The article follows:

"GRANDPARENTS" IN FOSTER PLAN SERVE WELL

Max Blustein's avocation is grandfathering. He is one of about 2,500 old people throughout the country participating in Foster Grandparent programs.

Mr. Blustein, who is 76 years old, spends 20 hours a week visiting with his foster grandchild, Joseph, at the New York Foundling Hospital, Third Avenue and 68th Street. Grandpa Max, as he is known, and Joseph a 2-year-old Negro, go for strolls in the parks, read together, go shopping, play games and share together the wonders of a child's world.

The New York Foundling Hospital is one of four agencies here participating in the program. There are 114 foster grandparents working there and at the McMahon Memorial Shelter, 128 East 112th Street; the Cardinal McCloskey School and Home, and the orthopedic ward of St. Agnes Hospital, the latter two are in White Plains.

The New York program, which is one of the 42 throughout the country, began its operations a year ago today. Organized by the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington, the local program is sponsored by the Catholic Charities Counselling Service of the Archdiocese of New York.

WARM, LOVING PATIENCE

"More than 175 children are being enveloped in the warm, loving patience of a very resourceful group of senior citizens," said Edward F. Dohrenwend, project director of the New York program.

"Their patience and kindness has been remarkable, and not only the children but all who come in contact with them hold them in high regard," he said. The program, he added, is probably the "biggest success" of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The foster grandparents, men and women, receive a two-week training and indoctrination course in the institution where they will work. They earn $1.50 an hour. They must be more than 60 years old, in good health and have an income that does not exceed $1,500 a year. A high-school education is not required, and persons who have never married, but who have had experience caring for children, are also eligible.

Mr. Blustein, who has five grandchildren of his own, frolicked with Joseph in one of the playrooms at the foundling hospital. He said that he knew and played with all the children there, although he is assigned only to Joseph.

Mrs. Catherine McKew was playing in the corridor with her foster grandchild, Tyrone, and said that it was "heartbreaking" when she had to leave at the end of the day. She said the program had "enriched" her life.

Mrs. Mary Leinow, a widow with four grandchildren of her own, said "it is a marvelous incentive to get up and go to visit the children."

NEW ROLES FOR OLDER PEOPLE

The program was designed to provide new roles for older persons, create new employment opportunities, stimulate innovations in child care and institutional administration and demonstrate a major new resource of responsible workers—all in addition, of course, to giving the children a continuing relationship with adults.

Foster homes, temporary group residences and shelters operated by religious, independent nonprofit and city agencies have generally replaced orphanages. They provide short-term and long-term placement for orphans and unwanted, neglected or abused children who have no other place to go.

The waiting period for foster homes is often prolonged, and the foster grandparents give the children the individual attention that often is not otherwise possible and that is needed for emotional growth and development. Sister Marie LeGras, coordinator of the program at the New York Foundling Hospital, said the foster grandparents provided a counterbalance for the children to the youthfulness of the institution's regular staff.

Do Both Sides Commit War Crimes in Vietnam?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, the recent tragic death in Vietnam of Dr. Bernard B. Fall, calls special attention to his much respected views on Vietnam.

I insert in the Congressional Record at this point an article about Vietnam written by Dr. Fall for the New York Review of Books.

The article follows:

The View From Vietnam

"SOE in France" by M.R.D. Foot. Her Majesty's Stationery Office (London), 550 pp., $9.00.

"Vietnam! Vietnam!" by Felix Greene. Fulton (Palo Alto), 175 pp., $5.50, paper, $2.95.

"Vietnam in the Mud" by James Pickerell. Bobbs-Merrill, 129 pp., $5.00, paper, $2.25.

"Vietcong: The Organization and Techniques of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam" by Douglas Pike. M.I.T., 490 pp., $8.95.

"Vietnam Seen from East and West" edited by Sibnarayan Ray. Praeger, 192 pp., $5.95.

"The Politics of Escalation in Vietnam" by Franz Schurmann. Fawcett, 160 pp., $.60 (paper).

(By Bernard B. Fall)

Danang, South Vietnam.—One of the added pleasures of covering the Vietnam war from inside Vietnam is that it is possible to lose track completely of what is going on elsewhere in the world—not only in the world, in fact, but in Vietnam as well. When with the Marines in the northern part of South Vietnam, it is perfectly easy to learn that Private Smith—whose first and middle names, home town and state, age, high school, are supplied on the spot by the ever-helpful PIO's—wiped out a Viet Cong position with a burst of his trusty M–14; but it is almost impossible to find out whether the landing in the Mekong Delta was really the hopeless botch it seemed to be from eyewitness reports. The reader of a good newspaper at home is likely to find out about this before I do.

Furthermore, very few books on Vietnam are available here, because, until a few weeks ago, it was nearly impossible to find one in any Western language that was not heavily critical of either the United States or South Vietnam. As was recently reported, this is also true of the United States Information Agency's USIS Library, where almost all books dealing with Vietnam (including my *Street Without Joy*, which does not even deal with post-1954 Vietnam) are locked up on closed shelves. Indeed, the US military forces have a far more liberal policy than the USIS: while uncritical books are more widely displayed, some critical books can be bought without difficulty at the military newsstands. (Whether this means that the US military have an inherently stronger belief in American principles than the USIS is not clear.) As for the Vietnamese themselves, book censorship seems to depend on the caprice and spotty reading of the censors. For instance, there is for open sale at this moment in Saigon a book on the Tri-Continental Conference against Colonialism and Imperialism, held in Havana a year ago. It was issued by an extremely leftwing Paris publisher, and is a running indictment against the United States and its policy here. Apparently the author's name didn't appear on somebody's blacklist, so the book slipped by.

Hence, to receive books about Vietnam here is suddenly to be confronted with enlarged and different perspectives on a war which, in spite of the best electronic communications in the world, has been distorted by a foxhole view if one is in the field (there are foxholes, by the way, in this jet-propelled war), or into an equally narrow view based on rumor (did Marshal Ky really say he admired Hitler?) if one is in Saigon. Yet Michael Foot's *SOE in France*, published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, not only fails even to mention Vietnam, but deals with a war that took place a quarter-century ago and ten thousand miles away. It has been virtually ignored by the American press, but in Western Europe it became a best seller much as the Warren Report was in the United States, and brought about what was probably the most unusual interference of a foreign power in the freedom of expression of another country to occur in a democracy in peacetime. And what it says *does* have a bearing on Vietnam, after all.

On June 3, 1966, a French court bailiff arrived at the offices of the liberal weekly *Le Nouvel Observateur* in the rue Royale in Paris, escorted by two police commissioners. He presented the astonished editors with a valid injunction by a French court enjoining the magazine from publishing a book review "at the request of Her Britannic Majesty." On June 6, despite urgent queries at the British Embassy in Paris, and the latter's consultation with the Foreign Office, the injunction was maintained, thus turning the book from a dull buckram-bound official history into a *cause célèbre*.

SOE was Britain's wartime special Operations Executive, the equivalent of the American OSS, forerunner of the CIA. As all of mainland Europe slipped under Nazi control in late 1940, it became necessary for the hard-pressed British not only to gather far more intelligence than the peacetime Intelligence Service could provide, but also to inflict upon the Germans whatever military harassment was possible under the circumstances. SOE built up networks of local groups and provided them with the basic means of organizing resistance movements which in turn could tie down more German troops and provide the Allies with intelligence. Commissioned by the Foreign Office, Foot, a solid academic specialist on nineteenth-century diplomacy, accepted in 1963 the task of writing this book under restrictions which resemble those of the Kennedy-Manchester arrangements: he was first to work on the documents alone, and only afterward to meet with some of the survivors. Apparently London never gave him permission to request access to French documents or surviving French witnesses. In all likelihood those limitations were the reasons for certain built-in biases which provoked the ire of the *Observateur* and, in turn, the heavyhanded official attempt by the British to interfere with the book's reviews in Paris.

For the book, in a readable and understated style, aruges that the French Resistance was essentially a creation of the British. By the time the first copies of the book entered France, dozens of French Resistance leaders, authentic heroes to a whole generation of their countrymen, were ready to file libel suits against the hapless Foot. Even the revised versions of the pieces the *Observateur* finally published were far from tender—for Foot, on the basis of the SOE records documented what the Nazis and their Vichy collaborators had said all along: the French Resistance was nothing but a tool of the British. It had no life of its own. Its leaders were faceless and of no importance except to their masters in London.

In Foot's words: "In 1944 the British had a virtual monopoly over all of De Gaulle's means of communications with France," and the French "could not introduce a single agent or a single store"—the latter being Anglicism for "supply items"—without Allied permission. While the actual facts were somewhat at variance with this sweeping assertion (De Gaulle's establishment in Algiers gave him access to the gold reserves of the Bank of Algeria and control of some ships and aircraft that owed nothing to SOE) the main point surely holds. Furthermore, the Americans and British—the former operating only a little more blindly than they do now, and the latter as shortsighted at times as they later were in their attitude toward the Rome Treaty in 1957—were grimly determined to keep aid to the French Resistance "nonpolitical," i.e., entirely tuned to *their* objectives rather than to French objectives. "Anything the French planned with marked political implications," says Foot, was liable to "be vetoed by any of the three major Western allies." Aside from the slip of *three* "major Western allies" (which was the third? the Canadians? the Dutch? the London Poles? Or perhaps Stalin?) the general point again is true: Foot describes how the British, contrary to their agreement, broke the Free French code and unleashed extremely costly (to the French) guerrilla uprisings, over the objections of the staff of the French Forces of the Interior (FFI). As a young boy I was in the French Alps among those *Maquis* units offered up for sacrifice. With our SOE and OSS mentors, we were to delay a

German mountain division and an elite ss Brigade from reaching the Allied beachheads. The order, given too early and disregarding the pleas of the FFI command, resulted in the Vercors massacre, still a sore subject in Resistance circles.

But Foot is too good a historian to have confused the SOE's ability to organize an existing French will to resist the Nazis with SOE's obvious inability to create a widespread popular movement out of whole cloth. As he says (p. 442), "All these victories by and through resistance forces in France had a common basis: overwhelming popular support." In other words, SOE, like its traditional brother agency, the Intelligence Service, could (and did) recruit a small group of devoted (and paid) intelligence agents, some of whom betrayed them, while others died with their lips sealed, in torture chambers. But SOE could not recruit me, a boy of sixteen, and 30,000 other men and women like me, some younger and many older, to go out and live for a few years in the inclement climate of the Alps or the Pyrenees to face the *Wehrmacht* with light weapons. I went only because I felt I had to, and I stayed because I knew the cause was right. To the very end, I was part of an "armed minority" led by "faceless leaders" and imposed my will with the help of some Englishmen and Americans who arrived by parachute. And that is where Foot's book becomes relevant to the Vietnam debate, for it clearly delineates what makes a guerrilla movement genuine—*any* guerrilla movement, be it left-wing (as here in Vietnam), Moslem nationalist (as in Algeria), Christian Orthodox (as in Cyprus), or Jewish (as in Palestine).

All of these movements started abroad—General Grivas, in his memoirs, tells us how he decided to liberate Cyprus one day, sitting at a sidewalk cafe in Athens: Masaryk started the Czech Republic in Pittsburgh—and all others had foreign support. Their underground leaders (unless they were candidates for immediate suicide or prompt arrest) had faces which were not reproduced on their country's postage stamps. An outside specialist can only organize what is *willing* to be organized, for it is as easy to run away from a guerrilla force (people did so all the time in the FFI, as it is to desert from a regular army, if not easier. Yet, in Vietnam during 1966 a total of 20,242 *Chieu-Hoi* ("Open Arms" defectors) came out of the jungle, bringing with them a total of only 1,963 weapons—i.e., most of these defectors were unarmed civilians, a fact which is not denied here. Meanwhile the South Vietnamese Army lost, that same year, at least 110,000 men, who simply walked off and out of the war. Apparently, fourteen years of American organization here have yet to match the effectiveness of the Viet Cong's organization efforts.

The theme of Douglas Pike's book *Viet Cong*, is, like Foot's, Organization. It has also an unexpected notoriety. Its author works for the Joint United States Public Affairs Office (JUSPAO) here as the US Mission's No. 1 Viet Cong expert. Like the books critical of US policy which are hidden by the USIS but kept by the US military, Pike's presence is one of those small illustrations of the good side of the American system. No other book is likely to demolish more completely and more seriously all the convenient myths dished out officially about the National Liberation Front (NLF), for this is the work of an "insider." In his job Pike sees more material than anyone except the Front Leaders themselves. He has read reports from captured Viet Congs, translations of the huge quantities of captured documents (the NLF, like all movements influenced by Communism, is afflicted with such bureaucratism that several wits here have suggested that one way of stopping them completely would be to parachute in to them hundreds of mimeograph machines), and publications from Hanoi or from Front sources abroad. At least eight hundred such documents are cited in this book. That does not exactly make it bedside reading (and an enormous amount of typical M.I.T. pseudo-scientific verbiage does not help, such as "externalization" and "proselyting" [*sic*], but anyone who wishes to discuss intelligently a solution to the Vietnam problem should read his book.

"What struck one most forcibly about the N.L.F.," Pike writes, "was its totality as a social revolution first and as a war second. . . . Even more important, it openly communicated its intentions to the Vietnamese population. Such an ambition far exceeded that of the Viet Minh" of earlier days, who, under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh, fought the French. Here is an enemy who, according to Pike, lives by a highly moralistic mystique, "far more moral than ideological. Virtue was the golden word." An enemy who, supposedly, obeys the tenets of Communism but who, at the same time, can be taxed with "extreme romanticism . . . Idealistic appeals abounded: the promise of the good life in utopian terms; the opportunity to revolt against all the evil, injustice, and inequity of this world; the chance to be a part of a great crusade." To see how far away we are from that kind of appeal, one has only to look at downtown Saigon, to cast a glance at the kind of ideals Saigon offers the population, or to read some of the leaflets our own psychological warfare uses. The black market here seems to be even more resistant to "sweep-and-destroy" operations than the NLF's stronghold around Bong-Son, which was "cleared" by large elements of two American divisions *four* times in 1966, and is still as unsafe as ever.

It would be totally depressing to compare a batch of official handouts of, say, the years 1960–63 with Pike's statement: "In horror, Americans helplessly watched Diem tear apart the fabric of Vietnamese society more effectively than the Communists had ever been able to do. It was the most efficient act of his entire career." So much for the golden days of the Diem regime, so eloquently described in past State Department White Books. As for the origin of the NLF, Pike, more than any other Westerner thus far, has successfully analyzed the Vietnamese *cultural* proclivity for secret societies, and he also faces up squarely to the fact that an overwhelming number of the original NLF supporters were not necessarily Communist but certainly anti-Diem, simply because they were left with no other choice.: "Many of the original participants in the NLF had turned to it because they had been denied participation in South Vietnam's political process, *even in the role of loyal opposition* . . ."(my italics). If there is any illusion in America that the same opposition is being offered any better alternative today, that illusion should be dispelled by what one of the highest civilian officials of the government of Air Vice Marshal Ky told me: "If somebody wants to oppose us," he said, "let him do it in Hanoi. Not here." The chances are that nothing that is going to happen in the future will change the views of such men. With such a system in place, any real opposition is going to stay not only disloyal, but underground; permanent instability is almost built in to such a system. In any case, it can be assumed that at some point Hanoi, perhaps even reluctantly, decided to intervene in behalf of the opposition to Diem. After all, a far more alien power had been intervening on Diem's side ever since 1954.

Compared to Pike's book, the small book, *Vietnam Seen from East and West*, edited by Ray and first published in Australia, is in its antiquated way, almost funny. The Anglo-Americans hawks have managed to find a few like-minded Vietnamese, Laotians, Koreans, and Filipinos to justify its title, but the authors really look at Vietnam from the Right to the Far Right, and all that they can see is a proxy war with Red China. Nothing else, certainly not the Vietnamese people, seems to count. Once the Vietnam problem is posed in those Ruskian terms, anything goes. To paraphrase Samuel Johnson's observation that patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel, grand strategy seems to have become the last refuge of some pretty strange people.

It would be pointless to recite all the factual errors (let alone wierd views) of most of the authors. One Vietnamese writer escalates the number of people killed during North Vietnam's botched 1956 land reform from the commonly accepted figure of between fifty and a hundred thousand to a half million; another gives false, far-too-low desertion figures for his country's army; a British hawk still describes Bonze Tri Quang as a "Communist"—in spite of the fact that in May, 1966, when faced with the choice of being captured by Ky in rebellious Hué or joining the NLF he opted for capture and house arrest. Ho Chi Minh is said to be "surrounded by Stalinists" (!) and North Vietnam fights this war "under the aegis of China." Even such responsible journalists as Brian Crozier produce undocumented nonfacts, for example, the statement that General Giap led, in 1955, an "extreme" wing in Hanoi which wished to invade South Vietnam even before the election deadline of 1956. Only Maximo V. Soliven, a Filipino drawing on the Huk example, and Arnold Beichman, who quotes General Lansdale as saying that "the Communists have let loose a revolutionary idea in Vietnam and it will not die by being ignored, bombed, or smothered by us," at least make some valid points. The Australians sound like Bulgarians trying to explain Russia's viewpoint on NATO. And when they call themselves "a part of Asia" they sound as convincing as Rhodesia's Ian Smith when he refers to himself as an "African." I'm sure I shall soon find this book on the "open" bookshelves of USIS.

Pickerell sees the war far more closely, and in many more places, than the Washington pundits who honor us with their presence here for a few weeks and go from high-level briefing to a carefully stage-managed pacification operation wtihout ever seeing the real, bleeding Vietnam. In Pickerell's view, the war will escalate and it will extend beyond 1968 at the least. In the best of circumstances he believes it would take at least three years to set in motion the programs of reform that might conclusively reshape the war. But, he says:

"We will lose in Vietnam, not because it was inevitable from the start, but because we failed to think and change with the times. . . . We will always place military action above economic and political development. It is for these reasons that we will lose. . . . The years will go by and the public will begin to wonder why, if we are always winning, the situation never seems to improve. This more than anything defeated the French, and it will probably defeat us too."

But Pickerell, like all of us who are here, is too close to his subject, and loses sight of the big picture which is perceived so clearly ten thousand miles away. He can't see the Grand Strategy of it, the Containment of China—soon there will be tens of thousands more troops "containing" the same threat in Thailand, and the deterrent example this quagmire is supposed to offer other peoples elsewhere. At the end of his book Pickerell warns his readers of the fate of Goliath. Yet the duel between David and Goliath was recorded in the Bible precisely because David's victory was so unlikely. Here, a massive military effort is deployed to show that the strong will prevail over the weak. And never mind the Laws of War.

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Appendix

Louis V. Sutton, "Man of the South"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERMAN E. TALMADGE

OF GEORGIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, each year, Dixie Business magazine, whose editor and publisher is Hubert F. Lee of Decatur, Ga., selects an outstanding citizen for the magazine's annual Man of the South Award.

The 1966 recipient of this honor was Louis V. Sutton, chairman of the Carolina Power & Light Co., Raleigh, N.C. This is indeed well-deserved recognition, and I congratulate Dixie Business on the selection of this outstanding citizen and businessman.

I ask unanimous consent that the news release announcing the naming of Mr. Sutton as "Man of the South" for 1966 be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DECATUR, GA.—Louis V. Sutton, pioneer utility leader and chairman of Carolina Power and Light Company, Raleigh, N.C., today was named by Dixie Business magazine as the "Man of the South" for 1966.

Sutton is the 21st to receive the title since 1946. The late Senator Harry F. Byrd, Sr. was "Man of the South" for 1965 and the late Bernard M. Baruch, for 1964. Hubert F. Lee, editor of Dixie Business for 38-years, said that Mr. Sutton is "a fine symbol of the leadership of public utility leaders of the South."

Sutton was one of the "South's 50 Foremost Leaders" named by Dixie Business in 1949 to celebrate the magazine's 20th anniversary.

This 50, with subsequent increases to 200, is now termed the South's "Hall of Fame for the Living," the honor group from which the "Man of the South" is selected each year.

Frank P. Samford, Birmingham, the "Man of the South" for 1958 who is chairman of Liberty National Life Insurance Company and in whose honor Samford University is named, wrote Lee, in confirming the poll, "Mr. Sutton is worthy of this award. The heads of our utility companies in the southeast have done a great job in developing this area, and certainly have proven themselves to be great business leaders."

A number of the investor-owned utilities also expressed approval of the honor to Mr. Sutton, including W. B. McGuire, president of Duke Power Co., Charlotte, N.C., S. C. McMeekin, chairman of South Carolina Electric & Gas Company, Walter Bouldin, president of Alabama Power Company, and Harllee Branch, Jr., president of the Southern Company.

Bishop Arthur J. Moore, of Atlanta, "Man of the South" for 1954, likewise endorsed the selection of Louis V. Sutton, and William H. Barnhardt, Charlotte, a Presbyterian layman, philanthropist, and textile manufacturer said, "I am pleased that Louis V. Sutton has been named 'Man of the South.'"

Reuben B. Robertson, Asheville, N.C. chairman emeritus, Champion Papers Inc., "Man of the South" for 1950, "As you know, I have always been an ardent admirer of Louis Sutton and am delighted to see that this additional recognition has been given him. I express complete and enthusiastic approval. I welcome Mr. Sutton to the ranks of the 'Man of the South' and feel quite distinguished—that is 'distinguished by association.'"

Edwin I. Hatch, Atlanta, president Georgia Power Co., "I heartily concur in the suggestion of Mr. Louis V. Sutton as the 'Man of the South' for 1966."

William H. Ruffin, Durham, N.C., chairman, Erwin Mills and president of American Textile Mfg. Institute, "Louis Sutton has done a great job in building up the very fine Carolina Power & Light Company and in doing so the broad areas that it serves. He has long been an outstanding leader in his industry and here in this part of the Southeast . . ."

M. M. Masterpool, General Electric public information director, New York, "Congratulations to Mr. Sutton, the 'Man of the South' and to Dixie Business for selecting him . . ."

Alexander Nunn, Birmingham, Ala. Executive Editor, The Progressive Farmer and Southern Living, "Louis Sutton certainly does have a highly significant record." Editor Nunn was presented the W. D. Boyce Award for "Distinguished Service to Scouting" at the Elbeetian Legion in Winston-Salem, August 13, 1966, by the editor of Dixie Business, national chairman of the Committee to honor W. D. Boyce, the founder of the Boy Scouts and Lone Scouts of America.

Rufus C. Harris, Macon, Ga., president of Mercer University, "I am glad to give my approval of Louis Sutton."

O. R. Cheatham, Chairman of Georgia-Pacific Corporation, "I think Louis Sutton is an excellent choice for 'Man of the South' for 1966."

Fred J. Turner, Atlanta, retired president of Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company and a director of Eastern Airlines, "I couldn't agree with you more on Louis Sutton for '66 . . ."

David Tennant Bryan, Richmond, Va., chairman and publisher Richmond Times-Dispatch, Richmond News Leader, "I do heartily applaud your nomination of Mr. Louis V. Sutton."

John C. Whitaker, Winston-Salem, N.C., retired chairman of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, "I approve the selection of Louis V. Sutton. He is a very capable man—a good administrator—and popular with people. He deserves this honor."

P. F. Wetzek, Greenville, Mississippi, "Louis Sutton is a fine choice."

Dr. T. Marshall Hahn, Jr., president, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, (Louis Sutton, Ben M. McKelway and Owen R. Cheatham are VPI grads) wrote: "Needless to say, this selection of Mr. Sutton meets our wholehearted approval, Mr. Sutton is one of our most outstanding alumni, and this new and deserved honor certainly is a fitting addition to his distinguished career."

Born in Richmond, Va., Sutton was reared in Petersburg, Va. He graduated from Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1910 in electrical engineering. He worked two years with General Electric, and in 1912 went with Carolina Power & Light Co. He joined Arkansas Power & Light Company in 1924.

In 1927, Mr. Sutton went with the Mississippi Power & Light Company, Jackson, Miss., as president and general manager. In 1933, Sutton returned to Carolina Power & Light Company as president. In 1949, he became chairman and chief executive officer. Shearon Harris is president of Carolina Power & Light Company.

The State Magazine gave Mr. Sutton its "Most Outstanding North Carolinian" award in 1953, and Virginia Polytechnical Institute honored him with its "Distinguished Alumnus Award" in 1961. The North Carolina Society of Engineers in 1953 picked Sutton for its "Engineering Achievement" award.

"Louis Sutton is a shining example of the men who have made the South great," Hubert F. Lee said.

The award will be presented formally at a testimonial dinner scheduled for March 29.

Electronic Data Processing in Government Management

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege this week, as chairman of the Government Activities Subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee, to address a meeting of the Federal Management Roundtable concerning the role of electronic data processing in Government management. The rountable is composed of the top level internal management personnel throughout the Government and meets regularly to discuss methods of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the Federal management team.

Because of the ever-increasing importance of electronic data processing in the Government and the great potential it affords to every branch of the Government including the legislature, I am, under unanimous consent, inserting my remarks in order to make them available to my colleagues who, I believe, will find them of interest:

THE ROLE OF ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING IN GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT

Four years ago, I introduced legislation to provide a coordinated, Government-wide management system for Government data processing equipment. In October 1965, some 18 months ago, this legislation became Public Law 89–306.

Aside from the support of the President, the most significant contribution to the enactment of Public Law 89–306 was that of the auditing staff of the General Accounting Office. In the period from 1958 through October 1965, the GAO produced 105 hard-hitting, highly documented audit reports outlining costly and devastating deficiencies in the Government's management of ADP. I emphasize this contribution tonight in light of the Bureau of the Budget's announcement last week that as a result of this management improvement program, savings of the order between $100 and $300 million have already been achieved. The often thankless task of auditors does pay off, perhaps not in terms of fame and glory to individuals that do the work, but certainly to the benefit of the American taxpayers.

Progress has been made in the Government's management of this costly but essential equipment. I am particularly pleased to see that my earlier predictions of potential savings that would flow from the enactment of Public Law 89-306 have become a reality. But, many problems remain to be solved and as these problems are resolved, savings of even greater magnitude will result.

Later this session, the House Government Activities Subcommittee, of which I am chairman, will hold further hearings on Government data processing management to identify further problem areas and recommend whatever additional refinements in the management system may prove necessary.

With Government management of ADP in a state of continuing improvement, we can turn to what ADP can do to improve Government management. And it is for this reason that I am particularly pleased to be here tonight. For it is you, as well as the other members of the organizations you represent, who must take primary responsibility for this broader and more important task.

A few weeks ago, the morning of the blizzard in Washington, I addressed a Civil Service Commission seminar of ADP management. Despite the weather, almost everyone got there and it was a most successful meeting. At that time, I set $5 billion in annual savings as a reasonable objective we can reach in Government within the next four to six years through the effective use of advanced systems design and data processing techniques.

Five billion dollars a year in savings sounds like a lot of money. It *is* a lot of money in terms of national defense, education, and a better life for our poor and underprivileged. But, in fiscal terms, five billion is only about ten percent of our current administrative expenditures in Government—a comparatively small sum when you consider the almost unlimited potential for improving management that is inherent in advanced data processing techniques—techniques, I might add, which have only begun to be introduced into Federal management—techniques which can substantially improve the way we do things and substantially reduce the cost to taxpayers of what we do.

Of fundamental importance is the application of these advanced system design and data processing techniques to the budgetary and appropriation cycle. Our present budgetary and appropriation system has been subject to a number of improvements. This year, for example, five departments and agencies submitted their budgets to the Bureau of the Budget on tape. The system however, retains most of its old characteristics and it was in realization of this that the President in August 1965 instituted the new program budgeting concept.

Program budgeting, supported by a modern data processing system, will give the President and the Congress selective control over Federal expenditures far beyond the present capabilities. Nonessential or low priority items could be easily located and dispensed with and the funds allocated to meet priority requirements. In broader terms, exacting information would also be immediately available to the President and the Congress as to how the budget could be altered at any given time so as to have the most desirable impact upon our national economy. With data processing, almost no lead time would be required to make even fundamental changes in the budget. The orders of the President could be made in the evening—the result delivered to him at breakfast the next morning.

There are, of course, some individuals in the Government who don't understand. They look upon program budgeting as an interesting and useful new management tool to be used on a selective basis to make interesting studies of limited areas of Federal expenditures. But program budgeting is *not* an accessory to the traditional budget system—it is a substitute for it. A narrow view of program budgeting does not conform with the usefulness of and the need for this new approach.

The size of this Nation and the complexity of governmental affairs—the magnitude of our commitments and the nature of our responsibilities—make the adoption of a modern budgetary system such as provided by the program budgeting concept essential. It is, of course, possible to further delay adoption of this new concept—but only at great cost. And, sooner or later the Federal Government will *have to* abandon the traditional obligation approach to budgeting and appropriation if our Nation is to fulfill its commitments. We must take advantage of these new techniques as soon as possible rather than wait until circumstances force them upon us. Tens of billions in public funds can be saved and a significantly higher efficiency in governmental operations can be achieved if we move forward now.

The development of an advanced budgetary and appropriation system will, of course, require a heavy commitment from the highest echelons of government and the very best systems design experts our Nation can provide. But, the real, most challenging contribution must be made at the department and agency level. The most advanced data system in the world won't work unless proper data is available from the units of government at the functional levels. This means that this broad government-wide effort to improve our budgetary and appropriation cycle will be handicapped until all Federal departments and agencies develop adequate cost accounting systems. The program budgeting concept requires cost-oriented data. The concept will not survive on a diet of obligational information that does not associate input in public funds with the output of goods and services the public receives.

Federal departments and agencies have failed to develop acceptable cost accrual accounting systems despite the mandate of Congress and the efforts of the General Accounting Office under the financial management improvement program. I say this not as criticism at this time, but as a fact we must realize. Before the President instituted program budgeting in August 1965, deficiencies in agency accounting systems were not so obvious. Nor was the need for modern, effective cost-oriented accounting systems so great. But the time has now passed when anything but the highest priority can be given to agency accounting system improvement.

In the Federal Government, we have countless means of coordination and communication. It is incumbent upon those with responsibility in the various departments and agencies, either working through the Bureau of the Budget, the General Accounting Office, or directly among themselves, to see that the standards in design, of uniformity and compatibility are observed. And, if roadblocks develop, then there is the obligation to advise officials at a proper level of the executive branch so that these obstacles can be removed.

Saving $5 billion is not going to be a very easy task. Most of the work is going to be on your shoulders; that is, those involved with the fiscal management of our Federal departments and agencies.

As we acquire this uniform data base, it will be possible for departments and agencies at all levels of management to use data processing in its most sophisticated form, that is, in the decision-making process. Aside from significant savings inherent in this more efficient budget-appropriation system, with an accurate data base, problems confronting all levels of government can be simulated and the results added to the other informational criteria traditionally used in the decision-making process. In this area, the increases in Government efficiency will be formidable.

For these reasons, I do not believe that my estimate of savings is extreme. Within the next 4 to 6 years, a significant source of additional funds to meet the pressing needs of this Nation must be found within our present budget. We must extract every nonessential expenditure that we can by every possible means so that these funds can be applied in our continuing struggle for freedom in the world and freedom from poverty, disease, and ignorance. Data processing gives us the means to accomplish this result. We must get on with the job.

Thank you.

Naval Academy Is To Train Well-Rounded American Officers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON FUQUA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker. I would like to call attention to a recent message from the president of the Navy League of the United States relative to the U.S. Naval Academy and its proper role in this Nation.

First of all, I do not necessarily associate myself with remarks which might be overly critical of Admiral Rickover. Just as President Fitch has expresed an opinion, and I think a valid one, so do I respect the opinion of the Admiral Rickover.

I think there is a case in point here. It is fine to disagree, another to be disagreeable. At one point in our history, Admiral Rickover could have become another Billy Mitchell, a prophet without honor in his own time.

Thank heaven the President of the United States recognized that a serious mistake was being made by conscientious men, but blinded with the same shortsightedness which the men trying Colonel Mitchell evidenced.

Now to the point of my remarks.

I have the privilege of naming young men to the Naval Academy, as do the other Members of Congress.

I take this responsibility very seriously, for I fell that I may well be contributing the future military leaders of the Nation when I make these appointments.

I take this responsibility very seriously, for I feel that I may well be contributing the future military leaders of the Nation when I make these appointments.

I ask each candidate to take a civil service test, and a physical. I place great weight on these tests, for certainly a young man must be of well above average intelligence to compete.

After this determination, I look at the well roundedness of the candidate. I am not impressed with a young man that has made perfect grades in high school, but has done nothing else. I would rather appoint the B student, who was also president of his class or student body, and participated in athletics or some other extracurricular activity.

I feel that in almost every endeavor, well-rounded men are needed. The purely academic approach would be in error, just as it would be in error to completely negate academics.

I think the following comments by President Fitch are worth reading:

NAVAL ACADEMY IS TRULY OUR SCHOOL

(By Morgan L. Fitch, Jr., national president, Navy League of the United States)

The United States Naval Academy has come under considerable attack in the last decade, has gone through some remarkable changes, and stands today as a remarkable institution of learning and training. However, considerable debate with the usual overemphasis on the pros and cons, has beclouded the genuine accomplishments which have been made. There are those who have endeavored to maintain the status quo at Annapolis and Vice Admiral Rickover has been the gadfly to the system, with occasional theatrical statements which have not always been a fair representation of the problem but which have gathered the predictable headlines.

The Naval Academy is truly *our* school. The American people pay for it and it is populated by Midshipmen from all over the country. It contains the rich man's son as well as the poor man's. It was founded for a purpose and the first issue seems to be—what is its purpose?

Rear Admiral Draper L. Kauffman, the present superintendent, says its mission is to produce the best naval and Marine officers in the world. He says that this is accomplished in five areas:

1. Moral or character development.
2. Military training, with special emphasis on leadership.
3. Academic education.
4. Physical conditioning.
5. Development of motivation toward a career of service to the country.

Obviously, many colleges and universities are not teaching, or are they concerned with, one or more of these areas.

Rickover leans toward a total academics approach. Class standing at the Naval Academy is determined by weighting academic grades 83 per cent and non-academic areas 17 per cent. Rickover would further reduce the weight on non-academics. Midshipmen perform certain administrative and military duties and the Admiral would remove these as non-essential. He would also further deemphasize "aptitude for service."

The Rickover position seems to be that academics should be the exclusive endeavor at Annapolis and then intellectualism would abound in the naval service. It follows, somehow, that better naval officers will arrive. The sheer intellectual shallowness of the approach is astounding.

How would you like to have the product of many of our universities and colleges as officers in our Navy and Marine Corps? Those colleges which have emphasized intellectual attainment above all else are producing a highly unstable product. Are our officers to be trained to question national policy and presidential determination, as our intellectuals do today? Should we develop officers who disobey authority as many of our students do today?

But let us look to the positive accomplishments of the United States Naval Academy. A civilian academic dean has been appointed and civilian academic instruction is increasing. In 1961, fifty-seven members had their doctorates while today the number is 124. Since 1959, the number of courses offered in each semester has risen from 40 to 165.

No longer is it necessary for Midshipmen to take the same course, regardless of past academic accomplishments. This year 647 plebes validated 1,644 courses and were able to substitute electives. Midshipmen may also take extra courses and in the spring semester of 1967 some 1,225 Midshipmen will be doing this. By reason of validation and the taking of additional subjects, 40 per cent of the class of '66 earned at least one extra major. It is expected that 70 per cent of the class of '70 will earn an extra major.

Twenty Midshipmen of the Class of '67 will go directly to graduate school (10 per cent of the Class qualify) to earn a masters degree in aeronautical engineering or mathematics within seven months. The class of '66 earned 13 Fulbright Scholarships (which may well be tops in the country), two of 10 Churchill Scholarships awarded in the United States, four Atomic Energy Commission Scholarships, 15 Burke Scholarships, and one scholarship each from the National Science Foundation, Purdue University and Guggenheim Foundation.

The intellectual attainments seem to be there; now for the non-academic factors. In a world that is intensely interested in the quality of men who can fire a Polaris or Poseidon missile, or who can loose havoc in many other ways, it would seem that every effort should be made to develop morality, leadership and discipline. It is submitted that some sacrifice in academics is worth the development of these other traits in the modern naval officer. Can we afford to trade development of these traits for intellectualism?

The United States Naval Academy has come a long way. Undoubtedly, there is still room for improvement and progress. However, it does not seem to warrant the attacks of many critics or the assaults of shallow intellectualists. May its product never deteriorate to that of many of the "leading" universities of the day—or heaven alone can help us.

Voice of Democracy Contest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN JARMAN

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary conducts a Voice of Democracy contest. This year over 350,000 school students participated in the contest competing for the five scholarships which are awarded as the top prizes. First prize is a $5,000 scholarship, second price is $3,500, third prize is $2,500, fourth prize is $1,500 and the fifth prize is $1,000. The contest theme was "Democracy: What It Means to Me."

The winning contestant from each State is brought to Washington, D.C., for the final judging as guest of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mr. Speaker, this year's winner from Oklahoma is Larry Roger Brooks, a resident of my district from Edmond, Okla. It is with a great deal of pride that I submit for the RECORD Mr. Brooks' winning speech:

DEMOCRACY: WHAT IT MEANS TO ME

What we, the young people, think today will determine what we are and what we do tomorrow. Today is the tomorrow we dreamed of yesterday. Yes, tomorrow is here. If we, the youth of today, could in literal fact carry on a conversation with the leaders of yesterday about what we can do to preserve this great Democracy, I'm sure their advice to us would be invaluable. These are voices we must heed as we contemplate what lies ahead, and our duties and responsibilities as good citizens in preserving Democracy for those to follow in our footsteps.

First, we can hear a voice—that of a bridge builder—which says: "Good Friend, in the path I have come; there followeth after me today a youth whose feet must pass this way. This chasm that has been naught to me, to that fair-haired youth may be a pitfall be. He, too, must cross in the twilight dim; Good Friend, I am building the bridge for him." We, the youth of today, say a hearty "Thank You" to the bridge builders of the past—those who have brought about for us the measure of freedom which we enjoy today. This freedom did not come about by mere accident. It was paid for with much hardship, hard work, blood and tears. We, the youth of today, accept the challenge to preserve this freedom to the best of our ability.

The Voice of the Past advises us, in kindly yet firm tones, to give particular attention to three areas of citizenship development in order to preserve our democratic way of life—the home, the community, and the Nation. Youth's reply might be something like this: "Sir, we are continually striving for better family relationships. We are striving to acquire knowledge, skills, and attitudes for a satisfying home and family life. We realize that it is in our home we lay the groundwork for successful living. We realize that the attitudes we develop as we're growing up, good or bad, will stay with us throughout our entire life. They will be our strengths or weaknesses in our world of the future.

To preserve Democracy it is our responsibility to bring about better community living. We pledge ourselves to realize the value of learning to work and properly utilizing leisure time. What we do with our leisure time will determine to a great extent our character and our contribution to our community. We must develop sound work habits which lead to worthwhile accomplishment—work habits with carry-over values that are respected by employers and the general public. Responsible citizens must learn to contribute effectively to the economic life of the communities in which they live. The familiar Voice of the past reminds us of a thought left us by Theodore Roosevelt, which is good for us today: "What a man does for himself dies with him, but what he does for his community lives, long after he is gone."

Solemnly, once again, the Voice speaks, "Tomorrow is here, young people, and what will you contribute to your Nation and Democracy as a good citizen?" Our Nation today needs leaders and citizens with vigor and foresight. Democracy means to me answering the Past by saying that we, the youth of today, can give of ourselves, our youth, our vitality, and high ideals and principles, firmly established to preserve freedom under law with responsibility. We will be champions of loyalty to God and Country, with definite purpose and a sense of accomplishment. We will reverence our Democratic ideals and learn more about our Democratic way of life. We will remember the richness of our tradition, and work to retain the freedom which has been safeguarded at so great a price in the past. We are well aware that this freedom, so dearly purchased, has given us a truly great system of justice, government, commerce, and a standard of living which is the highest ever achieved by any civilization.

Democracy means, in the final analysis, freedom today to work tomorrow so posterity will inherit a Nation freer, happier, and more beautiful than it was given to us.

We then will be able to say to the Voice of the Past, "Good Friend, we are building the bridge for them."

Conference on Soviet Jewry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK J. BRASCO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include a memorandum presented by the American League for Russian Jews. I am pleased, as an honorary cochairman of the league, to make the information in the memorandum available to my colleagues.

The memorandum follows:

MEMORANDUM OF AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR RUSSIAN JEWS, INC.

In the course of every movement for social and political change, there comes a point at which the machinery of protest must be harnessed to the vehicle of direct action. Such a point has been reached in the efforts of the American Jewish community on behalf of their three million co-religionists in the Soviet Union.

Three years have passed since the 1964 Soviet prohibition against the baking and distribution of matzoth for Passover first touched off massive protests by American Jews and world-wide humanitarian circles. The matzoth ban, though important in itself, served primarily as a catalyst for a decade and a half of pent-up indignation at the systematic and illegal denial to Soviet Jews of virtually every expression of spiritual, educational, cultural and linguistic identity as a national minority inside the USSR. It was a long awaited response by Western Jewry to a pattern of outrages against Russian Jews beginning with the infamous Stalinist "doctors plot," continuing in the calculated elimination of the institutional structure of Jewish education, cultural, language and worship and culminating in the Jewish "economic crimes" of the early 1960's and the 1963 publication of Trofim Kichko's notorious anti-semitic tract *Judaism Without Embellishment*.

In the past three years, we have seen spontaneous shock and fury at these Soviet arts channeled into institutional organs of protest resulting in mass meetings, marches, rallies, petitions, newspaper reports and magazine articles. A New York Times advertisement (Dec. 4, 1966) signed by 90 members of the United States Senate, resolutions introduced by former Senator Keating of New York and other Congressional representatives, and a statement by President Johnson have all asserted the right of Russian Jews to equal treatment under Soviet law with all other national-religious minorities. The international attention attracted by these protests and demonstrations has been reflected in Russia's reluctant endorsement of a recent United Nations seminar proposal to the UN Commission on Human Rights affirming the right of free international association among ethnic and religious minorities, in Russia's willingness to permit a cursory inevstigation of Soviet-Jewish conditions by a group of American clergymen, and in last year's landmark report by the "Ad Hoc Commission on the Rights of Soviet Jews".

It would be self-deluding to pretend that the efforts of these groups have materially altered the conditions of life for Jews inside the Soviet Union. We have recent accounts on such distinguished journalists as Elie Wiesel, B. Z. Goldberg and Moshe Decter as well as the testimony given before the Ad Hoc Commission as chilling evidence that the forced assimilation of Soviet Jewry continues unabated. The walls of the Kremlin have not been shaken by our cries. The curtain, however, has been lifted just enough to reveal a highly vulnerable side of the official Soviet personality, namely, its sensitivity to world public opinion. The very fact that the Russian Government has seen the need to defend itself through no less a luminary than Premier Aleksei Kosygin, that the editorial pages of Pravda and Izvestia have had to divert themselves from the ideological conflicts with China and the Western World to inveigh against the more blatant manifestations of anti-semitism recently extant in the Soviet Union, is in itself revealing of growing Russian discomfort on the Jewish question. We have discovered no Soviet Achilles heel but we have touched a sore spot in Soviet life.

More important, perhaps, we have succeeded in involving in this issue, however reluctantly, the very groups the Soviet Government has always gone out of its way to court—the overseas Communist parties. While predictably denying all charges of an anti-Jewish conspiracy, the Kremlin has been compelled to move in small ways to still the insistent voices of protest. Suddenly in 1965, the ban on matzoth was relaxed just enough to make this Passover article available in limited quantities to Jewish residents of the larger urban communities. For the first time since 1961 several Yiddish books found their way onto the Soviet presses and other were reported in preparation. Promises were made to permit an increase in enrolment at the single Soviet Yeshiva still functioning and the first publication of Hebrew prayer books since 1949 was proposed. The only Soviet Yiddish-language journal of import, "Sovietish Heimland," itself a product of protest, is now being given showcase treatment by Russian propaganda organs and wider distribution overseas. The Jewish community of Minsk has received permission to purchase another building to replace its closed-down synagogue. The Kichko book has been pilloried in the Soviet press a derisive, exaggerated and anti-Marxist-Leninist in tone and removed from general circulation and the spate of Jewish "economic crimes" has dried up to a trickle. In short, the voice of an outraged international community has forced the Kremlin to shift ever so slightly in its official position toward its Jewish minority—not enough to make any significant difference in the life of the average Jew, but enough to prove that the Soviet Union is not entirely deaf to the appeals of international concience.

The question now is where do we, activists in this U.S. Jewish effort and our global allies go from here? Ironically, there is a degree of peril to our movement inherent in the recent slight relaxation of official Soviet pressure on the nation's Jewish community. Skilled propagandists that they are, the Russians are only too well aware of this fact. We stand in grave danger of mistaking a successful minor skirmish for a victory, when in fact nothing of material importance has changed. Will the publication of 10,000 prayer books or the establishment of a few makeshift synogogues restore spiritual cohesiveness to a community that has been without a central religious infrastructure since 1926? Can the admission of a handful of middle-aged rabbinical students to the Moscow Yeshiva resurrect a dismantled Jewish educational system? What possible long-term effect can the publication of a few Yiddish-language books have on a linguistic culture that has been all but severed at the roots?

Let us not delude ourselves about our accomplishments thusfar or about the nature of this struggle. We have sounded a clarion call. We have awakened the sleeping. We welcome any alleviation in the plight of Russian Jewry and we continue to demand that the Soviet Government fulfill its constitutional obligations toward its national Jewish minority to the letter. But we are also aware that the Russian-Jewish community has been the special object of fifteen years of force-fed assimilation. We know that the strength of assimilation lies in its own momentum and the normal attrition of the human spirit, even the Jewish spirit, in the face of massive hostility and negation. Everything in Soviet life, be it educational opportunity, professional advancement, economic improvement or social acceptance mitigates against the perpetuation of Jewish identity and in favor of as rapid and complete an assimilation as possible. We know that tens of thousands of our co-religionists have already made what they consider an inevitable choice. We know that perhaps a million more stand teetering on the brink of absorption into the amorphous Soviet mainstream.

Unless Western Jewry moves decisively from the arena of protest to a direct action campaign for the physical rescue of those Soviet Jews still conscious of their Jewish identity, the Russian-Jewish community may well cease to exist as a spiritual entity within a generation. No amount of token liberalization on the part of the Soviet Government will forestall this verdict. No amount of prayer books or mazoth, no smattering of Yiddish-language books or the feeble efforts of a handful of octogenarian rabbis will make the slightest difference in the final outcome.

We propose nothing less than the formulation of a program for the systematic, peaceful evacuation from the Soviet Union of that portion of Russian Jewry that wishes either to unite with families and relatives in the United States or to exercise the inherent privilege of all Jews to emigrate to Israel. Before proceeding to the details of this program, it would be advisable to consider certain well known facts about the present status of Soviet Jewry. According to the best evidence available to us, the Soviet Jewish community is currently divided into four categories. The first consists of a relatively small group of Communist party functionaries, high ranking professionals and upper and middle management personnel. These, for want of a better designation, might be termed the Soviet-Jewish elite, though the appellation "Jewish" even in hyphenated form is certainly a misnomer in their case. Ideologically Communistic, utterly alienated from all Jewish values, spiritual, historical and cultural, this group is as completely assimilated in belief and attitude as current Soviet law will permit. The very idea of emigration from Russia would be unthinkable to them.

Ranking just below this group is a second category of perhaps one million to 1.5 million Jews who, while they occupy no exalted positions in Soviet society, are thoroughly imbued with the political, social and cultural values of the post-revolutionary era. These people were, for the most part, born after 1917. They are products of the Soviet educational system and the Communist ethic.

Their language is Russian and their thinking is Marxist-Leninist. While we by no means write them off as Jews, we harbor no illusions about their ties to Judaism. They are tenuous at best. What desire for emigration exists among this group, if any, is unknown to us. They, too, are part of that vast multitude, "the Jews of Silence", of whom Elie Wiesel has written so poignantly. We believe they should be given the unrestricted opportunity for cultural integration within the Soviet framework, if this is their desire. Those who wish to emigrate should be accorded the right to do so. Those who wish to retain their ethnic identity without prejudice to their rights as Russian citizens must also be guaranteed this privilege under Soviet law.

Our primary concern is with categories three and four, comprising between 500,000 and one million Jews who are anxious to leave the Soviet Union for either of two reasons. Category three, representing approximately 500,000 Jews, might be termed the Jewish traditionalists. These are Jews who have definitely refused to abandon the Jewish faith, the Yiddith tongue and three thousand years of Jewish tradition and culture despite every effort to reshape them in the Communist mold. This group is eager to unite with families and relatives in the United States, Canada, Latin America, Western Europe and Israel.

The fourth category, comprising perhaps another 500,000 Jews, has been perceptively portrayed by Reuben Ainsztein in his article, "The Fate of Soviet Jewry" (The Midstream Reader, 1960, Theodor Herzl Foundation) as "wandering for decades in a spiritual and emotional wilderness." With their family ties severed, their religious and traditional Jewish associations blurred almost beyond recognition, they continue almost miraculously to resist to resist the tide of assimilation that reaches out to envelop them. Ainsztein has pointed out that for these people, "the establishment of Israel has meant an accretion of self-respect because it provided them with proof of Jewish ability to live collectively—an ability so often denied them by Soviet anti-semites." For this group, Israel is the means to an identity, the bar against racial extinction, and perhaps the first step on the long road back to the rediscovery of a lost Jewish heritage. More than any other group, these Jews would find their way to Israel no matter how long and arduous the journey.

The principle of family reunion is by no means an alien concept to the Soviet Government, nor for that matter is the principle of Soviet-Jewish emigration to Israel. As recently as 1956 former Premier Nikita Khrushchev declared publicly: "I am sure that time will come when all (Soviet) Jews who want to go to Israel will be permitted to do so." Admittedly, Khrushchev is no longer in power and Soviet Middle East diplomacy has radically altered in the past ten years, but the Khrushchev statement remains an important theoretical precedent in any discussion of future Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union.

As for the principle of family reunion, this has been official Soviet policy since 1960. While it has seen only limited application over the past six years, it has resulted in the granting of exit visas to 2,000 Russo-Spaniards for the purpose of joining families and relatives in Spain and in the reuniting of hundreds of Germans, Poles and Hungarians with relatives in their mother countries.

The outstanding case for family reunion was made by the Soviets themselves following World War II when they publicly urged thousands of overseas Armenians to join their brethren and compatriots in the Soviet-Armenian Republic. While Jews have seldom been the beneficiaries of Soviet largesse in this regard, it is a fact that during 1966, mainly as a result of special diplomatic intercedence, some 750 Russian Jews did join their families in the United States and other Western countries. We propose that what has already been done on an individual basis through diplomatic intervention now be expanded on a mass basis in accordance with a central plan.

We have been given a dramatic pretext for the inception of such a plan in recent weeks by the now well publicized statement of Soviet Premier Aleksei Kosygin during his December visit to Paris. Replying to a cautiously worded question by an American reporter concerning the possibility of meetings being arranged between Soviet Jews and overseas relatives separated by the war, Kosygin startled the assemblage of reporters and government officials by declaring that not only was there no Russian objection to such meetings but that *"for those who want to leave the Soviet Union the door is open and there is no problem whatsoever."* The Russian Premier added: *"If there are some families divided by the war who want to meet their relatives outside the USSR or even to leave the USSR, we shall do all in our power to help them. The way is open to them and will remain open to them and there is no problem."*

The subsequent reprint of the Kosygin statement in Pravda and Izvestia, albeit in excised form (the Soviet account omitted any reference to governmental assistance for potential emigres) elicited an immediate response from Jews inside Russia. A New York Times dispatch of January 2, 1967 printed without a dateline but presumably emanating in Moscow, reported that growing numbers of Jews carrying copies of the Pravda and Izvestia articles were turning up at passport offices throughout the Soviet Union to file for exit visas. These, according to the Times, included "Jews who had earlier been turned down as well as some who had previously applied." Despite the diluted Soviet version of the Kosygin version of the Kosygin statement, the Times reporter noted that the Pravda and Izvestia accounts were "sufficient to encourage many Jews to conclude that it was now less dangerous to manifest identification with Jews outside the Soviet Unions. Tens of thousands of Russian Jews," the dispatch added, "have relatives in the West and Israel."

Is the Soviet door really open? Russia's performance record on past promises hardly leaves room for unbridled optimism. From a purely political standpoint, nothing would be simpler than to conclude that Kosygin's words were intended for external consumption, primarily as a means of extricating the Soviet government from an embarrassing position vis-a-vis one of its own national minorities. The Russians do not, under ordinary circumstances, permit massive emigration. Such a move would constitute an open admission of dissatisfaction with life inside the Soviet Union. But these are not ordinary circumstances. The reporter at the Paris press conference made no allusion in his question to emigration. It was Kosygin himself who volunteered this information. Moreover, the Kosygin statement was picked up, admittedly in a watered down form, by the two most influential journals in the USSR. Pravda and Izvestia are not in the habit of reprinting controversial statements made by Russian prime ministers abroad without specific instructions from above. Why such instruction were presumably given in this case, we do not know. But the episode opens some intriguing avenues of speculation.

Maurice Friedberg, head of the Russian division at Hunter College in New York has pointed out in a cogent article in the September 1965 issue of "Midstream" that the pragmatic reasoning with which we normally judge the actions of democratic countries is often precisely the wrong guide for evaluating the decisions of a nation like the Soviet Union. Referring specifically to the original objections raised by the Israel government and World Zionist Organization President Dr. Nahum Goldman to public protests of the conditions of Soviet Jewry, Mr. Friedberg observed that this "appears to be primarily the result of a relative lack of familiarity of the world Jewish community with the specific problems that are encountered in dealing with the Soviet authorities, problems that differ markedly from those encountered in facing similar situations elsewhere and therefore necessitate different tactics. This inexperience is demonstrated in the apparent unawareness that the Soviet Union, in spite of its often highly pragmatic policies, is a country where all policies must somehow be justified in terms of a political ideology, and that this ideology often makes it possible for the Soviet Union to react to domestic and foreign situations in a manner that would elsewhere be considered inconsistent with its stature as a great power . . . To this one should add a number of factors that acquired great importance only recently, such as the extreme sensitivity of the post-Stalin leadership to reactions within the international Communist movement (for whose allegiance it must now openly compete with Communist China), to world public opinion in general and the slowly emerging concern with the popularity of its policies at home."

We know for a fact that Soviet prestige abroad, particularly among the overseas Communist parties, has suffered as a result of the restrictions placed on its Jewish minority. Our own protest campaign has demonstrated the sensitivity of the current Soviet leadership to world public opinion. Who is to say that the Russians, locked as they are in ideological conflict with Red China and beset by internal industrial, agricultural and urbanization problems of the most complex order, would not at this juncture be receptive to an initiative that would relieve them of one of their least important but most irritating problems, namely the disposition of 500,000 to one million unassimilatable Jews?

Was the Kosygin statement an invitation for such an initiative? We shall never know whether the Soviet door is open unless and until we make a concerted effort to lead these Jews through it. The time to find this out is now, before the import of the Kosygin statement becomes submerged by other events. In accordance with this view, we put forward the following proposals:

1. That the major U.S. Jewish organizations acting as a single body formulate a detailed program for the peaceful evacuation of all Soviet Jews who wish to unite with their families in North and South America and Western Europe or to exercise their right to emigrate to Israel;

2. That this program be facilitated through the immediate registration by all citizens on the American continent of the names and addresses of relatives currently residing in Russia who have expressed the desire to unite with their families overseas;

3. That this program be accompanied by a detailed plan for the establishment of the administrative and social machinery required to expedite the documentation, transportation and reception of from 500,000 to one million Russian Jews. This plan would include the formation of a national Soviet-Jewish voluntary relief agency, sponsorship committees and a national campaign fund;

4. That the U.S. Jewish community, with a detailed plan at its disposal, request that the government of the U.S. undertake to clear all legal roadblocks to the admission of Soviet Jews both as residents and residents-in-transit as was done in the cases of the Hungarian and Cuban refugees, using the administrative and financial machinery provided under the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, Public Law 89–732 and such emergency legislation as may be required to facilitate this transfer; and that it further request that the United States act as agent for the American Jewish community in presenting this plan to the Soviet authorities on a government-to-government level;

5. That during this period of evacuation every effort be made to seek an improvement in the status of those Jews waiting to join their families abroad as well as those who have elected to remain in the Soviet Union; that in fact the Soviet government be urgently entreated to pursue in letter and

in spirit the constitutional and other provisions guaranteeing the national Jewish minority complete religious, educational and cultural equality with all other groups in the Soviet Union;

6. That the Jews of the Soviet Union be informed through diplomatic channels that the doors stand open to all those who wish to unite with families and relatives abroad and that they be given assurance that they need fear no reprisals, official or unofficial, in applying for exit visas.

The necessity for presenting such a plan on a government-to-government level is inherent in the nature and scope of the undertaking. Given the Soviet Union's present political involvement in the affairs of the Middle East, it becomes obvious that the government of Israel is not in a suitable position to successfully represent such a proposal before the authorities in Moscow. The United States, on the other hand, is a major power that can direct the full range of Soviet attention to the plan and moreover, one that has had a long history of experience in the handling and administration of refugee programs.

It would be the height of optimism to pretend that the chances are favorable for immediate Soviet acquiescence to such a proposal. At best, this effort represents a long gamble against heavy odds. But a psychological opening has been offered to us by the Kosygin statement. We dare not fail to seize it. It has become increasingly evident to us that Soviet Jewry is basing its chances for survival on some dramatic action on the part of liberated Western Jewry. Protests alone cannot help our co-religionists. Our cries cannot reach them through the tight screen of Soviet-censorship.

They must be given a tangible hope of rescue from the fear and isolation and hopelessness in which they now find themselves, a concrete reason for continuing the fight they are waging against assimilation, or surely the battle will be lost in the coming decade. The Jewish people cannot afford a second European holocaust, not even a bloodless one. The Israel mystique is still strong among Soviet Jewry. Israel, whose own hands are tied in this struggle, needs these skilled, educated Russian Jews as much as any other physical resource. With no hope of reaching the promised land, even the dream of Israel is destined to fade from Soviet Jewish memories.

For our own American Jewish community and particularly our youth, who have manifested so much idealism in the cause of civil rights, the effort to rescue Soviet Jewry can provide a focal point for the resurgence of a glimmering sense of Jewish consciousness. The task before us is so large, the goal so formidable that it must of necessity enlist the finest creative talents and energies at our disposal. Never have our people been more in need of a unifying force; not since the foundation of the State of Israel has so thrilling a challenge been laid before us. It will take months to formulate a workable plan, months more to create the machinery to carry it out and to rally the six million hearts and hands of the American Jewish community to our side. But once having achieved this objective, we will have created more than simply an organization for the rescue of Soviet Jewry. We will, in fact, have created a permanent standing body, for the handling, administration and adjudication of all Jewish issues of national and international importance. We will finally have eliminated the ad hoc atmosphere in which Jewish problems have been dealt with in the past and replaced it with an organization that will gain us the respect and attention of the entire civilized world. This is the sacred trust we inherited when we took the torch from the hands of our fallen European brothers following the Nazi holocaust. The rescue of Soviet Jewry is our first test. The task is difficult, the odds are heavy but the prize is the salvation of a million souls. The time to begin is now.

Voice of Democracy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WALTER S. BARING

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. BARING. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I insert in the Appendix of the RECORD the prize-winning article of Thomas Foy Robertson, of Las Vegas, Nev., submitted to the Veterans of Foreign Wars on the occasion of their annual Voice of Democracy contest.

The article follows:

DEMOCRACY: WHAT IT MEANS TO ME

Democracy, that concept that man is capable of ruling himself, is one of the most persistent ideals of man. Many volumes have been written as man has attempted to define this proposition and to determine its various workings. But democracy as a simple concept has defied description. Constitutional democracy as it exists in the United States was classically defined by Abraham Lincoln as "government of the people, by the people, and for the people." Approximately 2200 years prior to this definition, simple or direct democracy existed on the hills of Athens. But it was not understood or appreciated enough to survive the throes of unmitigated power. Through the Alexandrian and Roman Empires and the medieval states during the period of dominance by autocratic and aristocratic principles of government, through strivings in the lower and middle orders of society, the groundwork was laid for the emergence of modern democracy. But our complexity of society required control and simplification of the democratic process. And thus, today almost every existing form of democracy is representative in nature. But, as long as the vote remains with the electorate, one vote for each man, it is still government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them. Hence, government by the people, a democracy.

But my responsibility at this time is not to define democracy but to tell what it means to me. How shall I describe that which I have only recently begun to appreciate. As a child I enjoyed the fruits of democracy as it exists in this wonderful country of ours. But as I have begun to experience its workings and reason upon its potentials I have already reached some conclusions which are giving me a new and greater meaning and devotion to democracy, day by day.

First of all democracy to me means privileges. It means rights and finally it means obligations. The privilege of voting, of public schooling, and right to be heard, to worship as I please to bear arms, the obligation to be worthy of democracy and the obligation of defending democracy.

Certain men in interpreting the preamble of our Constitution concluded that these benefits were wholly god-given. But in the light of history we must refute such a conclusion. In as much as man is made in the image of God it is only reasonable to know that God intended man to walk upright in the full dignity of his stature and capacity. But as we peruse the annals of history we find man, under countless oppressors and numerous circumstances, falling far short of this inherent dignity. These benefits of democracy which I now treasure so highly have been won for me through the blood, sweat, and tears of myriads of patriots. Therefore, I hold very dear the benefits of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, the rights of self-activations, freedom of thought, speech and worship. These things, to protect man from himself and to assure the very continuance of democracy, must be regulated. But as expressed by Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, "While democracy must have its organization and controls, its vital breath is individual liberty." This individual liberty is the fence that surrounds the churchyard and schoolyard and allowing every race, religion and creed to enjoy their rights to the fruits of their labor. It is the fence that surrounds the printing presses and the speaker's platform allowing each and every human being the right to be heard. Therefore, I shall not in any way shirk or withdraw from the obligations inherent in this democracy because democracy means the fullest expression of the worth of man. As was stated by Harry Emerson Fosdick, "Democracy is based upon the conviction that there are extraordinary possibilities in ordinary people." Under no other system has it proved possible to achieve so much for so many.

The State of the Economy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE BUSH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, many of us are concerned about the state of the economy. I think the following comments by Mr. Verity, president of Armco Steel Corp., highlight some significant problems and offer some equally significant answers.

I insert Mr. Verity's remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD:

EXCERPTS FROM REMARKS MADE BY MR. WILLIAM VERITY, PRESIDENT, ARMCO STEEL CORP., TO THE WASHINGTON SOCIETY OF INVESTMENT ANALYSTS, FEBRUARY 21, 1967

I am sure you are interested in a quick look at 1967. As far as the steel industry is concerned, we are in what would be called a downward trend. Some people call it a "leveling off". As far as Armco is concerned, our 1967 first quarter is not going to look as good as our 1966 first quarter. I am talking now about the shipments of steel we will make. This is caused by a falling off in the automotive markets and the appliance markets in particular. Most of the others are fairly strong.

Very frankly, we do not think that this is a signal of a recession. We think it is a leveling off that is allowing most of our customers to cut down on their inventory and actually providing, we believe, the signal of a further upturn in our whole economy. We believe this will probably take place late in 1967, or in 1968. So we are continuing to plan as we have for increased steel needs although we may be in a temporary slump for a period of months.

With that backdrop I would like to talk just for a minute about the steel industry and Washington. I am of the opinion that the steel industry's image in Washington has not been as favorable as that of other industries, and certainly we have learned the hard way several times about how important it is to build a closer relationship with Washington. So over the last several years—and

I think you'll see this particularly in 1967—our industry has been doing more to try to point out its problems and opportunities to both our elected representatives and to the Executive branch of the government.

We feel that sometimes the steel industry is misunderstood. Looking at this realistically, we find it is probably our fault because we haven't done a very good job of communications.

So we are going to spend a tremendous amount of time—my kind of time and the time of many others—in pointing out some of the problems of the industry and its plans for the future.

I would like to give you four quick examples:

One of the things that our company is vitally concerned with is pollution abatement. The pollution problem isn't really too difficult in Washington because you don't have some of the problems that we have in industrial communities, or communities such as Cleveland and New York. But there is a tremendous groundswell occurring all over the country urging that something be done to eliminate air pollution and water pollution. We couldn't agree more.

Our company has taken a searching look at the problem and we have found that to clean the air and clean the water at our nine major plants in this country is going to cost $65-million. Practically all of this $65 million will have to be spent on non-productive facilities. Then, after we spend this money on the facilities, it will cost us $7 million a year to operate them.

We feel that the pollution problem is one that is not limited to the steel industry or to any industry. It is a real national problem, and it is created by municipalities, by agriculture, by industry and by every individual. Therefore, we feel that if this problem is to be cured fairly promptly, the Congress is going to have to provide tax incentives to industry and municipalities as quickly as possible.

We have gone on record that we are committed to attack the problem. With tax incentives and a fast write-off we think we can do it in five years. Without these, it will obviously take longer.

We are very optimistic about some Congressional help. There are now 76 bills in the House to provide tax incentives and fast depreciation write-off for industry on bona fide, non-productive pollution facilities.

There is one bill in the Senate, introduced by Senator Carlson, that has 37 co-sponsors. All of this indicates to us that Congress recognizes this as a major problem and has moved in the direction of doing something about it.

There is a further problem in the tax area with the six percent surtax proposed by the Administration. As far as we are concerned, we can't find much enthusiasm for this in Congress. We can find no enthusiasm for it in the steel industry. One of the principal reasons is that if we see ourselves in a down trend of business we wonder why somebody feels we need to take the steam out of the economy by putting a six percent surtax on.

We need no such help to take the steam out of our business at the moment.

We very frankly feel that this consideration is entirely too late, and the chances are that if it were put into effect in July of this year it might well impede the upturn we see ahead.

We also have some feelings about the 7% investment tax credit. An industry like steel requires very large investment. If we are encouraged through a 7% investment tax credit to go ahead and make major investments to keep ourselves competitive and embark on the program, and suddenly right in the middle of it someone takes the initiative away, we develop some strong feelings on the subject.

We have tried to not allow this suspension to hurt our longrange program, and we have complied with the President's request. We tried to level out our expenditures, and this meant that we reduced our expenditures in 1966 by about $20-million and we will make a similar reduction in 1967. One place where it has hurt us is at Houston. We would like very much to go ahead with a structural mill there. We had hoped to start construction about the middle of this year, but we have postponed groundbreaking until January 1, 1968, because of the tax credit suspension.

There is discussion on the Hill about putting the investment tax credit back into effect earlier than next January. We certainly hope this happens, and we would take advantage of it.

The last item that is currently news in Washington on the steel industry is the subject of imports. I think most of you are familiar with the fact that two weeks ago the industry asked Congress to consider a temporary levy—an import levy—to help the industry lick a critical problem. As far as our company is concerned, we certainly support the position of the industry.

However, we support this as a *temporary* measure. With 23 plants in 21 countries abroad, and two more going on the line this year, I think you can see that the basic philosophy of our company is free trade.

But over the past few years we have found that the problem of imports is one that really should be called to the attention of Congress and the American people because some things have developed which have become a real handicap to our steel industry.

All "developed," and many "underdeveloped," countries have their own steel industries now. But few of them can use all the steel they produce in their own domestic economies. So they would like to get rid of that steel in another country because they want full employment and they also would like to get dollars. So guess where they would like to get rid of this steel. This has become really a national policy of many, many countries, such as Japan, Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, all of whom peg production at a certain level and then offer incentives to producers or trading companies to get rid of that steel in the American market. Because of this, much of the steel coming in here is below the price at which it is sold at home—in other words it is being "dumped" here. In addition, many countries have erected such high tariff and non-tariff barriers that our opportunities for export have disappeared.

We believe the important thing to keep before you and others is the need for effective administration of our present anti-dumping laws and the need to create those conditions which will promote international trade on an equitable and mutually beneficial basis.

Hon. James H. Quillen, of Tennessee

SPEECH

OF

HON. JAMES V. SMITH

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. SMITH of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my distinguished colleagues in congratulating JAMES H. QUILLEN of Tennessee on his resounding victory in the November 1966 election. For 2 years, JIM has led all Republican congressional candidates—rolling up an 87-percent majority in 1966 and a 72-percent majority in 1964.

These are scores which speak well for the man and for his relationship with the voters in the First District of Tennessee. His phenomenal vote-getting ability indicates how close he is to the people, and how successful he is in representing their views and opinions in the Congress of the United States.

Involuntary Servitude?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FLOYD V. HICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Speaker, I recently received from a constituent, Mr. John F. Gallagher, secretary of the Serta Mattress Co., of Tacoma, Wash., a letter which I am sure reflects the feeling of a great number of businessmen in the United States. I commend it to the attention of my colleagues.

It will occur immediately to most that the constitutional argument set forth in the letter is not valid, since certain constitutional provisions—including the 13th amendment to which the letter refers—do not apply to corporations but only to individuals. Nevertheless, the tone of the protest is clear and, it seems to me, eminently valid.

The letter follows:

SERTA MATTRESS CO.,
Tacoma, Wash., February 13, 1967.

Hon. FLOYD V. HICKS,
Congressman Sixth District, State of Washington, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SIR: It is not too often that some of us write our Congressman relative to legislation that affects the individual citizen and the problems of management of business. But sometimes the red tape and directives of Statistical Bureaus get under our skin to the extent that we become complainers and critics without cause since we do not bring some of our problems to our Representative in Washington.

Accordingly I, as Secretary of the Sound Mattress & Felt Company of Tacoma would like to list for your observation the reports that we are directed to prepare—*without compensation*—but with threat of court action and penalties if not complied with by certain dates.

(1) Collection of Federal taxes thru withhold from employee payrolls. Balanced records must be kept, balanced and remitted for twice each month—with penalties if not paid by the 3rd and 18th of each month—regardless of our payroll periods. For this we receive no compensation.

(2) Quarterly payments of Employment Security taxes for Federal and State with balanced records and names showing amounts paid to each employee—*without compensation.*

(3) Monthly reports to the Department of Agriculture covering number and weight of Baled Cotton consumed. *Without Compensation*

(4) Periodical reports to the Plant Quarantine, Washington, D.C. of Foreign Cotton Stocks on hand.—*Without compensation*

(5) Monthly reports for the Census Department, Washington D.C. a breakdown of the various types of mattresses, box springs, and other items manufactured by number.—*Without compensation*

(6) Excise, Sales and Business tax reports monthly to the State of Washington and the City of Tacoma. *Without compensation.*

(7) Mileage records for taxes for the State of Oregon covering miles covered by our trucks when they enter the state of Oregon—*No compensation.*

(8) Quarterly reports to the State of Washington Department of Labor and industries—covering taxes deducted and paid for employees with a record of hours and payroll totals. *Without compensation.*

(9) Union monthly assessment on payroll for Health-Welfare and pension programs—part of contract with Washington Furniture workers—but not a government requirement. *Cost for our account.*

A considerable portion of my time is taken in keeping records for these reports, and the expense to our firm is considerable.

I now call your attention to Article XIII of the Bill of Rights of the constitution of the United States, which I assume in your oath of office you swore to defend. Article I of this bill is as follows:

(1) Neither slavery nor *Involuntary Servitude*, except as a punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

(2) Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

I claim that our firm comes under the *Involuntary Servitude* since we are forced without compensation to expend our efforts to complete these directives under pain of fine and imprisonment in some cases. Congress appropriates funds for your salary, the salaries of federal employees; for "undeclared wars" (Korea and Vietnam), for many of the wasteful and duplicated agencies and bureaus; even to the extent of over expending the budget; raising the debt limit with no thought of making it balance, thus causing inflation. More dollars for Social Security but knowing they will have less purchasing power.

What I would like to know from you is why Congress permits the violation of part 1 of the Article XIII and what would you do about it if I asked you to "enforce the provisions of this article"? Part 2 of this article.

After all if we are to be the Tax Collector and do his work, we should be entitled to Compensation. I would appreciate your comment.

Most sincerely,

JOHN F. GALLAGHER,
Secretary.

Governor Romney Criticizes Demonstration Cities Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL A. FINO
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the Members of this House an article which appeared in the February 23 New York Times.

The gist of the article is that the distinguished Governor of Michigan, George Romney, dislikes the "demonstration cities" program enacted into law last year. The Governor feels that the demonstration cities program requires drastic change if it is to be worth while.

I am sure that this House will agree with the Governor when the demonstration cities program comes up for funding or amendment. If the program is not drastically changed, as per Governor Romney's recommendation, then it ought to be drastically slashed budgetwise.

The text of the New York Times story follows:

ROMNEY CRITICAL OF MODEL CITIES—URGES LOCAL AND STATE ROLE IN URBAN RENEWAL DRIVE

(By Warren Weaver, Jr.)

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., Feb. 22.—Gov. George Romney accused the Johnson Administration tonight of turning the Federal urban renewal program into a "miserable failure."

"Bulldozed wastes lie empty in most major cities today, lonely monuments to families and neighborhoods that were 'urban renewed' out of their homes," the Michigan Republican told a dinner here.

Mr. Romney declared that the Administration had failed to solve the problems of the cities because "it is relying primarily on Federal money, Federal power and Federal control and that approach won't work."

New Mexico was the fourth state the Governor has visited in the last five days on a Western speaking tour that, he says, will help him decide whether to seek the Republican nomination for President in 1968.

In his speech to the Republican dinner, Mr. Romney called for the elimination of racial ghettoes by the enactment of "state and local" fair housing laws. He explained at his news conference that this did not mean he was opposed to Federal legislation in the area as proposed by President Johnson.

"I think we can make the most progress if we can get authorization for open housing at the local, state and Federal level," he said.

Mr. Romney maintained that "drastic change" was needed in the model cities program that was approved by Congress last year, because it bypasses state officials. He also said that too much Federal housing money had gone into the construction of luxury apartments.

The Governor had a kind word for Senator John G. Tower of neighboring Texas, for sponsoring legislation to permit tenants of public housing to buy their own units.

Senator Tower, a Republican conservative, has been mentioned as a possible Republican Vice Presidential candidate next year.

In a morning television interview in Pocatello, Idaho, Mr. Romney reported one of the criteria on which he would base his decision on the Presidency.

He said he "wouldn't want to become a candidate unless I felt confident I could win, not only the nomination but the election."

Mr. Romney, interviewed by former Gov. Robert B. Smylie, rejected any political identification as a liberal or conservative.

"I'm just a Republican," he declared, "and, by golly, anyone who is a Republican is a Republican, as far as I am concerned."

Gov. Don Samuelson of Idaho said the Romney reception there had been "real good" and he had heard "a lot of fine comments about the Governor."

Mr. Romney predicted that former Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, if he should run as a third-party candidate for President in 1968, would injure President Johnson more than his Republican opponent.

Most political observers believe, however, that a Wallace candidacy would be more harmful to the Republicans because it would divide the anti-Johnson Southern vote, which would probably otherwise go largely to the Republican nominee.

Tomorrow, Mr. Romney will move on to Phoenix and Mesa, Ariz., for more political speeches and an appearance before the state Legislature. He will return to Detroit tomorrow night for the two-day Michigan Republican state convention.

Ability Counts Contest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN JARMAN
OF OKLAHOMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, each year the Oklahoma Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped sponsors an "Ability Counts" contest. This year more than 4,000 students submitted essays for judging.

It is with a great deal of pride that I announce that a resident of my district, Miss Linda Albright, from Oklahoma City, is the first-place winner of the 1967 contest in Oklahoma. I extend my hearty congratulations to Miss Albright; her principal, Mr. Ralph Downs, of Putnam City High School; and her teacher, Mrs. Alva Card.

I include Miss Albright's essay in the RECORD at this point:

HANDICAPPED WORKERS—COMMUNITY ASSETS

(By Linda Albright, age 17, Oklahoma City, Okla.)

"No man is an island entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent—a part of the main."[1] Daily each one of us comes in contact with other parts—influencing, shaping, and adding to that whole we call a community. Thus, it is vital that each part function at its best, adding hope rather than desperation; self-reliance rather than dependency; work rather than idleness.

One part of society in particular does not take this important role in the community lightly as the inevitable pattern of life. The handicapped are determined to live life to the fullest as productive, contributing citizens. To do so is personal triumph. Their self-image demands that they consciously take an active part in their communities. Every day, thousands of handicapped persons do so through their jobs, showing the world—and themselves—that they are valuable assets to the communities in which they live.

One such person is George Limber, owner of Swiss Cleaners in Oklahoma City. Although Mr. Limber has been blind since his sophomore year in high school, he has refused to become resigned to his misfortune. He proceeded to finish his education and was graduated from the University of Oklahoma with a degree in Business Administration. Afterwards, he went into business for himself. Since that time his firm has grown from one to four locations. In addition to maintaining his business, Mr. Limber is active in the community itself, contributing his unusual zeal and ingenuity. He is a member of the Better Business Bureau, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Oklahoma Dry Cleaners' Association. He also takes an active part on the board of directors at his church. He certainly has set a fine example of determination and self-reliance to his three sons and associates as well as furnishing the community with a fine dry cleaning service.

Another handicapped individual contributing to the community is Marie Brooks, the personnel director for Goodwill Industries in Oklahoma City. To Miss Brooks, a paraplegic, Goodwill is not just a job, but a cause. During my conversation with her, I could not help being impressed with the concern she has for the development of the handicapped as a whole—not just in vocational training. In one instance I observed, she went out of her way to help another individual to regain his interest in and responsibility for himself. Instead of simply arranging an appointment for him, she showed him how to arrange it for himself; then left the responsibility for arranging the appointment up to him. Another instance displaying her dedication that I observed was the placement of Johnny Brightwell, a mentally retarded man. After unsuccessly trying to place him in several departments, she refused to give up. She finally placed him in the cafeteria—this time successfully. From that time on, his immediate supervisors reported great improvement. Now, Johnny's response to his job is "It's fun." Marie Brooks' devotion has helped many other handicapped individuals like Johnny Brightwell to adjust to their handicaps and become well-placed, productive community assets. People of her dedication are an indispensable asset to any community.

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[1] John Donne. "The Tolling of the Bells"; *Adventure in Enuglish Literature* (Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., 1963) p. 224.

It is true that these two people and thousands like them are assets to my community in the sense that they perform needed tasks well. But that is only the first part of their services. More important are the positive attitudes they add to the community. Like Marie Brooks, they shape the community by teaching others hope, self-reliance, and personal responsibility through the fine examples of their own lives. Like Mr. Limber, they do their share of adding to the community by work for civic organizations such as the Better Business Bureau and the Chamber of Commerce. As parts of the whole, they influence the community by serving as lights of hope and courage—not only to the handicapped as Marie Brooks has done, but to the entire survival of the philosophy on which this country was built—"I can." They live, work, and build by this philosophy while others talk about its disappearance. They stand as symbols of courage to anyone determined to make the best of what he has instead of complaining about why he can't. This fervor of determination is inescapably passed on to their neighbors, co-workers, and children. They inject the community with hope and self-reliance—its best defense against its worst enemy, laziness and apathy—the one handicap these people do not have. There could be no greater contribution to any community.

Doing Something About Pollution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON FUQUA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, water and air pollution continues to plague all of America. It is, therefore, heartening when a great company determines to do something about it.

Such is the case of Buckeye Cellulose Corp. of Perry, Fla., in my district. They are going to do something about the pollution their wastes have caused, and their actions are those of an enlightened and progressive company—not because they are being forced to.

I am inserting here an editorial which appeared in the Tallahassee Democrat of February 23, 1967, regarding this work. Certainly the example of Buckeye could well serve as an outstanding example for other industries throughout this Nation.

Officials of this plant, and the parent Procter & Gamble organization are to be commended.

The editorial follows:

A STAIN WILL BE ERASED

Buckeye Cellulose Corp., is going to clean up the Fenholloway River, which its mill near Perry has been polluting for nearly 20 years. It is a welcome development.

It will take several years and expenditure of some $3.5 million to restore the lower reaches and the mouth of the river to somewhere near its natural condition. The cost will be repaid to Buckeye in public good will and respect.

Buckeye has been a good citizen of Taylor county. Its huge mill put the city of Perry and the surrounding area on its feet economically. It has contributed financially by voluntary donation as well as taxation to civic improvements. It has undertaken a fine reforestation program. Its employes and officials play significant roles as citizens of the community.

The one big stain on Buckeye's record has been that stinking Fenholloway. Not many people in Taylor county complained. Some even said "It smells like dollar bills." Indeed, the people of Taylor county couldn't complain. They had passed a special act through the 1947 Legislature to permit use of the stream for disposal of industrial waste. It was the price they paid to help induce location of the big mill in their distressed area.

This was an inglorious deal that neither the county nor Buckeye is proud of. It is good to have the error corrected.

Let all Florida communities which seek industry, and all industrial plants which seek locations, learn from this example. It doesn't pay to contaminate our air and water. Sooner or later, the foul mess must be cleaned up. It will cost less in public respect, and perhaps less in dollars, to avoid pollution from the beginning.

A Defense of the Comic Strip Study by the National Foundation on Arts and Humanities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago, I issued a strong criticism of a Johnson administration grant to the University of California for a study of comic strips. I asked "would you believe a comic book that cost $8,789?"

Apparently my criticism rubbed a raw nerve over at the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, and I received a letter from National Chairman Barnaby C. Keeney, who proceeded, with great vigor, to tell me why this grant for the study of comic strips was so important to the survival and well-being of the Nation.

Needless to say, Mr. B. Keeney said nothing to change my position, nor am I sure that my arguments will cause him to change his. But at least we have established a dialog, and perhaps he will accept the compromise suggestion that the University of California study instead what happens when a great university allows its campus to be taken over by nonstudents for demonstrations. Chairman B. Keeney's letter and my response, plus a news release, follows:

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS
AND THE HUMANITIES,
Washington, D.C., February 15, 1967.

HON. DURWARD G. HALL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HALL: I have read your remarks in the Evening Star about our grant for the study of strip cartoons and I am writing to tell you why we made this grant. Cartoons and comic strips are an important source for history, particularly of the history of public thinking and public attitudes. Cartoons and comic strips both have an important effect upon public thinking, which they also reflect. In the 19th century the cartoonists involved in the grant in question developed an artistic shorthand, so to speak, which enabled them to depict and even to caricature persons and attitudes, and which had a great effect on subsequent cartoonists. Both the cartoon and the comic strip have been of considerable importance in the course of American history, and they have their background in the 18th and 19th centuries. For example, the cartoonist Nast appears to have originated the Republican elephant and the Democratic donkey. He created the Tammany tiger and probably had a good deal to do with the downfall of Boss Tweed. More recently, attitudes pictured daily in such strips as "Little Orphan Annie" have been an important source of political ideas and attitudes for the young, and even of those not so young.

Therefore, I think that it is important that we understand the background of this sort of popular art, not for art's sake, but simply as a way of understanding ourselves better.

Sincerely yours,
BARNABY C. KEENEY,
Chairman.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., February 28, 1967.

MR. BARNABY C. KEENEY,
Chairman, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR CHAIRMAN KEENEY: Thanks for your apparently honest and intense effort of 15 February 1967 to justify the Foundation's grants for study of the origin and history of comic strips. I still maintain my position.

Mr. Keeney, I would like, for the moment, to grant that every statement you make about the comics and cartoonists is true. I readily acknowledge, in fact admire, the art and skill of the cartoonist and the comic strip writer. I grant that the political cartoonist has had a significant impact on history. I even deplore the fact that comic strips have not had even greater impact. If more members of the Supreme Court read Dick Tracy regularly, and became aware of the growing crime rate in America, perhaps we would not have had some of the decisions which have created such a flourishing climate for the rising crime rate.

But what has all this got to do with using the taxpayer's dollars to compile a history of the comic strips at a time of severe strains on the Federal Treasury, deficit spending and inflation? What possible benefit can accrue to the taxpayer from such a study? Why does the University of California not apply to a private Foundation for funds with which to make such a study? Has it tried the CIA? How can you justify this, and other grants of a similar nature, at a time when the President is asking taxpayers to dig deeper in their pockets and approve another increase in Federal taxes? Where is your sense of priority and need?

It would also seem to me that the University of California, instead of wasting such funds on a study of comic strips, might do a greater service for both itself and the nation, by making a study of what happens when a great University turns its campus over to non-students who then use it as a seed bed for riots, insurrection and anti-Vietnam demonstrations. Now there's one research project that might well be worth the effort.

Sincerely,

DURWARD G. HALL,
Member of Congress.

THIS WEEK IN WASHINGTON

(From the office of Congressman DURWARD G. HALL, Republican, of Minnesota)

Just a little over one month from now, millions of Americans will go through the annual ordeal of filling out their income tax forms. Many will be shocked, angry and distressed to find they still owe Uncle Sam a whopping amount of money even after a year's withholding.

Most taxpayers will acknowledge the need for revenues to meet heavy defense expenditures and a host of other expenses of government. The chances are they would be even more shocked, angry, and distressed; if they know how the Federal Government insists on frittering away their money on some questionable and even ridiculous research projects.

A week ago, I pointed out that the tax-supported National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities had awarded a grant of $8,789 to the University of California for a study of comic strips. The grant was one of 50, whose combined total was just under one million dollars.

In challenging approval of this grant, on the floor of the House, I said the "creditibility gap" will continue to widen until this Administration learns to distinguish between what is essential and what is utter nonsense, wehn it comes to spending the taxpayer's dollars in time of war and severe strain on the Federal Treasury.

Apparently my criticism of the comic book grant "rubbed a raw nerve," at the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. A few days ago I received a letter from its National Chairman, Barnaby C. Keeney. Chairman Keeney proceeded to tell me why this grant for the study of comic strips was so important to the survival of the nation.

"Cartoons and comic strips," he said, "are an important source for history particularly the history of public thinking and public attitudes . . . the comic strip has been of considerable importance in the course of American history . . . attitudes pictured daily in such strips as Little Orphan Annie," he admonishes, "have been an important source of political ideas and attitudes for the young, and even of those not so young.

In fact about the only thing left unsaid in Chairman Keeney's letter is whether or not the comic strips are such a vital part of American policy that they too have been receiving money from the CIA.

Chairman Keeney concludes that "it is important that we understand the background of this sort of popular art, not for art's sake but simply as a way of understanding ourselves better."

Of course the Chairman misses the whole point of my criticism. I readily acknowledge, in fact admire, the art and skill of the cartoonist and the comic strip writer. Certainly, I think the political cartoonist in America has had a significant impact on history! In some cases I deplore the fact that comic strips have not had as much impact as they perhaps should. Maybe if more Members of the Supreme Court read Dick Tracy and became aware of the growing crime rate in America we would not have had some of the decisions that have been giving crime such an attractive climate in which to grow.

But, what has all this to do, with using the taxpayer's dollars to compile a history of the comic strips? What possible benefit can accrue to the taxpayers of America from such a study, or other studies of a similar nature such as $11,000 for a social history of French medicine from 1789–1815, and another grant for $28,000 to study changing patterns of Moslem family life?

Government subsidized research and development has multiplied five times in the last ten years, and now totals 16 billion dollars a year—exceeding even the 14 billion dollar interest, paid on the public debt.

Most assuredly there may be problem areas in American life today which are worthy of consideration in the field of federal research. But it would seem to me, for example, that the University of California, instead of wasting such funds on a study of comic strip history, might do a greater service for both itself and the nation, by making a study of what happens when a great university turns its campus over to nonstudents, who then use it as seed bed for riot, insurrection and anti-Vietnam demonstrations. Now there's a research project that might well be worth the effort.

Progress Under the Educational Television Facilities Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago President Johnson made some important statements about noncommercial broadcasting in his educational message.

I thought it would be a good idea to review the operation of the Educational Television Facilities Act which began operation in May 1963 and expires this year. Frankly, I was very impressed with the progress that has been made. The Federal Government is getting surprising results from the incentives it has been providing.

When the last grant has been made, four out of every five of the 178 educational television stations now on the air or under construction will have received financial help under this act. The number of educational television stations in America has more than doubled since the first grant was made in August of 1963. These grants have gone to all parts of the country. They have been used for the activation and expansion of educational television stations in 45 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. It is expected that the $32 million will assist the start of 93 new stations and will go to the expansion or improvement of 69 existing stations. Over 50 million persons now have opportunity for educational television who did not have it in May 1963. Furthermore these grants have provided an estimated 69 million persons with improved educational television reception.

The States are moving steadily toward statewide systems of educational television broadcasting. Before this act no State had more than six stations. Today seven States have seven or more educational television stations in operation or under construction. The number of States affected at least in part by network interconnection systems in operation or under construction has tripled. The development of statewide educational television systems in each of the States is essential if the knowledge needs of all of the people are to be served efficiently, effectively, and with some degree of equity.

There has been a growing momentum in the growth of educational television facilities as a result of Federal support. During fiscal year 1964 approximately $5 million was obligated, the next year was the same, but in 1966 nearly $13 million was granted, and this year the approximately $9 million remaining available under the authorization is expected to be distributed well before the end of the fiscal year. With Federal support educational television will someday cover the country, or essential sections of the country.

The Federal Communications Commission has reserved 632 channels to assure nationwide coverage. The activation of this number of channels would mean that there would be one educational television broadcast signal in nearly every part of our country, and that in the 40 major centers of population there would be two signals. Even at the present rate of construction the goal of nationwide educational television will take over 20 years.

President Johnson placed great stress on the continuation of the Educational Television Facilities Act in his education message last week. It is important that this important growth should continue, and if anything, at a more rapid pace than in the past.

The real test of the worth of educational television is in what the station provides by way of programs—it is the programs which provide the benefits to people. These educational television stations have not had the operating funds to make possible the best in programs. For this reason the idea of an independent nonprofit corporation for public television deserves the close attention of Congress.

The airwaves represent a vital—and limited—resource owned by the American people. It is altogether proper that it be used to extend and improve individual opportunity.

The Educational Television Facilities Act runs out on July 1. It is important that we give immediate attention to educational television in order that the present rate of progress under the Federal grant program is not slowed or temporarily stopped.

I would like to point out, Mr. Speaker, that all phases of partisan political activities be kept off the air. I had heard instances where some educational television stations have slanted editorials, stories, or individual views—to the exclusion of other individuals or parties—and this is not only unfair, it is a frightening possibility. This aspect should be examined or investigated to be sure that any educational television programs are nonpartisan.

Defending Freedom Safeguards America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. TOM RAILSBACK
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure and personal pride to bring to the attention of my colleagues a very fine expression of the freedom and corresponding responsibility inherent in the American way of life by a constituent of mine from Sterling, Ill. The writer, RD1c. John S. Parker, U.S. Navy, is one of 50 U.S. service men and women who have been awarded the Valley Forge Patriots Award, $100 and the George Washington Honor Medal, by the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge. Petty Officer Parker submitted the following entry in the Freedoms Foundation award category "Letters From Armed Forces Personnel," in response to an invitation to write on the topic "Defending Freedom Safeguards America." His essay is a most inspiring expression of the vitalizing and basic components of American home, community, and national life.

The essay follows:

Nearly 200 years ago, a brave, bold and rebellious youth was brought before an august body of judge and jury. Defiantly he searched a score of expressionless faces in hopeful anticipation for sympathy towards his cause. No one dared offer defense in his behalf, so the youth bowed his head dejectedly, making a silent entreaty to God.

Suddenly, as though God had heard the entreaty and joined him, the young man smiled and raised his head to speak.

"Gentlemen, having been denied the right of representation and hereby tried because of centuries of ignorance, I feel no remorse for my supposed crime. And, only through future generations shall it ever be known if what I've done was right or wrong. Therefore let it be recorded, that your reproach did not cast me into a pool of fear. Rather let it be said I was permeated with a deep sense of innocent humility that elevated me above the environment of my condemnation.

"I stand accused of a crime that transcends the authority of this court to pass judgment. Yet, you have persevered in the trash of the prosecution, now hear and weigh unbiasedly the truth of the defense. I shall ask but two questions, which not one among you will dare answer—even though in fact your silence will condemn you. How many here in this room of hypocrisy can say, that had he been forced into a similar circumstance, he would have reacted differently? How many of you can stand innocent of gluttonous desire for power, possession of property and pretense of glory that precipitated my actions to assure survival?"

Silence weighed heavily in the room while the youth momentarily closed his eyes, wet his nervous lips and shivered involuntarily. Then with clenched fists trembling at his side, he glanced around the room before continuing. Raising both of his clenched fists in emphasis, he conveyed an inspiration that would last forever.

"Let it be known that from this day forward I and all my children, and all their children shall be free. Freedom shall be the heritage of my sons and their sons, and by the grace of God I pledge that, through eternal vigilance, even though it may cost me my life, I will achieve this heritage. My heirs will carry forth this torch of vigilance for all the world to see and respect, for they shall be instilled at birth with the courage, wisdom and strength to defend freedom. They shall be dedicated to the idea: 'Defending Freedom Safeguards my name and honor.'"

With those departing words, America walked unrestrained from the room and into the pages of history.

The Press and the Process of Law

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the Members are quite well aware that the now famed Speck trial is being held in my home community of Peoria, Ill., and that Judge Paschen has been criticized in many quarters for the very stringent rules he has laid down for the news media in covering the trial. This, I am sure, prompted the very outspoken editor of the Peoria Journal Star to write a series of three editorials appearing on February 22, 23, and 24, and covering the subject of the press and the process of law. Under unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, the three editorials appear chronologically at this point in the RECORD.

THE PROCESS OF LAW—EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

Face to face with the court rules in the Speck case, the professional newsmen's organization, the publishers' organization, and AP editors have screamed out in protest—and the Chicago Tribune has launched a lawsuit.

We are not screaming.

It may well be that Judge Paschen has exceeded his authority, but his exaggerated effort to keep this trial completely antiseptic does not do violence to the public's legitimate interests and concerns nearly so much as bar proposals afoot for covering crime in general.

The exceptional rules applied to an exceptional case do not excite us as much as proposals for standard rules for all crime reporting that would suppress basic facts about crimes, of past records of criminals, of items of evidence, and statements of police and prosecutors until "after the trial" in all cases.

The immediate screams of "freedom of the press" are understandable, but they do not go to the heart of the problem—the mandate of a free press, why it exists, and what it is supposed to serve.

Various laws and the decisions relating to them develop a pretty clear picture of the role of press (TV and radio, too) that give us Constitutional recognition and virtually a formal role in our democratic society.

The Courts have their own jurisdition and the direct responsibility to fulfill the Constitutional requirement of a "fair trial."

The press has its formal recognition in the same Bill of Rights, (indeed, the "First Amendment" thereto).

But beyond both of these there is in the Constitution, itself, another assignment of responsibility, of power, and of jurisdiction senior to both—that assigned to the citizenry. The performance of public official, social theories, and of the law, itself, are to be judged by our citizenry.

Many things that are not germane in the courtroom are both germane and important to the functions and jurisdiction assigned citizens outside the court.

That jurisdiction is almost unlimited—so broad that a citizen's information need can only approach being served by the mass media. Freedom of the press exists because of that need and for that purpose, not merely to protect the "adversary procedure" at election time.

Freedom of the press became essential to democracy because every item of news that has or might be germane to the role and jurisdiction assigned citizens must be unrestricted.

But what of matters that have no reasonable connection with any social process, theory, or idea by the wildest stretch of the imagination? Matters that appeal solely to dramatization, or morbid interest, or idle curiosity?

Who decides which is which?

The Constitution replies: "Nobody decides!" It must remain catch-as-catch-can. Nobody can be trusted with broad rule-making authority over it. The flow of information is too vital.

The Constitution proclaims itself as the highest law in the land except one, admitting that it draws its powers from that higher power, the "people." Further, it provides the means whereby the citizenry can alter, change, and repudiate by amendment of the provisions of the Consitution, itself.

In the arguments and attitudes on the "fair trial" questions, lawyers too often betray the professional attitude that the laws are final and settle all matters. They overlook the fact that while this is the premise for the practice of law in the courts, there is no such thing as a final decision and a final "law" before the bar of public opinion. Every statute, every precedent, and every constitutional provision is "moot" and still subject to change to fit the will of the highest authority, the citizenry. The "law" is not sovereign under our system of law. The people are sovereign.

Thus, the interests, concerns, and responsibilities of the courts and of the citizenry simply are not identical.

The court's task is to provide a "fair trial" under existing law and in that process to restrict itself from any considerations aside from those bearing on the single question of whether the accused is guilty or innocent of the crime of which he is accused. Therefore, the court is concerned to keep those things out of the process that are not germane to resolving that single question.

The task of the citizenry is quite different.

The citizenry's interest and legal responsibilities are not limited to an acceptance of existing laws, but specifically point to future laws through a critical assessment of existing laws and the very structure of law enforcement organizations, the courts themselves, and the personnel involved.

Here's the rub. The court is charged under the same Constitution to provide a fair trial—which is anything but "catch-as-catch-can." This has been accepted to mean that it must create the best artificial climate possible for the special task of soberly deciding the vital, limited question of "yes" or "no" before the bar.

The court has a duty within the jurisdiction of that assignment to exclude matters not germane to that decision and keep them outside the processes of the decision.

Mass media must respect the jurisdiction of the court in carrying out that assigned duty.

The court (and the legal profession) must respect the jurisdiction of the citizenry and recognize that it is much broader and many additional matters are germane to it.

The public, neither through its communication media nor directly, must not invade the court's jurisdiction to alter or conflict with the careful trial process, itself.

Likewise, the courts and legal profession must not invade the jurisdiction of the citizenry in an effort to "purify" the atmosphere of the whole society to suit specialized courtroom conditions.

And the "catch-as-catch-can" jurisdiction of the public, and its mass media, in making the inescapable judgments involved in "catch-as-can" must remember that the mandate of a free press is based on usable public knowledge, not mere sensational synthetics, morbid interest, or idle curiosity.

In short, coverage of the process of law in this trial is our business and everybody's business.

We have a "license" to cover it.

However, we have protested in the past that TV, particularly, was sometimes not satisfied to "cover" the national conventions, for example, but insisted on participating. There is a differnece and we certainly have an even greater responsibility in a criminal trial.

Neither freedom of the press nor the fair trial guarantee is a blank check. Neither press nor courts have a blank check in our society, or any immunity.

There is a "high court" above the formal court system, above the Constitution, and above the press with the power to take away every guarantee it has given.

Courts and press must function in the full view of this sovereign power, the citizenry, and earn the continued support of that "highest court" of all.

Neither has a right, and neither dares to act arbitrarily or arrogantly as if its power is unrestrained and its "rights" unlimited.

The Process of Law—II—Ignorance Isn't Purity

An American Bar Association committee has proposed for discussion a new batch of rules to make every trial pure by making every citizen ignorant of the general facts about each crime.

The American Bar says it sees no "fundamental" conflict between "freedom of the press" and "fair trial."

That's a soothing statement, but not true.

There's no use kidding ourselves.

The bar's entire 26-page proposal considers only the problem of the person who is caught, charged and brought to trial . . . and that is only one part of the whole problem with which the public is, and must be, concerned.

Our problem isn't just the few guys who are tried in court.

The biggest social problem of them all is that which the committee has totally ignored. It's the guys who get away—the guys who are never tried.

The touchy part of the law enforcement job starts with the police.

If they are doing a miserable job and the basic facts about crime are suppressed, how can anybody really tell?

The trial results will bring out these failures and problems? Don't be silly! What trial? When the police really lay down or goof, there isn't any trial.

We aren't talking about some unusual and spectacular case, but about the whole variety of day-to-day situations in which society tries to maintain itself by law in something like 5,000 separate jurisdictions.

Just take the thousands of sheriffs in this country. Some we have known just in these parts have hidden away all reports of crime in their counties, and only dig one out of the pile when they happen to catch somebody.

Isn't that nice? Such a sheriff, by keeping unsolved crimes secret, comes up with nothing but winners. He can look like he has a brilliant record to the public, when he may very well, in fact, be doing a miserable job.

That's the kind of grassroots reality we live with, as opposed to the philosophic expositions in the ivory towers—and sometimes in courtrooms.

The American Bar proposals would put thousands of prosecutors—some good, some bad, and a great many just run-of-the-mill—in exactly the same position, only more so.

Before there ever is a trial in tens of thousands of cases in thousands of local counties or districts,. a local prosecutor would be able to "try" each case by his own rules in his own head in absolute secrecy. He could decide in his own private skull whether to let each guy go free or take him to court.

If we force silence on the victim, the witnesses, the police, and everybody, he can let a guy go free just because he's tired, because he's dissatisfied with his salary, because he has a headache, because he's scared, because he feels incompetent facing a particular defense lawyer, because he just doesn't want to be bothered, because he knows the guy's sister, or because he has been offered money.

What's the difference? Nobody can discuss the case.

If he's asked in any given instance, he can always say, "No evidence."

Who can deny it? The police can't talk about evidence by these rules, nor the witnesses, or anybody.

You can't discuss such matters until "after the trial." Again . . . after what trial? There isn't ever going to be one.

The simplest, most obvious example of the narrowness of the concern of the American Bar committee lies in its attack on "previous criminal record" They want to bar any such information from reaching the public until"after the trial."

A person's previous record, criminal or otherwise, is not an insignificant, unimportant, or capricious thing. It is the most common and most indispensable tool of organized society. The judges rely on it for their positions. The lawyers rely on it for their professional qualification. Indeed, while barred for the special, limited period of actual trial, the court, itself, cannot function without knowledge of previous record at every other stage of its own procedure.

Right off the bat, the judge has to know if the man has jumped bond in the past in order to consider whether to release him on bond now. After a trial and if there is a conviction, the judge must know the man's past record in order to pass a sane and just sentence.

Prior record has to be included in some trials themselves—such as those under the habitual criminal laws. It is a major tool of parole boards.

In picking a jury, both lawyers are intensely interested in the "previous record" and personal history of every juror.

This is a mighty important tool. It is set aside for the actual trial, but that's a very special deal. In fact, it is one of the rules put in to give the accused every "break" possible. He can bring out his past record if it is good and would help him in the trial, and he can keep it a secret if it is bad and might hurt him.

This arrangement doesn't and cannot deny the importance of prior record as a tool in virtually every other social function.

Yet, the bar didn't bat an eye at proposing to take this tool away from the whole of society in order to keep it away from a jury of 12 men as a special "right" of the accused. The function of the citizenry is thus ignored, and an essential tool of "We, the people" doing our duties as citizens is denied us—until "after the trial."

Again, after what trial?

Our records show that the "problem people" in this community, whose "past criminal records" have a real significance, are free on many bonds "awaiting trial" on several charges in several places at the same time.

The facts at the grassroots are that persistent, professional criminals have gone unconvicted for years.

They are in a permanent status of always having "another trial" pending, and the worst and most important records of our worst community problem would be buried forever from public view by the rule proposed.

This rule would be a hideout for the professional hoods.

The point is, of course, that we are never going to find a workable answer to this "fair trial" problem by pretending that it does not conflict with both the "free press" and the urgent business assigned to the people of this republic. We aren't going to solve it by pretending that the public interest will be served "after the trial," when in most cases that would be never.

So, we cannot continue to try to "solve" this problem by taking the narrow rules designed for 12 persons doing a very special job in the courtroom and then extending those rules to apply to the whole population.

The Process of Law—III—The Role of the Press

For two days we have tried to call attention to the "legal jobs" assigned to the public under our constitution and laws. We objected to the idea that this public responsibility could be simply ignored—that in order to "purify" juries a news "black-out" on matters of social significance would be imposed on the whole population.

The trial problem and "solutions" offered by the American bar committee seemed to have their roots in a false approach. They went at the "problem" as if it was strictly a matter between the "press" and the "bar."

The bigger and more basic interest, that of the public as the final judges of law, of social theories, and of the efforts of its legal and other servants, was forgotten.

As a result, the bar ended up proposing to consider a bunch of rules that would treat the whole body politic as if it had only one job in society. They acted as if the body politic could be regarded as merely a giant jury and thus subjected to the same restrictions as a courtroom jury.

It can't. Therein lies the problem. The public's job isn't as limited as that of a jury, and it can't operate under such restrictions if this is to remain a genuine republic.

Then, where does the "free press" come into the argument? Why, by the side door.

It is simply a byproduct of the needs of the public in a democratic society.

Every piece of news that has or might have some bearing on the public attitudes and the resulting decisions the public must make about their own society and system must be unrestricted.

Hence, the media that is "middle man" in transmitting such information must be unrestricted in all such matters.

But what of other matters? What about things that have no earthly connection with such decisions? What of matters that appeal only to dramatic sense, morbid interest, or idle curiosity?

Does the public have a right to such regardless of who gets hurt?

Does the press have a duty to serve such appetites regardless of who is hurt? Or what public function is hurt?

Of course not!

The same "people" created laws, courts and "freedom of the press," and part of the system they created holds up responsible for our actions. Abuse can be penalized by the same processes as any other abuse of "freedom" or function.

We had better not forget the reasons this special "freedom" status exists for the press. We had better serve those reasons rather than get "carried away" with our own arrogance.

Specifically, we had best remember that our job is to "cover" events as they occur for the convenience of the public, and there is a difference between reporting things and participating in them, influencing them, or dominating them.

We have seen some TV people, for example, get "carried away" at the national political conventions, and instead of reporting what was happening seem to be trying to take charge of the procedures to play an active part in those events, and certainly to interfere with them.

In case of criminal trials, certainly, we must remember that it is our business to "cover" such trials as accurately as possible. It is bad business, indeed, for us to crowd "on stage" ourselves.

Covering these events does not take precedence over the trial itself—or the convention itself. We have no business intruding beyond the necessity to cover, no business interfering with the court, the lawyers, the evidence, or the jurors, each of whom is performing special duties.

It is wrong for the American bar committee to operate as if their function in society has precedence over all other functions, and to attack things also necessary to society just to make their special task easier or "better."

The press commits exactly the same "sin," if we operate as if OUR function in society has precedence over the trial function, for one, and ignore the needs of the trial, itself, just to make our own function easier or "better."

We both need a higher respect for the rights and needs of each other—and, above all, a mutual respect for the needs and rights of the people whom both "press" and "bar" are supposed to serve in a responsible and effective way.

A news blackout on crime and law enforcement "prior to trial" when the very question of a trial is still undetermined cheats society of its broadest function.

Making a circus of a trial (when it has been decided that there will be one) cheats society in another of its vital functions.

We must each be ingenious enough to do our jobs without such cheating of the social functions that are bigger and broader than both "press" and "bar". Each was created to serve, in its own way. Neither was created to "take over."

Alaska Gov. Walter J. Hickel Proclaims March 5 Seabee Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOWARD W. POLLOCK

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. POLLOCK. Mr. Speaker, Sunday, March 5, 1967, marks the 25th anniversary of the U.S. Navy Seabees. In recognition of the work of the Seabees, especially during the invasion of Alaska by the Japanese in the summer of 1942, the Governor of Alaska, Walter J. Hickel, has proclaimed March 5, 1967, Seabee Day. The proclamation is here printed in full:

PROCLAMATION

SEABEE DAY

Whereas, in the summer of 1942 the Seabees of the United States Navy contributed in great measure to the protection of the Alaskan Territory during its invasion by the Japanese; and

Whereas, due largely to the construction capabilities of the Seabees, the habitability of Alaska has been greatly increased; and

Whereas, during the emergency created by the Good Friday earthquake of 1964, the Seabees readily mobilized and lent their talents to the reconstruction effort; and

Whereas, day by day, the Seabees are contributing their lives and talents in Viet Nam to the cause of free people everywhere; and

Whereas, March 5, 1967, is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of the Construction Battalions of the United States Navy:

Now, therefore, I, Walter J. Hickel, Governor of the state of Alaska, do hereby proclaim the day of March 5, 1967, as Seabee Day in Alaska, in fitting recognition of the assistance rendered by this outstanding organization in war and peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the state of Alaska to be affixed this twenty-seventh day of February in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-seven.

WALTER J. HICKEL,
Governor.

Attest:

KEITH H. MILLER,
Secretary of State.

Riot Button on Powell

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD W. RIEGLE, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Speaker, I add the following two items to the RECORD today because I am substantially in agreement with them, and believe they make essential points. The first is a well-written editorial from today's Washington Post, and the second is a written description of an apt cartoon by Mr. Herblock appearing in this same edition of the Washington Post:

RIOT BUTTON ON POWELL

Justice has caught up with Adam Clayton Powell with a vengeance. The House was not satisfied to censure him, impose a severe fine and deprive him of his seniority and other privileges. It voted down the severe punishment recommended by Representative Celler and the committee which investigated the case only in order to deny the Harlem Democrat the right to take his seat. Despite the enormity of Mr. Powell's offenses we think this outcome was emotional, vindictive and foolish.

It is not a question of whether the defiant vacationer in Bimini deserves a seat in the House. He had gone very far indeed toward forfeiting his right to a place in any lawmaking body. But this vote to deny him a seat will undoubtedly lead to a legal test and to a new election in which he will doubtless be returned to the House. In that event, the House may still be able to censure him, if he has not then made amends for his offenses. But that will only prolong the agony and complicate the problem. The House has acted unwisely for the sake of appeasing excited constituents.

In some respects the House itself shares the humiliation it has inflicted on its best-known Negro member. For some years the House tolerated Mr. Powell's gross misconduct, as it has tolerated misconduct on the part of others, without so much as a check on what he was doing or a warning of dire consequences to come. Mr. Powell was allowed to flaunt his misdeeds as if they were of no concern to anyone but himself and his constituents. But when his conduct reached a point where it began to bring the House itself into disrepute, his fellow members turned on him with vengeance as extreme as their previous apathy had been.

The least the House can now do is to move resolutely toward cleaning up the remainder of its backyard in a more rational and systematic fashion. It needs a strong ethics committee, with a watchdog staff, which can move promptly against misconduct on the part of its members without any need for pushing the riot button. The House has swung from the extreme of complacency to the extreme of rash action partly because it has had no stabilizing machinery for dealing with such cases. In the next act the House must look inward, and we hope with a larger measure of calm deliberation.

This cartoon depicts a self-satisfied Congress, in the characterization of Brer Fox and Brer Bear, tossing a smiling Mr. Powell, in the form of Brer Rabbit, into a brier patch labeled "expulsion brier patch." The written cartoon copy includes remarks from Brer Fox and Brer Bear who are saying:

Brer Rabbit ain't goin' ter be sassy no more!

Brer Rabbit ain't goin' ter be bossy no more!

Brer Rabbit ain't goin' ter do nothin' no more!

Dis is de end! Brer Rabbit is dead!

Republic of South Africa Good Will

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, folks in high places of our Government remain silent on the reverse racism orders preventing our Navy men on the U.S.S. *Roosevelt* to enjoy a good-will stop at Capetown, Republic of South Africa. The suggested reason was segregated society, but we wonder if it is not that the South Africans are anti-Communist and our policymakers are soft on communism.

However, the South African Government says it still loves us—seemingly a rare exception in these days. In fact, their Sunday Times carried pictures of a few of those who got ashore—white and Negro.

I insert the remarks from the February 10 issue of "South African Digest" covering the unfortunate and controversial U.S.S. *Roosevelt* incident to be inserted here in the RECORD for our colleagues to read:

U.S. CARRIER CREW POPULAR

On Saturday, February 4, the United States aircraft carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt called at Cape Town to refuel on its return home from the Far East. Waiting ashore were thousands of eager hosts with elaborate entertainment arrangements, when the news broke that the 3,800 men of the F.D.R. would not be allowed shore leave. Over the weekend, as it became clear that ship-to-shore visits were disallowed, Cape Town's people streamed aboard in their thousands to welcome the men. On Saturday and Sunday an estimated 100,000 people of all races crossed the gang-planks from below.

Late Monday afternoon the Franklin D. Roosevelt sailed for home. Thousands of well-wishers turned out to see the 65,000-ton warship leave Cape Town after its controversial three-day visit. As the ship finally moved away from the quayside caps by the hundred, cigarette lighters, coins, belts and even jackets rained down. With the gulls swinging and dipping came a roaring message from the carrier's men: "We . . . love . . . you."

On learning about the decision not to allow crew to take shore leave in Cape Town, the South African Prime Minister, Mr. B. J. Vorster, said on the Saturday:

"We were recently informed by the American authorities that the Franklin D. Roosevelt, on its way back to the United States from the Far East, would take the Cape route. It was asked whether the ship could call at Cape Town for refueling and provisioning.

"We were pleased to accede to the request. No conditions were stipulated by the authorities and we agreed to make the arrangements on a service level as in the past. In this connection, I refer to the statement by the Commandant-General in which he indicated that arrangements for the visit were being made at service level in accordance with the tradition of goodwill, friendship and mutual respect that had always existed between the defence forces of the two countries.

"A series of talks took place on the highest service level in order to make the arrangements run smoothly. All population groups in Cape Town spontaneously offered their cooperation and a full programme, taking into account the many public offers, was drafted by the American naval attaché in co-operation with our naval authorities. At their request, it was printed by the naval authorities, with the official United States emblem, and distributed.

"At no time was any announcement or even suggestion made on the part of the United States to give any indication that in the eyes of the United States authorities there was anything wrong with the arrangements and that they would welcome any change.

"Only this (Saturday) morning, the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, and Admiral H. H. Biermann, paid a courtesy call to the ship as previously arranged. Only during this visit were they informed that the men would not be given shore leave. Up to this stage, it was assumed that the reports in the morning's newspapers would at best be a misunderstanding, especially as we had had no information whatever of this nature from official sources.

U.S. STATEMENT

"In the meantime, the United States ambassador and the captain of the ship had issued a statement in which, among other things, it was said that 'because of difficulties in organising leave arrangements,' it will not be possible for these kind offers of hospitality to be accepted."

UNACCEPTABLE

"To my regret, this statement does not, however, accord with the facts as already set out and is therefore quite unacceptable. Throughout the negotiations I at all stages personally acquainted myself with the progress made and I wish to express my personal thanks to the Minister of Defence, Admiral Biermann and the South African Navy for the assistance in connection with the preparations to make the visit smooth and pleasant."

THANKS

"I also wish to express my thanks to all sections of the public of Cape Town for the goodwill which they were so spontaneously willing to show the captain and his entire crew, and which involved sacrifice and expence."

Leader of Opposition Comments on Warship Incident

Sir De Villiers Graaff, Leader of the Opposition, in a statement about the cancellation of shore leave for the complement of the F.D.R., said it was regrettable that "this unfortunate incident should occur apparently because of political considerations, and not because of differences between man and man."

Sir De Villiers said that following the unfortunate atmosphere created by the cancellation of the visit of the American warship Independence to Cape Town, virtually the whole of South Africa hoped that the visit of the Franklin D. Roosevelt would have brought about a new phase of better relations and the renewal of old bonds of friendship.

A PITY

"What a pity that the people of Cape Town have been denied the opportunity to demonstrate the extremely cordial feelings they and other South Africans obviously harbour towards the great ship and its complement.

"What a pity that these young servicemen of the United States have been deprived of the opportunity to savour this friendliness."

They Were Rich, Spoiled, Stuffy, Egg-Headed Kennedys—They Were Men of Courage and Integrity—They Gave Their All

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROY A. TAYLOR
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, now that the spotlight has been turned again on the tragic events surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues a challenging editorial written by Editor John B. Scholer and appearing in the Western Carolina Tribune, Hendersonville, N.C., on November 24, 1966.

The editorial follows:

THEY WERE RICH, SPOILED, STUFFY, EGG-HEADED KENNEDYS—THEY WERE MEN OF COURAGE AND INTEGRITY—THEY GAVE THEIR ALL

A former Columbia acquaintance once told us of meeting Harvard Law School classmate John F. Kennedy at the entrance of New York's Harvard Club December 8th., 1941, by chance, and after the usual exchange of routine pleasantries young Kennedy told him that he and Joseph P. Jr. were on the way to enlist. At this time the two scions to one of the world's most spectacular fortunes had the world at their feet, worth at least ten million between them even then, could have merely beckoned for any safe duty they wished.

But these were Kennedys of a peculiar clan, hot-headed Irishmen to some extent who could doff $75 coats at the drop of an insult and mix with anyone, play hard-nosed football in their downtown finery if the notion struck them, or, as the case was, stand in a recruiting-office line volunteering for service to their country.

Of all the accusations, epithets and remarks directed at the Kennedy clan no one ever dared say they did not have courage, exemplary and naked lack of fear for personal safety when the occasion arose.

Joseph P. was to die in an R.A.F. Spitfire in combat. John F. was to die in an open limousine at the end of an assassin's gun barrel, refusing to ride in a bullet-proof sedan when he, as President of the United States, had been warned that danger lurked.

Many have said his was a foolish, political mission. Many have said he risked the high office of Chief Executive in an uncalled for vote-getting junket in dangerous territory. It was said he showed great lack of judgment. Many have said many things.

We used to get sadistic glee in writing about Jackie and the Greek Navy churning up the Mediterranean, with our destroyers joining, in order that she water ski with the proper internationals in just the proper social oases; we thought we were ingenius in inventing such words as Hahvud and such in mockery of JFK's Bostonery; we were as critical and as condemning as the rest.

But today, three long years since November 22nd, 1963, these words are hollow mockery of ourselves as we hallow the memory of a great American, who joins immortals as Washington, Lincoln and Paul Revere.

One thing no one ever said, even at the height of the Kennedy ism. No one ever said they lacked raw, naked-head above-the-mob courage.

He ignored warning and rode in an open car on November 22nd, 1963. Once warned, he was a Kennedy and refused to back down. Political or not there was no stopping him November 22nd, 1963.

November 22nd, 1963, President of the United States, John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

November 22nd, 1963.

Ambassador Goldberg's Address on United States, United Nations, and Southern Africa

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BARRATT O'HARA
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in January the American Negro Leadership Conference on Africa held an important series of meetings in the Nation's Capital. On this occasion the Honorable Arthur J. Goldberg, permanent Ambassador to the United Nations, delivered an address on "The United States, the United Nations, and Southern Africa." His remarks are challenging and timely, and by unanimous consent I am extending my remarks to include the full text of this address, as follows:

THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED NATIONS, AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

(By Arthur J. Goldberg, U.S. Representative to the United Nations)

It is entirely proper that Africa should be a special concern of the Negro community in this country. In our diverse and pluralistic society we are all, as President Franklin D. Roosevelt said on a famous occasion, "fellow immigrants"—and it is both traditional and right that we should take an interest in events in the lands of our respective ancestors. To do so does not raise any question of divided loyalties; indeed, it is a source of strength for our country that these ties exist and are kept alive.

This is particularly true today in the case of the interest which the American Negro community takes in Africa. It so happens, by historical coincidence, that the independence movement in Africa and the great civil rights movement among the Negro citizens of the United States have come to fruition at the same time—a double harvest of freedom. It is no wonder that these two movements have felt a relationship to one another.

But in a broader sense Africa today is of concern to every American. The entire continent is evolving in a charged atmosphere of great expectations and profound difficulties. The way in which this tension is resolved cannot fail to touch the interests of the United States as a leading world power, the most fundamental of which is our interest in building a peaceful and stable world.

As we witness the efforts of African peoples to achieve political equality and personal dignity and to eliminate racial discrimination, we do well to recall President Kennedy's observation that "peace, in the last analysis," is "basically a matter of human rights." As we also witness their efforts to achieve economic and social development, we do well to recall President Johnson's admonition that "rich nations can never live as an island of plenty in a sea of poverty." Two main concerns of Africa today, human rights and economic progress, have a very direct bearing on our search for the kind of world peace in which American freedom will be secure.

To further these great purposes in Africa calls for many kinds of action—governmental and private; bilateral and multilateral; diplomatic, economic, technical, educational—far more than I could begin to describe in these few minutes. Instead, I would like to concentrate on a few of the burning political issues of Africa today, issues whose outcome can make or break the hopes of progress for the entire continent.

The issues I shall discuss have arisen in the southern part of Africa. They all revolve around the basic principle which heads the list of African aspirations: the ending of colonialism and of racial discrimination.

We all know with what dramatic speed the independence movement has swept through the greatest part of Africa in the last decade. The changing membership of the United Nations reflects this story. In the United Nations' first decade, only 4 of its 60 members were African; and of these only 2, Ethiopia and Liberia, were from black Africa. With these exceptions, Africa remained the Dark Continent, submerged in colonialism.

Then, in the past 10 years, the number of independent African nations rose from 4 to 39, nearly a third of the membership of the United Nations. From the Mediterranean southward through three-quarters of the continent, political independence in Africa is nearly complete. There has been no more dramatic political development in modern times.

Today the last major part of the continent in which this movement for self-determination and racial equality remains largely unfulfilled is southern Africa. It is this region which has come to the top of the agenda at the United Nations. I would like to comment on four situations with which the United Nations has been dealing and which are of important concern to the United States: those in the Portuguese territories, Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, and the Republic of South Africa.

PORTUGUESE TERRITORIES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Let me begin with the Portuguese territories of Angola and Mozambique. Portugal is a longstanding friend and NATO ally of the United States. But, regrettably, our close association is clouded by our differences over the future of these territories.

This matter has been debated at length in various bodies of the United Nations, including the Security Council. Speaking for the United States, I have made it clear, as have my predecessors, that we unequivocally support the right of the peoples of Angola and Mozambique to self-determination.

Unfortunately, thus far there has been little peaceful progress toward the exercise of that right. It is over 3 years since contacts on this issue have taken place between Portugal and representatives of the African states. These contacts ended without progress. The basic issue remains what it was: to find a formula by which the peoples of Angola and Mozambique can exercise the right of self-determination in the spirit of the United Nations Charter. Such a formula should allow them to choose among all the meaningful options: emergence as sovereign independent states, or free association with an independent state, or integration with an independent state.

The first step, in our view, is for the parties to commence a genuine dialog on the basis of recognition of the principle of self-determination. This is the indispensable way to a peaceful solution of the troubles which afflict these two territories. The United States, as a friend of Portugal and of the peoples of Angola and Mozambique and as a nation deeply concerned for peace and stability in Africa, will continue to do all it can, both in and out of the United Nations, to facilitate such a dialog and help it to reach a successful conclusion. Here, as in all these African disputes, the same observation applies that I made last September before the United Nations General Assembly about our own search for peace in Viet-Nam: ". . . no differences can be resolved without contact, discussion, or negotiations."

SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND U.S. INTERESTS

Next we come to the grave situation in Southern Rhodesia, one of the two remaining colonies in Africa, where a white minority is attempting to perpetuate its rule over the nonwhite 94 percent under the cover of a spurious independence.

I will not review the long history of this issue leading up to the United Nations discussion last month to impose mandatory economic sanctions against the Smith regime. Nor do I need to detain you with the legal justification of the United Nations actions, which I have twice discussed at length right here in Washington within the past month, once in a speech and once in a letter to the Washington Post. The legal soundness of this position is attested to not only by the United States Government but also by the other governments, including Western powers, who joined in voting for the Security Council resolutions of this issue.

Today I want to concentrate not on these legal aspects but on the reasons of national self-interest which led the United States to support United Nations action in this situation. Contrary to propaganda assertions, we have not been engaged in pulling British chestnuts out of the fire. We have acted, and shall continue to act, for good American reasons of our own. These reasons can be summed up in five points.

1. First and foremost, it is a basic interest of the United States to promote peace and stability in the world. The "good neighbor" principle in international affairs is not confined to the Western Hemisphere; it is in the United Nations Charter, and it applies to every part of the world, including Africa. And experience demonstrates that in Africa today peace and stability are inseparable from orderly progress toward self-determination and equality for all the peoples of that continent. If the attempt to deny these rights to the African majority in Rhodesia were to succeed, this would inevitably strengthen the hand of violence, extremism, racism, and instability in the heart of Africa. The moderating and responsible participation by the United States in an international approach to the Rhodesian problem is essential to the resolution of that problem by peaceful means.

2. Second, much of the standing of the United States in world affairs derives from our historic stance as an anticolonial power. Throughout the great decolonizing era since World War II we have been faithful to the cause of self-determination and independence for colonial peoples. In supporting U.N. action in Rhodesia we are pursuing the consistent goal of all American administrations since World War II.

The Smith regime is not asserting the right of self-determination for all the people of Rhodesia, but merely the right of the 6 percent who are white to rule over the 94 percent who are black. That is the whole purpose of their illegal seizure of power; and when we oppose such acts we do not thereby deny self-determination or independence, we support and affirm them.

3. Third, as a founding member of the United Nations we have a particular obligation to prove that when we ratified the charter with its pledge of support for "human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race," we meant what we said. These charter provisions are more than mere pious exhortations; they set standards and goals which are consistent with American values and objectives.

4. Moreover, our domestic position on civil rights weighs on the same side of the scale. Our country—founded on the proposition that all men are created equal and have equal rights before the law, and currently engaged in a vigorous nationwide program to make that equality real for all citizens—cannot adopt a double standard on what is happening in Rhodesia.

5. Finally, we have practical interests in *all* of Africa. Many assume that our economic interests are limited to the southern tip of the continent alone. These are indeed substantial. But our current economic and other material interests in the rest of Africa are even more substantial, and in terms of the future our stake is potentially even greater. We thus have a practical interest in maintaining good relations with the new nations, with whom we have important, mutually advantageous, and growing economic relations, and who cooperate with us in our outer space and other peaceful activities, and for whom the Rhodesian question is of the highest importance.

Make no mistake about it, the basic interests in the Rhodesian crisis are interests in which America is deeply involved. We cannot ignore that crisis without being faithless to our principles, impairing the good name of our country before the world, and isolating ourselves from the predominant opinion of virtually the entire world community.

U.N. ACTION ON SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Now I come to South West Africa, where the same problem of racial injustice exists in a different form. Although South Africa's administering authority in this territory arose from a League of Nations mandate, South Africa has denied any international accountability for its conduct in South West Africa. Furthermore, South Africa has failed in its obligation as the mandatory power to promote the well-being and social progress of the African population in the territory. In fact, it has moved in the opposite direction, even applying against its people certain of the repressive *apartheid* laws of South Africa itself.

The international responsibilities of South Africa respecting South West Africa were long ago reaffirmed by advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice. The Court's decision last summer, refusing by a narrow majority, and on procedural grounds, to pass on the adversary case before it, did not disturb these prior opinions at all and was by no means a victory for South Africa on the merits of the case.

The result of the Court's decision, of course, was to bring the whole issue to an acute political stage. Last fall it was the first question debated in the U.N. General Assembly. The United States worked energetically, and with some success, to help bring about a constructive action in the Assembly. We joined with a group of countries, both African and non-African, in persuading the Assembly to avoid an immediate confrontation with South Africa. The Assembly created a 14-nation committee charged with recommending practical means by which South West Africa should be administered so that the people can exercise their right of self-determination and achieve independence. The Assembly is scheduled to meet in special session before the end of April to consider the committee's recommendations.

The committee has already begun its work. The United States is a member of it, and our representative is the very able former United States Attorney General, Ambassador William P. Rogers. We strongly hope the committee's recommendations will help to plot the course toward self-determination for the people of the territory. Here again, our goal is to make progress by peaceful means—and to make sure the decisions taken are within the capacity of the United Nations to achieve.

It is the earnest hope of the United States that South Africa, as a founding member of the United Nations, will cooperate with this committee. As I have already indicated, the best way to solve difficult problems is not by dramatic confrontation but by patient dialog. Whatever public statements have been made, it is not too late for all concerned to work together for a peaceful and practical solution to this problem consistent with the General Assembly's resolution.

RACISM IN SOUTH AFRICA

Finally, I come to the problem of racial discrimination in South Africa itself. Nowhere else in the world does a society of several million people of the white race, with an advanced economic and technical system, use the power of government to impose strict separation—and consequent subordination—on the much larger nonwhite majority in its own midst. The policy is rigidly enforced. Its domestic opponents, white and black alike, are prosecuted as criminals. Yet the opposition does not cease and in fact is increasing.

I need hardly restate the attitude of the United States toward this phenomenon. We find it, as my predecessor Adlai Stevenson said, "racist in its origins, arrogant in its implementation, and, in its consequences, potentially dangerous for all." Our duty, and that of the United Nations, as Governor Stevenson also said, "is not only to help the majority of the peoples of South Africa to fulfill their legitimate aspirations but also to avoid a racial conflict which could seriously trouble peace and progress in Africa and throughout the world."

In the face of this situation, over the years the United Nations—and the United States—has sought in various ways to influence this situation for the better. In 1964 the Security Council, with our support, appealed to South Africa to repeal its oppressive laws and to release persons jailed for opposing *apartheid*. It appealed for some process of consultation among the various elements of the South African population. It ordered, and received, an expert study of the practicality of economic sanctions against South Africa. It set up an educational and training program for South Africans abroad, to which the United States and other countries have made contributions. This, of course, is in addition to considerable educational aid to South Africans abroad which the United States Government has been carrying on in its own right.

And, finally, the Security Council called upon all states to embargo the sale to South Africa of arms, ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition. The United States has strictly enforced this embargo. We are hopeful that, in some other countries where the enforcement has been less strict, it will be tightened up.

Clearly these steps have not been enough to bring about a real change in the situation. I said last September in the General Assembly in talking about South West Africa that "Continued violation by South Africa of its plain obligations to the international community would necessarily require all nations, including my own, to take such an attitude into account in their relationships with South Africa." We of the United States want to avoid such an eventuality. The United States, with other United Nations members, will not cease its search for peaceful and practical means to impress upon the South African Government the need for a policy of justice and equity for all its peoples.

PROBLEMS OF NEW AFRICAN NATIONS

Such, then, are the major political problems in southern Africa today, problems which have as their common denominator the continuation of white racial domination.

It should be candidly recognized that Africa has other problems, too, and that even if the last vestiges of white racism were to disappear tomorrow these other problems would still exist.

There are, for one thing, the tremendous needs of the African nations for all kinds of economic and technical development: in agriculture, industry, urban affairs, transport, health, nutrition, education, and manpower training.

There is the necessity for regional cooperation in many aspects of this African development process, such as communications, transportation, electric power. Yet today such regional cooperation is more an aspiration than a reality.

There are instances of lawless violence, and even of tribal and racial conflict, which every friend of Africa must deplore.

It is not the part of friendship to be silent about such tendencies. But neither is it the part of wisdom or fairness to exaggerate them or to be self-righteous about them.

What new nation, throughout history, seeking its place in the world, has not displayed some of these same shortcomings Even today, surely we in the United States have little cause to feel superior, since after 190 years our country is still putting its own house in order in the field of human rights and the rights of minority groups. And even if we had no such problem, it is neither wise nor admirable for the swimmer who has made it to the shore to stand and mock those who are still struggling in the water.

Like all peoples, we Americans like to recall our glorious past history—and it is right that we should remind ourselves of the best things in our heritage. But let us also recall that America's relations with Africa have not been altogether glorious. Our early relationships with that continent consisted chiefly of our being a leading participant in the slave trade. Even today we as a nation are still working to purge ourselves of the evil results of that episode in our history.

Now, in our time, we are engaged in a great effort to redress, to balance, both at home and abroad: at home by seeing to it that every citizen enjoys the full rights and opportunities of an American; and abroad by building a new, affirmative, constructive relationship with the freedom-seeking nations of Africa.

The key to such a relationship, I suggest, is a policy founded in the best American tradition of pragmatic idealism. To those who are impatient, let us show that we understand and sympathize with their impatience, while at the same time we pursue the responsible path of orderly and realistic progress. To those who, on the other hand, resist all changes, let us show that the way to preserve peace is the timely redress of legitimate grievances, not the submergence of them.

The ultimate strength of our nation lies in our fidelity to our historic values and ideals, for which Africa today is a major testing ground. Negro organizations and Negro leaders do the whole Nation a service by concerning themselves with Africa's affairs. In a larger sense these affairs must involve us all; and there is no better cause that any American can serve.

Democracy: What It Means to Me

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LAURENCE J. BURTON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. BURTON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I should like to commend to my colleagues the winning essay in the State of Utah in the recent Voice of Democracy Contest, sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The winner of the state contest, Miss Marnae Brown, of Springville, has written an outstanding essay.

The essay follows:

DEMOCRACY: WHAT IT MEANS TO ME

"Meeting! Meeting!" When the call echoed through the house, doors began to slam, and fourteen little feet tramped upstairs, donwstairs, around the corner, and down the hall—all convering in the living room for a family meeting. Chairs were dragged across the floor to form a circle and then we children were presented with several problems that Mom and Dad were facing at the time. We were asked to analyze the situations and contribute our solutions to the problems. Boy! Did we feel important! A great and noisy discussion would then follow and we would eventually come to a unanimous decision, which all felt right about. We decided which car to buy, where and when to move, how to celebrate Chirstmas, and our decisions held. Then we had the opportunity to help accomplish that which we unitedly chose to do.

I was an individual and my voice counted. Thus, I learned to love democracy early in life. As I observed other children whose parents largely did their thinking for them, I realized the value and responsibility of choice and knew that I, like my parents, must establish a democracy in my home.

Many modern Americans claim to support democratic principles and yet rear their families under a dictatorship. Their children, America's future citizens, are unable to make independent decisions, thus contributing to the apathetic generation we complain about. They are taught to let their parents rule their lives, and as a result, later in life require the government to make their decisions in place of parents. We Americans resent too much governmental control, and yet in essence force the government to run our cities, schools, and lives because we won't or can't take the responsibility of making decisions and carrying them out.

It is my responsibility and yours to prepare ourselves and our families for a democratic life. We must be ready to use our right to choose and then choose the right. When the test comes, will you or your child be the one to give way to tyranny because dictatorship existed in your home? I intend to apply democratic principles in my home—in my personal life, for if democracy fails in the nation, it will be the result of failure in our homes. Only strong people can make a strong nation, and the key to this strength is democracy in the home.

Parents, give us teenagers the opportunity to think for ourselves, even if we stumble for a moment. Help us prepare to accept the responsibilities of citizenship and adulthood. Give us a chance to try and fail, to choose and grow. Teach us democracy. We are tomorrow's America and must be strong enough to preserve its unity.

Parents, this is your day of decision. Would you dare call a family meeting and let your children help make a major decision? Try democracy—in your home—tonight—for the sake of your children—and young America. Please!

Laws That Leak

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I insert into the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent article in the March 1967 Sports Afield by Erle Stanley Gardner, a distinguished American author and criminologist, pointing out some of the follies inherent in firearms regulation legislation of the type now pending before the Congress.

The article follows:

LAWS THAT LEAK

It is surprising how few people have the ability to look into the future far enough to see how any new law is going to work out.

We had this situation with prohibition.

A lot of people who liked to drink were willing to give up the pleasure of drinking in order to combat the evils of liquor, particularly in the field of crime.

I remember only too well the arguments that were advanced in favor of prohibition.

"Statistics show us," we were assured, "that 90 percent of crime is related to alcohol. If, then, we abolish alcohol we automatically abolish 90 percent of our crime. We can turn our penitentiaries into schools. We can make county office buildings out of our jails. We can lay off 90 percent of our police officers."

The strange thing is that of all the millions of people who listened to these arguments, there was no one that I know of who called the turn on what was *really* going to happen.

In the first place, prior to prohibition, laws were *obeyed*. We had the national habit of law obedience. After prohibition we acquired a habit of national disobedience. It became necessary to *enforce* laws.

Nearly everyone is familiar with the history of what actually happened: the growth of the bootlegger, the rise of the gangster, the organization of the criminal class, the complete breakdown of law enforcement, the curtailment of individual liberties as the authorities made a last desperate attempt to salvage a law that couldn't be enforced.

I know something of what I am talking about, because, at the time, I was writing not only detective stories but gangster stories for the woodpulp magazines.

I wanted to get authentic information about what went on in the gangs.

I finally had an opportunity to become a more or less honorary member of one of the gangs in Los Angeles.

That was a thrilling, chilling and most enlightening experience. I saw gangster activities at first hand. I attended meetings of the gang and, inevitably, I became sucked into the vortex of gangster activities. I suddenly came to a realization of the dangers and announced that I was writing no more gangster stories. I quit the gang cold. I didn't do this, however, until after I had been forced to take risks I don't like to recall. Those gangsters weren't fooling.

The point is that the prohibition law simply didn't work out the way people thought it would.

Then we had food rationing.

The idea was highly commendable. The armed forces had to take what food they wanted, and the authorities feared there wouldn't be enough food left to give the civilian population all it wanted. Therefore, in the interests of justice, the authorities would ration the food so that each citizen would get his fair share. What could be better?

This was a very laudable desire on the part of the authorities. It invaded the constitutional rights of the citizens, but you can't have an omlet without breaking eggs, and this was an emergency.

So rationing boards were set up, a large number of people were given positions of authority and, theoretically, you couldn't put butter on a piece of bread unless you had turned in a stamp.

Gasoline was rationed. You couldn't get into the family car and ride more than a handful of miles every month.

Now, mind you, this had nothing to do with the so-called war effort. The military was taking all of the gasoline and other supplies that it could possibly use. The rationing related only to what was left over for civilian use.

What *actually* happened?

After rationing had been in effect for a while, the black market came into being, and if rationing had continued for another 18 months we would have had the same problem with the black-market gangs that we had previously experienced with the rum-running gangs.

Now all the shouting is about gun legislation.

Many murders are committed with guns. If we could keep guns from the hands of the citizens, we could control crime and the world would be a better place to live in.

It is that simple.

Of course, when we start out we don't go all the way. We first require certain firearms to be registered. Then, we require them to be licensed. Then, we stop shipments across the state lines. Then, a host of persons in authority spring into existence who issue permits to favored citizens. Gradually the permits become harder to get. Soon there is a black market in guns. Boats from foreign countries anchor off the coast. In the dead of night, fast launches come out and pick up cases of guns.

Since the whole traffic is illegal anyway, there is no attempt made to preserve quality in these weapons. In fact, just as during prohibition some of the worst rotgut in the world bore the labels of some of the finest whiskey in the world, so would these bootleg guns be made to resemble the Colt, the Smith and Wesson and the other standard makes.

This law wouldn't stop the criminals from carrying guns, or committing crimes with them; but the law would restrict the property owner in possessing guns for the protection of his home and his loved ones.

How much does the average citizen actually know about crime?

Very, very little.

We read in the paper about certain crimes. Unfortunately, unless there is something very spectacular about the crime, the ordinary rape or murder is given only a very little space. Not that it isn't interesting. It is simply too common. It has become monotonous.

When one has a firsthand contact with some of these cases, it jars him out of his lethargy.

I investigated a case in one of the beach towns in California.

It was early in the evening. The doorbell rang. The man of the house went to the door. A very personable young man stated that his automobile had broken down and could he come in and use the telephone to get a repair car.

The man invited him in.

As soon as the door closed, the visitor whipped out a gun. Then followed a nightmare.

The mother and the teen-age daughters were forced to strip off their clothes. They were raped in front of the helpless husband and father. The husband was forced to dig up all of the money he had in the house. Then, at gunpoint, he had to drive the hoodlum away from the scene of the crime and turn him loose.

The culprit was never apprehended. He's still wandering around.

My interest in the case was due to the fact that an innocent person was wrongfully identified as the perpetrator of the crime. It took careful investigation to prove his innocence.

Within the last few days in Los Angeles, a man was waiting for a bus at a bus stop in a residential district.

A car pulled up to the curb. Young hoodlums jumped out. One had a knife. They told the man to give them all of his money. The man didn't have any money. The hoodlums were angry. They took a can of gasoline, poured it over him, set fire to the gasoline and then drove off.

There are more and more crimes of vicious violence taking place every night. Some of the perpetrators are caught. Thousands of them are never apprehended. They are roaming the streets today, rubbing elbows with law-abiding citizens, cruising around at night in automobiles looking for the helpless pedestrian who can be held up and then probably beaten into unconsciousness or perhaps killed.

Recently thugs started a new pattern of service-station holdups. They would take the attendant into the men's washroom, force him to get down on his knees with his back turned, give him a minute to "say his prayers"; then blow the back of his head off, take the money from the cash register and drive away.

Some time ago two very estimable women, a mother and daughter, started driving along the highways to the East. They never arrived at their destination. Sometime later their bodies were found a few yards from the highway out in the desert. They had been "stomped" to death. Men had jumped on them, smashing in their rib cages and vital organs.

The murderers have never been apprehended.

I could go on and on and on and on.

Suppose your wife is driving at night and has a flat tire. How much chance does she have? Suppose *you* are driving at night and have a flat tire out in the suburbs. How much chance do *you* have?

Suppose we pass legislation making it unlawful to possess firearms. How much good is such a law going to do? What is going to be the ultimate effect?

These things come up from time to time. Every so often some reformer gets the idea that if we can stop the sale of weapons, we can control crime because the criminal class uses weapons.

Recently someone called my attention to a story in The New York Times of October 14, 1925, in which President Coolidge expressed his doubts that a ban on arms would cut crime.

The story reads as follows:

"COOLIDGE DOUBTS BAN ON ARMS WOULD CUT CRIME IN COUNTRY

"WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—President Coolidge is not certain whether anything could be accomplished in reducing crime by legislation prohibiting the shipment of firearms in interstate commerce. There is an agitation in the country at present for such legislation. Before he would commit himself President Coolidge would like to have expert opinion from police officials and others who have studied crime.

"Offhand, the President believes that such a law would prevent firearms reaching those entitled to them to protect their homes while criminals would have no trouble in obtaining them."

One thing about Cal Coolidge—he kept his mental perspective. He may have been slow, but he was sure.

I can remember when the authorities decided to stop the dope traffic by passing stringent laws. Here again let's look at the record.

There is a custom on the part of some of the newspapers in rural communities to ransack the issues of years ago in order to bring out interesting articles.

On July 2, 1927, the *Chico Enterprise-Record* of Chico, California, published the following story:

"The narcotics problem is very largely solved," said W. Bruce Phillips of San Francisco, secretary of the Alameda County Pharmaceutical Association, today in an address to the members of the Rotary Club at the Hotel Oaks.

The lecturer indicated that federal and state laws governing the importation and distribution of narcotics in the United States were so stringent that there has been a great deal less use of narcotics than the public has been led to believe through the distribution of literature by propagandists.

How delightfully simple!

We passed a law and the narcotics problem was "very largely solved," despite the fact that the public had been led to believe otherwise through the "distribution of literature by propagandists."

I have long been interested in police work and crime detection.

Some years ago the British authorities found themselves confronted with a situation that at first blush seemed absolutely hopeless. In Africa the natives had organized a terror organization known as the Mau Mau. This organization was dedicated to crimes of violence against whites, and there was no way of knowing who was a Mau Mau and who wasn't. A reign of terror resulted.

A businessman would have a highly trusted native houseboy. He would return home some night to find his wife and family lying on the floor with their throats cut, while the houseboy had simply vanished back into the jungle.

There was no safety anywhere. The community couldn't exist economically without native servants, and yet the native servants, through the terror of the Mau Mau organization, threatened to topple the entire government of the district.

A friend of mine with whom I had discussed police work in Scotland Yard in London was sent to the territory to make suggestions and assume charge.

I had some very interesting correspondence with this man.

How did the authorities cope with the situation?

Very simply. Every white settler, man and woman, went armed at all times. It was a very grave offense for a person ever to be without his gun or to leave the gun or ammunition where it could be picked up by any native at any time.

A man who had inadvertently left some .22 shells in the glove compartment of his automobile was subjected to a very heavy fine.

What happened?

The Mau Mau atrocities evaporated into nothing.

What are *your* chances of being murdered? Don't smile patronizingly, because they are a lot better—or, to put it the other way, a lot worse—than you are thinking right now.

My friend Dr. LeMoyne Snyder, the famous medicolegal criminalist, has collected statistics on deaths per 100,000 of the population and the various causes of death.

When you break these deaths down to percentages, murder is not as prevalent as heart disease, but it's still something to be reckoned with.

Sometimes when I have been addressing a good-size audience, I have said, "According to statistics, two of you people sitting here here will be murdered."

After one of these talks, I found myself on a chartered airplane with four of the business executives who had been in the audience.

One of these men took me to task. Mass statistics didn't apply to a "select" audience. My figures were all wet.

He was rather insistent about it.

Less than a year later this man was dead. He had been murdered.

I have never lived a very sheltered life, and I have had people gunning for me on several occasions.

Some years ago the governor of one of the western states asked me to investigate a murder case to see if the persons who were under sentence of death were actually guilty of the crime. The investigation showed they were guilty. The men were executed. Shortly afterward the brother of one of these men was picked up in Reno carrying two guns and headed for my ranch with the avowed intention of killing me. He was incarcerated in Reno, but my friends in law enforcement there told me they would have to let him loose at the expiration of a relatively short sentence.

I asked them to give him a message: to tell him that I was armed, that I had his picture, that I had guards at my ranch, that if he ever showed up to kill me he was going to have to shoot first.

The message was delivered. The man was released. He changed his mind about showing up at my ranch.

Now, let's approach the problem from another angle.

Suppose we were able to take every firearm anywhere within the United States, confiscate the whole collection and dump it into the ocean? What would happen?

For the most part, the lawless thugs are young, vigorous individuals in their 20s or 30s. The men who have amassed a considerable share of worldly goods are in their 40s, 50s and 60s.

Suppose you had to go to bed at night knowing that the only way you had of protecting yourself and your family was with your own two hands?

You waken at night, you hear a strange sound. You sit up in the dark to listen.

Then the sound is repeated. Slowly, cautiously, a window in the bedroom is being raised. Then you hear the thud of feet.

You turn on the light.

A powerful, lustful individual is standing there grinning sardonically.

"Take it easy, Pops," he says. "I want only two things—your money and your daughter."

How are you going to feel? What are you going to do?

Have you read *In Cold Blood*, by Truman Capote?

As long as vicious criminals are able to cruise the streets, holding up people who are waiting at the bus stops, pouring gasoline on them and then tossing a match, driving away into the night and escaping, we are going to have more and more crime.

Having committed a crime of that sort, these young hoodlums aren't going to go to church the next Sunday, drop a dollar into the collection box and sin no more. No indeed! They're going to chuckle gleefully at the anguished cries of their victim and cruise around looking for more victims and committing more vicious crimes.

There are some fields where legislation can offer remedies for abuses. There are some fields where legislation is powerless.

Any gun law is going to start by harassing and then eventually disarming the law-abiding citizen, while the criminals are going to have a field day. In place of crusing around looking for their victims on the highways, they'll start entering houses at night.

How about the judge and his wife who were called to the door that night down in Florida, were taken out in a launch, had their hands and feet shackled and then were thrown overboard to drown?

When I am at my ranch at night, I carry a gun.

I don't expect ever to be forced to stand by and see women raped.

Before that happens, either I'll be dead or the rapist will be dead; and I hope it's the latter.

SST Project

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, in an effort to develop interest and discussion in my bill, H.R. 12, to provide for private citizen financing of the supersonic transport aircraft, I wrote to the President early this year soliciting the views of the administration. There followed an exchange of correspondence with Mr. Schultze, of the Bureau of the Budget, in which, I believe, we explored some of the features of the measure and perhaps clarified some points where misunderstanding might occur. Believing that this will be of interest to all who are concerned with the SST project, I include with my remarks Mr. Schultze's letter of February 10, and my reply of February 23, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., Feb. 10, 1967.

Hon. FRANK T. BOW,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BOW: This is in further reply to your letter of January 3, 1967, to the President concerning your proposal for financing the development and production of a commercial supersonic transport airplane. Your bill would establish a Government-owned corporation to be known as the Supersonic Transport Development Authority, which would be authorized to set up a Supersonic Transport Production Corporation. The former would have authority to develop a supersonic transport and the latter to sell and otherwise exploit commercially the aircraft when it has been developed. To finance the development program the STD Authority would issue and sell up to $1.5 billion in bonds, notes, etc. with 100 percent Government guarantees.

I am in full sympathy with your desire to get maximum private financing for this venture. A preliminary analysis, however, indicates that the specific plan you propose has several serious limitations as a means of financing the development of the SST. *First,* there are practical reasons for not separating SST development from production and sales. The commercial success of the SST depends to a large extent upon judgments that must be made during the development stage on both technical and economic problems. The best way to ensure commercial success, therefore, is to put at risk the profits of those responsible for development decisions. Under your proposal this necessary tie is not made in that one organization would be responsible for development and another for production. It would be posible, for example, for the developer to profit through the contractor's fee even if commercial production and sales of the aircraft were never to go forward. Assuming a successful outcome, moreover, development and production phases of the SST would be likely to overlap, with the possible result of unnecessarily complicated arrangements for financing nonprototype tooling and other pre-production expenses.

Second, the Government would be placed in a highly unfavorable financial position. By guaranteeing the principal and interest on the Authority's bonds, the Government would assume *all* the risk. The contractors, on the other hand, would be guaranteed a profit consisting of the development fee paid, irrespective of the final outcome of the program.

Third, in the event the aircraft is not attractive to the airlines, the contractors need not join in forming the Corporation to produce and sell the SST but could settle for their riskless profit (development fee). If the program looks like a commercial success, the contractors could own most of the Production Corporation and reap monopoly profits. The Government, on the other hand, would assume all the risks of failure but would not share commensurately in the financial rewards of success.

Under financing arrangements now being considered, private industry, both manufactures and airlines, would share the risk *from the beginning* through a significant contribution to the development cost and the Government would share in the financial rewards at a level fully commensurate with its share of the risk. Through this approach, incentives to succeed would be given private industry. At the same time, the general public would be assured financial participation in the program by being enabled to purchase the corporate securities of the contractors through established private investment channels.

We appreciate the careful attention you have given to development of an efficient means of financing this venture. At a later stage in the SST program it might indeed be possible to switch to a corporate form of financing, although we do not think this is feasible now. In any event, we are both working toward the same objective, namely maximizing private participation in the program.

Sincerely,
Charles L. Schultze,
Director.

Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C., Feb. 23, 1967.
Hon. Charles L. Schultze,
Director, Bureau of the of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Schultze: It is noted in your letter of February 10, 1967, that you recognize that careful attention has been given to the preparation of H.R. 12 and its companion H.R. 4495, introduced by Congressman Clark MacGregor, to develop an efficient means of financing the development, commercial production and sale of the SST.

While you state that you are in full sympathy with getting maximum private financing for this venture, you raise several so-called limitations to management concepts contained in the bills. Upon analysis of these points there is a clear indication that you are not fully acquainted with the legislative intent embodied in H.R. 12 and H.R. 4495.

Accordingly, I desire to reflect on each point of limitations raised in your letter as follows:

First: Section 32 of the bills clearly provides continuity into the commercial stage for those prime and principal tier subcontractors who made technical and economic judgments on problems in the development stage. While it is proposed that there be an SST Authority and an SST Production Corporation, it is intended that the actual performance of both the development and commercial work will be accomplished by the same prime contractors and principal tier subcontractors at their respective facilities.

Since the Government will assume the greater part of the risk (cost) of development it is reasonable to require that the SST Authority supervise the contractor's performance under a normal and usual Government-contractor relationship, as provided for in Sections 2(c) and 24(k).

There is no legislative intention, as indicated in your letter, that the SST Authority will engage in a major phase of the actual development of the SST. Quite the converse is true as clearly stated in Sections 2(d) and 24(k). However, in order to protect the Government's share of the risk, and to effectuate the intent set forth in Section 35, it is proposed that special tooling etc., required for development will be Government furnished, along with any real property required or available for such purposes.

In view of the foregoing and in light of the provisions of Title III, there will be no over-lapping or duplication of contractor activity in the development and production phases, rather an orderly transition. Hence, no unnecessary complicated arrangements for financing nonprototype and other preproduction tooling can be anticipated since the respective costs, expenditures, etc., of the two phases will be separate and distinct.

Second. If you believe the Government would be placed in a highly unfavorable financial position under H.R. 12 and H.R. 4495, then the same reasoning applies to the proposed 90–10 percentage cost sharing arrangement reported to have been negotiated by FAA with the selectee contractors.

Under the provisions of our bills, the Government would effectively guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of the serial bonds to be created and issued to the public by the SST Authority. The contractors would sustain their predetermined share of the construction costs to build the prototype, as similarily required under the present FAA contract without benefit of construction fee. In effect, the SST Authority would periodically sell bonds in the principal amount necessary to cover anticipated costs for a stated duration, less the amount of the proportionate costs to be sustained and contributed by the contractors.

Since we propose that private investment sources will fund the SST authority's financial requirements over a long period, the Government's contribution of its share of the dollar costs is at least deferred. If the SST is a success, and we believe it will be, the authority's bonds will be redeemed from sources set out in Section 24(a) and by other suggested means. Hence, under our plan the Government may never be required to actually advance any money.

Since the Government's responsibility to put up dollars for development is then deferred in equity, the contractors also should be entitled to the same privilege but without abrogation of ultimate payment. However, this is a matter that Congress ultimately will determine and, if approved, our comments contained in the second paragraph under the above heading would then be modified accordingly.

Third: If you further believe there is any possibility that the selected contractors cannot produce an aircraft attractive to the airlines, then FAA may have committed a very grave error in judgement by concluding contracts for the design proposals submitted by Boeing and General Electric. The facts are, (1) the designs selected were chosen principally upon the recommendations of a great many of the airlines, (2) the airlines have reservations for 114 of the commercial SST aircraft, and (3) the airlines with reservations are reported to have been induced by the FAA to share the costs of the SST development. Under these conditions, and after Congress has appropriated over $500 million for this project, it appears a little late to interpose the possibility that the airlines might not think the aircraft attractive.

Your remarks regarding the possibility of the contractors reaping monopoly profits during production under our bills, are utterly without fact or foundation. Quite the converse is true.

Reference is made to Sections 2(e) and 24(h) *which,* in part, provide for "maximum participation of the investing public" in the SST development and commercial entities, and the Authority's responsibility to establish the SST Corporation "under such terms and conditions as * * * may be deemed necessary, appropriate and proper in the public interest." Your further attention is directed to Title IV which clearly provides for effective sanctions and restraints upon the Production Corporation.

By "maximum participation of the investing public" it is intended that prospective investors will have an opportunity to invest in the Production Corporation's debt and equity securities. In the case of the equity shares it is further intended that they be *widely* and *equitably* distributed to the general public. Under such conditions it is contemplated that at least 50 million common shares will be offered the public through normal investment channels.

The contractors who develop the prototype will be the production contractors operating under a joint venture management arrangement with the Production Corporation. The latter will have a broad and comprehensive Board of Directors representing all segments of investors who will perform under ground rules assured by the SST Authority. In following the premise of financing the production phase exclusively with private funds, it permits and assures that every one of the stockholders owning the 50 million shares outstanding will participate in the profits that may inure from this commercial operation, and not just the contractors, as you imply.

Prospective investors currently may purchase securities of Boeing and General Electric in established market places at prices determined by demand. These companies epitomize the best in American industry both in their respective product output and management accomplishments. H.R. 12 and H.R. 4495 contain no provision which can be interpreted as reflecting anything but the highest respect for the known ability, ingenuity and performance of each selectee contractor.

Through the contemplated FAA arrangement with the contractors, the Government denies the opportunity and privilege of the general public to invest in the SST venture, as such, except that they may buy into the two selected companies. Several years ago the Congress deliberated at great length as to whether the public would have an opportunity to participate in the Government's satellite program indirectly through investment in AT & T and independent telephone companies, or directly through a Government entity created for that purpose. It chose the latter route for sufficiently cogent reasons, none of which need be recited here.

Basically, in our open functioning markets a prospective investor may purchase the securities of those companies which are of his choosing, whether they be seasoned or nonseasoned, speculative or non-speculative, and whether they produce aircraft or mine metals. Rightfully, then, since the Government will be the dominant factor insuring the financial operation of the SST development, so, then, should the general public participate *directly* in the profits anticipated by the Production Corporation, in the commercial exploitation of this venture. This is assured under H.R. 12 and H.R. 4495.

Congressman MacGregor and I are not in a position to speak for other members of Congress as to whether it is appropriate and necessary to review and study the bases and reasons upon which FAA has negotiated the prototype program with Boeing and General Electric. It is our strong feeling, however, that, before Congress authorizes further funds in one form or another for this project, such facts in connection therewith will be thoroughly and minutely explored by it.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK T. BOW,
Member of Congress.

Ethics Must Come First

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, we must take sound and conclusive measures to establish standards of ethical conduct for Members of this body.

True it is that it is highly unlikely that we shall see at any time such conduct as brazen as we have witnessed in the situation which lead to the recent denial of a Member's seat in this body. Nonetheless, we must be watchful of misconduct and have the necessary authority for prompt action.

The editorial in today's Washington Post makes this quite clear, and I commend it to my colleagues:

RIOT BUTTON ON POWELL

Justice has caught up with Adam Clayton Powell with a vengeance. The House was not satisfied to censure him, impose a severe fine and deprive him of his seniority and other privileges. It voted down the severe punishment recommended by Representative Celler and the committee which investigated the case only in order to deny the Harlem Democrat the right to take his seat. Despite the enormity of Mr. Powell's offenses we think this outcome was emotional, vindictive and foolish.

It is not a question of whether the defiant vacationer in Bimini deserves a seat in the House. He had gone very far indeed toward forfeiting his right to a place in any lawmaking body. But this vote to deny him a seat will undoubtedly lead to a legal test and to a new election in which he will doubtless be returned to the House. In that event, the House may still be able to censure him, if he has not then made amends for his offenses. But that will only prolong the agony and complicate the problem. The House has acted unwisely for the sake of appeasing excited constituents.

In some respects the House itself shares the humiliation it has inflicted on its best-known Negro member. For some years the House tolerated Mr. Powell's gross misconduct, as it has tolerated misconduct on the part of others, without so much as a check on what he was doing or a warning of dire consequences to come. Mr. Powell was allowed to flaunt his misdeeds as if they were of no concern to anyone but himself and his constituents. But when his conduct reached a point where it began to bring the House itself into disrepute, his fellow members turned on him with vengeance as extreme as their previous apathy had been.

The least the House can now do is to move resolutely toward cleaning up the remainder of its backyard in a more rational and systematic fashion. It needs a strong ethics committee, with a watchdog staff, which can move promptly against misconduct on the part of its members without any need for pushing the riot button. The House has swung from the extreme of complacency to the extreme of rash action partly because it has had no stabilizing machinery for dealing with such cases. In the next act the House must look inward, and we hope with a larger measure of calm deliberation.

The 100th Anniversary of U.S. Office of Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALPHONZO BELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, the year 1967 marks the 100th anniversary of the U.S. Office of Education and I do not think it inappropriate at this time to pause and reflect a bit on the great contributions which this century-old agency has made to the country which it serves.

Today the office is a vigorous agency lodged in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. It employs some 2,500 dedicated people. It is administering educational programs which in the last academic year totaled some $3.3 billion and which this year total some $3.9 billion. It is taking a leading and constructive role in the great educational explosion which is now and has been beneficially shaking up this country since 1958.

History reveals, however, that the U.S. Office of Education was not always as highly regarded as it is today. And it reveals further that were it not for some farsighted men, one of them a Representative from Ohio who later became the President of the United States, there would not today be in existence a U.S. Office of Education celebrating its Centennial.

Agitation among our people for a central educational agency designed to serve the local school systems of this great country actually began in the late 1830's when Henry Barnard, subsequently the first U.S. Commissioner of Education, became convinced of the necessity of some central agency to collect and disseminate statistics relating to education throughout the country. Although some information of this sort was subsequently culled from the census of 1840, agitation for a special agency to handle this problem continued through the 1840's and 1850's. This agitation is not surprising when we remember that these were the years when the rise of the American public school system as we know it today was taking place.

After the Civil War, efforts for such an agency finally bore fruit when Representative James A. Garfield early in 1866 introduced in the House a bill for the establishment of an Office of Education to be located in the city of Washington and headed by a Commissioner of Education. Garfield's bill was the result of a memorial to Congress which had been drawn up by a group of prominent educators meeting in convention in our Capital City in February 1866. After rather stormy sessions in both Houses of Congress over its meaning and desirability, and the threat of a veto by President Andrew Johnson who apparently thought the act was just another one of the "radical" reconstruction schemes, the bill was signed into law by President Johnson on March 2, 1867.

Over the hundred years since then, the Office has served this country well and this despite the fact that in all candor, Mr. Speaker, the American people and its Congress have not always paid enough attention to the alarming facts and problems concerning the status of American education which the diligent efforts of the Office laid bare.

The midfifties, however, brought home to many, if not all, Americans the vital necessity of quality education for all Americans both for our domestic well being and worldwide posture and strength. The Office has responded magnificently to that challenge, beginning in 1958 with its administration of crucial parts of the mammoth legislation known as the National Defense Education Act and culminating in 1965 with the administration of two landmark pieces of educational legislation, the Elementary and Secondary Act of 1965 and the Higher Education Act of that same year. Moreover, the passage in 1964 of the Civil Rights Act placed upon the Office the delicate yet just duty of seeing that no American should be denied his just share of Federal moneys for education solely because of the color of his skin. The Office of Education has, in my opinion, Mr. Speaker, addressed itself to this task forcefully, yet prudently.

As I said at the opening of my remarks the Office is today taking a leading role in helping the several States of this great country themselves put their educational houses in order. In doing this the Office is fulfilling the mandate granted to it 100 years ago this year. May the next hundred years see it continue its invaluable contributions to the well being of this Nation.

Religion and Morality

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1967

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, we have heard a great deal during the last few years to the effect that religion and morality are old fashioned and out of date, and that we must adopt something called the new morality. It is interesting, in this connection, to reread what the Father of his Country had to say about religion and morality:

RELIGION AND MORALITY

[From George Washington's *Farewell Address* "to the people of the United States," Sept. 17, 1796]

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation *desert* the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? and let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect, that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule, indeed, extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Honor Choctaw Indian

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LAURENCE J. BURTON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. BURTON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, an institution in Utah of which we are very proud is the Intermountain School in Brigham City, where Navajo children are housed and educated. Recently the superintendent of the Intermountain School, Miss Wilma Louise Victor, received a significant honor described in the following release from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. I commend Miss Victor for her attainments which I believe are worthy of the attention of my colleagues.

The release follows:

WILMA LOUISE VICTOR

Wilma Louise Victor, a Choctaw Indian and the Bureau of Indian Affairs' top-ranking woman educator, has been selected as one of the six women in Government to receive the coveted 1967 Federal Woman's Award.

A native of Idabel, Oklahoma, Miss Victor is Superintendent of Intermountain School in Brigham City, Utah, which is a home away from home for 2,100 Navajo youngsters from Arizona, New Mexico and Utah.

She was selected for her "exceptional creative and executive ability in the administration of a unique and complex school program for disadvantaged Indian youth".

Miss Victor is the second Bureau of Indian Affairs careerist and the third Interior Department woman to receive the Federal Woman's Award, which was instituted seven years ago. In 1964 the honor went to Selene Gifford, now retired from her post as BIA's Assistant Commissioner for Community Services. Mrs. Ruth G. Van Cleve, Director of Interior's Office of Territories, was one of the recipients in 1966.

The panel of judges for the 1967 awards were: Robert Manning, editor of the Atlantic Monthly; Betsy Talbot Blackwell, editor of Mademoiselle; Kenneth Crawford, Newsweek columnist; Margaret Mary Kearney, WCAU-TV educational director; and C. Easton Rothwell, president of Mills College.

Miss Victor is a member of the Governor's Commission on Indian Affairs for the State of Utah; the Utah State Conference on Social Welfare; and the Council for Exceptional Children.

Her service with the Bureau of Indian Affairs began in 1941 at the Shiprock, N.M. Federal school on the Navajo Reservation. She enlisted in the Women's Army Corps in 1943 and was discharged in 1946 as First Lieutenant. She has been affiliated with the Intermountain School during most of the past 15 years, since it was opened in 1950 on the site of the old Bushnell General Hospital. As supervisor of academic programs, she developed a special program for Navajo youngsters who came to Intermountain in their sub-teens with little or no formal schooling.

When the Bureau launched another innovative education program five years ago—the Institute of American Indian Arts in Santa Fe, N.M.—Miss Victor was appointed principal. She was recalled to Intermountain in 1964 when the need developed there for an expanded four-year high school program of academic and vocational training.

Democracy Speaks

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK BRINKLEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, as you recall last week we discussed on the floor of the House the ability of an 18-year-old to exercise mature judgment and responsibility in voting. As I said, I believe that Americans, at 18 years of age, are capable and trustworthy. Indicative of the responsibility of our youth is the winning speech in the Georgia Voice of Democracy Contest, sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary, on the theme, "Democracy: What It Means to Me." It was prepared by Jerry F. Kelley, the 16-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Kelley, 2819 Ramsey Road, Columbus, Ga. I join the sponsoring organizations in saluting the Jerry F. Kelleys of this Nation and also the parents who taught them self-reliance and individual worth and accountability. The speech follows:

DEMOCRACY: WHAT IT MEANS TO ME

(By Jerry Frank)

Democracy, the most perfect mode of living yet attained by man, is indeed, a cornerstone of my life. It provides for my birth and breeding in an aspiring society. It protects my rights of propagation, of earning a decent livelihood, and of gaining an insight into the puzzling mystery of life. Equally important, democracy gives me the chance of dying not just as an unknown being in a seemingly endless expanse of creation, but as a recognized individual of worth and meaning.

In return for the good life made possible by democracy at work, it seems the Creator's plan that I be grateful and return good for good. I must promote the democratic principles to insure their continued protection over those who are yet to come. Doing this involves many things, some quite tangible and others less so. Even the small child can aid democracy in its advancement, as soon as he begins to recognize the gregarious nature in himself and others.

But a real capability of supporting democracy emerges in the young adult period. Individuals then begin to grasp the full meaning of government in a democratic society, and, as their scope of reasoning broadens, so does their influence on society. It was in fact, just recently, that I began to think of our way of life in the light of four important relationships, of which a positive application of each will further democracy in its growth. The first is that of the individual and the learning available to him. Young people are susceptible to the ideas of others, and it is in the adolescent years that the individual begins to ponder the same questions that confronted our forefathers—"just how perfect is our government and what can be done to improve it?" How can this be done? The young must keep an open, independent mind . . . weighing all factors and carefully evaluating the importance of each. Analyze the historical background of our government. Don't be hesitant to make good use of the mind and many talents given you at birth, absorbing knowledge from the wealth of sources available, principally from literature . . . a record of past learning. As Leonardo da Vinci so eloquently stated it, "iron rusts from disuse; stagnant water loses its purity and in cold weather becomes frozen; even so does inaction sap the vigors of the mind."

Considering the nature of our American government, the young must then take further steps. Take a hardy interest in all areas of politics, particularly in elections. Decide whom you believe will best serve as his country and—rather than be lukewarm in your attitude—publicly support your convictions. Have patience with those whose views differ from your own.

A second relationship which is important to the young patriot is that of the individual and his family. The family is the basic unit of American culture. One finds peace, security, and moral armament in the family. Indeed the family circle can either instill democratic principles or can misguide its members. Thus, young people should try to maintain a healthy home attitude.

Important, also, is the relationship of the individual to his fellow Americans. Join the group, because in the group is strength. Serve as an example of high spirit to others . . . those who compose that group called followers, rather than leaders.

A final relationship is that of the individual and the religious nature found in men everywhere. Let it guide you in your relations with friend and foe alike, remembering that all men are entitled to the same rights that you possess.

Thus, democracy is a unique form of social excellence deserving to be protected and perpetuated, which does, indeed, grant every possessor the precious right to seek and behold the majesty of God.

Care and Treatment of Our Veterans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill which is designed to bring the Federal contribution for veterans' hospitals and domiciliary care to approximately the level which the original legislation was intended to provide.

At the present time, the Veterans' Administration reimbursement is limited to 50 percent of the operating costs not to exceed $2.50 a day per patient. In the past this amount was sufficient, but it is no longer true today. Currently, costs have risen to over $6 a day per patient and are continuing to rise, and at this time the ratio is 42 percent Federal and 58 percent State. With the rising number of patients resulting from the Korean and Vietnam wars, the needs for hospital and nursing home care and treatment of veterans will be even greater in the coming years.

It is obvious that the Federal share of the cost of operating facilities for our veterans has fallen behind present requirements. I believe we should recognize the fact that the cost of veterans' care has increased over the years and that it is time to bring the original legislation up to date by providing some relief for the States so that these costs are more equitably distributed.

It is for this reason that I am introducing a bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to promote the care and treatment of veterans in State veterans' homes.

My bill would provide $3.50 for domiciliary care per day, $5 for nursing home care, and $10 for hospital care for eligible veterans. This will result in a more equitable distribution of costs between the Federal Government and the States, and I hope will be of some assistance in alleviating their perennial budgetary problems. I commend this bill to my colleagues and urge prompt and early passage of it.

Centennial Anniversary of the U.S. Office of Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, the centennial anniversary of the U.S. Office of Education finds the Nation deeply committed to a far-reaching reevaluation and modernization of our system of schooling.

The 100th anniversary of the agency which administers our Federal educational effort comes at a time of virtual revolution in the field—a revolution of method, outlook, and technology—in which the Federal Government has been assigned a major role.

Let me emphasize, Mr. Speaker, that this revolution stops far short of any intention to alter the basic State and local control of school administration. Even though it will spend an estimated $4 billion on education in the current fiscal year, the Federal Government remains a junior partner to the States and their local school authorities.

Yet, through its sponsorship of experimentation in education, through its assistance of school and college construction, through its programs of financial aid to students, teachers, and researchers at all levels, the Federal Government is serving as a central conduit of educational improvement that can be tapped by the States and educational institutions.

Most of this activity stems from recent legislation, enacted in response to national policy that says our schools must bear a social responsibility far beyond the relatively simple tasks assigned them 100 years ago. This policy, as spelled out in 24 major education bills passed by the Congress in the last 3 years, charges our schoolmen with two jobs. One is to construct a true road toward universally equal educational opportunity. The second is to improve the quality of education in general.

By these means, we hope to erase those areas of poverty and deprivation that exist in a generally prosperous society. We will bring everyone within reach of a dignified and fulfilling life.

As I have said, Mr. Speaker, this focus on education is a relatively recent one.

Federal efforts in the field may be said to have entered the modern age in 1958, with the passage of the National Defense Education Act. Although Federal assistance to education dates back to the founding of the Republic and beyond, its thrust for decades had been primarily in auxiliary areas, such as the gathering of statistics, and in temporary programs, such as those of special training in time of war or depression.

The National Defense Education Act had as its aim the strengthening of weak spots in education through a multifaceted system of aid. Significantly, the Office of Education undertook a major internal reorganization to meet the new and expanded duties assigned to it by NDEA and later education legislation.

This pattern of flexible adaption to new demands has been a highly significant feature of recent administration of our Federal education policy.

It was repeated in 1964, after passage of major legislation in the fields of the health professions, vocational education, manpower development and training, and library services and construction.

Administrative response to congressional emphasis on education came even more swiftly upon passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. This legislative breakthrough enacted the first modern program of general assistance to elementary and secondary schools. Upon signing the bill, President Johnson appointed a task force in education. He acted upon the recommendation of the then Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and Commissioner of Education. The basic aims of the task force's recommendations were to permit a coordinated approach to administration of existing programs and provide for the assimilation of new programs.

The result has been a clear and effective assignment of functions by level of education within the Office of Education. This allows the fullest concentration of effort on each component of the Federal program of assistance. Most recently, the Office has established a Bureau of Education for the Handicapped in quick response to congressional mandates for greater activity in this field.

Mr. Speaker, the Office of Education, despite its age, is a place of youthful spirit and dynamic outlook. As such, it mirrors the determination of the Nation to remove, finally and forever, the final obstacles to full and equitable use and enjoyment of our national abundance.

Lowering the Voting Age to 18

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join an ever-growing list of Representatives and Senators who favor lowering the voting age to 18 years. I stand with those Congressmen who have proposed a constitutional amendment prohibiting denial of the vote on account of age to anyone 18 years of age or older.

Before today, nearly 20 of my distinguished colleagues have introduced resolutions which would extend the vote to young people 18 to 21 years old. I notice, too, that in the other body the majority and minority leaders have joined in a resolution to lower the voting age, indicating support from both sides of the aisle on this matter. The Members of the other Chamber have strongly supported their floor leaders' proposals.

It is time that we, the representatives of the people, extend that precious right—the right to vote—to all responsible citizens. Are our young people responsible? I say so.

Young people today are better educated than ever before. Some recent statistics may help to show this. In 1940, 50.8 percent of the 17-year-old population were high school graduates. In 1950, this figure had risen to 59 percent; by 1960, to 65.1 percent. In 1965, the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare determined that 72.7 percent of the 17-year-old population were high school graduates. Furthermore, the number of high school students who go on to college is growing each year. Not too long ago only one student in 10 was able to attend college. Today, the number of college students has increased fourfold.

Educators have shown that the more knowledge a person has, the better able he is to operate in the world around him. These highly educated young people are well equipped to meet the challenges of responsible citizenship. They should, therefore, be able to exercise our Nation's primary symbol of citizenship—the right to vote.

Education plays a big role in preparing a young person for adulthood. Yet, age itself is considered a criterion for classification as an adult. In many circumstances age 18 is regarded as the break between juvenile and adult. In most States persons 18 and above must stand trial in criminal courts, and they may be punished as adults for capital crimes.

In a number of States persons between the ages of 18 and 21 are permitted to enter into contracts. Half the States permit the execution of a will for personal property at age 18. Life insurance companies recognize an adult as being 18 years old or older. Youngsters between the ages of 18 and 21 are required to pay property and income taxes, if applicable, and many do so. Almost all States recognize 18 as old enough to marry without parental consent.

Psychologists have found that a person reaches emotional and mental maturity at age 18, and is well equipped to make choices and resolve conflicts both in his personal life and beyond his individual circumstances.

There are other valid arguments that can be made for lowering the voting age to include more than 10 million young people.

The success of the lowered voting age provisions in Kentucky, Georgia, Alaska, and Hawaii demonstrate that young people between 18 and 21 are appreciative of the meaning of their votes, and are able to cast intelligent ballots.

How well I remember the 1960 and 1964 presidential campaigns. Enthusiasm and idealism characterized those who worked to get their candidate elected. How was that so? What made these "politicos" different? Their age. Thousands of youngsters joined in rallies, worked at party headquarters and among student groups, and aided in voter registration drives. Their exuberance and idealism permeated the campaigns, and I think the Nation was better for it. If this kind of participation is demonstrated by people who, for the most part, could not vote because of their age, just think what level of involvement could be reached if 18- to 21-year-olds had the right to vote.

In conclusion, I might also add that a majority of the American people supports extending the vote to this segment of the population. For the past 11 years nearly 60 percent of those questioned in a national poll have favored lowering the age requirement.

The combination of these factors points out that Congress should pass and submit to the State a constitutional amendment extending the right to vote to citizens 18 to 21 years old. The time is now.

Antiboycott Amendment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a resolution authorizing the House Committee on Banking and Currency to conduct a study on the effectiveness of the antiboycott amendment to the 1965 Export Control Act.

The original amendment was primarily designed to protect U.S. businesses from the Arab boycott against firms dealing with Israel. Nevertheless, there is growing evidence that large and small American businesses alike are still adversely affected by the Arab boycotts. Consequently, I feel it to be appropriate that Congress undertake a study of the effectiveness of the present law so as to determine what further legislation may be needed to protect our commercial interests.

Senator Fulbright Discusses Foreign Policy Shortcomings

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, recently the distinguished chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator William Fulbright, added to his long list of publications a book titled "The Arrogance of Power." This book published by Random House has been marked by critics as one of the most important recent analyses of American foreign policy.

Throughout much of the cold war period, Senator Fulbright believes, our foreign policy has responded inadequately to both momentous changes within the Communist bloc and to the rising nationalism and need for political and social reform expressed by the newly developing nations. Senator Fulbright's discussion is complemented by his concern for the "fallout" which has resulted around the world from the use of our military and economic power in southeast Asia.

At this moment of debate over military appropriations for the war in Vietnam, it is especially vital that Senator Fulbright's conclusions be carefully reviewed. I am therefore submitting for the Record a summary of his book by Frank Alteshul, the chairman of the Committee on International Policy of the National Planning Association, which appeared in the February 11 issue of the Saturday Review:

ADVICE AND DISSENT

It is, if anything, an understatement to say there is an uneasy feeling throughout the land that many of the recent decisions taken by our government in the field of foreign policy have been ill-advised. This feeling often finds expression in open dissent, for which Senator J. William Fulbright in *The Arrogance of Power* eloquently supplies the rationale. In doing so he effectively disposes at the same time of the flippant charge of Nervous Nellyism.

In the course of a sober analysis of many aspects of our foreign policy, Mr. Fulbright focuses attention on our principal source of preoccupation—Vietnam. In his words, "the official war aims of the United States government, as I understand them, are to defeat what is regarded as North Vietnamese aggression, to demonstrate the futility of what the Communists call 'wars of national liberation,' and to create conditions under which the South Vietnamese people will be able freely to determine their own future." He does not doubt the "sincerity of the President" and his associates "in propounding these aims." What he does doubt, and doubts very much, "is the ability of the United States to achieve these aims by the means being used." Furthermore, he questions "the ability of the United States or any other Western nation to go into a small, alien, undeveloped Asian nation and create stability where there is chaos, the will to fight where there is defeatism, democracy where there is no tradition of it, and honest government where corruption is almost a way of life."

Senator Fulbright shares with many of his fellow citizens certain fundamental misgivings. Have the aims of our intervention, whether in the Dominican Republic, for example, or in Vietnam, been fairly presented to the American people? In regard to the Dominican Republic, he feels that "there is no doubt that the fear of Communism rather than danger to American lives" was the basic reason for intervention. About Vietnam he says, "when all the official rhetoric about aggression and the defense of freedom and the sanctity of our word has been cited and recited, we are still left with two essential reasons for our involvement in Vietnam: the view of Communism as an evil philosophy and the view of ourselves as God's avenging angels, whose sacred duty it is to combat evil philosophies."

It is the wisdom no less than the legality of pursuing this course as a sacred duty that Senator Fulbright challenges. He feels that in the formulation of policy we have not given sufficient weight to the changing aspects of Communism or the rising tide of nationalism. It was the aggressive character of Soviet imperialism, using Communism as a weapon, rather than the Communist ideology itself that threatened us in the aftermath of the Second World War. In Senator Fulbright's words, "a strong Communist state which poses a barrier to expansion by an aggressive Communist power may be more desirable from the viewpoint of American interests than a weak non-Communist state whose very weakness forms a vacuum which invites conquest or subversion." Implicit is the suggestion that a united Vietnam vigorously nationalist and historically strongly anti-Chinese in character might in the long run prove to be in accord with the true interests of the United States even though tainted with a Communist ideology.

This is a conception clearly at variance with our alleged objectives. But are we not following a will-o'-the-wisp in our apparent determination to transform South Vietnam which under the Geneva Accords was regarded merely as a temporary zone, into an independent nation when no such independent nation has previously existed? That such an attempt is an adventure in futility seems to be the Senator's view. And the cost of the effort is not limited to the tragic loss of American lives and the diversion of American resources that could be better employed elsewhere. There are collateral costs of great magnitude, described by Senator Fulbright as "Fallout." Because we have embarked upon a course of action which we would have criticized violently if pursued by others, we are today the subject of deep-seated criticism ourselves. Here we are paying a price of immeasurable proportions. Not only has the prospect of any détente with the Soviet Union been dimmed, but, no less important, our position of leadership in the free world and Asia as well is being seriously undermined. While no one questions our military and economic power, there is widespread doubt that we have the moral and intellectual qualities necessary to employ this power judiciously. We seem to have strayed a long way from "a decent respect for the opinion of mankind."

Under the heading "An Alternative for Vietnam" Senator Fulbright sets forth a program of eight points which, if followed, might lead us step by step out of the predicament in which we now find ourselves. No one, including Senator Fulbright, would presume to predict the outcome. Yet few would quarrel with the end he seeks—to bring peace and tranquility to Vietnam, to substitute constructive endeavor for the devastation of continuing warfare, and finally to neutralize as much of Southeast Asia as is willing to accept the guarantee of neutralization.

This is a profound and stimulating book which the Administration could study to great advantage. In a chapter entitled "The Senate and the Senator" there is a revealing statement that should be noted: "There are still other areas in which I am proscribed from leadership or initiative by the strong preferences of my constituency." Possibly this will satisfy the many admirers of Senator Fulbright who have been critical of his attitude in regard to civil rights legislation. For had he followed in this domain the dictates of conscience rather than those of political expediency, the nation would in all likelihood have been deprived of his unique and enlightened contribution over the years to the discussion and formulation of American foreign policy.

Romney's Options

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted I insert into the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent editorial appearing in the Washington, D.C., Evening Star of Thursday, February 23, 1967.

The editorial follows:

ROMNEY'S OPTIONS

George Romney, the non-candidate in search of a presidential nomination, has at long last broken his silence and spoken out on the subject of Vietnam. He didn't say much, to be sure, but the very fact that he has seen fit to address himself, however vaguely, to that knotty problem can only be considered a step in the right direction.

The substance of the governor's remarks on Vietnam seems to boil down to a slashing attack on President Johnson for having made up his mind about certain courses of action. This decisionmaking process is referred to by Romney as option closing, which, it seems, is a bad thing. For example:

"Once we had the option of getting involved in a large-scale land war in Southeast Asia. Now we don't.

"Once we had the option to bomb or not to bomb. Now we don't.

"Johnson's peace options are being frittered away . . ."

It is, admittedly, difficult to determine from the foregoing whether Romney is distressed over the nation's failure to get involved in a large-scale land war in Asia (which seems hard to believe) or if he believes that the United States is already in a "large-scale land war." Equally obscure are the reasons why he believes that the administration is irrevocably committed to continue the bombing. And exactly what "peace options" are and just how they have been "frittered away" is anybody's guess.

Still and all, the fact that Romney has stuck a tentative toe into the murky waters of Vietnam policy gives promise for the future. Perhaps, with the passage of time, he will see fit to close a few options of his own, thereby giving some clue as to where he stands on this major issue.

And when he does, the Republican party will be in a better position to exercise some of its important options. Like deciding who should run for president in 1968.

Resolution on Antipoverty Programs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of the Congress a noteworthy resolution on anti-poverty programs recently adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Jewish Community Council of Essex County, N.J.

The Jewish Community Council is the central coordinating, fundraising, budgeting and social planning and fund disbursement agency for a network of local, national, and overseas agencies in the fields of health, education, social welfare, cultural, and recreational activities. Its leadership in this field gives particular importance to the council's views, and I urge that careful consideration be given to the recommendations contained in the resolution which follows in full:

RESOTLIUON ON ANTIPOVERTY PROGRAMS

The Jewish Community Council of Essex County supports the declaration by the Congress in the Economic Opportunity Act that:

"It is the policy of the United States to eliminate the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty in this Nation by opening to everyone the opportunity to work, and the opportunity to live in decency and dignity."

The experience of the past two years in anti-poverty programs reemphasizes the urgent need to apply the following basic principles to carry out this policy:

Programs should concentrate on priority needs.

Services should be operated by representative and responsible agencies, and wherever possible, by agencies with demonstrated qualifications and competence.

Such agencies should encourage and extend local initiative and responsibility through community action programs, and should effectively involve the poor in the development and conduct of these programs.

Creative innovations should be undertaken, recognizing the experimental nature of much of the anti-poverty efforts.

Highly qualified staffs are essential.

There should be due regard to separation of Church and State.

The financing should be adequate for the purpose and needs.

We endorse the statement by the Inter-Religious Committee Against Poverty that "Our country has the material and human resources to expand and strengthen these programs. It would be a cruel injustice to require that the poor should be the ones to make the major sacrifice for the other problems we must solve."

We reaffirm that the Economic Opportunity Act is one of a number of measures to deal with poverty. Basic to the elimination and prevention of poverty are:

A growing economy.

High quality education.

Strong health and welfare services.

Effective vocational training and employment programs.

Adequate housing and area re-development.

All individuals and elements in the population should be insured equal opportunity to take advantage of these benefits and to participate in the growth of the economy.

In the further development of anti-poverty programs, it is essential that there should be full, continuing cooperation among the Federal government, States, municipalities and voluntary agencies. We again urge voluntary agencies as well as business, labor and industry to give the full benefit of their experience and knowledge to assist the government in the development of programs, which will achieve the major impact essential to the elimination of poverty.

Meet Beatrice Judge: Judgeship in Her Stars

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDNA F. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1967

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, Judge Beatrice M. Judge is one of the great personalities from Brooklyn, N.Y. She is like that tree that grows in Brooklyn—with roots well dug into the soil and with branches stretched out into space—doing so much for so many. She is one, I think, who is symbolic of the do-it-yourself age. She is a judge today because of that very reason. She never asked anyone to do anything that she would not do herself.

She is respected by all and shows respect to all. Her reputation as a judge is well known.

I am delighted, Mr. Speaker, to place in the permanent RECORD of this august body a tribute paid to her by another wonderful person, Ruth Davis, of the World Journal Tribune staff:

MEET BEATRICE JUDGE: JUDGESHIP IN HER STARS

(By Ruth Davis)

For Beatrice M. Judge to have become a judge is no mere coincidence. It just had to be.

First of all, it is the answer to her ambition; second, her father had been asked to be a judge and refused; thirdly, her forebears had been lawyers and judges, and fourthly, (just to prove it was in the stars) her family crest includes the name Brehon or Brehony, who were the judges of the Irish clans from prehistoric times.

With all of this, plus the fact that more than a million folks in Brooklyn and Richmond voted for her—how could Beatrice miss becoming Judge Beatrice Judge.

Asked how she felt being the first distaff Civil Court judge and now first woman in Supreme Court's Second Judicial District, she says:

"I have to give the best service I know how, to prepare the way for the women who come after me. In all the time I practiced law I never found any discrimination in legal problems."

NATIVE OF BOROUGH

A native Brooklynite, the judge grew up in the Park Slope section. She attended St. Angela Hall High School, received her B.A. degree from Adelphi College and went on for three years at Brooklyn Law School. While she was there she also worked in her father's office. She was admitted to the bar Oct. 20, 1920.

Not wanting to rely on her father, who didn't approve of women lawyers, she worked twice as hard and practiced law by herself until 1933, when she took charge of her father's office during his illness. Following his death in 1935, she continued the law practice with James P. Collins as her partner. The new firm was called Judge and Collins. When Collins died in 1942 she continued alone.

Politics entered into the future judge's life when her father said to her after she had made a complaint, "All right, if you don't like things the way they are, do something about it." So the lady jurist says, "I started at the bottom of the ladder, read the election law and joined the Washington Democratic Club."

Then she started to campaign for the office of committeeman, getting up her own petition, gathering her own signatures and filing the papers with the local county committee. She claims she "saw every woman in the district." She won the post and eventually became district captain. She built up the women's end of the club so much that they really outgrew the clubhouse.

LIVES ON 51ST STREET

Time had come for a change for Beatrice Judge. She thought she had enough of politics for awhile, as her practice was increasing and took most of her time. She moved to a home she had found while checking it for the Equitable Savings and Loan Assn., as its counselor.

The house was at 460 51st St. She had it torn apart, and made into a three-family house. She has been living there since 1937 with her cousin, her foster mother, Mary E. Collins, a scotty, which she has been minding for a friend for the past three years, and a red tom cat.

Justice Judge's reputation as a politician had gone ahead of her. She followed the late Nora Casey as co-leader of the 7th A.D. It was the late Assemblyman Louis Kalish who considered Beatrice for the courts. After her 18 months in the civil court he told her that he had watched her work and thought she was material for the supreme court. Assemblyman Stanley Steingut presented Beatrice's name and the executive committee nominated her.

Even though everything had pointed to her becoming a judge, it was a luncheon in honor of former Corrections Commissioner Anna Cross at the Woman's City Club that made up her mind that a judgeship was an occupation she would really enjoy.

ENJOYS KNITTING

Although Justice Judge invaded the masculine world, she is completey feminine. She enjoys knitting, needlepoint, working in the garden, attending the theater and concerts and is enthusiastic about ballet. And do not be surprised if you see the judge making bobbin lace on a pillow.

Her nearest kinfolk are cousins, but she is never lonely for she is a member of the Soroptimist Club, which is an international organization; the Business and Professional Women's Club of Brooklyn, a national organization, and the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae. So wherever she travels she finds friends.

Right now her docket includes jury trials and matrimonial cases. Her secretary is Benton Headley.

In July the lady judge is planning to take a course at the National College of State Trial Judges at the University of Pennsylvania and commute to her summer home at Cold Spring Habor, L.I.

Statement of Representative Hervey G. Machen in the Case of Adam Clayton Powell

SPEECH

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, I voted against the recommendations of the select committee because I believe them to be inadequate for the offenses enumerated in its report. There is a listing in this report of misconduct on the part of ADAM CLAYTON POWELL that involves both abuse of his prerogatives as a powerful committee chairman and contempt of the courts of the State of New York to a degree that is shocking and unprecedented by a man in his position.

His actions were even more despicable because the moneys he misused were available to him on the assumption that a responsible chairman of one of the House's major committees would have the honor and respect to utilize his privileges only in the service of his constituents and the Nation.

Yet this report uses language similar to that of a criminal indictment to describe the manner in which funds were diverted for personal purposes.

I cannot believe that censure of a man like this who has already mocked the dignity of the judiciary and flaunted his disregard for his colleagues and their opinions would be any punishment at all.

And I further have grave reservations about the wisdom of the fine that was recommended by the committee. For one thing, the terms of repayment make an absolute assumption that the people of the 18th District of New York will return this man to office again in the 91st Congress.

Second is the legal question of the bearing such restitutional payment would have on possible criminal action to be taken by the Justice Department in this case. As a lawyer, this point disturbs me and I did not feel that I could acquiesce in such a recommendation. Thirdly, acceptance of a fine implies to me that his original misappropriation has been condoned.

However, now that the difficult decision has been made to exclude a Member who had served in these Halls for over 22 years, the House cannot quickly turn its back and pretend as though nothing has happened.

The Nation and the world have watched our actions closely and I know that there is a question in many quarters as to why Representative POWELL's behavior went on so long. The actions of ADAM CLAYTON POWELL were deplorable but they were tolerated by this House over a long period of time.

The formation of a strong Committee on Ethics is the best answer to that question. I believe that support for such a committee is the moral obligation of every Member who voted against the select committee report. The Powell case must provide the catalyst for the establishment of such a body that would not only have the authority to investigate but the power to enforce its sanctions.

There was much reference in the debate to the damage done to the reputation of the House by the behavior of the Harlem minister. We do not wipe out this stain by one moralistic act. We must be consistent, just and firm. We will only play into the hands of the more emotional opponents of punishment unless we demonstrate that they are wrong when they argue that POWELL only did what others do, or that his punishment was related in any way to his race.

We have nothing to fear from the formation of such a committee. Let us not permit the American people to think we do.

The Late Honorable John E. Fogarty

SPEECH

OF

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1967

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I submit for inclusion in the compilation of memorial addresses and remarks, a set of the resolutions adopted January 30, 1967, by the Committee on Appropriations in respect to the passing of our great and good friend, the late Honorable JOHN E. FOGARTY, of Rhode Island:

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION ON THE LATE HONORABLE JOHN E. FOGARTY

Whereas, on the morning of Tuesday, the tenth of January, nineteen hundred and sixty-seven, the Honorable John E. Fogarty of Rhode Island, after more than a quarter of a century in the service of his country as a Member of the House of Representatives, crossed the great threshold in response to the call of his Maker; and

Whereas he was a senior and valuable member of the Committee on Appropriations, and chairman of one of the most important subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations—the Subcommitte on the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare—longer than any other man in the history of the Committee; and

Whereas his outstanding contributions to the health, education, and welfare of the American people were such as to merit scores of high honors from schools and organizations, not only throughout this Nation, but internationally as well: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Committee on Appropriations, recognize that in the passing of our colleague, John E. Fogarty, we have lost a beloved friend and our Nation a great public servant, one of the greatest humanitarians who ever served in the Congress of the United States, a courageous and tireless worker for the good of all mankind but especially for those who could not help themselves; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to his wife, Luise, his daughter, Mary, and other members of his family whom he loved so much; and therefore be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in the journal of this committee, that a copy be sent to Mrs. Fogarty, that a copy be sent to Miss Mary Fogarty, and that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations place a copy of these resolutions in the Congressional Record.

Adopted January 30, 1967.

Kindness Has No Color

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, today, when we hear so much about racial prejudices and discrimination, it is refreshing to read articels such as the one entitled "Kindness Has No Color" which appeared in the February 1967 issue of Signs of the Times.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include this article written by Ruth Earhart:

KINDNESS HAS NO COLOR

(By Ruth Earhart)

"Mother, may I go across the street and play with Kenny?" asked my seven-year-old after school one day.

I glanced out the window at cars rushing by and wished once more that we had been fortunate enough to find a house on a quieter street.

Every day I face the same problem: My children must cross this street on their way to and from school, or to play with their friends.

As each of them reached school age, we had gone through the same procedure. I crossed the street with them when they were in kindergarten and met them to recross after their class was dismissed. In first grade, I walked to the end of the driveway to see them safely across and met them as they returned. When they entered second grade, I steeled myself for the final untying of the apron strings when they would begin to cross alone. I learned after watching my oldest as he made his first attempts, that the best thing to do was to shove them out the front door and retreat to the farthest point in the house where I couldn't watch their nerve-shattering starts and stops to cross the busy street.

Even now, with child number five taking the final step, I felt the same uncertainties I had with all the others. The routine never changed—say bood-bye at the door, busy myself with some minor chore; then the quick dash, the imperative look, to be sure they were safely across and on their way.

I heaved a sigh and turned to my youngest, "All right. You may go to Kenny's, but be careful crossing the street."

I had just finished cleaning the bathroom and was hanging clean curtains at the window which overlooked the street. As I placed one curtain on the rod, I glanced down to where the small figure stood waiting for a break in traffic. I saw his small feet start forward; then the muscles tightened throughout his body as he quickly pulled back to the driveway. I knew from his reaction that another car had just turned the corner and he would have to wait till it passed. Three more times he attempted to cross. The cars continued in what seemed to be an unending stream.

I turned from the window, determined not to watch, but something drew me back. A beautiful, shiny new car stopped at the curb, and the man within rolled down the window and spoke to my son. My heart was in my mouth. What was he saying? Was he asking directions, or did he have other intentions? I was afraid to leave the window and run downstairs to see what he wanted. Impulsively I leaned forward, hoping to understand something from his actions and at the same time keep my child within sight.

I saw my son nod his head, and the man got out of the car. I paid no attention to how he was dressed, what he looked like, his height, or his age. I just watched in fascination as he proceeded to the middle of the street and raised his hands to the oncoming traffic. As the cars stopped, he motioned my son across the street; then he got back into his car and drove away. I was too shocked to note his license number or even the make of his car. I know it was aqua in color, but color doesn't mean much on today's highways. I could never pick out that car by its color alone.

In the ten years we have lived in this house, no other person has ever taken enough interest in one of my children to take time to help him across the street.

When Kenny came home that evening for supper, I was waiting at the door for him. "Was that someone we knew who helped you across the street?" I asked.

"No." He smiled up at me. "It was the nicest colored man."

I paused for a moment in silence. In my anxiety for my child's safety, I hadn't even noticed that the man's skin was a different color from my own!

Would you do the same for that man's child? I hope so. I know I would!

How true it is that "kindness has no color"—only a radiant glow from within.

Metropolitan School Districts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1967

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, on November 1, 1966, the Board of Education, District No. 208, of Cook County, Ill., unanimously adopted a resolution concerning metropolitan school districts. I include this resolution in the Appendix of the RECORD.

This school board serves part of the congressional district which I have the honor to represent. I am proud to number its members among my constituents.

In its resolution, the board shows how ridiculous it would be to construct huge central educational parks in the large cities of the United States. When educational costs are already considerably higher than they were before the Federal Government intruded into the field of education, it would be folly to necessitate new and avoidable expenditures.

Surely local school boards are better qualified to make the decisions that will profoundly affect the children who attend the schools in their areas.

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION 3911

Whereas, the American system of free common school education has historically been under the control of the legislatures of the states by constitutional provision, and

Whereas, in the State of Illinois and in many others the legislatures have seen fit to vest the practical executive authority in local school boards which are directly elected by the people, and

Whereas, recent hearings in the Congress of the United States on or about September 29, 1966 have disclosed the preparation of "Discussion Papers" which advocate the establishment of central educational parks in the large cities of our nation, and

Whereas, the consummation of such plans would, by the transportational necessities thereof, deprive parents of school age children of the opportunity of being with their children for two or three hours a day, and thus diminish their ability to rear their own children, and

Whereas, the adoption of such plans would result ultimately in the abandonment of local school houses of many million of dollars in value plus the cost of the erection of new centralized facilities, thus forcing taxpayers in local communities to bear a doubled burden, and

Whereas, in practical fact the adoption of such plans would eventually lead to the loss of actual control of public schools by the people through their directly elected local boards of education,

Now therefore be it resolved by the Board of Education of School District No. 208 of Cook County, Illinois that said Board of Education opposes the efforts to effect the creation of such enlarged metropolitan attendance areas and the concomitant family and community disruption which would result therefrom, and

That the Secretary of this Board be directed to send copies of this resolution to the United States Senators for Illinois, to the Congressman of the 10th Congressional district, to the State Senator and Representatives of the 7th state legislative district, and to the State and Cook County Superintendents of Public Instruction.

Paul A. Anderson seconded the motion, and the following voted Aye; Paul A. Anderson, Ernest F. Arlart, Robert E. Bard, Miles E. Cunat, Jr., Harry C. Hedberg, Gene B. Mulder; and the following voted Nay: None.

The Textile Industry Needs People's Support

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BASIL L. WHITENER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, on many occasions I have tried to point out to our colleagues the present serious plight confronting the American textile industry because of inordinate imports of foreign-made textile goods.

The Gastonia, N.C., Gazette, my hometown newspaper, has been one of the outstanding publications in America in its advocacy of the protection of American textile jobs. This great newspaper has again come to the defense of the industry in an excellent editorial entitled "The Textile Industry Needs People's Support," which appeared in its edition on Sunday, February 26, 1967.

I insert this editorial to be made a part of the Record for today:

[From the Gastonia (N.C.) Gazette, Feb. 26, 1967]

The Textile Industry Needs People's Support

The textile industry is troubled. That means, among other things, that Gaston County is troubled.

Nobody in the industry appears even close to readiness to push the panic button. In fact, there appears to be optimism that a great deal can be done to relieve the situation for the future.

The problem is, again, that of imports. It is an old story to the textile mill owner and to the textile mill worker.

In the simplest terms, the textile industry sees the volume of imports as having mounted to such proportions that profits, wages, employment, job opportunity—even the safety of the industry—are threatened.

The textile industry spokesmen have traditionally sought wherever possible to employ restraint in language and objectivity in stating their case. That may be a fault in a time, such as now, when the loudest mouths in Washington are heeded first.

And it may simply be in keeping with such times that congressional sentiment is building to reclaim constitutional control over foreign trade from the hands of administrators.

Textile men believe, and we think correctly, that the domestic industry has been abused in an inordinate effort by government to make gains which at best would be of value much smaller than their price.

Under provisions of the Long Term Arrangement, involving about 30 textile producing countries, there was to have been an orderly growth of foreign textile imports into this country.

The LTA had the advantage of helping to open up the American market to underdeveloped nations, and friendly larger developed ones, for the sale of their dollar-earning goods.

It had the advantage also of stating a plan so that the domestic industy could know what to expect in industry-affecting action by the government. Thus, the American textile industry could make reasonable plans for the future.

The LTA, which was to run for five years, will expire next September. The industry wants it renewed, and it wants also that such an arrangement be sought with regard to wool and man-made fibers, as well as cotton.

The industry thought, and still thinks, that the principle, the philosophy, of a freer but orderly world trade is a good idea.

The failure, the industry thinks, is obvious. Imports have climbed unreasonably beyond what the industry was told in effect it could expect as a basis for its planning.

But the failure is attributed by virtually no one to the LTA itself; the fault lies at the door of the special executive-branch commission into whose hands the administration was entrusted.

Inherent in the Arrangement was provision that any country could cut back imports upon a finding by it that there had developed market disruption.

Although the industry considers that it has amply proved that the United States was experiencing market disruption, nothing was done, even though there were no penalties attached by LTA to such cutbacks.

Blame for the failure to act is put on the fact that any member of the administrative agency could veto such action and that, in fact, the State Department invoked the veto repeatedly.

Another reason for continued rise in imports far beyond expectation was the negotiation of bilateral agreements between the United States and many individual countries in the LTA.

The bilaterals have been increasingly generous.

It has come now to the point where textile imports are growing faster than the country.

The threat is obvious.

At the very time when the textile industry has begun somewhat to share in "general prosperity," the ground is being cut from under it by its own government's doings.

It ought to be obvious that a modern textile industry cannot be built and successfully operated in technological vacuums of every little nation with big ambition which wants to leap from yam farming to industrialization in one decade.

It ought also to be obvious that while the pretense of helping underdeveloped nations continues, the fact is the domestic industry is being hurt by the favored big powers.

The policy is not really doing much good in central Africa, but it is a high road for Hong Kong and Japan.

If the industry is sensitive to criticism that it ought to be able to withstand foreign competition, it has abundant right so to be.

It has been forced into a position of having to face competition which its government not merely permits but actively helped to create, using money which came partly from the very people being hurt most.

And it has been forced into a position where compensation by increasing exports is out of the question. Foreign countries, as many as 70 of them, one source has it, have by government action made it virtually impossible for American producers to compete in their markets.

And government, highly active to increase imports, is motionless to help American exports.

The whole picture makes so little sense that serious minded people are wondering if there is not total willingness in Washington literally to abdicate from the textile industry and let others take it over.

That might be a magnificent gesture in behalf of free trade by the great giveaway heart of America.

But it would be a crime against American people in general and against the millions who depend on textiles in particular.

Whatever non-economic considerations apply to foreign peoples apply at home, too. Americans are people quite as much as Japanese and Indians.

And it would be a disaster, because the textile industry is basic to this country in peace and war—an essential.

What will happen between now and next September is a matter of guessing. The textile industry has stated its case reasonably and clearly.

Whether solution is found in Congress or out of it, the industry deserves the broadest support from the people and its champions in Congress, the greatest encouragement.

Democracy: What It Means to Me

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, every year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary conducts a Voice of Democracy contest with the awarding of scholarships to the top five winners. Over 350,000 students entered this year's contest, the theme of which was "Democracy: What It Means to Me."

There is one contestant from each State who is brought to Washington, D.C., for the final judging. Miss Christina McWilliams was picked as the winner from the State of Massachusetts. Miss McWilliams is a resident of Brookline, and is attending St. Mary's of the Assumption School there.

I am happy that so many young people across the Nation had the interest to enter a contest such as this one. I am proud that one of my "younger constituents" was the winner in my home State.

I would like to include Miss McWilliams' speech in the Record, and I sincerely hope that it will bring her one of the top prizes.

Her speech follows:

Democracy: What It Means to Me

(By Christina McWilliams, of Massachusetts)

"People who want to understand democracy should spend less time in the library with Aristotle and more time on the buses and in the subway." So says Simeon Strunsky, author and former editor of the New York Times.

At first, I was puzzled by Strunsky's statement. What could I learn about democracy, riding in buses and subways? I didn't know. Then I rode the subway with this aim in view.

I sat next to a man who was reading the morning paper. Glancing sideways, black headlines glared up at me—"Johnson's Policy in Viet Nam under Fire from Senator Fulbright." On the same page was a picture of women picketing the State House, brandishing signs that read, "Down With Food Prices."

My attention was diverted by angry voices above me. Holding a strap was a burly laborer vociferating with a white-collar worker over the results of the recent elections. Both expressed their views in strong positive language with no fear of being overheard or misunderstood.

Looking up beyond them, I gazed at a colorful poster of a typical American family—mother, father, and two winsome children. Beneath it was written, "Worship Together this Week!"

As I sat there rumbling along, with the Italian lady opposite me crocheting children's mittens and the Negro student next to her reading Tolstoy's *War and Peace*, I became immersed in my own thoughts. What have I done to keep democracy alive? What am I doing now? I smiled as I thought, there is one freedom I have kept alive—freedom of speech. My family and friends would all agree to that. And I do use my right to worship God as I please—especially around examination time.

But how about my friends and my classmates? What are we doing? I mused. We certainly use the right to assemble, by meeting in clubs to air our opinions on current world problems. I chuckled as I thought of the last meeting of the Council on World Affairs where we discussed, like world leaders, our different views on the Atlantic Alliance. DeGaulle would have blushed. And in the Science Club we almost solved the world population problem single-handedly. Yes, we do know the problems of democracy and we are not unaware that these problems will be ours. We are confident we can meet these challenges in the same spirit and as effectively as the Colonials met their problems of Indians, food, and housing.

As the subway train jolted to a stop, I fumbled through my purse for my fare, pushing aside my library card—a passport to unlimited intellectual adventures. My hand touched a letter inviting me to participate in a discussion club group, meeting in the town hall to determine the location of a new Youth Center. With a start, I realized that these, too, were symbols of democracy—a democracy in the true sense of the word—one which the people form, guard, and enjoy.

As I walked up the subway stairs, I thought, Strunsky was right. I did learn more about democracy riding the subways, than in the library reading Aristotle. Here I had seen and heard democracy "live,"—not canned, not videotaped, but "live."

Adam Clayton Powell

SPEECH
OF
HON. MORRIS K. UDALL
OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I intend to cast my vote today in support of the recommendations made by the select committee. I commend Chairman CELLER and the eight members of the committee for handling a difficult assignment with courage, skill, and sound judgment. I also commend the distinguished minority leaders, Representative FORD and Representative ARENDS, and the other leaders of the minority party in the House for their support of the select committee and for their refusal to be stampeded by the public emotions which have been aroused in this case. I am particularly gratified to learn that my able colleague from Arizona, Representative RHODES, one of the important leaders of the minority, will support the adoption of the select committee's recommendation.

I know the pressures my colleagues are under and the public clamor aroused by this case. The mailman comes to my office, too. We are served by Western Union and our telephones continue to ring. There is often a difference, however, between what is momentarily popular and what is right.

Particularly appropriate in the debate today is the adage among lawyers that "hard cases make bad law." What the lawyers mean by "hard cases make bad law" is illustrated in the suit, Little Orphan Annie against United States Steel. In this suit, Little Orphan Annie simply has no legitimate claim and there is a temptation to stretch legal principles in order to find some tenable basis for a ruling that one's emotions would like to make. Thus, in our case today, with all the clamor and publicity, there is understandably a tendency to try and find some constitutional or legal basis for excluding Mr. Powell, when the best lawyers of the House and the constitutional precedents of the past tell us clearly that the proper course is to seat the Member-elect, and then punish him as recommended by the select committee.

When the Founding Fathers met to draft our Constitution, they pondered the fundamental question before us today; that is, can or should the House impose additional qualifications beyond the three enumerated: age, citizenship, inhabitancy. It was Madison and Hamilton who argued successfully that the answer should be negative. Their philosophy was simple and it was wise. It has worked for 180 years. These men were keenly aware of the danger of adding to these three qualifications—perhaps a religious test, personal morality, and the rest—not because they hoped the voters would elect immoral or irreligious men, but because such a power might dangerously permit a majority to disenfranchise a minority.

The basic belief of Madison and the others was that the people are capable of self-government. As practical politicians, they recognized that, in the short run, individual constituencies might make mistakes, but in the long run, they would come out right, and they must be left to make the decisions as to whom will represent them in Congress. Democracy would remain safe and secure, they thought, because there would be no appealable authority above the people of a constituency themselves. They had faith, and I have faith in the capacity of the people of America for self-government.

But, if we must ordinarily live with the decisions of the voters in each district, should we not provide some machinery to protect the honor and dignity of the House when we believe that a particular decision has been wrong? Must we sit by idly when the 500,000 people have selected, as we might think, a scoundrel?

Of course, all of us would like to see in every Congress that every Member is uniformly loyal, trustworthy, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, cheerful, brave, clean, and reverent. In real life, however, in a Federal system with 435 diversified constituencies, it is inevitable that some Members will be elected who might appear to the Nation at large—even a large majority of the House—to be thoroughly unqualified.

The Federal system is built on tolerance of these diversities. And, except for a few isolated cases involving treason or conviction of a felony, we have followed the principle that a Member elected by his constituency will be seated.

We have heard much about the need for an effective ethics committee, and we do need one. Yet, each one of the 435 constituencies is, in effect, a kind of "grievance or ethics committee," which meets in November of even-numbered years. Sooner or later, and usually sooner, this constituency will remove members of unquestionable moral or ethical standards. POWELL's is a hard case and an extreme case because we have a most unusual constituency of the kind we have rarely seen in our history—a constituency which will elect a man who is guilty of all the sins and omissions found by the select committee. Let me pose this question: Can my colleagues name any other Member of the House who could do, or be charged with doing, even one-half of the misdeeds charged against Mr. POWELL and still get reelected? The answer is clearly no. Yet, in the emotionalism of the day, we are asked to violate and discard a sound principle of 180 years' standing in order to reach this one unusual case.

The vast majority of the 10,000 men who have served in Congress have been above reproach, and this is still true today. But, under the overriding principle described above, this House, on occasion, has seated abolitionists, segregationists, integrationists, former Confederate generals, men under indictment, and those fresh out of jail, tax evaders, reformed alcoholics, the very young, the senile and the very old, those with one eye or one leg, the halt, the lame, and the blind.

We have done so because of this fundamental federal principle of tolerance for the decisions of the diverse constituencies which make up the House. It is not a perfect rule, but it works better than any other that might be devised.

It is for these reasons and for these reasons only that I favor seating Mr. Powell. He is most definitely not my idea of a proper Congressman. But the question of seating is an entirely different one from the undoubted and constituitional right of the House to censure or to punish. I specifically support the extreme, harsh and unprecedented punishments proposed by the select committee. Let me list what the committee proposes: that Mr. Powell be given the oath of office, that upon taking the oath, he be publicly censured by the Speaker in the name of the House; that he pay to the Clerk of the House $40,000; and that in the event he does not appear on or before March 13, 1967, to take the oath of office, under these harsh terms, his seat shall be deemed vacant.

This brings me to another reason why I support the committee's recommendation to seat and then punish Mr. Powell. Let us assume for a moment that the Founding Fathers were wrong; that we agree that the House can and should set additional qualifications beyond those of age, citizenship and inhabitancy. Let us assume further that we can somehow agree on what those additional conditions should be; that we can resolve the arguments whether to include private morals and conduct, payment of taxes, church attendance, or whatever.

Having decided what these additional conditions should be, the fundamental question then arises: can we apply these additional conditions ex post facto? If we should enter this field, as a majority of the House seems to feel today, is it fair to make these additional requirements for seating and then apply them retroactively? I think not. If we are to have these additional qualifications, let us create the permanent Committee on Standards and Conducts as proposed by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT] and by my identical bill, House Resolution 102. Let that committee recommend the standards and let the House adopt them. Then let them be applied thereafter to all who fail to measure up.

The final irony to me is that it is unnecessary to make bad law, unnecessary to violate 180 years of sound tradition—which has served us not perfectly but better than any other system in a diverse federal union—when the result, in my judgment, will be the same.

Sometimes, it is not so important what is done as it is how it is done. In my judgment, if the resolution of the select committee is adopted Mr. Powell will not be seated because he will refuse to take his seat under the harsh terms prescribed. In that case, he will have faced the hard choice, and excluded himself of his own volition.

On the other hand, the substitute proposed by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] requires that we exclude him in violation of our sound consitutional tradition and procedures.

What is worse, instead of his making him a martyr of himself, we will make the martyr and we will convince many of our 20 million Negro fellow citizens that we acted, in part, out of prejudice.

I know the temper of the House today, and suspect that my vote will be in the minority. But, I believe the bipartisan select committee's recommendations are right, and I think my vote will clearly appear to be right when today's understandable passions and feelings of outrage—which I personally share—have subsided.

About the Medal of Honor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 21, 1967

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, because it is not generally known that the earliest action for which a Medal of Honor was awarded occurred in Arizona, I feel the following remarks are of national interest. They were made by Col. Coy L. Curtis, professor of military science, Arizona State University, Temple, Ariz., representing the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, at the meeting of the Council of Abandoned Military Posts—U.S.A., at Apache Pass, Ariz., February 11, 1967:

One hundred and six years ago the ground we are occupying was on the stage of one of the scenes of that continuing drama called "Man vs. Man". This production is as old as Man himself.

It is timely in this month of February to note what was happening here in another February a century or so ago. And it is approprate that you members of the Council on abandoned Military Posts have gathered here in the vicinity of one of our country's newest National Historic Sites—Fort Bowie.

What occurred here in February 1861 was another episode of the human struggle that has persisted in various degrees through the ages and which will, in all likelihood, be with many succeeding generations.

"The Bascom Affair" it became known as. . . Second Lieutenant George Nicholas Bascom, a native of Kentucky, graduate of the Class of 1885, U.S. Military Academy.

Mr. Bascom was in charge of a detachment of troops from Forts Buchanan and Breckenridge. He had been dispatched to deal with Cochise, the Chiricahua Apache chief. Cochise was accused, perhaps wrongfully, of being responsible for the abduction of Mickey Free, a Mexican-Apache lad who had found a home with a Sonoita Valley rancher, John Ward.

Recriminations, hostage-taking, torture, executions followed. Skirmishes developed into a prolonged battle. Several of his men were wounded, and Lieutenant Bascom sent for medical aid.

With an escort of infantrymen, mounted on mules, Bernard John Dowling Irwin, assistant surgeon at Fort Buchanan, departed the post on the sun-up side of the Santa Rita Mountains. His destination northeasterly: beyond three formidable terrain features—the Whetstone Mountains, the San Pedro River, and the Dragoon Mountains.

On the first day out, Assistant Surgeon Irwin encountered a band of Indians making off with a rancher's stock. The doctor turned troop-leader and engaged the hostiles, directing fire, taking prisoners, and recovering the stock. He pushed on then through the treacherous environment, reaching Lieutenant Bascom's command the following day. Here, at Apache Pass, he administered medical aid, and he and his escort provided relief for the harassed troops.

For these endeavors—during mid-February 1861—the Medal of Honor was awarded to Irwin. This was the earliest action for which the MoH was awarded. The medal was not presented to Irwin, however, until 24 Jan. 1894.

Frequently, we remark: "Times have changed."

This is true to a degree. But on the broad scope of our nation's military history, the contentions of today are not much different from those during the days of frontier duty.

Our officers and men are still carrying a legal banner on a moral guidon. They are suffering wounds and death at the hands of an enemy who would plunder the weak and make chattels of the helpless. The savagery and bodily mutilation which characterizes the warfare of our enemy in Vietnam today is akin to that practiced by the aborigine of this land during its not too remote yesterdays.

We have changed certain of our tools of war, our tactics, our habilments. Yet we have not changed that fundamental commodity called "Courage".

The United States of America and its Armed Forces still require the services of the dauntless individual who, in perilous situations, can respond with initiative, judgment, and determination. We do not contend, now that time has permitted reflection on various actions, that the conduct of the Bascom Affair was in all instances wise.

However, we can appreciate, at this distance in time—yet in close proximity to locale, the indomitable spirit of those members of the U.S. Army who performed on this stage. We salute them and their comrades of today who carry that heritage into the oppressed areas of the world.

Texas Independence Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT PRICE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. PRICE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today is the 131st anniversary of the signing of the Texas Declaration of Independence. On this day in 1836 while the Alamo was still besieged, delegates of the people of Texas in general convention in the town of Washington on the Brazos signed this memorable document which rallied the people of Texas in defense of the rights they had been guaranteed but denied by a tyrannical ruler of Mexico. All 187 defenders of the Alamo died 4 days later without knowing their decision to die rather than surrender, would not be a sacrifice in vain. A few weeks later when Gen. Sam Houston led his little band of renegade Texans against the splendid and professional army of Santa Anna, the battle cry of the Texans was "Remember the Alamo," as they routed and annihilated their oppressor's army and guaranteed the independence their fellow Texans had declared.

Mr. Speaker, in these days of grave threats to freedom, independence, and constitutional government, I ask permission that the Texas Declaration of Independence be printed in the RECORD as a reminder of the sacrifices these brave men made for freedom.

The Texas Declaration of Independence follows:

TEXAS DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

When a government has ceased to protect the lives, liberty and property of the people from whom its legitimate powers are derived, and for the advancement of whose happiness it was instituted; and so far from being a guarantee for the enjoyment of their inestimable and inalienable rights; becomes an instrument in the hands of evil rulers for their oppression; when the Federal Republican Constitution of their country, which they have sworn to support, no longer has a substantial existence, and the whole nature of their government has been forcibly changed without their consent, from a restricted federative republic, composed of sovereign states, to a consolidated central military despotism, in which every interest is disregarded but that of the army and the priesthood—both the eternal enemies of civil liberty, and the ever-ready minions of power, and the usual instruments of tyrants; When, long after the spirit of the constitution has departed, moderation is at length, so far lost, by those in power that even the semblance of freedom is removed, and the forms, themselves, of the constitution discontinued; and so far from their petitions and remonstrances being regarded, the agents who bear them are thrown into dungeons; and mercenary armies sent forth to force a new government upon them at the point of the bayonet: When in consequence of such acts of malfeasance and abdication, on the part of the government, anarchy prevails, and civil society is dissolved into its original elements in such a crisis, the first law of nature, the right of self-preservation—the inherent and inalienable right of the people to appeal to first principles and take their political affairs into their own hands in extreme cases—enjoins it as a right towards themselves and a sacred obligation to their posterity, to abolish such government and create another in its stead, calculated to rescue them from impending dangers, and to secure their future welfare and happiness.

Nations, as well as individuals, are amenable for their acts to the public opinion of mankind. A statement of a part of our grievances is, therefore, submitted to an impartial world, in justification of the hazardous but unavoidable step now taken of severing our political connection with the Mexican people, and assuming an independent attitude among the nations of the earth.

The Mexican government, by its colonization laws, invited and induced the Anglo-American population of Texas to colonize its wilderness under the pledged faith of a written constitution, that they should continue to enjoy that constitutional liberty and republican government to which they had been habituated in the land of their birth, the United States of America. In this expectation they have been cruelly disappointed, inasmuch as the Mexican nation has acquiesced in the late changes made in the government by General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, who, having overturned the constitution of his country, now offers us the cruel alternative either to abandon our homes, acquired by so many privations, or submit to the most intolerable of all tyranny, the combined despotism of the sword and the priesthood.

It has sacrificed our welfare to the state of Coahuila, by which our interests have been continually depressed, through a jealous and partial course of legislation carried on at a far distant seat of government, by a hostile majority, in an unknown tongue; and this, too, notwithstanding we have petitioned in the humblest terms, for the establishment of a separate state government, and have, in accordance with the provisions of the national constitution, presented to the general Congress, a republican constitution which was without just cause contemptuously rejected.

It incarcerated in a dungeon, for a long time, one of our citizens, for no other cause but a zealous endeavor to procure the acceptance of our constitution and the establishment of a state government.

It has failed and refused to secure on a firm basis, the right of trial by jury; that palladium of civil liberty, and only safe guarantee for the life, liberty, and property of the citizen.

It has failed to establish any public system of education, although possessed of almost boundless resources (the public domain) and although, it is an axiom, in political science, that unless a people are educated and enlightened it is idle to expect the continuance of civil liberty, or the capacity for self-government.

It has suffered the military commandants stationed among us to exercise arbitrary acts of oppression and tyranny; thus trampling upon the most sacred rights of the citizen and rendering the military superior to the civil power.

It has dissolved by force of arms, the state Congress of Coahuila and Texas, and obliged our representatives to fly for their lives from the seat of government; thus depriving us of the fundamental political right of representation.

It has demanded the surrender of a number of our citizens, and ordered military detachments to seize and carry them into the Interior for trial; in contempt of the civil authorities, and in defiance of the laws and the constitution.

It has made piratical attacks upon our commerce; by commissioning foreign desperadoes, and authorizing them to seize our vessels, and convey the property of our citizens to far distant ports of confiscation.

It denies us the right of worshipping the Almighty according to the dictates of our own consciences, by the support of a national religion calculated to promote the temporal interests of its human functionaries rather than the glory of the true and living God.

It has demanded us to deliver up our arms; which are essential to our defense, the rightful property of freemen, and formidable only to tyrannical governments.

It has invaded our country, both by sea and by land, with intent to lay waste our territory and drive us from our homes; and has now a large mercenary army advancing to carry on against us a war of extermination.

It has, through its emissaries, incited the merciless savage, with the tomahawk and scalping knife, to massacre the inhabitants of our defenseless frontiers.

It hath been, during the whole time of our connection with it, the contemptible sport and victim of successive military revolutions and hath continually exhibited every characteristic of a weak, corrupt, and tyrannical government.

These, and other grievances, were patiently borne by the people of Texas until they reached that point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. We then took up arms in defense of the national constitution. We appealed to our Mexican brethren for assistance. Our appeal has been made in vain. Though months have elapsed, no sympathetic response has yet been heard from the Interior. We are, therefore, forced to the melancholy conclusion that the Mexican people have acquiesced in the destruction of their liberty, and the substitution therefor of a military government—that they are unfit to be free and incapable of self-government.

The necessity of self-preservation, therefore, now decrees our eternal political separation.

We, therefore, the delegates, with plenary powers, of the people of Texas, in solemn convention assembled, appealing to a candid world for the necessities of our condition, do hereby resolve and declare that our political connection with the Mexican nation has forever ended; and that the people of Texas do now constitute a free, sovereign and independent republic.

One Hundreth Anniversary of Office of Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, 100 years ago our agrarian society was marked by sectional divisions and primitive communications. The establishment of the U.S. Office of Education in 1867 was an early recognition of the need for some national locus in the field of education. It was also a reaffirmation of our dedication to education.

In the century that has passed the Office of Education has grown and its leadership has changed as the Nation has developed. This growth has paralleled the expansion of our educational plant as it responded to the need for the education of leaders in every field.

Remarkable progress, for example, has answered some of our most critical needs in higher education. In just the past 3 years the Federal Government has granted over $935 million for the construction of classroom facilities, libraries, laboratories, and college housing. Of this total, nearly $780 million went for undergraduate schools and $155.5 million for graduate schools. Loans amounting to more than $230.7 million have also boosted construction on our Nation's campuses. This aid to expansion has kept college doors open for thousands of young Americans.

These statistics on major federally supported programs adminstered by the Office of Education frame a proud record of American progress:

Since the beginning of the National Defense Student Loan program, authorized in 1958, approximately 1 million financially needy students have borrowed about $824 million from their colleges to help pay the costs of their education. There are about 435,000 borrowers this year.

The college work-study program today provides employment for 200,000 financially needy students, who earn an average of $325 a year. This is the first Federal program to give young people from low-income families a chance to help work their way through college.

More than 124,000 young people, among the poorest in the Nation, are attending college this year with the help of Educational Opportunity Grants. This program, for extremely financially needy students only, began operation in the fall of 1966.

Approximately 190,000 students borrowed money from commercial sources under the guaranteed loan program for the fall semester of 1966. Those with adjusted family income under $15,000 a year receive Federal interest benefit payments on their behalf.

This year an estimated total of $400 million in loans will assist 480,000 students. This program is of enormous benefit to middle-income parents, families where higher education imposes a real hardship, particularly if there are several children to be sent to college.

Until recently, most of this aid went to the able student, well prepared for academic growth who is knocking on the college door and asking for help.

What about the "lost" young people—girls or boys with high promise for academic achievement and professional training? Many thousands are "lost" because the idea of college could not penetrate the darkness of poverty in which they lived.

Last summer the lives of thousands of these young people changed through the talent search program of the Office of Education.

This search—to uncover and develop the latent talents of undiscovered young people—is undertaken by colleges, State scholarship commissions, boards of education, and nonprofit institutions under grants from the Office of Education.

The search moves into the slums of our great cities, into remote rural areas, off the main roads into mountain hamlets and on to Indian reservations and the pathways of migrant workers.

Our whole society will benefit from the maximum development of skills and talents which would otherwise have been lost.

The talent search is one of the most fascinating unfinished stories in our Federal education program.

The Case for a Voluntary Army

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of my colleagues to an excellent paper on the feasibility of establishing a volun-

tary Army. The paper was prepared by Prof. Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago.

I find myself in complete agreement with the arguments advanced by Professor Friedman in support of a purely volunteer military system. It is my intention to introduce legislation shortly to increase the military pay scale in the amount necessary to attract our young men into the Armed Forces. It is my hope that Congress will have an opportunity to thoroughly explore the practicality and wisdom of a voluntary Army when we consider legislation on the draft.

Professor Friedman's paper follows:

WHY NOT A VOLUNTARY ARMY?

The disadvantages of compulsory military service and the advantages of a voluntary army are alike so obvious as to require no more than brief mention. Having listed them, I shall then turn to the alleged disadvantages of a voluntary army, since the validity and seriousness of these disadvantages is far less obvious.

A. The disadvantages of a draft and advantages of a voluntary army

(1) *Military effectiveness.*—A volunteer army would be manned by people who had chosen a military career rather than at least partly by reluctant conscripts anxious only to serve out their term. Aside from the effect on fighting spirit, this would produce a lower turnover in the armed services that would save precious man-hours that are now wasted in training or being trained. It would permit also intensive training and a higher average level of skill of the men in the service. A smaller, but more highly skilled and technically competent force, would provide the same military strength.

(2) *Individual freedom.*—A voluntary army would preserve the freedom of individuals to serve or not to serve. Or, put the other way, it would avoid the arbitrary power that now resides in draft boards to decide how a young man shall spend several of the most important years of his life—let alone whether his life shall be risked in warfare. An incidental advantage would be to raise the level and tone of political discussion.

(3) *Arbitrary discrimination.*—A by-product of freedom to serve would be avoidance of the present arbitrary discrimination among different groups. A disproportionate fraction of the poor are rejected on physical or mental grounds. The relatively well-to-do are in an especially good position to take advantage of the possibilities of deferment offered by continuing their schooling. Hence the draft bears disproportionately on the upper lower classes and the lower middle classes.

(4) *Removal of uncertainty for individuals.*—A voluntary army would permit young men who chose not to serve to plan their schooling, their careers, their marriages, and their families in accordance with their own long run interests. As it is, the uncertainty about whether they will be drafted affects every decision they make and often leads them to behave differently than they otherwise would in the correct or mistaken belief that they will thereby reduce the chance of being drafted. However, it should be noted that this disadvantage is not inherent in a system of compulsory military service. It could be avoided by, for example, a universal lottery system that at age 16, say, assigned youngsters categories such as: certain to be called; likely to be called; possibly will be called; unlikely to be called; certain not to be called. The size of each category would be determined by estimates of future military needs. Such a system would be vastly superior to our present draft.

(5) *Effect on community.*—The effects listed in the preceding point also have important implications for the community at large and not only the young men or women directly affected. Substitution of a voluntary army (or of a revised draft along the lines just sketched) for the present draft would permit colleges and universities to pursue their proper educational function, freed alike from the incubus of the half-million or more young men who would be better off at work than in school but who now continue their schooling in the hope of avoiding the draft and from controversy about issues strictly irrelevant to their educational function. We certainly need controversy in the universities—but about intellectual and educational issues, not whether to rank or not to rank.

Similarly, the community at large would benefit from the reduction of unwise earlier marriages contracted at least partly under the whip of the draft and from the probably associated reduction in the birth rate. Industry and government would benefit from being able to hire young men on their merits, not their deferments.

Yet despite these obvious disadvantages of the present system and advantages of a voluntary army, we have and seem destined to continue to have a conscript army. Why? What are the real or fancied disadvantages of the voluntary army that have led to this result? To preview briefly my answer: we have and shall probably continue to have compulsory military service partly as a carry-over from a major war, when both the disadvantages of a draft and the advantages of a voluntary army are least; partly because of a confusion between real and monetary costs.

B. The situation in time of major war

If a very large fraction of the young men of the relevant age groups are required—or will be used whether required or not—in the military services, the advantages of a voluntary army listed above become very small indeed. Nearly everyone who is physically capable will serve anyway, so the advantages of free choice, avoidance of uncertainty, and so on are purely hypothetical. It would still be technically possible to have a voluntary army, and there would still be some advantages, since it is doubtful that literally 100 per cent of the potential candidates will in fact be drawn into the army. But to do so would then require very high pay in the armed services, or very high burdens on those who do not serve, in order to attract a sufficient number into the armed forces. This would involve serious political and administrative problems. To put it differently, and in terms that will become fully clear to noneconomists only later, it might turn out that the implicit tax of forced service is less bad then the alternative taxes that would have to be used to finance a voluntary army.

Hence for a major war, a strong case can be made for compulsory service. And indeed, compulsory service has been introduced in the United States only under such conditions—in the Civil War, World War I, and World War II. It is hardly conceivable that it could have been introduced afresh in, say, 1950, if a system of compulsory service had not so recently been in full swing. As it was, the easiest thing to do when military needs for manpower rose was to reactivate the recent wartime technique.

C. The present situation

Our present situation is very different indeed from the one just sketched. Presently, we are taking into the armed forces only*— per cent of the young men technically eligible for service. Thus *— young men experience the uncertainty and lack of freedom imposed by the draft for everyone who serves in the armed forces, whether as a volunteer or a conscript. Under these conditions the disadvantages of the draft are very real indeed.

D. The alleged disadvantages of a voluntary Army

What are the disadvantages of a voluntary army that are alleged to justify the continuation of conscription? I know only three that have been advanced: that a voluntary army would cost too much; that it would be racially imbalanced; that a professional army is a threat to political stability. I shall consider each of these in turn.

1. THE COST OF A VOLUNTARY ARMY

To have a voluntary army, it would be necessary to pay enough in money or amenities to attract the number of people required. It is argued that this would require much higher pay scales than at present and so would raise sharply the level of military expenditures. In his companion paper, Professor Oi gives some estimates of the extra monetary cost, and discusses this problem in detail. I wish to concentrate on a very different aspect, namely, to argue that the need to pay higher salaries is an advantage not a disadvantage.

This is clearly true on the individual level: the soldier no less than the rest of us is worth his hire. How can we justify, on grounds of equity, paying him less than the amount for which he is willing to serve? Was not one of the great gains in the progress of civilization the conversion of taxes in kind to taxes in money? The elimination of the power of the noble or the sovereign to exact compulsory servitude?

On a more mundane budgetary level, the argument that a voluntary army would "cost" more simply involves a confusion of apparent with real cost. By this argument, the construction of the Great Pyramid with slave labor was a cheap project. The real cost of a volunteer army would actually be less than of our conscripted army. The real cost of conscripting a soldier who would not voluntarily serve on present terms is not his pay and the cost of his keep. It is the amount for which he would be willing to serve. He is paying the difference. This is the extra cost to him that must be added to the cost borne by the rest of us. Compare, for example, the cost to a star professional football player and to an unemployed worker. Both might have much the same attitudes toward the army and like—or dislike—a military career equally. But because the one has so much better alternatives than the other, it would take a much higher sum to attract him. When he is forced to serve, we are in effect imposing on him a tax in kind equal in value to the difference between what it would take to attract him and the military pay he actually receives.

Abandoning the draft would reduce the real cost—because the armed forces would then be manned by men for whom soldiering was the best available career. It might raise the apparent money cost to the government but only because it would substitute taxes in money for taxes in kind.

Moreover, there are even some important offsets to the increase in apparent money cost. A smaller army would be as effective as the present one because of lower turnover and a higher average level of skill, so it is not even clear that the monetary cost to the government would rise. Better pay at the time to volunteers might lessen the political appeal of veteran's benefits that we now grant after the event and which cost us some*—billion dollars a year.

There are still other offsets to the community at large. Colleges and universities would be saved the cost of housing, seating, and entertaining perhaps a half million young men. Total output of the community would be higher both because these men would be at work and because the young men who now go to work could be used more effectively. They could be offered and could accept jobs requiring considerable training instead of having to take stop-gap jobs while awaiting a possible call to service. Perhaps there are some effects in the opposite direction, but I have not been able to find any.

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*Figures not available from author.

I conclude that whatever happens to the apparent monetary cost, the real cost of a voluntary army would almost surey be less than of the present system and it is not even clear the apparent monetary cost would be higher—if it is correctly measured for the community as a whole.

2. THE RACIAL COMPOSITION

I have heard it argued that a military career would be comparatively so much more attractive to the poor than to the well-to-do that a volunteer army would be staffed disproportionately by the poor. Since Negroes constitute a high proportion of the poor, it is further argued that a volunteer army would be a largely Negro army.

There is first a question of fact: the same tendency is present today yet the fraction of persons in the armed forces who are Negro is, I believe, not much different than the fraction of the population. Very possibly, the fraction would be higher for a voluntary army, but I find it hard to believe it would be of a wholly different order of magnitude. The military services require a wide variety of skills and offer varied opportunities. It has always had an appeal to people of varied classes and backgrounds and it will continue to do so. Particularly if pay and amenities are made more attractive, there is every reason to expect that if would draw from all parts of the community.

In part, this argument involves invalid extrapolation from the present conscripted army to a voluntary army. Because we conscript, we pay salaries that are attractive only to the disadvantaged among us.

Beyond this question of fact, there is the question of why the alleged disproportion is a disadvantage. Clearly, it is a good thing not a bad thing to offer better alternatives to the currently disadvantaged. The argument to the contrary rests on a political judgment: that a high ratio of Negroes in the armed services would exacerbate racial tensions at home and provide in the form of ex-soldiers a militarily trained group to foment violence. Perhaps there is something to this. My own inclinations is to regard it as the reddest of red herrings. Our government should discriminate neither in the civil nor in the military services. We must handle our domestic problems as best we can and not use them as an excuse for denying Negroes opportunities in the military service.

3. A PROFESSIONAL ARMY

The final argument made against a voluntary army is that a professional army tends to develop an esprit of its own and to become a threat to established political institutions. Certainly, this fear is not visionary. It has been realized in many countries of the world.

One would expect the chief danger to come from the officers. Yet the officers in the U.S. have always been and now are career soldiers. Our tradition of civilian control of the military has been sufficiently strong so that there has been no serious threat of a military takeover even in wartime let alone in peace or quasi-peace time.

Yet the argument cannot be completely dismissed. A citizen army does provide greater contact between the community at large and the armed services. It does prevent the soldiers from losing touch with the body politic and forming personal allegiances to his officers. The turnover does assure a continued infusion of civilian sentiments.

The decisive answer to this argument is that the danger envisaged can be as readily avoided in a voluntary army as in a conscripted one. It is only necessary to set a firm limit on the term of service of the enlisted man or of most enlisted men—say a five-year term. This would mean a steady turnover and infusion of civilian sentiments such as now occurs and avoid the creation of a permanent body of professional soldiers.

This device would reduce the military advantages of a voluntary army and raise its financial cost. But it would retain all the other advantages. I do not myself believe that the danger is sufficiently great in the U.S. at present to justify its adoption. But for those who do, the device offers a much better solution than continuing conscription.

E. CONCLUSION

Under present circumstances, the case for abolishing conscription and substituting a voluntary army, seems to me overwhelming.

The House Prayer Breakfast Group

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. HAGAN. Mr. Speaker, at the House prayer breakfast group this morning a distinguished friend and colleague delivered one of the finest speeches every heard at one of these functions.

By unanimous consent of the group, I request that the full text of the speech by Hon. JIM WRIGHT, of Texas, be entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The full text of remarks follows:

MEDITATION FOR MARCH 2

My subject today may be somewhat unorthodox. In fact, I want to talk with you about a very unorthodox man.

You will forgive me the choice of subject, I know, when you realize that today's date—March 2—has a doubly sanctified meaning for Texans.

It was on March 2, 1836, that Texas declared its Independence from Mexico and began its short-lived career as one of the sovereign nations of the earth.

And it was on March 2, 1793, that Sam Houston was born.

The conventional moralist can find a lot wrong in the life of Sam Houston. Like everything else about this remarkable giant, his behavioral shortcomings were king-sized.

He swore profanely, so much so that the Mexicans referred to him as "Señor God Damn."

He drank copiously, seemed at one point on the verge of destroying his life and drowning his future in alcohol, and earned for himself among the Cherokees the Indian sobriquet of "Big Drunk."

Mentioned prominently in his mid-30s as a possible candidate for the Presidency, he threw away a promising political career and left the Governorship of Tennessee under a cloud of suspicion which to this day has never been cleared up.

He married three times, once without the benefit of clergy unless you count the Cherokee tribal customs.

He fought duels in violation of the law, and on one occasion was officially censured by the U. S. House of Representatives for thrashing a member on a public street.

Rather late in life he submitted to baptism in an East Texas stream. The minister intoned: "May this water wash away all your sins." Houston commented: "God pity the fish!"

But Sam Houston had one redeeming virtue: if his faults were bigger than lifesize, so was his faith.

If his crudeness was colossal, so was his basic integrity.

The structure of his life could withstand numerous flaws in exterior design because it was upheld by two steel girders: an unswerving faith in God and a deep sense of personal honor.

Perhaps it is not amiss for us—whose vices if as great are less well known—to reflect that the Almighty can use imperfect tools to achieve His purposes.

The Apostle Peter was boisterous, impetuous, irresponsible—and at one point faithless.

James and John were self-centered, personally ambitious and given to temper tantrums.

Paul began as a cold-blooded, self-righteous persecutor of Christians.

Bartholomew was prejudiced. Thomas was a skeptic. Matthew was a Quisling.

All were fallible, mortal, flawed with the failures of human imperfection—even as you and I. Yet each became an inspired central character in the most inspiring divine drama in history.

It is vastly reassuring, is it not, that He who alone is perfect does not demand perfection from the likes of us in order to work His will.

In this context, the story of Sam Houston is interesting.

Sam Houston strode into the pages of enduring history on April 21, 1836. He was 43 years of age, and at that point in life a failure.

On that day, under Sam Houston's command a hastily assembled and only partially trained civilian contingent of fewer than 800 volunteers thoroughly routed and utterly put to flight the flower and elite of a huge military empire led by a self-confessed military genuis, who called himself "the Napoleon of the West."

Rarely has a military engagement been so fatefully significant. Because of that triumph at San Jacinto and the events which followed it, the United States was to stretch across the broad expanse of the continent to the Pacific Ocean, adding a million square miles to its domain and making certain the indivisible destiny of this Nation of freemen.

It is worthy of our observance today, not alone because of its historic consequence, but because it imparts a lesson as timely as tomorrow's headline.

The early Texans, lured by the promise of a new frontier and the pledged faith of a written constitution, had come to establish peaceful colonies. Yet the pledge of civil liberty and representative government was cynically betrayed by the Mexican dictator, Santa Anna, one of the cruelest and most perfidious despots in human history.

So great was their devotion to liberty that the Texans, though they were only a handful, met in a crude, unfinished building and formally declared their independence. So uncompromising was their hostility to enslavement that the entire complement of 182 defending the Alamo under Travis against a seige by perhaps 3,000 troops openly rejected surrender and knowingly elected to die on their feet rather than live on their knees—a dramatic choice without parallel in the history of heroism.

So complete was the duplicity of their oppressor that under a flag of truce he lured another group of the Texans into an open meadow at Goliad and callously slaughtered them in a withering crossfire.

It was against this backdrop that Sam Houston's little band, the last ragged remaining remnant of the army of the infant Republic of Texas, crossed Buffalo Bayou into the San Jacinto prairie over which was to hang heavy the smell of death.

General Houston paused before entering the battleground and spoke briefly and simply to his followers:

If there are any here who shrink from the issue, they need not cross the bayou. Some must perish, but victory is as certain as God reigns. Trust in the God of the just and fear not.

They crossed. Houston ordered the bridge behind them burned to seal off escape, and the unequal contest against the vaunted supremacy of the Mexican dictator's legions began. The odds seemed insuperable.

But the God of the just was worthy of their trust. The signal results of that direct onslaught reveal the presence of something more than human will. Against the Texas casualties of 8 dead and 27 wounded, the elite corps of the Mexican army lost 630 killed and 730 prisoners. Santa Anna was among the captured.

The legacy of San Jacinto is enough to strike terror to the heart of any would-be world conqueror. It is the story of the invincible spirit of free men when finally aroused to righteous rage by the inevitable excesses of despotism.

For San Jacinto does not belong to Texans alone. Present on that day were men from 14 States and the Territory of Arkansas. Its history is so inextricably interwoven into the fabric of American society that its inspiration belongs to all Americans and to all men everyhere who cherish freedom.

Nor could it ever be said that Sam Houston belongs to Texas alone.

He was born in Virginia, left home at 15 and lived for 3 years with the Indians, achieved his first military recognition against the Creeks under Andrew Jackson in what now is Alabama, began and for a time ended his political career in Tennessee.

Thereafter he wandered aimlessly for many months and was reported drunk on a Mississippi River boat.

Finally he turned up in the Oklahoma Indian Territory living again with the Cherokees.

He was sent to Texas on a special mission by President Jackson, one of the few people who never lost faith in him and the one man whom Sam Houston idolized.

When Jackson lay dying at the Hermitage, Houston took his wife and small son in a red horse-drawn coach over the primitive roads and trackless prairies from Austin, Texas to Nashville, Tennessee, in a sleepless, headlong race against death. He wanted to be at the bedside of his mentor.

He arrived, only hours too late, to learn that practically the last words his idol had spoken were of him and of his efforts in bringing Texas into the Union.

And Houston whispered to his child:

"Always try to remember, my son, that you have looked upon the face of Andrew Jackson."

Such was his devotion.

Houston was, in fact, during his life a citizen of four nations:

The United States;

The Cherokee Nation which he served for a time as its Ambassador in Washington;

The Republic of Mexico, of which he became a citizen upon going to Texas;

and the Republic of Texas which he served as President.

Through it all, strangely enough, his undivided loyalty was to the United States, and statehood the dynamic dream he shared all along with Andrew Jackson.

Sam Houston was never a citizen of the Confederacy. With all his heart, he believed secession to be treason. He vacated the Governship of Texas rather than swear allegiance to an entity which made war upon his country.

Ironically in light of his posthumous popularity, Sam Houston died reviled and rejected by the State which claims him as its patron saint.

So unpopular were his views against secession that City Councils passed ordinances denying him the right to speak. On one such occasion when he attempted to do so, a rock thrown by a faceless member of an unreasoning mob struck the old man in the face.

Whereupon, he said:

"Follow me to yon towering oak on the battlefield of San Jacinto. There I can speak, for I've watered that ground with my blood."

Twice Governor—of two different states—and twice he relinquished the position rather than compromise a conviction.

He was no more daunted by public disfavor than he was by physical danger. Right or wrong, Houston held personal honor more valuable than public office.

The decision which caused him to leave the Tennessee Governor's chair, and the state itself, involved his young first wife, Eliza Allen, his bride of only a few weeks, and her inability—for whatever reason—to live with him.

Therein lies a mystery which has never been unriddled. Nor will it be. The nearest thing to an explanation appears in a personal note which Houston wrote, not for publication, but to the young lady's father. It reads in part as follows:

". . . I have been satisfied and believe her virtuous, as I have assured her. If mortal man had dared to charge my wife, or say ought against her virtue, I would have slain him. That I have and do love Eliza, none can doubt, and that I have ever treated her with affection, she will admit. That she is the only earthly object dear to me God will bear me witness. Eliza stands acquitted by me . . ."

and then, only this:

". . . she was cold to me, and I thought she did not love me . . ."

To the public, not even that much. While his political well-wishers plead with him to make a statement—*some* kind of statement—Houston steadfastly refused. He would say only these three words:

"She is blameless."

Importuned to consider his own reputation and his future, Houston replied with steely firmness: "Whatever the price of silence, I will pay it."

Rather than discuss the matter, he tendered his resignation as Governor.

As Houston prepared to leave Tennessee and the Governor's office—still without any explanation—a noisy rabble gathered outside his hotel. Someone posted a ribald placard, unsigned, challenging his honor.

Upon learning of this, Houston put on his coat and hat, walked out onto the porch and faced the mob.

Speaking slowly and very deliberate, he said:

"I am given to understand that someone has taken it upon himself to placard me . . . I invited him—or them—who are responsible for this denunciation to come forward to me now and and make it good."

Dead silence. Long minutes ticked by as he stood there, his eyes going over the crowd face by face. He spoke once more:

"I give notice, to each and every one of you, that though I am leaving this city, if any wretch utters so much as a whisper against Mrs. Houston, I will return and write the libel in his heart's blood!"

He let that sink in . . . descended the stairs, and walked unhurriedly toward the steamboat landing, as men hastened to get out of his way.

This story has a sequel, for which I am indebted to our former colleague, the late Percy Priest.

Upon leaving Tennessee, Sam Houston left a letter with a close trusted friend. His clear instruction was that the seal on the letter was never to be broken unless it should be necessary to defend the honor of his young wife.

Apparently it was never necessary. Nobody spoke blame against Eliza.

The letter was passed down through at least three generations, the seal still unbroken.

Finally, in the 1930's—more than a full Century having passed—it was formally agreed by the then possessor that, in the interest of history, the seal at last should be broken and the letter read.

A date was set for the public opening of the letter. Historical societies and the state of Tennessee were to be represented. It was to be an official ceremony. Percy Priest, then a newspaper reported, was to cover it for the Nashville *Banner*.

But the ceremony never took place. Three days before the date agreed upon, lighting struck the house in which the still-sealed letter was encased. The house, and everything in it, burned to the ground.

One other little-remembered episode in the life of Sam Houston seems worthy of a fleeting comment.

After he left Tennessee and before he went to Texas—during the period when he represented the Indian Nation in Washington as its Ambassador—a Representative from Ohio named William Stanberry, in the course of an attack upon the Jackson Administration on the floor of the House implied that Houston and Jackson might be involved in some underhanded conflict of interest over contracts to supply Indian rations.

Jackson took it in stride, but Houston was outraged. He called at the door of the House chamber for Stanberry, who declined to accept his note and refused to see him.

Some days later, he encountered the Congressman on Pennsylvania Avenue and demanded satisfaction. Stanberry pulled a pistol, but it misfired. Houston manhandled him rather brutally.

Stanberry, invoking the law of Congressional immunity, demanded that Houston be tried and punished by the House. Houston appeared in his own defense. He was both humble and contrite. Here is part of what he said:

"If, when deeply wronged, I have on impulse violated one of the laws of my country or trespassed the prerogatives of the House, I am willing to be held to my responsibility . . .

"I stand before this House, branded as a man of broken fortune and blasted reputation. Never can I forget that reputation, however limited, is the high boon of heaven. Though the plowshare of ruin has been driven over me and laid waste my brightest hopes, I have only to say, with the poet Byron:

" 'I seek no sympathies, nor need;
The thorns which I have reaped are the tree
I planted; they have torn me and I bleed.' "

And so, Sam Houston—former Congressman and former Governor, once mentioned as a bright prospect for the Presidency, on May 11, 1832 was officially censured by the U.S. House of Representatives.

But you can go back in the Congressional Record and read the official reprimand spoken by Speaker Andrew Stevenson. It reads more like a commendation. It contains 123 words of praise for Houston, followed by a single sentence, 28 words of censure, in which the Speaker simply said: "I forebear to say more, General Houston, than to pronounce the judgment of this House, which is that you be reprimanded by the Speaker—and I do reprimand you accordingly."

All of this happened before Texas, before San Jacinto, before his Presidency of the Republic, before his brilliant battle for Statehood, his later service in the Senate and his politically courageous though unavailing fight to help save the Union. These things came later, catapulting this strange, hot-blooded giant into a sort of immortality.

A motto for his life might well be the words he spoke on the eve of the battle at San Jacinto:

"Trust in the God of the just, and fear not."

His faults were big, but his faith was bigger.

And perhaps in that there's hope for lesser men.

A Marine Writes From Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 27, 1967

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, although not as frequently in recent months, we continue to read and to hear about demonstrations and pronouncements from various sources that our involvement in southeast Asia is wrong, is immoral, and the like.

As one who has long been concerned over the effect such domestic actions have had on the morale of our troops in Vietnam, I was pleased to note a short time ago in the Manchester, N.H. Union Leader, an article about one of our young marines serving in Vietnam who had written to the editor of that paper of his concern for the actions of the people back home, and enclosing a poem which he had written about the war.

Mr. Speaker, young Cpl. Mark W. Tracy has sent home words which we should all take cognizance of and I call to the attention of my colleagues excerpts from his letter and the full text of his poem:

> . . . Many of us are upset over the number of protest marches, draft card burnings, etc., over the issue of Vietnam and our policy in such place.
>
> * * * * *
>
> We're kind of disgusted about this attitude that people hold back home. We feel that since we're over here fighting and risking our lives for people we know and love, and also for people we don't know, that the least the folks back home could do is support us . . .
>
> * * * * *
>
> I hope that this poem and letter help to show many of the people who don't believe in what we're doing, just how wrong they are. On the other hand, they are also meant to express our appreciation and give our thanks to all of those who believe in us and support our effort . . .

I ask unanimous consent that the news story and Cpl. Tracy's poem be printed in the Appendix to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point:

[From the Manchester (N. H.) Union Leader, Jan. 31, 1967]

A MANCHESTER MARINE SENDS A POEM FROM VIETNAM: "WE THANK ALL WHO BELIEVE IN US"

A Manchester Marine serving in Vietnam has written a letter, with an accompanying poem, to the Manchester Union Leader about the protest marches, draft card burnings and other demonstrations being conducted regarding United States policy in that Southeastern Asian country.

Author of the letter and poem, which were addressed to Publisher William Loeb, is Cpl. Mark. W. Tracy, U.S. Marine Corps, who resides at 594 Lake Ave., in the Queen City.

The 21-year old Cpl. Tracy, son of Mrs. Gladys Moffitt of 594 Lake Ave., attended Central High School before enlisting in the U.S. Marine Corps in December 1963.

He received basic training at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris, S.C., and was assigned to duty at Camp Lejeune, N.C. and Pensacola, Fla., prior to his Vietnam tour.

He was assigned to that Southeastern Asian country last summer and is serving as a radioman with the Third Marine Division.

LETTER EXCERPTS

Excerpts from Cpl. Tracy's letter follow:

"While over here, many of us are upset over the number of protest marches, draft card burnings, etc. over the issue of Vietnam and our policy in such place.

"I, myself, am from Manchester, and live at 594 Lake Ave. A number of friends of mine that are over here with me, hail from all over the state, including the towns of Concord, Bethlehem, Nashua, East Londonderry and Bedford, to name a few.

"We're kind of disgusted about this attitude that people hold back home. We feel that since we're over here fighting and risking our lives for people we know and love, and also for people we don't know, that the least the folks back home could do is support us. All we ask is that they realize that everyday, more of our buddies are being killed just so they may live in peace and freedom at home.

"We hope that the people of New Hampshire don't feel this way about the war effort. We hope that they feel that what we are doing is necessary and that they back us up all the way. We don't need money or gifts half as much as we'd like to know that the folks back home in New Hampshire are behind us and wishing us Godspeed.

"I hope that this poem and letter help to show many of the people who don't believe in what we're doing, just how wrong they are. On the other hand, they are also meant to express our appreciation and give our thanks to all of those who believe in us and support our effort . . ."

Cpl. Tracy's poem, entitled "Taps," follows:

"Late at night and all alone,
Fighting a war so far from home,
Fighting in another land,
On foreign soil, here we stand.

"And what of those we left behind,
The weak, the strong, the cruel, the kind,
What of them so far away,
While over here we fight today.

"Do they wish us well or bad
Are they happy, are they sad?
Friend or foe, we wish them well,
For now we've had a taste of hell.

"May they live their lives in joy,
Young and old—girl and boy,
May they never know the way
That we fight this war today.

"They lie there safe at home in bed,
Safe away from bodies dead,
They cannot hear the screams so loud,
They're far away from death's dark shroud.

"But what of those who can't go home,
Who lay there never more to roam,
What happens when they feel it's death
Each time they breathe a gasping breath?

"What happens to their fears, their dreams?
They should go on, somehow, it seems.
So young in life to hear death's knell
They met their fate—before they fell.

"What do they think, these men who die
As on the ground, alone they lie
And hear their comrades fighting on,
Until the battle's lost or won.

"Do they scream and do they cry,
Or do they—silent—wait to die,
For death to take away the pain,
For Taps to play their last refrain.

"Do they pray, to God, for foe
To help them see, to let them know
That someone up above does care
That men are brothers everywhere."

Significant Change of Policy on Pesticide Label Disclaimers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, an important forward step in protecting consumers in the use of pesticides was taken by the Department of Agriculture on November 16, 1966, as a result, I believe, of a situation called to my attention by Dr. H. E. Whitmire, president of Whitmire Research Laboratories, Inc., of St. Louis. I would like to cite it now for the purpose of indicating how a letter to a Member of Congress from an informed citizen can frequently lead to corrective action by the Federal Government.

Dr. Whitmire is a chemist who is nationally known in the insecticide field, as a manufacturer, developer, and writer. For many years, long before it became popular to do so and long before the late Rachel Carson wrote "Silent Spring," Dr. Whitmire was warning of the dangers in the use of DDT, particularly in connection with our food supply.

MANUFACTURERS' DISCLAIMERS OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR INJURY

Some time ago he wrote me that certain pesticides were being marketed bearing labels disclaiming personal injury and property damage liability whether or not the named pesticide was used according to directions on the label. He said that his own firm would never market a product which required such a disclaimer on the label in order to protect the manufacturer. This interested me and I called the matter to the attention of Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman on March 15, 1966, in the following letter:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 15, 1966.

Hon. ORVILLE L. FREEMAN,
Secretary of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Dr. H. E. Whitmire, a Pharmaceutical Chemist in St. Louis who is the President of Whitmire Research Laboratories, Inc., is a man whose opinions on the use of certain pesticides around food I take very seriously. He was one of the first persons I know to begin immediately after World War II to sound an alarm over the careless manner in which DDT was being used.

Much of what he has written to me and much of the material he submitted to trade organizations and professional journals over the years has been confirmed by subsequent events.

Thus I am more than casually interested in the point he now makes about the labeling of pesticides and I would like very much to have your comments and an indication of whether the law would have to be changed to effectuate the reform suggested by Dr. Whitmire. He was referring to the proposed tolerance being considered by the Food and Drug Administration for residues of certain insecticides, such as DDT, in milk, and he then said:

"Dairy of other insecticide labels should not be registered by the USDA or states when a statement is put on the label by the manufacturer disclaiming personal injury and property damage whether or not the named pesticide is used according to directions on the label. Our company will not approve or manufacture any insecticide if the above type disclaimer statement is requested to be on the label—a firm Whitmire company policy."

It seems to me that when a product is used according to the directions on the label, the manufacturer should be held accountable. Yet from information Dr. Whitmire has given me, many insecticide labels now carry such disclaimers as the following:

"Not responsible whatsoever for personal injury or property damage whether or not (X insecticide) is used per directions. The user or buyer shall be deemed to have accepted these conditions."

I am sure your experts are familiar with Dr. Whitmire's work and his reputation. He has written some excellent material on insecticide use in dairies and around dairy cows. Recently he advised me that there are many insecticides which will control dairy insects but not leave a toxic residue in milk when sprayed on cows and their foods. He added "these old well-known insesticides were used before DDT was known. They were used during World War I and World War II and the American people had enough dairy products for all Americans and their allies."

In your reply I would particularly like to know whether it is within the present powers of the Department to take the steps Dr. Whitmire recommends to refuse registration of an insecticide whose label carries the kind of disclaimer mentioned above—where the manufacturer refused to accept responsibility for the safety of the product even when used as directed. If so, I hope your reply will also explain why this authority has not been used.

Sincerely yours,
LEONOR K. (MRS. JOHN B.) SULLIVAN,
Member of Congress, Third District Missouri.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE LAUNCHES INQUIRY

Mr. Speaker, on April 18, 1966, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture George L. Mehern wrote to me that this question had not previously been raised but that "in view of the breadth of the disclaimers now being used in some instances, this Department is reviewing the matter and will take such actions as are necessary to preclude the use of any disclaimers which are in any way misleading."

Assistant Secretary Mehren's letter to me was as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., April 18, 1966.

Hon. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN
House of Representatives

DEAR MRS. SULLIVAN: This is in reply to your letter of March 15, 1966, concerning the use of disclaimers on the labels of pesticides.

The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 135–135k) provides that an economic poison subject thereto is misbranded if the label fails to bear certain required information. The statute further provides that an economic poison is misbranded "if its labeling bears any statement . . . which is false or misleading in any particular." There is nothing in the statute relating specifically to the use of disclaimers on the labels of pesticides. In the event the provisions of a disclaimer go so far as to be misleading, this Department could refuse to register or cancel registration of a product on the basis of the present misbranding provisions. Some types of disclaimers could be deemed to be misleading since it has been held in various civil damage actions that disclaimers do not relieve the manufacturer of all responsibility for the effectiveness or safety of its products.

At the present time, there are over 50,000 products registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. In connection with each such registration, the label is closely reviewed to determine whether the required statements and information are present and are in full compliance with the statute. In the past, since no question has arisen concerning the use of disclaimers on such labels, primary emphasis has been given to making certain that the required statements and information appear thereon. However, in view of the breadth of the disclaimers now being used in some instances, this Department is reviewing the matter and will take such actions as are necessary to preclude the use of any disclaimers which are in any way misleading.

Your interest in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
GEORGE L. MEHREN,
Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE ISSUED TO PESTICIDES INDUSTRY

Mr. Speaker, on November 16, 1966; Dr. Harry W. Hays, Director of the Pesticides Regulation Division of the Agricultural Research Service, issued a notice to manufacturers, formulators, distributors, and registrants of economic poisons declaring that disclaimers of responsibility for the effectiveness or safety of a pesticide product when used as directed are "false and misleading, since adequate directions for use, necessary warnings and cautions, and other essential information on the safe handling and use of a product are required under the Federal Act."

Dr. Hays' statement of November 16 follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, PESTICIDES REGULATION DIVISION,
Washington, D.C., November 16, 1966.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS, FORMULATOR, DISTRIBUTORS, AND REGISTRANTS OF ECONOMIC POISONS

Attention: Person responsible for Federal Registration of Economic Poisons.

STATUS OF DISCLAIMER STATEMENTS OF PESTICIDE LABELING

The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, and the regulations promulgated thereunder, provide that an economic poison is misbranded if its labeling bears any statement, graphic representation, or design which is false or misleading in any particular.

Labeling disclaimers which negate or detract from labeling information required under the Act and regulations are not acceptable on products proposed for registration.

An example of a disclaimer which would render a product misbranded is as follows:

"The information furnished hereon is provided gratuitously by the manufacturer who assumes no responsibility whatsoever for the effectiveness or safety of this product regardless of whether or not it is used as directed."

Such a disclaimer is both false and misleading, since adequate directions for use, necessary warnings and cautions, and other essential information on the safe handling and use of a product are required under the Federal Act.

Labeling for registered products bearing disclaimer statements which are either false or misleading must be revised or deleted. Such revisions or deletions will not require reregistration by this Division. However, five copies, of such amended labeling should be submitted for our records.

HARRY W. HAYS, Ph. D.,
Director.

"TO DISCLAIM WHAT HAS BEEN CLAIMED . . . WOULD BE MISLEADING"

After learning about this notification to the pesticide industry, I asked the Department for further information on the situation this notice was intended to correct and received the following information from Assistant Secretary Mehren:

There are two parts of the disclaimer statements currently being used by many registrants of pesticides that we consider to be false and misleading: "that the information is provided gratuitously, and whether used in accordance with the directions or not." The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act requires that labeling be adequate to insure that the product will be effective for the intended use and must carry precautionary statements which, when followed, would be adequate to protect the user and the public. We feel that to disclaim what has been claimed in the application for registration would be misleading. Registration is not being withheld because of these disclaimer statements. Instead we are issuing registration and instructing the registrant to revise or delete misleading disclaimers when labels are reprinted.

Mr. Speaker, to me the incident has greater significance than the fact that a single individual's letter was responsible for moving the cumbersome machinery of Government into correcting a rather technical procedure dealing with the labeling of pesticides.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ENHANCED

To me the significance lies in the fact that if manufacturers had continued to use these disclaimers on the label with announced last fall his intention of retiring this year. The search was conducted by a blue-ribbon screening committee of distinguished educators headed by Martin Essex, superintendent of public instruction of Ohio.

Lambert moves up from the cabinet-level post of Assistant Executive Secretary for Information Services where he has had administrative responsibility for the *NEA Journal* and other publications, the research division, press, radio, motion picture, and television activities.

Before his elevation in 1965 to the cabinet, Lambert had served the Research Division since 1950, becoming its director in 1956. In that capacity he automated the division with sophisticated data processing and other electronic equipment, and developed scientific sampling techniques for education surveys which placed NEA on a par with other opinion-polling agencies of the country.

Under his direction, the Research Division continued to produce its nationally-recognized annual studies of teacher salaries, teacher supply and demand, and rankings of the states by various statistical criteria.

But Lamber felt facts and insights were needed on other new or perennial problems of education. One result was the annual "Financial Status of the Public Schools," a document similar to the business corporation's annual report which summarizes for the current year the achievements and future obligations in financing American education.

He also published regular samplings of teacher opinion on such controversial issues as teaching about communism, national testing programs, teachers in politics, sex education, homework, class size, and ability grouping.

In a widely-discussed 1963 *NEA Journal* article, Lambert coined the phrase "Angry Young Men in Teaching," and demanded a better break for the male teacher who, he said, is "fed up with working nights, weekends and holidays trying to make ends meet on a teacher's salary."

He believes NEA's primary mission is to enable teachers of both sexes to assume their rightful roles in American society as solidly-prepared, properly-compensated, influential careerists—a conviction he outlined in the December 1966 issue of the *NEA Journal*.

Predicting that NEA in years to come would be an increasingly "action-oriented" organization, he wrote that the Association will be "even more militant in protecting the rights of teachers and far more aggressive in campaigns for improved salaries and other economic benefits; it will have a greater social consciousness and a willingness to tackle almost anything that is basically wrong in education."

As part of his personal preparation for the duties he will assume in August, he plans to take at least one month to visit and talk with teachers, principals and superintendents of schools in every part of the country.

"I want to use this as a first-hand refresher course," he says, "on what's going on in schools and what the problems of typical teachers really are."

Something that has been on his mind for a number of years and which he considers one of the things "basically wrong" in education has been its financing.

In 1958 when total educational expenditures were about $14 bililon per year, Lambert was saying they would have to double by 1970. His prophecy has already come true. This year, total estimated expenditures for education will be almost $28 billion, and the figure is rising by $1.6 billion per year.

In public and private talks and in testimony before U.S. Congressional committees, Lambert has frequently pointed out that education is such a good investment in economic growth and national welfare that people ought to be buying a much better brand of it. And as a corollary to this proposition, he says the public ought to be getting a better return out of what is being spent.

He proposed in 1961 a six-year minimum program of preparation for all incoming teachers which would provide four years of general education with "some exposure to every major field of knowledge" followed by two solid years of what and how to teach, including thorough grounding in psychology and the new theories on the teaching-learning process. In depth and scope, he would have this program comparable to that of the Harvard School of Business.

Such a program, he believes, would produce teachers far more effective than the present beginner who enters a classroom armed only with a bachelor's degree. The better-prepared teacher would rate a beginning salary of $8,000–$9,000 and would be making $18,000–$20,000 by the end of his career. Lambert believes the American public would gladly foot the bill for such a program when they understood its benefits for their children.

Considering education's economic balance sheet, he is far from convinced that every child should be forced to spend 12 years in school "moving from his ABC's to Chaucer" just because "that's the way we've always done it." He thinks that perhaps as many as 20 percent of today's youngsters could complete school in 10 or 11 years, thus providing some economies in school financing.

He also worries about the child who doesn't learn to read in the early grades and who falls further behind each year. Such a child may take 14 years to get through school—if indeed he doesn't become completely frustrated and drop out.

Some years ago, Lambert proposed a summer-months program of intensive remedial work in reading for youngsters, having difficulty with reading. Three such sessions in consecutive summers for one child, he reasons, would cost only about one-third as much as keeping him an extra year in school.

He notes that the national bill for education averages out to something like 58 cents per pupil per hour—about the same as the going rate for baby-sitting.

For 58 cents, he says the educational establishment is providing "a safe and reasonably comfortable building, all furniture, all utilities, a low-cost lunch two-way transportation for those who need it, and a fairly good grade of entertainment with spectaculars on weekends." Anything the child learns, he comments wryly, could be considered a "residual benefit."

For comparison he points to the "least expensive" form of child care-babysitting by a neighbor's 15- or 16-year-old daughter at 50 cents an hour. In this case, the parent "provides the house, the furniture, a TV in good working order, and pays the telephone bill. Frequently the parent also has to provide portal-to-portal transportation and a well-stocked refrigerator."

From my point of view, says Lambers, "education would be a pretty good deal at twice the hourly cost."

Salute to Morocco, America's Longtime Friend

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 8, 1967

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, in the course of our Nation's history there are several sovereign States which have bonded with us since our inception and kept that alliance and friendship.

Morocco is one of those nations. So on this, the Moroccan National Day, I would like to join other Americans in extending a hand of gratitude for this friendship and alliance.

The bonds that have been welded between our two nations is not a new one. Nor one formed out of expediency. Morocco was one of the first nations in the world to sign treaties with the infant United States of America in 1786. Since then we have enjoyed continued peaceful relations.

An indication of the maturity of this relationship is the recent visit of His Royal Highness, Hassan the Second. During his visit to our country he reaffirmed the bonds between our two nations.

I had the great pleasure of meeting the King and was impressed with his dedication, friendship and humanitarian spirit. The United States is fortunate indeed to have such a friend.

His Majesty has selected as his representative to the United States an outstanding Ambassador, His Excellency, Dr. Ahmed Laraki, an effective and dedicated person. Washington has been greatly impressed by His Excellency and his charming wife.

I offer my congratulations on this day to King Hassan and the people of Morocco on this, their National Day. May the flag of Morocco fly over a prosperous and joyous nation forever and may our friendship endure as long.

The Welfare Trap

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE A. SMATHERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 3, 1967

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, this morning's Washington Post contains a most thoughtful and provocative article entitled "Springing the Welfare Trap," written by Joseph Alsop.

We in Congress are going to have to give more and more thought to ways and means of averting the welfare trap. We need to provide for those who are in need, but we should not, while giving help, sentence these beneficiaries to a life of sterility and unproductiveness.

Mr. Alsop's article points out the thinking behind the new concept of family allowances. I believe that more and more thought will have to be given to this subject, and Mr. Alsop's article is a good starter.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SPRINGING THE WELFARE TRAP

At present, a million American families with 3,200,000 children are "living on the welfare," as they say in our great urban ghettoes. In addition, another 3,600,000 American families, with 11,800,000 children, though not caught in the welfare-trap, are subsisting in grinding poverty that mocks and dishonors our national affluence.

The macabre and lunatic welfare system all but enforces adultery and illegitimacy. It virtually outlaws any effort of self-betterment by earning. And it transforms the wretched welfare recipients from free citizens into "cases," under the grim supervision of the Governess-State. Because of these social effects, the system has become one of the prime carcinogens in the dire illness of our great cities.

For all these reasons, some of the younger men in Government have been looking into the possibility of replacing the entire family-aiding part of the welfare system with a new system of family allowances, which would be paid as of right, without Governess-supervision.

The first thought was to institute in America the kind of universal family allowances that have long been paid in France, Britain, Canada and most other Western countries, With reasonably adequate benefit payments, however, universal family allowances were found to be much too costly in this country. Hence it was decided that only the poor could be covered.

At first, that seemed to require the use of a means test, which in turn seemed to require continued Governess-supervision, with all its deleterious effects. But at this juncture, one of the leading governmental experts pointed out that in this computer age, the Internal Revenue Service and the Social Security System had only to pool their statistical resources, in order to catch people who were taking family allowances without being entitled to them. That removed the worst hurdle.

The next question was where to set the level of the proposed allowances. The aim, it must be noted, was not direct pecuniary improvement of the lot of welfare recipients. The aim was, rather, to liberate them to improve their own lots, by striking down the welfare rule against a man in the house, by rewarding and stimulating self-betterment by earning, and by restoring them to free citizen-status.

It was calculated that these very great gains for the people on welfare would justify setting the national average of family allowances somewhat below the present national average of welfare payments (which vary greatly from state to state). An average nationwide allowance of $120 a month for a family of four was adopted as a good working figure.

With allowances at this level, and with none but people now on welfare included, the taxpayer would actually save money, for the Federal, state and local governments are currently spending $2.25 billion a year to maintain the welfare-trap. It was obvious, however, that besides breaking open the welfare-trap, the new system of family allowances ought to be used to aid all the millions of other Americans who are not on welfare but are living below the poverty-level.

Thus amplified, the proposed system of family allowances was estimated to cost about $4.3 billion annually (allowing for coverage of 90 per cent of all families now living in poverty). This would be only about $2 billion a year more than the present cost of the welfare-trap. And it would about equal the sum the Federal Government annually expends on farm subsidies, which almost exclusively benefit no more than a million rich farming families .

The outlay, in short, seemed highly justifiable. The next question was how to handle recipients of family allowances who responded to the opportunity to better their lots by earning.

Here a leaf was taken from the Veterans Administration, which progressively reduces payments to veterans and their widows for non-service-connected disabilities, in proportion to increases of earned or other income.

The progressive benefit reduction has never acted as a disincentive to earning by the veterans. The same method was therefore incorporated in the scheme for family allowances.

Briefly, it was proposed that families receiving allowances be permitted to keep all their children's earnings, plus 75 per cent of their own earnings up to $50 a month, plus 50 per cent of the next $2,600 of earned annual income (the rest being paid as a tax). Any family of four achieving an earned income of $3,200 a year, and thereby rising above the poverty level, would then cease to receive any allowance.

Finally, it was calculated that an additional $550 million expended annually on facilities for education and job training, plus incentives to self-improvers taking such training, would be the kind of investment that might pay a twofold return. And this feature was added to the plan.

Such, then, is this simple plan. It would not eliminate, but it would certainly greatly alleviate the American poverty that mocks our wealth, and it would replace the welfare system that poisons its supposed beneficiaries. Surely, it is worth considering, although thus far, it is not really being considered; for it is no more, as yet, than a private invention of a few men on the lower levels of government.

Lowering of Unemployment in Buffalo Area

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I think the significant work being done by the Opportunities Development Corp. and Manpower Development Training in my home city of Buffalo, N.Y., should be given national praise and attention.

The work of the ODC and MDT has been instrumental in lowering the unemployment level of the whole Buffalo area. Less unemployed persons sought jobs last year than in any year since World War II, along the Niagara frontier. For statistics on this important achievement I would like to insert into the Record an article which appeared last week in the Buffalo Courier Express:

AREA JOBSEEKERS IN 1966 CALLED FEWEST SINCE 1945—TRAINING HELD NEED

There were fewer unemployed jobseekers on the Niagara Frontier last year than at any time since World War II, the State Employment Division said Tuesday.

"Midway through the first quarter," said Leo A. Sweeney, district superintendent, "the business outlook continues cautiously optimistic and the shortage of qualified workers is expected to continue."

In a special report, he said that while the employment level has been high for the last year, "a shortage of experienced and trained workers was apparent in nearly all occupations."

At the end of the year, about 3,000 jobs listed with the employment service remained unfilled for more than 30 days. None of the 15,000 unemployed had the skill to fill these jobs, Sweeney said.

The answer is "training and more training," said Sweeney. "The immediate need is the training of these unemployed: at least 3,000 of them."

The long-range training program is being handled by schools and colleges, but "for the shortrange, now-needed programs, look to the government manpower training programs," he said.

1,300 IN TRAINING

Currently, about 800 workers are taking part in on-the-job training at 50 area businesses, and another 500 young apprentices are learning skills.

In addition, there are programs sponsored by the Urban League and the Opportunities Development Corp.

"We now ask employers who currently need qualified workers to consider training as a solution," said Sweeney. "Workers are available but they need to be trained."

Employers seeking help in setting up a program may contact one of eight area offices of the Employment Division.

West Virginia University Physician Relates Experiences in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 3, 1967

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, Dr. Richard Currie, associate professor of surgery at West Virginia University School of Medicine, recently returned from Vietnam, where he participated in a program sponsored by the American Medical Association.

Dr. Currie is a highly respected member of his profession, and his observations of the medical and surgical problems in southeast Asia are cogent.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have an article published in the Morgantown, W. Va., Dominion-News of February 10, 1967, printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

WVU DOCTOR REPORTS ON VISIT—VIETNAMESE HOSPITALS OVERCROWDED, SHORT STAFFED

(By Charles Cumpston)

Imagine a country where leprosy, plague, and smallpox are common; where there are few doctors and even fewer nurses.

Add to this a tremendous number of persons with war injuries and you'll get a general idea of the enormous task facing doctors in the civilian hospitals in South Vietnam.

Dr. Richard Currie, associate professor of surgery at University School of Medicine, is one of those who doesn't have to imagine. He's just returned from Vietnam where he spent two months participating in a program directed by the American Medical Association.

The program, Volunteer Physicians for Vietnam, has been sending American doctors to this war torn country for 60 day periods since 1965. Last summer, the AMA began administration of the plan which was originally a People-to-People foundation project.

Separate hospitals are maintained for the military and the civilians in Vietnam. Under the program, the American physicians are sent only to civilian hospitals.

Dr. Currie was assigned to a surgical hospital in Da Nang (medical and surgical hospitals are also completely separate in Vietnam).

"There are usually two people to a bed," Dr. Currie said. "The hospital in Da Nang has 400 beds, but usually accommodates from 600 to 700 patients."

Equipment in the hospital is very good, according to Dr. Currie and the supplies are excellent. This is largely a result of help provided by the United States.

Most of the hospitals in Vietnam are over 50 years old, having been built by the French during the 86 years they dominated the country. Until the United States became involved, most had no electricity, running water or sanitary facilities. Today, some are reasonably modern.

Because of the lack of nurses in the hospitals, most of the nursing duties are assumed by members of the patient's family. They cook and care for the patient during his stay, their temporary living quarters being a pitched camp outside the hospital.

Early diagnosis of an illness is rarely achieved in Vietnam. "By the time a patient comes to the hospital his disease is usually in its advanced stages," Dr. Currie said. "This makes the physician's task even harder."

During his stay, Dr. Currie also had the opportunity to teach some students from the medical school at Hue. The students were doing an internship at the hospital in Da Nang after six years of study at medical school.

An interpreter is often used by the American doctors to combat the language barrier with the Vietnamese. But, in any instance, Dr. Currie says that the message "always gets across."

His most unexpected meeting was a reunion with Marine medical officer John Karnoupakis, who graduated from the WVU School of Medicine. Dr. Karnoupakis was serving on the front line in the Da Nang perimeter as are most of the Marine medical officers.

Dr. Currie had a chance, too, to observe the assistance being given frequently by American military medical personnel. "It was a great experience," he said. "I was very impressed, and the Vietnamese are grateful."

Most of the heavy fighting is now occurring just 60 or 70 miles from Da Nang. "The city is in a territory still being fought over but the town is securely held by Marines," Dr. Currie said.

Da Nang has a population of 250,000 including many peasants who have moved there since the war began. The main industry is fishing, but there is little else. The war has completely disrupted its economy.

Dr. Currie foresees more United States assistance in educating Vietnamese doctors and nurses. At the present time, most of the young men are taken for the military, thus contributing to the country's medical shortage.

Would Dr. Currie like to return to Vietnam?

He would.

"I hope I can go back to the same place and do the same thing some time in the future," he said.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective departments or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

Appendix

Retirement of Justice Tom Clark

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD two editorials dealing with the contemplated retirement of Mr. Justice Clark, one editorial from the Washington Post and one from the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

I would like to add these words. At this time when many public men and many officials in high places are being charged with conflict of interest and misconduct, and so forth, this action on the part of Mr. Justice Clark in voluntarily retiring from the Supreme Court of the United States because his son was appointed Attorney General reflects a high degree of sensitivity. I commend Mr. Justice Clark for the sensitivity he has shown in that regard.

The Senator from Virginia is not a lawyer, and he is not certain that there is a conflict of interest involved, but the fact that Mr. Justice Clark thinks that there is and has acted to eliminate himself from any such charge I feel speaks very highly for him.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Mar. 2, 1967]

JUSTICE CLARK TO RETIRE

Justice Tom Clark demonstrated a high degree of sensitivity by announcing that he would retire from the Supreme Court because his son Ramsey has been named Attorney General. The Justice had previously disqualified himself in two antitrust cases which came to the high bench bearing the signature of his son as acting head of the Department of Justice. If he deemed it necessary to step aside whenever his son signed a brief, his decision to retire is certainly wise, for the Federal Government is a party to more than one third of the cases in the Supreme Court.

Old-timers remember that Charles Evans Hughes Jr. promptly resigned as Solicitor General when his father became Chief Justice in 1930. In that case there was no question about the necessity for a change because the Solicitor General is the Government's chief spokesman in the Supreme Court. It is not necessary for the Attorney General to argue cases before the Court, and he rarely does so. Nevertheless, Justice Clark will feel more comfortable in retirement with his son in the role of the Government's chief legal counsel, and he can only be commended for avoiding any possible question of impropriety.

In his 18 years on the bench Justice Clark has grown substantially in judicial stature, as most men do under that demanding assignment. Though he has usually been on the conservative side when the Court has divided, he is a man of moderate views. His dedication to individual liberty has often been expressed in his opinions, but it has been liberty "in relation to the rule of law."

On one occasion Justice Clark wrote for the Court in forbidding a state to ban a movie on the ground that it was sacrilegious. Another case he handled struck down New York's rule for the firing of any employee who invoked his privilege against self-incrimination. In the highly controversial reapportionment cases he held to what might be regarded as a rule of reason—that if one house of a state legislature met the population standards the other might "include some departure from it . . . on some rational basis." But the Court did not accept that view.

In recent years his influence on the Court has notably increased. His calm demeanor and his moderating influence will be missed by the country as well as the Court.

[From the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch, Mar. 2, 1967]

CLARK AND CLARK

Ramsey Clark may make an excellent Attorney General of the United States, but his appointment is cause for concern on one score: It will remove from the Supreme Court one of the members of the conservative minority who have tried to slow down the high tribunal's mad rush toward ultra-liberalism.

Ramsey is the son of Tom C. Clark, member of the court since 1949. The jurist has announced that he will retire in order to avoid possible conflict of interest on his part, now that his son will become head of the nation's law enforcement agency.

The newly-nominated Attorney General, who has been acting head of the department for the past five months, appears generally to have been doing his job in a quiet, efficient, nonspectacular manner.

He entered the department in 1961 as chief of the Lands Division, where he won a reputation for economy. He reportedly saved $300,000 of the division's $3.5 million budget, and in 1965—believe it or not—requested a $200,000 budget cut and a 10 per cent reduction in manpower. (This last should entitle him to a glass case in the Smithsonian as a unique specimen of the Genus Bureaucrat).

Two of the statements Ramsey Clark has made since his nomination was announced by the President Tuesday are encouraging.

"My judgment is that the Department of Justice is not a good place to have high political activity," he said. "The fact and appearance of its function has to be even-handed."

Since some previous Attorney Generals have been up to their necks in politics, Clark's comment is especially gratifying.

He said, too, that his relations with FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover are "very cordial," and he hailed the latter's "great contributions to government." Since the FBI chief is anathema to many liberals, who don't like his strong views about pinks and punks, it is good to hear friendly words about him from his new boss.

As to the elder Clark, it must be said in all candor that few men in modern times have gone on the nation's highest court with such meager promise of notable service. (He was Attorney General when President Truman picked him for the top tribunal.)

The senior Clark won Senate approval by a 73-to-8 vote, but he was denounced by some liberals on a charge of having been too vigorous in fighting homegrown Reds, and by some Republicans as being merely a political henchman of the President's and totally lacking in judicial qualities. When, a few years later, a congressional committee asked Justice Clark to appear before it in connection with its investigation of the Attorney General's office, Clark refused. This paper was among those criticizing him for that action.

But the one-time VMI student (1917–18, when he finished 46th in a class of 242) generally has voted on the court in behalf of the public's best interests. He has vigorously dissented from the numerous decisions which have made it harder for society to convict criminals and to protect itself from Communists on the domestic scene.

On the latter score, he wrote the dissent—joined in by Justices Harlan, Stewart and White—to the decision a few weeks ago overthrowing New York State's laws designed to prohibit Communists from teaching in publicly-owned schools and colleges. He declared that "the majority has by its broadside swept away one of our most precious rights, namely, the right of self-preservation."

Clark's impending retirement from the court will leave the present membership with, generally, a 5-to-3 liberal cast. If President Johnson nominates, and the Senate approves, a hot-eyed liberal to fill the vacancy, we are in for bad days. If a conservative is named to the post, the present ratio will not be changed, of course.

Fortunately, one of the liberals—Black, for example—occasionally sees the light and goes over to the other side, thus preventing a complete liberal runaway. A five-liberals-to-four-conservatives is the best that can be hoped for in the immediate future.

In the Consumer Interest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANK M. CLARK
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, the Harrisburg Patriot applauds the President's concern for increased consumer protection, as expressed in his timely message to Congress.

In a recent editorial, the Patriot asserts that—

> Members of the 90th Congress will assure themselves an honored place in history if they resist . . . pressures and heed the President's message.

It reaffirms the right of their constituents to know how "clinical diagnoses of their health are conducted under exacting standards"; and "how their contributions to pension and retirement funds are being invested."

The article continues:

> They should not have to worry whether certain types of advertising are fraudulent,

whether hand tools used around the house are correctly designed and manufactured.

The Patriot further quotes Mr. Johnson's encouraging words on progress already made as well as his urgent appeal for action on that which is still left undone.

I am confident that my colleagues well find this editorial both interesting and enlightening, and I include it in the Record:

Consumer Laws—Americans Need More Protection

A citizen of the richest, most powerful and in many respects most progressive nation in the world, A.D. 1967, can purchase a baby blanked confident that it meets elementary safety standards.

Wrong.

He can buy a roast at the market without fear it may have been processed under substandard conditions.

Wrong.

He can arrange a loan or a time purchase and get a clear, dollars-and-cents answer to any question he may have about the interest he will be required to pay.

Wrong.

He can go to sleep at night confident that a natural gas line under his house meets maximum safety requirements for the tremendous pressures which it handles.

Wrong.

Amazingly, the list goes on and on, as President Johnson noted in his special message to Congress on consumer protection. Most of the items seem so simple and obvious that the wonder is that laws covering them aren't already in effect.

But just as amazingly, many of these items generate powerful opposition, and the President's latest plea for carrying out "important unfinished and new business" in this field is bound to be fought on several fronts.

Members of the 90th Congress will assure themselves an honored place in history if they resist these pressures and heed the President's message. Their constituents have a right to know that clinical diagnoses of their health are conducted under exacting standards; they have a right to know how their contributions to pension and retirement funds are being invested; they should not have to worry whether certain types of advertising are fraudulent, whether hand tools used around the house are correctly designed and manufactured.

As President Johnson pointed out, it was almost 100 years ago that the 42nd Congress enacted the first consumer protection law, to prohibit fraudulent use of the mails. Much progress has been made since then, but, as the President's list shows, much also remains to be done.

Radical Organizers in Appalachia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THRUSTON B. MORTON

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record an editorial entitled "Radical Organizers Hurt Appalachia," published in the Lexington, Ky., Herald of February 26, 1967.

I invite the editorial to the attention, particularly, of Senators who represent States in the Appalachia area.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Radical Organizers Hurt Appalachia

In the early 1930's groups of radical writers, Communists and just plain publicity seekers converged on Southeastern Kentucky bent on "helping" the coal miners and poor families caught in the 1929–1935 depression. They organized nests of communism under the general title of National Miners Union and later openly listed these cells as Communistic bodies. Communist leaders from New York later claimed a membership of five to eight thousand Eastern Kentuckians.

The poor of Southeasern Kentucky actually were exploited by these uninvited visitors who by devious means sought to stir up trouble and make the people unhappy with their lot. Ultimately, the people themselves drove the "invaders" out and put an end to the activities which by then had gained nationwide attention.

Is Appalachia again being invaded by self-appointed helpers of the poor? Are the men and women of the economically depressed areas of our state being told of great things that will come through organization and demonstrations? What are the true motives of these self-appointed saviors of a depressed area? Will these organizers stir up trouble, feather their own nests in some manner hot yet known, and then depart, leaving their victims disappointed and broken in spirit?

Within recent weeks numerous "organizers of the poor" have moved into some of Kentucky's mountain counties. They have told the people that the way to get federal help in abundance is to "march on Washington" and demand their "rights." One organization tells the poor of Appalachia that if they organize they can get "the million dollars a day the United States now is spending in Vietnam," or equivalent sums. They talk or organizing a march on Washington that would outdo the numerous civil rights marches of recent history. "Any indication that poverty funds will be cut will be answered," said one organizer. "You might see a demonstration by poor whites larger than the one by Negroes. They had 100,000. We might take 200,000." Surprisingly, some mountain leaders who should know better are adding fuel to this flame started by outside radicals by saying that "an uprising is sure to come." Such statements do a disservice to the mountain community.

The federal government as well as the state governments of the several states which make up Appalachia are doing everything they can to find a solution to the economic problems. Marches and demonstrations can only add to the problem. The leaders in government know that something must be done and they are working feverishly to do something. Work programs are being planned; studies are being made of the "Happy Pappy" program to see if it can be continued; roads are being built and recreational facilities are being developed to give employment to the jobless. Studies are being made to determine programs that can be carried forward without direct handouts of aid, which provide only temporary relief. Surveys are being made which government hopes will provide new factories in the depressed areas.

This is no time for fly-by-night organizers and radical bearded students who know nothing of the problems of Appalachia to be going among the people and stirring them up; making them believe that their governments do not care; inciting them to demonstrations that can result in injuries or loss of life. It might be a good time to tell these busybodies that they are not wanted and suggest they can render the best service by returning immediately to their classrooms or to their own homes.

Equal Opportunity for American Shipbuilding

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, over the past several weeks, administration spokesmen have been rather highly critical of the American shipbuilding industry. It has been characterized by some as being "dolorous" and "obsolescent."

Still others have ventured the suggestion that the Congress should authorize the construction of ships abroad in foreign yard and their return to American registry with full trading privileges. It has been suggested, for example, that:

> If this Congressional authorization were forthcoming . . . no more than twenty of such ships would be built for the American account, at which time our own shipyards would find they would have the efficiency to be competitive and to build the kind of ships we can have to continue leadership in the Merchant Marine of the world.

Unfortunately, there was no inkling of how or in what manner this new-found efficiency would come into being, so as to make the industry competitive in the worldwide market.

Quite frequently, the American shipbuilding industry has not been accorded the opportunity to express its views on either the gratuitous characterizations of the industry or the suggestion that foreign construction be permitted by the Congress. Therefore, with the view of providing the industry an equal opportunity to express its views on these matters, I am today inserting in the Record an address by Mr. Edwin M. Hood, president of the Shipbuilders Council of America, which was presented before the Western Shipbuilding Association in San Francisco, Calif., on Friday, February 3, 1967. I commend these remarks to my colleagues in the House in order that they, too, may have the opportunity of learning the views of the interested parties in what appears to be a possible future issue for consideration during the 90th Congress.

The address follows:

Speech by Edwin M. Hood, President, Shipbuilders Council of America, Before Annual Meeting, Western Shipbuilding Association, San Francisco, Calif., February 3, 1967

It is good to meet again with the members of the Western Shipbuilding Association. Since the establishment of WSA, our two organizations have been closely allied in projects of mutual concern, and we of the Shipbuilders Council of America are appreciative of your consistent effectiveness. This affinity of interests has had a remarkable quality for it has conclusively demonstrated that, despite a separation of geography, success can be forged from a diversity of memberships with a unity of purpose.

From that foundation, it seems to me, our two groups—individually and collectively—can continue to do much to advance the vital objectives of the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry—along the Pacific Coast as well as throughout the United States. In the process, our two organizations can also do much to improve relationships between customers and shipyards—and between suppliers and shipyards. These relationships symbolize the full spectrum of potentials for our industry in all sections of the country.

Approximately 75 percent of the workload presently available to our yards is derived from governmental programs. As a consequence, the ever-changing patterns of governmental policy and pronouncements can either adversely or favorably influence the future for the private shipyard industry. Whether plus or minus, the reactions are inevitably far-reaching. In recent times, unfortunately, Federal officials have been indifferent to the correlation between national well-being, public policy and shipyard capabilities. Only now are there evidences of a long overdue reevaluation on this score at the highest levels of government. Perhaps as never before, the salesmanship of U.S. shipyards and their co-partners in related endeavors will have to be at once both enterprising and productive.

Regarding the relationships between suppliers and shipyards, every State of the Union and practically every U.S. industry furnishes something that goes into the construction of every ship in an American yard. In this context, it should be emphasized that of the total cost of every vessel constructed in U.S. shipyard more than 50 percent of the dollar value flows from the shipyard to other American industries and activities.

Actually, nearly two-thirds of the value, in the aggregate, goes to labor, either directly or indirectly, to subcontractors, to transportation firms, to professional services, to suppliers of components and materials and to many other endeavors. Those who would have our ships built abroad might reflect on this point—plus the collateral effects on the outflow of gold—before attempting to propagate their irrational schemes.

In all directions—among public officials, within our own industry, among suppliers and manufacturers, and certainly to the general public—much, much more needs to be said about the progress and accomplishments of U.S. shipyards. There has been too much—much too much—extravagant carping, mostly from official sources, which has tended to obscure the great advances made in the state of the art of shipbuilding in this country during the past decade—advances attained incidentally under something less than ideal circumstances and market conditions. There has been a tendency to exaggerate statistics and facts.

All too frequently we read or hear incredible statements to the effect that the U.S. shipbuilding industry is either obsolete, archaic, dolorous, unproductive or inefficient. The true facts and the real evidences are quite the contrary. Anyone who with one broad sweep would characterize the U.S. private shipyard industry as backward and obsolescent has had little or no exposure to the great modernization of shipyard facilities and vast technological improvements which have been achieved and are continuing. Practically every major shipyard in the United States is at this moment engaged in some form of facility modernization and cost reduction program.

Largely as a result of this evolution of change and improvement, selling prices of U.S. built ships are today still about 15 percent below the levels which prevailed in 1958—despite steadily increasing labor and material costs during this period. Few other major American industries, particularly those engaged in the production of limited numbers of custom-designed units, have succeeded in even holding the line in the past 8 years. This unique achievement of the U.S. shipbuilding industry, which can be verified by records of the Maritime Administration, rarely, if ever, receives much notice.

On the other hand, we frequently read or hear of "apple and orange" comparisons between U.S. and Japanese shipbuilding with the latter, in most cases, receiving prominent billing. Such statements reflect a lack of basic understanding of the differing economies and varied environment which surround the building of ships here and there. It is not generally recognized that the techniques employed by our shipyard counterparts in Japan are, for the most part, purely and simply adaptations or extensions of concepts developed in this country. The Japanese have been able to capitalize on these concepts because of a patronizing government, favorable labor rates and work rules, liberal financing incentives, a high degree of standardization, and thereby a satisfactory, continuing volume of business. Shipbuilding in Japan is regarded as a prestige industry. It is considered essential to the public good, and is supported accordingly.

For reasons never quite clear, there is a quickness on the part of some public officials to compare the entire U.S. shipbuilding industry with several yards in Japan or a single yard in Sweden or Denmark. In each of these countries—as in the United States—one can find the full spectrum of prices, costs, facilities, techniques and productivities, and irrelative comparisons can be wholly misleading. The environment for shipbuilding in Japan, Sweden, and Denmark has, however, been encouraged and nourished by governmental actions.

The environment for shipbuilding in the United States has not been similarly favored. In fact, some Administration officials concede that the Government, under both Republican and Democratic stewardship, has not assumed its proper responsibility in this regard. Only now are there those in high places who deplore the fact that the average merchant shipbuilding contract in this country over the last decade has involved something less than 4 ships each.

Knowledgeable experts, nontheless, assert that by and large, U.S. shipbuilding facilities, techniques and manpower productivity are equal to the balance of the world. There are those who say we are in general substantially better than the world average. In any event, our shipyards are today substantially different from the shipyards of World War II, just as the yards of the last War differed from those of World War I. U.S. yards have been and are continually investing in capital improvements. The evolution of change and improvement is constant, and it can be safely predicted that our shipyards in 1975 will likewise be appreciably different from those of today.

A recent survey of U.S. private shipyards clearly suggests that a new, post-war peak in capital expenditures will probably be reached during 1967. Outlays in 1966, according to the poll, revealed that plant improvement programs topped the industry's previous post-World War II high. Most yards report that their current upgrading efforts are part of long-range programs to improve efficiency and to reduce costs beyond present levels.

Among the multi-million dollar projects underway are construction of additional shipbuilding ways, rearrangement of existing facilities to achieve more efficient materials flow, and installation of the most advanced material handling and steel fabricating equipment. These developments support the contentions of professional naval architects operating on a world-wide basis, that the U.S. shipyard industry, in terms of techniques, know-how and productivity, is comparable to its foreign counterparts.

There has also been much absurd talk to the effect that U.S. shipyards have been devoid of imagination and new ideas. Again, the record is replete with evidences to the contrary. In a highly competitive market, typical American ingenuity and cost reducing innovations have been the essential ingredients for survival for many yards. Furthermore, in connection with Federal contracts, there have been many instances through the years in which U.S. shipyards have come forth with not only major new design concepts but also modifications to existing designs—the majority of which were either rejected or pigeon-holed. Proposals for cost savings, even beyond those previously mentioned, have likewise been discarded for one reason or another.

Some shipyard operators maintain, with good reason, that U.S. shipbuilding prices, utilizing existing facilities, can be reduced by 20 to 30 percent below today's levels with more sensible procurement procedures, with vessel design geared toward cost saving features and shipbuilding economies, with more realistic specifications, and with multiple production contracts. Many U.S. shipbuilders have long urged more uniformity in ship designs and the multiple or series production of near identical ships, but the average contract for merchant ship construction over the last decade in this country has not exceeded 3.4 ships. The average order for naval vessels, until recently, was not much better. In both cases, the responsibility of the Government in the past in limiting the magnitude of these contracts and in failing to take advantage of the cost economies of scale that accompany multiple construction cannot—and should not—be swiftly brushed aside.

Even so, the clamor is unceasing—the cost of building ships in this country is too high, it is blandly asserted by those at the seat of government who scoff at the progress and accomplishments of our shipyards. Of course, U.S. prices are higher than those of other countries—primarily because of higher labor rates and a much higher standard of living. It is said that U.S. built ships cost twice as much as foreign built ships or, stated differently, that the foreigners can build ships at approximately one-half the U.S. price. It should be emphasized, however, that these statements are pure conversation. They represent no certain offering and no definite promise. In fact, we know of no specific case where a foreign shipyard—in Japan or any other place—has agreed to build an American ship to full American specifications and standards at a figure reflecting any such differential.

This point was visibly substantiated by the bidding which took place last year in connection with the awards of contracts by the Defense Department for small noncombatant naval vessels to shipyards of the United Kingdom. British yards underbid U.S. yards by 16.9 percent in one instance and 22.4 percent in another—a long way from the much advertised 50 percent.

There has also been much conversation to the effect that U.S. shipyards might emulate the mass production techniques of the automobile industry. According to manufacturing experts and economists, the basic principle of mass production is that if an operation is to be repeated, on a stable basis, tens of thousands of times within the same program it is worthwhile to prepare expensive apparatus to reduce the cost of each operation and the time consumed. But, ships are not produced by the tens of thousands—even in wartime. Indeed, in periods of relative calm, as already pointed out, ship production in units of 5 or 10 has, until lately, been the exception rather than the rule.

Moreover, it is often contended that despite a vast disparity in labor costs, U.S. shipyards should be able to compete around the globe like other U.S. industries. The true facts, however, would seem to indicate that few American manufacturing industries actually compete on the world market. Shipbuilding is no unusual exception. U.S. automobile manufacturers, to be sure, are making gains in foreign markets—but mainly with the output of production plants located in foreign countries employing low-cost foreign labor.

The mass-produced American-made automobile is purchased by the citizens of other nations for reasons other than cost and is rarely competitive on the sole basis of cost with foreign-made automobiles.

In addition, comparisons are frequently made between the technology of the shipbuilding industry and that of other industries, particularly the aerospace industry. These types of comparisons, however, have little value unless the inter-industry evaluation is based on complete and detailed analysis. In recent years, the aerospace industry, for example, has enjoyed research and development budgets of approximately $5 billion per year, of which more than 90 percent has been provided by the government. During the same period, the transportation industry has been spending nearly $1 billion annually on research and development, with about 70 percent being furnished by industry. The capital investment, then, in aerospace is predominantly funded by the government. In commercial shipbuilding, as differentiated from both transportation and aerospace, steadily increasing capital investments since the War have been almost exclusively from private funds.

On the issue of relative efficiency in shipbuilding, studies by our industry-following parameters used by representatives of the Department of Defense—indicate that significant improvements in productivity during the 1960–1964 period were experienced only in the United States and Japan as compared with several other principal shipbuilding nations. In other words, the leading shipbuilding nation of the world—Japan—apparently has no monopoly on technological innovations. In other words, there is plausible evidence to suggest that U.S. shipbuilding productivity has shown substantial progress in a circumscribed market while U.S. shipbuilding prices have been generally decreasing and labor and material costs have been generally increasing. This is typical American ingenuity at work!

There is, of course, room for more improvement—more technological progress in all forms of endeavor. Shipbuilding is no exception. But, from the starting point of today's state of the art, we of the private shipyard industry approach the future with optimism that (1) the Government will soon recognise the wisdom of joining in the creation of an opportune shipbuilding environment, including accelerated research and dvelopment, (2) individual facilities and workers will become more productive, (3) new systems concepts will point the way to lower overall transportation expenses, (4) multiple production will shortly become a highly desirable basis for reducing shipbuilding costs, (5) more ships of all types will be built in U.S. shipyards than presently, and (6) U.S. shipbuilding will be an innovative as well as a growth industry over the next decade.

But, all of this will not occur by happenstance. A high degree of cooperation and understanding between industry, labor and government will be necessary. Shipbuilders, ship repairers, labor unions, allied suppliers—all who have a direct or remote association with the U.S. shipyard industry—must exert every conceivable effort to ensure that the yield per dollar of every contract and the productivity per person and facility will greatly improve. No segment of the industry should be immune from the responsibility of developing advanced techniques, cost reductions, new market opportunities and expanding horizons.

In all of this, members of the Western Shipbuilding Association can play an important and effective part.

Address by Reed E. Larson, Before Annual Convention of National Limestone Institute

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

Hon. EVERETT McKINLEY DIRKSEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record the text of the address delivered by Reed E. Larson, executive vice president of the National Right To Work Committee, before the annual convention of the National Limestone Institute, held in Washington, D.C., on January 18, 1967.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

REMARKS BY REED E. LARSON, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK COMMITTEE, TO THE NATIONAL LIMESTONE INSTITUTE'S ANNUAL CONVENTION, WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 18, 1967

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, it is a real pleasure to be back again this year, and particularly under these circumstances. I'll tell you, a couple of years ago, as all of you know, the people that were giving the odds on legislation in Washington were not giving us much chance to survive. And by us I mean all of you here and all of the millions of others who believe that union membership should be voluntary rather than compulsory.

I am particularly glad to have a chance to be here and report briefly to you about some of the current developments because it gives me an opportunity to express again our genuine appreciation to your association and your marvelous staff here, and to all of you individually, for the important part you played in what has been generally recognized as a very phenomenal victory in defeating the repeal of 14(b) in the 89th Congress. It could never have been done without the enthusiastic and effective cooperation and support of associations like yours and individuals like you all over the country. Every body pitched in and let their voices be heard and the result was that Congress heded. And we all know the results, and, of course, we are all very pleased with them.

This was one case where we saw an enormous concentration of political power, union political muscle, lined up on the one hand with an effort to mobilize public opinion on other. And public opinion won. There is no question about it, the American people opposed compulsory unionism and that opposition to compulsory unionism was mobilized and expressed to Congress and the result was that what was originally considered a "sure thing" in repeal of 14(b), bogged down and the opponents of Right to Work could not get the job done.

Now, looking specifically at the prospects for 1967, which is what I have been asked to give you a report on: I have got to say that they look good. But the most dangerous thing we can do is to begin to assume that we do not have any problems in Congress and begin to take things for granted. There is, at the present time, little sentiment among members of Congress to raise this issue. In fact, there is a great deal of sentiment to leave it alone. And in that connection, I brought with me copies of the National Right to Work Committee's analysis of last November's election insofar as 14(b) and Right to Work were a factor. I brought along enough copies that each of you may have one, if you would like.

An analysis of the results of the November 8th election produces clear evidence that support of 14(b) and the Right to Work principle—voluntary unionism—is a political asset.

In every race where repeal of 14(b) was a major issue, voters rejected candidates who favored repeal. As one northern pro-repeal Republican Congressman said to a constitutent the day after the elections, "Too many pro-repeal Congressmen from Right to Work states were murdered in this election."

In every campaign where the public stand of the candidates was explained to the electorate, voters overwhelmingly rejected the advocates of compulsory unionism.

This message has gotten through to the Members of Congress, and as it is made up at the present time, the officials of organized labor are going to have a very difficult time getting repeal bills off the ground. They already have got them introduced: there are four repeal bills in the House and there is, of course, a great deal of behind-the-scenes maneuvering going on to move Frank Thompson, Representative of New Jersey, into a position of greater influence and leadership insofar as labor legislation is concerned. They are trying to split up the House Education Committee so that Frank Thompson can be a full-fleldged Committee Chairman in charge of labor legislation. Frank Thompson is the man who led the fight for repeal of 14(b) two years ago. He is the man who called those employees who had the courage to stand up before his committee and disagree with the position of their union officials "shills." So this man is not to be taken lightly, and his influence in this Congress is becoming greater and greater.

So we are not without problems as far as watching the situation on the national level, but we certainly are encouraged. We see no reason that the proponents of repeal should have an opportunity to get any of these bills out of Committee and onto the floor, but as you all know, and I am sure that Bob Koch has told you many times, you don't take anything for granted as far as federal legislation is concerned: You have got to watch your interest every minute and many of us here will be doing that, and you'll be doing that in your own areas.

There is another matter that you probably or may have mentioned—there is a very crucial vote being taken this afternoon in the Senate. It was set for 2:00 and I have not had any report on it when I left the office. The effort to change the Senate rules so that they can foreclose extended debate in a much easier manner than was done before. This effort to change the Senate rules could, if not in this session, but in the next session, pave the way to destruction of extended debate and that, of course, was the ultimate weapon that enabled us to get our case on compulsory unionism before the American people. The opponents of Right to Work did not want this issue fully debated. They wanted to cut off debate. They did not want this discussed because as this issue was reported on the front pages of newspapers across the country, more and more people became aware of just what was involved and the support for compulsory unionism and repeal of 14(b) continued to dwindle. This decision in the Senate that was set for this afternoon is a very important one. It is demonstrative of the fact that we have got to be on guard because the opposition is going to be in there with every device that they can gather to try to, if not to run it through in this session of Congress then to lay the groundwork so that two years from now they can come right back again and strike down all Rights to Work laws and thus eliminate any possibility of enacting additional ones.

So the issue is very much alive, but we feel like it is in much better shape than anyone ever predicted that it could be at this stage of the game. The results of the election clinched what was a very important victory in the Congress, actually.

Looking a little bit more down the road on the constructive side, we think there is ample ground to believe that the Congress should seriously consider now bills to place further limitations on compulsory unionism. Instead of being on the defensive, we think that the time is right to ask Congress to consider seriously the sanctions of compulsory unionism which presently exist in Federal Law. You may know, we have recommended four bills which would:

Amend the Internal Revenue Code so as to provide exemption from federal income tax to voluntary but not compulsory labor organizations.

Amend Section 8(a)(3) of the National Labor Relations Act (Taft-Hartley) so that compulsory union shop agreements now generally permissible unless prohibited by state law, would be permissible only where expressly authorized by state law.

Amend the Railway Labor Act returning the Right to Work provision to the railroad and airline industries.

Amend the National Labor Relations Act by eliminating provisions in Sections 7 and 8, which sanction compulsory union membership, and the requirement in Section 9(a) of the act that unions must serve as exclusive bargaining representatives for all employees. The elimination of Section 9(a) will mean that unions thenceforth would be obliged only to bargain for their own members.

I am not going to go into detail on all of them, but only one of the four, which I think bears special attention, because it touches on the special privileges of compelling people to pay them dues, but the privilege of using that compulsory dues money for political purposes and still remain tax exempt. And this is exactly the way the present Internal Revenue Service Code is interpreted.

Our organization has been under a very intensive financial audit by the Internal Revenue Service ever since about two weeks after the successful end of the filibuster. Agents have gone through our books again and again, frankly admitting that they are looking for evidence of some political activity and if they find it, they will revoke our charter.

We publicly protested to Mr. Cohen, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that they might give some attention to the political activities of unions which are so massive in scope and everybody knows it. The Internal Revenue Service wrote back and said that unions are not subject to the same restrictions as we are, they are free to spend their money for political purposes and still this does not affect their tax exemption.

The actual words from Mr. S. B. Wolfe, Director of the Audit Division, were:

"Although certain section of 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code and their implementing regulations contain various definitions, limitations, and prohibitions relative to political and legislative activities, there is no such proscription with respect to a labor organization otherwise qualifying for exemption from Federal income tax under section 501(c)(5).

"As a matter of law, a labor organization does not lose its right to exemption under section 501 because it engages in political activities, unless by reason of the organization's improper activities it can be established that the organization is not sufficiently engaged in the union or labor activity to be characterized as a labor organization in the sense that that term is used in section 501(c)(5)."

At the end of his letter, Mr. Wolfe stated:

"We appreciate your concern in this matter and want to further assure you that the Service is primarily interested in applying the Internal Revenue laws fairly and uniformly in all cases. We do everything we can to administer the applicable law and regulations with regard to the political leanings of any taxpayer or organization."

As far as we can ascertain, this is the first time that IRS has publicly admitted that political activities by labor unions do not affect their exemption status. To the best of our knowledge no other category of exempt organization under section 501(c) has been accorded this kind of special status and privilege. Our attorneys say they can find nothing in the Internal Revenue Code authorizing this special treatment, and they feel that the national policy against union political expenditures is so emphatically expressed in the Federal Corrupt Practices Act as to carry over into other statutes such as the Internal Revenue Code.

The National Right to Work Committee believes that unions should not be in a different category than other classes of exempt organizations under section 501 such as fraternal clubs, charitable and educational organizations and public welfare groups, all of which are prohibited from engaging in political action and are subject to revocation of their exemption status if they do.

The attitude of governmental tolerance toward unions' expenditures of millions of dollars and tens of thousands of man-hours in influencing elections, is in complete disregard of the express provisions of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act. We presently have a clear example of one branch of our government, the IRS, giving its blessing to union conduct which flagrantly violates a federal statute and at the same time the Justice Department, the law enforcement branch of our government, looks the other way and refuses to take any action to enforce the law.

On the top of this, the money which unions use for political action and political expenditures comes in large part from dues extracted from workers through compulsory union membership agreements. This means the individual worker is forced to contribute to the election of candidates to whom quite frequently he is strongly opposed.

So we think this is one element of union's special privilege that should receive some attention and we are asking Congress to consider a bill which will limit the tax exemption for unions only to voluntary labor unions. We do not care if unions spend their money for politics as long as they are voluntary. This would give the union a choice then or retaining the compulsory union membership practice or of having a tax exemption, one or the other.

We feel that there is considerable reason to believe that now is the time to direct public attention toward a positive program of legislation. We are doing this on the national level. We are going ahead in organizational long-range educational campaigns in a number of states and we are offering assistance when it is requested to union members who are challenging or wish to challenge the constitutionality of compulsory unionism. So we think this is a climate in which we can further the cause of voluntary unionism through a three-pronged attack: state legislation, federal legislation, and court challenges.

The support of rank and file members of unions for voluntary unionism is continuing to grow and we see a great deal of evidence that many of these union members are anxious to challenge in court the constitutionality of the practice of taking their money by compulsion and then using it for political purposes.

There are lots and lots of other elements to this question that we could discuss and I would be glad to talk with you about anything you are particularly interested in. But because I know you are shooting for a 4:00 p.m. adjournment—that was the tentative adjournment time—and we are a little past that now, I'll leave it up to you as to whether or not there is any aspect of the issue that you would like to ask questions about. If there is anything you would like to have me go into a little more deeply, I would be delighted to do so. Thank you.

Communism Gains in India

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, this week Congress will take up the food-for-India bill which is already emotionally under a full head of steam.

The citizens of the United States have in the past been a major contributor to the Indians in their food and economic problems. Yet, with full knowledge of our willingness to continue to help them help themselves, what has been the Indians reaction?

So that our colleagues may read for themselves the current attitudes of India, I am including a report from the March 5, 1967, New York Times in the RECORD for all to read, as follows:

CHALLENGES TO CENTRAL CONTROL

The setting was comfortingly traditional: the graceful "throne room" of Calcutta's 19th century Government House, with its burgundy drapes and crystal chandeliers. The ceremony was equally dignified: the Governor of West Bengal escorted in by two white uniformed aides marching in slow step; the solemn oath to "do right to all manner of people"; tea in the reception hall overlooking the formal garden.

Yet if the frame and style were familiar, the events were as revolutionary as anything which had happened in India's 20 years of independence. For the ceremony at Government House last Thursday was the installation of the new "United Front" government of West Bengal, in which both the pro-Peking and pro-Soviet wings of the Communist party play major roles.

It was the first state government formed by the opposition to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress party since last month's elections and only the second non-Congress state government since independence. (The first was the Communist government in Kerala from 1957 to 1959.) And within a week four more such governments will probably be formed: by the Communists and their leftist allies in Kerala; by the Dravidian Progressive Federation, a regional party, in Madras; by the right wing Swatantra (Freedom) party and the dissident Jana Congress party in Orissa; and by a broad coalition of opposition parties in Bihar. (In three other states where the Congress party failed to get a majority—Rajasthan, the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh—the Congress party may eventually form governments with the help of independents.)

The seizure by opposition parties of nearly one third of the country's 17 states is the most serious aspect of the debacle which the Congress party suffered in the elections of Feb. 15 to 21.

For while the Congress party Government in New Delhi can probably get along with its drastically reduced Parliamentary majority, the loss of the states will put serious new strains on India's already creaking federal system. And if these strains get out of hand they could even lead to the long-feared Balkanization of the country.

In the short run, however, it can only exacerbate relations between the center and the states. For Congress party Governments at the center are accustomed to sorting out their problems with the states more than through their own party apparatus than through formal Government channels.

Food policy, which the Constitution assigns to state jurisdiction, is the prime example. For what common approaches have been hammered out to meet the country's chronic food shortage in recent years have been achieved chiefly through party channels.

To say that even party pressures have proved grossly inadequate against the parochialism of the states is only to suggest that things will be much more difficult now. This may be particularly so because at least two of the states which are now in opposition hands—Madras and Orissa—are grain surplus states. The central Government has considerable leverage over deficit states which depend on it for food grains but it has little means of compelling even a Congress party government in a surplus state to part with grain stocks.

This is likely to accentuate the drift of power from the center to the states which has been going on for years in a subcontinent riven by ethnic, linguistic and religious differences.

There is, of course, a limit to how far such autonomy can go without major revisions in the Constitution. Under the Constitution, substantial powers are reserved to the center, including the all-important power to distribute financial resources.

Cooperation Saves the Land

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK CHURCH

OF IDAHO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, of the many Federal programs assisting our Nation's farmers and ranchers, one has long epitomized the philosophy of cooperative effort between Government and the individual. The Soil Conservation Service exists only because of cooperation between farmer and rancher and the Federal Government.

Never has this spirit of cooperation been more graphically demonstrated than in late August of 1966, when driving winds sent flames searing over 75,000 acres of rangeland in southern Idaho.

In 3 days, wind-whipped walls of fire had cut down more than a thousand head of livestock, killed untold quantities of wildlife, and had destroyed fences, homes, and equipment. Luckily, no lives were lost.

But the land lay denuded and subject to quick erosion.

The story of the cooperative efforts of area farmers, ranchers, and Soil Conservation Service experts to save and restore the parched earth is told in the February 1967 issue of Soil Conservation. The burned lands were still warm when the work began. I commend the account of this cooperative effort to Senators.

I ask unanimous consent that the article entitled "Idaho Ranchers Rebuilding After Major Range Fire," be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AFTER THE LONG, HOT SUMMER—IDAHO RANCHERS REBUILDING AFTER MAJOR RANGE FIRE

(Roy L. Shipley)

Soil conservation district cooperators and Government agencies in the Twin Falls, Idaho, area moved promptly to forestall erosion on about 75,000 acres of private and public rangeland that burned in a devasting fire there last August.

The ground had hardly cooled from the 3-day burn before a steering committee of local ranchers and representatives of Government agencies was formed to plan and carry out emergency land treatment.

Eighteen rancher cooperators of the Twin Falls Soil Conservation District began at once an intensive program of contour ripping, seeding, fencing, and providing emergency land treatment for the 37,000 acres of privately owned land laid bare by the fire.

On public lands, the Forest Service has seeded 17,300 acres of the Bureau of Land Management upwards of 2,000 acres.

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service provided $80,000 for cost-sharing on seeding, fencing, and water development, and SCS alloted $79,600 for emergency land treatment. The Idaho State Fish and Game Department provided Ladok alfalfa seed for 1,000 acres.

The lightning-caused fire south of Twin Falls started around 3 p.m. August 25 and burned for 3 days on private, State, and Federal land. An unusually dry summer had made tinder of the vegetation, and strong winds fanned the flames. Hundreds of ground fire fighters, aided by chemicals dropped from planes, battled the natural disaster.

BURN SEVERE

The burn was so severe it virtually vaporized trees, large sagebrush, and fences, leaving little but miles of blackened and drifting soil.

In addition to range vegetation, 550 sheep, 600 cattle, 150 miles of fence, several cabins, some farm equipment, and an undetermined number of deer and upland game birds were destroyed. The livestock loss is estimated at $130,000, fence replacement cost at $60,000, and other private property loss at $150,000. Losses to ranchers from forage alone will in the next 3 years amount to more than half a million dollars.

There was no loss of human life.

Contour ripping and seeding were begun immediately, and some 36 drills and 17 D–8 Caterpillar tractors and rippers were kept busy through the fall months, so the work could be finished before winter set in.

Twenty-seven thousand acres of the private rangeland was ripped on the contour to hold water and cut the high erosion potential. Contour trenches 30 to 40 feet apart and 18 to 24 inches deep will help to stabilize the soil and keep spring runoff water from carrying away the new seedings.

Several different species of grass were planted, to match the differing soil conditions and amounts of rainfall. The principal ones are Greenar intermediate wheatgrass, pubescent wheatgrass, and crested wheatgrass.

COOPERATION DOES THE JOB

Ranchers in the burn area have expressed appreciation for the complete cooperation of Government agencies in providing technical assistance and funds for the quick rehabilitation.

Dennis Froeming, SCS range conservationist, and Clarence Hedrick, SCS work unit conservationist, point out that much of the credit goes to the landowners themselves.

"They asked us what could be done and then organized their own committees," Froeming said. "Not one of them suggested giving up."

Complete soil and water conservation plans have been made by each individual rancher and for each range unit.

The conservation work will reduce potential flood damage to both rangelands and to roads and bridges. Ranchers, conservationists, and the Twin Falls Conservation District are working hard to overcome the financial and land problems in the wake of one of the most disastrous range fires in Idaho history.

Rhodesia: A Land of Endless Incongruities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. James J. Kilpatrick, who apparently is still in Rhodesia, prepared a column which was published in the Washington Sunday Star, of March 5 relative to the compulsory sanctions which were imposed on Rhodesia.

I especially call attention to the last sentence of his column, which follows:

RHODESIA: A LAND OF ENDLESS INCONGRUITIES

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

SALISBURY, RHODESIA.—This is, for Rhodesia, the tag end of August. Within the city, the gardens still bloom profusely—zinnias, marigolds, petunias—but the grass is getting shaggy and an end-of-summer lassitude prevails. Beyond the city, in the native townships, the weeds are turning brown. The soft African nights are a murmuring darkness of crickets and tree frogs. An American visitor is reminded faintly of Tucson, Albuquerque, San Antonio, but Salisbury is much quieter than these by night. Of all the small cities on earth, surely few would appear more at ease than Salisbury this March.

Yet this is the capital of a country that is engaged, in the British view at least, in rebellion and revolution. Its illegal regime is controlled by rebels and usurpers, bent upon cruel oppression. By solemn declaration of the United Nations, an independent Rhodesia is a threat to international peace. One would expect, as a mimimum concession to the rules of drama, some marching troops, a few brigades of police, a sense of conspiracy, an air of tension. Nothing of the sort obtains.

For the past week, Meikle's Hotel has been comfortably filled with prosperous American tourists, taking the 42-day African tour. In the Salisbury Club, nearby, the members have had to forego their Danish trout (sanctions, you know, and all that), but shipments of Dover sole are coming through. Across Cecil Square, its flowered walks laid out to form a British jack, the Rhodesian Parliament sits in comfortable give-and-take. There is not a policeman to be seen, not a barricade, not a firearm. Security is an old doorkeeper, red-faced, white-haired, who fusses over signatures on his day-book.

The incongruities are numberless. The charge against Rhodesia, at bottom, is that the 250,000 whites are oppressing the four million blacks. Yet 13 Africans sit in a Parliament of 65. One listens to Mr. P. H. M'kudu, leader of the opposition, engaged in floor debate; he is firm and forceful, but he is civil and cheerful as well. One talks with his colleagues, J. M. Behane and J. M. Gondo; they have their grievances, but they are not insisting upon integrated classrooms or the immediate adoption of one man, one vote.

Rhodesia's most violently critical neighbor is Zambia, whose delegate to the U.N., Mr. Kapwepwe, came to the Security Council in December, breathing fire and urging force. Yet Rhodesia continues obligingly to repair Zambian locomotives; air commerce flows back and forth across the border; electric power grids have known no interruption; and 2,500 Zambians continue to earn a livelihood at Rhodesia's giant colliery at Wankie.

The oppression of the African is such that the 250,000 Europeans produce taxes of $20 million a year to aid in his education. Out in the veld, to be sure, the African natives live a primitive life, closely bound to their tribal chiefs; in town, they benefit from an astonishing proliferation of housing projects, hospitals, schools, and industrial jobs. The American South has known cities that closed their parks and libraries rather than permit their use by Negroes; in Salisbury, integration of these facilities is natural and total.

In a pleasant office on Parliament's second floor, down a long hall lined with prints of Rhodesian birds and game, Prime Minister Ian Smith sits at a neat, uncluttered desk. It is no trick to get to see him. He has immense charm, this slender and soft-spoken man. His message to the United States is one of conciliation and invitation: Come and see us. "We have nothing to hide."

What of the detention and restriction of political prisoners? They are not political prisoners, he replies; they are thugs, terrorists, arsonists. Are they not being detained without due process of law? True, he says, and he regrets it, but every nation in Africa has had to rely on similar measures to protect the African people from African extremists. At the earliest possible moment, he will return to the rule of law.

What of press censorship? This, too, he regrets, and expects to ease in time. But with only a single newspaper voice in Rhodesia, and that one opposed to his government's policies, he cannot now risk the daily undermining of Rhodesia's independence. In the view of this correspondent, Smith's defense of censorship was not convincing, but I was there to report, not to argue.

What of Rhodesia's reputed drift toward apartheid? This is irresponsible newspaper talk, says Smith, his eyes suddenly flashing. Rhodesia's purpose is to adhere to advancement of the African on merit. Certain right-wing elements may advocate apartheid, and Britain's economic war is playing into their hands, but they have small influence on national policy. Meanwhile, Africans are moving up in the civil service, in banking, in industry. There are African clerks, accountants, reporters, TV technicians. But it all takes time.

And time, which most of us regard as a fixed measure, is perhaps the greatest incongruity of Rhodesia. Here time runs from the mud hut to the board room, from an illiterate tribal chief to a bewigged speaker of the House. The country exists in time zones of civilization that are eons apart. Given peace and normalcy, these fantastic contrasts might be largely melted in a few generations; but the man who imagines it can be accomplished much sooner is an ideologue, and a fool.

Hon. William B. Spong, Senator From Virginia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article entitled "New, Urbanized Senator From a 'New' Virginia," written by William Grigg, and published in the Washington Sunday Star of March 5, 1967.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEW, URBANIZED SENATOR FROM A "NEW" VIRGINIA

(By William Grigg)

There's a rumor spreading around Capitol Hill that there's a new, Eastern, urbanized Virginia, and that it has elected its own new Eastern, urbanized Senator, William B. Spong.

"He went out to L.A. to study air pollution there," go the reports. "Can you imagine one of the old Virginians doing that?

"He didn't go to the Southern Caucus . . . Can you imagine one of the old Virginians skipping out on that?"

Spong doesn't deny the rumors. He comes off the Senate floor wearing the cordovan shoes, horn rim glasses, repp tie and charcoal brown suit that mark him as a graduate of one of Virginia's gentlemanly universities and separate him from the Brooks Bros. blues favored by older Senators.

He settles into a comfortable, leather chair and talks, with a hint of an east Virginia accent, without a hint of the Southern doctrinaire.

PRACTICAL IDEAS

His conversation revolves about what is practical, what is politically possible. He mentions his interests in schools and better transportation, including the use of established rail lines for experiments in fast, mass transit to and from the subways.

On city crime, he says: "You can agree with those who say we need approaches to the roots of crime, but at the same time you can realize that this takes time and that we cannot wait for the roots to be removed before we start controlling crime."

Similarly, he feels Washington needs a more representative government—but he is not wedded to any specific approach. "The District ought to have representatives in Congress," he feels, "and maybe a good study is an order to determine the shape of the future city government."

Spong reads the newspapers, and has written for them. Even after graduating from the University of Virginia Law School, he covered sports on Saturdays for the Portsmouth Star, where his father headed the advertising department.

His father was the kind of man who literally took the overcoat from his own back to give to a poor man he met on a frigid day. He also aided the paper's publisher-editor, Norman R. Hamilton, in three campaigns against Colgate W. Darden Jr.

TORE DOWN POSTERS

Young Spong put up Hamilton posters in those days. And, in his enthusiasm, tore down Darden's. Darden later said he caught Spong at this at Virginia Beach and knew the kid was going places.

Despite this spirit—and a name that led to reports in some southern counties that he was Chinese—Spong is from an old Virginia family.

His mother was on the Portsmouth School Board for 23 years and served as chairman for 13 years. Spong attended public schools and then went to Hampden-Sydney College where he fell in with the sons of Govs. Battle and Trinkle and the step-son of Gov. Tuck. He talked some politics there and developed a good game of tennis.

World War II interrupted this even life and Spong served with the Army Air Corps in Europe. On his return, he considered a career in journalism but, instead, entered the law school at the University, as Virginians call the University of Virginia, and followed this with studies in international law at the University of Edinburgh.

Back in the Commonwealth of Virginia, Spong campaigned for John S. Battle for governor in 1949, won a seat for himself in the House of Delegates in 1954 and the State Senate in 1956. He headed a four-year study of Virginia's public education which gained him a reputation for thoroughness.

In the State Senate, he was neither a member of the Democratic Organization—the "Byrd Machine"—or a predictable or noisy liberal.

He is now trying to bring this thoroughness and independence into the national scene as a United States Senator. He watches the Senate, even when he is not needed on the floor, to learn its ways, noting with admiration the parliamentary skills of most Southern Senators.

When asked, he admits he didn't attend the Southern Caucus before the fight on changing the Senate's filibuster rule. He didn't rush around advertising the fact at the time and still won't explain why he didn't attend, possibly because any such statement would be interpreted as a criticism of Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., who did attend.

TRENDS AND CHANGE

Spong would rather talk, in the manner of a newspaper's political analyst, about trends and change.

He sees Virginia engaged in a rapid transition from a rural to an urban and industrially developed state, a Southern part of the East Coast Megalopolis. "The Hampton Roads complex will one day rival Boston," he says. "It is the best natural harbor in the world. Development is just beginning in the roads and the port facilities."

Though a Methodist, he dispassionately analyzes Virginia's liquor-by-the-drink issue. "Possibly one more reapportionment would bring it about. That would be after the 1970 census.

"Right now, I think a statewide referendum would probably be defeated."

And what about the talk that he's a new kind of Senator from a "new" Virginia?

"I've never advocated revolution," he says, "but evolution." There is a lot in the continuous political tradition of Virginia that is very good. Honesty, for example. We could use more of that tradition up here.

"I'm familiar with the state's urban needs. This is new. I merely represent a transition from a rural to a rapidly developing state."

Spong doesn't take himself overly seriously. His young staff is relaxed and irreverent.

They spread the story about the reporter who stopped by Spong's 100-year-old Portsmouth home the evening after the election and found the Spong youngsters, Martha and Tommy, watching Batman while the senator-elect slept peacefully beside them on the floor.

So maybe the rumors are true. Can you imagine the old Virginians doing that?

The Art Calendar of Thomas Jefferson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHET HOLIFIELD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the pleasure to read a short piece entitled "The Art Calendar of Thomas Jefferson," by my good friend, Theodore Fred Kuper of Whittier, Calif. Mr. Kuper was national director from 1923 to 1935 of the Thomas Jefferson Foundation, and is the last surviving working founder of Monticello as a national patriotic shrine. This article appears in the new Art Calendar for January 1967, which is a guide to all public art exhibitions and events held in museums, professional galleries and major institutions on the west coast. Permission to republish this article for readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD was very graciously extended by Bela Bognar, editor and publisher of the Art Calendar in Los Angeles.

Most of us have made the delightful Sunday afternoon drive down to Charlottesville to see and walk through Monticello. This home combines in my thinking the balance of art and science which has characterized the American style at its best. I supported establishment of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities when it came before Congress, and I have been a lifelong student of the arts when time allowed leisure. I know that many Americans will take the same enjoyment I had in reading Mr. Kuper's observations which follow:

THE ART CALENDAR OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

(By Theodore Fred Kuper)

If the Author of the Declaration of Independence were alive today he would surely fly in the latest model jet to California and visit our Los Angeles County Art Meseum and our Music Center, and he would visit every Art Gallery on La Cienega Boulevard.

"To Jefferson, art was an integral part of life" wrote the American philosopher Horace M. Kallen, in his preface to "Thomas Jefferson Among the Arts" by Eleanor D. Berman (published 1947 by the Philosophical Library.)

Perhaps Jefferson had in mind the enjoyment of the arts when he wrote that the "pursuit of happiness" was one of the unalienable rights of all men equally.

The Society of American Artists elected Jefferson an Honorary Member, and just 155 years ago Jefferson expressed his gratitude in a letter dated January 8, 1812 to Thomas Sully, whose portrait of Jefferson hangs in West Point.

He fully earned that honor not only by his devotion to every art and to the artists of his day, but also by his own works and his efforts in behalf of future generations.

Among his life-long plans for the "General Diffusion of Knowledge" was his plan *"to begin a public library and gallery by laying out a certain sum annually in books, paintings and statuary."*

This was an integral unit in his plan for universal education, with local elementary schools, central secondary schools and then an Academy or State institution of higher learning.

When Jefferson was in Paris as Minister of our new Nation, he took a live interest in art of France and Italy and he encouraged the American artists of his day.

When Virginia sought a sculptor to provide a statue of George Washington, the selection was entrusted to Jefferson. Antonio Canova of Rome was Jefferson's first choice but when old age prevented Canova from risking a sailing across the Atlantic, Jefferson selected the French sculptor, Jean Houdon. No price could ever be high enough to persuade the people of Virginia to part with Houdon's statue of Washington that stands in the rotunda in its Capitol in Richmond, the building of which Jefferson was the Architect.

In his youth Jefferson designed his home, Monticello, the architecture of which has won universal admiration throughout the centuries. In his final years he became the proud "Father of the University of Virginia." For that great American institution he designed and supervised the layout of the grounds, the gardens with the serpentine walls, as well as the range and buildings that won the reputation as one of the most efficiently planned and artistically beautiful campuses in the World.

In the scholarly and handsome volume on "Jefferson as an Architect," its author W. A. Lambeth hails Thomas Jefferson as *"the Godfather of the American Architect."*

Music "is the favorite passion of my soul" wrote Thomas Jefferson. He played the violin and the instrument he owned was thought by some to be one of the first made by the Italian Amati to reach America.

We owe to Jefferson the selection of Washington, D.C. as our Nation's Capitol, and to him we are also indebted for the consummate art with which the City was planned and the architecture of its first buildings was provided, all under the personal supervision of Jefferson as our first Secretary of State and as "foster father" of the Capitol of the United States.

The creation of a National Council to foster the arts for the American people may well be said to be the answer to one of Jefferson's fondest hopes and dreams.

The ever growing appreciation of the arts by all the people in every one of our 50 States and the growing support of those arts by local, state and national governments and by the people, would have made no one happier than our ever living Thomas Jefferson.

California Redwood Park System Is Increased

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, we of the Redwood empire are proud of our scenic attractions and are continuing our efforts to make more of them available to the public. We have already included the best Redwood groves in State and local parks and are continuing to add to them through the efforts of the State of California, the Save-the-Redwoods League, timber products firms and private individuals.

To demonstrate our efforts, I would like to include in the RECORD an article from a recent issue of the Crescent City American which details recent additions to the Redwood Parks system and which should be of interest to the Members of this body.

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD PARK SYSTEM IS INCREASED

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—California's state coast redwood park system increased more than 7 per cent in 1966 to reach a new high total of 115,265 acres, according to a year-end summary from California Redwood Association.

Net acquisitions of 7,898 acres were made in Santa Cruz, Del Norte, Humboldt, Marin, Monterey and Mendocino counties. The 30 parks and reserves classified by the state as featuring coast redwoods are located in a 500-mile stretch between the Oregon border and San Luis Obispo County.

The 1965 total was 107,368 acres, according to a year-end report by the Division of Beaches and Parks. The figures do not include Sierra redwood type lands, now entirely government-owned.

Much of the new acreage was financed by the 1965 state park bond act and the federal land and water conservation fund, CRA Stated. Other acquisitions were made possible by the Save-the-Redwoods League and the lumber industry's Redwood Park and Recreation Plan.

Two of the year's three biggest additions resulted from the industry plan, under which private stands of park-quality redwood land were reserved from harvesting and set aside for eventual incorporation into the state park system.

Nearly 2,000 scenic acres were added to Prairie Creek state park when The Pacific Lumber Co. transferred the 1,546-acre Gold Bluff and 361-acre Fern Canyon units. Two smaller acquisitions by the Save-the-Redwoods League also went into this park during the year.. A third major acquisition added 2,500 acres to the Forest of Nisene Marks in Santa Cruz County.

Nine scenic miles were added to Humboldt's Avenue of the Giants when the state authorized acquisition of 1,633 acres voluntarily held for park purposes by The Pacific Lumber Co. Numerous smaller additions were made in Humboldt Redwoods park under the Save-the-Redwoods League's project to acquire the complete upper watershed of Bull Creek.

Simpson Timber Co. turned over 815 acres to Jedediah Smith park in Del Norte County under a land exchange agreement. An additional 3,165 acres of park-quality industrial timber land remains of the 8,000-acre total offered when the Redwood Park and Recreation Plan was announced in 1965.

Year-end state coast redwood park acreage totals by county: Del Norte, 15,233; Humboldt, 54,213; Marin, 5,009; Mendocino, 6,274; Monterey, 2,522; San Mateo, 3,917; Santa Cruz, 23,357; Sonoma, 4,740.

Mrs. Katie Callaham's 100th Birthday March 11

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, Saturday, March 11, marks the 100th birthday anniversary of Mrs. Katie Callaham, who now resides at Hillhaven Convalescent Home, 2210 East First Street, Santa Ana, Calif.

Mrs. Callaham lived in Orange County for over 40 years, and her sons, daughters, grandchildren, and great grandchildren all live near her. A reception will be held in her honor on Sunday, March 12.

It is a great accomplishment to reach such an age, and particularly when one considers the comparative hardships which Mrs. Callaham's generation experienced in their younger years.

President Johnson will join me in sending a congratulatory message to pay tribute to my constituent on that special occasion.

World Judicial System

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, tax-free foundations and a declaration of faith in an unelected one world system of courts, judges and laws, provides for interesting reading and thought food.

I insert this article on the world conference which appeared in the Louisiana Bar Journal for February of 1966, in the RECORD for all members to read:

REPORT ON THE WASHINGTON WORLD CONFERENCE ON WORLD PEACE THROUGH LAW

(By Eberhard P. Deutsch)

In a magnificent demonstration of capacity to agree on a worldwide basis, more than 3200 of the leading jurists, lawyers and law teachers from 121 countries worked together for a week, September 12–18, 1965, at the Washington World Conference on World Peace Through Law, considered over 200 proposals, and approved nearly 100 of these as parts of a mammoth Work Program to strengthen international law rules and international legal institutions to advance the cause of world peace. That so many law leaders from all parts of the world representing nearly all creeds, languages, forms of government, traditions and customs could sit down at such a world conference and agree upon what must be done to make law a major factor for world peace, demonstrates the commitment and dedication of the legal profession to the rule of law for the world community. The parade of plans and hopes, ideas and institutions which were presented at the Conference by participants from all over the world and then considered, approved or rejected, indicates how many are the agreements and how few the disagreements on what must be done to build a world ruled by law.

The Conference approved many towering ideas, but at the same time it decided to start at the bottom and build upwards rather than from the top down. For example, the Conference approved the idea of a world judicial system but it then concretely approved a treaty creating "neighborhood" courts for the decision of minor disputes between two or more nations as the best, and a modest, beginning toward that world judicial system. The thought of the participants was that by creating the habit of going to court on minor matters on a "neighborhood" basis, the habit of using courts instead of force to decide disputes would become established as a habit of nations, and they would be encouraged to submit their major disputes to the courts under the rule of law.

Another major advance was the approval of the idea of a world law code. But here again in the more modest action, was approval of the first of many volumes of the code. This first volume is to contain those treaties which have, at present, the most worldwide acceptance. Another concrete proposal approved, was the World Bank's Convention setting up conciliation and arbitration rules and procedures for a world dispute center on foreign investments.

At plenary sessions, luncheons and the final banquet, some 150 distinguished speakers, addressing large audiences, emphasized the imperative need of action by the legal profession to advance the rule of law internationally. These speakers included the President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States, the President of the International Court of Justice, the President of the United Nations General Assembly, and Chief Justices, Judges and Ministers of Justice from 59 nations. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg, Richard M. Nixon, Edward W. Kuhn, President of the American Bar Association, Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, Senator Joseph Clark, Henry R. Luce, General David Sarnoff, and many other great leaders addressed the Conference. Prime Minister Wilson of England, King Constantine of Greece and most of the other heads of state sent messages of greeting and support to the Conference.

The Chief Justice of the United States, Earl Warren, laid before the Conference a summary of the facts which indicate the capacity of the present generation to create sufficient new law and legal institutions to make law a major factor in world affairs. The Chief Justice said:

"Achieving and maintaining a rule of law strong enough to regulate action of nations and individuals in the world community is no more dreamy, impossible or impracticable than was the idea of splitting the atom, or putting a man on the moon, or sending a missile to Mars a few years ago. I believe we of our generation can translate the centuries-old dream of a world ruled by law from dream into reality. In part, my belief is based upon the imperatives of our day which make this a necessity to save mankind from nuclear holocaust. In part, my belief is based upon the fact that there is more law and judicial institutions today, nationally and international'y, than ever before in the history of mankind."

He then cited the following: (1) We know more about law internationally and nationally than any other generation; (2) more and better law exists today within each nation; (3) more international law exists; (4) international judical bodies have grown in number and usefulness; (5) extension of international law to the individual has developed a larger number of defenders and supporters of world law; (6) traditional international law concepts are being altered to encompass the history, traditions, customs and needs of newly independent nations; (7) heads of state are increasingly using world law in their dialogue and contacts in their conduct of foreign relations; (8) the peoples of the world are increasingly aware of what law can do for peace; (9) the legal profession is becoming organized to work cooperatively on a worldwide basis; and (10) the growing cooperation among judges.

President Johnson reaffirmed this Nation's "continuing dedication to the rule of law" saying:

"We believe that is the surest road to a fruitful and secure peace."

He also said:

"Law is the greatest human invention. All the rest give him mastery over his world. Law gives him mastery over himself."

Commending the jurists and lawyers at the Conference for their initiative and leadership, he concluded:

"If others join us, then the time may yet come when you and your colleagues will be honored as pathfinders toward the final armistice in man's war against himself."

The substantive work of the program was carried on primarily in panel sessions which discussed the following topics: Existing and Proposed International Courts, Space Law, International Law in Domestic Courts, International Communications, International Trade and Investment, Arbitral Tribunals, Human Rights, International Judicial Cooperation, Disarmament, Industrial and Intellectual Property (i.e., patents, copyright, and trademarks), Creative Research, Education in International Law, and the Expanding Structure of International Law: Peacekeeping, General Principles, and International Organizations. For each of these topics a Work Paper summary was prepared by one of the world's leading experts in which basic problems and trends were described and recommendations made for research and action. After the Work Paper had been presented other panelists summarized prepared papers or commented informally on the topic. Participants were given the opportunity to speak from the floor after scheduled speakers had made their presentations.

At these work sessions, the role of adjudication in the resolution of international disputes was delineated; suggestions were made for the improvement and expansion of international law and international legal institutions; and recommendations were submitted to continue studies on the possible usefulness of regional and specialized courts. Panelists on international law in domestic courts emphasized the contribution which such courts can make to international law and dealt with the fundamental principle that international law is part of the law of the land. Speakers on international communications stressed the need for law to govern an expanded global satellite system.

The transnational trade panel urged the development and adoption of procedures for the effective resolution of investment disputes; a model international code was recommended. Work Paper summaries were written for both commercial arbitration and arbitration between states, with emphasis on the improvement of procedures. Panelists on human rights pointed out the need to improve procedural machinery and endeavored to show that such rights could be protected most effectively by substantive declarations, agreements, laws and treaties. The panel on creative research in international law stressed the importance of viewing international law from a universal rather than a national point of view, and endorsed the project of the Carnegie Endowment for an International Peace for an International Law Manuel. And the panel on the expanding structure of international law emphasized the need to strengthen the United Nations.

Chief Justice Warren presided over special sessions attended by the 254 high court judges from 103 nations, and other justices of the United States Supreme Court. They discussed cooperation among members of the high courts of the world to further world peace under law, future exchange of opinions and the need for a World Judicial Conference at which judges could get to know each other and exchange ideas and experiences. They stressed the fact that the Washington Conference was the first world-wide meeting of national high court judges ever held, and urged further meetings as most beneficial for the rule of law both nationally and internationally.

World-wide attention was focused on the Washington World Conference through celebration of the first world law day by more than 100 nations. World law day was proclaimed by President Johnson, and other heads of state, governors of states, and more than 700 mayors and city councils. Some of the latter proclamations were published jointly by United States cities and their "sister" cities abroad.

At special Conference world law day ceremonies, addresses were delivered by the Honorary Chairman, Chief Justice Kisaburo Yokota of Japan, the Chairman, Harold E. Stassen, and Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls of England.

The holding of the first World Exhibit of Law Codes and Historic Documents was unique. At the head of the historical documents on display in this exhibit, was the original of the 1225 Magna Carta from

England and the originals of the Declarations of the "Rights of Man" from France. Many other originals of ancient law documents were also loaned to the Conference by other nations. The originals of these great law instruments were exhibited at the National Archives Building along with the originals of the American Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and other great law instruments.

The outbreak of war between Pakistan and India seemed to lend urgency to the quist at the Conference for a sound path to world peace through law. Throughout the week, leading jurists and lawyers conferred and labored to reach common ground on how to fill the gaps in the world's law structure; and much common ground was reached. They were however, chiefly iterested in developing concrete and specific plans and programs to advance the rule of law for the world community. Over and over again, speakers recognized the universay agreement that a world ruled by law would be peaceful, but insisted that the real head lay in plans to get beyond the idea to specific rules of law and legal institutions so that such a world can come into being before nuclear holocaust becomes mankind's fate.

A 292-page Work Paper summarizing international law and experience with international legal institutions was given to all delegates. An 850-page loose-leaf document entitled law and judicial systems of nations was also given to many of the participants. This Volume summarized the facts about law, lawyers, judicial systems, and legal education in 110 countries. It also contains a partial directory of leading members of the legal profession of these countries, bar associations and law schools. Because of the expense of preparing and printing this Volume, it was released at the Conference to foreign registrants, charter and sustaining members of the Center only. Both of these documents are unique. In essence, those attending the Washington Conference had the most complete summary of law in the world ever presented to any group at such a meeting. This enabled them to take an overview of law in the world, its strengths and weaknesses nationally and internationally, and gave them a background from which they could move forward with confidence in approving or disapproving the many ideas and proposals laid before them. This loose-leaf Volume will be updated continuously as a basic work document of the World Peace Through Law Center, and as a Directory of leading jurists and lawyers of each nation.

The Conference was a joint enterprise of the lawyers of the United States. Some 400 lawyers served on 50 Conference committees. The Planning Committee of 60 bore the main brunt of the work. It met monthly for more than a year to hammer out policies, program and details, and met daily throughout the Conference. These lawyers came, at their own expense, from all over the United States to these planning meetings.

There were 352 law students from 58 law schools who served as escorts or interpreters and aides to the distinguished jurists from abroad. Some 150 U.S. lawyers (and in many instances their wives) also acted as interpreters in nearly every language and dialect. In many instances, U.S. lawyers and judges arranged special events, such as dinners and receptions for the jurists and lawyers of other nations. There were 209 newspaper, radio and TV reporters who registered in the press room of the Conference, not counting the more than 100 reporters who accompanied President Johnson when he delivered his address. The paid staff of translators, interpreters, typists and other employees for the Conference numbered over 100. Of the 32000 registrants, more than 1000 were from aboard. While Congress was in session, Vice Presdent Hubert Humphrey and more than 200 senators, members of the Congress and their assistants registered as participants, and attended one or more functions of the Conference.

The lawyers of the United States financed the Conference through the World Peace Through Law Center, now in Washington, D.C., by raising over $500,000 from foundations, corporations and individuals, the latter including some 250 law firms who gave from $50 to $5,000 toward this budget. Ford Foundation gave $150,000 toward expenses of foreign judges. Major expenditures were for simultaneous translation equipment (all sessions were in Spanish, French and English) and Conference personnel, traveling and hotel expenses of foreign judges unable to pay their own way (to insure that all nations could be represented), expenses of experts, printing and mailing. It is a source of satisfaction to be able to report that the Conference ended up in the black.

The announcement by the Executive Committee of the World Peace Through Law Center of its decision to move its headquarters to Geneva, and to maintain there "a world law library" and a "world law information clearinghouse" for Center members, is a giant step toward making the indicia of law more readily available and thus more used and usable throughout the world.

At the final plenary session of the Conference a "Work Program to Advance a World Rule of Law" was adopted. This document identified and recommended research projects which should be made, and encouraged the support of certain principles, institutions and educational action. It also pointed out significant developments in world law since the Athens World Peace Through Law Conference in 1963.

The proposals made with respect to such institutions as courts of human rights elsewhere than in Europe, where one has already been established, and for a multi-lingual legal dictionary, and scores of other law subjects, should focus sufficient attention on these needs to insure essential progress toward fruition of ideas into concrete establishment.

The World Peace Through Law Center urges scholars the world over to take the initiative in making these needed studies, and to aid and encourage this essential research, particularly in the law schools of all nations. The Center itself will urge its committees to make useful studies and reports and will seek other means to finance and carry out these research proposals. Already many world law projects are being sent to the Center from all over the world.

The Conference closed with a "Declaration of Faith in World Order Under Law," which proclaimed the ties between universal concern over war and effective procedures for the peaceful decision of disputes; the responsibility of members of the legal profession to improve the means of settling disputes; recognition of the critical nature of many current disputes; and which submitted that only by the application of the rule of law can these objectives be achieved. In this Declaration of Faith, the participants declared that they—

"1—Reaffirm the Declaration of General Principles for a World Rule of Law adopted by the first World Conference on World Peace Through Law in Athens, Greece;

"2—Pleadge their continuing active support of the World Peace Through Law Center, created at Athens, and its global work program;

"3—Pledge their continuing, devoted joint effort within their respective nations and legal organizations, to achieve the objectives of strengthening and expanding world law rules and world, as well as regional, legal and judicial institutions; and

"4—Declare their unshakeable faith that, whatever transient disputes there may be, a just world order under law can be achieved, and that, with patient determination and hard work, it will be achieved."

By every yardstick of measurement the Washington World Conference was a tremendous success. It had inspiration, information, participation and hospitality in abundance. Another world conference will be held in 1967, probably in Geneva. In the meantime, principal emphasis by the World Peace Through Law Center will be on concrete progress on the global Work Program and the next Conference. Membership in the World Peace Through Law Center is open to all members of the legal profession. Regular membership in the World Peace Through Law Center is only $10 per year, Charter membership is $50, and Sustaining membership is $100. Members receive a monthly bulletin, can serve on one of the Center's 95 committees, receive research pamphlets and, if Charter or Sustaining members, receive the Law and Lawyers of Nations, the looseleaf directory which will be kept up to date by the appointment of editors in each nation. All members are listed in the Directory along with their addresses.

The Conference demonstrated that the legal profession is indeed organizing itself to make a major contribution to mankind's future. This very successful program to strengthen law and rules and legal institutions should unquestionably speed the day when law will replace force as the controlling factor in the relationship of nations to each other.

Above all, the worldwide dialogue and friendships generated among law leaders of nations makes this program a tremendous factor for world peace. These leaders agree that the dream of a world rule of law is within man's capacity to achieve. They are moving realistically to translate that dream into concrete reality.

His Grit Pays Off

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I wish to include the following editorial from the Topeka, Kans., Daily Capital, which pays deserved tribute to our colleague from South Dakota, Ben Reifel.

It has been my privilege to serve with Congressman Reifel in the House since 1961 when we both came to the 87th Congress. I have come to respect him and value his friendship. The achievements of Ben Reifel exemplify the greatness of America, and demonstrate the rewards of individual initiative and community service. The editorial follows:

His Grit Pays Off

What a school dropout from a minority group can do if he sets his mind to it is shown in the career of Rep. Ben Reifel, R-S.D. He has risen from poverty to high acclaim.

Reifel was born 60 years ago in an Indian reservation log cabin to parents who had only the bare necessities. For a time he quit school, but finally decided he needed an education and finished 8th grade at the age of 16. Then he went on to complete high school and college, graduating from South Dakota State University in 1932.

After World War II Army service, Reifel decided he needed still more education and went on to earn a master's degree and a doctorate in public administration at Harvard.

In 1956, because of his accomplishments he was named "Outstanding American Indian" of the year. Four years later he was first elected to Congress and has served in the House of Representatives since then.

Now a poll conducted by three South Dakota newspapers shows that Reifel would run a close race for the U.S. Senate against Sen. George McGovern, a former Food for Peace director who is completing his first Senate term.

Surprisingly enough, the poll showed McGovern making his strongest showing among farmers and Reifel leading by a wide margin in the small towns and cities.

Reifel's determination to get ahead, despite overwhelming odds, proves that the American story is still true: A poor boy with grit still can succeed.

Equal Opportunity for American Shipbuilding

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I have inserted in the Record the remarks of Mr. Edwin M. Hood, president of the Shipbuilders Council of America, so as to provide an equal opportunity for that industry to express its views concerning certain statements made recently with respect to its current status.

With the same thought in mind, I am inserting the remarks of Mr. John T. Gilbride, president of Todd Shipyards Corp., which were delivered before the Western Shipbuilding Association in San Francisco on Friday, February 3, 1967, and I commend them to the attention of my colleagues.

The remarks follow:

Address by John T. Gilbride, President, Todd Shipyards Corp., Western Shipbuilding Association, San Francisco, Calif., February 3, 1967

When Bob Mayer asked me to speak at the W.S.A. annual meeting I was delighted to accept. This is because I am fully aware of all your noble aims—and of your many accomplishments to date. Organization is a wonderful thing—it permits groups such as yours to formalize and develop a plan of action—and then to carry out that project to a successful conclusion.

My associates in New York have told me that if I were a singer they would write a song for me and call it—the "Maritime Blues." It is true, I suppose, that all of us have been singing the blues in recent years—but I think that we have now arrived at a crucial point in our struggle and possibly the days ahead will produce a new and wiser maritime policy for the American people. Of course, we cannot hesitate at this point—we must not become complacent about our objectives—rather we must continue at every opportunity to point out our maritime weaknesses and the immediate, critical need for government support of this vital economic and military phase of our national life. We are at a low point now—but perhaps we are ready to climb up out of that pit.

We could trace back over the years and recount all the deeds—or the lack of deeds—that helped to put us so deeply in this maritime pit. But you know all these things—there is no need to repeat them here—to rehash or redebate the situations of yesterday. For we are only concerned with the present and the future. There is no sense in daydreaming of "what *could* have been" or "what *should* have been"—when, in reality, we are concerned with—*"What is to be!"*

Our problem is—how can we convince our lawmakers that the U.S. Merchant Marine is deserving of the *highest priority?* There seems to be an enormity of evidence in support of this viewpoint—but we can only hope that Washington will act in the proper fashion.

Being by nature something of an optimist—I like to feel. that the 90th Congress will take the initiative and develop long overdue remedial actions so necessary to permit a reemergence of a large, strong and modern merchant fleet—one to serve our Nation and our people adequately when there is peace—and one that will truly be a fourth arm of defense in time of war. There have already been 70 bills in support of our merchant marine introduced in the new Congress. This is certainly a reason for some degree of confidence in its future.

All of us are closely concerned with this problem—and we can take a measure of pride in what has so far been accomplished—for, with our protesting voices and pens, we have already awakened a large segment of the American people to the perilously weak condition of our shipping capability. The administration and the Congress can no longer treat the aches and pains of our maritime affairs with the same indifference. Viet Nam—more than any single issue—has been a dynamic demonstration of the gross inadequacies of our fleet—and the critical need for ships, and still more ships, to maintain our fighting forces in that far-off land.

In the past, we have watched with frustration, as Washington wreaked havoc with the maritime budget. With a foggy crystal ball and a capricious hatchet, the expedient bureaucrats have tried to starve out a very vital function of American life—and they have nearly succeeded. They have regarded America's merchant marine as something of an anachronism in this modern age—an old-fashioned, quaint industry in an era of aerodynamics . . . cybernetics — and space. They turn haughtily away from all pleas for action—their heads in the clouds of the space age—they fail to take notice that, while the Communist world has multiplied its commercial fleet, our nation must depend, precariously, on the ships of other countries to carry 92 percent of its enormous waterborne commerce. As a consequence—America's political, social and commercial prestige throughout the world has suffered a traumatic blow. This moonstruck philosophy has threatened our very survival as a great nation—and time is now running out.

We all know—"one learns through experience". Surely by now we ought to know this lesson very well—we ought to know that our merchant marine is something we cannot do without—that it is something which should be developed and modernized—and always kept available in the public interest.

Too often in the past we have been dismissed with that trite and tired old phrase—"insufficient funds". You will agree with me, I'm sure, that there is much hypocrisy in such an excuse. I believe today that the present Congress would appropriate the funds if asked by those who, by law, are supposed to bring to fruition the objectives of that law—the development and preservation of an adequate merchant marine. Yet we find that the greatest detractors and obstacles to the resurrection of our maritime industry have been the government officials responsible for its promotion.

Our shipping and our shipbuilding and repair companies have performed valiantly in response to this country's call in the Vietnam emergency. Even those tired old "victories" that were dragged from the various mothball fleets, have performed as best they could—as have the men who man them—courageously so. Yet our industries have always been the pariahs—the outcasts, consistently suffering at the hands of government officials who seemingly cannot distinguish between true costs savings and value received in terms of the national economy and national defense. Road beautification to some might be desirable but on the scale of national priorities can hardly be designated as essential. Why then should our petitions suffer the sorry fate of a pigeonhole at the end of a dark blind alley in Washington?

Just recently an ugly old monster reared its head again—voices in Washington began to sing once more their mournful dirge—U.S. merchant ships should be built in shipyards overseas rather than at home. The secretary of the new department of transportation—the Hon. Alan S. Boyd—criticized the costs and efficiently of American yards and said that shipowners should be allowed to acquire their ships in foreign yards. Mr. Boyd predicted that as soon as this was done—suddenly, miraculously—American yards would become more efficient and ever so much more competitive in the world market. This—of course—is nonsense!

The gentleman thinks shipbuilders here have no incentive to be competitive, like the American automobile companies who must compete with Volkeswagen and others. This an absurd comparison.

If you are the German and I am the American—you are certain to build the car cheaper than I can. But don't forget—when your German car gets over here into the American market, it is subject to a tariff—therefore, I, the American, get a degree of protection from you.

Those who claim that we should build our ships in foreign yards, have yet to suggest a tariff that would be a protection for us. What's good for the goose, ought to be good for the gander. Without such a tariff—or some form of government help to our shipyards—basic schoolboy aritmetic will tell you that we cannot compete dollar for dollar with the foreigners—today or any day in the foreseeable future. This same concept applies to whatever you care to name—cars or curtain rods . . . ships or shotguns. The explanation is based on economics—all our costs—labor and material are higher—but that's because we Americans happen to enjoy the highest living standards in the world. We should be proud of this fact—certainly not apologetic.

Mr. Boyd must know thta just about anything can be built or manufactured cheaper in a foreign land. Why not build our bridges, or sections of bridges, foreign and then carry them over here at considerable savings? No one ever seems to suggest this. The analogy extends to countless things. Yet all those other industries never seem to have need of defending themselves against the allegation that they are not competitive with their foreign counterparts. The exponents of "build abroad" say that such a method would stimulate American yards—I say—it will destroy them long before it stimulates them to do anything at all.

There are two ways to make us significantly more competitive with foreign shipbuilders and they are basic:

First—an improvement in the procurement environment. Contract procedures, contract administration and regulatory requirements, largely dictated by the Government, are vastly more stringent than those of other countries, and are cost additive in terms of time and money.

Second—more ships to build. You can't achieve optimum production in shipbuilding (or in any other industry) on a sparse diet of a stop and start program plagued by an uncertain time frame.

A series production of vessels would result in substantial cost savings—multiple production of standardized vessels on multi-year contracts are bound to produce great savings. Basic economics tells us that the potential for cost savings increases with the size of the production run. This is something that Americans have always advocated—it is an economic fact of life.

It is a bitter pill to swallow—to listen to these well-intentioned critics who tell us that we must get modern, and update ourselves. America's shipbuilders perfected the assembly line technique of building standardized ships in multiple numbers—before and during World War II. We are no strangers to these methods, and we yearn to put them in operation once again. We certainly weren't using antiquated methods when, during the war, we were able to turn out five ships every 24 hours. We can build for the United States the greatest merchant fleet on earth. All we need is the "go ahead" and the cutting of bureaucratic strings—and we'll do it with a speed, efficiency and thoroughness undreamed of by the Russians or any other shipbuilders of the world today.

You shipyard men know that our yards are already fiercely competitive. The awards of shipbuilding contracts are based on the results of bids—and the competition is keen indeed. You don't need me to tell you this.

What would this build abroad scheme do to our employment picture? What of the hundreds of thousands employed in American yards and in the attendant industries? What of the technical skills irretrievably lost? Would the Government prefer that they be added to the welfare roles?—To become social issues rather than productive workers?

What of our balance of payments dilemma? In the latest edition of Harvard Review, one can read a careful critique of this very sensitive subject. Let me quote just one significant line: "Barring unforeseen changes of a favorable nature in our international payments position, the U.S. could become financially nonviable at some point in the next six years". If this is the case—does it seem logical and prudent to add to the problem by spending untold millions of U.S. dollars in shipyards overseas?

To Mr. Boyd, and all the others who are concerned with the "ways and means" of making American shipyards more competitive—my answer is that—if our shipyard "*ways*" are empty—we'll never have the "*means*".

Fortunately, we who work for shipyards are a hardy lot. We can take these ups and downs on the national roller coaster, without getting too many lumps. In periods of total war, the shipyards are treated with great respect. . . . But, oh!—In those periods between the wars, we are really treated with scorn. All our popularity is gone. But somehow—our constitutions and our psyches manage to survive this kicking-around, and we are ready again—whenever the bugle blows.

And now for the budget—it would seem that the "shipping in shambles" condition will continue—until, and unless, Congress does something about it. It appears that once again we will build our favorite number of commercial vessels—13—while the Russians go on building hundreds. Two years ago the state of the Union message promised a new policy for us—that was 2 years ago—this time, we weren't even mentioned. And if we expect or insist on more attention we will probably appear to be uninformed, unenlightened, uninspired or maybe even, unpatriotic.

We have no recourse, gentlemen, other than to place our dependence in the hands of Congress—and this provides the one bright spot in this otherwise sorry message.

Chairman Garmatz of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee has warned that the national security is critically endangered by failure to revitalize and rebuild the merchant fleet to serve the needs of the U.S. worldwide economic and military commitments. He is surely not alone in this conviction.

As a step towards solution of the present dilemma, he has introduced a bill to the Congress calling for an independent maritime agency. I think he feels that this is the only way that our Nation's maritime affairs will be insured of proper attention. I personally must agree—*I don't think the Department of Transportation is the place for the Maritime Administration!*—especially in light of the curious, paradoxical and erroneous brand of shipbuilding economics espoused by Secretary Boyd.

As I said before—70 bills in our favor have already been presented to the new Congress—certainly some good will come of all this.

Before concluding, I should just like to mention the Government's announced intention to lay up the N.S. *Savannah*, the world's first nuclear powered merchant ship. We in Todd will feel the effects of this budgetary cutback since we hold the vessel's servicing contract. Yet I feel that most Americans, if aware of the international goodwill and the demonstration of American technical prowess which accrue to our Nation from the operation of the *Savannah*, would hardly agree with the Government's decision to save 3½ million dollars per year by laying up the vessel. I can tell you that it will be quite costly both in time and money to place this ship in lay-up. I think it is the wrong thing to do. It has been a success commercially and certainly there is a great demand for ships at this time. More important—the experience and technical know-how gained from the operation of this vessel—which was to be the forerunner of future nuclear fleets—is enough to justify such minimal operating costs. This "penny-wise pound foolish" policy seems a pathetic gesture in light of such monumental Government spending. It is in utter disregard of the distinct advantages national prestige and technical progress can bring.

In the sporting world there is an expression—"It's the last push that wins the game." This may be the time for just such a last push. How can we help to rescue our sinking merchant fleet and strengthen our system of private shipyards?

We can all enter a strong and resolute partnership—labor and management, united in a common front. We can utilize every talent we possess to push this fight to a successful and satisfying conclusion. Today we are in the doldrums of inaction—driven to the wall—but perhaps tomorrow our Nation will determine that it must be sea-minded and trade-minded—as well as air-minded and space-minded. We can practice and preach a gospel of maritime progress in this land of ours—joined together in this fight for survival. There is no place for the lone wolf—or for the squeamish or tender of heart.

Let us challenge by forceful and continuous debate the uninformed and hence dangerous thinking of maritime matters that exists in Washington today. This is the American way—and it is our duty and obligation to speak out because we are knowledgeable on this national problem—and history supports our views. Prevail we must if our industry is to survive—more important, if our Nation's welfare is to be protected.

Thank you.

Rhodesia Poses Moral for U Thant

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, evidence is piling up rapidly against the action which our country took in voting to impose compulsory sanctions on Rhodesia. Mr. James J. Kilpatrick, a very prominent columnist, visited Rhodesia and wrote the following column, which was published in the Washington Star on March 2, 1967. His column entitled "Rhodesia Poses Moral for U Thant," follows:

RHODESIA POSES MORAL FOR U THANT

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

HIPPO VALLEY, RHODESIA.—The story of Rhodesia today is at bottom the story of Tom Murray MacDougall. In one application or another, the story recurs throughout this busy, bursting land. It is a story of men with a capacity for both dreaming and building, proud men, stubborn men, and it is a story that carries a moral for U Thant to ponder: Rhodesians were not made to knuckle under. The sanctions imposed by the United Nations will never bring Rhodesia to her knees.

MacDougall was a young Scotsman who came to South Africa at the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War. With the war's end, he turned to transport riding in the eastern Transvaal. In 1906, after a few years spent in gold mining and farming, he trekked north, across the Limpopo, and came at last to the banks of the Mtilikwe River.

Pause with him for a moment as he reins in his horse. What Tom MacDougall saw 60 years ago, from a barren hill overlooking the rain-swollen river is in many ways what one sees today from a low-flying plane: No roads, no paths, no power lines, a wasteland of black stone and red earth, ant hills, scrub trees. By dawn the boney ridges of the Mateke Hills lie like basalt crocodiles, sleeping through millennia. Here and there, a toadstool cluster of thatched roofs marks a mud-hut village.

MacDougall sat motionless above the river, easy in his saddle, and saw a dream of paradise. He saw dams, irrigation ditches, green fields. For ten years he clung to that dream, working and saving, until he could obtain a vast grant of land. World War I threw him back. He persevered. The post-war depression nearly whipped him. He kept working. In 1923, he began digging the first eight miles of irrigation canal, 1,400 feet of it through granite. It took him seven years to build that canal, but he built it. He fought malaria, burning heat, wild waters, the ravages of lions and hippos. By 1931, the job was done; by 1935 his first cane was growing. It took him two more years to haul in the machinery for a sugar mill, one heavy piece at a time, but he never gave up. In 1937, the mill began to produce.

Thirty years have since elapsed. (MacDougall died in the spring of 1964). In this time, private capital has poured in; the Rhodesian government has created the Sabi-Limpopo Authority; the associated companies of Triangle, Ltd., alone have more than 200,000 acres under active cultivation. From the air, one sees two great dams and more than a hundred storage dams, 200 miles of neatly paved canals, 1,900 miles of roads; great fields of growing sugar cane unroll like fiber mats of Kelly green across the barren land. Two massive sugar mills, as modern as any mills in the world, shoulder their smokestacks into the azure sky.

A visitor to the Triangle-Hippo Valley development returns with a thick sheaf of statistics—tons of sugar, fleets of trucks, plans for additional dams—but these are of less importance than the human side of the story. Because of the dream, the work, the know-how, the stubborness, the investment, upwards of 60,000 Africans now are employed in the Sabi-Limpopo. Many of them still dwell in the primitive mud huts, but at astonishing speed, these are yielding to neat rows of company housing. There are schools for them, community halls, a tidy little hospital. Within the mills, Africans advance steadily from manual laborers to skilled hands.

From the point of view of the American social critic, to be sure, the whole picture doubtless is outrageous. The tiny European community (1,000 whites in the midst of 300,000 blacks) has a country club, a polo field, a swimming pool, a private school, and these amenities are maintained apart from the native population. The system operates by paternalism on a grand scale, in which the African workers are furnished with food, housing, recreation, work clothes, medical care. Their cash wages may average $40 a month. In the ugly word, they are "exploited" for the shareholders of Triangle, Ltd., and its subsidiary firms.

Yet a thoughtful visitor goes away with a conviction that in Rhodesia, at this point in its history, the system is the best that possibly could be devised. The typical African canecutter is no more capable of nourishing MacDougall's dream, and seeing it to fulfillment, than he is capable of imagining a spacecraft and sending it into orbit. By any standards of a mature civilization, he is a child. For a period of many years, he must be led by the hand, coaxed into schools, tutored in English, lifted from the fearful remoteness of the veld. The financial resources required for this prodigious task are pathetically limited; and with UN sanctions applied to Rhodesian sugar, the mills face an uncertain future.

MacDougall's successors in spirit not are daunted. The sanctions are seen as an obstacle, like 1,400 feet of granite or a bad rainy season. The white leadership of the country, keenly aware of its responsibility for the well-being of the blacks, will keep chipping away at a vision of the good life in which all races may share.

H.R. 6416 Inadvertently Introduced

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. H. ALLEN SMITH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, on January 16, 1967, I suffered a heart attack and was hospitalized for 23 days. Subsequently I was confined for a period of time at home in connection with my recuperation. Lest any of the Members of this distinguished body get the impression that my recent incapacitation affected either my faculties or my loyalty to California, I wish to state explicitly for the record that neither diagnosis is correct. One might say, rather, that something rather funny happened on the way to the "bill hopper."

Through an understandable misunderstanding on the part of a well-meaning staff member, a Colorado River Basin project bill bearing my name was filed with the Clerk on March 1. It was numbered H.R. 6416 and it bore a startling—to use a mild expletive—resemblance to legislation introduced earlier in the current session by my good friends of the Arizona delegation.

Now, of course, I realize that those very able gentlemen are possessed of a certain sense of urgency in their pursuit of water for their delightfully arid State. However, my approach to the solution of that problem does not necessarily coincide with that of my thirsty neighbors. Like all good Californians I sympathize deeply with their plight, but it must be admitted, even by them, that cosponsorship of their legislation is carrying friendship to the brink. Amity is one thing in the West; water is another. So, I hasten to inform my colleagues in particular and Californians generally, that the error will be rectified this very day.

Although this private faux pas is unprecedented in my congressional career, so was my heart attack. California has a very vital stake in any legislation affecting the Colorado River water supply and it is my intention, as always, to protect her rights, entitlements and citizens' welfare.

Therefore, I am today introducing—personally—a bill which not only attempts to serve the best purposes of California, but her six States of the Colorado River Basin as well. It is identical with proposed legislation filed previously by four of my California House colleagues and by California's senior Senator. In addition to other virtues, these proposals have the endorsement of the Colorado River Board of California and will provide that elusive water for our longsuffering Arizona friends.

Will Congress Act?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE A. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, considerable controversy currently is centering around whether or not a 6-percent surtax should be imposed upon the American people to foot the bill not only for the Vietnam war, but also for various and sundry nonemergency programs managed by the Federal Government. The administration appears to be worried about deficits.

There are only two ways to control deficits in the budget; that is, by taxing the people heavily enough to make income equal outgo or by cutting back on Federal spending on unnecessary programs.

Mr. Speaker, the American taxpayer already is staggering under a heavy burden of taxes, Federal, State, and local, and to place an added weight of a 6-percent surtax could be the "straw that breaks the camel's back."

Some observations on spending and taxing are expressed in the March, 1967, issue of the Voice of Organized Agriculture, a monthly publication issued by the Pennsylvania Farmers' Association. The article is entitled "It's Up to Congress," and because of its timely nature, I insert it into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

IT'S UP TO CONGRESS

Plagued with continued rising costs of production, farmers could find little encouragement in the President's State of the Union message with its monotonous theme of spend and spend and tax and tax.

There was nothing in the dreary hour and 15 minute recital of Great Society platitudes to narrow the credibility gap between the American people and the Chief Executive as to the total spending budget for the coming fiscal year.

The image of a frugal executive who talked of keeping federal expenditures under the $100 billion mark has long disappeared from the Washington scene.

A year ago, the administrative spending budget was estimated at $112.8 billion for fiscal 1967, and this is expected to be some $14 billion short of the mark.

In his State of the Union message, the President said that the spending budget for the fiscal year starting July 1 would be $135 billion and that estimated income would run $126.9 billion, assuming Congress passes the 6 per cent surcharge tax. This would leave a deficit of $8.1 billion.

Based on the record of the Administration's past estimates and forecasts, these figures have little if any real meaning in any serious consideration of the government's actual fiscal position.

Even if the Administration's budget figures could be taken at face value, the Johnson policy of deficit spending and refusal to make any cuts in non-defense expenditures, can only mean more inflation.

Continued inflation spells further increases in production costs for operating farmers, and further slashes in the buying power of the dollar of everyone, including those living on pensions and income from savings.

The feigned interest of the Chief Executive in the plight of those solely dependent on Social Security payments is a cruel mockery. As a sop to such recipients who have had their dollars repeatedly devalued, the Administration is proposing a 20 per cent increase in Social Security payments.

Such chicanery increases the significance of last November's elections. Congress can do no less than to carry out the mandate of the people and demand substantial cuts in federal spending for the coming fiscal year.

The Vote on Ex-Representative Powell

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHET HOLIFIELD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I place in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial from the Los Angeles Times of March 3, 1967, entitled "The Vote on ex-Representative Powell."

I am pleased that this paper, which his circulation in Los Angeles and my district was able to clarify the confused parliamentary procedural questions which developed during the consideration of the special committee's House Resolution 278. I supported the recommendation of the committee all the way, because I felt that it was the constitutional way to approach the problem. I believe that denial of the chairmanship of the House Education and Labor Committee, the stipulated fine, and having to stand for censure in the well of the House—were adequate measures to meet the problem of Mr. Powell's behavior in previous Congresses.

I am also of the strong opinion that the findings of the committee to the effect that Mr. Powell met constitutional requirements for seating, as stated in the finally adopted preamble to House Resolution 278—"First, Adam Clayton Powell possesses the requisite qualifications of age, citizenship, and inhabitancy for membership in the House of Representatives and holds a Certificate of Election from the State of New York"—that these findings will be upheld by the courts. I predict, therefore, that we have not solved the final problem and that we will be presented with it again in the near future.

Along with 201 other Members I was reluctant to overturn the recommendations of the special committee and nullify the actions of the citizens of the 18th District of New York, and the official certification of the State of New York that Mr. Powell had been duly elected. The procedure of the special bipartisan committee was constitutionally proper. An alternative procedure which would have been constitutionally proper would have been to seat Mr. Powell and then expel him for malfeasance by a two-thirds vote, rather than a simply majority, as provided in article 1, section 5, clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution. Had this alternative been recommended by the special committee, I would also have supported that recommendation.

The March 3 editorial in the Los Angeles Times comprises a fair evaluation of the actions of the House and essentially supports my judgment, and that of the Democratic and Republican leadership of the House.

The article follows:

THE VOTE ON EX-REPRESENTATIVE POWELL

The House of Representatives acted more out of hysteria than reason when it voted to deny Adam Clayton Powell his seat.

Of all the options available to them, the majority of House members chose the most unsuitable punishment. The result will almost surely be to extend rather than to end the Powell mess in Congress.

Powell indeed deserves to be punished for what a select House committee described as "gross misconduct." The committee charged that Powell as chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee padded payrolls, falsified travel vouchers and took private trips at taxpayers' expense.

House members, however, rejected the committee's recommendation that Powell be "censured and condemned," stripped of all seniority and forced to pay back $40,000 of the government funds he allegedly misused—punishment that would have been among the most severe ever imposed by the House.

Instead, the vote was 307–116 for the dubious act of excluding Powell from the 90th Congress and denying his constituency representation.

The Constitution, which authorizes Congress to censure or to expel its members, also specifies only three qualifications for membership: age, citizenship and residency. And these are about the only three aspects of ex-Rep. Powell's fitness to serve in the House that have not been seriously challenged.

Powell could have been permitted to take his seat and then expelled by a two-thirds vote, or he could have been forced to stand aside until he had cleared himself of his criminal contempt conviction in the New York courts.

The Times believes that the select committee's recommendation was the most suitable pending the Justice Department's action on possible violations by Powell of criminal statutes.

In view of the constitutional question, Powell is virtually certain to challenge the House action in the courts. And his reelection in a special vote in his home district is even more certain.

Adam Clayton Powell is not the only member of Congress who has abused his office. He has, however, done it on a scale and with a flamboyance and arrogance that stirred a national reaction of disgust.

That reaction may explain the panicky vote in the House, but it does not excuse the blundering decision that resulted.

The former Rep. Powell at this point has the last laugh.

Highway Cuts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I have in the past supported the Federal highway program, especially in view of the fact that the taxpayers support this program by a direct tax on gasoline. Of course, what happens is the administration cuts the highway program but keeps the tax money. There are so many other areas that could well afford a chopping. Our economy is becoming more and more mobile, and new roads are a must for convenience and for safety.

Our concern is shared not only by our construction machinery industries but also by our labor unions. They well recognize the direct and indirect benefits of an up-to-date transportation network of expressways. We have just received a letter from the North Central Illinois Laborers' District Council, which makes it clear that it is incumbent upon us to continue to urge the administration to release the funds Congress has appropriated for the Federal-aid highway program. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I include the entire letter at this point in the RECORD:

NORTH CENTRAL ILLINOIS LABORERS'
DISTRICT COUNCIL,
Peoria, Ill., February 20, 1967.

Congressman ROBERT H. MICHEL,
2431 Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Communication was received from our Laborers' International Union of North America Regional Office, Suite 316, Hotel Leland, Springfield, Illinois, informing the North Central Illinois Laborers' District Council that President Johnson announced he is considering a further cut of $400,000,000 in the Federal Aid Highway Fund program. On November 23, 1966, a severe cut back was announced—the third in five months—totaling $700,000,000 in the expenditures of the Federal Aid Highway Fund program.

To cut this program is far more reaching than one can imagine at the first look. It is somewhat too early to accurately determine the dollars and cents impact this will have on each individual State and on highway contractors, manufacturers and suppliers to this interstate program. The highway program is over one half of our employment and to curtail this program will only put our members on the unemployment rolls and many other employees of suppliers will also have to be laid off in the future.

Let us look at this cut back and its effect here in the North Central Illinois Laborers' District Council area where approximately 5,500 members in 13 affiliated local unions covering 15 counties depend on this highway construction road work for money for bread and butter to feed their families, not to mention the effect this will have on the members of the carpenters, teamsters, iron workers, operating engineers and their families.

The effects will be somewhat slower but just as drastic as it reaches Caterpillar Tractor Company and Le Tourneau-Westinghouse Company, two of our larger manufacturers of heavy and building machinery, Keystone Steel & Wire Company, producers of steel wire mesh, steel bars for paving and bridge construction and fencing for many miles of interstate road work, and Broderick & Bascom Rope Company, manufacturers of wire rope and steel cable for cranes, bulldozers, scrapers and other equipment used on highway, road construction work.

Then, let us look at the many sand and gravel producers, rock quarries, asphalt companies and many, many more in North Central Illinois, and the United States, that this will effect.

Our members and myself, of the North Central Illinois Laborers' District Council, are asking you to use your influence with your colleagues to put this Federal Aid Highway Fund program back on the level it was first intended.

With kind regards, I am,
Fraternally yours,
JOHN M. EVANS,
Business Manager.

Statement of Congressman Sam Steiger, Entered Into the Record of the Joint Hearings of the House and Senate Public Works Committees

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SAM STEIGER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson's desire to appear to combat inflation and achieve budget sleight of hand was accomplished, when the Federal Highway Administration was ordered, on November 23, 1966, to withhold substantial funds from the States during fiscal year 1967. Secretary Boyd's unfreezing a portion of the money this week was insufficient to restore a vital portion of our economy.

The Army Corps of Engineers, not funded from a supposedly inviolate trust, as is the Federal Highway Administration, receives money directly from the general fund and in 1967 had virtually

$1.3 billion appropriated; it is only suffering a 4.6-percent cutback.

One of the reasons for this withholding, is clearly to lessen the deficits of the various fiscal 1968 budgets. Having the highway trust fund purchase participation certificates, which is already planned, although denied by Secretary Boyd, decreases the administrative budget deficit to $8.1 billion from $13.1 billion in 1968.

An effective public relations campaign has seemingly minimized the actual amount of this cutback. Not the $700 million announced, but $1,105.6 million is the amount of the decrease in funds going to the States. When pre-1967 unobligated funds and the 1967 differential between apportionments and the amount following the freeze are taken into account, a figure of 25 percent is arrived at rather than the 17.5 percent pictured by the administration. Allocations for fiscal 1968 have been made and when this is included the total percentage frozen comes to 48.7.

As the Secretary of Commerce made the 1968 apportionment on October 2, 1966, only slightly better than 2 months before the withholding was announced, it would also seem to indicate that in this administration the left and right hands truly do not know what the other is doing.

Others who have testified before these committees are better able to give detailed analyses of the effects throughout the country from this curtailment. If it has not already been introduced as an exhibit, I would like to have the statement of Mr. Clifton W. Enfield, minority counsel of the House Committee on Public Works included in this hearing's record—contained in the Congressional Record within the detailed report on this situation by the Honorable William C. Cramer, of Florida, on February 6, 1967.

This withholding of funds will have an important adverse effect upon the State of Arizona. At this point, I would like to include a letter by Mr. Justin Herman, the Arizona highway director:

January 20, 1967.

Mr. A. E. Johnson,
Executive Secretary, American Association of State Highway Officials, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Johnson: In answer to your wire of January 19, the following are answers to each of the questions you posed.

1. How much of your 1967 Fiscal Year Planned Program, expressed both in money value and percentage, did the cutback of November 23, 1966, reduce scheduled lettings for the 1967 Fiscal Year?

Reduced by approximately $15,000,000 or approximately 17 per cent.

2. How is the November 23 cutback affecting your department personnel and work schedule?

Has disrupted our work schedule, has caused us to postpone several Interstate surfacing projects that have been graded and drained. Has not seriously affected our department personnel as yet but will cause layoffs if continued much beyond July 1, 1967.

3. Are you able to reassign affected personnel to other tasks or is there any possibility that you will have to release personnel if the cutback continues past July 1, 1967?

Due to work already under contract, we have been able to keep our personnel busy but with many of these projects nearing completion, we will need to start laying personnel off if cutback continues beyond July 1, 1967. These people would then be difficult to re-acquire at resumption of the full scale program.

4. Do you have sufficient competent personnel to carry on the full amount of the Highway Program without adversely affecting the quality of the finished product?

This cutback certainly has *not* been beneficial to our Highway Program in Arizona. We are geared to efficiently complete the Interstate program in Arizona by the original completion date if the money is available as well as carry on our normal A.B.C. work.

5. Will the November 23 slowdown result in a benefit to your State by allowing any needed urban transportation planning to proceed?

No. We are well along on our Urban Transportation planning at present.

6. What adjustments have you made in your departmental operation and programs because of the November 23 cutback;

(a) Are you proceeding with engineering work or are you slowing down this activity?

We are proceeding as usual at present.

(b) Are you using State funds that would have been used for matching Federal-Aid to finance State construction?

Not at this time. However, we are acquiring Interstate Right of Way in Stage 1 programming with State funds in order to use as much money for construction as possible.

(c) Are you reducing Interstate work in favor of A.B.C. projects?

Yes.

(d) Other effects.

This has resulted in our postponing completion of work we had hoped to accomplish to aid us in reducing the highway death toll in Arizona.

This cutback is also causing us difficulty in getting our required appropriations for next year through our legislature, which is now in session.

7. As a result of the November 23 cutback, what is the money value of contracts that you can award during the remaining part of the 1967 Fiscal Year?

Approximately $25,000,000.

8. In your opinion, is the highway cutback adversely affecting the economy of your State? If so, in what regard and to what degree?

Yes. Highway construction contributes heavily to Arizona's economy and the full effect of the cutback will be felt later this spring in unemployment of construction personnel.

9. In case an additional 400 million dollar highway cutback for the 1967 Fiscal Year is ordered (presumably this would all be deducted from the last and remaining fiscal year quarterly allotment:

(a) What would be the total dollar value of highway lettings that could be awarded during the remaining part of the 1967 Fiscal Year?

$15,000,000. Under our present already reduced schedule we would not be advertising additional highway contracts for approximately the last four months of this fiscal year, if an additional $400,000,000 is cut.

(b) What would be the effect on your personnel of this additional cutback?

We would undoubtedly be required to start laying off people who would be extremely difficult to re-acquire upon resumption of full scale operations.

(c) Any additional observations or pertinent remarks? Your replies will be placed in the Committee Hearing Records.

Additional cutback would doubtless throw many of our contractors into bankruptcy and thus eventually increase the public cost by decreased competition upon resumption of a full scale program.

It should not be necessary to point out that these cutbacks would have a serious effect on safety to the traveling public. With the urgent need for increased attention to safety efforts, it seems inconsistent to cut back on highway construction which would aid in this battle against highway accidents.

Yours very truly,

Justin Herman,
State Highway Director.
Wm. N. Price,
State Highway Engineer.

According to contractors in Arizona, the construction industry has had a 50-percent work reduction as a result of the November action. Three thousand two hundred construction jobs were eliminated. The president of the Building and Construction Trades Council in Arizona stated that their records show 40-percent unemployment in the unions among those in highway construction. He is taking into account the winter weather.

Another direct effect of this administration decision is a probable drop in employment among related, support industries. Each 39 man-hours of highway construction work sustains 61 additional hours of employment in related support roles and industries.

The long leadtime necessary before implementation of highway construction programs will have a most detrimental effect in trying to reestablish the lost ground resulting from the withholding. State employees, contractors and construction workers will disperse and be hard to acquire when this policy is dispensed with.

Estimates indicate that at least 6 months and perhaps up to 2 years delay will result. The world situation today certainly does not show any lessening of our need for adequate interstate highways. Yet that was one of the initial—and still valid—reasons for the program.

These factors are basically applicable throughout the Nation and have, I am sure, been fully brought to these committees' attention. An English clergyman, Caleb Colton said:

> The excesses of our youth are drafts upon our old age, payable with interest, about 30 years after date.

Because of this administration decision our bill will come due long before 30 years are up.

Among the obvious short—and considering ramifications—long-term debits are: increase in construction firms bankruptcy rate; corresponding raise in unemployment among construction and support industry employees; and, subsequent dispersal of these important men and skills. Should last year's 7-percent increase in program cost due to inflation continue, the probable 2 year delay will add unnecessary cost. Or at worst, produce a reduction in mileage to be completed under the program, when in fact, possible additions should be considered.

Initially, Federal aid for highway construction had as one of its basic premises our needs for defense purposes. From 1940 to 1964 motor vehicle freight traffic has moved up to take 22.49 percent of the total from a 9.53 percentage base. The world's condition today has not lessened the imperativeness of a truly first-class interstate highway system. It is believed that 8,000 lives per year would be saved by completion of these 40,000-plus miles of highway. Certainly, this alone would be a valid reason to continue the program at an efficient pace.

The West is growing. A nationwide applicability of this withholding will effect the efforts of the States to most adequately serve their expanding populations.

India Promotes Tourism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, to provide for accommodations and encourage tourists is a commendable self-help venture under normal conditions. But we in America might ask if there is a food shortage, would not the money be better applied to procuring foodstuffs for the unfortunate than in encouraging additional outsiders to come to India to place an even greater strain on the food supply?

I am inserting this story which appeared in the March 5, 1967, New York Times, in the RECORD for the Members to read:

INDIA IS SETTING UP AIR FERRY TO OPEN NEW TOURIST SITES

NEW DELHI (Reuters).—Tourists visiting remote temples, runied cities and other remains of former Indian empires will soon be able to reach them by air.

Air ferries, landing on specially built jungle airstrips, will take tourists to sites too isolated for visits in the past.

Many of the 150,000 foreigners visiting India each year in search of winter sunshine have confined themselves to New Delhi and Agra, site of the Taj Mahal, in Northern India.

Present plans follow the success of day flights to an experimental airstrip at Khajuraho, site of a cluster of soaring, 1,000-year-old Hindu temples.

The flights leave New Delhi twice a week during the winter months. The 650-mile trip costs 210 rupees ($28).

Three more "tourist airstrips" are under construction in the South Indian state of Mysore, and are expected to come into operation in the next two years.

One will serve Bijapur, site of the Gol Gumbaz, second largest dome in the world, which covers the tomb of a 17th century Moslem Sultan. The cream-colored dome with black pillars at its base, is 200 feet high and 124 feet in diameter, slightly smaller than the dome of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome.

Another airstrip near Hassan, in southern Mysore, will give access to Belur, the flourishing capital of a Hindu dynasty 800 years ago. Its ornate temples, carved with Hindu demons and gods, offer a striking contrast to the relatively austere lines of the Moslem Taj Mahal.

The third airstrip is being built at Hospet to take tourists to the ruined city of Hampi, capital of a Hindu dynasty crushed by Moslem invaders from the north in the 16th century. Its pavilions, elephant stables, temples, baths and palaces are spread over nine square miles.

To attract more foreign visitors to India, the international airports at New Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta are being renovated. Duty-free shops will also be installed.

The government has also agreed to relax its ban on charter flights from Europe. Officials believe that charter companies should be able to cut the normal fare from Europe to India by about 40 per cent.

A Year of Trial for Trucking

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. William G. White, president of Consolidated Freightways, Inc., delivered an address on January 27, 1967, at the 1967 Convention of the New Mexico Motor Carriers Association in Albuquerque, N. Mex. Mr. White was formerly president of a railroad and now heads the largest trucking organization in the United States, as I understand it. His address, entitled "A Year of Trial for Trucking," follows:

A YEAR OF TRIAL FOR TRUCKING

(Address by William G. White, president, Consolidated Freightways, Inc., and president, Western Highway Institute, at the 1967 Convention of the New Mexico Motor Carriers Association, Albuquerque, N. Mex., Jan. 27, 1967)

This is my first visit with your Association and I want you to know how much I appreciate the invitation to be with you today.

While my company ranks high in the list of trucking companies from a revenue standpoint, we really are not large when you look at transportation companies in our country today. In Fortune magazine's list of transportation companies last year we stood twenty-third. Certainly, as compared with either the Pennsylvania Railroad or the New York Central—let alone the system that will be formed when they merge—Consolidated Freightways is pretty small potatoes!

This brings me to the subject of small companies in the trucking industry which, in my judgment, are the backbone of our industry. I say this because I truly believe that we have a unique situation in our industry in which the problems of a trucking company—regardless of size—are very much the same. This is not true in the railroad industry where the problems of a short line railroad—say the Sierra Railroad in my home state of California—are substantially different from the problems of the giant Southern Pacific with whom they connect. Also, in the airline industry, the problems of West Coast Airlines are quite different from the problems of United Air Lines. I suspect this is also true in the barge lines and steamship business.

In trucking, however, your problems are my problems and your solutions are almost invariably the same solutions we finally adopt. This is why Consolidated Freightways has a policy of belonging to and supporting every state trucking association where we have regular operations. We believe that strong state associations are vital to the trucking industry.

WHI DESERVES SUPPORT

We also belong to and support Western Highway Institute and three conferences of ATA, as well as ATA itself. It is in connection with my presidency of Western Highway Institute that I am here today.

As president of Western Highway Institute, I would like to emphasize that these considerations are central to the Institute in the conduct of its research and coordinating activities. WHI is dedicated to improvement of highway transportation, and its activities are not limited to or directed toward the interests of any one segment of the industry. The Institute has no policies or programs to promote other than those of the state associations and our national organization. The research facilities of the Institute are open without charge to each of the state associations in the western United States and Canada.

This research is conducted according to the policies which the state associations themselves set forth. The institute is not in the action field; it has no legislation to propose. It merely works in support of the policies and programs of the action groups, such as the New Mexico Motor Carriers Association.

In effect, those who support the Institute have created a research staff which is a joint pool of technicians added to the staffs of the state associations, as they request. It is our firm conviction, based on the years of the Institute's experience, that its services have been of material help to the entire industry. The Institute's executive committee and board of directors include representation from every segment of our industry and from every state and province in tha region. The president of each state association in the western states is automatically a member of our board. We earnestly seek the participation and cooperation of the entire industry so that our work can be as effective in the future as it has been in the past.

TRUCKING INDUSTRY FACES YEAR OF TRIAL

1967 is destined to be a year of trial for our industry. The challenge of the coming year can be placed in three categories:

1. Labor negotiations with the Teamsters Union.
2. Threat of increased taxes on diesel fuel and increased user taxes.
3. Endeavoring to get Congress to return to the states the responsibility for size and weight control on our highway systems, thus permitting, on a state by state basis, the most economic use of our nation's highway system.

Interestingly, the first two items represent defensive postures. Item 3, of course, must be an effort to persuade our friends in Congress that ten years of a federal 'freeze" on sizes and weights is enough and that it is time to get the federal government out of this situation and return size and weight regulations to the States.

TEAMSTERS' DEMANDS ARE HIGH

Insofar as labor negotiations are concerned, it is much too early to make serious comment except to say that the irresponsibility demonstrated by the Teamsters' demands presented to our industry last week is shocking, not only from the standpoint of the impact on my own company and our industry, but from the standpoint of our country's economic welfare as well. We estimate that acquiescence to these demands would increase my company's labor costs by more than 12% in the first year and more than 7% a year each year for the next two years. In my judgment, taking a strike at the termination of the present contract may turn out to be the least costly thing we can do.

With respect to the matter of increased taxes and the federal "freeze" on sizes and weights (which, unfortunately, the Administration has tied together), I want to go on record here and now as follows:

1. I believe that the trucking industry should pay user taxes for our use of highways and that the amount of such taxes should be nothing less than our fair share of the cost of building and maintaining such highways.
2. I believe that regulation of sizes and weights of vehicles using highways is prop-

erly the function of our various state governments.

Your company and mine lost the investment credit provision of the tax laws last year. This year we will probably have our income taxes raised by 6%. The Interstate System, which we have been paying increasing taxes to construct for the last ten years, is less than 60% complete and work on it is now going to be curtailed. To talk about additional user taxes at this time seems hardly less than an attempt to destroy us.

EQUITY OF TAXES—A COMPLEX QUESTION

Let's look for a moment at the background of federal highway truck taxes, size and weight limits and the federal highway program.

In the Federal-aid Highway Act of 1956, the Congress approved a special schedule of highway user taxes to support the Highway Trust Fund established to pay for the new road system.

Congress recognized at that time that the question of whether or not the taxes resulted in each class of motor vehicles paying its fair share of highway costs was not completely settled. Accordingly, the Secretary of Commerce was directed to make an exhaustive study of highway tax equity and report the findings to the Congress. The purpose of the study was to produce information on which the Congress could render a decision as to equity.

The Secretary of Commerce was specifically directed to use two different methods of studying the problem. One was the relative benefit method and the other was the relative cost method. The first approaches the tax responsibility question from the standpoint of the relative benefits derived from highway use. The second approaches it from the standpoint of the relative manner in which highway costs are affected by vehicles of various sizes and weights.

The directive that two methods be used was wise and practical. First of all, the question of highway tax equity is too complicated and controversial to be subject to answer by a single method. Secondly, any method of determining equity is dependent upon too many variable assumptions to stand alone as a single answer.

CONGRESS FINDS TAXES EQUITABLE

In 1961, the question of highway user taxes was again before the Congress and the Bureau of Public Roads, the agency conducting the study for the Secretary of Commerce, had completed its basic findings.

Using the two methods directed by the Congress, the Bureau found that under the relative benefit approach the larger and heavier vehicles were paying more than their fairly assigned share of federal highway costs.

Under the relative cost method the Bureau found that the larger and heavier vehicles were paying less than their fairly assigned share. Each method, of course, is subject to critical analysis because of the wide number of assumptions that must be made. But, as stated, Congress was knowledgeable of this and therefore had ordered both methods used.

The tax payments of the larger and heavier vehicles, the Bureau found, fell close to the midpoint of the findings under the two studies. Congress looked at these results very closely and made an upward adjustment in truck taxes in 1961. With this adjustment Congress indicated that equity in the federal highway tax picture now existed. This conclusion was emphasized in these words in the Report of the Senate Finance Commttee:

"Your committee believes that it is proper for the burden under the bill to fall between the charges provided by the two methods insofar as possible. It takes this view because in part it appears desirable that the cost be spread on the basis of benefits in the various classes of users and in part that it be spread on the basis of additional costs incurred because of each of the various classes of users . . ."

In 1965 an 8% tax, which had been in effect since 1951 on automobile parts and accessories, was cancelled. However, this tax was continued on truck parts and accessories and was earmarked for the highway fund.

PRESIDENT IGNORES TAX STUDY

Unfortunately, however, when the federal budget for 1966 was submitted to the Congress, it was recommended that truck taxes be increased sharply and almost the same recommendation was made in the President's budget message of last Tuesday. This was solely on the basis of the findings under the relative cost method. The findings under the relative benefit method were ignored completely.

To further indicate the attack being made on our industry under the taxes currently in effect, the Highway Trust Fund is fully capable of providing the monies authorized for highways by the last Congress. This was true before the recently announced reduction of more than $1.5 billion in federal highway expenditures for fiscal year 1967. Now, there is less need than before for additional Highway Trust Fund revenues.

The truck tax increases recommended in the 1966 federal budget message further confused issues by connecting the recommended taxes with the matter of federal restrictions on motor vehicle sizes and weights.

FREEZE ON SIZES AND WEIGHTS

Let's look at the history of the present federal "freeze" on sizes and weights. In 1946, the American Association of State Highway Officials adopted a set of truck size and weight standards which were, in turn, recommended for adoption by the individual states. The AASHO standards were dictated and controlled by the older and inferior types of roads and bridges generally in existence at that time.

In 1956, when Congress decided to move ahead with building the 41,000 mile National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, it adopted as temporary limits some of the standards from the 1946 AASHO recommendations as follows:

Single axle load—18,000 pounds.
Tandem axle load—32,000 pounds.
Total gross vehicle weight—73,280 pounds.
Width—96 inches.

Recognizing that the standards placed in the 1956 Act were stop-gap standards borrowed from the old AASHO standards for old roads, Congress ordered the Bureau of Public Roads (Secretary of Commerce) to study and recommend proper federal standards. In 1964, the BPR filed its report and, with respect to the factors already in the federal law, recommended the following changes to be effective July 1, 1967:

Single axle load—increase from 18,000 to 20,000 pounds.

Tandem axle load—increase from 32,000 to 34,000 pounds.

Total gross vehicle weight—replace fixed limit of 73,280 pounds with formula which would graduate gross weight according to length of vehicle and axle spacing.

Width—increase from 96 inches to 102 inches.

At the same time, BPR recommended federal limits on length and height.

It has been ten years since Congress applied the temporary "freeze" in the Act of 1956. Hardest hit and precluded from making any progress in that decade have been the western states. In many areas, state laws applicable in 1956 already were more liberal than the standards placed in the Act of 1956 and, under a "grandfather" provision, these more liberal limits properly were allowed to continue.

PRESENT STANDARDS ARCHAIC

As far as the West is concerned, however, the Act of 1956 now has the effect of freezing western standards at levels devised 20 years ago for application to roads and bridges far inferior to those of the Interstate System.

The new Interstate System is designed for and entirely capable of sustaining more liberal standards. Until such modernized standards are authorized, the Nation's economy, particularly in the West, will continue to be artificially restrained.

The federal highway program, with the 41,000-mile Interstate System as its centerpiece, is an investment in improved transportation. If this investment is to be realized, the nation's truck fleets must be allowed to utilize the capacities being built into the roads. This effective utilization, and its resultant economies in highway transport, is not possible unless the federal limits are removed.

To sum up, there is no logical or justifiable connection between the truck tax question and the liberalization of the twenty-year-old size and weight standards now in the federal law. The latter should be eliminated in order that the trucking industry may proceed to achieve badly needed changes in the state laws so that more efficient and economic use may be made of the nation's highway system.

Now I don't know how successful we are going to be in resisting the demands of the Teamsters Union . . . in resisting the attempts of the Administration to impose additional highway user taxes on us . . . or in getting our friends in Congress to take the federal government out of size and weight regulation on the highways. But I do know that right is on our side and it is going to be an interesting year.

Riot Button on Powell

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to an excellent editorial which appeared in the Washington Post of March 2, 1967. It is a very persuasive statement of the case for the establishment of an Ethics Committee in the House of Representatives.

Those of us who have offered and are supporting resolutions that would give the House a Committee on Ethics and Conduct are grateful for the Post's eloquent and forceful endorsement. In the space of a few short paragraphs, it has summed up the essence of all our arguments for "a more rational and systematic" approach to the establishment and enforcement of proper standards of conduct for this great legislative body.

Under unanimous consent I include this article in the Appendix of the RECORD. It is certainly deserving of special attention from all concerned.

The article follows:

RIOT BUTTON ON POWELL

Justice has caught up with Adam Clayton Powell with a vengeance. The House was not satisfied to censure him, impose a severe fine and deprive him of his seniority and other privileges. It voted down the severe punishment recommended by Representative

Celler and the committee which investigated the case only in order to deny the Harlem Democrat the right to take his seat. Despite the enormity of Mr. Powell's offenses we think this outcome was emotional, vindictive and foolish.

It is not a question of whether the defiant vacationer in Bimini deserves a seat in the House. He had gone very far indeed toward forfeiting his right to a place in any law-making body. But this vote to deny him a seat will undoubtedly lead to a legal test and to a new election in which he will doubtless be returned to the House. In that event, the House may still be able to censure him, if he has not then made amends for his offenses. But that will only prolong the agony and complicate the problem. The House has acted unwisely for the sake of appeasing excited constituents.

In some respects the House itself shares the humiliation it has inflicted on its best-known Negro member. For some years the House tolerated Mr. Powell's gross misconduct, as it has tolerated misconduct on the part of others, without so much as a check on what he was doing or a warning of dire consequences to come. Mr. Powell was allowed to flaunt his misdeeds as if they were of no concern to anyone but himself and his constituents. But when his conduct reached a point where it began to bring the House itself into disrepute, his fellow members turned on him with vengeance as extreme as their previous apathy had been.

The least the House can now do is to move resolutely toward cleaning up the remainder of its backyard in a more rational and systematic fashion. It needs a strong ethics committee, with a watchdog staff, which can move promptly against misconduct on the part of its members without any need for pushing the riot button. The House has swung from the extreme of complacency to the extreme of rash action partly because it has had no stabilizing machinery for dealing with such cases. In the next act the House must look inward, and we hope with a larger measure of calm deliberation.

What Democracy Means to the Young People of Our Country

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 3, 1967

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, as part of the annual "Freedom Day" observance at Columbus, Ind., High School, students are asked to demonstrate what democracy means to them.

Three Columbus High School seniors were chosen as "freedom writers" and their essays were reprinted in the Columbus Republic.

I include the three editorials, by Robert Heavilin, Kathy Jo Flynn, and Connie Brown in the RECORD. They are challenging responses to the question, "What does democracy mean to the young people of our country?"

The editorials follows:

WAYS WITH WAGON

(By Robert Heavilin)

Democratic government in the United States may be likened to pushing a large wagon up a muddy hill on a rainy day.

Some people are putting all their strength into pushing the wagon. They may have varied views on how to get the wagon to the hilltop, but they are all working.

There are others who work part of the time. These are the ones who push until the rain makes them uncomfortable or, perhaps, until they see the mud on their hands.

A third group which seems to be the largest of the three, is scattered along the roadside. These people are perched under umbrellas of indifference. As long as the wagon moves steadily or even if it slips back a little, they are content; but let one of the men who is pushing fall and splatter a little mud on them or let the wagon get a little too close to them, and they go wild. Let their feelings be hurt, and they start complaining. There follows a big uproar in which nearly everyone participates.

But, after a few minutes, everything quiets down. Some begin to push the wagon, and others head for the umbrellas. There are a few new faces in each group; but, essentially, things are unchanged.

This may seem to be a rather poor way of getting the wagon up that hill. Only part of the populace is working; some of the people do not care; and the wagon stands still part of the time; but there are other wagons on that hillside. One of them, far below, has such an uproar around it that it has not moved for months. Another, which is just below the noisy one, is being pushed and tugged and pulled by a frail, old man who is being ridiculed by a crowd of onlookers.

A third is closer than the rest. It is being pushed by a crowd at the orders of a small group of men riding in the wagon. The people are being forced to work, but they seem proud of their progress. No one is quite sure whether they are gaining on our wagon or not, but they are moving. Let's keep them behind.

TO BE ONE'S SELF

(By Miss Kathy Jo Flynn)

The strength of a democracy is its emphasis on individuality. It stresses individual worth, dignity, decision and creativity.

Man is by nature a creative animal and when encouraged to develop this creativity, men can do wonderful things. When natural creativity and individuality are stifled, as in strictly regimented countries, man stagnates and loses his essence, becoming less than a man.

Our society does not try to stamp out a person's individuality (making him little better than a machine) by dressing everyone alike, educating us alike, and training us all to think alike about everything according to what the state dictates. This democratic emphasis on thinking and doing things for ourselves has led to the development of an essentially American attribute commonly called "Yankee ingenuity." The quality of self-reliance has helped to make our country great.

Our individuality is expressed in many ways—through our manner of dress, personal care, habits, artistic preferences and natural abilities. Everything we do, say, think or feel shows in what ways we are different from anyone else. If we ask people to define democracy, we will get varied responses because, even though we all feel that democracy and what it stands for is good, we each have a different way of defining what it is, stating exactly what it does stand for.

Even if we do agree completely with what someone else has said, we would probably express the same idea differently because of our individual freedom of word choice.

I know that democracy is many things to me, but essentially it is the freedom to be myself.

MAN MUST HAVE A BELIEF

(By Miss Connie Brown)

Democracy cannot be ranked anywhere near man's ideal of government for himself. Sadly enough, there is no form of government existing today which does justice to man. Democracy is a poor culmination to man's effort to bring order into his society; but all his other attempts have been so much worse.

Democracy is a poor culmination, yes—but a very good stepping-stone.

Democracy allows subversion to teach in her schools. She allows graft and corruption to enter into her legislative and judicial chambers. She watches draftdodgers sneer at her fighting sons. She permits her flag, the symbol of the realization of a dream men have given blood for, to be spit upon and burned.

Why? Because man needs the choice; he has to decide for himself whether he has the strength to accept responsibility for his fellow man. Man needs the opportunity to speak out, to express his own beliefs. Nothing is more important to a man than what he believes. Man needs discipline, agreed. He needs self-imposed discipline more. To do this, he must decide for himself that which is right and that which is wrong.

Democracy nourishes and develops man's natural endowments. Under her blessing every man can choose a full, meaningful life, and, this being possible, he can contribute greatly to the society of man. Democracy stimulates scholastic achievement. She unleashes ideas, and with action, realizes them—the Peace Corps, UNICEF, Radio Free Europe, VISTA, Feed the Children, and many, many more.

Enveloping all the above, it is appropriately said that Democracy is a child of Christian principal married to action.

Again, why? Because Democracy has been established by flesh and blood men for men through whose veins run spirit and independence to serve their brotherhood the way they see fit. Democracy is man's dignity.

Democracy may not be the best, but look how far we've come. Man has to achieve in himself, he has to believe that some day he will discover the magic formula. He must believe that, right now, Democracy is the best choice.

If he won't, or can't, then millions of men have given their lives for nothing. Today in Vietnam, half a million men believe in Democracy—enough to give her their lives. Will they die for nothing?

The Races Work Together

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the city of Mobile and Mobile County in Alabama are rightfully proud of their law-enforcement agencies.

They are not only proud of the effective law-enforcement they provide citizens, they are gratified also that the job is accomplished without regard for race.

On February 16, the city and county participated in the national observance of Crime Prevention Week by honoring a city police officer as Policeman of the Year, and a county deputy sheriff as Deputy Sheriff of the Year.

The awards, as presented by the Mobile Exchange Club, were presented to Hubert Bell of the city police department and to C. J. Fitzpatrick, deputy sheriff. The policeman is a Negro, the deputy is white.

These two deserving men represent the way in which folks in the Mobile area work together for the common good.

I join in saluting these two fine officers.

That additional information may be provided on this point I insert the Mobile Register newspaper item of Feb. 17, announcing the awards, along with an editorial from the Mobile Press of February 20.

NEW STRIDE IN INTERRACIAL RELATIONS—DEPUTY SHERIFF, NEGRO PATROLMAN HONORED AS LAW OFFICERS OF YEAR

(By Andy Browne)

The vast strides made by the City of Mobile in the field of interracial relations was graphically demonstrated Thursday when a Negro police officer, Hubert Bell, was named Policeman-of-the-Year as the climax to the local and national observance of Crime Prevention Week.

The recognition came at a special luncheon ceremony, sponsored by the Mobile Exchange Club in the Sheraton-Battle House.

Deputy C. J. Fitzpatrick won a similar award from the Mobile County Sheriff's Department as Deputy-Sheriff-of-the-Year.

The two honors are accorded top officers in the city and county law enforcement departments each year on the recommendations of their fellow officers and concurred in by their respective organizational chiefs.

The ceremonies Thursday marked the 20th annual observance of National Crime Prevention Week, a project which has the whole-hearted support of major law enforcement officials throughout the country as a means of bringing to the attention of all the outstanding work and achievements of the top men in their departments.

City Police Chief James J. Robinson, in presenting the award plaque to Bell, commended him as "an officer of outstanding ability in the field of investigation, a man who has solved countless cases for the department through his untiring efforts, and a man who thrives on a raft of hard work." Bell has been a member of the Mobile Police Department since Dec. 24, 1958.

Sheriff Ray Bridges made a similar award to Deputy Fitzpatrick and said:

"This deputy, who joined our staff on March 3, 1956, has been active in both the civil and criminal fields of enforcement and investigation. He is noted for his loyalty, initiative, good judgment and high moral caliber. It is a high pleasure for me to present him this award for 1966."

BRIEF SPEECHES

Both recipients made brief acceptance speeches, Bell saying "I appreciate this and accept from the bottom of my heart" while Fitzpatrick quipped "I accept, too, because I didn't know the sheriff thought that much of me—but I'm glad he does."

Aside from the large turnout of Exchange Club members, Mayor Arthur R. Outlaw, who is also police commissioner, paid tribute to the two honorees as did County Com. Will D. Haas.

Other law enforcement officers included members from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service, the Postal Inspection Service, and U.S. Marshal.

IT IS GRATIFYING THAT NEGRO WON POLICEMAN-OF-YEAR AWARD

It is both highly significant and gratifying that Officer Hubert Bell, a Negro, won the distinguished title of Policeman-of-the-Year in Mobile last week.

This indicates the degree to which Mobile is making progress in the field of interracial relations, and that the individual, regardless of his race, can enjoy great success, admiration and respect of all our citizens.

Officer Bell is truly a credit and an inspiration to members of his race as well as to the entire community. He has demonstrated beyond doubt that hard work and the use of good judgment and skill will carry the individual to the heights of attainment.

The quality of this officer is reflected in the following statement by Police Chief James J. Robinson, who described Bell as "an officer of outstanding ability in the field of investigation, a man who has solved countless cases for the department through his untiring efforts, and a man who thrives on a raft of hard work."

Plaudits also are in order for Sheriff's Deputy C. J. Fitzpatrick, who won the title of Deputy-Sheriff-of-the-Year. He drew praise from his superior Ray D. Bridges at the awards ceremony held at a meeting of the Mobile Exchange Club. The proceedings were held in observance of Crime Prevention Week.

Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, recently Bob Wilbanks of the WHO stations—radio and TV—in Des Moines, Iowa, went to Vietnam. Upon his return he recorded his impressions of the war and struggle in that southeast Asian country.

His observations are penetrating and to the point. Mr. Wilbanks' editorial entitled "The Other War" is especially impressive. It has been my feeling for some time that the "other" war in Vietnam needs more emphasis. It is satisfying to know that an awareness of the importance of the "other" war is growing.

The impressions follow:

THE OTHER WAR

The same men who are using firepower with such deadly effectiveness in Viet Nam, frankly admit that guns and bombs alone cannot bring final victory. Sheer firepower, these men say, will not win the grassroots campaign for the villagers. That war will take building and the creation of civil order, rather than destruction. According to the most optimistic official estimates, more than 30 percent of the country's villages and hamlets are still under firm Communist control. Another 30 percent are "contested," where the government may have some control during the day, but at night, the Viet Cong are able to move in. Naturally, military dominance is necessary to stop the terrorism which the Viet Cong use to maintain their control over the villages. Only then can constructive programs operate. But the Americans I talked with in Viet Nam are all too aware that their immense fire power is only part of the answer.

MORALE IN VIET NAM

The reports of high morale among Americans in Viet Nam are true. This doesn't mean that the men I talked with don't want to come home. They do. South Viet Nam is hot, dirty, and dangerous. The days are long and hard. In fact, it seems virtually each man knows almost to the minute how much longer his tour of duty has to run. But this element of certainty is one of the clues to the surprisingly high morale. No matter how tough it gets, the men know when they will be permitted to leave. There are other factors, the rapid and excellent medical care for the wounded . . . the chance to get away from the war by spending about a week on "R and R," rest and recreation, in some other country. But most important is the apparent conviction that what they are doing is necessary and right, and that they are winning militarily. There men think it's important to help the South Vietnamese, and they feel they're succeeding. Yes, those I talked with would rather be home and safe. But they are willing to face danger to stop a Communist advance. And they are convinced that now is the time, and South Viet Nam is the place to stop it.

A LONG WAR

If you were to go to South Viet Nam, and see for yourself the immense buildup of permanent military installations, airports and sea port facilities, you would suddenly realize just how long we are prepared to stay in that country. The Americans I talked to in Viet Nam fully expect to see significant numbers of American forces in South Viet Nam for the next 15 to 20 years. Not that they think major fighting will last that long. But they feel it will be necessary to be there just as we are in South Korea. We can all hope they're wrong, but a number of factors are working to prolong our stay. For one, we have virtually no control over the Mekong Delta, where about half the people of South Viet Nam live. This area is yet to be won. Then too, there is the character of the Viet Cong, who have earned the respect of our forces as fierce fighters . . . extremely devoted to their cause. It is hard to imagine them just giving up. And the struggle for the allegiance of the villagers and the building and creation of civil order cannot be done quickly. Perhaps this is pessimism. But you should be aware that the men in Viet Nam feel that we will be there for many, many years.

Park Proposal Points Up Government Inconsistency

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, a recent column written by Joseph A. Doyle shows a great deal of perception regarding the question of a Redwood National Park, which probably will be a major issue before the House this year. Because of this relationship to an important issue before us, I insert Mr. Doyle's column in the RECORD for the benefit of the Members and his historic record:

PARK PROPOSAL POINTS UP GOVERNMENT INCONSISTENCY

NEW YORK CITY.—Of all the inconsistencies which exist in Federal government programs and policies, a most glaring discrepancy currently is being spotlighted in a Federal government attempt to create a Redwood National Park in northern California.

This is a head-on collision between government and private industry. It also graphically outlines the specter of Federal government encroaching more and more on rights of American citizens.

A moratorium is now in effect on hearings which center on the creation of a Redwood National Park. At the request of Gov. Ronald Reagan, Sen. Henry Jackson of the state of Washington has now scheduled hearings in his Senate Insular Affairs committee for April 16.

Congressman Don H. Clausen of California, in a recent House speech, described how the Federal government, in attempting to create a new Redwood National Park, is flouting the will of the people. In actuality, it was an initial lack of foresight on the part of the Interior Department which has triggered this sudden "urgent need" on the part of the Federal government for a Redwood National Park.

"In my own campaign," Clausen stated, "in which I interpreted the wishes of my people, there was massive discontent with the hard and high hand of the Federal government as it was and is being applied to their affairs, their jobs, their economic future.

"The heart of the Redwood Park controversy—which soon will be before this body in formal array—may well determine whether or not the wishes of my people, their community stability and economic future is to be a factor in the plans of the Federal government, or merely a voice crying in the wilderness of controversy and eventual submission to a cold, relentless overpowering force that has no concern for them."

First, it is wise to explore the basic Federal plan for a Redwood National Park. The Federal proposal calls for use of 45,000 acres for use as a Redwood National Park. These acres would cover the already established 9,539-acre Jedediah Smith State Park and the 5,832-acre Del Norte Redwood State Park plus private redwood lands between the two state parks which consist mainly of 18,000 acres of operating timber lands all of which are located in Del Norte County in northern California.

Added to this would 1,400 acres involving the Tall Trees area in adjacent Humboldt County.

Conservationist groups throughout the nation, most assuredly, find the government's proposal highly commendable, which in theory it probably is, except that it is totally inconsistent with government policies and preachments sounded in other areas of the nation.

Throughout the New Frontier and Great Society years, this nation has poured literally billions of dollars into programs to create increased job opportunities, better housing conditions and ample educational facilities for all Americans.

Now, a study of the economic realities of the Redwood National Park proposal shows the Federal government moving directly against the grain of its own proposed Great Society.

First, employees of the five biggest redwood companies depend upon an annual payroll of $43,420,000, 5,800 permanent jobs annually, with a tax base value in local economies listed at $89,600,972. All of this would be wiped out if the Federal park proposal is established.

In Del Norte County, exclusive of the five redwood companies directly involved, there are 1,443 jobs and an annual payroll of $11,020,000 which would suffer by a major setback in the redwood industry. One company would be permanently put out of business. During the heavy floods in 1964, a heavy dent was put into the redwood industry production resulting in an increase of $200,000 on California welfare rolls in a matter of months.

How crucial the lumbering of redwoods is to local economies can be seen in the fact that 85 percent of all employed persons in Del Norte County, and 67 percent of the population of adjacent Humboldt County, are directly dependent upon forest products industries for their livelihood.

Jeopardizing the economy of these people is hardly consistent with Great Society proposals, yet it is precisely what the Federal government is fostering with the Redwood National Park plan.

Redwoods also are considered excellent material for construction usages. By throwing its national park monkey wrench into the works of the forest products industry, the Federal government shows little concern for new home construction and school construction throughout the nation.

Recently, a report showed the need along these lines by indicating the U.S. Population will be 220 million persons by 1980, with major cities being strangled by overpopulation.

Forgetting the basic economies involved, and looking only at the land acquisitions involved, it is more than obvious the Federal government certainly does not need more land in the West, and certainly not for the establishment of a national park.

According to the General Services Administration, the Federal government now owns one-third of the land in the United States, 64.6 per cent of all lands west of the Rockies, and 45 per cent of the land in California. It is worthy of note that plans are in the works for continued acquisition of land throughout the U.S. by the Federal government, this in the face of the projected population increase.

It would be better if the Federal government, consistent with its own economic opportunity proposals, would begin establishing land usage programs based on the projected 220 million population figure for 1980.

Congressman Clausen, for instance, has proposed a compromise Redwood park plan which is consistent with existing conditions. It would include the Jed Smith State Park and the Del Norte State Parks connected by a corridor of forest land along the sea. These two parks, incidentally, are part of 28 redwood state parks already in existence in California. They easily could be converted to a national park providing all the leisure time activities sought by tourists and Californians. They also include what is believed to be some of the finest examples of redwood trees found in California.

It is also worthy of note that the private redwood companies have themselves established parks which are open to visitors and contain excellent recreational facilities.

Conservationists argue that the lumber companies are killing off the last species of redwood similar to the slaughter of the buffalo herds.

Contrary to popular belief, the coast redwood is one of the world's fastest growing trees. It also is found that the redwoods spring up from stumps of harvested trees within weeks after cutting. According to experts, there is no other commercial tree which compares with the coast redwood in vitality of rebuilding its own forests.

Most of the privately-owned redwood areas are in set cycles of harvest and regrowth outlined for their continued existence by the redwood industry.

Through all the facts, it would be economically wise indeed for the Federal government to give close surveillance to Congressman's Clausen's redwoods-by-the-sea plan.

Clausen's plan, involving over 50,000 acres or about 5,000 more acres than the Federal plan, includes 23,000 acres of primeval forest stretching along the Pacific coast and Highway 101. Acquisition of the necessary 14,000 acres of private land actually would be one-third the cost of the Federal government plan. These lands also include awesome stands of virgin redwoods.

By incorporating the Clausen plan of utilizing existing state parks, the Federal government could save the taxpayers millions of dollars, assuage the most militant conservationists, and show keen interest in upholding the economy of the Del Norte and Humboldt County citizen, not to mention his basic constitutional rights.

Veterans of Foreign Wars Voice of Democracy Contest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. S. JOHNNY WALKER

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, we grownups frequently view with alarm the activities of our younger generation. Today it is my pleasure to point with pride.

The occasion is the annual Veterans of Foreign Wars Voice of Democracy contest. More than 350,000 youngsters expressed themselves on the meaning of democracy. Miss Terra Kathryn Lujan, of Albuquerque, was State winner for New Mexico. I insert her eloquent speech in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the edification of my colleagues. I recommend that it be read by those who have become cynical and jaded in their opinion of our younger generation:

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS VOICE OF DEMOCRACY CONTEST

It is a strange fact that there are in the world today two totally different social systems, both of which call themselves "democratic." Each side has millions of followers who claim their system is the one that can solve the problems which beset mankind. Each offers a promise; each offers hope. And each has the power to capture the imaginations of men and women to whom life has brought little but grief, or care, or fear.

People make democracy. It is their handiwork and it belongs to them. Through the centuries they have fashioned its meaning, making grave mistakes at times, as people will, and at other times achieving remarkable progress. Men have known democracy in many ages, in many lands, in their fumbling attempts to meet together in villages and agree on a common purpose, in their efforts at world organization. And yet the story is incomplete. It will remain so as long as one individual remains to add his own contribution to its growth.

Democracy is in the people who create it and in the principles by which they live. Among these people are the wise, the foolish; the kind, the hostile; the spiritual, the materialistic. In a truly democratic country, a man can make friends with his neighbor; he can worship in the church of his choice; support or criticize his government; go on to higher levels of wisdom and understanding.

Democracy is not Utopia. Nor is it a free gift. The only way we can make its benefits secure is by assuming responsibility and guarding its traditions. Within every democratic country, it is the people's duty to see that their nation moves forward steadily toward a society of freer, happier citizens. Better housing, educational responsibilities, economic security are everyone's concern.

Beyond the problems to be faced within a democratic society, there are dangers from outside. Tyranny has been seen under many different names over the centuries. The methods of oppression—the degradation of man, the denial of his rights—represent a supreme challenge not only to democracy, but to all of human society.

Just as citizens have to act to preserve democracy within the borders of their country, they must recognize and guard against external forces which imperil them. They must be ready to defend their faith, principles, and lives, if necessary.

THE PRICE OF FREEDOM IS SOMETIMES VERY HIGH

For democratic peoples, force is the last defense after every other method has been exhausted. To democracies, war is especially repugnant because it carries an added danger—the danger of destroying the democratic system itself.

There is a French proverb:

"Who carriers a sword, carries peace."

Preservation of democracy requires a sword, but it demands much more. Citizens must be informed; a citizen must read, observe, listen, think, discuss. He must speak, vote, and demand what he deeply feels.

A democracy can do much for its citizens. It can give them a liberty in which to think and grow, permit them to have the stimulation of ideas. It can give them the tools of learning. But unless the people who have been taught to think are willing to put their knowledge into action, democracy can never achieve its maximum capability.

Abraham Lincoln once said:

"As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy. Whatever differs from this, to the extent of the difference, is no democracy."

What Democracy Means to Me

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary conducts a Voice of Democracy Contest.

The winning contestant from each State and the District of Columbia then compete for top prizes, which are five scholarships to the school of the contestants' choice.

The contest theme this year was "Democracy: What It Means to Me."

The winning contestant from the District of Columbia was Stephen Gary Kraskin. In spite of concerted efforts on the part of many of my Colleagues as well as myself, the District of Columbia has no Representative in Congress. I am therefore pleased to act, in this instance, as Stephen's Congressman, and present the winning speech from the District as delivered by him so that all my colleagues may have the opportunity to read the presentation of this fine young man.

Stephen's speech, in full, reads as follows:

WHAT DEMOCRACY MEANS TO ME

The term democracy comes from a Greek word meaning rule by the people. The United States government is a representative democracy. This means that the people elect representatives who establish and enforce the laws of our society. Democracy itself, though, is much more than a type of government. It is a philosophy that has developed a pattern of life for millions of people. Democracy is associated with creativity, and it has become synonomous with freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and other rights prescribed in the first eight amendments to the Constitution. Democracy has also become synonomous with the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness prescribed in the Declaration of Independence.

The greatest right given by a representative democracy, though, is the vote. Through this right, all others can be preserved by electing those to office who express, and will maintain and carry out the wishes of the electorate. With the vote goes a great responsibility, not only to our country, but to ourselves. Because a democratic government exists for the sake of the people, the people must be aware of what they need and who is the right candidate to elect to preserve their government. This awareness is the result of education, and, therefore, intelligence in using one's vote is the great responsibility that goes with our greatest right. Thomas Jefferson said in the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, and I quote, "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." As a high school student, one must take on this responsibility even before he is granted the privilege that goes with it. For it is at this age that one begins to form his own philosophic outlook, and so, accordingly, education must strive to give the student an incentive to carry out the democratic way of life. The United States does not try to indoctrinate students, though. This is proved by the fact that education is controlled by local government. Also, education in the United States places emphasis on teaching people to examine, question, and think for themselves about their country's policies rather than just accept the existing situation.

It is apparent that this emphasis is getting through to today's high school generation. Evidence of this is seen in formal or informal discussions and debates about policies concerning such areas as civil rights and Viet Nam. These discussions and debates would seem to be healthy for the United States, but when they become violent objections and demands, they can be both disgraceful and detrimental. While the student has the right to question the government, he does not have the right to demand of it. Examining and questioning situations and problems of the government and the world will help the student to keep the nation strong and free when he later gets the privilege of voting. Demanding of his government by the high school student is inappropriate and it will benefit neither the student, nor the United States. The factor that makes this difficult for a high school student to understand is that he must accept responsibility without immediate compensation. The high school student, and all citizens must realize what President Lyndon Johnson said in his Inaugural Address in 1965—quote—"That democracy rests on faith, that freedom asks more than it gives."

Dr. Thomas Vivian McCoo

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE W. ANDREWS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, it gives me much pleasure to include in the RECORD the following editorial remarks from the Eufaula, Ala., Tribune, dated Feb. 23, 1967, about a man who lived a very dedicated life and did much to help his fellowman, earning the respect of everybody who knew him—Dr. Thomas Vivian McCoo:

DR. McCOO EARNED EUFAULA'S RESPECT AND ESTEEM

This week Eufaulians, both Negro and white, paid final tribute to Dr. Thomas V. McCoo. They realize that the community has lost one of its most outstanding citizens.

Not only was Dr. McCoo a competent physician who rendered invaluable service to the suffering, but equally as important he was a dedicated civic and religious leader for many years. He set the highest example for his race, both as an educated professional man and as an humble servant of mankind.

Had Dr. McCoo been in his prime when this community was plagued with civil right problems, we believe that the local Negro leadership would have followed his lead. Because he loved both races, Dr. McCoo could have then been an even greater influence for good.

Dr. McCoo held an enviable position in Eufaula. He was received and respected as a gentleman. His Christian love and influence will long be remembered in this town which he served so faithfully for so many years.

Young Negroes in the community would do well to emulate Dr. McCoo. He leaves a legacy that can be theirs if they would follow his lead they would have love in their hearts for mankind, they would witness for Christ, they would make the most of their opportunities to become educated, and then dedicate themselves to service and leadership.

Indeed, Eufaulians of both races have lost a kind friend, because he was a friend of the community's. Dr. McCoo was a good and faithful servant who earned the respect and esteem of all who knew him or knew of his good works. Eufaula will sorely miss Dr. McCoo.

ONE OF TOWN'S TALLEST TREES HAS FALLEN

(By N. G. Barron)

We are told that when the people of Israel wanted a king, God directed Samuel to Saul the son of Kish, who from his shoulders upward was taller than any of the people. Height has always been a helpful, if not a necessary, factor for one who would be a leader. However, extreme height is not mandatory; some men stand tall because of their bearing and because of the imprint of the stature of their spirits and minds more so than because of physical stature. Though above the average in height, the person of whom I write today was a giant in many ways.

When Jesus was rejected by the people of Nazareth he made the observation that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. The man of whom I write today was a man who earned every honor and tion and respect in his own country. He was a man who earned every honor and every trust that was bestowed upon him. He was a man who truly put service above self. He was a credit to his community, to his profession, to his family, to his church and to his race. He stood tall as an oak in the forest wherever he went.

Yet, like Saul, the first king of Israel, the first characteristic one noted when he saw this gentleman was his humility. He went quietly about his tasks of healing the aches and hurts of those in pain; for he was truly a great physician. He ministered not only to the bodies of those who trusted in him, he advised quietly and wisely lest his friends hurt themselves by impetuous or ill-advised action in time of tension or social stress. No one will ever know the power of his personal influence or the wisdom of his counsel that spared Eufaula much heartache and open tension in recent years when some of our southern cities were suffering from untoward incidents and unwanted publicity that brought no good to the cities involved, to the state, or to our Southland. No one person could match him for the calm leadership which he gave to his people and for which all of the citizens of our community should be grateful.

It was most fitting that a fine institution of learning should bear his name. A man who attended grammar school in our city when educational opportunities for Negro children was most limited; a man who completed his schooling elsewhere and returned to bless his people and his home town for more than 50 years as a leading citizen. We shall not see his likes again. There are tragically too few men of his dedication and influence. Though his reputation is not to be compared nationally with those of Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver, he meant more to Eufaula and Barbour County than either of these famous Alabamians of his race, and deserves to rank with them as men of whom our state is justly proud.

I consider it a privilege to have known him. I only wish that I could feel when I have come to the end of life's way that I have been as faithful in the service of my fellowman as has Thomas Vivian McCoo, Physician, Citizen, Humanitarian and Christian Gentleman.

The New Harpalus

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following:

THE NEW HARPALUS

(By Joseph Alsop)

Leaving for the Far East, for yet another on-the-spot look at the war, this reporter finds himself obsessed with the puzzle of Robert S. McNamara.

Here, to begin with, is an innovator of historic dimensions, quite on a par with Alexander the Great's hunchbacked cousin, Harpalus, who literally invented the profession of Defense Minister (at any rate in the West, for they had defense ministers in China long before). Yet almost no one understands the real nature of McNamara's innovations.

They chiefly have to do with what may be described as the problem of Nelson's "Victory" versus the "Poseidon" missiles. The keel of "Victory" was laid in Great Chatham's wars and the ship cost a mere 70,000 pounds; yet "Victory" was still fit to serve as Nelson's flagship and to lead the British line at Trafalgar.

In contrast, America's "Polaris" submarine fleet was completed hardly more than a couple of years ago, at cost of many billions of dollars. Yet these submarines must now be modified, at a cost of still further billions, to receive the new "Poseidon" missiles.

In other words, technological development has now accelerated to an almost frightening degree; and this acceleration in turn continuously demands new defense choices of life-and-death importance and truly staggering cost.

From the time of Harpalus until the time of McNamara, however, there had been hardly any change in the old way of making defense choices.

The old way was for the services' senior officers to make defense choices by hunch, by rule of thumb, and in the light of their own past experience. This was all very well until technology accelerated too greatly. But it was by no means well, when cavalry generals began to have to make choices about airplanes, or when big-bomber generals had to make choices about missiles.

Worse still, inter-service rivalries, ingrained bad habits and the sheer vastness of the Defense Establishment made the problem I have been trying to define the biggest, most tangled administrative problem in the history of the U.S. Government.

Almost miraculously, McNamara cut straight through the tangle, with an exceedingly simple though radical solution.

Briefly, he substituted statistical compilation and logical analysis for hunch, rule-of-thumb and the dictates of by-now-always-obsolete experience.

This was a wholly new way of making defense choices, never before attempted. At first it caused great pain and outrage, but it is the heart and essence of the McNamara reforms at the Pentagon.

History suggests that very great military innovations, such as the McNamara reforms, tend in the end to have very great social-political consequences. Certainly the innovations of Harpalus had such consequences, and so have many others in the past. About this matter, however, one must rather apprehensively wait and see, except in one respect.

In brief, the McNamara reforms produced completely ready, completely trained armed forces—the first such forces the United States has ever had in peacetime. For good or ill, this in turn produced the Vietnamese war. For we should have been most unlikely to enter the war, if the armed forces had not been completely ready. And if we had entered the war with unready forces, as in Korea in 1950, the result would have been catastrophic.

Such, then, is the right way to measure Robert McNamara's achievement. In the light of history, it may appear still greater than it does today for the reasons abovenoted. Meanwhile, however, McNamara remains a puzzle, because this strange man is not what he seems.

Far from being a human computer, as so often reported, he is exceeding humane, generous and kindly—unless provoked to sternness by inefficiency, which he detests. Far from being narrow and mechanical, he is a man of the widest interests, close, indeed, to being learned. And far from being a hawk with blood-stained talons, he has been about the strongest single influence on the side of keeping the Vietnamese war sanely limited, both in methods and in aims.

The real reason why he is an obsessive puzzle at the moment, however, is that he is so obviously far less at ease as a War Minister, than he used to be as a Defense Minister. He does not speak with the same clear voice as in the past. He is reluctant to claim progress. He is hesitant to hail accomplishment.

Partly, no doubt, this is because it must always be difficult for a truly humane man to be a successful War Minister. Yet one suspects in fact that the real trouble is that once you get into a war, statistical compilation and logical analysis lose much of their value, while hunch, rule-of-thumb and past experience walk in the other door. Here, perhaps, is the true source of McNamara's visible unease, which by no means diminishes the immense debt that is owing to him.

Mark DeWolfe Howe

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, last week the noted lawyer, scholar, and professor, Mark DeWolfe Howe, died of a heart attack in Cambridge, Mass. His death, at 60, is a great loss to all of us.

The Charles Warren professor of law at the Harvard Law School, Mark DeWolfe had been dean of the law faculty at the State University of Buffalo until 1946. His passing is a profound loss to many hundreds of attorneys in Buffalo, and to thousands of other Buffalonians who knew and admired him.

This native of Boston had edited the correspondence of the late Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, for whom he served as a law clerk. At his death, Professor Howe was working on a biography of Holmes.

In memory of Professor Howe, I would like to insert in the Record the following editorial, which appeared in the Washington Post on March 2, 1967:

MARK DEWOLFE HOWE

Mark Howe was an exemplar of that uncommon combination, the scholar-teacher. Endowed with rather prodigious energy, he wrote learnedly and illuminatingly about the history and significance of American constitutional principles. A law clerk and protege of Supreme Court Justice Holmes, he was the editor of the Holmes-Pollack correspondence and the Holmes-Laski correspondence; and he had already published two volumes of what was to be a detailed and definitive biography of the great jurist.

But students were a constant and affectionate concern of Mark Howe. There was wit as well as lucidity in his lectures; and he was generously accessible and encouraging to all who sought his help. He was, indeed, one of those rare teachers who managed, out of his own fervor and idealism, to communicate to young people a sense of the law as a high calling and a commitment to its best values.

Commonly quiet and gentle in manner with a quality of New England reticence and understatement, Mark Howe was nevertheless capable of a blazing ferocity in his championship of civil rights and civil liberty. He was a principal pioneer in the discovery of ways to extend the guarantees of the Constitution to Negro citizens. And he was an indefatigable defender of every form of freedom embodied in the Bill of Rights. His death at 60 is a grevious loss not alone to the far-flung community of the Harvard Law School where he was dearly loved but to the still larger community of free men where the rule of law is cherished and the ideal of individual liberty is sustained.

Poverty Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1967

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following letter:

Poverty Program—This is a program that needs to have a long objective look given to it. If you are not careful you are going to get bogged down into the same situation that other welfare programs have and the only sure thing that will happen is that the Poverty programs will get bigger and bigger and more top heavy with brass who get bigger and bigger salaries. I speak from a little knowledge of one program, that of "Headstart." A small group of people in

Maywood, joined together to have a Headstart program in 1965. We didn't have an Economic Opportunity Council structured at the County level, so therefore we worked directly with Washington. We worked hard, had a program for 200 children. Not all were from poverty homes, but the majority were, but we felt we were reaching the children who needed it. We ran the program, made the decisions, watched our grant money carefully, and feel we had a successful program. Even had $10,000 left which we returned to Washington. These ten people were all squares who volunteered their time, and gave a lot of time but all felt we were doing something worthwhile. There are many things that could be changed now in light of our experience. We helped the children, but sent them back into the same environment, but they did retain enough that when they started regular school, they at least started even . . . the quicker Congress puts this program under HEW the better off it will be.

Mrs. Donald Zochert.

Maywood, Ill.

The 50th Anniversary of the Granting of Citizenship to People of Puerto Rico

SPEECH

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished Resident Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and other Members of the House on March 2, 1967, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the granting of U.S. citizenship to the people of Puerto Rico.

With the initial confrontation of two different cultures, there was a need for a continuing association to encourage economic growth of the island and create a lasting relationship between Puerto Rico and the United States. It was the bond of common citizenship which served as the foundation for this development of mutual interests and continuing association. Today after 50 years of common citizenship, the United States and Puerto Rico are equally committed to the principles of representative government, individual freedom, and fundamental human rights. Both share an abundance of goodwill and mutual understanding, and both are vitally concerned about the political development and economic growth of the Caribbean area.

The success of the relations between the United States and Puerto Rico during the past 50 years bears witness to the fact that economic and political progress can take place even under extreme difficulty and gives assurance such advancements will continue. Having introduced a resolution identical to House Resolution 314, I am pleased to see the House extend official congratulations on this historic occasion. I wish to thank the delegate from Puerto Rico, Mr. Polanco-Abreu, for calling this celebration to the attention of the Members of the House. I join him in expressing confidence in future relations between Puerto Rico and the United States. Regardless of whatever official changes are made in the future, these years of common citizenship will stand as a lasting bond between the people of the United States and Puerto Rico.

Western Pennsylvania Conservancy—National Wildlife Federation Organization of the Year

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been selected as "Conservation Organization of the Year," by the National Wildlife Federation and is the recipient of the Sears, Roebuck Foundation Award as the Nation's outstanding conservation group.

As a former member of its board of directors, and in keeping with the President's goals for a beautiful America, I take particular pride in the honor which has come to the conservancy, and include the article commending this organization which appeared in the January 17, Titusville, Pa., Herald at this point in the Record:

Western Pennsylvania Conservancy—National Wildlife Federation Organization of the Year

It was announced a few days ago that Western Pennsylvania Conservancy, 7,000-member citizens' group, has been selected as "Conservation Organization of the Year" in the national achievement program of the National Wildlife Federation. Selection was made by a panel of 27 judges, including outstanding conservationists from all over the country.

Why the Conservancy? These accomplishments come immediately to mind: comprehensive planning for seven state parks; acquisition of 30,000 acres of land for state parks and Conservancy nature centers; restoration of important historic landmarks; educational programs which drew more than 125,000 participants last year; and a speakers bureau that gave free conservation lectures to more than 15,000 persons in 1966.

A notable achievement for an organization that receives no government subsidies and relies on membership dues, individual gifts and foundation grants to carry out its many vital programs.

Contributing to the Conservancy's success—and thus to its recognition as the nation's outstanding conservation group—is the spirit of conservation co-operation that prevails throughout western Pennsylvania. People from all walks of life have come to realize the need to save our natural areas while time remains—and to restore the ravaged countryside. There is an awareness of the problem and a willingness to solve it that is unsurpassed in any other area of the country.

Among the men who have fostered that spirit is Dr. Charles F. Lewis, Conservancy president, who will accept the national award, which includes a $1,000 cash grant, at the President's Conservation achievement program on January 24 in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Lewis, dynamic leader of the Conservancy for the past 10 years, has played a vital role in its accomplishments, along with a 24-member Board of Directors which includes outstanding community leaders from every part of western Pennsylvania.

Working closely with the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, the Conservancy has carried out planning for one state park already in operation, two under development, and four others programmed for inclusion under Project 70, the state's bold plan for acquisition of badly-needed open space.

McConnells Mill State Park, centered on the Slippery Rock Gorge in Lawrence and Butler Counties, was the first state park planned by the Conservancy, which also acquired all land for the park and transferred it to the state. McConnells Mill State Park was opened to the public in 1957.

Moraine State Park, featuring a 3,225-acre lake, and Ohiopyle State Park, largest in Pennsylvania, are now under development. The Conservancy acquired about 10,000 of the 18,500 acres for Ohiopyle State Park in Fayette County and over 4,000 acres for Moraine State Park in northwest Butler County.

Four proposed park areas planned by the Conservancy are programmed for land acquisition under Project 70, including the 57-mile long Laurel Ridge State Park from the Conemaugh Gap to the Youghiogheny River at Ohiopyle, a scenic area along the Chestnut Ridge in Indiana and Westmoreland counties, an 8,000-acre segment of the Oil Creek Valley in Venango County, and part of the Buffalo Creek Valley in Armstrong and Butler Counties.

Recognizing the need to preserve smaller significant natural areas as part of the overall concept of natural resource conservation, Western Pennsylvania Conservancy has established six nature centers. Three of these natural areas are presently open to the public, three are under development.

The Raccoon Valley of Beaver County is the setting for the Conservancy's Wildflower Reserve, which drew 30,000 visitors last year. Boasting a remarkable stand of wild flowers, this 300-acre reserve has the most comprehensive educational facilities of any Conservancy nature area. The public room at Botany House and the Hungerford Cabin offer excellent study facilities for small groups, while the new Arthur E. Braun Shelter is used for orientation and programs involving large tour groups.

The Wildflower Reserve is under the direction of a full-time Conservancy naturalist, and last year inaugurated an ambitious program of winter tours, a unique addition to the extensive program carried out during the rest of the year.

Ferncliff Nature Reserve at Ohiopyle, on the Scenic Ferncliff peninsula, is a popular area for nature study and for picknickers. Overlooking the famous Ohiopyle Falls and the rapids of the Youghiogheny River, Ferncliff affords a spectacular view of the churning waters.

The Blazing Star, remnant of the days when northwest Butler County was part of a vast prairie, is the major attraction at the Conservancy's Jennings Nature Reserve. From mid-July to mid-August each year, thousands of visitors come to the Reserve during the blooming stage of the Blazing Star. Hundreds of other wild flowers attract visitors to the Reserve throughout the year.

The Bear Run Nature Reserve, presently under development, is located near Fallingwater in the Kaufmann Conservation on Bear Run, Fayette County. The Bear Run Reserve is the site of the Brooks Bird Santuary, established in 1965. Conservancy naturalist Lee Lowden is currently carrying out bird-banding at the sanctuary, which is to be one of the most important attractions of the Reserve when it is opened to the public.

The Buchanan Run Nature Reserve in northwest Lawrence County is a 100-acre nature center being developed for eventual public use, and land acquisition has begun for the proposed nature center in the Schollard's Run Valley of Mercer County, centered on the upper and lower Springfield Falls.

In recent years, Western Pennsylvania Conservancy has carried out land acquisition and restoration for two historic landmarks closely associated with significant natural areas.

The Old Stone House in Butler County was restored in 1965 with the co-operation of the Butler County Stone House Restoration Committee. The old inn, built in 1822, had been a stagecoach stop on the Pittsburgh to Erie road.

The Old Stone House was given to the State in the summer of 1966 for operation by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. The Conservancy previously drew up plans for a Stone House Village, replica of a western Pennsylvania rural community of the early 1800's. It is anticipated that the State will eventually create the Stone House Village on the 70-acre tract where the Old Stone House now stands.

The Old Stone House and the Conservancy's Jennings Nature Reserve, along with the faciliteis of Moraine State Park, will form a conservation, recreation, and historical area that should attract large crowds each year. The presence of such facilities is bound to have a favorable economic impact.

Restoration of the Johnston Tavern on Route 19, about seven miles south of Mercer has been completed and the Conservancy plans to give this 135-year-old structure to the State for operation as a historical landmark.

Near the Johnston Tavern is Schollard's Run, a sparkling stream that flows through a 3,900-acre watershed of great beauty and botanical interest. The upper and lower Springfield Falls, two scenic waterfalls on Schollard's Run, have been acquired by the Conservancy as a nucleus for a new nature center. Extensive marshlands will be acquired in the watershed as a base for botanical research efforts.

While land acquisition is a vital element in the Conservancy's overall effort, its steadily expanding conservation and nature education program is just as important.

Acquisition of significant natural areas makes possible many educational projects, such as guided tours and lectures at Conservancy nature centers.

Because of its belief in the importance of conservation education, Western Pennsylvania Conservancy has established, and is rapidly expanding, a program of nature center tours for school groups, garden clubs, botanical societies and other interested individuals and groups.

The purposes of these programs are threefold: to stimulate the interest of people in nature; to provide an opportunity for relaxation in a wholesome atmosphere, and to forcefully impress on the community the need for protecting our natural resources from the inroads of our mechanized society.

To carry out the purposes of the nature tour program, the Conservancy provides skilled tour guides, meeting and study facilities for use of visitors, and a constantly-expanding educational program.

The interest of the public in Conservancy nature centers and guided tour programs is illustrated by the fact that attendance has increased by 25 percent in 1966 and the number of persons on guided tours nearly doubled.

Special emphasis has been placed on educational programs for school groups, since these students are the conservationists of the future.

One of the most encouraging aspects of increased nature center attendance is the large number of elementary, high school, and college students who have taken advantage of these facilities during 1966.

The Conservancy Speakers Bureau brought the message of conservation to nearly 15,000 persons during 1966.

Speakers Bureau members, including more than twenty experts on conservation and nature education, have given over 200 presentations thus far in 1966. Audiences include civic groups, garden clubs, and church groups. Presentations are made free of charge and many of them feature color slides from the Conservancy's comprehensive photograph files.

The Conservancy's cultural and educational program at Fallingwater has continued to grow.

Standing in a setting of remarkable natural beauty, Fallingwater is regarded as a masterful architectural achievement.

Designed in 1936 by Frank Lloyd Wright, the "House on the Waterfall" is probably the most architecturally-famous residence in the world.

Once the home of the late Edgar J. Kaufmann, Pittsburgh civic leader, Fallingwater was given to Western Pennsylvania Conservancy in 1963 by Edgar Kaufmann, jr.

In the three years that have passed, Western Pennsylvania Conservancy has made Fallingwater an outstanding example of the Conservancy's educational program in action.

Among the more than 136,000 persons who have visited Fallingwater since it was opened to the public in 1964, have been hundreds of architects from all over the world. The guest list includes visitors from 48 states and 66 foreign countries.

The "Conservation Organization of the Year" award has been a great source of pride and satisfaction for Conservancy members and friends. With it comes the responsibility to do an even better job in the future. Based on its past record, there is no doubt that the Conservancy will accept this challenge.

District of Columbia Crime

SPEECH

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, this week radio station WTOP broadcast an excellent editorial on the President's crime proposals. Since many Members may not have heard the editorial at the time it was broadcast, I include the text of the WTOP editorial in the Appendix of the RECORD:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CRIME

(Editorial broadcast on February 28 and March 1, 1967, over WTOP radio and television)

This is a WTOP Editorial.

It would be tempting to look for simple remedies to deal with rising crime rates. But the problem is not simple and the remedies can't be simple either. Necessarily, the program for strengthening District law enforcement that President Johnson has just sent to Congress is a complex one. That is the source of its real strength.

For one thing, the program focuses on more budget support for such urgent community services as police protection, health, education, welfare, and recreation. These are among the services that give the greatest hope of getting at the roots of crime and relieving the problem by prevention.

Along with this broad social welfare effort, Mr. Johnson calls for a variety of steps to give the police, the courts, the jails, and other public agencies a stronger hand for dealing with crime. There would be a new gun control law, limiting pistol purchases to those who show a need for protection, and increasing penalties for those who use guns to commit robberies. Police would be able to make arrests without warrants in assault and housebreaking cases, as they now can do in murder, robbery and some other cases. Defendants on bail awaiting trial could be supervised by the Department of Corrections. Drug addicts would get more treatment as sick people; the pushers would still be prosecuted as criminals. The law would be changed to recognize alcoholics as sick people, except when arrested for violence of some kind. A District Youth Service Office would be created to "plan and direct" all the public services needed to combat juvenile delinquency.

The President described his program as the "immediate battle plan". He has wisely avoided drastic remedies or police powers that could infringe the Constitution. His program merits broad public support and early action in Congress.

This was a WTOP Editorial, James Hudgens speaking for WTOP.

CIA Critic's Mission to Prague

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most vocal critics of the Central Intelligence Agency has been one of the editors of the magazine Ramparts. The following column from the February 24, 1967, edition of the New York World Journal Tribune suggests some interesting questions.

I commend the column to the attention of our colleagues:

CARL T. ROWAN—CIA CRITIC'S MISSION TO PRAGUE

WASHINGTON.—A few days ago a brief, cryptic report out of Prague, Czechoslovakia, was passed among a handful of top officials in Washington.

It said that an editor of Ramparts Magazine had come to Prague and held "a long, secret session" with officers of the Communist-controlled International Union of Students.

Ramparts is the magazine that exposed the fact that the Central Intelligence Agency has been financing the National Students Association, which in turn has worked for several years to prevent the IUS from dominating the youth of the world.

The Prague report aroused deep suspicions here among officials who are privately shocked and dismayed at the damage to the CIA and to U.S. foreign policy interests caused by the endless series of busted intelligence "covers" that has resulted from the Ramparts' expose.

"What, if any, relationship does Ramparts have to the IUS?" "What is the full story of Ramparts' financial backing?" Those are the questions being asked in tight, high-level circles here.

I learned that the Prague visitor was supposed to be Robert Scheer, Ramparts' managing editor. I telephoned him in San Francisco and asked if he had met wtih IUS officers in Prague a couple of weeks ago.

"Yes," he said. "How did you know?"

I failed to reply, and he went on to volunteer that he had spent two days meeting with representatives of the National Liberation Front, political arm of the Communist Viet Cong in South Viet Nam, and with IUS leaders.

Scheer hedged for a while when asked who controls the IUS, but finally said, "It is essentially an organ of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union."

"Look," Scheer continued, "I went to the IUS headquarters strictly for journalistic reasons. I was in Europe doing a piece for Ramparts on Bertrand Russell (the 94-year-old British philosopher who plans a Viet Nam 'war crimes trial' of President Johnson) so I just went to Prague to check the international implications of our article on the NSA.

"We don't truck with communism at Ramparts," Scheer went on voluntarily. "We compare the U.S. position in Viet Nam with the actions of the Soviet Union in Hungary. Both are intolerable, and we make no bones about it.

"Any attempt to smear us at Ramparts is libelous, and we'll sue. I warned the same thing when there were mutterings about me being a Communist when I ran for Congress."

I report this not to throw a smoke screen over the revelations about the CIA. Ramparts' politics, foreign contacts, financial support or motives do not alter the rightness or wrongness of CIA's involvement in scores of American organizations.

I report it because Scheer's mission to Prague illustrates the hideous degree of guilt any association that permeates the furor over the CIA and the various foundations and organizations that have been labeled "CIA links."

No matter how fragile those "links" may have been, many Americans are disposed to think of the groups as "tained." They are presumed to have bartered away their integrity for lucre from what, strangly, has come to be regarded as a "dirty" organization, "untouchable" by normal Americans.

Well, I'm not prepared to assume that the people who run "Crossroads Africa" lost their integrity, or that the American Newspaper Guild "compromised the integrity of journalists" because they got money from foundations with CIA ties.

And until proof of something else is presented, I have to assume the Scheer went to Prague on a journalistic mission.

But Scheer and Ramparts have intensified America's mood of suspicion. Before the suspicion fades, Ramparts may find it desirable to reveal who has provided the estimated million and a half dollars the magazine will have lost by the end of this year. And Scheer may have more to say about his mission to Prague.

That might lay to rest the rumors that Ramparts is not only a muckraker, but a muckraker with a malevolent motive.

Crime War First Business of Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES C. CORMAN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, the safe streets and crime control measure submitted by the administration has great meaning for every citizen in every corner of our land. It proposes to deal with the crime problem now, and to eliminate many of the causes of crime.

The proposal on firearms would keep weapons out of the hands of lunatics and criminals without curtailing the rights of sportsmen. Where sound controls exist, the number of deaths drop sharply.

New laws also are sought in the struggle against organized crime. And this fight must be won. The administration has properly called for greater cooperation between the Federal Government and State and local governments. This cooperation is essential if organized crime is to be reduced.

Sound legislation is proposed for another right—the right to privacy. It seems proper that electronic eavesdropping would be allowed only in cases of national security.

Citizens everywhere are responding warmly to these and other anticrime measures. The Los Angeles Times recently commented editorially on some of the bills. It is an excellent summary, and I bring it to the attention of the House:

First Business of Government

"We can control crime if we will," declared President Johnson as he asked Congress to provide new ways in which to combat lawlessness and violence.

The legislative means the President seeks are important, but they can be employed effectively only if strong leadership and cooperation exist at all levels of government. At the federal level the impetus for an all-out fight against crime, organized and unorganized, must come from the White House.

"Public order," as Mr. Johnson told Congress, "is the first business of government."

The two most significant new laws proposed by the President dealt with public order and the right of privacy.

At last, a forthright, comprehensive law prohibiting wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping has been offered. The President would not only ban all wiretapping "public and private," but also all "willful invasions of privacy by electronic devices."

"The only exceptions," he said, "would cover those instances where the security of the nation itself are at stake—and then only under the strictest safeguards."

Such legislation is urgently needed to prevent the use of such devices by private persons and their abuse by public officials and officers. Manufacture or distribution of the devices would be prohibited by those engaged in interstate commerce, thus creating the need for supplementary bans within each state.

The only apparent weakness in the President's proposal is the lack of definition of the national security exception or of the "safeguards" to be imposed.

To help assure public order, Mr. Johnson proposed gun control laws even stronger than those in last year's message.

Pressure from gun-owner and gun-manufacturer lobbies thus far have stalled any meaningful legislation in Congress, but the President declared that "any further delay is unconscionable."

The Times agrees, and urges that Congress and the state legislatures consider even stronger laws, including the registration of all firearms.

Mr. Johnson's suggestion that new federal grants—at least $50 million—be given to states and cities to assist in new law enforcement efforts seems worthy of consideration. More details, however, are needed as to procedure and cost.

Other legislative proposals by the President should be forthcoming when the report and recommendations of his National Crime Commission are made public.

Finally, Mr. Johnson urged greater efforts to root out organized crime. He proposed new laws to prevent coercion of witnesses in federal investigations and to extend federal immunity provisions.

The investigation and suppression of organized crime, however, demands stronger leadership even more than stronger laws. Greater cooperation among the many federal agencies involved as well as with the state and local agencies is absolutely essential.

The challenge of crime so forcefully described by Mr. Johnson, therefore, demands action by the administration as well as by Congress if streets are to be safe and homes secure.

The Case for Higher Social Security Benefits

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the Ways and Means Committee is now considering an increase in social security benefits. Ever since I came to the House in 1947, I have worked for and voted for every increase in benefits for those who have retired under the social security system. It is a good system, one that provides much needed income for those who do not belong to other governmental or private retirement programs.

It has been apparent for a long time, however, that the social security laws need revision; not only do these senior citizens need an increase in the monthly social security check, but they also need certain eligibility changes in the law. An excellent appraisal of some of the changes is contained in the following article from the RWDSU Record of February 5, 1967, a publication of the Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union.

The article follows:

The Case for Higher Social Security Benefits

(By Bert Seidman, director, AFL–CIO Department of Social Security)

Almost 22 million Americans are receiving social security cash benefits each month under the Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance system. Medicare, a health program for the elderly, went into effect last year, marking a significant social advance and the culmination of years of struggle.

The system at the present time pays out more than $1.5 billion in cash benefits each month to these 22 million people and medical benefits to more than 19 million. When the law was enacted, it provided only retirement benefits for workers. Today, it provides retirement benefits to 14.7 million workers and their dependents, survivors' benefits to 5.3 million widows and orphans, disability benefits to nearly 2 million disabled workers and their dependents and medicare benefits to almost all retired persons over 65, regardless of their eligibility for social security cash benefits.

The fight to secure health insurance protection for senior citizens postponed many essential changes in the overall program. Now the time has come to turn attention to the unfinished work of modernizing and improving the social security system so older Americans can live out their retirement years in dignity and self-respect and not in poverty and despair.

The Social Security Administration estimates that about 5 million persons age 65 and over are living in poverty and another 5.5 million are kept out of poverty by their social security benefits. In June 1966, the average single retired worker on social security received monthly benefits of $82 or $984 a year; the average retired couple got $144 a month or $1,728 a year.

AGED WIDOWS AVERAGE $74 A MONTH

The plight of aged widows is particularly shameful. According to a 1962 government report, 70 percent of them were living in poverty. In 1966, average social security payments to the 2.5 million aged widows receiving them were only $74 a month.

Few of the aged have supplemental sources of income. Though about 30 percent of the labor force are currently in jobs covered by private pension plans, only about 15 percent of those over 65 are receiving private pension payments. Social security is the sole retirement system for the remaining 85 percent. It will be another 15 or 20 years before this figure drops as low as 70 percent and, for the foreseeable future, social security will be the only retirement system for a majority of the retired population.

The Social Security Administration estimates that the average worker employed full-time will get about 30 percent of his earnings at time of retirement and, if married, about 45 percent. In addition to loss of earnings, the employee generally loses valuable fringe benefits.

Even more indicative of the grim poverty of retired citizens are those statistics that one runs across, now and then, that in a flash bring realization of how bad things really are. For example, a government report a few years ago showed that one-third of the aged had no telephone in their residence. Think of the loneliness and isolation reflected in that single statistic.

Since social security is substantially the only source of income for the large majority of the aged, the adequacy of this benefit is the prime determinant of whether retirement will be the "golden years" or years of bitter desperation. Though expanded and improved over the years, the program's single biggest defect is lack of adequate benefits.

The aged population, who in their active years made an increased standard of living possible, have every right to participate in the increased productivity of the nation during their inactive years.

The problem is becoming increasingly acute because people are living longer and longer and therefore are dependent on social security payments for more years of their lives. It is no longer uncommon for beneficiaries to be on the rolls for 20 years or longer. This is all the more reason why the nation must come to grips with the problem in a realistic way.

The only sure way to guarantee that the aged population participates in an increasing standard of living is to raise social security benefits in line with the rising incomes of those still working. One way of doing this would be to adjust benefit levels to some appropriate measure of workers' current earnings.

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN REVENUE NEEDED

To lift the burden of poverty from retired citizens and to provide them with economic dignity will require a significant increase in the revenues of the social security system. From its inception in 1935, the social security program has been financed entirely by contributions shared equally by employers and employees.

A government contribution for social security is common practice in many foreign nations. What is less well known is that it has long been contemplated in this country. The Committee on Economic Security, the group which did the spadework back in 1934 in developing the original social security law, and almost every Social Security Advisory Council since then have made recommendations for some general revenue financing.

Because of the savings in welfare costs resulting from the establishment of the social security system, there is additional justification for a government contributions. For example, since 1950 the percentage of the older population receiving welfare payments through old age assistance has decreased from 22 percent to 11 percent, a reduction of one-half. The social security system has helped life this burden from state and local governments and in turn from individual taxpayers.

Even though savings in welfare costs would help substantially in meeting the cost of a government contribution, it is not just a matter of money. It is a matter of the dignity and self-respect of the elderly, who should receive adequaqte social security benefits as a matter of right and who should not suffer the humiliation of a means test or other onerous requirements of the welfare authorities.

At its sixth convention in December 1965, the AFL–CIO called for an increase in social security benefits of at least 50 percent, to be accomplished in several steps over the next few years. If social security benefits were raised by 50 percent, the average single retiree's benefit would still be less than $1,500 a year and elderly couples would receive only about $2,600. Only the most modest needs can be met in America today with such incomes.

Even without a general revenue contribution a significant increase in social security benefits can be achieved. One way of increasing benefits without increasing the burden on low-income groups is to raise the present taxable base of $6,600 to a higher amount, but leave the tax rate virtually the same.

Another factor also helps to make higher benefits feasible. Recently, the Social Security Administration announced that more favorable economic conditions and actuarial experience indicated that the program would cost less than anticipated. If this savings were combined with a three-step increase in the wage base to $15,000 over the next five years, beginning with an immediate increase to $9,000, it would permit more than a 17 percent increase in benefits. This can be raised to more than 20 percent by raising the contribution rate by only 0.2 percent.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED

A continuing problem has been the low benefit amounts of the many beneficiaries who choose actuarially reduced retirement benefits prior to 65. Early retirees average about $78 a month; those who retire at 65 average about $107.

The social security benefit should more adequately recognize that the decision to retire varies with physiological, psychological and occupational characteristics, as well as with the state of the labor market.

A substantial benefit increase, coupled with provisions allowing retirement at age 60 at less than a full actuarial reduction and permitting older workers the right to receive disability benefits if unable to engage in their usual occupation would, in effect, establish a realistic and flexible zone of retirement between 60 and 65.

If they have the required work experience, all employees are eligible for disability benefits under social security when they have been, or are expected to be, totally disabled for at least 12 months or the disability is expected to result in death. Since disability benefits, like those received by the elderly, are much too low, any percentage increase in benefits should apply to the disabled as well.

EXTEND MEDICARE TO DISABLED

A priority item should be an extension of medicare to cover the disabled and their dependents. To increase the benefits of the disabled without providing the protection of health insurance would leave their improved economic position in jeopardy, subject always to the uncertainty of a costly illness. The disabled deserve priority, but as soon as possible all social security beneficiaries should be covered by the health insurance program.

Unfortunately, under medicare the patient is required to pay a considerable portion of the cost of both his hospital and medical bills and certain services are completely excluded from coverage. These deductible, co-insurance and exclusion features deter the elderly from obtaining needed medical care and should be largely eliminated. Of particular importance is the elimination of the $3 monthly payment and the first $50 of the doctor's bill required under the voluntary health insurance plan.

The purpose of medicare was to make health services available to the aged as a matter of right. The New York Academy of Medicine said in a recent policy statement: "The availability of health services, as a matter of human right, should be based on health needs alone, not on a test of ability to pay." The AFL–CIO concurs and urges that deductibles and co-insurance be removed from the law.

The 90th Congress faces the challenge of modernizing the social security program. The demands of the Viet Nam war will have a restraining effect on its actions but there is no reason why Congress should not agree on substantial improvements in social security. For over 30 years, social security has been a dynamic program, changing with people's needs. It remains the task of social security and the responsibility of the nation to once again act in behalf of those who are in need because of old age, death, disability or illness.

Job Corps Birthday

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues an excellent editorial on the second anniversary of the Gary Job Center in San Marcos, Tex.

I find myself in complete agreement with the editorial's author, Walter Buckner, publisher of the San Marcos Record.

The editorial follows:

GARY JOB CORPS IS WINNING ON ITS SECOND ANNIVERSARY

Two years ago this Friday Gary Job Corps Center enrolled its first students to become one of the first and eventually the largest training center for this special segment of the War on Poverty. And while this war has had its stalemates and reverses on several fronts, we feel that Gary has been winning its part of the war.

Best place to look for success is at the boys themselves. We interviewed two who had been at the center since its opening ("Two of Original 229 . . ." page 1, section II). They showed improvement in job potential, in attitudes as citizens, in physical fitness, and in mental capabilities such as reading, writing and arithmetic. We think these two are typical of the Job Corps product. Visit with almost any of the young men and you will note an enthusiasm for the future, a confidence that knowing job skills gives to a man.

There has been trouble, but not much, from the corpsmen. During the first nine months a survey by the Record disclosed that arrests of local youths had outnumbered arrests of job corpsmen 43 to 20 in San Marcos, and as a general rule the arrests of job corpsmen were for less serious offenses such as loitering or petty theft. That record has generally improved as far as the corpsmen are concerned, local lawmen attest.

But while the trouble-makers grab headlines of the big city press, quietly and without fanfare Gary has been doing its good work. Many of the boys, feeling the critical eyes of the nation on them, have worked overtime on charitable projects—giving blood, searching for lost children, holding talent shows and other fund raising affairs for funds to help "the less fortunate."

They cooperated with the Jaycees on the Christmas party for kids. They worked with the schools to landscape Crockett Elementary. They have planted, pruned, and beautified the library and several church yards. They cleared Camp Kiwanis of brush and put a new roof on the Girl Scout building.

Not only have the boys added to our community—so have the teachers. Some of the finest teachers and school administrators in Texas have settled here to meet the challenge of Gary. They have brought new ideas and energy to our clubs, churches, and city.

Another great impact, businessmen tell us, is the financial one. The payroll at Gary tops 7½-million!

With two years under its belt, Gary has shown remarkable progress. Many call it the finest Job Corps Center in the nation. It has served 6,957 boys, including the more than 3,000 presently enrolled. The boys must like it, for the relatively low 20-percent drop-out rate of the first half year lessened to 13-percent for the last 18 months.

Gary has done the job that was intended—to help potential welfare cases learn to pull their weight in today's economy. Of the 3,009 who have been placed, most are at work while 133 are back in school and 302 are in the military.

Gary Job Corps Center is winning its battle against poverty while it helps our community. We salute it on its second anniversary.

National Beauty Salon Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 27, 1967

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, during the month of February we observed National Beauty Salon Week. During that period we recognized the unselfish and public-spirited activities of beauty salon operators and employees.

The hairdressers organization recently celebrated its 17th birthday. It is proper and appropriate that we pause at this time to give official recognition to the time and help that these individuals have accorded the unfortunate. They have done much to raise the spirits of the unfortunates by visiting homes and hospitals to generously render their services.

The work of the Orange County, Calif., hairdressers and cosmetologists during recent years is particularly noteworthy. They have rendered over 300 free services to women and girls in various institutions, including homes for the aged, hospitals, penal institutions, and special homes. It is indeed fitting that they receive this special recognition.

Tigers of Tammany: Nine Men Who Ran New York

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, those of us in this honorable body who, from time to time, take an interest in politics, will find a fascinating study of the Democratic Party in New York City in the recently issued "Tigers of Tammany: Nine Men Who Ran New York," by Alfred Connable and Edward Silberfarb, published by Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, Inc.

"Tigers of Tammany" traces the influence of New York's Democratic leaders from the founding of the Society of Saint Tammany on May 12, 1789, to the Democratic defeat of November 8, 1966. It focuses on the political wars of Aaron Burr, Martin Van Buren, Mayor Fernando Wood, Boss Tweed, Honest John Kelly, Richard Croker, Charles Murphy, Carmine DeSapio, and J. Raymond Jones.

I had the pleasure of reading the book and reviewing it for the Villager, a newspaper published for people in the Greenwich Village and surrounding area in my district, and it was published on March 2.

The review follows:

NEW YORK: FROM VAN BUREN TO DE SAPIO

(*Tigers of Tammany: Nine Men Who Ran New York, by Alfred Connable and Edward Silberfarb. 384 pp. New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., $6.95.*)

(By Theodore R. Kupferman, Congressman, 17th District, Manhattan, New York)

Villagers with memories of Democratic leadership primary fights will find a fascinating reference work in the *Tigers of Tammany*.

The name derives from Tamanend, sachem of the Delaware Tribe, who signed a contract with William Penn in 1683. The Society of Saint Tammany was founded in 1789 by William Mooney, a Manhattan furniture dealer. There was a "Wigwam" in each of the original thirteen new states with an animal symbol for each. New York had an "eagle," and Pennsylvania the "tiger." It was a truly national organization only for a short time, dedicated to a plebian democracy.

While the center of action was New York City, there was eventually a Wigwam even in Texas. Gradually, however, it developed into a solid New York City political machine from the original fraternal-type order.

When the Democratic Party was born in the summer of 1791 with Thomas Jefferson and James Madison as architects, among its foundations was the New York Tammany, led by a young United States Senator, Aaron Burr.

It is Aaron Burr, Thomas Jefferson's Vice-President and Alexander Hamilton's nemesis, founder of modern politics, who is the first Tammany Tiger of the book, and it is Councilman Ed Koch's Democratic County Leader, J. Raymond Jones, also known as the "Gray Fox," who is the last Tiger discussed.

In between we find seven others: (1) One time President Martin Van Buren, Andrew Jackson's choice and the only Tammany man to reach the White House; (2) Mayor Fernando Woods, who gave us Central Park before the Civil War and Tom Hoving; (3) William Marcy Tweed, who started as a "reformer" and wound up in jail; (4) Honest John Kelly, who really "organized"; (5) Richard Croker, who believed in "honest graft"; (6) Charles Murphy, who ruled in the Golden Years of Tammany; and (7) Greenwich Village's own Carmine De Sapio.

Although most of the Indian relics in the Tammany museum were sold to P. T. Barnum with the modest remainder now in a room at the National Democratic Club on Madison Avenue, Tammany still lives in legend.

Many men were elected by Tammany, but many also, both Republicans like Teddy Roosevelt, Rockefeller, LaGuardia, and Lindsay, and Democrats like Tilden, Cleveland, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, were elected by opposition to Tammany.

Former Mayor Robert F. Wagner had it both ways, winning with De Sapio in 1953, and winning against him in 1961.

Probably the most respected Tammany Man was Governor Al Smith.

While the history of Carmine De Sapio may still have to be written, as of this date it is interesting to note that Tammany reached its peak of reform in his espousal of permanent personal registration and direct election of district leaders, all of which made it easier for him to be defeated.

With a political history, you must look to the credentials of the authors to establish the basis for acceptance.

Alfred Connable was a writer on the staff of Mayor Wagner, who, we must admit, made good speeches, and now works for Nassau County's Eugene Nickerson. Edward Silberfarb is one of our own, a resident of Greenwich Village. He was one of the most respected City Hall reporters, writing for *The New York Herald Tribune* until brought down by the last newspaper strike, and now works for New York City in the Housing and Urban Renewal area.

When they tell you that Edward Costikyan was the first Protestant leader of Tammany Hall since Boss Tweed, you can rely on the fact, although they do err occasionally.

Village Assemblyman William F. Passannante gets a credit line for an assist on the book.

For a well-written historical saga which mirrors politics in New York City and features our own area, this book will bring nostalgic moments and valuable insight.

Adam Clayton Powell

SPEECH
OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the right of the people of the 18th Congressional District to have their constitutionally qualified and duly elected Representative seated in the House of Representatives.

If the behavior of the man they have elected is such that he should not be permitted to be a Congressman, the House should proceed in a constitutional manner under section 5 of article I, which provides that each House of Congress may "punish its Members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member."

The question before the House is the behavior of Adam Clayton Powell, not his constitutional qualifications. The only constitutional qualifications for membership are age, citizenship, and inhabitance. There is no question but that

Adam Clayton Powell meets these constitutional qualifications. Section 5 of article I provides that:

> Each House shall be the Judge of the . . . qualifications of its own Members.

The Constitution authorizes the House to judge constitutional qualifications but not to establish new qualifications not enumerated in the Constitution.

If the Congress has the power to expel Mr. Powell by a two-thirds vote, should it exert this power? The select committee thought not. The select committee thought that the right of the people of the 18th District of New York to select their own Representative is a right so basic in our democracy that it should not be lightly tampered with. On the other hand, the select committee thought that the behavior of Mr. Powell was such that the committee recommended the most serious punishment that has ever been recommended in a case of a Member or Member-elect to the Congress.

The select committee recognized that the people of the 18th Congressional District of New York are entitled to choose their Representative, but not necessarily to have their Representative be a chairman of a standing committee. The select committee therefore recommended that Mr. Powell be placed at the bottom of the seniority list. The select committee also recognized that as a practical matter the removal of the chairmanship and his seniority was not subject to appeal to the people of the 18th Congressional District of New York. Whereas, after expulsion by a two-thirds vote, Mr. Powell would probably be reelected to Congress by an overwhelming majority and either the vote of expulsion would be nullified or an unending series of expulsion votes and reelections would ensue, which would have racial overtones of the most unfortunate kind.

At any rate, Mr. Speaker, let us proceed strictly in accordance with the Constitution and seat this duly elected and constitutionally qualified Member-elect and then determine what punishment should be administered to him. Let us not punish the people of the 18th Congressional District by depriving them of representation in the Congress of the United States.

The Nation's Outstanding Jailor: Stanley J. Foster, Jr.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLARENCE D. LONG
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, the National Jail Association awarded the Jailor of the Year Award to Warden Stanley J. Foster, Jr., whose efforts have made the Baltimore County Jail Bureau one of the best in the Nation. Not only has Warden Foster improved on the previous operation of the jail, but he has met the real challenge of the impressive growth of the past few years. I am pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues the text of the citation which was presented to Mr. Foster last August:

CITATION: THE NATION'S OUTSTANDING JAILOR OF 1966, STANLEY J. FOSTER, JR., WARDEN OF THE BALTIMORE COUNTY JAIL, TOWSON, MD.

In recognition of your dedication to the betterment of jails and jail administration and your devotion to your duties as Warden of the Baltimore County Jail;

Your respect for the men and women of the jail staff, and your constant efforts to obtain better salaries and improved working conditions on their behalf;

Your understanding compassion and intelligent concern for the men, women and juveniles, who comprise the inmate population of the Baltimore County pail, and for your insistance that they be treated as human beings and with the dignity to which they are entitled as human beings regardless of their status as jail inmates;

Your untiring efforts in the rehabilitation of inmates, the establishment of a jail library, improved recreational facilities, better feeding procedures with a much improved menu, the development of work release program for sentenced inmates at your jail, and your intelligent and effective concern for the inmates' legal rights;

Your valuable cooperation with the Alcoholics Anonymous organization and its excellent accomplishments on behalf of hundreds of unfortunate non-criminal inmates in your keeping;

Your outstanding spirit of cooperation in working with law enforcement agencies and governmental officials on all levels—local, state and national;

Your constant efforts to improve your knowledge of fellow human beings and jail adminstration attested to by your attendance and graduation from Seton Hall University while employed as a full time Jail Officer at the Essex County jail in Newark, New Jersey;

Your record of advancement in the jail field as attested to by your successful participation in competitive entrance and promotional examinations both in New Jersey and Maryland;

Your professional standing in the Correctional and Law Enforcement Fields as attested by your membership and position in The National Jail Association, The National Sheriff's Association, The American Correctional Association, The National Council on Crime and Delinquency, and the Maryland Probation, Parole and Correctional Associations;

Therefore, do we, the National Jail Association at its 1966 Annual Convention in Baltimore, Maryland, on this 31st Day of August bestow upon you, Warden Stanley J. Foster, Jr., the G. Howland Shaw Award as the Nation's Outstanding Jailer of 1966.

——— ———,
President of the National Jail Association.

——— ———,
Chairman of the Awards Committee.

Supplemental Military Procurement, Research and Development, and Construction Authorizations, Fiscal Year 1967

SPEECH
OF
HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 2, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4515) to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1967 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, and tracked combat vehicles, and research, development, test, evaluation, and military construction for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Chairman, I had originally intended to offer a second amendment but I will not offer it at this time because I recognize that most of the issues have been adequately explored. I recognize, as well, that the time is growing late, but I do want to say a few things in rebuttal to some of the debate on my amendment designed to prohibit the use of these funds for a continuation of bombing over North Vietnam.

I respect the sincerity of those who say that a step of this sort—that any step to deescalate this war—poses a threat to our boys who are fighting in Vietnam. I hope they will recognize my sincerity when I say that what poses the greatest threat to our boys who are fighting in Vietnam is the continued escalation of this open-ended war.

There is no military victory possible in this situation because our political goals in Vietnam are unattainable. If we do not open our eyes to this single fact, then this country is headed for a tragedy, the likes of which we have never seen.

As we have increased our forces over there from 200—which the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee in the other body said he opposed when it was first done many years ago—to close to half a million men, our casualty list has continued to grow.

What has happened? As we have increased our ground forces, they have increased their ground forces. As we increase our air bombardment, they increase their air defenses. Today our aircraft over North Vietnam are faced with the greatest assemblage of sophisticated antiaircraft weapons in the history of the world, provided by Soviet Russia. As we step up the use of artillery, and Naval gunfire, they obtain and use longer range rockets and other weapons—likewise from Soviet Russia or Eastern Europe.

This will continue to happen. We can continue to put more aircraft over there, and more of them will continue to get shot down. We can continue to put more men over there and more of them will continue to get killed.

I noticed press reports last week that the Vietcong now have sophisticated ground-to-ground missiles, with which they are attacking our bases from outside the expanded perimeters of these bases.

You can bet your bottom dollar that just as quickly as the operators can be trained and the Russians can ship the equipment over there they are going to have more—and they are not going to stop as long as the situation continues as it is.

The fact is, our losses in Vietnam will continue to increase in direct ratio to the number of men we send there and the number of air sorties or battles in which they are engaged.

If we wish to go into world war III over the question of whether South Vietnam is essential to the security of the United States, then we are going to achieve that wish by the course we are now following. With the Russians providing the sophisticated equipment and the Chinese providing the manpower—if it becomes necessary—there is very little left to provide in terms of military opposition to the American troops over there.

So, my contention is that those who argue that my course would be "deserting our boys in Vietnam" do not realize the full danger of the situation. Their course is the one which is deserting those boys. Their course is piling up casualties by the thousands week after week. If that course continues, it will result in casualties by the hundreds of thousands.

This is the course which, it is said, we have no opportunity to do anything about—we cannot do it on an authorization bill, we cannot do it on an appropriation bill, and we cannot do it on a foreign aid bill.

When can we do it? What is the power of Congress, if it is not to indicate its feelings by use of the legislative power and the control of the pursestrings? If not that, there is no power in Congress.

Many on both sides of the aisle have complained about the great and growing power of the Executive. There is no greater example of that power today than that being exercised by the President in Vietnam, with no congressional control whatsoever, in this most critical course that has ever faced the United States, and we sit here and say Congress cannot do anything about it.

Congress can do something about it. Congress should do something about it. This is the way to do it—by action on this bill we have before us today.

The Fair Packaging and Labeling Act of 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act of 1966 was described by President Johnson, when he signed the bill, as "a strong and simple law." The act goes into effect July 1, 1967. In order to assure the maximum amount of cooperation between those who will administer the law and those who will be subject to the law, Acting Secretary of Commerce Alexander B. Trowbridge called a meeting in Washington on February 28, to bring together Government officials and business leaders of affected industries. I should like to point out that this meeting was set 4 months before the law is scheduled to go into effect. A thorough report on this meeting appeared in the March 1, 1967, issue of the New York Times, in an article by Nan Robertson. The spirit of cooperation is evident from a reading of the story. I urge Members to read this account of the meeting, which I offer for the RECORD at this point:

[From the New York Times, Mar. 1, 1967]

UNITED STATES WILL PUBLISH GUIDELINES ON PACKAGE SIZES BY JULY 1—TROWBRIDGE TELLS BUSINESS THAT PLAN IS VOLUNTARY, BUT IN PUBLIC INTEREST

(By Nan Robertson)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Top officials of the Commerce Department told businessmen today that the department would publish guidelines on "undue proliferation" of package sizes before July 1.

The Fair Packaging Act of 1966 goes into effect on that date. The first guidelines to be made public will be the Commerce Department's proposed procedures for determining when a packaged product is sold in to many weights, measures or quantities. When this happens, the law says, the customer is often confused, and it is difficult or impossible for him to judge which package to choose.

The acting Secretary of Commerce, Alexander B. Trowbridge, told the 300 invited businessmen that his department had no authority to regulate the packaging or labeling practices of private industry.

But, he said, "We do have a responsibility and authority to determine whether there are problems and to encourage the development, on a voluntary basis, of standards which will be in the total public interest."

AIM IS TO REDUCE CONFUSION

The acting Under Secretary, J. Herbert Holloman, carried on the "voluntary" theme by saying:

"It is our intent to reduce confusion and allow shoppers to judge. We will not demand that everything be sold in 10-pound sacks. The department does not want to define 'undue proliferation' for everybody."

To define strictly what that term is would be a "horrible mistake" and "put us in a straitjacket," the Under Secretary said. Mr. Hollomon will oversee the program.

And Robert E. Giles, general counsel for the department, said that unlike the word "regulation," the word " 'voluntary' is a nice word; it is a happy word, and it is a constitional word."

"It has a connotation of happy things, being done by happy people—not unhappy things being done to unhappy people," Mr. Giles said to muted laughter.

PROCEDURE IS OUTLINED

Under the law, if the commerce Department decided that "undue proliferation" existed, it would ask the industry concerned to work out voluntary package standards. If the industry failed to set up standards within one year, or if the voluntary standards were not observed, the Secretary of Commerce could ask Congress for the authority to impose standards.

Mr. Giles indicated that the department could set up procedural guidelines soon, presumably before July 1.

In general, the procedure would provide, first, a notice of a tentative finding of undue proliferation from the Commerce Department. Second, it would give the affected industry time to examine the finding. Third, the industry would present information and argument on its behalf. Fourth, the Commerce Department would then publish its final procedural guidelines—also probably before July 1.

Practically every man on platform today admitted he could not define beyond the broad terms expressed in the law what undue proliferation was.

"How does one go about determining whether the ability of the consumer to make value comparisons between comparable consumer commodities is impaired?" asked Mr. Giles.

ANSWER IS GIVEN

The answer, according to Mr. Giles and others, boils down to making decisions based on common sense and "experience growing out of case-by-case determinations" after the law goes into effect.

"I think the statute authorizes a broad grant of discretionary authority on this point" Mr. Giles said.

"It seems to me that what may be reasonable for one commodity may very well be unreasonable as applied to an entirely different commodity."

The chief lawyer for the Commerce Department had three suggestions to make to private industry:

One, that it develop and publicize a voluntary packaging standard in such a way that producers, distributors and consumers would be represented.

"Some years ago, the byword for the conduct of international relations was, 'open covenants openly arrived at.' The byword for developing voluntary product standards by private industry might very well be, 'open standards openly arrived at,' " Mr. Giles said.

Two, the standard should not have the effect of imposing an unreasonable restraint on trade by being accompanied by efforts to fix prices, divide markets or boycott competitors.

And finally, he said, it is desirable before any standard is made public "that there be a competent legal review of the standard itself" as well as the procedures for developing it and getting industry approval.

Ave Maria Magazine Criticizes Latin American Arms Race When Economic Needs Are Critical

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 6, 1967

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, an article appearing in the December 17, 1966, issue of Ave Maria magazine strikes at the heart of one of Latin America's great problems—continued military expenditures in the face of desperate economic needs. The article not only is critical of Latin American nations that follow this policy, but is equally critical of those, the United States included, who too often encourage it.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on International Finance of the Banking and Currency Committee, I had occasion to study agricultural development in Latin America last December. The findings of the subcommittee confirm the article's conclusions that what Latin America really needs is butter, not guns. This article should be of interest to all Members of Congress:

ARMS AND LATIN AMERICA: THEIR GUNS, OUR BUTTER

Reporting that Chile recently bought 21 British jet fighters at a cost of $20,000,000, *Newsweek* magazine called the purchase "a disheartening reminder that even in one of the most progressive of Latin American countries the worst traditions of Latin politics are not yet dead."

The magazine also reprinted part of the scolding the New York *Times* gave Chile, an editorial pointing out that the country "simply cannot afford millions spent on toys for the Chilean Air Force."

Both the *Times* and *Newsweek* saw a connection between Chile's purchase and the fact that Argentina's military government had recently bought 25 Skyhawks in the United States. So do we.

Neither publication liked to see this money go into war equipment while Latin America's social conditions are so urgently in need of drastic reform. No more do we.

But both the *Times* and *Newsweek* adopted a lofty, superior tone, reproving Chile's President Eduardo Frei for giving in to the military. *Newsweek* mentioned that a *Times* editorial "implied [that] it was downright hypocritical of Chile to spend $20 million on warplanes and then ask U.S. aid in financing its social and economic reforms."

We feel that someone ought to point out that both Latin governments involved—Chile's progressive and democratic one no less than Argentina's repressive and autocratic one—are "more to be pitied than censured." They're not spendthrifts squandering the food money on shiny baubles: far from it. They are, rather, victims of a set of circumstances neither they nor their predecessors created, a set of circumstances from which they do not profit and over which, as matters now stand, they have little or no control.

Either despite our wars in this century or because of them, depending on how you read history and psychology, we have no great revulsion in this nation against those who profit from war. That may be just as well, for with the widespread ownership of our industry and given the complex web of interaction in our economy, probably none of us can claim, nowadays, not to profit from war. At any rate, the days when we as a nation were stirred by Upton Sinclair's "Lanny Budd" books attacking the munitions-makers are long gone. And so it may be that many of us have forgotten President Eisenhower's warning, given as he left the presidency, against the growth of a "military-industrial complex" of power.

Few could have failed to get his point in Brazil, where a military government installed itself in 1964 with the aid and complicity of our government's military and civilian representatives—and the blessings of our business interests.

His warning could not have escaped notice in Uruguay—which, between 1945 and 1962, received more than half as much in military aid as in economic assistance.

Certainly, this history and President Eisenhower's warning are not lost on Frei, Argentina's generals or other Latin American leaders.

No one knows better than those who live there how little need there is for a military class in Latin America—or how urgently the money now spent on military equipment and activities is needed for social and economic reforms. President Frei needs no lectures on this from the New York *Times* or from anyone. And we—our government leaders and our military men—recognize the truth of the *Times'* remarks, too.

Yet we continue to furnish military aid to these countries—more than $70,000,000 in 1962 alone; and the question remains: Why?

Well, they ask for it. That's no reason—our wives ask for fur coats, but they don't always get them.

And it's easier to get money from Congress for military aid than for economic assistance. True; but that's a symptom, not a cause.

Why?

Certainly not for defense against communism—guns are no defense against ideas; and a government that invests in jets and tanks instead of in schools and hospitals and roads and industry is simply asking to be overthrown . . . probably with the help of those very jets and tanks. Latin American politicians are not stupid: They realize this.

The cynical answer, heard fairly commonly in Latin America, is that we give military aid so that countries will buy arms from us, since we produce them faster than our own government can use them. This helps keep our arms industry going, so that when our own government needs to call on it, it can respond. A variation on this answer holds that we give military aid because our munitions and aircraft industries have a hold over our lawmakers; thus, Congress seldom votes against even the most outrageous proposals for military aid. President Eisenhower's warning is quoted to support this viewpoint, as are statistics.

Militarismo is, as *Newsweek* said, one of "the worst traditions of Latin politics"—and Eduardo Frei certainly recognizes this, if Argentina's generals do not. He realizes how little his country can afford to spend millions of dollars on "toys for the Chilean Air Force."

When will we realize that we cannot afford this sort of expenditure, either—or the circumstances that compel it? And that by permitting these circumstances to continue, we become even more responsible for *militarismo's* continued existence than Latin American *politicos* and *militares?*

Why do we do it?

Hanoi's Offers To "Talk"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, as pointed out in the following article from the February 10, 1967, edition of the New York World Journal Tribune, Hanoi's offers to negotiate have always been false. The only reason they even throw out their whispers and rumors is to try to get us to the point where we will unilaterally stop bombing the north and thus permit them to rebuild their forces in the south and replenish their supplies there. It would be folly to permit them to do this and President Johnson is to be commended for continuing to protect the lives of our troops by refusing to stop the bombing without an assurance from Hanoi that they will not use the time for increasing their infiltration and aggression.

The article follows:

A BEHIND-THE-SCENES LOOK AT HANOI'S OFFER TO TALK

(By Joseph Alsop)

WASHINGTON.—What has really been happening behind the scenes in these last months? This question has been insanely confused by self-serving statements by all parties interested in the Vietnamese war, including the U.S. government. But a fairly confident answer is now possible.

Briefly, the North Vietnamese leaders have crossed the great divide between making propaganda and making solid-seeming 'though highly conditional offers to negotiate.

At one moment, in Warsaw in December, a face-to-face meeting between American and North Vietnamese representatives even seemed possible. The Polish government, having promised to produce the North Vietnamese, then failed to do so. Bombing of targets in the Hanoi area was blamed for the no-show, but in fact there is every indication that this episode was only a more dramatic version of the general pattern.

The general pattern, which has been repeated again and again, is very simple indeed. A diplomatic or other third party turns up with the news that he has been having frank talks with the North Vietnamese leaders or their qualified representatives. He does not say he brings a "message," but he states that he has the "strong impression" that the North Vietnamese will hasten to the conference table, if only the bombing of North Viet Nam can be "permanently" halted.

Thus far, the U.S. answer has always been the same: that the U.S. is eager for "unconditional negotiations," as proposed by the President at Baltimore; that the U.S. will not halt the bombing merely to secure negotiations; but that the U.S. is also eager to begin talks *and* halt the bombing, if Hanoi reciprocates with an adequate quid pro quo.

Thus far, when this answer has been returned to one of Hanoi's third party-probers, the sequel has always been dead silence. This confirms the surmise in the last report in this space, that the whole thrust of Hanoi's recent diplomatic effort has been to get a respite in the war, in the form of a bombing halt, rather than to get negotiations. The indications of willingness to talk are in fact mere bait to secure a unilateral military advantage of the utmost importance.

The pattern is simple if you understand it, but it has been vastly muddied up, in the first place, by the self-deluding eagerness marking the efforts of too many of the third parties, including some third parties who have spoken with no authorization.

Etienne Manac'h, of the French foreign office, spoke without serious authorization, for example, when he presented to Senator Robert Kennedy and a member of the U.S. Embassy staff in Paris his ideas about the possible phases of negotiations. Only after receiving Kennedy did Manac'h check with the North Vietnamese in Paris, Mai Van Bo, who apparently said that he personally thought Manac'h's ideas were quite O.K.

This explains the mystery of the French foreign office denial, issued only a day or so after the foreign office had approved the Paris Embassy's telegram given an exact account of Manac'h's conversation.

The Manac'h-Kennedy conversation was as represented in the telegram, but the ideas put forward by Manac'h belonged only to Manac'h. Even the alleged after-the-event approval of Mai Van Bo was also unauthorized by Hanoi, as was indicated by Mai Van Bo's throw-down of the whole story, issued simultaneously with that of the foreign office.

When so many persons are eager to get into the act, such flurries are unavoidable. But there is a deeper reason for the prevailing confusion, going far beyond the pretensions of a Manac'h or the groundless whispers of the Polish foreign office.

The root of all the confusion, in fact, is the President's hankering to defer, or even to prevent altogether, the kind of national argument that is bound to arise if the issue is starkly posed. There are a great many people who know little or nothing of the war, who would like the President "to stop the bombing to get talks." They will make an ear-splitting row, when and if it is learned beyond question that he has been refusing to do so. Consequently, smoke-screens have been pouring out of the White House in the customary way.

Meanwhile, no one at all pays any attention to the real meaning of these probes by Hanoi. Only a little while ago, the Hanoi leaders were swearing they would never, never negotiate until the last American soldier had left South Viet Nam. Now they are swearing they will never, never negotiate until the northern bombing has been halted.

The difference between the two formulae is very big indeed; and it obviously means there has been a very big revision of Hanoi's real estimate of the course of the fighting. As time goes on, another big revision of Hanoi's military estimate can be confidently expected; and this may cause still another change of formula which will at least permit negotiations on equal terms.

Our Tribute to Barbour: Carry on His Works

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM D. FORD
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, the Michigan labor movement suffered a great loss recently with the death of Al Barbour, president of the Wayne County AFL–CIO, and one of the Nation's most highly respected labor leaders.

I had the honor to count Mr. Barbour among my personal friends, and I was truly shocked and grieved to learn that he had suffered a fatal heart attack.

Many editorial tributes have been written in honor of this great American in the past few weeks, but none caught the spirit of Al Barbour quite as effectively as that published in the Michigan AFL–CIO News and its companion publication, the Detroit Labor News, of March 1.

I heartily concur in the editorial's theme, which suggests that the best possible tribute to Al Barbour would be in carrying on his works and finishing those tasks to which he did, literally, give his life.

I insert this editorial tribute to Mr. Barbour in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I recommend that my colleagues read it and take inspiration from the message to be found in the life of this outstanding American, labor leader, and liberal:

OUR TRIBUTE TO BARBOUR: CARRY ON HIS WORKS

The death of Al Barbour represents a loss for the entire Detroit area community he served so well in his capacity as president of the Wayne County AFL–CIO.

Barbour was more than a labor leader who looks after only the narrow interests of his members. Barbour was a community leader who spent as much time battling for the needs of the non-member and the needy as he did for those who paid per capita to the AFL–CIO central body.

Barbour's approach was that the union member prospered only as long as the entire community went forward. That's why he served and represented labor on a number of civic committees ranging from schools, hospitals, economic growth, airport development, United Foundation, retarded children, social agencies, neighborhood conservation, etc.

Even after his first, and quite severe heart attack he continued to extend himself in the service of the community and the trade union movement he loved so well.

Barbour was equally at home in a meeting of civic leaders as he was in a gathering of shop stewards or rank and file union members. He came up through the ranks of the UAW and its Chrysler Local 7 on Detroit's East Side.

While he held many union offices during his career Barbour cherished the title of shop steward which he was in the early days of Local 7. In recognition of his abilities Barbour was given responsibility in the early community services activities of the former CIO including the important war relief work during World War II.

It was no surprise when in 1948 Barbour was chosen as secretary-treasurer of the then faction-ridden Wayne County CIO Council. He served well in that post until 1958 when he was the unanimous choice to head up the organization formed as a result of the merger of the former Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor and the Wayne County CIO Council.

In the nearly 20 years that Barbour served as a top officer of the Wayne County labor body the union movement here reached an unprecedented degree of effectiveness—especially in the area of political activity.

Wayne County's union political activity formed the cornerstone of a revival of liberal voting trends in the state which resulted in the election of a succession of administrations devoted to pro-people programs.

At the same time Barbour and his coworkers were helping change the conservative administrations of the city of Detroit, the county and many of the area's communities.

Barbour, meanwhile, worked hard with the rest of the state's labor movement to restore true representative government in the form of apportionment of the state Legislature on an equal population basis. This great labor victory gave Barbour's Wayne County and the surrounding suburban area its equitable representation in Lansing in the 1964 elections.

The Legislators who were elected that year then properly proceeded to correct the gross inequities in the Wayne county board of supervisors and similar boards throughout the state by requiring that they be based on equal population districts. These accomplishments just didn't happen—they were the result of hard work by labor leaders like Al Barbour.

Now that the white-haired Barbour has passed from the scene no greater tribute can be paid to him then if all of us rededicate ourselves to carry on his works and to finish those tasks which he was unable to complete because of his untimely death.

Financial Statement of Congressman and Mrs. Glenn Cunningham and Children

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM
OF NEBRASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, it has always been my sincere belief that the people of this country have every right to know all the facts about their Government and about the men they have elected to represent them in the Congress of the United States. I believe the people of Nebraska's Second Congressional District are entitled to such information.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to include in the RECORD a full disclosure of my total assets and liabilities as of February 28, 1967:

Financial statement of Congressman and Mrs. Glenn Cunningham as of Feb. 28, 1967

Cash in savings and checking accounts	$4,275
Stock (2 shares Pepco common)	40
Cash surrender value of insurance	1,725
Real and household property	43,830
Less mortgage and unpaid balance on home improvements	19,210
Total	24,620
Automobiles (1961 Corvair and 1964 Rambler)	1,250
Total	[1] 31,910

[1] Figures do not include amount of equity paid into Federal employees retirement fund. Includes combined net worth of Congressman and Mrs. Glenn Cunningham and minor children. Total income is derived from salary as a Member of the United States House of Representatives.

Highway Construction Funds and the Presidential Freeze

SPEECH
OF
HON. JOE SKUBITZ
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, the administration's announcement last November 23 of an immediate cutback of $700 million in funds for the Federal-aid highway construction program came as a shock to me, as I know it did to many Members. I was further disturbed that the joint hearings of the Subcommittees on Roads of the House and Senate Committees on Public Works were terminated 2 days prior to the scheduled completion. The statement of Alan S. Boyd, Secretary of the Department of Transportation, that the administration intends to restore $175 million to the highway trust fund does not relieve my concern. The release of $175 million comes with the restriction that it will be used only for right-of-way acquisition and advance planning. The problem with regard to highway construction is still very much with us.

The cutback—which actually amounts to $1.1 billion or 25 percent of the new construction work that should be commenced during fiscal year 1967 and which the highway trust fund can finance—will be detrimental to the Nation and disruptive to the State of Kansas.

As a result of the administration's cutback, essential highway transportation arteries throughout the Nation will not be built. Safety hazards, created by obsolete and inadequate roads, will be perpetuated. The motoring public will be forced to continue to endure conjestion, inconvenience, and increased travel costs. The planned and financed highway construction programs of the States have been suddenly and needlessly disrupted. Similarly, planned highway construction that has been stopped by the cutback will be more expensive to build in the future. Many contractors will suffer substantial losses in carrying unproductive, surplus staffs and equipment. Some contractors will go bankrupt. Tens of thousands of highway construction workers could be discharged; thousands will be discharged. Hundreds of employees of State highway departments will have to be discharged or reassigned. Once the highway construction program is accelerated again, if we can depend on that, States will have to retrain employees at additional costs. Highway construction material and equipment manufacturers as well as equipment and material suppliers will lose one-fourth of their market. All of these existent or anticipated results of the President's cutback in Federal-aid highway construction funds will be reflected in the State and National economies.

It was unfortunate and unnecessary that the President decided to slash funds for this essential program. According to the administration, the cutback was made "in recognition of the need for reducing nonmilitary Federal expenditures as a contribution to the Vietnam effort and the resultant program to reduce inflationary pressures." This purported justification is an outright admittance by this administration that "Johnson juggling"—budget gimmickry without absolute legal authority—will continue.

The trust fund receives its revenues from certain Federal highway user taxes. Under existing law, moneys in the trust fund are available only for expenditures in carrying out the Federal-aid highway program. Therefore, cutting funds from the highway trust fund for construction will not reduce expenditures from the general fund of the Treasury—from which come the funds for carrying out the war in Vietnam, a supposed purpose for the cutback, and from which come the funds for the financing of Great Society programs. With respect to the general fund of the Treasury, the cutback would thereby free no money for diversion to other programs.

The cutback will, however, result in an excess of funds in the highway trust fund which then must, by law, be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in interest bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States. Here is where "Johnson juggling" comes into play. Through various budgetary "shenanigans" the administration will be able to "borrow" this excess of funds in the highway trust fund for financing programs which would otherwise have to be financed out of the general fund of the Treasury—financing which would otherwise be shown in the President's budget—contributing also to its deficit.

What the cutback will permit, then, is the dipping into the highway trust fund for the financing of programs which have higher priority within the administration. Through circuitous budgetary devices, the administration can use moneys in the highway trust fund, not used for highway construction, for program which might otherwise be deferred. Somehow, this administration is going to find a way to finance rent supplements, highway beautification projects, and continue poverty squandering when funds are otherwise insufficient in the general fund of the Treasury.

What we are about to see during the next several months, I fear, is an outright raid on the highway trust fund. If so, the President will be breaking faith with the citizens of this country, the highway users of America, who have paid their highway user taxes for one purpose—highway construction. Thousands of Kansans in the highway construction field and in related areas of endeavor—from the legislators who authorize the programs to the construction workers who sweat out the toil of building our highways—view this cutback as another example of the "credibility gap" and of the President's increasingly thick record of breaking faith with the people.

In Kansas, the cutback will have detrimental effects on the completion of the all-important National System of Interstate and Defense Highways as well as the continued construction on the Federal-aid primary and secondary systems in Kansas. Kansans would like to have Interstate Routes 35 and 70 wholly completed at the earliest possible date. As of December 31, 1966, only 431.7 miles on the Interstate System in Kansas were completed to full and acceptable standards out of the 799 total designated mileage on the system in our State. The completion of these routes will be greatly impaired by the administration cutback of funds and not without incurring the dissatisfaction of Kansas citizens and citizens of other States who travel through the midsection of this country.

An astounding 43.1 percent of unobligated Federal-aid highway apportionments have been frozen by the administration during fiscal 1967 in the Sunflower State. Out of approximately $59.5 million in total unobligated Federal-aid highway apportionments in fiscal year 1967 in Kansas, the limitation on the obligation of Federal-aid highway funds during this fiscal year—imposed by the administration last November 23—is approximately $33.8 million. The amount of Federal-aid highway funds apportioned to the State which is frozen by the administrations' action is about $25.7 million.

Out of a total amount of around $49.1 million that could be made available for reimbursable obligations during fiscal 1967 in Kansas, the amount frozen by the administration is approximately $15.2 million, or a disturbing 31.1 percent. These are amounts that could be made available for reimbursable obligations during fiscal year 1967 without exceeding estimated revenues of the highway trust fund, I hasten to point out.

The amount of Federal-aid highway funds limited by the administration for obligation during fiscal year 1967 in Kansas is approximately $33.8 million. This compares with about $45.2 million obligated during fiscal year 1966 in Kansas. This is a marked decrease of 25.2 percent.

The President's cutback has already reduced the scheduled lettings of construction contracts for fiscal year 1967 in Kansas by $8.3 million. We are indeed already encountering difficulties in program rescheduling. In the opinion of our State highway department, the cutback is already adversely affecting the economy of the Sunflower State. The only thing we have to be thankful for at this moment is that an additional $400 million cutback, as had been alluded to by the President in a recent press conference, will not be made. This little bit of thankfulness does not make us optomistic about the future nor does it erase the concern we have for the freeze.

At this time, let us not forget the bearing of some very important and basic questions which relate to our discussion. Is it really necessary for citizens nearing the 21st century to remind ourselves that transportation is the very cornerstone of civilization, that the remarkable history of our country's culture and civilization is for a large part the history of transportation contributing to the mobility of our people and our resources? Need we read again our high school textbooks to realize the importance of transportation in accommodating the growth of this country? And finally, when our attention is now drawn to the population explosion which is upon us, will the continued progress of our transportation systems be impaired by this cut in Federal-aid highway construction funds without our protest?

At a time when we should be concerned with providing for additional revenues for the highway trust fund to complete the Interstate System on schedule and at a time when we should be more concerned with additional authorizations needed to complete the System on schedule, it is most discouraging to be called upon to discuss ways of restoring a cut made in the existing program.

I hope that the Congress will find effective and enforceable means to implement restoration of the full amount of funds. The need is urgent. Now is the time to act. We must act decisively and constructively.

Adam C. Powell

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I was among the few New York Democrats who originally voted to have Adam C. Powell stand aside until the very serious charges against him were adjudicated. Had I been given the opportunity I would have again voted to have him stand aside until he had purged himself of the pending criminal citations which are outstanding against him.

Instead, contrary to the findings of the select committee that he had satisfied the constitutional requirements of membership, the House was presented with only one option—that of excluding him—barring his membership in the House for the entire 90th Congress; and legislating away the right of the people of the 18th District to representation to which they are entitled.

The resolution brought to this body by the select committee was very strong and it went far beyond censure. In addition, all of the excesses in which the Member-elect is said to have been involved have been turned over to the Justice Department for final determination. The recommendations of the select committee were unprecedented. Never before has a fine been levied. I feel that the combination of the transmittal of the case to the Justice Department and the recommendations of the select committee approached adequate punishment. I voted for the committee's recommendations, though they were voted down.

We were then faced with the question of exclusion which, although, I voted against, carried the House. The action which we have taken must ultimately be resolved by the courts. I feel certain that the courts will sustain the votes which I, as well as Representatives ALBERT and FORD, the Democratic and Republican leaders of this House, have cast.

What many Members appear to be unaware of is the gross incongruity in the resolution as finally enacted. In the preamble of the resolution the House agreed that Powell fulfilled the requirements which the Constitution set down. Then the resolution itself provided that he be "excluded"—not expelled but excluded. This may be a fine distinction; but it is by fine distinctions such as these that our constitutional rights are protected.

There is another important constitutional question to which I would draw the attention of the House. The action of the House in denying the Member-elect Powell the right to sit in the 90th Congress affects more than the right of the Member-elect. It affects also the right of the people of the 18th District of New York to choose or reelect whomever they want to represent them. It affects a right fundamental to our democracy.

I do not believe that we can tamper with the Constitution in this way. For when we do, we do damage to our rights more than we damage Powell.

Imagine the voters being told for whom they could or could not vote. Congress is no superbody. It is the electorate who must make this determination. And although the Congress has the right to expel a Member, it must do so in accordance with the constitutional provisions.

Under the precedent which the House has set, we could exclude any Member-elect for any reason by a majority vote. We could exclude a person although duly elected, on the basis of race, religion, or belief. Even any members of any political party could be excluded by the majority party.

Our forefathers, in framing the Constitution, incorporated protective devices to preclude any such actions. This dangerous precedent would affect our democracy and our basic rights too fundamentally for me to cast any other but a negative vote.

National Teacher Corps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, the fact that Congress has not yet appropriated funds to finance the National Teacher Corps beyond June 1 of this year has been brought to my attention several times now by persons in my home area—Buffalo, N.Y.

Although the program is a mere 8 months old and it is difficult to gage its full effectiveness at this time—it definitely has made great strides among underprivileged children in core schools of Buffalo area.

I have met with a number of the young teachers and have been very impressed with their Peace Corps-like idealism and dedication. As I said to them at the time:

> I can think of nothing—repeat, nothing, more important than the work you are doing.

For this reason, I would like to insert in the RECORD an excellent article on the Corps which appeared in the Buffalo Evening News last week. As its author, Jack Dawson, points out: Members of the Corps are not only tending to their everyday specialized duties as teachers, but are carrying heavy study loads toward their master's degrees in education.

I feel that this combination of facts firmly establishes the need for continuation of the Corps. Mr. Dawson's article follows:

TEACHER CORPS MAKES IMPRESSIVE STRIDES IN INNER-CITY SCHOOLS

(By Jack Dawson)

To most taxpayers, social welfare boils down to one simple question: Are we getting our money's worth?

Eight months into the National Teachers Corps program of training highly-motivated specialists to teach underprivileged children in core-city schools, it is still early to pass judgment on its merits.

But early returns would indicate the 19 inexperienced teacher interns and their four experienced teacher leaders from all over the country and beyond are chalking up an impressive list of achievements that would please the sharpest critic.

Like Carol Wohlfiel's pet project, the individual tutoring of a 6-year-old Negro boy in School 8, once too shy to talk to his classmates or teacher. And whose equally-shy brother is being helped out of his shell by Fenton Strickland, a teacher intern at School 17.

TO CONDUCT SURVEY

Or Clarence Franklin who has invited adults to his home weeknights for individual tutoring toward their high school equivalencies. Clarence is an intern at School 8 and Friday evenings following the tutorial sessions may be found chaperoning a teen-age dance on the West Side.

Then there's Paul Lafornara, an intern at School 32 who's been comparing food prices throughout the city, a study initiated by complaints of inner city residents who claim they pay more for their groceries than householders in outer city areas and the suburbs.

All 19 are involved in various community projects ranging from drama direction to teaching sewing and hand crafts, sports and more tutoring. They're also about to conduct a block-by-block survey of needs in the school districts they serve, namely Schools 6, 8, 17, 32 and 33.

PRESENCE BEING FELT

At the same time, the interns have a heavy work load at Buffalo State University College where they're working for master's degrees in education and New York State certification.

They spend six hours a week in the classroom, another three in a Friday afternoon seminar and they're credited with three hours for their teaching internship, giving them a total of 12 hours' graduate study a week.

Dr. Caryl G. Hedden, NTC director, feels the presence of the corpsmen is only now starting to be felt. He said congressional inaction in funding the program last fall "produced a constant anxiety about their personal security that obviously affected personal performances" during the summer training period and early months in school.

PART OF THE ANSWER

"Two of our team leaders and four interns had to leave because of financial strain," Dr. Hedden said. He noted the corpsmen were only paid a portion of their salaries in the early months out of Buffalo State's Faculty Student Association fund. "There's still a lot of anxiety because Congress still hasn't appropriated funds to keep the program going after June 1 and this is a two-year deal."

Dr. Hedden is convinced the NTC program is at least part of the answer in solving the educational problems of inner-city schools. He said the corpsmen's innovative spirit, enthusiasm and concern quickly won the confidence of children and parents.

"Regular teachers now understand they're not a threat, rather a tribute to them because the corpsmen are coming to them to learn," he said. "The regular teachers are overwhelmed with everyday problems and the corpsmen give them the boost they need."

"SO MUCH TO DO

"The interns have responded to the challenge and are doing things others haven't pursued," said Frieda Tatem, School 8 team leader. "The community knows they don't quit for the day at 3:30."

Richard Walczak, School 33 intern who's pet project has been rounding up college students for tutorial sessions in the Community Action Organization's Niagara St. office and the Niagara Branch Library, echoed the frustrations of most newcomers to inner-city life.

"I came in thinking I could change things," he said. "But there was the initial mistrust. . . . When they saw the white face . . .

"I guess I was an idealist. I'm more practical now and am trying to do my best within the existing framework. . . .

"There's so much to do. And nobody seems to know we exist."

THE REAL PAYOFF

Selling the NTC concept not only to the community but to the public at large and finally to Congress is one of Dr. Hedden's chief concerns. Not only must the current crop of corpsmen be allowed to complete their internship but a new cycle must be started.

"It's a good program. There's nothing more important than developing highly competent teachers to work in underprivileged areas," he said.

"The taxpayer will eventually get his money out of the program. If we can reach these youngsters in elementary school, show them they have a future and help them reach it, the payoff will come in welfare savings, less juvenile delinquency and other ways that will more than compensate for the expense."

Progress in South Korea

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 27, 1967

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, conditions today in the Republic of Korea give encouragement to those of us who are convinced of the imperative necessity of resisting Communist aggression in South Vietnam.

Fifteen years ago we were fighting much the same kind of war to turn back the Communist drive into South Korea. That country was laid waste and its economy was ruined. But now, under the administration of President Park Chung Hee, political and social stability—accompanied by remarkable economic progress—has been achieved in the Republic of Korea.

A thoughtful editorial appearing in the Washington Daily News and other Scripps-Howard newspapers, which I insert in the RECORD at this point, is timely and informative on this important matter. I recommend it for the reading of my colleagues.

The editorial referred to follows:

SEOUL AND SAIGON

Those who bemoan the "hopeless mess in South Vietnam" might think back 15 years to the last time we were caught up in another "hopeless mess" elsewhere on the Asian mainland—in South Korea—and then take a look at the situation that is fairly blossoming there now.

The Korea war was ended, not, with reunification or even a final peace. But at least the shooting stopped with an armistice, and with the South a war-shattered half-nation.

There followed a decade of hard times. People just scraped by. President Syngman Rhee was ousted amid turmoil created by students demanding "fresh rule." Then followed squabbing between military officers reluctant to loosen their control and civilian politicians who wanted more democracy and a crack at power.

Over this, America watched with foreboding and disappointment. Was it worth it—all those American lives? All that money? Yet we continued to support South Korea with two divisions on the line to provide security and economic aid and advice to help the nation reconstruct itself.

Today the results of time, patience, outside aid, and above all the "diligence, frugality and savings" has President Park Chung Hee puts it, are beginning to pay off. In the past six years farm output has doubled. So has the commercial fishing haul. Hundreds of new factories are producing cement, fertilizer, textiles, steel plates, sheet glass, bicycles and electrical appliances. Exports have grown six-fold to a hefty $250 million last year. There are new roads, railroad cars and buses, new housing, hospitals and schools.

For its own "self-protection" and as "payment of a debt of gratitude to the Free World," South Korea has two divisions fighting in South Vietnam.

There are no exact parallels between South Vietnam and South Korea—nor between any two nations we know. But there are remarkable similarities. And there is a fair chance Saigon can accomplish what Seoul has done—once we can get that damnable Vietnamese war over.

Democracy: What It Means to Me

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN P. HAMMERSCHMIDT
OF ARKANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include a contest winning speech on the topic, "Democracy: What It Means to Me."

This fine speech is the work of a young man from Bentonville, Ark., Mr. Bill Anderson. Bill was one of 350,000 students throughout our Nation to compete in a contest sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. His speech has been judged the best from Arkansas and is now being considered in the selection of the top five speeches in the United States.

I am proud to insert Bill Anderson's speech as an illustration of solid thinking among our Nation's youth. Bill's speech is as follows:

DEMOCRACY: WHAT IT MEANS TO ME

Since the time I started to school I have always been told our American Government is a democracy. The question when I first heard the word was, "What is a democracy?" I was told it is a government by the people. We of the United States are fortunate to have a government by the people, operated by the people and controlled by the people.

As a student in high school I feel that a democracy cannot withstand pressure from the outside if it has no support inside. Many students unfortunately do not realize that the laws being passed in congress at the present time will affect them in 10 years, 50 years, and probably affect their children and grandchildren.

If the students today will take an interest in our government and learn how to help better it, we will truly become great. The students today will be the leaders of our government in ten years. For the government to be by the people, the people must help teach themselves how to help the government. Remember the inaugural address of the late President John F. Kennedy when he said, "Ask not what your country can do for you, but ask what you can do for your country." The late president was challenging every American, young or old, to make our government a strong democracy.

It is hard to realize that by 1970 over 50% of the voters will be under 25 years of age. It will be the students of today who will decide the fate of our country tomorrow. Is this generation ready to go out in 5 to 10 years and participate in our government? In the past few years this very important question has been asked many times. I truly believe this question can be answered, no!

Too many students do not realize they will decide how to help run our government in a few years. If these students cannot learn how to do this; will it be a government by the people, will it be a government by the people, will it be a democracy? No. But, if the students can learn and be taught about our government, our democracy will continue to forge on, withstanding the many foes of evil facing it. It will become a country that is looked upon with envy by the people in other lands not fortunate enough to be a democracy.

I hope to awaken the deadened senses of my fellow students to recognize the dangers facing our democracy if they do not work to preserve it. If I can make one, just one, student realize what is happening, and that one student helps another and has him continue this chain, soon there would be a greater strength behind our government. More people would take part in it, more people would help run it and soon our government would be a strong Democracy.

Our nation would cast its brilliant, shining light across the earth and give every country the ultimate goal of success.

I do not know if this could happen, but I always hope it can.

If across this nation right now, one person, or a hundred or more, will start working to strengthen our Democracy, this nation would be one of the greatest in the history of mankind. To have it continue through times of trouble and to have the brightness of it shine and continue like the rays of sunlight which come every day and to let all the countries of the world become democracies, seems like the impossibe dream of mankind.

With a few common, ordinary people working to strengthen our Democracy and have the work continue on, our government by the people will prosper forever.

In closing I will leave you with President Abraham Lincoln's own words, "And that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

West Germans Wisely Refuse To Help Strangle Rhodesia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. H. R. GROSS
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, according to the London Daily Telegraph, the West German Government has refused to join in the diabolical effort of Britain and the United States to boycott and thus strangle economically the Government of Rhodesia, which has declared its independence from British rule.

The unconstitutional action of President Johnson in issuing an Executive order prohibiting trade with friendly, anti-Communist Rhodesia, is made all the more diabolical by his present support for a consular treaty with Russia and his demands for expanded U.S. trade with the Soviet Union and her Communist satellites.

If trade relations with Rhodesia are prohibited because of that country's alleged refusal of the right of self-determination to some of its citizens, how can Lyndon Johnson keep a straight face and advocate expanded trade with Russia, Poland, Hungary, and others, where freedom, free elections, and the right of self-determination are utterly unknown?

We hope the West German Government will refuse to yield to any pressure from the United States and Britain, either with respect to existing trade contracts with Rhodesia and the making of new contracts. President Johnson is practicing the worst kind of duplicity in dealing with Rhodesia on one hand and the Communists on the other, and apparently the West Germans are aware of it. The article follows:

WEST GERMANS WISELY REFUSE TO HELP STRANGLE RHODESIA

The West German Cabinet decided today not to interfere with existing contracts covering trade with Rhodesia.

A Government spokesman said Dr. Schiller, the Economics Minister, had been instructed to prepare regulations in response to the United Nations' resolution calling for sanctions against Rhodesia. But at the same time the Cabinet decided that there must be no interference with existing contracts.

The United Nations resolution explicitly applies to existing orders. Although not a member of the United Nations, West Germany has undertaken to support its Rhodesia sanctions policy.

FIVE-YEAR CONTRACT

Bonn officials say existing contracts are so well protected by constitutional and other legal safeguards that a special law would be needed to interfere with them.

Only last November West German importers signed a five-year contract for Rhodesian copper and a two-year contract for asbestos.

West Germany imported 8,000 tons of Rhodesian tobacco last year, roughly the same as before the unilateral declaration of independence. Total imports of Rhodesian products in the first nine months of last year were only marginally less than in previous years.

A Very Mixed Picture

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, on February 23, I introduced legislation calling for the immediate restoration of the 7-percent investment credit and accelerated depreciation for commercial and industrial buildings.

At that time, I pointed out that one employer in my district had announced plans to lay off 70 percent of its work force because of a decline in orders for the railroad equipment its produces. The company, the Symington-Wayne Corp. in Depew, N.Y., attributed the decline in orders to the suspension of the 7-percent investment credit.

I also pointed out on February 23, that the suspension of the 7-percent investment credit was put into effect last year in a move to head off a threatened inflationary spiral. Along with other measures instituted by the Federal Reserve Board, and the White House, these moves were effective in taking much of the steam out of an overheated economy. It is clear now, however, that price stability has been restored. Indeed, there are now signs of a threatened dropoff in economy.

Yesterday, the Washington Post again spoke out in favor of reinstating the 7-percent investment credit. Because its editorial points up the threat the suspension is to the economic future of the whole country, I would like to place the Post piece in the RECORD:

A VERY MIXED PICTURE

The rules of the political game counsel against the public acknowledgment of recessionary forces by an incumbent administration until such time as it becomes awkward to deny their presence. In declaring that the current economic indicators "present a very mixed picture," the Johnson Administration crossed the recognition line. Now it is reasonable to ask what can be done to reinforce business confidence and speed the resumption of economic growth.

The decline of industrial production and new orders for capital equipment, the continued slump in construction and the menacing overhang of inventories are sources of intense speculation about the economic future. Much hyperbolic prose is devoted to the question of whether the economic expansion is dead or entering a comatose state. But it is far more meaningful to ask how the economic engine got stalled and how it may be started up again with the shortest possible delay.

The sad fact of the matter is that misguided and mistimed public policies are largely responsible for the current economic predicament. On the monetary side the Federal Reserve authorities, in one of the most harshly restrictive actions on record, halted the growth of the money supply in April of 1966. This was done after the period of very rapid economic growth—a spurt caused by the Vietnam war buildup that began early in 1965—was passed.

The Administration is guilty of equally egregious errors on the fiscal side. After properly resisting the demands for higher income tax rates in the spring and summer of 1966, it pushed through a suspension of the investment tax credit in October, thus contributing to present decline of new orders for machine tools and other producers' equipment. Then the initial error was doubly compounded. Highway trust funds were frozen in November, a time when the unemployment rate in the construction industry exceeded 9 per cent. And in January, the month in which industrial production declined, the Administration proposed a 6 percent income tax surcharge.

There is no escaping the economic consequences of past policy errors, but the future can be protected by intelligent moves. The Federal Reserve Board's action in lowering reserve requirements against the time deposits of member banks is a welcome though belated move in the direction of monetary expansion. But Congress and the White House should exert every possible pressure to maintain an appropriately expansive monetary policy. At the same time, the uncertainty that beclouds investment decisions should be reduced by the immediate restoration of the investment tax credit—or better still, by the abolition of the credit and a compensating reduction of the corporate income tax rate. And finally, if the Administration cannot bring themselves to repudiate the income tax surcharge, they ought at least embrace the virtue of silence.

Democracy—What It Means to Me

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. DELLENBACK

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1967

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foregin Wars sponsors a Voice of Democracy contest for which high school students are encouraged to prepare speeches.

Such an essay by Gwen Smith, from Medford, Oreg., was judged the outstanding in the State this year. Her theme, "Democracy—What It Means to Me," is both perceptive and eloquent. She succintly outlines the responsibilities high school students face toward democracy.

The text of Gwen's fine composition is as follows:

DEMOCRACY—WHAT IT MEANS TO ME

(By Gwen Smith)

The ancient Greeks once said: "United we stand; divided we fall." It's an eagle who can spread its wings and its influence to every corner of the world. It's a flag that can wave its stars and stripes and show its color to every eye that is open. And it is people who are so dedicated that their concepts and their country will continue to stand—united.

In order for something to be this vast and this eternal, its development could not depend on just one man and his ideas, but rather the support of many people who develop, utilize, and strengthen a cause. The people—Americans. The Cause—Democracy.

Perhaps one of the most proficient tests of a working democracy is in the education of a nation's youth. A democratic form of government cannot only be seen on a national level when the people of the United States strive together to decide what the laws will be and in what way the government will be run, but democracy can also be seen in every high school throughout our nation. Every high school student is faced with several responsibilities in relation to his democratic school government.

First, it is not only the high school student's responsibility to vote in an intelligent and mature way. We should realize that every vote is important in deciding who will be representing his high school and who will be representing it in the best way possible.

Second, the high school student should have a sincere desire to learn. He should come to the concession that when he is rebelling just to rebel he gains nothing, but loses precious moments that could expose him to the knowledge and education that is waiting to be explored by fresh, young minds.

And third, the high school student, no different from any other American citizen, must be involved in relating the current American and world events to our democracy, so that our democracy can continue to work in an acceptable way for the present and always striving for improvement in the future.

Today, developing in our nation is a very fast moving group of people, and also a thinking group of people. In our generation, just as in past generations, there are those who refuse to accept the responsibilities along with the rights which are granted to them. And so they try to find content in a match that will burn a draft card, a sit-in demonstration that, in comparison to the fight for democracy and the struggle to maintain it, is of little validity. But in the hustle and the bustle, the hurry, the worry, there are even more young people who realize that we have problems to solve and obstacles to conquer. They realize that every person in America is important, and all people's welfare is of vital significance. Not only to them on a human interest level, but to our democracy and its unified concepts.

And so they give up living in a clean, comfortable home and join VISTA—Volunteers in Service to America, and they donate their time, talents, hopes, and aspirations to these people. And when this concerned generation sees the anxiety of the world, when they see so many people with no faith and no hope in the future they join the Peace Corps and make a great effort to educate, train, and promote good will toward these people.

Democracy—it's why thousands of girls all over the United States become candystripers and give two hours a week of their high school study time to work in a hospital.

It's why the International Relations League and American Field Service Standing Committees work every month to promote understanding among the exchange students participating in their high school program.

It's why the Latin, German, Spanish, and Russian Clubs observe and seek to explain customs of other nations.

And it is why hundreds of teenagers today are becoming interested in the government around them.

First they develop their belief and faith in democracy on an individual basis, then they realize that in order to remain a working democracy they must join with other Americans in continuing the utilization of their concepts.

It is all of us together who make our democracy. The ancient Greeks developed an interesting concept: "United we stand; divided we fall." This is what democracy means to me.

Support for United States Growing in Japan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD J. IRWIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 6, 1967

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, in yesterday's New York Times there was an excellent story on the shift in Japanese attitudes toward the U.S. efforts in Vietnam. The special report is by Drew Middleton, who attributes this change to a growing concern among Japanese businessmen over the economics of Communist China's internal chaos, their realization that the U.S. intentions are not to escalate the Vietnam war into an Asian war, and their appreciation that this is not a civil war, but rather a struggle provoked by aggression from the north.

Mr. Middleton's report on this reevaluation by Japan of her relationships with the world's powers follows:

SUPPORT FOR UNITED STATES GROWING IN JAPAN—TOKYO REAPPRAISES OUTLOOK ON CHINA AND VIETNAM

(By Drew Middleton)

TOKYO, March 4.—The political and ideological upheaval in mainland China and the improvement of the United States military position in Vietnam have prompted a re-evaluation by Japan of her relations with the powers to her west and east.

On the highest level politicians and diplomats and the great industrialists and bankers who play so dominant a role in the making of Japanese policy have downgraded the political influence in Asia that they ascribe to China. They also are apprehensive over the development of nuclear weapons and a missile delivery system by a Communist regime just a short distance across the sea.

As American men and matériel pour into South Vietnam and the possibility of Chinese intervention seems to recede—in Japanese minds at least—expressed Government support for American policy increases and popular hostility to the United States war effort decreases. The extension of the war to the mining of North Vietnamese waters and to the shelling of targets in North Vietnam did not bring a single protest or demonstration to the United States Embassy.

The Japanese people, except for the pro-Chinese ruling faction of the Japanese Socialist party, have been first mystified and then affronted by events in China. That country, according to a recent public poll, has replaced the Soviet Union as the most unpopular foreign country. The United States is the most popular.

KINSHIP FOR CHINESE FELT

Most Japanese have had a feeling of kinship with China traceable to the influence of Chinese language, religion and culture on Japan. Both peoples take a long view of history and thoughtful Japanese have seen in Chinese Communism an aberration that might be cured by the expansion of commercial and cultural ties.

Events of the last year in China have strained this feeling of friendliness. Dismay and in some cases revulsion have appeared. The Japenses see their neighbors staggering from expedient to expedient in political chaos. This offends the deep Japanese sense of order reflected in the Confucian precept, "Let the ruler be a ruler and the subject a subject; let the father be a father and the son a son."

The postwar development of an egalitarian society and rapid modernization have not eliminated the influence of the Confucian ethic. Japan's ruling Establishment, with its network of friendships, usually originating in student days at the prestigious Tokyo University, still places the highest premium on order and self-discipline.

CHINESE ORGY PERPLEXING

The Japanese, moreover, have rebuilt their own shattered society on the basis of planning, industry and order. They cannot understand how the Chinese can turn their backs on these virtues to indulge in an ideological orgy.

The photographs of high Chinese officials pilloried in dunce caps by the Red Guards, according to one politician, cost the Socialist party "many thousands" of votes in the recent elections.

The Japanese understanding of contemporary China is based on realism. The Japanese do not, for example, appear to fear China's masses. This huge population, officials contend, is a weakness as well as a strength.

Seven hundred million Chinese mean that a great proportion of the country's energies must be devoted to food production and that a huge national investment in education is necessary if China is ever to realize its potential. To Japan, China's masses represent not an invincible force but an almost insuperable domestic problem.

TRADE THE MAIN CONCERN

The need to safeguard Japan's overseas trade is the theme running through the comments of Japanese leaders in every field. The danger to the China trade inherent in the current upheaval, which Japanese experts expect to continue for some years, is a strong element in the present re-evaluation of relations.

The protection of this trade and of Japanese markets in China is seen by officials as politically as well as commercially necessary. For they assert that if China is ever to be led back into the Asian community, commerce will figure largely in the process. This process, they emphasize, can best be accomplished by Asians.

The shift in Japanese attitudes toward support of the United States campaign in Vietnam coincided with the widening of the Chinese upheaval and the growing conviction that the United States did not intend to step up the war to a point that would provoke Chinese intervention and an Asian war. Today, most officials agreed, China is incapable of effective intervention whatever the provocation.

Japanese support concentrates on the objectives of the United States in Vietnam. The leaders of Japan accept the basic American premise that this is not a civil war but one brought about by unprovoked aggression by North Vietnam. Their own diplomatic reporting has convinced them of the validity of the American case.

SYMPATHY FOR HANOI

While open hostility has decreased, popular opinion still contains a large residue of sympathy for North Vietnam. As one experienced foreign diplomat put it, "The Japanese see a small people fighting a powerful country and fighting back with spirit and, quite naturally, they think back to the days in 1945 when they, too, called on patriotic spirit to fight against overwhelming odds."

Japanese policy makers have definite ideas on the dimension of a Vietnamese settlement They believe that the United States and North Vietnam should reach a secret agreement on the future geographical division of the country before there is a conference and that the South Vietnamese Government should deal with the Vietoong after the cease-fire.

Japan, they said, would wish to participate in any international conference that would write the final settlement. But because Japan is forbidden by her postwar Constitution to send forces abroad, she could not accept a role as one of the guarantors of the settlement.

With the change in attitude toward the war, American-Japanese relations have entered a period of stability. Only the mutual security treaty of 1960 constitutes a distant cloud on the horizon.

From 1970 onward either party can denounce the treaty after giving one year's notice. Until recently considerable leftwing pressure was building for revisions in the treaty. This has diminished as a result of recent events in China and in Vietnam.

The Japanese generally welcome the improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. Their own relations with the Soviet Union are improving slowly as trade expands.

However, the Japanese are increasingly opposed to the projected treaty barring the spread of nuclear weapons that is supported by the United States and the Soviet Union. Their reasons are those of other nonnuclear powers: primarily a fear that the treaty would raise barriers to their development of nuclear power for peaceful uses.

Behind this there may lie, some experienced foreigners believe, the idea that, if Communist China continues to perform as the rogue elephant of Asia, Japan must some day think about military nuclear power.

Relative to the Seating of Adam Clayton Powell

SPEECH

OF

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to general leave granted to revise and extend my remarks on House Resolution 278, I insert the following observations on the power of the House of Representatives to exclude a Member-elect.

I have made an exhaustive study of congressional history and past practice and precedent of the Senate as well as the House of Representatives for the purpose of determining the scope of the power, if any, of Congress to exclude a Member for qualifications not specified in article I, section 2. It is generally accepted that the roots of the power of the legislature to exclude its Members lie deep in the history and customs of this country and England.[1] Thus the framers of the Constitution were generally aware that in England the qualifications for membership in the House of Commons were not fixed either in a written constitution or a statute, and that the absence thereof had led to the famous John Wilkes case. Wilkes was four times reelected by the voters of Middlesex and each time refused a seat by the House.[2]

The Wilkes event was well known in the Colonies and apparently led to the general procedure of fixing in the State constitutions the qualifications for membership in the two legislatures.

The framers of the Constitution were also well aware of the wide diversity of approach adopted by the various State legislatures in judging the qualifications in seating their members.[3] Thus, the reported debates and records of the Constitutional Convention reflect that the framers of the Constitution were aware, on the one hand, of the need for the Legislature to maintain some control over the election of its own Members while, at the same time, recognizing the evils which might flow from the unrestrained legislative power in this area. These framers were familiar with the scenes so graphically described by English historians of the exclusion of Members of the House of Commons by a strict party vote in order that the party might remain in power.[4] For example, the Convention considered the proposal of Gouverneur Morris which would have left the Legislature entirely at large" to set qualifications for membership in each House—Second Farrand, The Records of the Federal Convention, page 250. Madison opposed the vesting of such broad powers in the Legislature, pointing out that it could thereby subvert the republican form of government, that qualifications founded on artificial conditions might be devised by the stronger party in order to keep out weaker parties of a faction, and that the British Parliament possessing such a power had so abused it as to make changes subervient to their own views or to the views of religious or political parties—Second Farrand, page 250.

Warren has commented that—

> The Convention evidently concurred in these [Madison's] views, for it defeated the proposal to give to Congress the power to establish qualifications in general by a vote of seven states to four. . . . (Warren, The Making of the Constitution (1928), p. 421.)

The Supreme Court of the United States, in its recent decision in the case of *Bond* v. *Floyd*, —— U.S. ——, 87 S. Ct. 339, December 5, 1966, summarized the constitutional history concerning the power of the Congress to alter the qualifications, in footnote 13, as follows: [5]

> Madison and Hamilton anticipated the oppressive effect on freedom of expression which would result if the legislature could utilize its power to judging qualifications to pass judgment on a legislator's political views. At the Constitutional Convention of 1787, Madison opposed a proposal to give to Congress power to establish qualifications in general. Warren, The Making of the Constitution (1928), 420–422. The Journal of the Federal Convention of 1787 states:
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> "Mr. Madison was opposed to the Section as vesting an improper and dangerous power in the Legislature. The qualifications of electors and elected were fundamental articles in a Republican Govt. and ought to be fixed by the Constitution. If the Legislature could regulate those of either, it can by degrees subvert the Constitution. . . . Qualifications founded on artificial distinction may be devised, by the stronger in order to keep out partizans of a weaker faction.
>
> "Mr. Madison observed that the British Parliament possessed the power of regulaing the qualifications both of the electors, and the elected; and the abuse they had made of it was a lesson worthy of our attention. They had made the changes in both cases subservient to their own views, or the views of political or Religious parties." 2 Farrand, The Records in the Federal Convention of 1787 (Aug. 10, 1787), pp. 249–250.
>
> Hamilton agreed with Madison that:
>
> "The qualifications of the persons who may choose or be chosen . . . are defined and fixed by the constitution; and are unalterable by the legislature." The Federalist, No. 60 (Cooke ed. 1961), 409.

The general proposition that since the U.S. Constitution specifies the qualifications of Members of Congress in article I, section 2, Congress may not add additional qualifications of its own, has found general support from constitutional commentators and text writers. Thus Professor Warren, in his study of the history of the Constitutional Convention, "The Making of the Constitution," in referring to the action of the Convention in establishing the qualifications of age, citizenship and inhabitancy, concludes:

> Such action would seem to make it clear that the Convention did not intend to grant to a single branch of Congress, either to the House or to the Senate, the right to establish any qualifications for its members, other than those qualifications established by the Constitution itself, *viz.*, age, citizenship, and residence. For certainly it did not intend that a single branch of Congress should possess a power which the Convention had expressly refused to vest in the whole Congress. As the Constitution, as then drafted, expressly set forth the qualifications of age, citizenship, and residence, and as the Convention refused to grant to Congress power to establish qualifications in general, the maxim *expressio unius exclusio alterisu* would seem to apply. . . . The elimination of all power in Congress to fix qualifications clearly left the provisions of the Constitution itself as the sole source of qualifications.[6]

Mr. Justice Story, in his Commentaries, similarly concludes that:

> It would seem but fair reasoning upon the plainest principles of interpretation that when the Constitution established certain qualifications as necessary for office, it meant to exclude all others as prerequisites. From the very nature of such a provision, the affirmation of these qualifications would seem to imply a negative of all others.[7]

I believe that the force of the foregoing constitutional construction is reenforced by the provision of amendment XIV, section 3:

> No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress * * * who, having previously taken oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Persuasive arguments have been advanced that if Congress were able to impose qualifications as it saw fit, it would not have been necessary to amend the Constitution to achieve the above result—Thirty-third Virginia Law Review, supra at page 332. A comprehensive discussion of this point of view may be found in the minority report of the House of Representatives on the Brigham Roberts case. House Report No. 85, part 2, 56th Congress, first session (1960). Also see 88 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD 2859 (1942).

CONGRESSIONAL PRECEDENT IN EXCLUSION CASES

An analysis of congressional precedent in exclusion cases reveals that historically both the Senate and House of Representatives have given constant recognition and attached significant weight to the proposition that Congress in seating a Member should not consider qualifications other than those specified in article I, section 2 of the Constitution.[8]

Two comparatively recent election cases, the case of the seating of Francis H. Shoemaker in the House of Representatives in 1933, and the case of the seating of William Langer in the Senate in 1942 serve to illustrate recent decisions on this issue.

The case of Francis H. Shoemaker in the 73d Congress, 1933, is one of the most recent decisions on the issue of the House of Representatives. Representative Shoemaker was seated by the House in 1933 although he had been convicted of a violation of a Federal mail libel statute and had served a sentence in the Federal penitentiary.[9] Representative Lemke, who led the fight for the seating of the Member-elect, stated the issue as follows:

> Mr. Speaker, the question before the House is whether Mr. F. H. Shoemaker is entitled to a seat in this House or whether he is disqualified.
>
> I make the statement without fear of contradiction that he is not disqualified but is qualified to sit here as a Member of this House under the Constitution of the United States of America and under the rules and regulations of this House.
>
> In the first place, the qualifications for a Congressman are the following:
>
> "No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of 25 years, had been 7 years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen."
>
> This is the qualification required by the Constitution of the United States.

Representative Carter of California referred to the case of Brigham Roberts and posed the following question:

> Do you desire to maintain the integrity of this House, or are you going to admit every person that has those three necessary Constitutional qualifications that were referred to a few moments ago for admission to this House?

In response to Representative Carter, Representative McKeown stated:

> The Constitution says that there are three qualifications for a member of the House. Neither the State Legislature of Minnesota nor the Congress of the United States can

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Footnotes at end of speech.

> change these qualifications. They are written into the Constitution by the great fathers of the Republic, and they cannot be changed by law.

At the close of the debate, it having been determined that Member-elect Shoemaker possessed the three constitutional qualifications, the House adopted a substitute resolution calling on the Clerk to administer the oath to Mr. Shoemaker.

One of the most exhaustive discussions of the constitutional issue of qualifications is contained in the debates [10] involving the seating of Senator William Langer, who was seated in 1942 despite a challenge involving—

> Charges against Langer [which] were numerous and chiefly involv[ing] moral turpitude, embracing kickbacks, conversion of proceeds of legal settlements, acceptance of a bribe in leasing government property, and premature payments on contracts of advertising. *Senate Election, Expulsion & Censure Cases*, Sen. Doc. No. 71, 87th Cong., 2d Sess. p. 141.

Senator Murdock stated the issue as follows:

> What do we judge? A man comes here and presents his credentials and claims that he has the constitutional qualification to be a Senator. As judges of that fact, we look at his credentials; we consider his constitutional qualifications. Where do we find them stated? We find them set out in the Constitution. I believe it was contemplated by the framers of the Constitution that when a man came here with credentials from his State, and claimed to have the constitutional qualifications, the matter could be judged by the Senate in not to exceed a week or 2 weeks' time; but when the word 'judge' is construed to mean the power to add qualifications, about which the State does not know, about which the Senate does not know, then, of course, there is brought about the type of farce which resulted in taking 4 years to determine that Reed Smoot was entitled to sit here as a United States Senator, and the type of farce which has resulted in Senator LANGER's right to a seat being held in abeyance for more than a year, the committee searching his life almost from childhood up to the present time.
>
> Oh, did the men who wrote the Constitution ever contemplate that such a thing as that would happen? In framing the Constitution they had the right to decide what tribunal should be the judge of the morals and the intellectual qualifications of the men sent here, and they decided that the people of the sovereign States should have that power, restricted only by the very definite but simple qualifications enunciated in the Constitution itself, 88 Cong. Rec. 2476–77 (1942).

At another point, Senator Murdock went on to say:

> I desire to read again the provision—
>
> "Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, returns, and Qualifications of its own Members. . . ."
>
> To my mind, the word "judge" means to look at the qualifications contained in the Constitution. That is what the verb "judge" means: To judge of something in existence—law or facts—and to apply the law to the facts. To extend the definition of the word "judge" to mean that we can superadd to these qualifications, in my opinion, is a misconception of the word itself. 88 Cong. Rec. 2475 (1942).

During the debates, Senator Taft further stated:

> If the Senate can say that the absence of moral turpitude is a qualification, it can impose qualifications based on morals, the religion or lack of religion or the philosophical views of any person elected * * * The existence of such a power would give the majority of either House the ability to exclude those who disagreed with the opinions of the majority * * * It is my belief that Section 5 of Article I was only intended to make each House the final judge of whether a man was properly elected and whether he met the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution itself. 88 Cong. Rec. 2859 (1942).

In a small number of cases affected by the temper of the times, Congress has considered the qualifications other than those enumerated in the Constitution. Broadly speaking, these deviations fall into three general categories reflecting anti-Morman—polygamy [11] and anti-Confederate [12] feeling and a case involving a Member-elect found guilty of giving aid and comfort to the enemy.[13] A fourth category sometimes referred to is that Congress may exclude a Member who has resigned to escape expulsion.[14] The exceptions represented by these categories has been both explicitly and implicitly overruled by the House of Representatives and the Senate in recent years in the Shoemakers case, supra, 1933, and the Langer case, supra, 1942. In short, although House and Senate precedent may be found where qualification factors other than those enumerated in the Constitution have been used as grounds for exclusion, these instances reflect a minority viewpoint. Whatever divergency of viewpoint appears in congressional precedent makes it all the more imperative in my opinion that strong adherence be given to the language of the Constitution itself, and the intent of the framers of that document as reflected in the history of the Constitutional Conventions.

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[1] *The Right of Congress to Exclude its Members*, 33 Va. L. Rev. 332 (1947).

[2] *Ibid.*

[3] *Ibid.* For example, the qualifications to vote often listed age, sex, religion, residence, citizenship, office holding, freedom from criminal conviction, and most important of all, freeholding. Qualifications for election to office were often even higher than those required for voting. Also see, Clark, *Parliamentary Privilege in the American Colonies* (1943).

[4] See 15 Georgetown L.J. 382, 389.

[5] The *Bond* case involved the exclusion of a Representative-elect by the Georgia legislature. While the court's decision turned on the point that the disqualification of the Representative-elect from membership in the Georgia legislature because of certain statements he had made violated Bond's right of free expression under the First Amendment, the court's interpretation of the constitutional history of the power of Congress to alter qualifications for seating is the best indication of its probable position on this question.

[6] Warren, at p. 420.

[7] Story, *Commentaries on the Constitution* (5th Ed., p. 460). For other commentators reaching similar conclusions, see Cushing, *Elements of the Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies in the United States of America*, Sec. 65, p. 27 (1866); McCrary, *Elections*, 3d Ed., Sec. 312, p. 214 (1887); Tucker, *Treatise on the Constitution*, p. 394; Foster, *Treatise on the Constitution*, p. 367 (1895); Willoughby, *Constitutional Law of the United States*, 2d Ed., Sec. 337; Meecham, *Public Offices*, 164 (1890). See also 33 Virginia Law Review, 322 (1947); 30 Law Notes 181 (1927); 4 Notre Dame Lawyer 3 (1928). Also, where the question has arisen in regard to State constitutions, the above principle has been affirmed. *Black* v. *Trover*, 79 Va. 123 (1884); *Thomas* v. *Owen*, 4 Md. 189 (1953). *Contra: Ohio ex rel. Att. Gen.* v. *Covington*, 29 Ohio St. 102 (1876); *Darrow* v. *The People*, 8 Colo. 417 (1885).

[8] See the contested election case of *William McCreery*, 10th Cong., 1807, 1 Hinds, Sec. 414 Report of the Committee on Elections, Annals of Cong., Nov. 1807, p. 872; *Turney* v. *Marshall* and *Fouke* v. *Trumball*, 34th Cong., 1856, 1 Hinds, Sec. 415. Senate Precedent; see the contested case of *Benjamin Stark*, 37 Cong., 1862, 1 Hinds, Sec. 443; case of *Humphrey Marshall*, S. Journ. 4 Cong., 1st Sess., pp. 194 *et seq.* Thus the report of the Election Committee in *Turney* v. *Marshall* and *Fouke* v. *Trumball* cases, *supra*, stated the concept as follows: "The qualifications of a Representative, under the Constitution, are that he shall have attained the age of 25 years, shall have been seven years a citizen of the United States, and when elected, an inhabitant of the state in which he shall be chosen. It is a fair presumption that when the Constitution prescribes these qualifications as necessary to a Representative in Congress it was meant to exclude all others.

* * * * *

"By the Constitution, the people have a right to choose as Representative any person having only the qualifications therein mentioned, without superadding thereto any additional qualifications whatever." 1 Hinds, pp. 385–386.

[9] 77 Cong. Rec. 73–74 (1933).

[10] 77th Cong. (1942), S. Journ. 77 Cong., 1st Sess., pp. 8 *et seq.*, 2d Sess., pp. 3 *et seq.*

[11] Case of *Brigham Roberts*, 56th Cong. 1899, 1 Hinds, Section 474. This case involved a Member-elect from Utah who was barred from his seat on the ground that he was a polygamist in accord with the Mormon faith and had been convicted of violating a federal act prohibiting bigamy. But see case of *Reed Smoot*, 58th Cong., 1903, 1 Hinds 481–484 (Mormon seated by Senate.)

[12] Cases of Kentucky members, 40th Cong., 1867, 1 Hinds, 449, 550, 551 which were barred on the grounds that the Members-elect had served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. It is noteworthy, however, that Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment was subsequently adopted, which expressly disqualified former active Confederates from serving in Congress.

[13] Case of *Victor Berger*, 66th Cong., (1919), 6 Cannons, Sec. 56. This case involved a refusal to seat a Congressman-elect who had been found guilty in World War I of violation of the Espionage Act. It is noteworthy that, in addition to looking at the so-called qualification factors, the majority House report further justified the exclusion of Berger under Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment barring from the office of Representative anyone who has "given aid or comfort to the enemies" of the United States.

[14] This category is predicated upon the novel facts involving the exclusion of B. F. Whittemore during the 41st Congress, 1870, 1 Hinds, Sec. 464. Rep. Whittemore resigned his seat while expulsion proceedings were pending against him for having sold appointments to the military academy. In a special election during the same session of Congress held to fill the vacancy he was reelected, but the House by resolution refused to seat him. In support of the resolution it was stated that since the House would have had the right to expel Rep. Whittemore for his crime committed during the session of Congress, that it certainly had the right to exclude him upon re-election after his resignation.

Veterans of Foreign Wars Voice of Democracy Contest Alabama Entry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BUCHANAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, all America has reason to be proud of the 350,000 students who participated this year in the Voice of Democracy contest sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies' auxiliaries. All Alabama has reason to be proud of Miss Barbara Long, a junior at Woodlawn High School in Birmingham, Ala., who will be representing our State in the final competition this week in Washington.

Barbara is an outstanding young lady whose activities include: Vice president of the Alabama Junior Academy of Science, president of the Utopian Math and Science Club, president of Woodlawn's pep squad, vice president of her Woodland Methodist Sunday School class, and a member of the Euclidian Math Club. She hopes to attend Duke University and later earn her Ph. D. to enable her to teach marine zoology on the college level. Barbara's father is a real estate executive in Birmingham and her mother teaches mathematics at Woodlawn High School.

Barbara's speech was one of 4,500 entered in the Alabama contest this year, which, according to State VFW Commander Oscar Bates, was the most successful ever sponsored by the VFW. Her very fine remarks were on the subject "What Democracy Means to Me."

The speech follows:

WHAT DEMOCRACY MEANS TO ME

True democracy is a religion—a civic religion of patriotic brotherhood and human freedom, too noble and generous to exclude any group of loyal Americans.

True democracy is faith in the common people. It trusts the common people to dedicate themselves to the protection of their freedom. It believes that their love of America and devotion to the flag comes because of a sound heart, a true instinct, and a clean conscience. They have proved these truths by patient toil in peace and whole-hearted sacrifice in war. The common people of America have never flinched in battle in the defense of American rights or in the cause of liberty—whether the Minutemen of Lexington, the flag-raisers at Iwo-Jima, or the special forces now in Viet Nam.

True democracy is the stress on individuals as the molders of the group—not the group—the mass—or the government as molders of the individual. This freedom gives the individual a grave responsibility, since true democracy depends upon the individual freedom of the plain people of America—their loyalty and affection for America. They cannot allow the government to become more important than the people. If they do, they will allow world history to repeat iteself. Every previous great concentration of power has seemed prosperous and good at the time. The Roman and Greek citizens had food, clothing, occupations, and abundant pleasures.

It is now time for us to take stock—to realize what freedom of the individual really means. It may means that we have smaller bank accounts, and not so much luxury; but it may mean a great deal more true happiness to the individual. It can mean the return of the American citizens to some of the wholly sound and wholly proved fundamentals of democracy—individual freedom with stress on responsibility.

True democracy, this religious dedication to the individual, is on one hand sentimental, nostalgic, traditional—but on the other hand is tough, ever-challenging, dynamic, and based overall on individual freedom.

Place of the Automobile in Our Society

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, there has been a good deal of brisk comment lately about the place of the automobile in our society, about its impact on our economy, about a number of problems that inevitably accompany progress. Recently Charles H. Patterson, executive vice president of Ford Motor Co., addressed himself to a number of those who have voiced criticism with the automobile's role in our society. Mr. Patterson has seen the evolution of the automobile through the years, first from his native Scotland, later from the vantage point of an hourly tool and die maker, and, finally, from his current position. In view of Mr. Patterson's breadth of experience, I feel his remarks would be of interest to my colleagues. Pursuant to permission granted, I, therefore, place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the text of the remarks by Mr. Patterson at the annual "Ford Day" of the Detroit Athletic Club Beavers, Detroit Athletic Club, Detroit, Mich., on February 16, 1967:

THE 40-YEAR LOOK

Although I am more accustomed to finding my water hazards on the golf course, speaking in aquatic surroundings is not an entirely new experience to me. In the automobile business, we have been standing up to our necks in hot water most of the time lately.

Speaking of hot water and automobiles, I noticed in the paper recently that we have a new critic.

It seems that the Hungarian writer, Gyula Illyes has been telling his fellow poets in Europe that the automobile and the bathtub are the two great conspirators against the unification of mankind. According to him, first the washed would not associate with the unwashed, and now the automobile is the symbol of superiority which separates the have's and the have not's. Motorists are accused of sealing themselves in solitary, glassed-in splendor and disdaining their fellow men.

I am reluctant to take issue with anyone who follows in the poetic tradition of the great Robert Burns, who reminded us:

> "Oh wad some power the giftie gie us
> To see oursels as others see us!"

However, Bobbie also once observed:

> "It's hardly in a body's pow'r,
> To keep, at times, frae being sour."

And Mr. Illyes has provided the final straw. I cannot let him go unchallenged.

Historically speaking, I am aware of no evidence that a world of aromatic pedestrians would live together as one big, happy family. Indeed, our ancestors gave that social experiment a trial lasting through many centuries without notably improving human relationships.

For myself, I believe that both the tub and the car have served to bring people closer together—not to drive them apart—and of the two, I think the car has been the stronger force.

Many years ago—it must have been about the time I was coming to work for Ford Motor Company in 1927—a typical farm wife of the day effectively summed up the automobile's side of the argument.

Even then, the public's growing predilection for automobiles was causing some stern-minded concern for the sense of national values. An investigator for the Department of Agriculture wanted to know how this particular rural family justified an automobile when it didn't own a tub to bathe in.

"Why," the lady replied with obvious surprise, "you can't go to town in a bathtub."

To her and many country cousins, cleanliness might be next to godliness, but mobility was paradise on earth. To them, the automobile was not a devisive influence—it was a unifying force which brought them out of their isolation and into touch with their city cousins. Throughout the land, lonely rural folks were becoming familiar with the city's delights while cramped town dwellers were finding that another and roomier world lay out beyond the city limits.

In a very real sense, the automobile united the United States, where before there had been a sort of federation between two Americas, one rural and one urban.

But if the automobile unified America, America has not remained of one mind about the automobile.

Our critics are not always clear whether they are saying that the automobile was a mistake to begin with, that it has served its purpose, or that it has become too much of a good thing. In total, however, they compile a dreadful list of charges. The automobile is accused of being a strangler of cities, a polluter of the atmosphere, a despoiler of scenic resources, a diverter of national resources, a perverter of national goals, an instrument of destruction and a space-age anachronism.

From it all, our critics usually reach the general conclusion that the automobile and its usage should be discouraged, restricted or even prohibited.

Undermining their arguments but stimulating their apprehensions is the tremendous continuing market for automobiles. When 8 or 9 million people a year persist in buying new cars; when four families out of five own at least one car; when millions of families decide they need two or even three cars—then there must be more to the story. The critics must be overstating something. Or overlooking something. Or perhaps a little of both.

This will be my 40th summer in the automobile business with Ford Motor Company, and next fall I reach retirement. With your indulgence, I want to reminisce for a few minutes today—not for auld lang syne, but to try and lend some perspective to this automotive debate that engulfs us all. Perchance a little historical prologue will also indicate some directions for the future.

When I first came here in 1923, I had no particular thought of entering the automobile field. But the United States was a country of future promises not visible in my native land, and Detroit seemed to be the hub of it all.

Even a greenhorn could tell that he had landed in the middle of an exciting social transformation. A restless nation was stretching itself, throwing off old restraints and rewriting all the rules. There was a new feeling of freedom, and the automobile fit it so well it is hard to say which was the hand and which the glove.

But the Roaring Twenties had their serious side. Most bathtubs continued to be employed for higher purposes than the manufacture of gin, and the automobile was contributing much more than jazz-age joy-riding.

If some people played hard, the overwhelming majority went right on working hard. They pre-occupied themselves with family life and, legend to the contrary, generally abided by the Eighteenth Amendment.

These were the families to whom the automobile opened up a new way of life.

To thousands and thousands of breadwinners and their families, the significance of the automobile was that home no longer had to be within walking distance of work, shopping or the trolley line. By the end of the decade, Grosse Pointe Park and Ferndale were to show a 700 percent population increase over the 1920 census, and the same magnitude of surburban growth was going on around every major city.

At the bottom of it all, of course, was that rugged little revolutionary known as the Model T. But like so many revolutionaries, the Model T fell behind the very times it had done so much to create. With a yearning that has never ceased, the motoring public began to want more performance, more styling, more convenience, more variety—and more choice of color. People quit laughing at the old joke about the Model T being like a bathtub because it was nice to have one but you wouldn't want to be seen in it.

The demise of the Model T coincided with the birth of my automotive career, and I am bound to admit that the Model T's exit attracted a great deal more notice than my entry. In any event, Ford Motor Company acquired the services of a Scottish-born diemaker at no great expense and, owing in extremely modest part to his efforts, came out a few months later with the Model A.

The Model A was a major advance among low-price automobiles and our competitors, as they always do, responded strongly. As a result, by the end of 1929 the industry could point to nearly 4,500,000 passenger cars sold in that year.

Significantly, almost 90 per cent of those cars were closed models, where almost 90 per cent of the cars sold 10 years earlier had been open models. In that decade, the automobile had come from a fair-weather convenience to a year-around necessity.

It took 20 years to beat that 1929 sales record, but through depression, war and the recovery from both, Americans came to depend more and more on the motor vehicle for their transportation.

The harder times got, the more the family treasured its automobile. Some of the more prosperous taxpayers thought it odd that relief clients should own cars, but the welfare authorities took a broader view—without a car the client had scarcely any chance at all to find employment or odd jobs to help support his family.

World War II effectively demonstrated the importance of rubber-tired wheels to the national life. Perhaps the best-remembered home-front hardship is the restriction on auto travel through gasoline rationing.

I was out at Willow Run by then, first in charge of the tool room and finally as superintendent of assembly operations. It was an experience that made me fully appreciate why keeping the cars running was vital to the war effort. There wasn't much, believe me, that was typical about Willow Run, but it did have one strategic feature in common with many major war production plants. It was located a long way from anywhere else. Without the flexibility of automotive transportation, we couldn't have mustered a working force to turn out the bombers.

Once postwar reconversion and material shortage problems were straightened out, the industry went back to supplying the demands of a country badly in need of new cars and able to afford them. With a couple of detours in the 1950's, the automobile has been on the high road ever since.

And that brings me back to the mounting wave of criticism that has resulted in regulations for vehicle design, requirements for smog control devices, proposals for curtailing downtown auto traffic and frequent wringing of hands over the entire automobile situation.

Essentially, the problems that have attracted so much censure have not been brought on by the automobile itself but by the sheer number of automobiles. Individually, cars now are much safer, more sure handling, more efficient and more durable than they were 40 years ago. But in those 40 years, we have about trebled the number of motor vehicles in use, and therefore we have more highway accidents, more air pollution, more traffic jams, more junkyards.

The growth of our motor vehicle population has created problems, to be sure. But as I look back, I am equally sure that without this degree of automotive growth, we would have at least as many other problems of at least equal seriousness.

Admittedly, it is a difficult area of speculation. As Burns put it:

> "What's done we partly may compute,
> But know not what's resisted."

If we compute that 60 million cars and 11 or 12 million trucks and buses have been added to our streets and highways since 1927, we must also compute that in the same time nearly 80 million people have been added to a nation which had a totally inadequate transportation system even for its 1927 population.

One obvious thing that's been resisted, then, is a transportation shortage of unimaginable consequences. The populaiton gain alone is more than all the Americans who now live west of the Mississippi River. It is nearly one and a half times as many people as now live in what are termed rural areas and nearly six times the entire present farm population. Our social and economic structure would collapse—or would not have evolved—without sufficient transportation, and the automobile now provides more than 90 per cent of our personsal travel.

And our population is still growing. Especially, the urban population is growing. Again, it is easier to compute what has happened in terms of urban sprawl, crawl and pall than what's been resisted.

The truth is, however, that most of the present problems of our cities are with us not because of the automobile but in spite of the automobile.

The quickening of urban growth was already in full tilt when the automobile arrived. As I have pointed out, the automobile's role was to allow city dwellers to spread out over a wider area. Suburbs may be a problem to the central city, but they are a minor problem compared to the chaos we would have had if the suburbanites had been compelled by necessity to shoehorn themselves into the city proper.

It is argued, of course, that the automobile has relieved human congestion in the city only at the expense of creating vehicular congestion. Again, the fact is that the automobile has not caused traffic tieups but has only partially solved a problem as old as the oldest city. Mr. Alan S. Boyd, the new Secretary of Transportation, pointed out recently that in 1902 Chicago was advised by an engineering consultant that the only way it could relieve congestion was to place stringent controls on team traffic. In 1903, the Merchants Association of New York put the blame for intolerable traffic congestion on the horse and buggy. Mr. Boyd concludes that, like a big store, a big city that is not congested had better start worrying about going out of business.

Gentleman, I have proposed no specific answers to the problems that surround the automobile nor have I intended to minimize the problems. My purpose has been to illustrate that the automobile has been, is and will be important to the development of this country. We have problems with it, but we would have the same problems—or worse ones—without it. Better answers must be found than simply to restrict its use.

My 40 years in the industry and with Ford encompass an era. When I came in, the automobile had proved its potential, and major attention was turning to improving and refining it into a more perfect vehicle. Now, major attention is shifting away from the vehicle itself. We are focusing on the much harder task of making the vehicle and the environment in which it operates more compatible with each other.

It must be a two-way street. Our industry is working hard to adapt the vehicle to the environment. I trust equal effort will be devoted to adapting the environment to the vehicle by providing better drivers, better driving regulations, better highways, better traffic engineering, better civic planning and, where needed, better public transit.

The all-important thing is to keep our transportation system moving with the fewest adverse side effects. If it can be done—and done as well—without automobiles or with fewer automobiles, so be it. My personal opinion is that it cannot, and my conviction is that we have really only begun to tap the potential of the automobile for the improvement of the human condition.

Burns came too early for our age but he could well have been describing today's automobile when he wrote:

> "God knows, I'm not the thing I should be,
> Nor am I even the thing I could be."

In my 40 years in Detroit, I have seen the automobile become many things that were not even dreamed of in those distant days of 1927. And the progress and success of the automobile have, in turn, made Detroit the most prosperous city in the history of the world.

Those are great achievements in the full sense of the word "great," and I am happy I have had the privilege of playing some small part in them.

In the future years, I believe the automobile will make even greater progress toward becoming all it could be. Those of you who are younger than I will have the privilege—even greater than mine—of helping to create that progress and sharing in the rewards it will bring to the motor capital of the world.

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Appendix

What Democracy Means to Me

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT TAFT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Speaker, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary annually conduct a Voice of Democracy contest. Over 350,000 school students entered the contest this year. The winning contestant from each State is brought to Washington, D.C., for the final judging.

I am proud to say that Ohio's winning essay was written by a 16-year-old Norwood, Ohio, girl, Miss Ruth Arnold. Ruth is a student at Norwood High School, and lives with her parents and 14-year-old sister at 5302 Wakefield Place, in Norwood.

Ruth Arnold entered the VFW essay contest last year and was named Norwood High School's winner. This year she has earned top honors in the entire Buckeye State. Miss Arnold's essay is well worth the attention of all my colleagues. Her essay follows.

WHAT DEMOCRACY MEANS TO ME

Democracy is my window. From it I can look back on the past, directly on the present, and out onto the future. Many men have passed by my window. Many events have occurred in front of my window. I have seen them all.

I have seen my country become settled and grow from a fledgling colonial confederation to the strong republic that it is today. I have heard great men say great words that have made us what we are:

Patrick Henry during the Revolution, "Give me liberty or give me death!" We gave him liberty.

Benjamin Franklin at the Constitutional Convention, "A republic, if you can keep it." We have kept it for nearly 200 years.

Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg National Cemetery, "That government of the people, by the people, and for the people." We still choose our leaders in America.

Woodrow Wilson during World War I, "Make the world safe for democracy." America is safe, but is the world?

At times we have followed the words of these men and those of many others. But too often we have strayed from the path they have made for us. From my window I have seen it happen, when the leaders of the people, when the people themselves, have cared too much for personal gain, and not enough for their country and its place in the world.

When I look out my window, I look mostly towards the future. I have seen the past, and I have learned from it, but it is gone. The present is important, but every day fast becomes a yesterday, and joins the ranks of the past. It is the tomorrows that I worry about.

What is happening today foretells what will happen tomorrow. Before my very eyes I see democracy, which men have fought for and have died for, have strived for, have written for, and have spoken for, I see it losing its place in our fast moving society, and I worry.

Today I saw a young man fighting in a lonely swamp. Tomorrow will he have won for his cause, or will he have perished? Is there enough democracy left to back him up?

I also saw another young man in a black leather jacket with a cigarette hanging from his mouth. This fellow was standing by while his cohorts attacked a young girl. Is there enough democracy left to teach him right from wrong?

I did not see only youth. I also saw a middle-aged man swindle his government on his tax form. Is there enough democracy left to let him know that he is only hurting himself?

Is there so little democracy left in our nation today that men are scared to speak out and women afraid to stand by their men? If there is so little democracy left, is it any wonder why I fear for tomorrow? We must get back on the path our forefathers made for us, today, before it is too late. And this can't be done by following the foolish whims of a mob. We must follow the dictates of our own hearts and minds.

You have asked what democracy means to me. Maybe by now you understand. It is not a government, nor a single person, nor a campaign slogan, nor even a window. It is an idea, by which men can live together peacefully and successfully, and yet be free. It is the idea that a handful of men had when they signed the Declaration of Independence. This idea was the only way they knew of that would allow this country to become a successful nation.

Have we failed them, then, these men who put us on that path? I look from my window and I say, "No, we have not failed them yet. There is still tomorrow."

The Port of Duluth, Minn.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE J. McCARTHY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, since the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway the Port of Duluth, Minn., has advanced from an important Great Lakes shipping center to a major foreign port.

The Duluth Seaway Port Authority recently announced the data for the 1966 foreign traffic tonnage. They show an increase from 1,992,824 tons in 1959 to 4,201,569 tons in 1966. The February issue of SPAD, the publication of the Seaway Port Authority of Duluth, contains an article about the growth of Duluth as a foreign port and a summary of the shipping facilities available.

I ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article and summary were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EIGHT SEASONS TELL A GROWING SUCCESS STORY

If anyone had suggested on January 1, 1959, that the Port of Duluth would become a major center for distribution of foreign wares, he would have been roundly ridiculed. If the suggestion that goods would flow from Duluth to some 23 of our states, stretching from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and from the Gulf Coast to the northernmost states, and beyond into several Canadian Provinces, that suggestion would have caused claims of incredulity. The indication of exports from 20 states to overseas ports would have brought howls of derisive laughter.

But that is just what has happened in eight short seasons. Business is finding it profitable to use facilities in the Twin Ports for centralized distribution, not only in the 11 states or parts thereof which lie in North Central America, but throughout the length and breadth of the whole county and its neighbor to the north. Recent additions of food and beverage distributors to the list of importers already shipping cargoes to terminals in Duluth for storage and transshipment prove the profitability of using this westernmost terminus on the Great Lakes, and then utilizing rail or truck services to spread throughout the country.

Modern sheds with easy access by truck or rail are available on the waterfront. The Public Marine Terminal has provided storage and distribution service for several years, and is manned by a staff capable of determining best routing for final delivery of goods. Efficient handling of products delivered for wide-spread distribution has enabled shippers to consolidate their shipments, and has resulted in growing tonnages for port users.

Robert H. Smith, Director of Traffic, expressed his belief that use of the port for centralized distribution would increase substantially in 1967, as importers of food, beverage, machinery and farm equipment are developing growing markets in the Midwest, in which they can compete favorably through use of Duluth's facilities.

A map would show the vast trade territory of the Port of Duluth, a hinterland which is larger than the Scandinavian countries. Beyond this area in all directions are communities served through the Port.

Centralized distribution permits larger cargoes to be handled economically—using the lowest cost combination of transportation by water, rail, or truck. The geographical location of Duluth in the center of the continent offers the opportunity for tremendous savings through the use of centralized storage and distribution.

FACILITIES: PORT OF DULUTH

HARBOR INFORMATION

Outer harbor protected by natural sandpit, nine miles in length . . . no bridges in outer harbor, two in inner area. Tugs available at ship's option . . . channel depth 27 feet . . . U.S. Customs office . . . chandlery service.

PUBLIC MARINE TERMINAL

Location: Southeast end Rice's Point, Duluth, Minnesota, only 5 minutes from Lake Superior.

Facilities: Anchorage area within 1,000 feet . . . berthing area: 6,600 lineal feet . . . large mooring bollards, spaced at 50 feet . . . depth of water bordering entire 120 acre site: 30 feet . . . accommodations for ten vessels of 500 feet in length.

Operator: Operating Division, Seaway Port Authority of Duluth, P.O. Box 277, Duluth, Minn.

Transit Shed: 1,000 feet long x 180 feet wide . . . fireproof steel and concrete construction . . . full sprinkler system and fire and burglar alarm system . . . 1,000 pounds to square foot load limit . . . unexcelled lighting inside and out . . . shipside apron: 35 feet wide . . . railroad car and truck aprons: 20 feet wide protected by canopy . . . fully heated (only one on Great Lakes) . . . railroad track capacity: 60 cars.

Warehouse: 300 feet long x 180 feet wide . . . fireproof steel and concrete construction . . . full sprinkler system and fire and burglar alarm system . . . 1,000 lbs. square foot load limit . . . unexcelled lighting inside and out . . . railroad track capacity: 12 cars . . . connected with transit shed by hydraulic operated bridge spanning three railroad tracks.

Tank Farm: Thirteen modern tanks with capacity of 6,000 tons serviced by five rail tracks . . . capacity of 60 tank cars . . . two main pumps with capacity of 100 tons each per hour . . . two heating boilers with 750 H.P. combination . . . shipside apron of 35 feet continous with transit shed . . . vessels can load or unload deep tanks and general cargo at same time . . . trucks have ready access to tank farm.

Marginal Open Berth: 540 feet in length serviced by four shipside railroad tracks . . . open berth lighted by two tower floodlights . . . two 90-ton Clyde gantry cranes, lifting capacity in tandem 180 tons . . . cranes equipped with hooks, buckets, magnets.

PRIVATE TERMINALS

Northern Pacific Number 2 . . . operated by Great Lakes Storage & Contracting Company . . . 1,000 feet docking space . . . 21 foot depth of water . . . 1,600 foot transit shed.

Soo Line Dock . . . 800 feet docking space . . . 18 foot depth of water . . . 1,002 foot x 80 foot transit shed.

Grain Elevators and Sheds . . . 13, total storage capacity 69,900,000 bushels.

Shipyard . . . Fraser Shipyards, Inc., Superior, Wisconsin

Port of Duluth is serviced by following railroad lines: Great Northern Railway . . . Soo Line Railroad . . . Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad . . . Chicago & North Western Railway Co. . . . Northern Pacific Railway . . . Canadian National Railways . . . Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range Railroad.

Unlimited truck parking facilities . . . excellent highway system, including double-lane super highways, serve the port . . . direct access to terminal site without passing through business district.

TONNAGES SHOW PORT GROWTH

The Seaway Port Authority announced final figures for foreign traffic movement during the 1966 season. Total tonnage increased to 4,201,569 short tons as a result of sharply increased grain exports.

Increases in tank farm shipments and general cargo imports were also registered. A sharp decrease in general cargo exports reflects the drop in government shipments of non-fat powdered milk.

The accompanying table shows the increase in tonnage from 1959 when the Seaway opened through the 1966 season. Figures include grain shipped to Canada for transshipment overseas:

	Tons
1959	1, 992, 825
1960	2, 426, 790
1961	2, 423, 240
1962	2, 846, 083
1963	2, 908, 900
1964	3, 273, 005
1965	3, 653, 854
1966	4, 201, 569

Summary of foreign waterborne traffic—1966

[In short tons—2,000 pounds]

Exports:	
General cargo	56, 918
Bulk cargo:	
Scrap iron	14, 593
Animal fats and vegetable oils	27, 792
Grain byproducts	271, 820
Total	314, 205
Bulk grain:	
Overseas-direct shipments	2, 726, 148
Overseas—via Canada	1, 052, 694
Total	3, 778, 842
Total exports	4, 149, 965
Imports: General cargo	51, 604
Total exports/imports [1]	4, 201, 569

[1] This total represents a gain of 500,000 short tons, 15 percent above the 1965 total, and more than double the 1959 Seaway opening figures for the port.

Armed Aggression Against Rhodesia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, in a secret meeting at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the Black Nationalist Organization of African Unity has given notice that it expects to present a resolution to the United Nations Organization demanding the use of force to remove the Rhodesian Government.

The meeting being attended by some 56 so-called nations, almost a majority of the General Assembly. We can well expect a rubberstamp approval of the war council's demands at the United Nations.

The immediate question on the lips of every parent in the United States is who will pay the bill and do the fighting and dying? And let us have no more of these Executive orders.

Mr. Speaker, last month I introduced H.R. 5479 calling for an amendment to the U.N. Participation Act. I include the text of H.R. 5479 here for the Members to study:

H.R. 5479

A bill to amend section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 to require approval by the Congress of orders, rules, and regulations issued by the President to implement certain decisions of the Security Council of the United Nations

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (a) of section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, whenever the United States is called upon by the Security Council to apply measures which, pursuant to article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Council has decided are to be employed to give effect to its decisions under such charter, the President may, to the extent necessary to apply such measures, through any agency which he may designate, and under such orders, rules, and regulations as may be prescribed by him and approved by the Congress by appropriate Act or joint resolution, investigate, regulate, or prohibit, in whole or in part, economic relations, or rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, between any foreign country or any national thereof or any person therein and the United States or any person subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or invloving any property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States."

SEC. 2. Subsection (b) of section 5 of such Act is amended by inserting "and approved by the Congress" immediately after "issued by the President".

SEC. 3. The amendments made by this Act shall apply only, with respect to orders, rules, and regulations issued by the President on and after the date of enactment of this Act.

Mr. Speaker, I also have unanimous consent to insert at this point in the RECORD the article as written in the March 5 edition of the New York Times discussing the OAU against Rhodesia matter.

AFRICAN UNIT TO ACT ON RHODESIA DRAFT

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA, March 3.—Member nations of the Organization of African Unity have called, in a secret draft resolution, for the United Nations to use force to "topple the rebel regime in southern Rhodesia," it was reported Friday.

Informed sources said the resolution, the strongest of its kind in the memory of observers here had been prepared during secret committee meetings of the organization's ministerial council, which is meeting here this week.

It was considered almost certain of formal passage by the council, which is expected to end its deliberations tomorrow.

The majority of the 56 nations represented at the conference refused today to accept a new, slightly larger administrative budget proposed by the organization's secretary general, Diallo Telli.

Instead they voted to continue the budget at its present level of $1.9-million a year. The funds are donated by the organization's 38 members. Guinea and Lesotho are absent from the present meeting.

Opportunities Industrial Center

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, Opportunities Industrialization Center of Philadelphia, Pa., under the dynamic leadership of the Reverend Leon H. Sullivan, is making an important contribution to the nationwide effort to alleviate poverty by training unemployed slum dwellers for jobs. I am proud of the OIC's record of achievement and am glad that the OIC concept is spreading to more than 60 other cities. As Jerome H. Cahill points out in his "Washington Background" column in today's Philadelphia Inquirer, the OIC concept represents "the principal new direction planned for the war on poverty." I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Cahill's column be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OPPORTUNITY CENTER IS NATIONAL MODEL

(By Jerome S. Cahill)

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Strategists in President Johnson's anti-poverty campaign are charting subtle changes in emphasis this year to help ease the drive over the shoals of what appears to be the most conservative Congress to confront the Great Society.

Ironically, a Philadelphia program that was once attacked by Federal accountants as too risky to rate U. S. poverty funds has been assigned a central role in the new strategy.

The program is the much-publicized Opportunities Industrialization Center, the grass-roots job motivation and training school founded by the Rev. Leon H. Sullivan and a group of fellow North Philadelphia ministers to help the hard-core unemployed help themselves.

OIC's success story has been told and retold: How private industry, business and civic leaders, the City Government and Uncle Sam got behind the Sullivan program with contributions totaling $5 million; how the money has been used to train hundreds of slum dwellers for jobs; how the concept is spreading to more than 60 other cities across the country.

What hasn't been told is that the program came perilously close to being rejected out of hand by the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, the agency that now thinks so much of the program that it is urging other cities to attempt similar programs.

OIC's near-fatal brush came two years ago, a time when the Office of Economic Opportunity here was just getting organized. It was also a time when the press was full of allegations of fiscal irregularities concerning HARYOU-ACT, a Harlem anti-poverty organization sponsored by Adam Clayton Powell.

The Rev. Mr. Sullivan was once an associate of the Rev. Mr. Powell at the latter's Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem. The OIC program itself was new and struggling. To the cost-conscious accountants of the poverty program, its bookkeeping methods were informal, if not relaxed. A nagging fear plagued the accountants: Would Uncle Sam be saddled with another HARYOU-ACT if funds were allocated to the OIC?

Some thought it would, and a story was "leaked" that OIC could not qualify on the unique grounds that its program reached only Negroes and therefore was in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The story touched off an internal struggle wtihin OEO that ended in favor of the Rev. Mr. Sullivan's supporters only after, according to one account, the U.S. Labor Department threatened to go it alone with funds for OIC.

The Rev. Mr. Sullivan himself won recognition for his efforts when he was named recipient of the Philadelphia Award, the highest honor the City can bestow in recognition of high service to the community.

None of this has been lost on the OEO planners here. The Sullivan experience is precisely the same phenomenon they want to see in other cities—a marshaling of support from all parts of the community behind a self-help program that reflects the needs and ideas of the people who are being helped.

The OIC has an eminently practical aspect as well. By enlisting the support of employers at the outset, its trainees can be assisted by expert training and big placement help. Jobs await OIC trainees.

This year, OEO is encouraging similar programs in other big cities around the country. That is the principal new direction planned for the War on Poverty.

The Kee Report: Arms Control

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES KEE
OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include last week's public service television and radio newscast, "The Kee Report." The subject discussed is arms control.

The newscast follows:

This is Jim Kee, bringing you the Kee Report:

One of the smallest agencies in the Federal Government is trying to solve one of the most perplexing problem this country has ever faced. The agency is the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the problem is the expanding race in atomic weapons.

The problem of the arms race is not new. Throughout history, one nation has sought to gain an advantage over its neighbor by building a bigger military stockpile. Unfortunately, this sort of competition has always ended in war. The difference is that this time, total war waged with mass destruction weapons will result in unbelievable horror. Just one of the big bombs now in existence could destroy the largest city in the world.

The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, which is grappling with the problem, was established by the late President John F. Kennedy during his first year in the White House. Its job is to explore every path which might lead to effective arms control without endangering the security of the United States. In the search for positive peace two steps have been taken. The First was the treaty banning atomic testing in the atmosphere. The second was the agreement reached in the United Nations last year to ban military weapons in outer space. Thus far, these two steps represent the only lessening of the arms race.

However, even if atomic war never comes, this present arms race is imposing tragic costs upon the whole human race. Expanding military budgets are eating up the earth's substance. The annual outlay for the Department of Defense in this country is now in excess of 70 billion dollars a year, a sum exceeded only twice in World War II and never before in peacetime.

But Uncle Sam also spends more than 2 billion dollars annually to run the Atomic Energy Commission, and the bulk of this is devoted to military purposes. The result is that more than half the funds spent by the Federal Government is devoted to defense and military purposes.

If this sum could be cut in half, just think what this money could do to relieve poverty in the United States, and to help our neighbors in Central and South America, and to aid developing nations on every continent. This is what I mean by saying that the whole human race is the loser because of the waste involved in the current arms race.

In deploring this situation, however, I wish to emphasize that the guilt for this arms race rests upon Communist Russia and Communist Russia alone. The United States is innocent of any wrong-doing. On the contrary, to avoid this arms race, the United States and its allies made the most generous offer in history.

After World War II, the free nations had a monopoly of the most powerful military weapons in history, because they alone possessed the secret of the atomic bomb. But the United States had no desire to use this weapon for conquest. Its sole purpose was to promote the peace. With this in mind, the free nations offered to give up their monopoly in return for iron-clad control of all atomic development by the United Nations. When this plan came to a vote, every nation in the world voted its approval except Soviet Russia and its satellites.

This was the Communist origin of the present arms race. Despite this, our country will continue to do everything it can to promote peace.

A White Russian Looks at Consular Treaty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN R. RARICK
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Alexander Sasjaworski of Abbeville, La., was born and educated in the Ukraine behind the Communist Iron Curtain. He should know from experience and understand the Soviet mind.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I have unanimous consent to insert his statement in the RECORD:

ABBEVILLE, LA.

EDITOR, MORNING ADVOCATE:

With the pending ratification of the Consular Treaty with the Soviet Union, it is imperative to bring to the attention of the leading American political figures, who are shaping the destiny of our country, the deceptive actions of the Soviet Union in the past, which are very similar to todays.

In 1942, when the Soviet Union was in a mortal struggle for their existence, Stalin delivered a speech on Nov. 6, 1942, and among others he said: "We are for abolition of racial exclusiveness, equality of nations and integrity of their territories, liberation of enslaved nations and restoration of their sovereign rights, the right of every nation to arrange its own affairs as it wishes, economic aid to nations that have suffered and assistance to them in attaining their material welfare and restoration of democratic liberties." (See "The Russian Enigma" by William Henry Chamberlain, page 299).

This deceptive statement was so enthusiastically received by the naive third administration of F.D.R. that they gave the Russians so much military equipment, that it was enough not only to kill Nazis in 1942–45, but also to kill American boys in Korea in 1950.

Even historians began to feed the American people with optimistic predictions about the future Communistic goal. See same book, page 300: "There is much evidence, not only in Stalin's own statements and actions, but in the prevalent psychology of the Soviet Union, to suggest that the goal of world revolution has been shelved, if not prematurely scrapped."

We know from the past how naive were those who believed in Stalin's statement and we also know how truthful were the predictions of those historians who believed that the Russians' goal of world revolution has been shelved, if not permanently scraped. For this naviety, the United States had already paid a very, very heavy price.

But history repeats itself. The Russians are again in a conciliatory mood because of the danger from Red China. Our naive policy-makers are willing once more to begin a "honeymoon" with our arch-enemy, the Russians.

Now, on the eve of the voting on the ratification of the Consular Treaty with the Soviet Union, I have written U.S. senators asking them to answer for themselves three questions:

"1. Do you know, honorable senator, of one treaty or agreement that the Russians respected?

"2. What is more important: the fate of 18,000 American tourists in the Soviet Union, or the future of 200 million Americans at home?

"3. Do you have any reason to believe that the Russians abandoned their ultimate goal to overthrow by force the United States government and establish a Soviet United States?

"If you answer all those questions to the satisfaction of your conscience, vote as your conscience tells you to vote."

From the time when United States recognized the Soviet Union and established diplomatic relations with them, Soviet Embassy in Washington and later Soviet Embassy to United Nations in New York became the centrum of Russian espionage in the United States.

Presently Senate Foreign Relations Committee begins the hearing to ratify Consular Treaty with Soviet Union. If this treaty will be ratified by United States Senate, Russians will be permitted to open their espionage cells, which they call consular or embassy, throughout the United States in the cities such as: New Orleans, Houston, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco and maybe other United States cities.

The FBI warned, the Department of State that it will be very difficult for them to watch all those Russian spies throughout the country. Nevertheless, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relation Committee, Senator Fulbright, decided to go ahead.

"Any treaty with the Russians is not worth the piece of paper on which it is written," said once former President Truman.

Having in mind his very truthful words and the security of our country, I am urging the people to express their opposition to this Consular Treaty in the letters to our Senators Ellender and Long.

Dr. Alexander Sasjaworsky.

A Prayer for Our Legislators

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES A. McCLURE

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. Speaker, recently one of my constituents, Ralph Smeed, offered a short prayer for members of the Idaho Legislature before the congregation of the Boone Memorial Presbyterian Church in Caldwell, Idaho. I am indebted to my good friend, Steven D. Symms, of Caldwell, for calling it to my attention, and I herewith include the text of the prayer as a part of my remarks:

A Prayer for Our Legislators

(By Ralph Smeed)

Since our legislature is in session, Almighty God, help us to remind our lawmakers: that the good society is made up from good individuals, not the other way around, and that our rights come from Thee and not from the government.

Help us to guide our lawmakers toward our responsibilities first, our rights second, and their public image last.

We ask this in the name of one who never would have been re-elected to public office on the basis of popularity.

"The Drew Pearson Story"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD (DICK) ICHORD

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Speaker, I insert in the Appendix of the Record excerpts from a chapter of "The Drew Pearson Story," written by Frank Kluckhohn and Jay Franklin and published by Charles Hallberg & Co.;

Who Killed Forrestal?

When the late James V. Forrestal, our first Secretary of Defense and an outstanding American, went to his death from the tower of Bethesda Naval Hospital in 1949, it was said that Drew Pearson had killed him by his unrelenting press campaign of persecution and slander.

It is noteworthy that the United States Government is currently erecting the largest office building in the world, the Forrestal Building, to house the Department of Defense. The Press Club's suggestions for a suitable building to commemorate Drew Pearson are enlightening but unprintable.

Jim Forrestal's ghost still walks and haunts his maligner.

That Drew Pearson thinks nothing about the feelings even of the family of a recently killed Congressman was brought up on the floor of the House last year when he was caught jumping on the grave of a man who had dared to take legal action against him.

On July 10, 1965, Pearson had written a column which led off with the following venomous statements:

"One important part of the Great Society program, cleaning up American waterways, got a boost when a Member of Congress was killed in a Fourth of July accident on a North Carolina throughway.

"He was Representative T. Ashton Thompson, Democrat, of Louisiana, who had many fine qualities. In the opinion of the big chemical companies, however, one of his finest was his opposition to cleaning up water pollution."

Two days later, Representative Joe D. Waggonner, Jr. one of Congressman Thompson's Louisiana colleagues stood up on the floor of the House and accused Pearson of maligning the dead. The following day, Representatives Cramer, a Republican, and Fallon, a Democrat, voiced similar indignation, pointing out that the late Congressman had had nothing to do with the delay on legislation to control water pollution. Waggonner also noted what Drew had failed to mention in his pre-funeral smear—that at the time of Thompson's death he was suing Drew for libel.

"Those who have observed Drew Pearson closely for years have been struck by his utter imperviousness to the results of his writing and broadcasting. There is a better case to be made that this imperturbability is a built-in characteristic, rather that he convinces himself he is an Avenging Angel.

One day when Drew Pearson had made a particularly vicious attack on the late Jim Forrestal, one of his aides told Jim he could take Pearson off his back.

With more curiosity than enthusiasm, Forrestal asked, "How would you do that?"

"We could feed him regularly some interesting information he thought classified and he'd play ball," the assistant told the first Secretary of Defense.

Without hesitation, Forrestal snapped, "I wouldn't touch him with a ten-foot pole!"

At one stage, according to Jim Forrestal, he, and the former envoy to France and Russia William C. Bullitt; the Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, and Admiral King went to President Roosevelt with proof that Pearson had bribed a Navy clerk to get classified information. They asked FDR to prosecute.

FDR laughed, according to Forrestal's account and said, "Now I've got him! From now on he'll be my hatchet-man." The President put the papers in his safe. It is a fact that Pearson suddenly turned around in his attitude to FDR, and there are indications that he acted thereafter under White House orders. At any rate, never thereafter did FDR have occasion to publicly call Drew a "liar." This story is given credence by the fact official legal action was considered against Drew as a result of his methods of getting information, but was never prosecuted.

Mainly, however, Forrestal believed that it took a tough hide to stay in politics. "Most businessmen last about a year in Washington," he once remarked in this connection. And, in his brief discussions on Drew and in his actions, Forrestal indicated that he believed Drew Pearson unworthy of consideration, not even worth being held in contempt. Whether this held true until the end, is not known.

The point is interesting because Pearson brutally attacked Forrestal, who was an ill man when one of his aides took leave of him in the early summer of 1949 with the words, "Jim, your health should be your first consideration." It was publicly stated, and printed, that Pearson had driven Forrestal to suicide. If he did, the first Secretary of Defense, war-time Under Secretary of the Navy and one of the first of FDR's White House assistants "with a passion for anonymity," became perhaps the first important official in American history murdered by a poison pen.

Beginning right after Harry Truman's dramatic whistle-stop campaign and unexpected election in November, 1948, Pearson carried on an unrelenting campaign to induce Truman to get rid of Forrestal. Reading Drew's attacks today, they appear highly absurd. At that time, however, they had a whiplash because Louis Johnson, who had acted as Truman's Finance Chairman after sixteen others had turned down the job, was gunning for Forrestal's job—and he eventually got it.

November 23, a few days after the election, Pearson accused Forrestal of having armed Nazi Germany.

"During the years between World War I and 1933, when Hitler came to power, the banking firm of Dillon, Reed dumped several hundred million (dollars) into the Ruhr—Today the former head of Dillon, Reed, James V. Forrestal, is Secretary of National Defense."

This, of course, is a typical Pearsonism. Anyone who reads his statement carefully would understand that Forrestal's firm was doing this during the Weimar Republic, actually in an attempt to prevent Hitler's accession to power. Moreover, in this attack Pearson coupled with Forrestal, Averell Harriman, at that time Marshall Plan Ambassador and now LBJ's Ambassador-at-large but during the Ruhr financing a partner of another firm involved, Brown Brothers, Harriman. Also assailed was John Foster Dulles, later Secretary of State but at the time of this attack a Delegate to the United Nations. Foster Dulles had been an attorney in matters involving Germany for the Harriman firm.

Two days later, November 25, 1948, Pearson wrote: "Betting odds have increased a bit that James V. Forrestal will win his back-stage lobbying game to stay on as Secretary of National Defense.

"In contrast to his earlier statements that he did not plan to stay on in the Cabinet, the dapper Wall Streeter is now frantically contacting friends to help him keep his job.

"White House insiders say that if he succeeds, it will be a definite reverse of Truman's earlier attitude."

Pearson then went on to assert that, as he signed an order to increase the Army, Navy and Air Force Reserves, "Truman dryly remarked, 'If Forrestal recognizes my signature on this one, it will be the first time this year'."

Provocative? Obviously. Responsible reporting? No.

And on November 30, five days later, Pearson was back at it again, this time contravening a statement by Truman's press secretary Charles Ross that the President had conferred forty-five minutes at Key West with Secretary Forrestal. Pearson contradicted Ross in these words:

"Forrestal flew to Key West at his own request but expecting a private, intimate chat with the President. Instead, he found the house full of guests and little chance to be alone with Truman. * * * At luncheon, Forrestal was seated at the President's right according to protocol, but he was left out of the conversation. * * * When the drinks were passed, Forrestal took orange juice. The others didn't. * * * The truth was, Truman and Forrestal stood together on the lawn chatting briefly while the other guests milled about."

Pearson, who wasn't in Key West, knew the "inside", an inside harmful to Forrestal, while the rest of the Press, which had top reporters on hand, reported a long Truman-Forrestal conversation.

December and January and half of February passed with Forrestal still Secretary of Defense and Pearson still cutting him up.

February 18, for instance, found Drew reporting that unnamed Senators were "fed up with the hush-hush policy of the brass hats" and particularly with Forrestal who was alledgedly trying to keep secret the intense damage done to ships at the Bikini atomic test which, incidentally, was covered fully by on-the-spot representatives of the U.S. news media. Drew accused Forrestal, who personally witnessed these Bikini tests, with not "having paid much attention to the problem" while building $400 million in new Navy ships.

Two weeks later, March 1, 1949, found Pearson back on the Ruhr pitch again asserting that "Dillon, Reed and Company in which Forrestal was a partner, had extremely close ties with Germany before the war and poured millions into German cartels which later munitioned Hitler's Army."

Drew was apparently frantic because Forrestal was still in office, so, he now conveniently forgot that anything Dillon, Reed did was before 1933 when Hitler took power. Then the Stinnes controlled Essen and the effort, it bears repeating, was to save the Weimar Republic. Pearson also forgot, equally conveniently, that Forrestal was one of the top command in the U.S. war effort against Hitler.

These are indicative of Pearson's persistent and unrelenting attacks on Forrestal to induce Truman to drop a man who all his close friends now knew to be very, very ill. On January 4, 1949, for example, Pearson had not only linked Forrestal to pouring "millions into Germany" but "in backing the military in the struggle against the civilians in the War Production Board" a casual comment on a still unknown struggle.

Drew also accused Forrestal of waging a "vigorous if poorly concealed campaign as Secretary of the Navy against then Senator Truman's proposed unification of the Army and Navy." It was sufficiently concealed, in fact, so that Truman appointed Forrestal first Secretary of Defense and, long kept Forrestal as one of his most trusted and able lieutenants.

On May 2, 1949, Forrestal—who had been replaced by Louis Johnson as Secretary of Defense shortly before and whose nervous deterioration building up for almost two years had come to a climax and led to his being flown to Bethesda from Florida—fell to his death, an apparent suicide, from the Bethesda Naval Hospital tower. According to the Congressional Record it was stated on the floor of Congress that Drew, because of this consistent and persistent attacks, had caused Forrestal's "suicide."

Pearson continued to attack Forrestal even after he had entered Bethesda Naval Hospital in the Washington suburbs.

On May 5, just seventeen days before Forrestal's strange death, Marquis Childs records in his column of May 5, 1949, that in a broadcast, "Pearson described Forrestal as 'out of his mind.'" To prove this point, Drew reported from Washington that at Hobe Sound, Florida, just after his retirement, Forrestal heard a fire siren and rushed into the streets shouting, "The Russians are attacking."

This report is still, nearly 20 years later, a Pearson exclusive.

Truman himself termed Forrestal a casualty of World War II. Certainly many years of over-work for the nation under the pressure of war had taken their toll as Jim directed, pushed and oversaw the creation of by far the largest Navy in the world's history, a Navy that stretched in a straight line over 350 miles of sea as it moved about in the final days of the Pacific war. This, and an insoluble family problem no doubt played their role in what happened to Forrestal. He had remarked on several occasions, "If you're not ready to leave Washington tomorrow, you are no use here," meaning that you could not make the hard decisions sometimes necessary. A physically well Forrestal certainly would not have waited to be replaced.

Whether Pearson's publicity campaign against Forrestal did play a major role in his death is problematical. Remorse has been no more evident than charity in Pearson. One of his singular qualities, as noted, is his imperviousness to the results of his "news" activities.

Pearson had based his years-long campaign of calumny against Forrestal on a completely false tale. In his column and on hundreds of broadcast stations, Pearson accused Forrestal of running away and leaving his wife to deal with holdup men one dark night in New York City.

"I would state," said Pearson, "that a man who runs out the back door of his house into the alley, leaving his wife to deal with a jewel robber alone, would not appear to have the courage or chivalry to be the best Secretary of National Defense."

The Forrestal jewel robbery had occurred July 2, 1937, some time before the Forrestals moved from New York to Washington. New York City detectives Tom Tunney and Ruddy McLaughlin broke the case when a thief, whom they had arrested for another crime, confessed to the Forrestal robbery.

Herman Stichman, later Chairman of the New York State Housing Authority, handled the prosecution of the thief in November, 1940.

Jim Forrestal, Stichman said, was asleep inside the house the Forrestals occupied on Beekman place when the holdup took place outside at about 2 A.M. and did not know what had happened until afterwards.

Mrs. Forrestal had passed the evening with friends at the Hotel Plaza's Persian Room. At about a quarter of two, she got into the car of Richard B. W. Hall who escorted her home. When Mr. Hall's chauffeur-driven car pulled up at the curb at Beekman Place, Mrs. Forrestal reported:

"Instead of the chauffeur opening the door, a man jumped in back with us. He said, 'This is no joke. It's a stick-up!' I told him this was a silly way to make a living.

"He had a gun. The gun was pushed up at Mr. Hall. There was another man with the chauffeur. At one point, there were two men in the back of the car; both had guns."

Mrs. Forrestal stated that she saw four men in all. They got her jewelry, assessed at $50,000. When they left, she rushed into the house, awoke and notified her husband and then called the police.

Not only was Pearson's story false, he proved it himself with his detail. The Forrestal house was on the east side of Beekman Place, and there is no alley in or behind this block through which Forrestal could have fled, as Pearson stated he did even if he had been in the car at the time of the holdup.

On May 17, 1944, about five years before Forrestal's death, Pearson stated in another column:

"The General Electric Company has developed a new listening device on the principle of a dictaphone by which outside parties can pick up conversations as far as three miles away. The device is extremely sensitive and does not need to have a dictaphone planted in the room where the conversation is taking place." Perhaps this was wishful thinking for Drew has never scorned "bugs." In fact, his aide Jack Anderson was once caught in hilarious circumstance en flagerante delicto.

"General Motor's ex-president, Charlie Wilson, efficient vice-chairman of the War Production Board," Drew continued, "happened to have one of these devices and one night he tuned it in on the Forrestal home."

Wilson then, according to Pearson, eavesdropped on a "Council of War" at which Forrestal, Bernard Baruch and Robert Patterson, then Under Secretary and later Secretary of War, and "one or two high ranking Army officers criticized the Administration, including the President himself * * *."

"The criticism of the Commander-in-Chief was so vigorous that Wilson and Donald Nelson (Chairman of the War Production Board) took a transcript to the White House.

"The President (Roosevelt) seemed to enjoy the story. His chief comment was: 'Lock up the transcript in a safe place and keep it there. Someone will try to steal it'."

Pearson prefaced this column with the words "Very few people know of an incident which occurred a little over a year ago at Forrestal's Georgetown mansion." This was the one true remark in the column; the incident Pearson reported in such detail just did not take place.

On May 27, under threat of action by Mr. Wilson, Pearson was forced to sign a memorandum that Wilson did not use any device to listen in on any such conversation and to publish a retraction. This Drew did on May 30. Mr. Wilson was, in fact, such a close friend of Jim Forrestal that he helped arrange the details of his funeral.

Although Forrestal's death was announced as a "suicide," a Catholic priest officiated at the burial service. This is against usual Church practice in the case of suicide and adds a queer footnote to the strange death of one of our most prominent contemporary Americans.

Drew Pearson can take it either way he chooses: if Forrestal was not a suicide, then Drew has wantonly libeled the memory of a dead man; if Forrestal did in fact kill himself while of unsound mind, then Drew helped drive him to insanity and suicide and hence bears a moral responsibility for the death of an outstanding American patriot and dedicated public servant.

Jim Forrestal's ghost, like Banquo's, still walks and may yet destroy Macbeth.

Thus Far It Is a Failure

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM C. WAMPLER
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. WAMPLER. Mr. Speaker, the Southwest Times, of Pulaski, Va., is one of the many outstanding newspapers published in my district. Its editor, Mr. Dan Rooker, recently examined the community action program in the Pulaski area and concluded that, to this point, the program is a failure. Because of the continuing interest in this subject, I would like to call Mr. Rooker's column to the attention of my colleagues:

Thus Far It Is a Failure

(By Dan Rooker)

As far as I can determine Pulaski County's version of the poverty program, the Community Action Program, has but one accomplishment and that has been the spending of administrative funds. On the local level, as on the national level, the program has turned out to be just another waste of taxpayers' money.

There's an old saying that talk is cheap. That saying has been debunked by the CAP because the CAP is mostly talk and last year that talk cost over $100,000 in administrative expenses for the Wythe-Bland-Smyth-Pulaski Development Corp. of which Pulaski County's CAP is a part.

This year the federal government wants to cut administrative expenses for the area poverty programs to approximately $60,000 . . . at least, if this is done, talk will be slightly less expensive during the coming year.

Creatively speaking the program can point to one outstanding accomplishment, it has created a flock of bureaucratic jobs giving employment to people who have the skills and abilities to do just as well in the private sector of our economy.

When the program was created I informed officials heading it up that The Southwest Times intended to be very critical. We were going to watch expenditures, activities and results; and if there was waste we would point it out.

Truthfully we've had some difficulties in keeping track of the CAP. Last Sunday, in response to a series of questions submitted to Dudley Oldham, former local director, we carried a rather extensive article about the local poverty program. But in the final analysis the article contained nothing but broad generalizations. Not one specific accomplishment was singled out.

When I quizzed the Southwest Times reporter who is assigned to the CAP asking why we were not getting specific information, I was told that questions asking for specific answers had been submitted to the CAP office but answers had not been forthcoming.

It seems that the only program directly administered by the local CAP office is one that provides employment for 27 boys for two hours each day. These boys do work around the schools and did some work on the fair grounds.

The one program that merits support is the Head Start program in effect last summer. But this program was administered by the Pulaski County School Board with funds amounting to $30,000 coming through the area poverty office. Head Start was carried out entirely by school personnel.

There is another program in existence that gives every appearance of success and hits at the core of our poverty problem. This is the Adult Education program which has been underway in the local school system since last October. But here again, this is administered and operated by our county school system. Funds come from the State Department of Education as the distributive agency for the federal government. The local poverty office has absolutely nothing to do with it.

Blame for inaction cannot necessarily be placed at the door of the local office. Like too many federal programs this one is bogged down with senseless red tape. It is supposed to be a democratic outfit which pushes for the poor to determine what is needed. Every effort is made to get the poor involved in the actual operation. As a matter of fact some programs have been more or less put on probation because there wasn't enough representation from among the poor classes.

I never have been able to figure that out. If poor people are smart enough to run programs that run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, how come they are poor in the first place?

Nationally, the poverty program is one gigantic flop; locally it gives every appearance of following the same pattern. The federal government refuses to work through existing agencies even though these agencies such as our School Board and our Welfare Department have long records of efficiency and great experience in getting value for each dollar spent.

Last Tuesday a four column headline on page one announced that the County Welfare Department had pared its budget by $73,740. It wouldn't surprise me to hear the CAP come back and say, "See what we've done. We've reduced poverty to the extent that the Welfare Department can cut its budget."

That, of course, would be a flight of imagination. The county Welfare Department under the direction of Andrew Gott has become an agency which seeks not to perpetuate itself with ever increasing appropriations, but which, instead, seems to be making an earnest effort to go out of business by eliminating welfare need.

For those of you who would like to make a comparison between the CAP and the Welfare Department, I earnestly suggest that you look in last Sunday's special edition on Page 6 of the fourth section. There you will find an article headed "Welfare: More Than Money." It was written by Andrew Gott. It is hard-hitting and sets forth a most practical attitude towards welfare. On the same page an article headed "CAP: Hope For Future" consists of a series of questions and answers written by Dudley Oldham. It is a mass of generalizations leaving the reader still wondering what on earth is being accomplished . . . specifically.

I have been rather free with my opinions concerning the CAP. It may be that I have been unfair. If so I would welcome an answer by anyone connected with the CAP who can tell us specifically what has been accomplished with the money that has been spent . . . not generalizations, but specifics.

Herbert A. Trask

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS B. CURTIS
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay special tribute to Herbert A. Trask, a political reporter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who passed away recently. I was deeply saddened by his death, both because he was a gentleman and a friend, and because he was a fair and objective newswriter. His coverage of the Missouri Legislature and Missouri political campaigns was intelligent and informative and his death is a tragic loss to the news profession. His truly creditable service was characterized in an editorial in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on February 28, 1967, which I enter in the Record:

Herbert Trask

Herbert Trask had none of the characteristics of Hollywood's "Front Page" reporters. He had a quiet voice, a kindly manner and endless patience in listening. He was recognized as a gentleman by all who encountered him in his many years as the *Post-Dispatch's* chief writer on Missouri politics and politicians. Determined, above all, to be fair to his readers, he always was fair to those about whom he wrote.

His experience gave him so deep an insight into human character that he was not surprised by aberrations. But he never adopted the cynical view that there is no improving men and their institutions. That is why he took a special interest in young legislators, beginning their first terms with a determination to reshape affairs according to their ideals. He felt for them as they discovered the barriers to reform sometimes raised by the experienced veterans of Jefferson City. And he was saddened when one of these young men, succumbing to disillusionment, quit the political battlefield.

He was reluctant to blame such departing warriors for lacking a patience equal to his own. He also was aware that wisdom was not always and solely at the service of young reformers. He recognized that political progress was to be achieved only by unrelenting pursuit, and by striving to make the people ever more aware of their interests. This takes time; and Herbert Trask, a reporter this newspaper will miss, gave it all the time he had.

Getting More for Less

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES V. SMITH
OF OKLAHOMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. SMITH of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of my colleagues to an excellent editorial in the Daily Oklahoman concerning the Human Investment Act.

I am counted among the more than 150 Republicans who sponsored this bill, which is designed to provide an incentive to American business in the training of the unemployed or underemployed.

The editorial follows:

Getting More for Less

If common sense were the only criterion to be considered by Congress in its legislative deliberations, the Human Investment Act perhaps would be law already. Drawn up by Missouri's Rep. Thomas B. Curtis and jointly sponsored by more than 150 of his fellow Republicans, it has been introduced in both houses of Congress.

Nearly two million jobs currently are vacant for want of employes with the necessary skills. Curtis' bill would attack this problem in the simplest, quickest, and most

effective way possible by authorizing federal participation, via tax credits, in massive on-the-job training programs run by the employers who actually need the workers.

The premise, says Curtis is that "the most effective job trainer in the nation has always been the free enterprise economy. Business and labor, working together, have consistently been able to conceive and develop sound training programs superior in quality to—and minus the inefficiency inherent in—government-operated programs."

Curtis introduced a similar bill in the 89th Congress. It failed, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "largely because public sentiment on the poverty war still hadn't crystalized." Now, says the paper in urging passage of the act, "numerous instances of waste and inefficiency in the programs under the Office of Economic Opportunity have turned public opinion against this method of job training."

The Human Investment Act would give all employers, whether large or small, a 10 percent tax credit toward certain specified expenses in both the training of prospective employes for company jobs and the retaining of present employes for more demanding jobs with the company.

It thus would attack directly a factor underlying much of the unemployment in this day of fast technological change—manpower obsolescence.

The Curtis plan not only promises a common-sense solution to an urgent problem, but promises also a decrease in federal participation and an increase in efficiency, all at a substantial saving to the taxpayer.

Fifty Years of Communist Threat

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHESTER L. MIZE
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, the Topeka, Kans., Sunday Capital-Journal for February 26, 1967, has seen fit to editorialize on "50 Years of Communist Threat," and it is such an excellent summary of what communism is and what it is not that I feel that these observations should be on file in every congressional office. Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the editorial in the Appendix of the RECORD, and I respectfully urge that it be read, clipped, and kept on file. The editorial follows:

FIFTY YEARS OF COMMUNIST THREAT

This year marks the 50th anniversary of communism, the greatest social, political and economic cancer to be found in the entire record of history.

Fifty years is a long time, more than enough for a fundamental assessment. The record, since 1917 alone, provides more evidence than one can use to show that communism is a fraud, a delusion, a conspiracy, a device for corruption and degeneration, and a means through which the abnormal, subnormal psychotic-neurotic liberals and other deviates and rejects, spawned in increasing proportion by a growing population are enabled to exploit the ignorance, apathy and inertia of the masses of the people.

Communism is not the name of a political philosophy. It does not identify a religion. It does not provide the label for an economic system. It does not identify an alternative to capitalism. It is not what it is supposed to be. It is not as represented. It is not established by, or run for, the benefit of the working people. It is not for the benefit of anyone—except a few leaders, temporarily in front of it, and a few hundred conspirators, temporarily behind it as a front.

Communism is a conspiracy, which the leaders, as a small group, are using to get complete control of every country and every person in the world, and for nothing but power and profit to the relatively few insiders, who run it behind the scenes.

These are the words of the National Economic Council, which warns that unless the United States takes stronger stands than it has been and is now taking communism could do just what it set out to do, conquer the world.

The council, in its Economic Council Letter 641, warns that the principal features of the propaganda by Communists in the United States, which they have implemented through countless fronts and sympathizers over the years, reveal even more about their real purpose. These include:

Peaceful coexistence; peace at any price; world disarmament; one-world government; east-west trade with the Communist bloc; infiltrate every state and city; preach atheism; promote "Destroy the Family"; promote class warfare; instigate all kinds of vice and degeneration, especially among the youth; instigate disrespect and contempt for law and order, especially amoung the youth; disparage everything and everybody that made a nation prosperous, strong and respected; deride the armed forces, especially the police; stress and magnify all the ancient problems of humanity; destroy the anti-Communist movement; destroy patriotism.

Fifty years of the results of anything involving so many people should provide more evidence for an assessment than can be used. A few of the high points with respect to communism should be sufficient.

First and foremost, the council points out, if the fact that countries with populations approaching one billion have been brought under the tyranny of communism and kept under for many years. Are the people of these countries better off in 1967 than they were in 1917, before they were swallowed up by communism? No! Not one country in the world that has come under communism is better off than it was before.

Has the cause of peace been advanced? The answer again is negative. There is less peace in the world in 1967 than in 1917. Conversely, there is more war in the world than there was in 1917.

Have the propositions of communism been effective in a constructive sense, and have they been demonstrated to be sound? Again, the answer is no. All of the essential features of communism have been shown clearly to be fallacies, fantasies and ravings of disordered minds.

The council says, some "achievements" of communism include:

The murder of between 60 million and 84 million people in Russia and Eastern Europe.

Destruction of the Russian Empire and the cultures, economies and wealth of all satellite nations.

Enslavement of the people of Russia and all satellite nations—over 900 million.

The establishment of perpetual war, revolution and chaos in most of the world.

Spread of the clouds of intrigue, psychological warfare, degeneration and destruction throughout the world.

Establishment and expansion of a worldwide war on Christianity and religion.

Establishment of a world economy in liquidation.

Fifty years of communism would not have been possible unless it had been preceded by at least 50 years of socialism. There is something to the jest that the difference between socialism and communism is but one generation. Socialism, theoretically, is supposed to be predicated on the ownership and operation of the instruments of production and distribution by the state. Communism is supposed to be predicated on the ownership and operation of everything, including the people, by the state. One is partial absolutism; the other is total absolutism.

Since the early 1890's, socialism systematically has been operated from Europe to penetrate the United States.

The council says a strong impetus was given to this British thrust toward undermining and weakening the U.S. economy by John Maynard Keynes who hypnotized Franklin D. Roosevelt with his loan-expenditure mesmerism. The forces that control the world behind the scenes naturally have continued the Keynes sophistries and extended them, because they served so well to keep economics professors of universities and colleges in the United States in pursuit of socialist fantasies.

Why has communism lasted for 50 years if it is without a scintilla of justification? The answer is that, because of half-baked education, it represents a package of plausible sophistries, used to exploit the weaknesses and yearnings of the masses, and to provide a smoke screen behind which a limited few can carry on an incredible conspiracy for world control and domination.

This throws light on why the forces which have maintained communism, because it is a useful front, were able to use it to implement virtual control of the executive branch of the U.S. government under Roosevelt, and maintain control for a generation, the council says. By infiltration at all levels they blunted opposition most effectively. It also throws light on why the same forces have been able to build up complete control and domination of France, and to use it as a nucleus around which continuously to advance their worldwide program. It gives an idea as to why those running things were able to liquidate the British Empire and are now able to use the head of the British government as though he were a puppet on a string. It further reveals how so many professors, so many ministers and some labor leaders in the United States unwittingly have been seduced into serving the interests of communism.

In addition there has been simulation, dissimulation and dissembling on every hand, such as that of Marshal Tito. As of Nov. 8, 1946, he was reported by Continental News Service to have said:

"Our collaboration with capitalism during the war which has recently ended by no means signifies that we shall prolong our alliance with it in the future. On the contrary, the capitalistic forces constitute our natural enemy, despite the fact that they helped us to defeat their most dangerous representative. It may happen that we shall again decide to make use of their aid, but always with the sole aim of accelerating their final ruin."

Communism largely explains World War I, World War II, Korea and Vietnam. The hidden hand has to have perpetual war.

So the responsible forces in the United States have been swept along and have been unable to change course, despite election results and changes in leadership. Penetration and manipulation of the thought-control system have made it possible to utilize subjective conditioning to maintain the desired state of mind as to communism. Skillful exploitation of that basic deficiency of the Anglo-Saxon mind—its total lack of ability to comprehend intrigue—has kept lawyers and business leaders from real opposition to communism. In fact, a great many have been so bemused by it as to act like collaborationists in arrangements for their own funeral.

All of which fits the pattern as attributed to Lenin:

"First we take Eastern Europe. Next the masses of Asia. Then we shall encircle that last bastion of capitalism, the United States. We shall not have to attack. It will fall like an over-ripe fruit into our hands."

There it is, spelled out. The first step is a fact. The second step is partially taken.

What are you going to do to prevent the third step, the take-over of the United States?

The Joseph G. Weeda Post 66, Department of the District of Columbia, American Legion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES KEE

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday evening, March 2, 1967, the late Joseph G. Weeda was honored in the Nation's Capitol by the American Legion.

The members of Housing Post No. 66, Department of the District of Columbia of the American Legion, were determined to honor the memory of our past post commander, Joseph G. Weeda, who served the American Legion and all veterans so effectively.

Mr. Weeda, who died in 1962, was a prominent Washington attorney and civic leader. In addition to serving as commander of Housing Post No 66, he held many departmental offices including vice commander and department commander of the Department of the District of Columbia, and at the time of his death, he was serving as national executive committeeman of the department.

In order to fulfill this determination, the members voted at the regular monthly meeting held on February 2, 1967, to change the name of the post to the Joseph G. Weeda Post No. 66.

On March 2, the replacement permanent charter was formally presented to Post Commander Robert Relihan by National Vice Commander Harry V. Klein, Jr., of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, this was a significant day in the life of the American Legion.

It was a milestone in the history of the Department of the District of Columbia.

It was an historic day in the history of post No. 66.

It is true that the highest recognition within the gift of an American Legion post to one of its members is to give, by majority vote of the members of the post, a life membership in the American Legion.

It is equally true, there is no higher recognition within the American Legion than the naming of an American Legion post, by vote of its members, in honor of the memory of a departed comrade.

It was fitting and proper that Mr. Weeda's widow and members of the Weeda family were guests of honor.

In addition to National Vice Commander Klein and Commander Relihan, also participating in the ceremonies were Department Commander Hy Wayne and the national guard of honor, under the auspices of Maj. Harry G. Miller. The entire staff of the department and Gen. Bill Doyle, past department commander of New Jersey, joined friends of the family to pay tribute to the memory of this outstanding American citizen. The members of the West Virginia congressional delegation individually expressed their admiration for West Virginia's native son.

Because of the ceremonies in Washington on March 2, the name Joseph G. Weeda will live as long as we have an American Legion.

Judge Frank Fisher, of Clinton, Ind.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN T. MYERS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. MYERS. Mr. Speaker, one of the most respected jurists in my district and the State of Indiana, Judge Frank Fisher of Clinton, recently passed away and his untimely death has left a great void in the ranks of all who worked for justice for all people. Judge Fisher, at the age of 51, was a veteran of 18 years as judge of the Vermillion Circuit Court.

For many years, I was privileged to count Judge Fisher as my friend. He was a man of many talents who had served with unselfish devotion his community, the youth of the Nation, and his less fortunate neighbors.

I would like to share with my colleagues the thoughts of another personal friend of his, George L. Carey, editor and publisher of The Daily Clintonian, who best described our mutual feeling of loss in the following editorial:

JUDGE FRANK FISHER

How slender the thread of our lives!

Yesterday, Judge Frank Fisher had reached the high point of a successful life. He was one of Indiana's most respected and popular judges. He had just been elected to a new term which would carry him near retirement age. He had received the highest possible honors from the Masonic bodies, the Boy Scouts of America and other groups. He was starting his term as Potentate of Zorah Shrine, the climax of a decade of hard work to achieve this honored office. The best years of his life lay ahead.

Today, his thousands of friends mourn his death.

Frank Fisher was probably the best friend I have ever had. Although our interests and our paths had diverged a bit in recent years, there was a time when we were virtually inseparable. I think either of us would have endangered his life for the other . . . and I expect, were the cards down, we would have today. Maybe it was because we knew the hard times together that we were such close friends. Perhaps it was because I knew the deeper side of his nature that I respected the judge so much.

He was a self-made man in the best American tradition. Today, were he to start his life over again, he would undoubtedly have been classified as "disadvantaged." He would have been a joy to generals in the War on Poverty. For Frank knew poverty once—stark, hard poverty, when a can of pork and beans eaten in the back room of his little office was a treat.

He was born with no silver spoon in his mouth but determination in his heart. He gained his legal education the hard way, reading law in the office of the late Attorney Frank Miller and attending the now-defunct Voorhees Law School at Terre Haute. The chances are today, he might never be able to gain a law degree at all, for requirements have changed and it is harder for a young man to get a start. Frank Miller, whose heart was as big as all out-of-doors, took the ambitious, motherless young man under his wing and gained his undying love.

I remember Frank when he first came to Clinton just a few months after I had bought an almost-bankrupt Clintonian on a "nickle and a prayer." He was no more than 21 years old and looked younger. He and an associate set up their little office on Blackman street and settled down to starve out the depression. They almost literally starved. The going was too rough for his associate, but Frank stuck it out.

He went into politics and folks laughed at the idea of a mere boy, almost a stranger at that, taking on an old party wheelhorse for the nomination for prosecutor. They all laughed except Frank. He just drove his battered old car all over the county and knocked on every door in it. When they counted the votes he had won the nomination and later the election as prosecutor.

Then came the war and another of the disappointments he sometimes met with. He had earned an R.O.T.C. commission as second lieutenant and several times asked to be called to active duty. Each time he was turned down because of juvenile TB scars on his lungs. Finally he was honorably discharged . . . only to be drafted later as a private.

He was bitter but not discouraged. He applied the same political ability he applied to everything, to regaining his commission. He got it back, the hard way; he was even credited with "lost" time and he emerged from the army a captain. Later he became a colonel in the reserves.

Few men have had greater political ability than Frank. He made friends more easily than anyone I have ever known and he kept them. Because he liked them and they liked him, hundreds of democrats voted for the staunch young republican in every election. He always "ran scared" and he pounded every door in the county during the campaigns. I always thought he could have gone on to congress but he enjoyed being judge.

Perhaps he enjoyed it because he had a fine legal mind and was a firm but kindly judge. He was so greatly respected among the legal profession that an unusual number of cases were venued to Vermillion county from elsewhere. His concern with juvenile delinquency was intense, as was his interest in young people in general.

Somehow he never lost his youthful outlook. He worked with Boy Scouts for years, hiked weary miles with them and "slept in the mud" with them. He received Scouting's highest honor, the Silver Beaver.

This same intensity of service he gave to fraternal orders and received in return the highest honors they could bestow. He was a 33rd Degree Mason, a past officer in many lodges and a popular member of a dozen.

The tragedy of his life was probably the fact that he was cut down while starting his year as Potentate of Zorah Shrine at Terre Haute. Being Potentate means a lot more than just serving as "president" of a group. A Shrine Potentate is almost a potentate in fact as well as fancy.

He works a dozen years to achieve the honor; he handles a large and complicated business and he enjoys many honors and privileges, some of which extend into his later life. Frank was denied all that he had worked so hard to achieve.

But he was not denied, in his rather short life, things that many men never achieve. He had thousands of friends. He was heaped with honors. He was respected in his pro-

fession and above all he was loved. He faced life with a laugh and quip. He had a story for every occasion and a kindly word for every man. But he was a man of deep convictions, deep intelligence and great understanding.

He will be sadly missed.

Halt North Vietnam Bombing?—Marine Calls It Deadly

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD J. IRWIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, the readers of the Stamford Advocate in Connecticut were exposed recently to some of the frustrations of one of their neighbors who is now a soldier in Vietnam. In this instance the soldier's frustrations were with those Americans who anguish over the war while sitting at home.

All Americans have the right to speak, petition, and object. But, they also have have the responsibility to consider the basis and ramifications of their expressions.

The following is L. Cpl. William Romannello's letter—his questions point to how little the pain of this war we at home experience:

HALT NORTH VIET BOMBING?—MARINE CALLS IT DEADLY

Editor, Stamford Advocate:

Recently I read an article in January 16th Stamford Advocate concerning a petition from 462 faculty members from Yale University to President Johnson urging an unconditional halt to the bombing of North Vietnam.

The spokesman for the group of petitionees was Professor of Psychology William Kessen.

I'd like to know more about Mr. Kessen.

I'd like to know if he has ever been in a rice paddy fighting for his life while Viet Cong, supplied from the north, laid down a base of fire on him and his friends.

I'd like to know if he's ever met a very elusive enemy on his own terms, in his own territory, in 130 degree heat.

I'd like to know if he's ever uttered the words, "Please, God, bring me back from this patrol."

I'd like to know if he's ever seen innocent Vietnamese civilians beaten to death by Communist terrorists.

I'd like to know if he's ever been shot at and couldn't shoot back because civilians were in the area.

I'd like to know if he's ever been mortared by Communist troops supplied from the north.

I'd like to know if he's ever seen his buddy's guts spread out in front of him because a grenade from the north blew him apart.

I'd like to know if he's ever heard his buddy yell, "Oh my God, I've been hit."

I'd like to know if he's ever seen a man blown completely in half by a North Vietnamese booby trap and live just long enough to yell, "Oh God, help me."

If Mr. Kessen can answer yes to these questions and still ask for a halt to the bombing, then I, too, will sign his petition.

I live in Stamford, which is just a few miles from Yale, Mr. Kessen, and it makes me sick to think that a citizen of Connecticut could sign such a petition.

I want to see Stamford again, but if the bombings of North Vietnam are stopped, chances are I never will.

I am 21 years old and have lived in Stamford all my life. At present I'm serving with the First Marine Division, Headquarters Battalion in Da Nang, South Vietnam.

L. Cpl. WILLIAM T. ROMANNELLO.

Racism in the United Nations Organization

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, Ralph Bunch, top unelected representative of the United Nations to the United States has permitted his prejudice to show as he joins the attack against democracy in action—the U.S. Congress repudiating a potential member because of lack of high moral charcter.

Bunch, by his uncalled-for criticism against the world's greatest body of elected representatives of the people, exposes his contempt and complete lack of trust and understanding of representative government. Possibly he thinks he is a king—he certainly represents no one in America by election.

Can you digest his eloquent phrase "emotion, prejudice, and hypocrisy" ran deeply in the action of the House? Have you ever heard his scorn or outspoken attack against the rampant ravings of the United Nations General Assembly from delegates who have not been elected by or represent anyone—but economic interests and fronts. Or can Bunch say the aggressive, secondary boycott sanctions against peaceful Rhodesia were provoked without "emotion, prejudice, and hypocrisy"?

But he is correct when he comments that had Powell been white he would have been seated. Seated—but not in the House, but seated in a penitentiary.

Those wornout cliches, "racism and prejudice," will not do any more. People are thinking and looking a second time.

One thing sure, the American people took a second and third look at Powell—they are still looking and do not like what they see. For the sake of the American people in the 18th District of New York, we hope they would not vote a vote of prejudice against America. Taxpayers and civic-minded people have been helping to bring them into 100-percent citizenship. If they resegregate themselves and vote Powell back as their voice, the rest of America will look at Harlem again. This time they may wonder if the folks up there are really qualified to be 100-percent Americans. They may laugh—not only at Powell but also at the people who cannot see through him and his exploitations.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the United Nations' AP release, dated March 3, 1967, in the RECORD at this point for my colleagues to read:

BUNCHE CLAIMS POWELL OUSTING PART PREJUDICE

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—U.N. Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche said Thursday "emotion, prejudice and hypocrisy too obviously ran deeply in the action of the House" barring Adam Clayton Powell from Congress.

Bunche, a Negro, the highest-ranking American in the U.N. Secretariat and a Nobel Peace Prize winner, made the statement at Dallas Airport on arrival for a speech. His office in New York made the statement available.

He emphasized that he spoke not as a U.N. official but personally.

"There can be no reasonable doubt that if Adam Powell had been white he would have his seat today," Bunche said.

He said Powell's conduct "has often been reprehensible and deplorable," but noted that, "His constituents elect him time after time and I am sure they will now elect him again, probably by a bigger majority than ever before."

Public Housing Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation to require local public housing agencies to ignore certain income in computing income levels and resultant rent levels for tenants in federally aided public housing projects. My bill would require local public housing agencies to exclude from tenants' income such part of any governmental pension increase—Federal, State, and local pensions—which the agency shall find to represent a cost-of-living increase, as well as such income as the tenant family spends for medicare coverage.

One of the greatest difficulties in public housing today is the continual readjustment of tenants' rent levels based on changing income levels. Each time a tenant's income goes up, his rent must go up.

This is particularly unfair as regards the many old people in public housing who live on small social security and other pensions. When these people receive a small pension boost, it is often to cover a rise in the cost of living or the expense of a new program like medicare. This type of pension hike should not be gobbled up in increased public housing rents.

My bill provides that the contract between the Federal Public Housing Administration and the local public housing agency must provide that in calculating tenants' income, and rentals based thereon, the public housing agency must omit the amount spent for medicare coverage and also that part of any pension increase which the agency shall find as corresponding to a rise in the cost of living.

Government pensioners living on small fixed-pension incomes have it hard enough in these inflationary days without having to see any cost-of-living pension hike they get eaten up by rent boosts. My bill would keep cost-of-living pension hikes and boosts to cover medicare expenses from being counted in income so as to cause public housing rent rises. I think that this exclusion is in the true spirit of the public housing program.

Rutland (Vt.) Daily Herald Salutes Alaska's Birthday

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOWARD W. POLLOCK

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. POLLOCK. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished Representative from Vermont [Mr. STAFFORD] has brought to my attention an editorial from his hometown newspaper, the Rutland Daily Herald. We in Alaska appreciate the birthday greetings from our sister State, and we thank the Herald for its recognition of our centennial. The editorial is here printed in full:

ALASKAN BIRTHDAY

A cause for observance and celebration, not only in Alaska but in her sister states as well, is the 100th anniversary of United States purchase of this former Russian territory which is now our 49th state.

Almost forgotten in these days is the Russian role among the earliest explorer and settlers in Western America. At one time in the early history of the west, Russian settlements extended as far south as Fort Ross, only 100 miles from San Francisco.

The purchase of Alaska in 1867, negotiated by Secretary of State William Seward, was highly unpopular at the time. Alaska was popularly regarded as a frozen waste of snow and ice, unsuitable for anything but fur trapping, and the then Russian figures showed that revenue from this source was steadily declining. While the amount of money paid for the new territory was only $7.2 million—just a little over 2 cents per acre—the purchase was widely hailed as "Seward's Ice Box", or "Seward's Folly."

It is doubtful that even Seward had any realization of the bargain he had purchased. Most historians agree that the purchase was induced by wishing to have a possible military base for America near northernmost British America. It was also to reimburse the Czar of Russia for sening the Russian fleet in a token display of friendship to the United States when our relationship with England had been badly strained as a result of taking Confederate commissioners from a British ship during the Civil War.

Alaska received its first rush of settlers when gold was discovered late in the 19th century. This was followed by the development of the fishing industry, still the state's largest, and lumbering and farming and a steadily growing tourist trade. Alaska had its most phenomenal growth between the end of World War II and 1960 and now has a population of nearly 270,000, with a per capita income of $3,375, the nation's second highest, ranking just under Connecticut.

What changes might have taken place in world history over the past century if Alaska had remained a Russian territory, and Seward had neved purchased his "Ice Box",, can only be surmised. But it is safe to say that the United States would be immeasurably weaker in many respects than it is today. Alaska, American by purchase and not by conquest, has become a home for thousands of Americans, who have created a new and prosperous state to add to the Union. All Americans join in wishing Alaska well in her centennial year.

Elbie Jay Explainers Fight the War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Arthur Hoppe, the columnist, prepared another of his columns on the L.B.J. family which was published in the Washington Star of March 6. His column follows:

ELBIE JAY EXPLAINERS FIGHT THE WAR

Howdy there, folks. How y'all? Time for another tee-vee visit with the rootin'-tootin' Jay Family—starring ol' Elbie Jay, a forthright feller who believes in always explainin' what he's doin' to folks. Afore somebody else does.

As we join up with ol' Elbie today he's sittin' around the table with his top hands, Hubert, Dean, Arthur and Mac, talkin' things over.

Elbie: Well, now, I just want to say what a fine job you fellows are doing, going around to our great college compuses and explaining to these young folks in clear, logical terms just exactly what we're doing in Vee-yet-nam.

Hubert (enthusiastically): Yes, sir! Seeing they have to go fight the war, it certainly makes sense to win their wholehearted support.

Elbie: And I sure want to commend you in particular, Hubert, for the winning way you conducted yourself out there at Stanford the other day. It should be an example to us all.

Hubert (excitedly): Yes sir! My first triumph was conducting myself out the side door. Alive. Then I conducted myself to the right, then to the left, then behind a flying wedge of police I made it to the car and locked myself in while they banged on the roof and . . .

Elbie: What made me proud, Hubert, was the way you smiled through it all. Remember, there's nothing like a smile to turn away wrath.

Hubert: Thank you, sir. Never fear, you can count on me to carry on in your footsteps should you suddenly be taken from us by that Great Majority Leader in the Sky and . . .

Elbie (testily): Stop smiling, Hubert.

Mac (sniffily): What's so tough about Stanford? You ought to have Harvard on your schedule. (striking a pose) There I was, my car surrounded by frenzied students, howling for blood. "I was tougher than you in college," I told them, staring them in the eye, "and I'm tougher than you now." That sure cowed them.

Arthur: Frankly, I found a very intellectual atmosphere at Harvard. I was only booed, hissed and laughed at. Not a single rotten egg. You should try explaining things to the U.N. day after day after . . .

Elbie (placatingly): Well, now, I'm sure you'er all a dedicated bunch of explainers, each of you out there day after day on the explaining line . . . Say, what about you, Dean? I don't recollect you going around to the campuses explaining our policies clearly and logically.

Dean (apologetically): I would, sir. But I've got a trick knee.

Elbie: Hmmm. Well, anyway, I got good news—an invite from the University of California. Think of it! A real hotbed of activists. What an opportunity to explain our policies. What a challenge. Which one of you deserves this golden chance?

(There is a moment of dead silence. Dean suddenly grabs his knee and moans. Mac asks permission to make a combat tour of Vietnam. Arthur remembers a scheduled trip to the upper Amazon. And Hubert just sits there, perspiring.)

Elbie (angrily): Dang it, I'll go myself! I don't care if they tear me limb from limb . . . Stop smiling, Hubert! (he pauses) On second thought, call me a messenger boy. I'll send them my explanation by mail.

Well, tune in to our next episode, folks. And meantime, as you mosey down the windin' trail of life, remember what Elbie's ol Granddaddy used to say:

"Never send a boy to do a man's job. Less'n you're the only man available."

Jack Steele Appointed Managing Editor of Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS B. CURTIS

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, consistently good, solid reporting has been recognized in the promotion of Jack Steele, chief economic and political writer for the Scripps-Howard newspapers. Although Mr. Steele's dispatches are not carried in St. Louis because we do not have a Scripps-Howard paper there, I have noted for many years his quiet, thorough, and fair coverage of the Ways and Means Committee, Joint Economic Committee, and other economical and political matters before the House and the country.

The article from Scripps-Howard newspapers of March 2, 1967, follows:

JACK STEELE

Appointment of Jack Steele, veteran Washington reporter and chief political writer for the Scripps-Howard Newspapers since 1961, as managing editor of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, was announced today by Editor Earl H. Richert.

He succeeds Charles Egger, SHNA managing editor who had been named editor of the Columbus (O.) Citizen-Journal.

Mr. Steele, 52, who began his newspaper career with the New York Herald Tribune in 1937, has been with Scripps-Howard since 1953 and is the recipient of many prizes for his reporting. They include the Raymond Clapper and Sigma Delta Chi Awards in 1949 for uncovering the five-percenter scandals here, the Heywood Broun Award in 1951 for coverage of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. scandals and the Ernie Pyle Award in 1963 for his reporting of racial troubles in the South.

Indiana-born, Steele was graduated from Middlebury (Vt.) College and the Columbia University School of Journalism.

Other appointments and assignments in Scripps-Howard's National and International Bureau announced by Mr. Richert, effective immediately, follow:

Kermit McFarland, chief editorial writer.

Milton Britten, assistant managing editor.

Ted Knap, chief political writer.

R. H. Shackford, Asian Correspondent.

R. H. Boyce, State Department Correspodent.

Dan Thomasson, reporter on the national staff.

Mr. Speaker, during a time when sensationalism often gets rewards and headlines, it is reassuring that the steady low-key scholarship of Mr. Steele is going to be utilized in supervising the Washington Scripps-Howard operations.

President Acts in Best Tradition on Civil Rights

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN E. MOSS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, the Sacramento Bee has written an editorial concerning the President's civil rights legislative package which he submitted to the Congress in mid-February. As the editorial of February 25, 1967, states, the President is acting in the best tradition of civil rights. I am, therefore, commending the editorial to my colleagues. It follows:

PRESIDENT ACTS IN BEST TRADITION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

In mid-February President Lyndon B. Johnson proposed new reforms in civil rights in a legislative package he said was necessary to bring "true equality" to American life. Since then the lines against enactment of any broad reforms—stronger even than those which resulted in the Senate filibuster which killed similar proposed law in 1966—have formed in both houses.

Viewed pragmatically, there is very little chance the present Congress will adopt the President's program. A wait-and-see attitude seems to be dominating Washington, DC. Many interpret the November elections as a mandate for holding the line, at least for the present, on all major social legislation.

Regardless, the President acted in the best tradition of leadership and responsibility in refusing to back off from what he considers unfinished work. He noted that the 1966 rights' bill had foundered and indicated he was aware strong opposition still existed in the two houses toward reconsideration this year, yet he said he was proposing the legislation again because it is decent and right. Injustice must be opposed, however difficult or unpopular the issue.

In his State of the Union message the President had only 54 words to say in reference to civil rights and at the time many rebuked him for "forsaking" the cause. It is clear, now, he did not "forsake" civil rights, that he considered too much emphasis in the State of the Union message could jeopardize, not assist, the effort. In Washington, everything is weighed in terms of political action; and few understand the mechanics better than Johnson.

The need for the reforms stipulated, the President must give the program all the support of his office. Civil rights remains a work unfinished. There still is widespread discrimination in housing, in jury selection, and in opportunity in education and in employment. Only the beachheads have been won.

In terms of American heritage, justice, opportunity and fair play, further federal law must be written because it is "decent and right," however unpopular the effort at the moment.

"Restoration Not Enough"—Cuts in Indiana's Highway Construction Funds

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LEE H. HAMILTON
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following excellent editorial which appeared in a recent edition of the Bedford, Ind., Daily Times-Mail.

The editorial points up the efforts of the Indiana congressional delegation in getting "frozen" Federal allocations for highway construction released. And it sounds a warning of the economic repercussion which could develop from a sustained cutback in road funds or a stop-and-go program of construction, geared to the release of money from time to time by the administration.

This excellent editorial, entitled "Restoration Not Enough," follows:

RESTORATION NOT ENOUGH

The mounting protests of cutback in federal road funds began to have effect Monday when the government announced it was releasing $175 million of the frozen $1.1 billion in federal highway construction funds, but the release isn't enough. Anything short of "thawing" the entire amount will be too little.

What effect the $175 million release will have in Indiana was not known at this writing, but it should brighten the Hoosier picture considerably.

It appears to us that the long-range view has been overlooked in the chorus of protest which, incidentally, is building up to a crescendo which might result in President Johnson rescinding the entire order.

Congressman Lee Hamilton Monday sent a new protest to the President, explaining that there are other areas in which federal spending could be reduced to accomplish the same anti-inflationary purpose without such serious results. Hamilton suggested that highway beautification funds could be reduced wtihout so serious results. "It seems to me," Hamilton said, "that there is mistaken priority here," citing the fact that Indiana is continuing to receive highway beautification funds while road building money was curtailed by 53 per cent.

Another hopeful note was sounded Monday by Senator Birch Bayh who obtained 43 cosponsors in the U.S. Senate for a resolution calling on the President to release frozen highway construction funds. Bayh's resolution argues that under the 1956 highway act, these funds cannot be used for any other purpose and a slowdown in the highway program is against the interests of public safety.

The resolution points out that building safer highways is the best method for reducing the tragic highway death toll. He also noted that delays will increase the cost of future highway construction.

The resolution, in its final paragraph, states:

"Resolved that it is the sense of the Congress that such decision to defer the expenditure of federal aid highway construction funds be reversed, and that the states should be permitted to continue their programs of construction on federal aid highways in accordance with the schedules previously authorized by the Congress and as rapidly as available revenues permit."

We have discussed the highway fund cutback with some contractors in the field and they confirm our fears of long-range effects of the cutback.

Since the current federal program of road building began in 1956, the highway construction industry has been building its facilities and manpower gradually in order to keep pace with the greater demands and additional jobs being contracted.

Until the President issued his highway freeze order, it appeared that road building would continue at a high level for many more years. In fact there was no reduction in the foreseeable future. Even so highway building was not proceeding at a fast enough clip to curb the rising number of highway fatalities resulting from inadequate roads and increased motor vehicle traffic.

So highway building contractors geared upward to meet the demand. They purchased more fabulously expensive equipment, trained more people in the high skills required for operating the equipment. They have done such a tremendous job that the cost of highway construction has been held at a much lower level than might have been expected.

The road builders have kept pace so well that competition for the various jobs remains keen.

What will happen now in view of the drastic cutback in funds? It is not difficult to see, and this is what worries road builders most. Without work to be done, they cannot retain their skilled people who will have to seek other employment. Then if and when the federal funds are released, the road construction industry will be short on manpower with know-how, the firms remaining the business will load up quickly on jobs, and some highway projects may go begging for lack of someone to take them.

Another side effect is that some of the newer firms in the business may perish for lack of jobs, particularly in view of heavy payment schedules on equipment. Such companies also would be in the poorest position for retaining their key people.

The inevitable result, as we see it, is that any federal cutback will cripple the road construction industry, creating a serious shortage of facilities which can only result in higher prices for new highways in the future.

Surely President Johnson has sense enough to see the serious results of his order and will rescind it soon.

Freedom Built America for World Security

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
Hon. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY
OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, the Yazooan, the student newspaper of Yazoo City, Miss., High School, has again received an award from the Freedom Foundation at Valley Forge. An inspiring editorial which appears in the October 27, 1965, edition of the newspaper was judged winner of the George Washington Honor Medal.

The editorial, entitled "Freedom Built America for World Security," was written by Miss Molly Gilbert. She is now a student at Hinds County Junior College in Mississippi.

The award-winning editorial by this talened young writer contains an excellent message which should be significant to all Americans. It is fitting that Miss Gilbert be recognized for her timely and sound comments.

The editorial follows:

FREEDOM BUILT AMERICA FOR WORLD SECURITY

(By Molly Gilbert)

Two questions on the agenda for high school youth today are what are the boundaries of freedom? And how binding is the constitution?

Every young red-blooded American studies the constitution as the law of the land, as the one document that says what it means to say and never wavers.

In his class room, the young historian learns to respect and uphold principles of his government and he creates attitudes by which his classmates measure him. At night, when he goes home, he picks up the daily newspaper, he finds a challenge for all the protections of freedom made by one who thinks his government has mistreated him.

The judges of both the Federal Court and Circuit Court have been forced to read the law for face value, regardless to how much any citizen might suffer.

It seems a shame that voting citizens act more like jealous children who, because they can not dominate their activities, rush to the White House and cry on the president's shoulders for personal favors.

No state or nation can sustain itself without common laws and each law should relate itself to both state and nation.

Every morning when the entire student body pledges allegiance to the emblem of America, it must believe that it is saluting "one nation indivisible with liberty and justice for all."

Which Side Are the Federal Judges On?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, another Communist Party victory and the unelected, politically appointed Federal judges wonder why they have lost the confidence of the American people.

The inferior Federal courts hold no constitutional powers. They are but a subserverent creature of Congress. Created by Congress, they can be abolished by Congress or given some commonsense rules to proceed by.

The separation of powers theory of constitutional government has apparently been declared unconstitutional. Congress must act. Congress, consisting of 435 Members, and 100 Senators, elected by 190 million Americans, must decide if it, or a handful of politically appointed lawyers, is to take charge of our country. If we do not accept this challenge, Congress may soon find itself unconstitutional or in violation of the new legislative forum's interpretation of the fifth and 14th amendments.

I have introduced House Joint Resolution 384 which will serve to vest the finding of repugnancy of laws of Congress and State legislatures exclusively with the U.S. Supreme Court. This is clearly within the enumerated powers of Congress under article I, section 8(9) and article III, section 1. I have also filed House Joint Resolution 303 calling for a constitutional amendment to give exclusively the U.S. Supreme Court the power to declare on constitutionality—but by unanimous vote of all the members of that Court only.

My fellow colleagues, look at the recent brain-child of our studious judiciary as reported in the Washington Daily News on March 4, 1967. And this happens in our own country here at home while Communist steel kills and maims our boys in Vietnam and the conspiracy for world domination spreads to every TV, classroom, Sunday school, and breakfast table.

The article follows:

CONVICTION REVERSED—COMMUNIST PARTY WINS

A three judge panel of the U.S. Appeals Court here yesterday reversed the 1965 conviction of the Communist Party for failing to register under the Subversive Activities Act.

In an opinion written by Circuit Judge Carl McGowan, the court found the Act as applied in this case "hopelessly at odds with the protections afforded with the Fifth Amendment."

It ruled that the convictions ran "counter to the Fifth Amendment's ban on compelled incrimination."

The Court said that Congress over the years has attempted to deal with the Communist Party in two ways:

The Smith Act "exposed it to outlawry," and the Internal Security Act gave it "an obligation to disclose its records and affairs."

"We may assume for the moment that either approach was, and is constitutionally feasible. We cannot, because of the Fifth Amendment, safely assume as much in the case of the co-existence of both purposes," the court said.

The party was first convicted under the Act in 1961 and that conviction was reversed in 1963. In today's case the conviction was handed down on Nov. 19, 1965. The party was fined $230,000 on 23 counts of violating the act.

The court's 22-page opinion traced the history of Congress' duality in trying to control the communists. The court quoted President Truman as calling the Security Act "tantamount to requiring thieves to register with the sheriff."

No individuals were convicted or fined in the 1965 action. In a concurring, but separate opinion today, Judge E. Barrett Prettyman described the Party as being unable to "perform physical acts such as signing and filing," and therefore when a statute requires the Party to register, it is trying to force some individual to incriminate himself."

Minimal 5-Percent Thaw in Johnson's Highway Freeze Still Leaves Construction Out in the Cold

SPEECH

OF

HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Florida, for his pursuit of full discussion of the freeze and thaw of funds for the Interstate and Defense Highway System. The theme of Senator BROOKE's letter to Senator RANDOLPH—as introduced in the RECORD by Mr. CLEVELAND—touches the issue: the legality of the administration cutback of highway funds. But in an area of longstanding concern to me, highway safety, it is ironic that the administration promotes safety through vast new programs of automotive safety standards, but by this action of last November, delayed about 1,000 miles of crucial highway construction. Since the President has said the completed Interstate System will save 8,000 lives a year in the traffic toll, I shudder to think of the cost of this cutback. I strongly urge the restoration of the full amount of the trust funds to their proper use according to the legal formula.

Nudge Toward Safety

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, in an editorial on February 3, the Chicago Daily News hails the new set of automobile safety standards as eminently fair to all sides.

It welcomes the measure as a salutory advance and one that has merely postponed, not dropped the more drastic proposals for change.

The article presents a clear insight into the problems of auto safety as they appear to the Government, the car industry and the individual motorist. I believe that its views will be of interest to my colleagues, and I place it in the RECORD at this point:

[From the Chicago Daily News, Feb. 3, 1967]

A NUDGE TOWARD SAFETY

The government's first set of standards for automobile safety was unveiled to a loud chorus of complaint. The automotive industry, though cautious about showing its once-burned hand, is not happy about the production problems and higher prices the regulations will bring. The safety zealots complain that the standards have been "watered down" too far. And Ralph Nader, the crusader who brought the whole thing to a head, dismisses the regulations as nearly meaningless.

This reaction was predictable, given the timetable under which the auto industry and the new National Traffic Safety Agency operate. The agency had to make a showing of some sort for the 1968 model year, but the lead time on auto production extends over two or three years for many items. To force immediate compliance on everything the agency originally asked could have brought production to a shuddering halt.

The compromise that was reached seems eminently fair. In many cases it will mean only that all 1968 cars are fitted with safety items that were optional before. Yet it does represent an advance. More drastic changes have not been dropped, but merely postponed. Realists will recognize that redesign has to be tackled one step at a time.

Even with this first step, the government may be attempting to give the motorist more protection than he is willing to use. Take the matter of shoulder straps to supplement seat belts that have now become standard. Surveys indicate that fewer than 25 per cent of drivers buckle the belts they already have. The Wall Street Journal recently found examples of wild disdain: A woman driver who smashed her high heel into the instrument panel light warning her the seat belt wasn't buckled; a construction worker who snipped off the belts before driving his new car home.

The new regulations may lead the American motorist to safer equipment. But can they make him think?

Walter Lippmann and the Bombing of North Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, Senator Robert F. Kennedy has helped to bring into the open the debate on whether or not to cease the bombing of North Vietnam in an effort to negotiate an honorable settlement to the Vietnamese conflict. On March 7 the Washington Post published an article by Walter Lippmann who, with characteristic incisiveness points out that the administration has been ignoring statements by the Soviet Prime Minister and Soviet President concerning the willingness of the North Vietnamese to negotiate should the bombing end. He suggests that the United States "has been offered openly what the President has repeatedly said is our objective."

As Mr. Lippmann states:

> The stakes are high. There is at stake peace in this cruel war.

For those who might not have seen Walter Lippmann's article, I insert it in the Appendix.

BUT WHY AVOID THE QUESTION?

Before we resign ourselves to the idea that in Vietnam diplomacy is exhausted, that nothing can be done except by intensifying the fighting, we ought to know why the Administration insists on ignoring the public statements of the Soviet Union. Three times since February 9 we have been told that the cessation of the bombing of North Vietnam would "open the way" to a negotiated settlement. We have been told by the Soviet Prime Minister, Kosygin and twice after that by President Podgorny. In these statements from the principal ally of North Vietnam we have been offered openly what the President has repeatedly said is our objective.

Why then do we ignore the Soviet Union? Because, says Secretary Rusk, we know through our private channels of information that Hanoi will not do what the Soviet Union says it will do. Is Washington really better informed about Hanoi than is Moscow? What would be the purpose of the Soviet government in making a proposal on which it cannot make good? To deceive the American people? To deceive the rest of the world? Is it possible that the Soviet government would take the risk of practicing a gross and spectacular deception which, if it is a deception, could so easily be exposed by taking Kosygin and Podgorny at their word, suspending the bombing and waiting for them to make good?

Even more inexplicable than Rusk's refusal to step up to the ball and put it back in the Soviet court, is his strategic speculation as to what might happen if we took up the Soviet offer. He sees a strong buildup of North Vietnamese forces in South Vietnam while we, having tied our hands with the promise not to bomb, suffer severe losses. This is a nightmare conjured up by the ambiguous word "permanent" which, though used by some North Vietnamese, has not been used by the Soviet officials. It reduces the whole affair to absurdity to believe that the Soviet government believes that the United States will not fight back if it is attacked, that the United States will disarm itself forever if instead of the way being opened to a peace conference, the way is closed by another Vietnamese offensive.

The stakes are high. There is at stake peace in this cruel war. There is at stake also the good name of the President and of the country. The issue is for the time being quite specific. Nothing is gained and only harm is done by muddying the waters with reports of secret information which contradicts the public statements of the Soviet government. The specific issue is: Why has the Administration ignored in March 1967 a proposal which meets exactly what it was demanding in 1966? This is a troublesome and ugly question. And it will not disappear in a cloud of vituperation.

The "Powell Case"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DANIEL E. BUTTON
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. BUTTON. Mr. Speaker, while I favor discipline of Mr. Powell, I feel strongly that no duly elected individual Member of Congress should be singled out from our midst to be judged against any special standards which all Members are not ready and willing to be judged. I have urged adoption of specific standards of conduct, and establishment of a committee with power to report to the Congress its findings in individual cases. So far, such a committee has not been established, nor has a viable code by which we can all be judged and which can be impartially and equitably administered by an appropriate committee been adopted. Without providing the rationale for disciplining Mr. Powell, or identical standards in the case of allegations against any other Member, will unmistakably, in fact already has, left many people of goodwill with the distinct impression that he was improperly and unfairly singled out for punishment, because of his race.

Mr. Speaker, at this point in the Record, I would like to insert an editorial from the Schenectady Union-Star, entitled "Escalating the Powell Case," which succinctly states the dilemma created by the House in its abortive action of last week:

[From the Schenectady Union-Star, Mar. 2, 1967]

ESCALATING THE "POWELL CASE"

By voting to deny him the seat to which he had been elected the House of Representatives did not end the Adam Clayton Powell case as adoption of the recommendations of its Select Committee to seat but sharply discipline him might have done. The House has placed itself on trial by public opinion even as it acted as judge of Powell's fitness to serve. It will have to prove to the satisfaction of the country that it will examine records of all other members who are accused of abuses of privilege and punish those found guilty even as it has Powell, although not necessarily in the same way. The House has made it imperative that it adopt and enforce much stricter rules of ethics for all its members.

There is little question that Powell can be re-elected if he chooses to run again. If he does run and wins, will the House repeat its action of Wednesday? If so, the Harlem District may be unrepresented for months. Had the committee recommendation of discipline but seating been offered Powell, whatever his choice the House would have been sitting more comfortably. The committee had denied race entered into its conclusions. The refusal to seat will give new fuel to the charge of racism. And it will compel the House to justify its course as within the Constitution. And to convince the suspicious that smoldering antagonisms did not influence some votes to deny the seat.

Few will contend Powell did not deserve punishment. Were the House, like Caeser's wife, above suspicion even refusal to seat could be defended conscientiously. That it can under all the circumstances is debatable. The House very likely has opened a Pandora's box, that will give it some unhappy days and months.

The Party's Over

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the newspapers serving individual communities across the country are often reflective of current grassroots public opinion; and I submit for the Record an article from the Summit Valley Times which I believe reflects substantial segments of public opinion:

THE PARTY'S OVER

(By John Dennie)

O.K. America, the party's over. Wake up and see the world around you. The time has come for all good men to come to the aid of their country. The simple truth is that we are at war; yes, war.

This is no longer a "police action," this is a war.

War (wor), 1. a fight carried on by force between nations or parts of a nation. 2. fighting; strife; conflict. Doctors carry on war against disease 3. the occupation or art of fighting with weapons. Soldiers are trained for war. 4. fight; make war.

That is how war is defined in the dictionary. Unfortunately this police action that we are now involved in sounds (curiously enough) like a war. The question that I ask myself now is, with the money, to say nothing of the many lives, that are wasted every month, why don't we declare an all-out war and win it?

We have too long tried to make peace and friends. The time is now. Show our teeth to North Vietnam and the rest of the world will see that this great country of ours is not going to stand for any more malarky from the Communist.

For years they have been pushing the greatest, strongest, richest country in the world back into a neutral corner, and we've been taking it like lambs.

Maybe before when they didn't kill our boys, when it was Hungarian or Czech boys it was not so bad (at least it didn't seem to bother our people too much). But now, America, those are John Smiths and the boy next door who are being cut to pieces by Russian-made machine guns and Chinese tanks.

I think, America, that you'd better put yourself in gear, high gear, and start noticing life around you. Stop thinking that your son will make it through all right and think about the Jones's boy who spilled all his red American blood on that Godforsaken crummy hunk of rice and mud.

The boys that would have taught your grandchildren in school are dead. They won't be back.

The fellow that might have painted your new car in Detroit was killed by a five-foot three Viet-Cong "warrior" in a police action.

Stop kidding yourself, America, they don't want peace, they want the world. And they will go to any length to get it. The only time we will achieve peace is when they are beaten to their knees. Please, America, be the country that I know you are; fight for your rights, and you will once again be the greatest nation in the world.

"Give 'em hell"—they asked for it.

Answers to the Commager Criticisms of Our Vietnam Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, recently the distinguished historian Henry Steele Commager testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Professor Commager did not testify as to historical matters but as to how and why our policy in Vietnam was wrong.

The following column from the February 26, 1967, edition of the New York World Journal Tribune effectively answers all of Professor Commager's criticisms and I commend it to the attention of our colleagues:

FOCUS ON FOREIGN POLICY: ANSWERS TO CRITICISM

(By William Randolph Hearst, Jr.)

The organized and continuing barrage of criticism being directed at U.S. foreign policies serves at least one constructive purpose. It gives us an excellent reason for reexamining our national motives, redefining our objectives, reflecting on other people's thoughts and rechecking our own as to our national course.

Much of the barrage is emanating from the public hearings of the Senate foreign relations committee in Washington, where a principal witness last week was Henry Steele Commager, a highly respected dean of American historians. An analysis of his more or less typical criticism is offered here as being both timely and instructive.

Prof. Commager undoubtedly delighted committee chairman J. William Fulbright by echoing some of the convictions of that defeatist doom-caller, but the witness delivered his ideas in a temperate and clear-minded fashion. Those ideas, important because they reflect the thinking of many leaders in our academic community, essentially boil down to five key criticisms.

One of the major charges made by Prof. Commager, and subscribed to by Sen. Fulbright, is that the U.S. is dangerously "obsessed" with the notion of communism as a worldwide conspiracy which threatens our security. He declared this attitude is unfounded in present-day fact and tends to trap us in unrealistic crusades for what we consider purely moralistic reasons.

In this, I must admit, there is some truth. The U.S. leadership does have what amounts to a great concern about communism, and properly so, but I certainly would not call it an obsession. It is true, though, that the worldwide Communist movement since Stalin's death has shattered into many divergent factions, with Soviet Russia herself adopting many aspects of the capitalism she was sworn to destroy. But even this change doesn't mean communism is no longer a menace for free people everywhere and hence to us.

In my opinion Prof. Commager, Sen. Fulbright and others who think that communism today is just another name for a variety of differing governments with which we can have trusting relations are underplaying its threat. Too many times—in Korea, in Hungary, in Cuba, Viet Nam and elsewhere—we have seen what happens when defenses are down. Communism has changed some, but not much.

The second major charge made by Prof. Commager is that this nation, in its concern over communism, has developed a "messianic" feeling that we have an obligation to spread democracy throughout the world whether parts of that world are ready for it or not. He said this has resulted in a new kind of "intellectual and moral isolationism" which resembles imperialism in disregarding world opinion.

This, in essence, is a milder version of the same theme which runs through Sen. Fulbright's recent book, "The Arrogance of Power." I simply do not believe the conclusions are warranted by the facts, although the professor's statements constitute a useful warning of what might occur if we lose clear sight of our objectives.

The charge that we try to spread democracy where it may not be appreciated is somewhat true. We are so impressed with its benefits we often fail to realize there are a lot of countries that are just not ready for it. We are spoon-feeding democracy to a dozen countries I could name that don't even appreciate what it means.

But I don't believe we are messianic about it. Our foreign policy is quite simple. It is not aggressive, yet it seeks to contain communism. We want no more power for ourselves but at the same time we stand ready to play the role of military ally to any country which asks us for help in resisting Communist bullying.

To me this is not only morally commendable but also is the only practical policy for keeping communism from doing what comes naturally to do—forceful aggression. It is not the U.S. which is arrogant in her power. It is communism, when it thinks it can get away with it.

Prof. Commager charged further that the U.S. seems to think it has a duty to keep peace throughout the world in the role of policeman. He declared we have neither the material, intellectual nor moral resources to do that. Furthermore, he added, we already have gravely overextended ourselves in the alleged attempt.

This is the kind of combination criticism that is hard to answer because it bombs off in so many directions. In the first place, it is not true that the U.S. desires to be a policeman to the world. Our government properly would far prefer to have other nations everywhere solve their own problems. The only extent to which we feel it our duty to keep peace is in furtherance of our policy of containing communism.

Whether the richest and most powerful nation in the world has the resources to accomplish this is open to argument. So far as overextending ourselves materially at this time, I would say our national leaders would deny it to a man. Witness the complete absence of home-front hardship in the midst of this fantastically expensive little war in Viet Nam. As far as our intellectual and moral resources are concerned. I don't think the professor has to worry about them. In fact his questioning them smacks of the Fulbright attitude and is rather insulting.

In his fourth major charge, Prof. Commager called Viet Nam a "misguided venture" which has cost us our world moral leadership and a loss of world opinion. We should start to remedy our mistake by stopping our bombing of North Viet Nam, he said, without insisting on Communist reciprocal action.

To this there is little that can be said that I have not said time and again. The Viet Nam war admittedly is a regrettable mess, but nobody planned it the way it is. We are there because we were asked to stop the Communist aggressors and, as noted above, that is our policy. Most of the criticism of our leadership by other nations is simply an alibi because they themselves don't want to get involved. Lastly, the bombing is a purely military decision by those best in a position to make it.

As his final major criticism, Prof. Commager warned that the U.S. must learn to restrain its vast power and accept the fact that political developments in the world will not always go the way we would like. Communist China, he added, by her sheer size is destined to be a dominant power in the Far East no matter what.

What I would like to ask the professor is where else in human history has a nation as powerful as the U.S. shown such magnificent restraint as it has in the Viet Nam conflict? Our aims there are limited and unselfish; if destruction of North Viet Nam were our goal it would have been reached long ago.

With regard to China, our leaders have said repeatedly they will welcome the day when she sees fit to subscribe to the United Nations charter and join the community of civilized countries. Of course China will always be a dominant force in the Far East. Our only concern is to see that she doesn't become the dominating dragon feared by her neighbors.

Prof. Commager and other such critics should consider what this world would be like today if it weren't for the U.S. and our foreign policy.

AID Aids Ohio

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANCES P. BOLTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, the Cleveland Plain Dealer of February 27 contained an editorial about the value of our foreign aid program which I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues.

This editorial, "AID Aids Ohio," points out that foreign aid is vital to the United States, apart from the humanitarian motives, and cites facts from the Agency for International Development about the impact of the aid program on the domestic economy. During the last year, procurement from American sources accounted for 90 percent of AID commodity expenditures.

The editorial concludes that "such facts are worth knowing when making decisions on foreign aid." Believing my colleagues will be interested, under unanimous consent I place the editorial herewith:

AID AIDS OHIO

Foreign aid is vital to the United States, apart from the humanitarian motives that also sustain it.

Foreign aid is an established arm of national policy. For 20 years, despite some objectors, every president and Congress have kept the program going.

Self-interest alone would agree with President Johnson's words: "In the long run, the wealthy nations cannot survive as islands of abundance in a world of hunger, sickness and despair."

Those words come from the President's Feb. 9 message on foreign aid, in which he proposes fiscal 1968 programs requiring something over $3.1 billion.

AID (Agency for International Development) recently published figures showing that in 1966 it spent $604.5 million of foreign assistance funds within the United States for commodities alone.

Ohio was among the top six states in selling goods to AID. Its share was nearly $46 million, a very serious chunk of sales, wages and profits.

Procurement from American sources makes up 90% of all AID spending for commodities, from powdered milk to earth movers.

Such facts are worth knowing when making decisions on foreign aid.

Democracy: What It Means to Me

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM V. ROTH

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to place in the RECORD for my colleagues' reading a speech written and delivered by Miss Diane F. Ambrose of Dover in the Delaware Voice of Democracy contest sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its ladies auxiliary. More than 350,000 students from all parts of the country participated in the contest competing for the five top prizes totaling $13,500, and today Diane is one of the finalists speaking here in Washington.

Even more important than the scholarships is the opportunity given these young people to address their countrymen and the world, telling us in their own words the meaning of democracy as they understand it. Much has been written and said about the "generation gap," that seeming lack of communication between young and old. But, reading Diane's words, none of us, to whatever generation we belong, can fail to be moved and filled with renewed confidence in the future.

Diane has made every Delawarean proud of her. I join with her parents, her friends and teachers, and with all the people of Delaware in wishing her success as she participates in the national finals.

The speech follows:

DEMOCRACY: WHAT IT MEANS TO ME

Democracy is people—not an undefinable mass bound together, but unified individuals staying together.

Democracy is a voice—appealing to the spirit of men—for no man can live on bread alone.

Democracy is America—our past, our present, our future, earned by our own merits through sweat, toil, joy and tears.

Democracy is people speaking to America.

Often it is said that Democracy in the United States is almost invisible among the members of the "beat generation." Oh, on the contrary. It is the teenagers who will soon illuminate the flickering ember of what many people refer to as "dying Democracy."

Just walk into a "Problems of Democracy" class and see the contempt with which the 18 year old I–A senior boys hold a draft dodger. Listen to a glee club singing "America our Heritage." Observe a girl scout troop's closing flag ceremony. Or listen to my words.

You see we understand the challenge with which we are faced and we accept it. We realize the responsibility confronting us and we will not turn away from it because Democracy is our heritage.

In the forthcoming decades it will be up to us to live up to this heritage and pass it on, perhaps even in better condition than we found it. In order to do this we have a tremendous task to perform. We must educate ourselves, make our own decisions, stand on our own two feet. *These* are the most important things of all. It's too easy to turn into a second-rater, that is—seeing everything through somebody else's eyes. If we can prevent this then we have preserved the individual, and in a sense, Democracy, for the individual is the very cornerstone of Democracy.

And then finally, Democracy is the undefinable term—*freedom*. It is that certain exultation only those who bother to think and worry about will ever experience.

In the lyrics of a modern day song: "*Born free*, as free as the wind blows, as free as the grass grows, born free to follow your heart. *Stay free*, while beauty surrounds you, the world still astounds you, each time you look at a star. *Live free*, when no wall's behind you, you're free as the roaring tide, so there's no need to hide."

This is what Democracy means to me—and I hope—to you.

CIA: Other Side of the Story—What Reds Are Doing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I submit for inclusion in the RECORD an important article which appeared in the March 13, 1967, issue of U.S. News & World Report entitled "CIA: Other Side of the Story—What Reds Are Doing."

I believe it is essential at this time that there is a complete understanding of the serious, ruthless nature of the Communist offensive and the tremendous job CIA faces in this regard. This is what the article discusses and I believe it will be of interest to the Congress and the public.

The article follows:

CIA: OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY—WHAT REDS ARE DOING

One question that keeps coming up in the latest controversy over the Central Intelligence Agency is this:

Just whom or what is the CIA fighting?

The answer is found in the other side of the CIA story—the facts on what the Communists are doing all over the world to penetrate and grab control of organizations, underwrite treason and terrorism, stir up strife, stage revolutions, steal secrets.

It is the CIA's job to combat these activities of the Reds in the cold-war struggle that has been going on in the back alleys of the world for more than 20 years.

From intelligence officials in the U.S. and abroad come authoritative accounts of what the CIA is fighting, how the Communists operate and reasons for such CIA programs as subsidization of work in the foreign field by some student, labor and other organizations.

Disclosure of this financing brought the agency under fire, compromised some of its efforts and even led to demands that the CIA be abolished.

Reds' use of fronts. As part of its plot to achieve world domination, Moscow-direceted Communism maneuvers through international front groups.

Worldwide, U.S. intelligence experts say, the Communists have 11 such organizations—all under direct control of the KGB, the Soviet Committee for State Security, "operational headquarters" for Russia's whole cold-war scheme.

These fronts are designed to appeal to almost every interest. There is a World Peace Council, and there are international fronts for labor, youth, women, students, teachers, scientists, lawyers, newspapermen, radio-TV workers and "resistance movements."

The head of the KGB—who at this time is Nikolai Anisimovich Shchelokov—is one of the world's most powerful Communists because his agency controls all of Russia's foreign and military intelligence as well as Soviet internal security.

In American terms, that would be like puting one man in charge of the CIA, the FBI and all of the military intelligence services.

The importance that the Soviet Union places on front organizations is shown by this example:

Alexandr Shelepin was a vice president of the International Union of Students when it was founded in 1946. He later became a vice president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, Shelepin then shot up to become head of the all-powerful KGB. He now is a top official of the Soviet Communist Party.

Methods of operation. How do Communist fronts operate? Here is one way:

Fronts recruit young Africans, Asians and Latin Americans for training in Communist countries—as labor leaders or guerrilla fighters. The brightest are taught how to overthrow governments and set up Communist regimes. An ultimate aim is to recruit young Americans.

A major objective of KGB, working through fronts, is to draw non-Communists into unity with Communists. Such a drive now is on the upswing in Western Europe, spearheaded by two of the groups, the World Federation of Trade Unions and the International Union of Students.

A former KGB official who defected to the West says that 80 per cent of Soviet personnel abroad are "trained professional spies."

The KGB, this man says, rates the U.S. as its No. 1 target and seeks to isolate America from its allies on the theory that, when this isolation is accomplished, the U.S. will "crumble from within."

The "unite and capture" theme runs through all Communist-front efforts, such as the World Youth Festivals that draw thousands from all over the world.

Costs of these events are high. The Moscow festival in 1957, for instance, is estimated to have cost up to 150 million dollars. The Vienna affair in 1959 cost 50 million. The Communist outlay on the youth festival in Helsinki in 1962 was around 30 million.

Another one is to take place next year in Sofia, Bulgaria—and the Russians already are blaring propaganda against the American delegation because of the revelation that CIA money financed trips by some young Americans to previous festivals.

Bonanza for the enemy. The "exposé" of this CIA subsidy—which was carried out under national policy established years ago—is described by U.S. officials as a windfall for the Communists. At earlier festivals, the Americans—even though few of them knew that CIA money was helping to pay their expenses—succeeded in blunting effects the Communists hoped to achieve.

In Communist countries, fronts pay travel costs for students, labor leaders and others. Communist funds also have financed travel by the Reds' American sympathizers—including students—to points behind the Iron Curtain and to Red Cuba.

The KGB is said to have almost unlimited funds at its disposal—despite Russia's shortage of foreign exchange—and more manpower than the CIA, the FBI and U.S. military intelligence combined. One division of the KGB—the "Department of Disinformation," or Department D—operates in the propaganda field. It plants false information, including forged documents, wherever an opportunity exists to smear and discredit the U.S. specifically and the West generally.

In this, Department D gets help from such fronts as the World Peace Council, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the International Union of Students and the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

An illustration: The World Peace Council spread charges during the Korean conflict that the U.S. was using germ warfare. And two other fronts, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and the World Federation of Scientific Workers, sent "investigating commissions" to obtain "evidence" in support of the charge.

What do Reds seek? What the Communists are attempting to accomplish by undercover methods in every country was made clear in a recent public statement by the chief espionage official in the Security Ministry of Communist East Germany. He was talking about Germany, but he was enunciating the KGB line for all non-Communist countries. This top Red spy said:

"To procure information and material is only one task of our organization.

"The other and more important task is to make use of the material and the knowledge gained for political purposes—to blackmail the enemy, to demoralize the population, and to make the Communist Party victorious in the whole of Germany."

Like all spymasters in satellite states, the East German official is under KGB control.

In every part of the world, secret Communist activity poses a threat.

Sometimes these activities are flushed into the open. On one such occasion, in 1965, Communist financial support for terrorists in Venezuela was exposed when three Red couriers carrying $330,000 in cash were seized and jailed.

Venezuelan officials said that the three—two women and a man—were agents of the Italian Communist Party, which Moscow had assigned the job of smuggling money to guerrillas in Venezuela.

The Communist move failed in that instance because of counterintelligence like that in which the CIA—according to members of other intelligence organizations—excels. But Venezuelan terrorists continue to get arms and money from the Communists.

One Communist faction in Venezuela receives weapons and training from Fidel Castro's Cuba—where, only 90 miles from U.S. shores, the KGB has a big stake. Cuba is a transfer point for the Red paymasters and spymasters in Latin America.

From the inside—. Throughout South America, Communist "political action" agents infiltrate student groups and labor unions, whip up agitation among peasants and subsidize bandits.

Communists, Western intelligence sources say, control all but four of the national student federations in Latin America—in all countries except Costa Rica, Bolivia, Chile and perhaps Uruguay. The Communist-front International Union of Students claims, in fact, that 82 of the world's national student federations are affiliated with it.

In the Middle East, the present Soviet objective, as defined by U.S. officials on the scene, is to stir up enough trouble to threaten the stability of countries in which the U.S. has influence—particularly those where Americans control big oil reserves.

Examples of the KGB at work in the Middle East include riots instigated by Communist agents in Jordan, massive supplies of arms to Syria, bombings in Saudi Arabia and floods of Communist propaganda pouring from Cairo, which is headquarters for a number of Communist fronts, such as the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization.

Africa: Agents busy. In Africa, the Reds are trying to keep the whole continent in turmoil.

Moscow and Red China bankroll opponents of President Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya. Communist influence in Tanzania has grown to the point where the Government has undertaken to nationalize most private business. The Chinese Communists used their embassy in Burundi as a relay point for weapons and funds sent to rebels operating against the Congolese Government in Kinshasa.

In the other Congo, of which Brazzaville is the capital, Communists—including Cubans—control the military forces. In Ghana, until they were thwarted by the coup that ousted Kwame Nkrumah, Soviet agents had penetrated the Government to the point where they controlled Nkrumah's personal army and were building a military base to be used for operations throughout West Africa.

The Communists regularly supply weapons to rebels in Portuguese Angola and Mozambique. In Somalia, the Army is equipped and influenced by the Communists. Soviet agents are fomenting trouble in Ethiopia. In Tunisia, Communist penetration is mainly through students. In Algeria, Soviet economic aid is a lever used by the KGB.

North of Africa, in the Mediterranean area, a step-up of Communism's covert actions coincides with the growing Soviet rival presence. All along the fringe of the Mediterranean, KGB men are busy. One piece of evidence: secret stockpiles of weapons, uncovered in Greece.

Communist-front efforts are paying off in West Germany and elsewhere in Europe. In 1966, for the first time, West German non-Communist unions were persuaded to send delegations to Poland, Czechoslovakia and Russia. A British trade-union group sent representatives to Russia. A Catholic federation of trade unions in France was induced to take joint action with the Communist-controlled French labor federation.

Some of Britain's non-Communist organizations have been heavily infiltrated by Communists and used to promote Soviet propaganda against the U.S.

One of these groups—the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament—mobilized strong opposition to American nuclear strategy and to British ties with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The British Union of Students is now the top target for Communist penetration.

How Asia is affected. In Asia, the World Federation of Trade Unions has been the principal transmission belt for Communist orders.

The series of Communist insurrections which broke out over recent years in country after country—Vietnam, Indonesia, India, Burma and the Philippines—received the "go" signal from trade-union centers.

Although the attempted Red revolution in Indonesia in 1965 was smashed, large numbers of Communists remain. Both Moscow and Peking are trying again, U.S. intelligence officials believe, to rebuild for another revolt.

In the Philippines, where suppression of the Huk uprising in the early 1950s is counted as one of the CIA's great, but largely unpublicized, victories, the Communists again are trying to activate a Huk rebellion.

A staff study just released by the U.S. Senate's Internal Security Subcommittee says this:

Previous hearings have established that Moscow has, in the past, distributed vast sums, along with its directives, through various secret channels to support subversive activities in countries outside Russia, including the United States, and there is every reason to believe that this practice continues."

The CIA's role. Countering Communist activities inside the U.S. is a task of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the CIA which has the responsibility for combatting actions in the rest of the world which are inimical to the interests of this country.

In carrying out that mission, the CIA must face enemies of many kinds—enemies masked as "do-gooders" as well as enemies trained in the dark arts of subversion, espionage, blackmail and assassination—all dedicated to the Communist aim once stated bluntly by Nikita Khrushchev and never denied by his successors: to "bury" the U.S.

WHEN THE "COVER WAS BLOWN"

A veteran U.S. intelligence official, discussing public disclosure that CIA funds were being used secretly to finance some American students at international conferences, said this:

"The U.S., not just the CIA, suffered a severe defeat in this thing.

"The U.S. still must fight to prevent the Communists from having all their own way in international meetings of students—or teachers, or scientists, journalists, labor unions, whatever.

"But now that the CIA cover has been 'blown,' the job will cost much more. And it will take a long time before any U.S. organization or group can regain the effectiveness that the National Student Association had.

"These students were not instructed how to act, except in a very few cases. Main reliance was on the American instincts and patriotism of almost all the students who were financially helped to attend.

"The main arm of the Soviet Government's constant battle to discredit everything American—Moscow's so-called 'Department of Disinformation'—has been sniping at the National Student Association for years. But it never was able to prove anything.

"Now the Americans have given them the ammunition—perfect ammunition with which to fight any American delegation at any international meeting.

"The Americans have acted to 'devour our own children.'"

Resolution, Schenectady Branch, NAACP

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL E. BUTTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. BUTTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to a resolution adopted at a meeting called by the Schenectady Branch of the NAACP, Sunday, March 5, 1967. The meeting, at which I was in attendance, was called to protest the tragic and brutal murder of Wharlest Jackson, who was the leader of the Natchez, Mississippi, branch of the NAACP. It is painfully clear that we must face in this session of Congress the grievous weaknesses in our system of justice.

It is my hope that the proposed remedies that spring from the debate on our system of justice will not focus entirely on weaknesses in southern justice, but, more appropriately, on the improvement of our jury system as a whole throughout the land. If we do strengthen the jury system in America, it will not only serve as a remedy to racial bigotry and senseless murders, but will restore the faith, not only of Negroes but of the Nation and the world in the process of trial by jury. Persons who do not trust the law cannot become involved in the law. Or, to say it another way, to become involved in the processes of law is to learn to trust the law.

Under unanimous consent, I include this resolution by the Schenectady branch of the NAACP in the Appendix of the RECORD. It is certainly deserving of special attention from all concerned:

RESOLUTION, SCHENECTADY BRANCH, NAACP, MARCH 5, 1967

Whereas, as years go by Mississippi remains a State where Negroes live in constant fear of open violence, murder, hatred and numerous other injustices; and

Whereas, the cause of Civil Rights has suffered in Mississippi because of the unpunished murders of Vernon Dahmer, George Metcalfe, James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, Michael Schwerner, Medgar W. Evers and others; and

Whereas, on February 28, 1967, we again heard the unpleasant news over radio and television and read with horror the news stories telling of the wanton murder of Wharlest Jackson, a father of six who had had been a leader in the Natchez, Mississippi, Branch of the NAACP; and

Whereas, members of the Schenectady Branch of the NAACP are deeply disturbed at the utter disregard for human rights of Negroes in Mississippi as well as other areas, it is

Resolved, That we strongly urge our members, friends and supporters to move from states of comfort, ease, despair, discouragement, complacency, disinterest and apathy to show the world that we care about what is happening in Mississippi or wherever murders are committed to crush progress, for if we fail to protest against such acts, we then fail to protect our own liberty, and be it further

Resolved, That we continue in our efforts to make the United States of America live up to its claim of equal justice and liberty for all. We resolve to fight on until every man, woman and child in this country attain all the rights and privileges to which they are entitled as citizens.

Sellout on Power

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, there have just come to my attention two recent editorials—March 2, 1967, and March 3 1967—from the Watertown Daily Times, of Watertown, N.Y., which reveal that there is legislation before the New York State Legislature which would prohibit the New York State Power Authority from constructing atomic powerplants. This action will leave the nuclear power field open only to private interests. The editorials spell out the efforts made by the New York State Power Authority to receive permission to build nuclear plants. The Watertown Times points out that the legislation "is 100 percent against the interests of the State power authority, the traditional power agency of the State," and calls the proposed legislation a "sellout."

The editorials follow:

SELLING OUT ON POWER

The proposal for an $8,000,000,000 atomic power program in New York state is a sellout to the private power companies. No other conclusion can be reached because the New York state power authority will be forbidden to construct atomic power plants in the future and will at the same time be confined to hydroelectric considerations as an operator of Niagara and Massena and a coordinator in other hydroelectric matters. This proposal must receive legislative enactment. May the legislature insist that the authority be given as many rights to the construction of nuclear plants as the private utilities.

The statement is made by Gov. Rockefeller that the New York utilities must double their annual electricity production in the next ten years, from 17,000,000 kilowatts to 35,000,000 kilowats. This sounds big, but it is absolutely the same program that the utilities have set for themselves ever since World War I, namely an increase of ten per cent a year. So suddenly a deal is made that will enable them to keep up what they have been doing in the past, in return for which the power authority, which was conceived as an agency to represent the citizens' interests in power making and power distribution, will be shoved over into the corner and given a job of keeping the old power plants swept out.

Incidentally, the power authority today is producing approximately a little more than one-fifth of the state's annual power production. By 1977, if the scheme is accepted by the legislature, the authority will produce a little more than one-twelfth of the annual production. Many people fought the better part of 40 years to assure the state of an adequate share of the power production. Suddenly in the prospect of an $8,000,000,000 expansion, the state's role is downgraded so that the private needs for capital can be advanced, with the lenders being assured that they will not have any increase in the amount of competition from the power authority. The statement is made in news stories that there will be no competition insofar as the atomic power production is concerned; continue to limit the state power authority to hydroelectric operations to avoid competition with the utilities in the field of nuclear energy.

There is language in the announcement about a role for the power authority. It is supposed to make power available to municipalities and public power districts in greater amounts through a withdrawal of power from private utilities. They in turn would get their increased electricity requirements from the nuclear plants. This seems to be saying that public power will go to publicly owned installations primarily, and privately built nuclear power will go toward the industrial needs of consumers.

We cannot believe that the farsighted programs in this state, originally conceived by the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, enhanced and enlarged by the late Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, brought to culmination by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, should now by a simple legislative enactment be placed in a deep freeze.

SELLING OUT ON POWER, II

Continuing the comments against the Albany power plan that would deny the New York State Power authority the right to construct nuclear plants, we call attention to the efforts during the past seven years to broaden the state power franchise. The suddenness of the announcement Wednesday that the private utilities would be given free rein in the field of nuclear electricity production might lead some citizens to think that a major need had only recently been discovered, and the cost of meeting that need was particularly high, $8,000,000,000, over the next ten years, and finally there was an immediacy about accomplishing the objective.

In 1960 the New York State Power authority publicly called attention to the role that the authority should be given in meeting the needs of the electricity consumers during the years to the 1980's. In 1960 the authority sought permission of the legislature to build and operate nuclear power plants. At the time two temporary committees on power resources had recommended against the authority's request for nuclear privileges, althrough the authority was the one state agency that was supposed to be responsible for publicly owned electric power production. The authority itself had made studies and the then chairman, Robert Moses, had sought with his persuasiveness the opportunity at legislation. Again in 1961, he and the authority asked for atomic privileges.

The Power Authority Act was confined to hydroelectric developments, nuclear power not being in the picture when the early laws were passed. Never, however, did the authority seek to restrict the private utilities from the nuclear field. The thinking has been that both the privately owned and the publicly owned utilities had an important role in meeting consumer needs.

In 1965 the authority went at it again, proving conclusively that in behalf of the public it should have a nuclear opportunity. The 1965 effort, however, was made behind the scenes, although the justification and the statistics amply supported authority recommendation. Although the proposal never saw the light of day, suggested amendments to the Power Authority Act were couched in terms that the public interest requires "that the state as well as the private utility companies should participate in the development of electric power from nuclear fields and other forms of atomic energy."

There was apparent rejection of this in Albany, although the public never had a chance to express itself.

In 1966 the authority came at it again, unfortunately in an informal maner, and got nowhere. This is the kind of issue that should have been in the forefront of the campaign, but for reasons that aren't understood never a mention was made. Late in 1966, once again the authority prepared documentation as to why it should be given the right to build nuclear power plants.

As soon as word of its efforts got out, there was a gang-up against it so that within a period of a little more than a month the authority recommendations were rejected as though they never existed, and the governor, together with the speaker of the assembly, Mr. Travia, are proposing to introduce legislation that is 100 per cent against the interests of the state power authority, the traditional power agency of the state. It has been said that the power authority will be given permission to develop electricity on some settling pools, but this isn't the big power producer of the future. Nuclear power will be the big producer. Yet Albany says that it is going to limit the state power authority to hydroelectric operations to avoid competition with the utilities in the field of nuclear energy.

Is there anyone in the state who is ready to rise up and head off the legislative embargo against the authority's entering the nuclear power development? Who will stand up and assist the agency in carrying out the public power policy of this state which dates back for 40 years? Certainly there has been no mandate for reversal, but that seems to be what is happening.

Repatriation by Force Wrong

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that there was very little, if any, editorial treatment in the national press concerning the recent forced repatriation of anti-Communists from Portuguese Macao. Certainly, this incident and all other incidents of forced repatriation are inhumane and something with which the civilized world should be concerned.

One of my constituents, Mr. Julius Epstein, of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace at Stanford University, is an expert on the subject of forced repatriation. In an effort to fill the void of honest editorial comment on the Macao incident, he recently wrote a letter to the editor of the Palo Alto times.

I believe this letter is worthy of the attention of all readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and, under leave to revise and extend my remarks, I submit it herewith:

REPATRIATION BY FORCE WRONG

Recent reports from Macao about the forcible repatriation of nine Chinese refugees to Communist Chinese authorities revive the nightmare of this crime against humanity, as carried out by ourselves, the British and the French after the end of World War II. This time, it is only aggravated by the fact that 22 years have passed in the meantime.

It should also be remembered that nobody fought more vigorously against any repetition of that crime than the Truman administration when it took its unmistakable stand against forced repatriation before the United Nations, then dealing with the prisoners of war problem in Korea. Secretary of State Dean Acheson's brilliant speech against the forcible repatriation of North Korean and Chinese prisoners of war of Oct. 24, 1952, before Committee One (Political and Security) of the U.N. General Assembly is still unforgotten.

Forced repatriation of anti-Communist refugees from Mao's paradise, be it to Hong Kong or Macao, is all the more tragic since it is unnecessary. There is an easy way out for those refugees. That is their transfer to Taiwan. That Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has always been ready to receive these refugees can be seen by a cable I received from Taipei in answer to a corresponding question I had asked the marshal in May, 1962.

His government's answer, dated June 7, 1962, read as follows:

"Replying your message to President Chiang, government of Republic of China out of humanitarian consideration is ready to accept any number of mainland refugees recently fleeing to Hong Kong who wish to come to Taiwan and to resettle them there despite all difficulties. Chinese government and people moved by a sense of duty and brotherly love are ready to practice austerity in order to help these refugees after they get here. James Shen, director of government information office."

Since that time, the number of refugees from the mainland decreased to a trickle. There can be no doubt that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's government is still ready to receive all refugees, including old emigres, women and children.

Why didn't the Macao authorities avail themselves in time of this opportunity?

Subterranean Heat—An Exciting New Power Source

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, on February 20, 1967, I introduced legislation which would provide for the extraction and utilization of subterranean heat. The thought of harnessing geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources has intrigued me ever since I first watched steam emanating from the volcanic fissures in the ground in the Kilauea Crater area of the island of Hawaii in my State many years ago.

Now comes word from the Far East that Japan has successfully commercialized this new source of power. An informative summary of the progress that the Japanese have made in utilizing this almost limitless supply of underground energy is found in the January 31, 1967, issue of Japan Report, a publication which is edited and distributed by the Japan Information Service, Consulate General of Japan, New York. Knowing that my colleagues would appreciate having this background information in connection with their future consideration of the legislation I have introduced, I am pleased to offer the Japan Report article on subterranean heat for their reading in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

[From Japan Report, Jan. 31, 1967]

SUBTERRANEAN HEAT TAPPED AS NEW POWER SOURCE

A new source of power, utilizing the almost limitless supply of energy underground, has been successfully commercialized in Japan. Representing an investment of $5,600,000 and ten years of research, the new geothermal power station began commercial operations toward the end of 1965. Japan now has available four sources for the generation of electric power; hydroelectric, thermal, atomic energy and the newest, geothermal.

With numerous volcanic ranges scattered across the country, Japan will have easy access to this highly efficient heat source. And with mass production using this "free boiler", power will be available at a lower cost. For Japan, the world's third largest power-consuming country, where 140,000 million kwh is used annually, this new power source may turn out to be a major money saver.

Japan's first geothermal power station is the Matsukawa Station, located in the mountainous Hachimantai National Park at Matsuo Village, Iwate Prefecture, in northeastern Japan.

The first step in developing geothermal power is to discover underground steam reserves which offer a valuable energy source. It was in the autumn of 1956 that the Matsukawa area was selected as a possible site for development. With the Nasu volcanic range traversing the area, the district had been known since olden times for its abundant hot springs.

When the villagers were drilling for more hot springs, they struck a vein of steam instead of mineral water. This was reported to the geological survey division of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, and came to the attention of the Azuma Kako Co., a manufacturer of ferro-alloys and chemical fertilizers. To meet its enormous demand for electricity, the company was interested in developing geothermal power as a stable supply source of power and had been conducting surveys in various parts of the country since 1950. Thus began a preliminary joint survey of the Matsukawa area by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the Azuma company geologists.

The central core of the earth consists of a hot fluid substance known as magma with an estimated temperature of 6,000 degrees C. The core is surrounded with a mantle having a temperature of about 4,000 degrees. Through this mantle, magna oozes out into the earth's crust. In a volcanic eruption, magma forces its way through the crust and gushes out above the surface of the earth. Magma that is trapped in the earth crust serves as a "natural boiler," spewing hot springs and steam.

According to the geological investigation, the Matsukawa area is covered with thick layers of andesite and tufa, locking in the magma-heated water and steam, which consequently circulates underground, being unable to find a way out to the surface. With a pipe inserted into the veins of hot water and steam, it was concluded, they could be channeled to the surface to turn a power generator.

Acting on this conclusion, test drilling was started. The geological structure of the site was analyzed by all available means including electrical, seismic and temperature proving and test drillings were conducted at depths at 200, 300 and 500 meters. Meanwhile, the Science and Technology Agency, recognizing the significance of the development project, offered Azuma Chemical a subsidy of $700,000.

By October 1963, the target area had been selected, and work started on digging Well No. 1, to measure 20 centimeters across and 700 to 1,000 meters deep. When the drilling had progressed to 945 meters, a white column of steam suddenly roared skywards accompanied by a rumbling of the earth. This memorable event took place on Jan. 14, 1964.

The spouting steam from the first well rocked the valley so violently that the bears in the area were said to have been frightened away. The steam gushed out at the rate of 70 to 80 tons per hour at a temperature (inside the well) of 300 degrees C. and a force of 60 atmospheric pressures. This well alone was estimated to be capable of producing 8,000 kw of electricity.

Encouraged by these results, the engineers revised their original plan for digging three wells with a total output of 5,000 kw to one calling for 20,000 kw of power with four wells. The steam from the first well was immediately piped to a turbine and, in the summer of 1964, geothermal power generation commenced on a small scale. The power was used for the installation of generating facilities for the remaining three wells, which, as expected, offered high-quality steam in abundant quantities. Each well, equipped with a muffler, was linked to the generator by means of thermally insulated aluminum pipe 70 centimeters in diameter.

A cooling tower was built next to the generating room to cool the once-used hot water from 47 degrees to 25 degrees and recirculate it at the rate of 5,000 tons per hour. In this mountainous region, 850 meters above sea level, it is impossible to supply fresh cold water in this quantity. The cooling tower, rising 46 meters above the power generation facilities, is shaped like a huge bucket turned upside down. One cooling tower is sufficient to meet the requirements for a 20,000 kw power supply, but when the power station increases its capacity to 60,000 kw, three of them will be required. The mountain paths leading to the station have been widened and paved to enable turbines and other machinery—some weighing 500 tons—to be carried to the construction site.

By the end of August 1965 the first-stage construction project was completed. This was followed by trial runs and rigid inspections, which were repeated time and again. Then, at 12 midnight, Oct 8, the long-awaited commercial operation was commenced.

For the time being, steam from two wells will be used to generate 9,500 kw of power, to be transmitted over 21 kilometers of cable newly installed to link Matsukawa to the Hachinohe trunk line of the Tohoku Power Generation Co. Glancing at the streets and factories of the Tohoku area, no one can tell which lights and machines are powered by geothermal electricity, but one can be sure that some of the lamps illuminating the foothills of Matsukawa are lit by this energy source.

The present supply capacity of 9,500 kw will soon be raised to 20,000 kw and within three years to 60,000 kw, as Japan, with its many volcanoes, has begun to tap the inexhaustible source of energy following in the footsteps of Italy, New Zealand and other countries.

The primary advantage of geothermal power generation, unquestionable, lies in its lower cost. The Matsukawa power station sells electricity to the Tohoku Power Generation Co. at the rate of $.0083 per kilowatt, which is 10 to 20 percent lower than the price for hydroelectric or conventional thermal power. The low price is due, of course, to the fact that absolutely no fuel cost is involved—a great attraction to Japanese power companies who have to depend largely on imported heavy oil to operate their plants.

Moreover, the "underground boilers" will continue to supply steam free of charge on a permanent basis as long as volcanic activity lasts. Unlike hydroelectric power generation, which is occasionally plagued by drought, there is no steam shortage to worry about, so that it is said that a 60,000 kw geothermal power station is equivalent in efficiency to a 100,000 kw hydroelectric power station.

Admittedly, drilling for underground steam entails considerable outlays and it is technically difficult to pinpoint a site where high-quality steam can be obtained. However, now that almost all economically feasible hydroelectric power resources have already been tapped, the development and use of subterranean heat promises to open a bright future for Japan's power suppliers whose mission is to provide consumers with electricity at a low price and on a stable basis.

The success at Matsukawa has brought on a chain reaction in geothermal power projects throughout the country. In Kyushu, the southernmost main island of Japan, the Kyushu Power Generation Co. is working on a 10,000 kw geothermal power station at Otake, Oita Prefecture, with completion and operation set within fiscal year 1967 (which ends on March 31, 1968). At Oshirakawa, Gifu Prefecture, in central Japan, the Electric Power Resources Development Co. is conducting a preliminary survey for similar purposes.

Azuma Chemical has been successful with its Matsukawa project, but normally the burden would be prohibitively heavy as a private venture because investments cannot be recovered for many years until power generation is actually started. This means that such projects will have to be undertaken by power generation companies, which are more or less publicly financed. But the Science and Technology Agency and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry are officially interested in pushing the development of subterranean heat as a new energy source.

This new generating system is not entirely free from difficulties. Yet to be settled are the problems of turbine corrosion, analysis of the subterranean structure and, of course, there will always be unforeseen obstacles. However, the growing demand for a greater and more efficient power supply combined with the spirit and determination of those who have already succeeded in developing this new energy source seem to assure further strides and successes in the years ahead.

Tribute to Barbara Ward

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1967

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, Barbara Ward, the distinguished British economist, lecturer, and author, was honored at Trinity College Monday, March 6, 1967. She was presented the first annual Trinity Award by Sister Margaret Claydon, S.N.D., president, Trinity College. Barbara Ward is the first recipient of this award which was established to recognize outstanding achievement on the national or international level in fields of intellectual endeavor, giving evidence of love of God, fellow man, and country, recognizing not only past achievement but also future potential.

Barbara Ward—Lady Jackson—well fulfills the purpose of this award. She is one of the most influential of contemporary English writers. Lady Jackson is known for the presentation of economic realities in an international and a fully human context. Among her books are: "The Rich Nations and the Poor Nations," "India and the West," "Five Ideas That Changed the World," "The Interplay of East and West," "Faith and Freedom, Policy for the West," and "The West at Bay."

The following remarks accompanied the presentation of the Trinity Award:

In conferring the Trinity Award tonight, Trinity College honors Barbara Ward because she awakened the conscience of the West. She saw the inexorable logic of the Judeo-Christian tradition in the context of one world. Courageously, tirelessly, brilliantly, she pointed it out to a generation that preferred not to hear.

What has resulted is a new respect for the relevance of ethical imperatives and for the intellectual capacity of women. Since Barbara Ward has spoken, the western world can still neglect its obligations, but never again by an oversight. We can be unwilling; we can hardly be unaware.

The prophets of mankind—those who denounced man's selfishness and greed—have not generally been popular with their own generations. To this law Barbara Ward is a clear exception. Warning without bitterness, she has been heard and often has been heeded without bitterness. She has not preached benevolence in words of hatred. Instead she has shown that justice is taught in reason and compassion is learned in love.

As an economist Barbara Ward understands man's relationship to material things; as a Christian she is aware of man's relationship with man. She tolerates no dichotomy in her own mental processes or those of her readers. Knowing that men are brothers and that men have needs means simply that they must meet the needs of one another. National boundaries are essentially irrelevant to a truth so elemental.

Trinity College salutes Barbara Ward as an economist, as a woman, and as a Christian. As an economist she has focused the attention of her profession on the vital relationship between the developed and the developing economies; as a woman she has shown that sympathy can be the handmaid, not the enemy, of reason; as a Christian she has brought the Sermon on the Mount into the parliaments of modern men.

Preserving Our Nation's Estuarine Areas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, March 6, 1967, the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation began hearings on H.R. 25, introduced by subcommittee chairman, JOHN DINGELL, my bill, H.R. 1397, and other legislation to preserve the Nation's valuable estuarine areas.

On September 23, 1961, I introduced H.R. 11236—89th Congress—a bill to establish a Long Island National Wetlands Area covering 16,000 acres of valuable coastal wetlands located on the south shore of Long Island—Hempstead South Oyster Bay. During the hearings on that bill in June 1966, at the suggestion of the committee and for the purpose of incorporating amendments, I introduced H.R. 15770—89th Congress—to broaden the scope of my original bill by applying its provisions to all valuable estuarine areas selected by the Secretary of the Interior for preservation or restoration. During the hearings, the committee also considered H.R. 13447, introduced by the distinguished chairman of this committee, the Honorable JOHN D. DINGELL.

Following the hearings this subcommittee and the full Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported favorably on H.R. 13447, as amended, incorporating the essential features of my bill, H.R. 15770. On October 3, 1966, H.R. 13447 came before the House and the final vote was 208 in favor and 108 opposed. Despite this overwhelming support, the bill failed to pass because a two-thirds vote was required for a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Speaker, consideration of this legislation is particularly important at this time in light of the constant pressures on local governments to consider wetlands and other estuarine areas on the basis of their real estate values rather than their natural resource values.

In the 90th Congress, H.R. 25, sponsored by Chairman Dingell and my bill, H.R. 1397, which are identical, were introduced and are now the subject of these hearings. The Dingell-Tenzer bills would enable States and local governments to work with the Federal Government to resist pressures from a society growing and expanding at a rapid pace.

The purpose of the Dingell-Tenzer bills is to preserve, protect, develop, restore and make accessible selected parts of the Nation's diminishing estuarine areas which are valuable for sport and commercial fishing, wildlife conservation, outdoor recreation and scenic beauty.

This legislation authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into agreements with States and local governments for the permanent management and preservation of publicly owned estaurine areas; to designate national estaurine areas; and to pay all development costs, except development for recreational uses other than hunting and fishing, in which case the Secretary would pay 50 percent of development costs.

In addition, the Secretary is authorized to conduct a 5-year nationwide study of estuaries, and report the results annually to Congress. Privately owned wet lands could be acquired by the Secretary as national estuarine areas only with the consent of Congress.

The Dingell-Tenzer bills provide for cooperation between Federal, State, and local governments, in the nature of a partnership, to preserve for future generations valuable coastal wetland and other estuarine areas. These partnerships impose no Federal control not agreed upon by the parties in negotiating their management agreements. This legislation specifically provides that State hunting and fishing laws relating to fish and wildlife will continue to apply within any national estuarine areas established by the Secretary, and the legislation does not affect the authority of States and local governments to regulate and permit shellfishing. This legislation also removes the objection that privately owned land within a national estuarine area can be purchased with appropriated funds by the Secretary in that such acquisition will not be effective until it is approved by an act of Congress.

A new feature of the legislation is section 12 which prohibits anyone from dredging, filling or excavating any estuary of the United States or the Great Lakes and connecting waterways, unless the Secretary of the Interior issues a permit for such purposes.

This new provision applies to all estuaries, not just national estuarine areas, and represents an effort to place the Department of the Interior—with conservation responsibilities—on an equal footing with the Army Corps of Engineers which now has exclusive jurisdiction in licensing such projects.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation would preserve the most valuable estuarine areas of our Nation before it is too late. We have more than 26 million acres of estuarine area left and if we are to preserve our natural resources for future generations, we must begin now.

On Monday, March 6, 1967, the New York Times carried the following editorial which I bring to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the New York Times, Mar. 6, 1967]

PROTECTING THE ESTUARIES

An estuary, where a river's current meets the sea's tide, is a vital zone in the natural world. Here shellfish spawn, marsh birds live and water moves back and forth through bays and inlets as part of nature's own flood-control plan.

Only in recent years has the public come to understand the importance of estuaries. Upstream pollution is ruining clams and oysters along the East Coast and the Gulf of Mexico. Unrestrained dredging and land-fill operations are depriving birds of their breeding places and seriously endangering fish.

Last year, Representative Tenzer of New York sponsored a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into agreements with states and local communities for the management and preservation of estuaries and coastal wetlands. The bill also provided for Federal acquisition of such areas if Congress gave specific approval and authorized a research study of the nation's estuaries. Unfortunately, it failed of passage in the House during the rush to adjourn.

Mr. Tenzer has now broadened his bill and reintroduced it. Hearings are scheduled this week by a House Merchant Marine and Fisheries subcommittee, chaired by Representative Dingell of Michigan. The bill's progress is of deep interest to all who realize that estuaries are among this nation's most valuable and most endangered resources.

Recession Versus Economic Pause

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 20, 1967

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Evening Star of March 6, 1967, carried an excellent article by the syndicated financial columnist, Sylvia Porter, entitled "Recession Versus Economic Pause." I should like to direct the attention of my colleagues to Miss Porter's capsule analysis of today's economic picture.

Miss Porter reflects the caution which characterizes the thinking of responsible economists; yet, she emphatically rejects the contention that we are already in a recession. As the campaign to convince the Congress that the economy is in the throes of a recession gathers steam, it is particularly useful to read Miss Porter's reasoned analysis.

After record earnings and profits in 1965 and 1966, some segments of business and industry seek to justify immediate restoration of the investment tax credit and defeat any proposal to increase corporate taxes. The "recession now" psychosis is a convenient tool to achieve these goals.

The article does not ignore the trouble spots. One of the most troublesome is the sudden and unexpected spurt in personal saving. The savings rate of 7 percent in January was the highest since the recession year of 1958 and a rapid increase from the 4.8-percent rate which prevailed in the third quarter of 1966. Rather than an increase in the Nation's thriftiness, economists view the abrupt increase in personal savings as an indication of the "wait and see" attitude which is depressing consumer spending. On the bright side, the increased savings provide savings and loan and other banking institutions with more funds to invest in the housing industry victimized by last summer's tight money crisis.

Miss Porter concludes:

> Against this background, the fact that policymakers are so on the alert for a recession may be our best "secret weapon" against the development of one.

I share this hope that the Congress, working with the administration and the Federal Reserve Board, can meet this challenge to our unprecedented economic growth record of the sixties.

Miss Porter's article follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, Mar. 6, 1967]

RECESSION VERSUS ECONOMIC PAUSE

(By Sylvia Porter)

Is the economy in the early stages of the fifth recession since World War II or is this just a pause before a new upturn? The answer to this question is important to everyone. What then are the yardsticks by which the question can be answered?

1. The magnitude of the decline;
2. The duration of the decline;
3. The scope of the decline.

In the basis of these criteria this is not a recession—not yet.

Recent declines haven't been deep enough, the downward move hasn't lasted long enough and the minus signs haven't become widespread enough to make this a "recession." Nevertheless, it would be unwise to sugar coat what is going on and to ignore the statement of some economists that "the recession began in January."

Even authoritiess who feel that the "comparitive absence of growth" (economists' jardon) will again give way to advance and admit to uncertainty. Even these authorities say the economy will be in trouble if consumer buying continues to lag.

No one denies that the economy is a "checker-board" of weaknesses and strengths. Consider:

Industrial production slowed last year, fell sharply in January and probably fell in February. In each previous recession, industrial production stalled and then declined for several months.

But employment still is rising and the unemployment rate has been steady at 3.7 percent. It would be hard to characterize any period as "recession" which didn't show a noticeable increase in joblessness.

Retail sales have been faltering and surveys of consumers reveal a tendency to cut back on buying.

But personal incomes still are rising, reflecting swelling wages and salaries. The reason retail sales have been faltering is not that consumers have less money to spend. The reason is that consumers are saving a high percentage of their incomes and they could change to active buying anytime.

Automobile production and sales are down sharply and depress many related fields.

But the housing industry is picking up and this recovery helps related fields.

How businessmen adjust their ratio of inventories to sales—if there isn't a revival of big consumer buying—is vital to whether or not there is a recession.

But businessmen still are scheduling increases in plant and equipment spending in 1967 to new records.

So the "checker-board" goes. And over and beyond all of this is the uncertainty about the Vietnam war, for if this ends fairly quickly, the whole situation would change.

Against this background, the fact that policy-makers are so on the alert for a recession may be our best "secret weapon" against the development of one.

The CIA

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, in today's New York Times, Tom Wicker writes about the involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency and domestic organizations. Mr. Wicker points out that a democratic nation cannot use the same methods as its undemocratic adversaries and expect to be effective. His article is a sound analysis of the reasons why the CIA must not be permitted to secretly subsidize seemingly free institutions. I recommend the following article to my colleagues:

VIVE LA DIFFERENCE

(By Tom Wicker)

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President Johnson's special representatives are studying the Central Intelligence Agency to see what changes, if any, should be made following the discovery that the agency had penetrated a number of private organizations while carrying out its work.

The difficulty is that no conceivable recommendation can reach the most difficult problem that has been disclosed—the attitudes of the men who carry out secret operations, of those supposed to be in "control" of them, and of the politicians who underwrite the effort.

The New York Times published this morning a compilation of the views of many of these men, none of whom could be quoted and few of whom will even talk to the press under normal circumstances. It was a disturbing account.

PUBLIC BLAMED

Those interviewed appeared to be upset only at what they considered a setback to their program. They believed it now would be harder for them to do their work. And they tended to blame a naive public for not understanding the nature of the challenge.

They made it clear that they regarded the United States as in a battle with "Communism" for influence in other countries; that they thought this battle could only be won with the aid of extensive covert expenditures and propaganda; and that whatever "the other side" did in this war had to be matched by "our side."

Now that the C.I.A.'s secret connection with the National Student Association has been broken, for instance, the intelligence men fear there will be no American delegation at the world youth festival in Sofia next year; and one said that "the question is whether the international youth movement is going to be taken over completely by the Communists without a fight."

MORE IMPORTANT QUESTION

But there is a more important question: Is there any reason why an American delegation cannot be financed openly and honorably by the Federal Government, or by one of the private foundations untainted by C.I.A. money?

There is no reason and there never was any reason except the reluctance of Congress to appropriate such money; that is why the C.I.A. has had to hand it out secretly. But if student activities are as important as the agency rightly claims, if American representation at Sofia and elsewhere is now endangered, surely the Administration could make a good case in Congress for the small amounts needed, especially since the publicity of recent disclosures.

That not only would provide representation, it would provide it honestly and openly, without taint of espionage. And if its Government sponsorship would then be public knowledge, certainly the government sponsorship of Communist delegations is as widely known.

VITAL PROPAGANDA

The officials interviewed laid great stress on the vital importance of propaganda and secret influence in other countries. As one man said, putting "a little money" into a free labor union "to keep it alive" may be necessary; but can it only be done by subverting similar organizations in our own society? And can it really be contended that secret tampering with and subsidization of governments, institutions and individuals in other countries is anything but a sort of last-ditch stand made necessary only by the failure or absence of other, more open means?

Such means exist—effective aid to hard-pressed economies, for instance (which Congress is so reluctant to vote); sensible assistance, education and training programs; friendly and understanding efforts to help people help themselves; even military protection, if that becomes necessary. Such efforts to help the under-privileged of the world begin to realize their aspirations simply dwarf the importance of secret operations, propaganda and purchased influence.

It may be more glamorous, easy and acceptable in Congress to fight "Communism"—if there is any such monolithic force as the term implies—with covert operations and "dirty tricks," rather than with aid, understanding, friendship and example. But to accept the view that whatever the "other side" does has to be done by "our side" is the moral equivalent of justifying the means by the end; it is the political negation of the idea that there are democratic, American means of accomplishing worthwhile ends; and it begs the question whether, in the long run, there is any real differences between "our side" and "the other side" worth fighting about.

No one can deny that there is a struggle in the world from which Americans cannot escape, but some of them will persist in believing that there *is* a difference in what this nation and its adversaries stand for, and that difference requires of us not only the fight itself but different means of waging it.

If that is naiveté, make the most of it.

Beaching the "Savannah"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, the United States has a proud heritage as the leader of the shipping and maritime industries of the world. This heritage, built up over a hundred years, is taking only a few years of neglect and poor planning to be destroyed. A primary example of how we are allowing this industry to deteriorate to a second-class status is the case of the nuclear ship *Savannah*. The world's only atomic merchant vessel, the *Savannah* has been scheduled to go into mothballs this summer as a Government economy measure. The following editorial from the New York Times of Wednesday, March 1, 1967, expresses more fully the tremendous need for a revitalization and a reawakening of our maritime policy. Under leave to extend my remarks, therefore, I would like to bring it to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the New York Times, Mar. 1, 1967]

BEACHING THE "SAVANNAH"

To have laid up the Flying Cloud, pride of the clipper fleet, in her heyday in the mid-nineteenth-century period of American maritime greatness would have been a major nautical heresy and a gross economic misjudgment.

Today, the modern equivalent of the Flying Cloud—the only nuclear-powered merchant vessel in the world, the Savannah—is in danger of being warped into some brackish backwater because she cannot operate competitively.

The tentative decision to lay up the Savannah, after only four years of labor-plagued operation, dramatizes the prodigious problems of the United States merchant marine and demonstrates the urgency of the President's long-promised statement on maritime policy. Alan S. Boyd, Secretary of Transportation, has told industry and union leaders that he hopes to have the Administration program ready for Congress late this month. Details which have already leaked make it plain that the program will be highly controversial, but the important element is that it will serve as a spur for debate and needed action.

Only about 8 per cent of America's foreign trade is carried in American bottoms; the United States ranks a poor tenth among the nations of the world in merchant ship construction. The unsubsidized portion of the merchant fleet—the bulk-cargo carriers and dry-cargo tramp ships—are diminishing in number and obsolescent in technology.

Seventy per cent of the merchant fleet is overage. To meet the relatively small needs of the Vietnam war 149 ships—many of them in sad condition—have been taken out of the reserve fleet; but difficulties and delays have attended the entire operation.

To state the problem merely emphasizes its complexity. Part of the fault rests with Secretary of Defense McNamara and his aides who have down-graded the importance of a strong and modern merchant marine. Shipyards and labor unions have almost priced the merchant fleet out of business.

Where subsidized operators have built advanced, automated cargo carriers—container ships, roll-on-and-roll-off cargo vessels and high-speed, small-crew ships with revolutionary new cargo-handling equipment—

featherbedding and union disputes have nullified some of the economies new technology was designed to permit.

Drastic "solutions," such as the hiring of civil service crews or operation of some merchant ships by the Navy, have been proposed. The entire subsidy program needs reassessment. Many ship operators have shown themselves more interested in what the Government could do for them than in what they could do for the Government.

Many voices cry "havoc," but there is no consensus on cure. The direction of maritime policy has been divided, uncertain, incomplete. The President's program should provide the basis for rational evaluation of what is needed to combat the decay of the merchant marine.

Our Bombing Raids in North Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 27, 1967

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial from the Bristol, Tenn.-Va., Herald Courier points out some of the facts that we should all keep in mind when discussing the bombings in North Vietnam, and under unanimous consent, I insert it in the Record for the information of my colleagues and the readers of the Record:

Our Bombing Raids Placed in Focus

A strange, and to many, a disturbing as well as unprecedented development has taken place in the Vietnam conflict. It began with a visit to Hanoi by a New York Times correspondent who reported that American bombs have leveled North Vietnamese villages and killed numbers of civilians. His report appeared widely in Western nations, where freedom of the press offers a forum for views on all sides—a situation that does not exist in communist nations, where the press is merely a spokesman for the party in power.

Hanoi, it appears, has concluded it is good strategy to utilize our freedom of the press to gain world sympathy. It has opened the door to journalists and photographers. Evidently the Communists hope to stall American air power with words, pictures and propaganda, all aimed at building up the belief that the U. S. Air Force is committed to indiscriminate bombing. It is said that, very likely, Hanoi will soon also let an American news team take pictures for American television audiences of what the bombing looks like from the victim's side. There is little doubt that this new strategy of the Communists will not only add to the difficulties of American forces but also will divert attention from the terrorism and destruction visited on South Vietnam by the Communists.

A late issue of U. S. News and World Report gives a few of the basic facts: While civilian deaths in the North have run to a few hundred, the number of civilians killed by specific Red attacks in the South since 1957 runs to 11,000 actually counted—and many thousands more uncounted. The Communists used bombs, bullets, mines, grenades and shells, and their killing of civilians is deliberate, not accidental.

In the words of U.S. News: "During this past year, government officials report, nearly 400 civilian officials were singled out by the Viet Cong and assassinated. About 1,300 other civilians were killed apparently for no particular reason. Some 3,700 civilians were kidnaped during the year. Few of the kidnaped ever return." In addition, the Viet Cong themselves report that in the four years from January, 1961, to January, 1965, they destroyed more than 7,000 villages.

As to the charge of indiscriminate bombing which, earlier this month, the Communists claimed had killed 89 civilians in the vicinity of Hanoi, a spokesman for the Defense Department observed, "We have no possible way of ascertaining whether the figure of 89 is an accurate one. . . . But those who do accept the figure as legitimate must acknowledge the care taken by the United States to avoid damage to civilian areas if no more than 89 persons have been killed during more than 50 raids against military targets in and around a city of 90,000 persons. . . ."

And Secretary of State Dean Rusk comments, "We recognize that people living or working in close proximity to military targets may have suffered. . . . There is a vast difference between such unintentional events and a deliberate policy of attacking civilian centers. . . . Tens of thousands of civilians have been killed, wounded or kidnaped in South Vietnam, not by accident but as the result of a deliberate policy of terrorism and intimidation."

American military authorities state that no U.S. aircraft have been ordered to strike any civilian targets in North Vietnam at any time. American authorities also point out that the U.S. military has carefully avoided attacking the vital irrigation systems of that country, the destruction of which would endanger civilian lives and cripple the region's agricultural production. American forces have, in effect, fought with their hands tied behind them. In 1966 alone, more than 35,000 American soldiers were killed or wounded by Communists in Vietnam. Many U.S. fighting men have paid with their lives for U.S. restraint in the North. And, again in the words of U.S. News, they ". . . feel strongly that they are taking a 'bum rap' from outsiders—from people eager to find fault with the U.S. at every chance."

There may be differing views on Vietnam, but it is a safe bet that Hanoi's charge of indiscriminate bombing will receive little credence among fair-minded U.S. citizens.

A Hoodlum Is a Hoodlum, Is a Hoodlum—Regardless of Race, Color, or Creed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BURT L. TALCOTT
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, Seaside, Calif., a new, vibrant, growing city near Fort Ord on the beautiful Monterey Bay, has been subjected recently to some unrest and anxiety because a small element ignored the basic law, failed to respect the rights of their fellow citizens and caused some disorder. The ugly incidents were isolated and actually involved only a few victims and a few perpetrators.

As is too often the result, innocent persons suffered; the whole community became fearful or resentful; and the culprits were wrongly assessed. Also some good citizens and fine people, who happen to be Negro and who also happen to live in the area of Seaside, have been badly and wrongly maligned.

Too often, too many who claim to be anxious to help the disadvantaged Negro citizen do more harm than good. Some suggested that punks and hoodlums had the right to assault others on the street, to break store windows, and to loot because they had no jobs and the city of Seaside did not provide adequate recreation facilities and leisure time activities. This attitude invited and encouraged more malicious mischief and violation of the peace and security of the community. This kind of suggestion excused and incited bad behavior and unlawful conduct.

Some wiser, more sensible, and responsible voices spoke up, but not loud enough to be heard above the clamor.

I include a letter to me from Sp5c. James E. Carter, of Seaside, and Fort Ord. If only more citizens shared his view, his concern, and his determination to improve the lot and opportunities of all individuals, we could make better progress much more rapidly. I believe his call is worth hearing.

The full text of the letter follows:

Hoodlum Is Hoodlum

Dear Mr. Talcott: The series that Mr. Sorri wrote on the Negro problems in Seaside is a little on the sorry side as far as I'm concerned.

As a colored person myself, I resent the inference that all Negroes are wronged by the Whites to the point of rebellion, and that the recent unrest in Seaside is a result of "ghetto-like" conditions and unemployment.

Let's be fair about this. Unemployment, social conditions, or lack of recreational facilities had absolutely nothing to do with it. The incident was caused by a young punk who, with utter disregard for the rights of others, willfully started a fight in a public place.

Now then, if he had been white the police would have locked him up until he cooled off and, the law having taken its course, no more would have been heard about it. But because he was a Negro, the incident was allowed to grow all out of proportion.

Now let's get realistic about this. If a man breaks a law against society he should be made to answer for it, no matter what the color of his skin might be! Mr. Sorri implies that unless the Negro is given a license to steal, loot and in general be allowed to thumb his nose at the law he'll make the rest of society pay for it.

Well, as a Negro I just don't agree. There's nothing wrong with Seaside that a little respect for its laws won't cure. And that goes for our wonderful country too. There are a lot of white people out of work too who can't afford fancy recreational facilities, but they don't go around rioting every time one of them is caught in the wrong.

If they did, this would be a pretty poor society to live in, wouldn't it? There are all kinds of opportunities here for a man to better himself if he just wants to. But most of these young hoodlums would rather have a handout.

There are some people who wouldn't be happy if they were in Paradise and they were handing out free twenty dollar bills!

All the sociologists, psychologists, sob-sisters, or what have you, can't alter the fact that you can't make gentlemen out of all hoodlums any more than you can make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. And it's a little sickening to listen to all the arm chair experts beating around the bush with their cure-alls instead of hitting the target—lack of responsibility towards society.

Sp5c. James E. Carter.

Fort Ord.

Local, State and Federal Governments Should Wage War on Crime

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. CULVER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice suggested that local and State governments must play a major role in the struggle against crime. The fight cannot be waged and won by the Federal Government alone. There must be a full and intelligent partnership.

This concept already has wide support in many parts of the country. But it must have even more adherents if we are to conquer what some have termed a national disaster.

One call for greater local and State involvement was made by the Des Moines Register in an editorial February 21, "Attack on Crime." It recommended that piecemeal and fragmented anti-crime programs should be abandoned. In their place should be coordinated programs for both the prevention and treatment of crime.

The editorial's proposals deserve the widest possible consideration. Under unanimous consent I include in the RECORD as part of my remarks the following article:

[From the Des Moines Register, Feb. 21, 1967]

ATTACK ON CRIME

The report of the National Crime Commission calls for understanding and action by individual Americans and by all levels of government to tackle the crime problem.

The commission asks for discrimination and evaluation in thinking about crime:

"A skid-row drunk lying in a gutter is crime. So is the killing of an unfaithful wife. A Cosa Nostra conspiracy to bribe public officials is a crime. So is a strong-arm robbery by a 15-year-old boy. . . . So is the possession of marijuana cigarettes by a student. These crimes can no more be lumped together for purposes of analysis than can measles and schizophrenia, or lung cancer and a broken ankle."

The variance of behavior stamped as criminal requires varying responses for prevention, apprehension and treatment. The 340-page document produced by the commission is an exhaustive, almost encyclopedic, account of the steps that must be taken if society is to cope with all of the manifestations of crime. The more than 200 recommendations range from such broad social goals as improving the quality of family life to highly specific programs for improving the quality of police work.

The commission was created by President Johnson 18 months ago in response to rising national concern over the extent of crime. In exploring methods for reducing the crime rate, the commission, to its credit, did not forget that these methods should be in accord with traditions of fairness. The commission's recommendations contain a number for protecting rights of the accused, including bail reform and provision of counsel for indigents in misdemeanor and habeas corpus cases and parole and probation revocation proceedings.

The Register will deal in subsequent editorials with the commission's detailed recommendatons concerning the juvenile justice system, police, courts and corrections. A major thrust of the recommendations is that governments should scrap fragmented attacks on crime and innovate coordinated programs for prevention and treatment. We believe the commission is correct in placing primary responsibility for this on state and local governments.

It is the cities that will have to provide the money to upgrade and modernize police departments and make the necessary revisions in police personnel practices to reorganize along more practical lines.

If the National Crime Commission's recommendation to shift treatment from state correctional to community-based institutions is to be realized, state government will have to work out new programs and relationships with municipal and county governments. The state Legislature must be intimately involved in changes affecting crime prevention and treatment of criminals.

We hope Iowa will be among the leaders in responding to this challenge to state and local government. The state government logically should take the lead. The governor and state agencies concerned with crime and corrections should give serious consideration to ways in which Iowa can obtain maximum benefit from the ideas and recommendations of the national crime study.

Congressman Horton Applauds Work of the Nation's Farm Credit System

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, for 50 years, the country's farm credit system has channeled millions of dollars from private investors to American farmers. This service has efficiently maintained a free flow of capital to the farmers, contributing to the abundance which has made this country the best-fed nation in the world.

Although seldom applauded for their efforts, the men who administer the Federal land banks, Federal intermediate credit banks and 460 local production credit associations and banks for cooperatives are at the heart of America's ecoomic system.

Credit is the lifeblood of the American farmer. The ready availability of credit has been a principal factor in enabling farmers to implement rapid changes to increase efficiency. The agricultural revolution which has made the American farmer the envy of the world was largely made possible by an ample supply of credit.

In order to give my colleagues an idea of the breadth of the farm credit system, I wish to have placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following article explaining the workings of the system. It was called to my attention by Herbert W. Smith, president of the Federal Land Bank Association of Rochester:

KEY FACTORS IN SUCCESS OF THE FARM CREDIT SYSTEM

SPONSORED BY CONGRESS

The declared intention of the Congress which created the Federal Land Banks by passage of the Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916 was to create a permanent, former-owned and and operated credit system that would bridge the gap between investors and farmers. A record of successful operation for a half century has given the Farm Credit Banks an important role in our private enterprise economy. Their acceptance by other lenders as a highly competent competitive force demonstrates that they are fulfilling the role for which the Congress created them.

FARMER OWNERSHIP

The Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations and four Banks for Cooperatives have achieved farmer-ownership by retiring the Government's investment in their capital stock. The Congress reaffirmed the principle of farmer-ownership and control for all Banks of the System in the Farm Credit Act of 1953. This Act, among other things, created the Federal Farm Credit Board and made the Farm Credit Administration an independent agency in the executive branch of the Government. Then, in 1955 and 1956, Congress passed legislation containing specific provisions for the retirement of Government capital to make the Banks for Cooperatives and the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks farmer-owned. Substantial progress is being made toward this goal. Farmers now have $683 million invested in the capital stock of the System. The Federal Government's investment is now less than 10 percent of the System's $1.8 billion net worth.

FARMER-USER PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

Through progressive decentralization and elected directors, there has been a definite increase in farmer management and control of the Banks and Associations of the System at all levels.

PACESETTER IN FARM LENDING

The Banks and Association of the Farm Credit System have an enviable record of improving lending services and establishing reasonable interest rates and terms for agricultural loans. They are an important part of our private credit sector, providing about 20 percent of the total credit used by farmers.

FREE ACCESS TO INVESTMENT MARKET FOR LOAN FUNDS

Farm Credit Banks obtain no loan funds from the U.S. Treasury either through borrowing authority or the appropriation process. Loan funds come from the investment market. Free access to money centers is an essential feature of the System. This has permitted the Farm Credit Banks and Associations to stabilize the flow of credit to agriculture. A dependable source of credit has been an important factor in bringing about the revolutionary changes which are resulting in vastly increased food and fiber production.

SECURITIES NOT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS

Farm Credit Banks' securities are issued by the farmer-owned Banks of the System. They are, therefore, not Federal Government obligations. Loans acquired by the Farm Credit Banks are not assets of the United States and have no effect upon the Federal budget.

Let me share with you a letter Mr. Smith wrote me, enclosing the message on the work of the Farm Credit Service:

ROCHESTER PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION, FEDERAL LAND BANK ASSOCIATION OF ROCHESTER,
February 21, 1967.

HON. FRANK HORTON,
Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HORTON: May we have a minute of your valuable time.

We are mighty proud of our farmer-owned Farm Credit Associations, our Farm Credit Banks which serve us, and the total Farm

Credit System. We enclose a pamphlet which describes in detail the 50 years of progress which our Farm Credit System is proud to document.

As farmer directors of our Associations we recognize that Congress has had a major role in our development. First in 1916, and on numerous occasions since, the Congress of the United States has acted to pass legislation to broaden and modernize our complete credit service. In these milestones of legislative history you, the Congress, have reaffirmed your intent to make our Farm Credit System an outstanding example of private enterprise functioning by and for our nation's farmers and their cooperatives.

Many farmers in Monroe & Wayne Counties are served by our associations. Farm leaders in these counties serve on our Boards of Directors. Our management team is made up of professional farm credit people employed by our associations.

At the beginning of this calendar year our associations had outstanding $4,850,000 dollars of credit to our farmer members, each of whom is a stockholder and investor in our cooperatives. If you ever need more information about our services for farmers, our operation, or any other phase of our business we will be pleased to hear from you.

Thank you for reading our message and may we ask you to review the enclosed pamphlet.

Respectfully,

HERBERT SMITH,
President, Federal Land Bank Association of Rochester.

The Tragedy of the CIA Furor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the following article from the February 27, 1967, edition of the New York World Journal Tribune details some of the more unfortunate results that are sure to come from the "exposé" of CIA links to private organizations in this country.

Let us hope that the press will stop this scandal-mongering before they create any more chaos.

The article follows:

THE TRAGEDY OF THE CIA FUROR

(By Carl T. Rowan)

WASHINGTON.—When the stream of criticism and contempt for the Central Intelligence Agency roils so forcefully and resolutely, one risks all manner of accusations if he moves against the tide.

But move against it I must, for there are some tragic aspects of the furor over the CIA's financing student, labor and other private groups that have not been given adequate attention.

Surely I break no vows of secrecy made in my government days if I say now that this string of "exposes" of CIA associations can go on and on. There are dozens of yet unnamed groups that cooperated with CIA—simply because they believed it to be in their children's and the nation's interest.

I admire one of them—the Hobby Foundation of Houston—for publicly expressing pride in having cooperated.

The disciplines of self-acclaimed intellectualism, or liberalism, or idealism compel some people to deplore these private involvements in the dirty business of waging a cold war. They say the health of the nation requires that our press, universities, students et al. remain "free of government manipulation."

I cannot understand the schizophrenia that has caused these purists to exempt the Federal Bureau of Investigation from criticism for so long. The FBI has its hand, and agents, in far more domestic organizations than the CIA. But somehow the press and the public have accepted that as necessary to trap those frightful spies and saboteurs.

It must be reckoned one of the great public relations failures of American history that the CIA has not won acceptance for its clandestine activities on the valid ground that it is fighting the same deadly struggle as the FBI.

The harsh truth is that these exposures have destroyed the CIA as an effective instrument in many arenas of a cold war that is still being waged furiously, despite the recent talk about "detente." So what the Communists spent billions—unsuccessfully—to do, we Americans, out of our idealism, have delivered to them as a gift.

It disturbs me that this rush to bare CIA "links" has tainted "Crossroads Africa," the "American Society for African Culture" and other groups that have worked honestly and intelligently to keep alive in millions of Africans a faith and hope in democracy.

It bothers me that these "revelations" have compromised, perhaps fatally in some cases, hundreds of young men and women who might have become leaders of the developing nations.

The wounds inflicted upon the Alliance for Progress are grave.

Many a U.S. Peace Corps worker or diplomat, and numerous foreign scholars and labor leaders who have struggled bravely in the cause of freedom, will have their integrity impugned and their futures jeopardized before this great expose fizzles out.

I can't find it in my journalistic heart to say the press is wrong to dredge up all it has about CIA "covers." Yet, I have an uneasy feeling that in pursuit of a hallowed bit of journalistic dogma, we are slaying some dragons that will come back to haunt our progeny.

I keep remembering President Kennedy saying to the American Newspaper Publishers Association in 1961:

"This nation's foes have openly boasted of acquiring through our newspapers information they would otherwise hire agents to acquire through theft, bribery or espionage . . .

"Today no war has been declared—and however fierce the struggle, it may never be declared in traditional fashion . . .

"If the press is awaiting a declaration of war before it imposes the self-discipline of combat conditions, then I can only say that no war ever posed a greater threat to our security."

Is it heresy for me to ask whether the benefits to "freedom" accruing from these exposes of the CIA are great enough to balance out the damage done to our security.

Time for a Halt to Nonsense on Campuses

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it was with great interest that I read a very timely article by columnist Carl T. Rowan, in the March 3 edition of the Evening Star, which very effectively discussed the course of anarchy on college campuses. I insert this article in the RECORD at this point:

TIME FOR A HALT TO NONSENSE ON CAMPUSES

U.S. college enrollment will increase by 49 percent in the next decade—or four times the rate of increase for the general population.

Just the thought of 3 million more students ought to give college officials the screaming meemies, the way some of the campus commandos have been misbehaving lately.

The so-called campus revolution has now been pushed to the point where a fanatical minority is frustrating the processes of education at many institutions, and is ruining the reputation of what probably is the best-informed, most-dedicated generation of college kids in our history.

It's time somebody put a halt to the nonsense.

Minor violence erupted at my alma mater, Oberlin, recently when student pickets tried physically to block other students from interviews with Air Force recruiters.

Sixteen students were arrested at the University of Wisconsin during a sit-in protest against job recruiters from Dow Chemical Co., which makes napalm that is used in the Vietnam war. Then, in protesting the arrests, about 200 war protesters threw a human barricade around the office of the university chancellor.

At Stanford University, Secret Service agents and sheriff's deputies were hard pressed to prevent demonstrators from physically harming Vice President Hubert Humphrey, whom the demonstrators called "war criminal."

At Oberlin and Wisconsin, school administrators and faculty members finally got their backs up and threatened to send the offenders packing, and an aura of civilization was restored to the halls of academe. That "get tough" policy ought to be continued and extended to other institutions.

I'm not against picketing, demonstrating and other forms of protest. In fact, I much prefer this generation of students to the apathetic, passive, nihilistic kids of the 1950s whose greatest passion was for not getting involved in anything.

"What we all lack," wrote a young woman undergraduate at the University of Washington in 1956, "is some guiding passion, some moral vision . . . If our revolution seems mild it is because we have not found anything to promote."

This generation of students did find "something to promote." At a time when our country needed it most, civil rights became their moral vision, and the kids lit a fire under the conscience of America.

And then came Vietnam. No matter how wrong or silly some of the students' arguments seem, they have a right to voice their moral disapproval.

But the kooks and smart alecks on campus after campus have been quick to exploit the fact that college students are being given a greater voice in shaping university policies. Thus, unwitting, idealistic students are quickly led from exercising legitimate rights of free speech to an angry infringement of the basic rights of other students.

Maybe this new trend of running a university as a "democracy" is good. Perhaps it's okay that the kids have vetoed the compulsory assembly; it leaves the revolutionaries free to paint signs and contemplate the next LSD journey while that $2,000 convocation speaker talks to an empty hall.

But surely somebody remembers the day when kids went to college on the assumption that the faculty knew more than they, and could teach them something. But today's faculties seem to spend an inordinate amount of time wrestling with student demands that the guys be allowed to keep the gals out later, or that the coeds be given longer "visiting privileges" in the guys' dormitory rooms, or that beer or booze be sold on campus.

Maybe this is better than the kids having nervous breakdowns worrying about integral calculus or trying to remember what the War of Roses was all about. Maybe.

Well, I'm not so old that I don't remember the crusading zeal of youth. I remember how close I came to being tossed out of Oberlin for a bit of journalistic protesting. The First Amendment and some wise officials saved me.

But I don't know any amendments that cover the hoodlumism, the boorishness, the obstruction that masquerades as protest on some campuses today.

Those 9 million youngsters who will be in our colleges a decade from now will profit from free speech. They, too, ought to have "moral vision." College ought to be where they learn the courage of dissent. But they also ought to be able to study and learn in an atmosphere that does not approach anarchy.

But anarchy is what we shall have if college authorities do not oust the irresponsible characters and resume running their institutions with a firm but reasonable hand.

American Policy Toward NATO

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 27, 1967

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday evening, on March 4, 1967, I was privileged to appear on the program entitled "Saturday Seminar," which is broadcast by radio station WOR–AM in New York City.

Seton Hall University at Orange, N.J., has been sponsoring guest appearances on the "Saturday Seminar" shows. On March 4, I was interviewed by Dr. Michael Szaz, professor at Seton Hall, and by my legislative assistant, William van den Toorn. Our discussion concerned American policy toward NATO, and future trends in the alliance.

I have been provided with a question-and-answer transcript of the program, which I will include in the RECORD at this time. My answers to the questions posed summarize my general viewpoint as to the American approach to the alliance.

[From the Saturday Seminar, Mar. 4, 1967, WOR radio, New York City]

AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD NATO

Guest: Honorable SEYMOUR HALPERN.

Question. There is considerable debate over the so-called disarray and disunity in NATO. Do you believe that the Alliance is disintegrating and losing its purpose?

Mr. HALPERN. As you may know, I made a series of House speeches on this subject last year. It seemed to me then, as it does now, that the purely military factors binding the Alliance are becoming less crucial. Because of the changing world power structure, NATO may be losing some of its post-war credibility.

But I don't think the United States, as the principal ally, should allow the Alliance to fall apart. It can become increasingly important in forging closer political and economic ties between our country and West Europe. It can become a forum for discussing and then implementing a common, unified approach toward the Communist world.

The United States has to take the lead in adjusting the Alliance. And on the whole, I don't think the present Administration has been very effective or imaginative in this regard.

Question. Do you think NATO should play a role in determining the question of nuclear sharing? Should NATO appoint a council on nuclear affairs which, together with the U.S. would plan nuclear policy?

Mr. HALPERN. This question of nuclear sharing has been debated for years. First, we had the idea of the MLF, a multilateral force of ships or submarines, carrying nuclear weapons, manned by mixed European crews. It was a flop. In this connection, I was the first member of the House to publicly express reservations about the idea. The fact was that from the very beginning, the Europeans weren't enthusiastic; and the concept did not really answer the question of nuclear co-decisioning among the Allies.

At present, I think there is a council of the major NATO states which discusses nuclear targeting and such matters. But the United States still possesses exclusive control over the use of nuclear weapons, in the event of war. In my view, a greater degree of nuclear sharing, among our allies, is dependent upon the growth of more intensive political cooperation between us. What I mean is that a greater degree of political unity and consultation between the United States and Europe is essential if we are to earn mutual trust. And trust is a prerequisite to nuclear sharing.

Question. Do you think a non-proliferation treaty will inevitably weaken NATO in that Germany may be prevented from cooperating to the full on nucelar planning?

Mr. HALPERN. This is difficult to answer. In the past, we have tended to stress Germany's *military* contribution to NATO as the prime vehicle of absorbing her into the Western Alliance. This was a mistake, and I think the United States should re-evaluate this matter.

In a sense, the non-proliferation treaty will reinforce the status quo. And already in this status quo, Germany occupies a principal position, both in the Alliance and as regards Central European politics and relations with the East.

It is nonsense to say that the problems of NATO would be solved if we only shared our nuclear secrets and nuclear determination with the major allies. Nuclear sharing is not the crux of the NATO dilemma. Moreover, there are other means of assuring Germany her proper role in Western decision-making.

I think the Europeans, and especially the Germans, have a legitimate interest and desire to share strategic planning. However, they must understand that this imposes a responsibility to contribute, and only in the case of Germany has this obligation been fulfilled.

I would like to see all the NATO allies debate and then determine the future disposition of American forces in Europe, for instance. This is not solely a German-American problem.

Question. How can NATO help in furthering East-West trade? And is this really desirable?

Mr. HALPERN. As you know, there is a vast disparity between the way Europeans treat the issue of trade with the Soviets and the way we treat it.

This business of dealing with Eastern Europe, of opening up contacts with these countries, is something which all our Western Allies have undertaken. The United States still maintains a rather rigid attitude. This difference of approach is one of the sources of disunity in the Alliance.

The question of East-West trade should be debated within the Alliance. However, I don't think the United States can exercise much leadership unless the President, and particularly the Congress, gives an indication that we are willing to reduce our own institutional barriers.

Question. What do you think of Senator Mansfield's proposal to withdraw contingents of American troops from Europe?

Mr. HALPERN. On the face of it, this is something the United States should consider, over the long run.

However, I don't particularly like the Mansfield approach, which appears arbitrary. At this time, I believe the United States should take the initiative to discuss with our NATO allies, in the NATO councils, what level of American troops in Europe is considered necessary.

Now, Mr. McCloy has been having discreet talks with the Germans and with the British on off-set purchases. The Kiesinger government in Bonn is much less inclined to follow our orders. The debate on financing our troops abroad should open up formal considerations as to the quantity of American and British forces which are deemed essential for continental security.

But this isn't happening. This Administration has shied away from the real, painful issue. And, it seems to me that if our NATO allies decide that the present American divisions are absolutely necessary for the common defense, then I think our sacrifice in terms of money should be shared. NATO should share the costs. Instead of getting the cooperation of our allies in supporting the costs of maintaining these troops, we went out and demanded German arms purchases in the United States, which is a very circular and somewhat silly and irrelevant method.

Question. Is there any way that we can mend our relations with France? She has pulled out of NATO. Doesn't this really signal the end of the Alliance?

Mr. HALPERN. France withdrew from the integrated command structure. De Gaulle doesn't like the idea of France being drawn into a conflict through the actions of others; he wants France to have complete discretion over the questions of war and peace.

But France remains a member of the Alliance and respects the obligations of the Treaty.

The withdrawal of France typifies what is happening in the world. The lesser powers, which includes France, are finding it increasingly possible to follow independent courses. This is true of the Soviet satellites, for instance.

The old, exclusively military rationale behind NATO, and behind all the post-war coalitions, is losing its applicability. This doesn't mean that defensive alliances, such as NATO, have lost their importance. Certainly, a multilateral agreement on mutual defense is desirable and even essential for Atlantic security.

But there are other common interests among us which are rising to the fore. And NATO can provide a forum for discussing and furthering these interests. The withdrawal of France doesn't mean the end of the Alliance. It does mean that the purely military factors which held the Alliance together are losing their credibility, in the light of changing world conditions.

Prince Kuhio, Hawaii's Second Delegate to Congress, Is Remembered by His People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, the 96th Anniversary of the birth of Hawaii's beloved Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole, falls on Easter Sunday this year, and grateful Hawaiians will pay homage to Prince Kuhio on the even of his birthday, March 25, by a series of memorial events in honor of this Hawaiian nobleman and American patriot.

Prince Kuhio, Hawaii's second delegate to Congress, was the sponsor of the first bill calling for Statehood for Hawaii, and he was serving as a delegate to Congress when he passed away 45 years ago. Although he did not live to see his dreams for Statehood realized, the success of Hawaii's struggle for admittance into the Union is due in no small part to the promotion and leadership provided by this truly remarkable man. Today he is best remembered for his introduction of the measure which created the Hawaiian Homes Commission which provided inexpensive homestead lands for his own Hawaiian people, for whose welfare he devoted and dedicated his entire life.

Many fitting memorial events are scheduled to honor Hawaii's famed "citizen-prince," and in his memory I am pleased to bring them to the attention of my colleagues at this point by submitting for inclusion in the Congressional Record an article by reporter Gene Hunter about "Kuhio Day," which appeared in the Wednesday, February 22, 1967, issue of the Honolulu Advertiser:

Kuhio Memorial Events To Be on Birthday Eve

(By Gene Hunter)

Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole, Hawaii's second delegate to Congress, will be honored March 25, the eve of the 96th anniversary of his birth.

Kuhio Day, a State Holiday, falls on Sunday, March 26. Monday, March 27, will be a holiday for many workers, and official events will be held the day before his birthday.

On March 25, members of the Order of Kamehameha will conduct memorial services for Prince Kuhio at the Royal Mausoleum, where he is entombed.

At mid-morning the Kailua Hawaiian Civic Club will present a floral and pa'u parade in his memory in Kailua and at noon the Waimanalo Hawaiian Homes Assn., will hold a luau in his honor at Honolulu International Center.

In the evening the Prince Kuhio Hawaiian Civic Club will sponsor a dinner and a Hawaiian pageant at the Ilikai's Pacific Ballroom.

Prince Kuhio was born March 26, 1871, in Koloa, Kauai. His father was High Chief David Kahalepouli Piikoi, son of the last king of Kauai. His mother was Princess Kinoiki Kekaulike, the sister of Queen Kapiolani, wife of King Kalakaua.

He was adopted by Queen Kapiolani and he and his brothers—Prince David Kawananakoa and Prince Edward Kealiihonui—grew up in the court of Kalakaua. Kuhio was proclaimed a prince when he was 13.

His first name came from his grandfather, Piikoi, who had taken the name "Jonah" when he became a Christian. "Kuhio" is translated as "chief who leaned forward as he stood"; "Kalanianaole" as "ambitious chief" or "chief who is never satisfied."

Prince Kuhio atended the Royal School and Punahou, then went to St. Mathews College in California and King's College, Oxford, to study law.

His classmates at St. Mathews College in San Mateo, Calif., are said to have given him the nickname that remained with him throughout his life—"Prince Cupid"—because of their difficulty in pronouncing his Hawaiian names.

To the people of Hawaii he was known as "the citizen prince" because of his lifetime of devotion to his people.

Prince Kuhio, a Republican, was elected Hawaii's delegate to Congress in 1902 and was reelected 10 times, serving until his death on Jan. 7, 1922.

Prince Kuhio is best remembered for his introduction of the measure which created the Hawaiian Homes Commission, which provides inexpensive homestead lands for Hawaiians.

He also helped bring about major appropriations for improvements at Pearl Harbor and introduced the first bill calling for statehood for Hawaii.

In the days before statehood, Hawaii's lone delegate to Congress could introduce legislation but could not vote. A master politician, Prince Kuhio got many of his proposals passed through friendships he made in the all-male poker club he organized in Washington.

"The prince got a lot of legislation pushed through at those all-night sessions," his onetime secretary, Judge John R. Desha, once recalled in an interview.

Prince Kuhio was a world traveler, at home in the world capitals, but whenever he could he returned to his Pua Leilani, his Waikiki home on what is now Kuhio Beach.

There he often entertained fellow Congressmen, realizing that to educate them about Hawaii and Island needs they should be brought here on visits. The establishment of Hawaii's national parks system was the result of one such visit by a Congressional delegation.

Prince Kuhio was the founder of the Hawaiian Civic Club and the Order of Kamehameha.

A bronze plaque in his memory was placed at Kuhio Beach in 1940 which reads:

"Prince by the grace of God.
"Statesman by accomplishment.
"Delegate to Congress by popular choice.
"Father of the Hawaiian rehabilitation act.
"Dedicated by His People."

A Tribute to the U.S. Office of Education on Its 100th Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the year 1967 marks 100 years of the life of the U.S. Office of Education. One hundred years is a long time; but far from aging, the Office of Education has recently, with Congressional infusions of additional funds, taken on new life. No doubt this reflects recognition by the Nation and Congress of the essential and expanding role of education in our increasingly complex, technological society. So far as I know, no one has expressed this essential role better than President Johnson in his education message to the Congress on January 12, 1965, when, speaking of the need for full educational opportunity, he said:

> Nothing matters more to the future of our country: not our military preparedness, for armed might is worthless if we lack the brainpower to build a world of peace; not our productive economy, for we cannot sustain growth without trained manpower; not our democratic system of government, for freedom is fragile if citizens are ignorant.

This Nation has always been interested in education; but until recently, it has not given much support to research in education. According to the U.S. Office of Education's 1966 Digest of Educational Statistics, our estimated total expenditure for education—public and private—in the school year 1965–66 was $45.1 billion—an awesome sum. Expenditures by the Office of Education for research in education came to about $100 million; or, approximately, only two-tenths of 1-percent of the total educational expenditure. This may seem small—as indeed it is—but viewed historically, it represents progress. On this centennial of the Office of Education, a brief historical retrospect and current evaluation is in order:

For the first 89 years of its existence—1867–1956—the Office of Education had virtually no research program. Carrying out the mandate of the 1867 enabling act, the Office collected and published highly useful statistics on such matters as enrollments, staff, curriculum, income, expenditures, and school plant; and provided useful bibliographic, consultative, and advisory services. In fiscal 1957 a change took place, when Congress first provided funds to implement the Cooperative Research Act—Public Law 83–531—passed in 1954. The initial appropriation was for only $1 million. Appropriations for the next 6 years rose by small annual increments to the level of $7 million—a sum large enough to begin to have some impact, but still woefully small in comparison with the needs and opportunities which extramural research in education presented. The big jump came in fiscal 1966, when—apart from an appropriation of $20 million earmarked for the construction of research facilities—the operating research budget for extramural research rose from $15.8 million to $50 million.

But the cooperative research program, authorized by Congress in 1954 and first financed in fiscal 1957, has not been the only recent federally supported research program in education. I shall merely mention five others. Two of these were established by the National Defense Education Act of 1958; namely, the section of the act authorizing "research and studies on more efficient methods of teaching" modern foreign languages; and the section requiring the Commissioner of Education to "conduct research and evaluation of projects involving television, radio, motion pictures, and related media of communication." Three other legislative authorizations for research are extremely recent: one—Public Law 88–164, passed in 1963—authorizes funds for research on the education of handicapped children; one provides for "research and training programs and experimental, developmental, or pilot programs" in vocational education—Public Law 88–210, also passed in 1963—and the last, contained in the Higher Education Act of 1965—Public Law 89–329—provides for "research and demonstration projects relating to the improvement of libraries or the improvement of training in librarianship."

Originally, these different legislative authorizations for research were administered, for the most part, in separate bureaus of the Office of Education. Now they are all—except for research on education of the handicapped—administered within the Bureau of Research. The advantages of this arrangement, from the viewpoint of efficiency and coordination, appear obvious.

From the small, $1 million program of fiscal 1957, to the much larger—but still relatively small—$50 million programs of 1967 is a large jump. The jump has in my judgment been justified both by the usefulness of the research which has been supported, and by the organizational ingenuity displayed by those in charge of administering the program. At present, eight different types of provisions for research and related activities have been set up:

First. Regular project research—the garden variety of extramural research projects.

Second. The small project program—for projects involving $10,000 or less of Federal support. This program provides funds especially for small institutions, young researchers, speculative ideas, and so forth. It is administered in decentralized fashion, from five field offices.

Third. Related to the small projects program is the consortium research development program—CORD—whereby a group of small colleges pool their resources to develop their research potential. There are at present six such consortiums, widely distributed over the Nation.

Fourth. Research and development centers—12 at present. Each center specializes in a given area of research. The centers are designed to focus on major, complex problems requiring a team approach and long sustained effort which individual researchers with short-term grants cannot attack as well. The centers give serious attention to dissemination and field trial or application of findings, as well as research.

Fifth. Educational "laboratories"—21 in number, at present, throughout the Nation. These are separate corporations, each designed to mobilize the abilities and interests of the universities, State departments of education, local school systems, nonprofit agencies and, when feasible, representatives from foundations and industrial groups in its region. The chief function of the laboratories is to stimulate, advise, and help educational systems to accelerate the application of available knowledge and new research. They may also engage in related research activities.

Sixth. State research coordinating units in vocational education—one in each of 44 States, at present. These coordinate local research and demonstration efforts in vocational education and provide consultative assistance to individuals who wish to prepare research proposals in vocational education.

Seventh and eighth. Two other research-related activities of the Office must be mentioned: first, a modern, computerized bibliographic, abstracting, and document-reproduction service called "ERIC"—Educational Research Information Center—and second, a program for the training of educational researchers. Both these programs are of fundamental importance for an effective program of educational research and application of research.

A program must be judged by its works or outputs; and here, merely a quick inspection of the monthly catalog of research abstracts issued by ERIC is sufficient to verify the great fruitfulness of the Office of Education's extramural research program. The organization, activities, and output of the Office of Education's research and dissemination program appear all the more remarkable when it is remembered the program covers, at most, only the last 10 years of the 100-year lifespan of the Office. May the next 10 and 100 years prove equally rewarding.

Imaginative Hawaii Scientist Seeds Hillside Pasture by Air

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to report that a personal friend of mine, Dr. Donald L. Plucknett, associate of agronomist and superintendent of the Kauai branch of the University of Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, revealed in a recent interview with Honolulu Star-Bulletin reporter Harold Ching the results of a remarkably successful test in pasture seeding by air.

This unusual test, conducted on Kauai, converted a 40-acre parcel of hillside wasteland into a fertile pasture at a drastically reduced cost by spraying and seeding the area from the air. The test demonstrates the possibility of pasture development by air in areas that would entail prohibitive costs if any other method is employed.

Dr. Plucknett observed that many parts of the world with similar submarginal jungleland, such as South American countries and Australia, are confronted with the tremendous problem of clearing virgin land economically to meet expanding agricultural needs. As we are aware, only one-tenth of the land in the world is in an arable state, and only seven to eight percent of this land is actually available for the production of crops to fed the entire world.

Because food is such a basic need throughout the world, the role of agriculture is an all-important one. I am gratified to see the scientists at the University of Hawaii assuming such a significant role in improving our agricultural processes by such aggressive and imaginative action as is reflected in the success of the recent successful experiments in pasture seeding by air at the Kauai Experiment Station.

I commend the article from the Honolulu Star-Bulletin of Thursday, February 23, 1967, to the attention of my colleagues by submitting it for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

PASTURE SEEDING BY AIR PROVES ECONOMIC SUCCESS ON KAUAI

(By Harold Ching)

WAILUA, KAUAI.—The University of Hawaii agricultural experiment station branch here is demonstrating the possibility of converting a parcel of hillside waste land into fertile pasture at drastically reduced cost—by attacking the problem from the air.

Under proper conditions, Dr. Donald L. Plucknett pointed out, the experiment being conducted in a 40-acre parcel of the branch station here has shown the possibilities of pasture development by air that would be economically prohibitive by any other method.

Dr. Plucknett said it is estimated 25 percent of the land area of this State is little used submarginal jungle land at an elevation of less than 4,000 feet.

Approximately one million acres are in jungle that could be used for pasture, forestry and, in some cases, for a limited type of other agriculture.

The problem here—as in many parts of the world, such as South American countries and Australia—has been how to clear virgin land economically for expanding agricultural needs.

Dr. Plucknett, associate agronomist and superintendent of the Kauai branch experiment station, said, "We feel this test is pretty significant."

A 40-acre parcel in the old Wailua Game Refuge area, covered by weedy trees, ferns and brush, was sprayed twice with herbicides six months apart. When there was fair control in killing off the vegetation, the area was burned October 5.

Eight days later the area was seeded with legumes and grasses mixed with fertilizer, and nine days thereafter a second application of fertilizer was provided.

A luxuriant green cover appeared and in four months has provided a blanket over practically the entire ground.

"In three or four more months the grasses and legumes should be firmly established and we will turn the cattle in," Plucknett said. "Cattle can be let in right now for some grazing."

The tests are of value, he said, in the light of comparable costs for ranching. The whole operation in the test parcel was carried out by air. Established costs figuring all labor, materials, use of aircraft, seed and fertilizer came to about $80 an acre.

Alcoholism and Employment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues know of my great concern with the problem of alcoholism in industry and elsewhere.

I have, on a number of occasions, addressed the House on this question. Reference can be made to my bill, H.R. 14197 in the 89th Congress, on the subject, which I shall shortly reintroduce, and which was discussed at page 6973 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 31, 1966.

Since then, I have made reference to the problem and to the organizations in my district with the aim of doing something about the situation, like ACCEPT or Alcoholism Center Coordinating Education, Prevention, and Treatment, Appendix, page A3173, Congressional Record of June 13, 1966; and New York City Medical Society on Alcoholism, Inc., and the Physician's Alcohol Newsletter, Appendix, page A3262, Congressional Record of June 16, 1966; and Herald-Counseling Center: "To Save Families Disintegrating Under the Effects of Alcohol," Appendix, page A3939, Congressional Record of July 26, 1966; and Christian Herald Bowery Mission: "Your Man on the Bowery," Appendix, page A4166, Congressional Record of August 8, 1966; and National Alcoholic Beverage Control Association of Washington, D.C. which supports my bill, Appendix A4437, Congressional Record of August 22, 1966; and an interesting article datelined Madrid where the Fourth World Psychiatry Congress took note of the alcohol problem: "Seven Criteria Offered for Detection and Study of Problem Drinker," Appendix, page A5115 of Congressional Record of October 4, 1966; and Community Council of Greater New York leaflet on the facts about the disease and its early warning signs, Appendix A548, Congressional Record of February 8, 1967.

I was very pleased to see that the labor movement is concerned with the problem. In the February 19 issue of the RWDSU Record, published by the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, AFL-CIO, in my district, there is a very interesting and informative article entitled "Alcoholism and Employment," which I commend to the attention of my colleagues:

Alcoholism and Employment

(By Sam Greenberg)

It is estimated that 80 million Americans take a drink or two on occasion, and sometimes, some take one too many. But the vast majority of them can be called social drinkers, able to have a drink or leave it alone. One in 13, however, or about 6½ million, is a compulsive drinker who can't leave alcohol alone.

These people are now, or will soon become alcoholics, and it is about those who work for a living that this article is concerned.

Only a small percentage of alcoholics are the visible, skid-row type. The others, roughly 90 percent, are found in their homes and at their jobs, trying to lead normal lives. Despite all outward appearances, these people are sick—ill of a disease that is almost as deadly as cancer and heart disease in the family of killers. For it must be emphasized that alcoholism *is* a disease. It can be cured under the right conditions, but only with the full cooperation of the alcoholic himself.

In the last ten years a number of studies have been undertaken relating to alcoholics in industry and the professions, and it was found that when caught in time, 75 percent of the cases under treatment resulted in a complete cure.

For an alcoholic a cure is not always enough. He must never take a drink again. A medical expert in this field said "For one who is suffering from this disease, one drink is too many, and a thousand is not enough."

The studies mentioned are of fairly recent origin. One good result has been a revision of management's feeling about alcoholism. In former years, a worker—even an executive—whose work suffered because of excessive drinking, would be given a warning or two. If the condition persisted, he was fired. Things are on the way to being different now, at least in some companies.

Partly through the efforts of the National Council on Alcoholism, a voluntary, non-profit health agency engaged in fighting the disease of alcoholism, a number of American corporations have established programs designed to help the known alcoholic. Enlightened managements have come to realize that since alcoholism is a disease, the sufferer is as worthy of help as any other sick person.

Furthermore, it makes sense for them to try to salvage a portion of the estimated $2 billion lost annually through absenteeism, reduced efficiency, the cost of training replacements and accidents due to drinking.

COMPANY PROGRAMS REDUCE FIRINGS

Among the companies that now have programs for the rehabilitation of their alcoholic employees are Eastman Kodak, du Pont, Con Edison, Parke Davis, Kemper Insurance, Honeywell and Allis Chalmers. The latter's program has been in existence about 11 years and the company is extremely gratified at the result. Absenteeism due to drinking has dropped from eight percent to three, and firings of alcoholics have dropped from 95 percent to eight percent.

It is always difficult to start a program. Because of the social stigma attached to excessive drinking, most alcoholics try to hide the evidence of their addiction. They become solitary drinkers, use breath purifiers, take unexplained short absences from their posts and resort to every possible subterfuge to keep their craving a secret.

This fetish of secrecy is a major obstacle in determining which workers are alcoholics or are well on their way to that end. Nevertheless, there are a number of clues to alcoholism on the job. A partial list follows:

Hangover on the job; increased irritability; red or bleary eyes; hand tremors; use of breath purifiers; uneven tempo of work; frequent mistakes and accidents and absenteeism of half or full days.

With some knowledge of what to look for in a suspected alcoholic, those companies with help programs are training their foremen, supervisors and department managers in the best way to approach the alcoholic.

First the supervisor is told to watch the man for signs of excessive drinking. If these signs become obvious, the supervisor issues a first warning that the employee's work is suffering. There is generally a second warning, and if that fails, the supervisor tries to have a personal talk with the worker.

The employee is told that the next step will be the loss of his job and what that entails for him and his family. An alternative is then offered. If the man will consent to a voluntary examination by the company's doctor, or his personal physician, the company will do everything possible to protect his job.

The medical interview, to which the doctor has been previously alerted, is of the utmost importance. If the patient admits his disability and shows that he wants to be helped, the road to recovery becomes so much easier. Unfortunately, most alcoholics do not admit they have a problem, and even when they are confronted with indisputable evidence, they are often reluctant to undergo treatment.

Treatment for alcoholism is multi-phased. Often an alcoholic is helped to see the need for help by taking an "aversion" drug, such as antibuse, which reacts with alcohol to make the person violently sick.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS FURNISHES HELP

The most successful way so far known of treating alcoholics is through Alcoholics Anonymous, an organization with members across the U.S. and in many foreign countries. The AA chapter provides a form of group therapy, with each member—all alcoholics—helping support others in learning to live without alcohol.

A member of the NCA's staff estimated that about half of those who go to AA have their condition "arrested"—they stop drinking completely—eventually.

There are other aids for the alcoholic who wants to stop drinking. Medical treatment helps at certain stages, and so does counseling with a minister and psychiatric treatment.

"Phychiatry is not helpful in treating alcoholism, but it can be very helpful in getting the alcoholic's life straightened out," an NCA staff member said.

There is another and very important factor involved in the rehabilitation of an alcoholic. The companies that have set up programs to help their addicted employees often have disability provisions that pay the cost of treatment and at least a portion of his earnings while away from his job. This is a strong boost of confidence as it eliminates the immediate economic fear.

Many unions with contracts with industrial plants also have personnel trained to help the alcoholic. These people pay frequent and regular visits to the home, join him in church or club activities and keep an eye on his progress, while trying to prevent any slipping back.

Alcoholism, it has been learned, is a progressive disease and it can be divided into three stages—the early, the middle, and the late. The sooner it is recognized, the easier it is to cure. The stages merge, one into the other gradually, often over a long period of years. An alcoholic cannot help himself—he must obtain outside help. Those who admit they have a problem and seek assistance can be cured. For those who won't own up to their condition, or won't permit anyone to help them, the road has two alternative paths—confinement to an institution for the incurably sick or insane, or death through organic failure or some similar cause.

Alcoholism has become a national problem, and the various levels of government must take cognizance of this fact. They must provide specially trained personnel to tackle the problem, and provide additional hospitals and institutions specializing in the treatment of alcoholics. At the present time, the number is woefully inadequate.

Chicago Scores Success in War on Poverty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, we frequently hear comments, both in and out of the Congress, about what is being done to find jobs for the unemployed, unskilled young men and women living in our city slums. Given the stark statistics about youth unemployment, this Nation's central commitment must be to increase the number of jobs for our disadvantaged youths. This is not a task solely for government, nor is it a task solely for private industry. What is needed—and I might add, what is happening—is that an effective partnership between government and business is developing to provide these badly needed jobs.

An outstanding program demonstrating how business and government have worked effectively together is the Chicago "Jobs Now" program. Funded by the Department of Labor, and having the cooperation of the Chicago YMCA and 38 private and public agencies, this program is designed to work on the hard cases—the youths who lack the education and skills, the youths with criminal or juvenile records, or the youths who lack job deportment. Yet, in working with these admittedly hard cases, "Jobs Now" has demonstrated that almost every youth can be placed in the private job market, and can become a full participant in our Nation's economy. What this means in terms of human dignity and security to countless hundreds of young men and women is inestimable. That programs like "Jobs Now" are needed throughout the country is unquestionable.

Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD a perceptive article about the Chicago "Jobs Now" program from the February 21, 1967, Christian Science Monitor:

"JOBS NOW" GEARS UNSKILLED YOUTH FOR WORKING WORLD

(By Lucia Mouat)

CHICAGO.—"How many of you have high-school diplomas?"

All 12 boys slouched deeper into their chairs. One raise a hand: "I have a certificate."

"How many have police records?"

Eight hands this time.

"I'm not trying to embarrass you," stressed Miss Eva Lee, staff instructor on Chicago's "Jobs Now" program which aims at employing hard-core, inner-city youth. "I just want to remind you that we're asking your employer to forget all that—we're going on the assumption that it's in the past."

The boys are part of a group of 100 now going through two weeks of orientation courses on the sixth floor of an old office building south of Chicago's Loop.

"Jobs Now," a close to unique project which grew out of discussions following riots here last summer, aims at gearing 3,000 youths, 17 to 21, for the working world over a 16-month trial period and, wherever possible, pairing them with jobs.

CITIES SEND OBSERVERS

Funded by the United States Department of Labor, the project is directed by a staff of about 80 in cooperation with the Young Men's Christian Association of Metropolitan Chicago and 38 other private and public agencies. Philadelphia and St. Louis have sent visiting teams which are watching it closely.

Since its launching in late September, "Jobs Now" has processed 546 young people, mostly boys. One hundred were dropped.

"There's a limit to our capacity," explains C. Joseph Ehrenberg, bearded and energetic "Jobs Now" director who can match the "cool" talk of his young clients whenever the occasion demands it. "If they don't show up pretty regularly for orientation here, they aren't going to make it anywhere else."

Close to 250 of the 546 original clients are either still employed or have withdrawn for such sound reasons as illness and entering the armed services. Staff members count this a good showing.

"With good hard work, we ought to have a holding power of 50 percent staying on the job at least a year," says Edwin C. (Bill) Berry, executive director of the Chicago Urban League and one of the "Jobs Now" founders. "That's about par for young employees anywhere."

Mr. Ehrenberg pins success so far on the team effort involved.

AGENCIES FIND RECRUITS

The 39 cooperating agencies do all the recruiting. Each has a quota and must accompany its candidates to "Jobs Now" headquarters at 1020 South Wabash Street for the orientation workshop.

For some boys, it takes considerable prodding. Says 20-year-old Joseph Benson who showed up for the most recent orientation session: "I could have come three or four other times, but I thought I could find a job on my own. I've had mail-order jobs with three businesses but couldn't find anything so here I am."

But agencies stress that by and large recruiting is getting easier. "Jobs Now" staffers are proud that local gangs, at first suspicious, have declared the program's headquarters neutral territory.

"Even the boys who have gone through the program and lost their jobs are going back on the streets and painting a positive image of it," says Jim Taylor, a detached worker for the Wabash YMCA.

"A lot of them thought the orientation was going to be a lengthy, school-type affair that wouldn't materialize into anything concrete. Now a lot of them would like to go through the two weeks again."

"GRADUATE" RETURNS

"It was a lot more pleasant than school," agrees 19-year-old George Coles, veteran of the orientation program who held down a $2.54 an hour job as a lay operator with a steel firm before recently joining the service. He had come back to the "Jobs Now" headquarters at the start of the new orientation cycle to see old friends.

Boys are paid an average of $22.50 each per week during orientation. Academic fare consists of three courses: money management, grooming and hygiene, and orientation to the city and its transportation system. As classes, youths pay visits to several department stores and learn the art of comparative shopping. Just for practice, they fill out charge cards. Credit abuse and budgeting get a thorough going over.

During the orientation, students also spend large chunks of time with counselors, "Jobs Now" staffers particularly adept in human relations.

As further personal support, staff members serve later as coaches for the youths. Averaging one for every ten boys, they accompany the youths to the first interview, help them with the paper work, and keep up contact once boys are on the job.

INDUSTRY PLEDGES HELP

For their part, industries who take on "Jobs Now" clients must agree to give the coach access to the client or his supervisor at work and to tap another employee or administrator for the youth to talk to when he runs into problems on the job.

One of the most amazing features of "Jobs Now" in practice has been the responsiveness of employers to the idea. First approached were those businessmen who serve as advisers to the YMCA and the Chicago Urban League.

"Naturally the tight labor market doesn't hurt" his group's placement efforts, Mr. Ehrenberg says. "But those cynics who try to say that's the only reason are wrong. Some of our strongest suporters aren't those who need the manpower, and the jobs they've offered aren't make work. It seems to me that Chicago probably is more ready than any other city for the kinds of coordination and cooperation required to get at this problem."

Most of the jobs going to the youths are of entry-level variety—such as stock work, clerical, and machine jobs. Oddly enough though, the one thing all "Jobs Now" youths lack in common is money, status of the job or firm often means more than a fat paycheck. Mr. Ehrenberg says many would rather work for $1.60 an hour in a bank than $2.80 an hour in a factory.

Not all jobs are dead end. One boy who started as a grade-two worker in a steel mill now has worked up to the seventh level.

The First National Bank of Chicago still has all eight of its original "Jobs Now" employees. Spokesman John Clark stresses that the youths "take a little more training and a little more care" than most.

"By and large, they're not used to living on a schedule where they're expected to be responsible and perform accurately and rapidly."

Mr. Ehrenberg admits that competition from June graduates or a possible recession before the project has run a full year could hamper its progress. The major problem to date, he says, is finding work for the 17 year olds. Legal red tape and employer suspicion of hiring a boy who is of school age and has dropped out are at fault, he says. However, if the experiment holds its own after a year or so of trial, chances are good that it will be backed and advertised more fully by Washington and may serve as a working model for a number of other U.S. cities with the same problems.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided,* That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective departments or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed legislative reorganization bill and took up consular treaty with Russia.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S 3195–S 3264

Bills Introduced: 23 bills and 1 resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 1193–1215; and S.J. Res. 49.
Pages S 3197–S 3198

Bill Referred: H.J. Res. 273, respecting lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments, was referred to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. **Page S 3195**

Acting President Pro Tempore: Senator Byrd of West Virginia was appointed to be Acting President pro tempore during temporary absence of the President pro tempore. **Page S 3195**

Military Procurement: Senate disagreed to House amendment to S. 665, authorizing supplemental funds for military procurement for fiscal year 1967, asked for conference with House, and appointed as conferees Senators Russell, Stennis, Symington, Jackson, Smith, and Thurmond. **Page S 3218**

Legislative Reorganization: By 75 yeas to 9 nays, Senate passed with amendments S. 355, proposed Legislative Reorganization Act of 1967, after taking the following additional actions on amendments thereto:

Adopted: Two Hayden amendments of a technical perfecting nature; and by 74 yeas to 8 nays, Williams (Delaware)-Tydings amendment to provide for free Capitol guide service for tourists; and

Rejected: By 30 yeas to 53 nays, Hruska-Dirksen amendment No. 120 to eliminate language from title V of the bill having to do with the regulation of lobbying as modified by acceptance as a substitute of the Griffin amendment to declare sense of Congress in favor of amending the existing Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act after hearings and review and study thereof by the Judiciary Committees of the House and Senate.
Pages S 3264–S 3290, S 3292–S 3311

Consular Treaty: Senate took up and considered Consular Convention between U.S. and Russia (Ex. D, 88th Cong., 2d sess.). **Pages S 3315–S 3322**

Confirmations: The following nominations were confirmed: Elzie H. Wooten, of Tennessee, to be a member of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review; William H. Crook, of Texas, and William P. Kelly, Jr., of Virginia, to be Assistant Directors of the Office of Economic Opportunity; Alfred Robert Zipf, of California, and Dr. Kathryn M. Smith, of Colorado, to be members of the Board of Regents, National Library of Medicine, Public Health Service. **Page S 3325**

Nomination: Nomination of Genevieve Blatt, of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity. **Page S 3325**

Record Votes: Three record votes were taken today
Pages S 3282, S 3285, S 3294

Program for Wednesday: Senate met at 11 a.m. and adjourned at 5:41 p.m. until noon Wednesday, March 8, when it will continue consideration of Consular Treaty with Russia. **Page S 3325**

Committee Meetings

(*Committees not listed did not meet*)

APPROPRIATIONS—INTERIOR

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee continued its hearings on fiscal 1968 budget estimates for the Department of the Interior, and related agencies, having as its witness Harold E. Crowther, Acting Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Department of the Interior.

Hearings continue tomorrow on funds for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

TREATY ON OUTER SPACE

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee held hearings on the pending Treaty on Outer Space (Ex. D, 90th Cong., 1st sess.), having as its witnesses Secretary of State Dean Rusk and U.S. Representative to the U.N. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg.

Hearings were recessed subject to call.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure continued its series of hearings on S. 518, an omnibus bill designed to update

Appendix

The Honorable True Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Discusses "The Partnerhip Between the Federal Government and American Universities in Financing Scientific Inquiry" in Address Given in the Netherlands: Senator Jennings Randolph Calls Attention to Mr. Davis' Remarks

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, I call to the attention of Senators and citizens generally an address given by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the Honorable True Davis, before the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences in Amsterdam on February 27.

Because of my intense interest in education, and my service on the Subcommittee on Education of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, as well as my interest in scientific development, and as chairman of the Subcommittee on Science and Technology of the Select Committee on Small Business, I have read quite carefully Mr. Davis' cogent comments on "The Partnership Between the Federal Government and American Universities in Financing Scientific Inquiry." His first sentence, I believe, demonstrates the philosophical basis on which our Federal programs are founded:

> Everywhere today men of good will are earnestly seeking to understand each other's desires, aspirations, and problems."

He continues by pointing out a condition which those of us who are concerned with education and technology are aware of and are attempting, as Senators, to be responsive to:

> Never before, not even in the high floodtide of Renaissance culture, has the world witnessed such a free flow of ideas, nor such a movement of students, teachers and scholars between one university and another, one country and another, one continent and another.

Speaking to the origin of our vast and efficient system of splendid land-grant colleges, Mr. Davis underscored that:

> Since the founding of these institutions of higher learning, the Federal government has been involved directly in a scientific partnership with our colleges and universities—the goal of which has been enquiry into those branches of knowledge that would simultaneously enrich the lives of our citizens and strengthen our national security.

Mr. President, the remarks made by the Honorable True Davis are of the utmost importance to us today, and I ask unanimous consent that his address be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Without objection, the remarks by the Honorable True Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, at the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, were ordered to be printed, as follows:

THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES IN FINANCING SCIENTIFIC ENQUIRY

(Remarks by the Honorable True Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and U.S. Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank at the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences, Amsterdam, the Netherlands, Feb. 27, 1967)

Everywhere today men of good will are earnestly seeking to understand each other's desires, aspirations, and problems. Despite some lapses and some gaps, I think it can be said as a general proposition nowadays that we have been moving closer together in our endeavors to become a community of countries capable of spreading to all people the fruits of man's accumulated knowledge, of safeguarding and strengthening the health of people everywhere, of improving environmental conditions affecting their lives, and of eradicating wherever it exists the disease of illiteracy.

There now exist among all nations avenues of communication for the discussion of ideas, the resolution of problems and the amicable settling of differences. Between peoples everywhere there are now organizations, institutions, and societies of learning devoted to the exchange of information and the diffusion of knowledge—in particular, scientific knowledge.

Never before, not even in the high floodtide of Renaissance culture, has the world witnessed such a free flow of ideas, nor such a movement of students, teachers and scholars between one university and another, one country and another, one continent and another. The innumerable cultural bridges between peoples and countries that people the world over have helped design and build reflect the desires of men and women of good will in their quest for knowledge and their search for understanding. Although our goals are numerous, one is paramount above all others. That is this: peace on earth, good will toward all men.

My being with you here today is one small aspect of this drawing together. My remarks will be directed primarily to the role of scientific research in our universities, the cost of such research, and the viable partnership that exists between the Federal government and American universities and colleges. In my discussion, however, I propose to deal also with some of the concepts and ideas involved, for an understanding of *why* we do something is equally as important as knowing *how* we do it.

II. "THAT LEARNING MAY NOT BE BURIED IN THE GRAVES OF OUR FATHERS"

Today in the United States there exists an intimate partnership between our Federal government and our entire educational system—from elementary schools, through high schools and colleges, and on into university graduate endeavors, especially in the physical, biological, and social sciences. This partnership which today allocates some $2.3 billion yearly to our institutes of higher learning alone did not suddenly come into existence. It is the culmination of a philosophy that grew and developed from concept of education, and the role that government should play in fostering education and knowledge that goes back to the founding of our country.

I would like to look at that past for just a moment before we turn to today's conditions, for, as Proust showed in his writings, in the rememberances of things past, the present often becomes more viable, meaningful, and more clearly comprehended.

It is probably no exaggeration to say that when the Puritans of the Bay and Plymouth Colonies settled in our country during the first half of the 17th Century, no other community in the world had so large a proportion of university graduates or of learned men. At this time there were no less than one hundred and thirty-five graduates of Cambridge, Oxford, and Dublin universities among them. Their immediate goal was to survive against the harsh elements of nature. Their long-range goal was the education of men's minds—"to advance learning and perpetuate it to Posterity."

Even as they cleared the woods and plowed the fields, built their homes and churches, they founded a little college which they named Harvard. But higher education was not their only goal. They were interested in education for all. Thus it was that in 1647, a few years after the founding of Harvard College, the Massachusetts School Law decreed that every child should be taught, that grammar schools should be established, and knowledge disseminated so "that learning may not be buried in the graves of our fathers."

It was a bold measure at that time to aim at universal education through the establishment of free schools. It was the beginning of a partnership between a people and their government—in this instance a State Government and its citizens. As new States came into being, however, this concept of universal education quickly grew, and these individual partnerships flourished between individual State Governments and their citizens.

Perhaps it was because we lived so closely with the primitive wilderness that it has been correctly said that "From the first, education was the American religion." There quickly evolved in the United States a philosophy of education which we have regarded as especially fitting to a democracy such as ours: It is, that an enlightened citizenry is the *sine qua non* of a democracy's survival. We early acknowledged that to the extent a people's inherent capacity for intellectual growth is nurtured, to that extent are our cultural institutions strengthened and successive legacies from one generation to another enriched.

The United States during the 17th and 18th Centuries had more than its quota of educated men—educated in the fullest and broadest sense of the word, men who were as equally trained and skilled in the sciences as they were in the humanities. When they wrote the Constitution of the United States they wrote as political scientists, protecting by law the inalienable rights of man against all forms of tyranny. When many of them attempted to incorporate into that Constitution provisions to establish within the structure of our Federal government institutions for promulgating scientific thought and enquiry, they were thinking as physical, biological, and mathematical scientists. No matter how they thought, however, they never thought as specialists—a species peculiar to the 20th Century. They were humanists, and as humanists they brought science into the highest councils of our land. In their daily lives they moved about in the vast area of science, the arts, and literature with facility and ease.

Unfortunately, the numerous efforts to grant the Federal government constitutional authority for the pursuit of scientific enquiry—a pursuit, incidentally, which many States individually supported and followed—all met with failure. They died under the prevailing opinion of the framers of our Constitution who believed in strong State governments and a weak Federal government.

While political leaders continued to debate the feasibility and practicability of creating a partnership between the Federal government and science, the government found itself becoming more and more directly involved with science. A census had to be taken, patent laws had to be written, money had to be minted. The country had to be explored, the land mapped, mountains measured, boundaries established, coast lines delineated and coastal waters chartered. Individual States could not do this. The scientific requirements for these and other activities, arising out of public requirements, fell to the Federal government. To fulfill these requirements, increasing in number and scope as the country grew and the population expanded, the Federal government established scientific bureaus and agencies. This process that began in 1790 has continued until the persent day.

Although there was a great deal of scientific activity prior to our Civil War of 1860-64, no cohesive fraternity of scientists existed and there was little scientific activity of distinction when compared to that in Europe. By mid-19th Century, the scientific profession had also undergone a marked transformation. American scientists had become distinct from politicians and administrators—in marked contrast to the political leaders and administrators of our Revolutionary Period who were as well versed in science as in the humanities.

During the Civil War the Navy began to make extensive use of scientific advice to achieve military objectives, establishing a course of action that was to be followed extensively by our military establishment. Our Congress at this time created the National Academy of Sciences as a self-perpetuating body of scientists charged with investigating various fields of science when called upon to do so by the government. It also directly aided higher education in a substantial fashion by passing the Morrill Act with appropriated thirteen million acres of public land for the use of individual States.

The sale of this land enabled individual States to realize sufficient money for these purposes of the Act: for the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

This is a statement of aims, and an acceptance of the appropriate starting point that every nation that is today at the early stage of economic development, as was the United States then, could take for their encouragement, if they also took it as their model.

The importance of this Congressional Act cannot be over-stated. It had far-reaching and lasting effects upon our economy and culture. Since the founding of these institutions of higher learning the Federal government has been involved directly in a scientific partnership with our colleges and universities—the goal of which has been enquiry into those branches of knowledge that would simultaneously enrich the lives of our citizens and strengthen our national security.

It is unlikely that any American ever looked upon the Federal government from the 18th to the 20th Century as the grand patron of science. Yet this is precisely what it was. It had carried out, without being aware, John Quincy Adams' belief that "government owed humanity the support of science as a necessary element in civilization." It was fortunate for our country that "from the beginning the Federal government had rendered honor to science and profited from it," for the requirements that the 20th Century imposed on American science and scientists were equally as demanding as those the 18th Century imposed on the political scientists who wrote our Constitution.

Much has happened since the end of this preparation for the partnership of the government and the private sectors in research in the United States that we have just been examining. But our examination of the background has been sufficient, I think, to permit us to skip over the rather obvious effects of World Wars I and II, to the 1950s, by which time it had become plain that scientific research must be regarded—and treated—as one of our most important national resources.

III

The challenges that faced us in the 1950s, not alone in space, although these were considerable, but across the entire spectrum of scientific enquiry, required the mobilization and maximum use of our national resources—particularly human resources. The sophisticated requirements of our age demanded highly skilled, well-trained, fully educated men and women in the humanities, social, and natural sciences. The scope and enormity of our problems required a greater number of college educated men and women than our educational system was presently capable of providing with existing facilities and standard normal operating procedures.

Education, you will recall, has always been the primary responsibility of our individual State and local governments in America. These, however, were incapable of solving alone the sudden educational requirements thrust upon them. Tens of thousands of schools had to be built, present facilities expended and improved, curricula revised, the entire educational process accelerated, and students stimulated to achieve academic excellence. Private, corporate, municipal, state and federal resources were mobilized into cooperative action to achieve these and other desired objectives.

Working within the firmly established educational pattern evolved by our States since the early 17th Century, the Federal government began a massive financial aid program, especially to higher education, but also to education at our elementary and secondary levels.

Today, financial aid from the Federal government to higher education is channeled into almost 2,000 colleges and universities in a wide variety of ways to accomplish a wide variety of objectives. Within the government are various mission-oriented agencies, such as the Department of Defense and our Public Health Service, who turn to our universities for large components of their basic research programs. These and other agencies also support universities and colleges by providing general research grants and sustaining research grants in those particular scientific areas with which they are directly and vitually concerned.

The National Science Foundation, which was created in 1950, will give almost $500 million in the next academic year to universities and colleges to conduct basic research and further education in sciences and engineering. Some of this money will be allocated to basic research projects originated by university professors, approved by NSF, to be carried out by individuals or teams of scientists. Other funds will go to universities to conduct, for instance, special summer science seminars, to which teachers from other colleges will be invited to lecture. The purpose of such seminars is to provide summer employment, to bring together groups of eminent scientists, and to further the scientific education of high school teachers by permitting them to keep abreast of current scientific development.

NSF will also this coming academic year continue its efforts to help stimulate academic excellence by giving some $35 million to institutes of higher learning to improve, or upgrade, the quality of teaching and research, widen the scope of their scientific enquiry, and graduate more and better trained scientists.

Another extremely important source of Federal aid is the financial support given by the government to Federal Contract Research Centers (FCRC) administered by universities and colleges. There are presently 32 of these Research and Development (R & D) centers in all areas of the country financed exclusively or substantially by the Federal government. Examples of these include the two Applied Physics Laboratories administered by Johns Hopkins and the University of Washington; the Cambridge Electron Accelerator, jointly administered by Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology; the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, the Navy Biological Laboratory and the Lawrence-Radiation Laboratory, all administered by the University of California; the National Center for Atmospheric Research, the Kitt Peak National Observatory, Brookhaven National Laboratory, three of five centers administered by a university consortium. During academic year 1965 almost a billion dollars went to the support of these centers. In addition, NSF provided $1.4 million to support the Cerro Tololo International American Observatory in Chile.

To show how extensive the financial partnership is between the Federal government and our colleges and universities, let us examine the period 1954–1964. During this time Research and Development (R & D) expenditures in our universities and colleges increased at an annual rate of 16 percent, climbing from $290 million in 1954 to $1 billion, 300 million in 1954. Research and Development expenditures in the university-administered FCRC's also increased at this same rate.

In 1954 the Federal government only financed 55 percent of the $290 million spent for R & D in our universities. By 1964, we were financing 72 percent of the $1 billion, 300 million spent for R & D. The Federal government, moreover, financed virtually all R & D in the university-administered FCRC's. That part not financed by the Federal government in our colleges and universities came from several sources, the largest amount from individual universities own State and local governments.

The annual rate of 16 percent increase in R & D during this 1954–1964 period reflects not alone our country's interest in space, but also our country's employment of science in *all areas* as a national resource to promote the general welfare of our people while strengthening the cultural institutions of our democracy. This becomes apparent when we examine the type of research being done and the science areas consuming these tremendous quantities of money.

Let us look again at the year 1964. Of the $1 billion, 300 million expedited at our institutes of higher education for R & D—79 percent went for basic research, 18 percent for applied research, and 3 percent for development. When we separate into sciences these expenditures, we find that by far the greatest amount goes to our life sciences—medical, biological and agricultural—those sciences directly related to saving life and nurturing health. Next come the physical sciences—physics, chemistry, earth sciences, mathematics, and others. The remainder goes to engineering.

Percentage-wise, the figures look like this for the $1 billion, 300 million spent on R & D in universities and colleges; 53 percent to life sciences; 24 percent to physical sciences; 18 percent to engineering; 6 percent to social sciences; 3 percent to psychology; and 1 percent in other sciences.

When we similarly examine the amount of money spent in the university-administered FCRC's for 1964, we find that the pattern changes radically. For it is here, in these centers, that most of the development is done for our institutes of higher learning. In 1964, 40 percent, or $238 million, was spent for basic development; 35 percent for applied and 25 percent for basic research. The $352 million spent for both applied and basic research was distributed as follows: 92 precent to physical sciences and engineering; 7 percent to life sciences, and 1 percent to psychology and social sciences combined.

Year in and year out, our universities and colleges account for nearly one-half of *all* basic research performed in the United States, most of which is financed by the Federal government, as I have emphasized. This is attributable to the heavy orientation of R & D projects concerned with *advancing* the frontiers of man's knowledge—the primary objective not only of the Federal government, but also of American scientists.

Such an accelerated university orientated program during the 1954–1964 period I have been discussing could not have taken place without a corresponding acceleration of our program to train scientists. Since 1954 employment of full time and part time scientists and engineers and graduate students in our universities and colleges has increased at an annual rate of eight percent. In January 1965, there were 250,000 scientists and engineers and graduate students employed. Of this number, 40 percent were life scientists; 25 percent physical scientists; 16 percent social scientists; 13 percent engineers, and 5 percent psychologists. At our university-administered FCRC's there were an additional 11,000 scientists and engineers employed, all except 100 of whom were actually employed in R & D. The majority here, however, 93 percent, were physical scientists and engineers.

One extremely important point that I would like to emphasize is that during the period our Federal government—recognizing the importance of science as a national resource—poured billions of dollars into our eductaional system, it neither controlled intellectual pursuits nor regulated scientific enquiry. Nor did it weaken the public and private school systems, nor degrade the educational processes that have existed in the United States since the early 17th Century.

On the contrary, Federal support and financial assistance revitalized intellectual enquiry, strengthened our educational systems by making more meaningful and fruitful the partnership between government and education, and encouraged in all intellectual activity the pursuit of excellence. One of numerous examples of this scientific excellence is reflected in the number of Nobel prizes in physics, chemistry, and medicine awarded to Americans between 1953–1964. Twenty-eight were so honored, all except five or six of whom were educated solely in our schools. Yet during the period 1920–1940, only 12 of 72 Nobel laureates in these cateogories were awarded to Americans.

In any relationship of value, such as the relationship between our Federal government and our universities, both partners have an inherent obligation to strengthen and improve their bonds of mutual interest and goals. Our universities and the Federal agencies in science and education, recognizing this obligation, are working continuously to improve this relationship, to strengthen our national goals and our international objectives.

As a nation and as a people we know that as we build and enrich strong centers of learning across our country, we also strengthen the fabric of our freedom and the fiber of our democracy. As these are strengthened we increase our opportunities to bring to poorer countries of the world more and more of the fruits and blessings of scientic discoveries from which hundreds of millions of human beings have too long been deprived.

One of the many existing organizations helping to bring the riches of scientific discoveries to people of the world is the Inter-American Development Bank, of which I am our country's Executive Director. Through this multi-lateral regional bank, which makes loans to speed up a country's social and economic development, we are able to utilize some of science's riches in the fields of agriculture, public health, and education. These key sectors are the critical elements of advancement everywhere in underdeveloped countries. To the extent that we accelerate advancement in these areas—by providing more and better food to a rapidly increasing world population, by eliminating or controlling crippling diseases, by educating and training more people to strengthen the cultural and economic fabrics of their society—to that extent will we control and eliminate the diseases upon which revolutionary movements feed and grow.

Our country's efforts to strengthen the economy of underdeveloped nations through such organizations as the Inter-American Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the United Nations—to mention only a few—reflect our belief that more of mankind must share more of science's inexhaustible wealth. President Johnson recently reaffirmed this philosophy when he spoke of the goal of American science, which is:

> "To follow knowledge, like a sinking star,
> Beyond the utmost bounds of human
> thought."

"Today, our enormous investment in science and research is our evidence of our faith that science can not only make man richer—but science can make man better."

This is our country's goal. This is the goal of all Americans. I think, too, that it is the goal of scientists everywhere.

Congressman Horton Recognizes the Work of Fairport's Crosman Arms Co.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, a small firm in my congressional district, the Crosman Arms Co., produces a product which has provided many hours of safe, instructive recreation to thousands of Americans.

The stock-in-trade of the Crosman Arms Co. is pressure-operated rifles and pistols. The "air" gun which gave us so much pleasure in our youth has now been replaced by a full line of pellet guns which have played a noteworthy part in teaching marksmanship and gun safety to generations of Americans.

I should like to take this time to salute the Crosman Arms Co. and the constituents of the 36th Congressional District who are its employees in the following article printed recently in the magazine, "The Shooting Industry."

Recently, the firm was highly honored for its contributions to the sporting goods industry during 1966 by being named the Outstanding Specialized Manufacturer of the Year. Crosman Arms won the silver sphinx statuette, symbolic of the leadership award given annually by the Sporting Goods Dealer Magazine.

Crosman won the award this year in competition with about 50 other nominees. Winners are determined by nationwide balloting among hundreds of corporation presidents, distributors, retailers, and leaders in the sporting goods industry.

Mr. Philip Y. Hahn, Crosman's president, was presented the award in Chicago at the National Sporting Goods Association trade show a few days ago.

Here is the article from "The Shooting Industry" which describes the fine work of this company:

CROSMAN ARMS

(By Harry O. Dean)

Harness the wind is just what they did at Crosman Arms. A group of forward thinking folks in a bustling factory in Fairport, New York, have made big business out of harnessing the wind. It's their specialty. They can show you how to pump a lot of it into a very small space and release its potent power at will—with just a touch. If you choose, they will be only too happy to bottle some up for you in clever little containers so you can take it with you!

I contacted President Philip Y. Hahn to arrange a plant tour. He introduced me to Roger Molina, who is Vice President and Director of Professional Equipment. Roger is a former pistol ace and he knows guns from the ground floor. He was to act as my guide.

Why don't you come along with me on a visit to their factory and I'm sure you will find it as fascinating as I did. It can change your thinking habits too. You can't just think of "B.B. guns." The Crosman products are fully pneumatic. This means more power plus improved accuracy. Further, there is no "toy factory" atmosphere. The entire operation is geared to meticulous precision in the painstaking production of their specialty. The keyword is "control." It's a simple two syllable word but its complex manifestations become apparent when you are dealing with the control of pneumatic pressure.

At Crosman Arms Co. they produce three basic types of guns. In one, the cocking motion compresses a coil spring which is connected to a cleverly designed and highly efficient compression head. When fired, the spring drives the piston-like head seal to compress the air and direct its full force upon the base of the projectile. A second type lets the user operate a compression head by means of a pump to pass air through a one way valve (like your tire valve) and store it in a holding chamber until the trigger is pulled. The final type uses captive CO_2 gas and releases it in metered amounts to fire the pellet. As you can see, each type possesses its own particular problems. There are challenges to be met in valve design, sealing units, and the precise metering of CO_2 gas in equal increments for firing. This all relates to that matter of control. As I toured the Crosman plant, I was much impressed with the rather fierce pride that everyone seemed to take in making certain that each gun could "hold its own." (Air, that is.)

The valves are assembled in a "clean room" to assure that foreign matter is not introduced at this first and most important level. From that moment on, the valves and seals are tested at each and every stage of assembly. It begins with a pressurized test of the valve itself—underwater!

Thereafter, at the first point of assembly where a CO_2 powerlet may be introduced into the mechanism, a charged capsule is inserted and the gun is "popped" at every bench handling. The gun is rejected for a new valve assembly at any point where the operator finds no reaction to the "pop" test. In questioning the assembly personnel, I found that the number of guns returned for leakage is now so low that the operator usually has to engage in a bit of thought to recall the last rejection!

Perhaps the most amazing revelation of my plant tour was the shooting tunnel at the end of the assembly line for each model. Every one had its own chronograph! Roger Molina, my guide in the plant, pointed out that here was the major difference between the manufacture of cartridge guns and pellguns. The firearm uses ammunition of known pressure, power, and ballistics. The pellgun manufacturer has only one way to determine the efficiency and performance of his produce. He must check it out on a chronograph as well as on the range for accuracy and power.

To assure shooting alignment within the tubular firing tunnel, the barrel is clamped in a quick action holding jig with nylon pressure pads. The gun is fired with the same powerlet that was inserted at the *start* of manufacture. If the gun is not within the velocity limits which have been established for its type, the trouble can be corrected before it leaves the plant. The men who do this final evaluating wear special jackets marked "Customer Representative" on the back. Their total job is to assure full value and performance to the eventual purchaser: a tremendous selling point.

I was able to see each and every model in production. From the simplest Model V–350 B.B. gun to the precision Model 160 training rifle with sling and fancy micrometer peep sight which is used to train Air Force personnel in marksmanship, there was a rifle for every need and pocketbook. The same holds true of the various pistol models. These range from a B.B. six shooter to the Model 600 which is a unique semi-automatic pellgun! The 600 user can fire ten pellets in three seconds at the sacrifice of a little extra air required to operate the feed mechanism. This reduces the number of shots per powerlet but gives the user the repeating potential that many shooters desire.

The Air Force, the Coast Guard, and numerous law enforcement agencies throughout the country are enthusiastic in their praise of the Crosman Models 38–T "Target" and 38–C "Combat" pellguns. These are used to pre-train recruits prior to handling the live ammo counterparts. Lack of blast and recoil allows quicker (and cheaper) training and the live ammo transition invaribly concludes with higher relative scores. In the obvious reverse twist, the serious target shooter can find a matching Crosman Pellgun to use for quiet, inexpensive home practice. The ten groove, button rifled "Tru-Flyte" barrels can deliver amazing accuracy.

Nor are the Crosman folks resting on their laurals. The engineering team under Jack Vados, assisted by Don Desrochers, has kept pushing new items. The latest is a handsome single shot Mark I .22 target pistol with fully adjustable sights. In appearance, it mimics the popular Ruger target pistol. Actually, it will be a sales builder for both companies. Owners starting with the Crosman Mark I will be able to "move up" to the Ruger handgun in an easy (and desirable) transition. Ruger owners can profit from economical practice with this new CO_2 counterpart. A .177 Cal. pellet and/or B.B. version is available as the Mark II.

In addition to observing gun production, I also saw the manufacture of Crosman "Super Pells," B.B.'s and CO_2 gas "Powerlets." The precision and finishing involved in pellet production and the steps taken to insure roundness and proper diameter of B.B. shot was a revelation in itself.

CO_2 Cartridge (Powerlet) production is also a precise art. After forming, the Powerlet capsules are filled, capped and weighed automatically. Overweight and underweight capsules are rejected and only the perfect golden Powerlets reach the purchaser.

Law enforcement, FBI and military agencies praise the "live action" movie program Crosman has made available for combat training. A colored movie is projected on a life-size screen of paper and true-to-life situations are presented to the trainee. He must decide when to fire or hold fire and hits are shown on the screen itself. The gunshot sound "freezes" the action and the students actions can be evaluated. This equipment is a "must item" for most major enforcement agencies.

Crosman Arms gives the retailer an able assist in multiple sales too. They have a full line of matching pistol holsters, targets, backstops, even a telescopic rifle sight. All are geared to boost sales. Repeat sales are pre-guaranteed to pellgun retailers. The follow up sales of pellets and Powerlets is virtually inescapable.

All told, the Crosman retailer has his work (if you could call it that) cut out for him. He has an "easy sell" item, a load of "talk up" points, and certainly a wide open field for "shopper stopper" extra sales that are surefire pocketbook prizes.

Electronic Eavesdropping—Resolution of Georgia General Assembly

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERMAN E. TALMADGE

OF GEORGIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I have received a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Georgia General Assembly concerning legislation on electronic eavesdropping and "bugging" devices.

I bring this resolution to the attention of the Senate and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

H.R. 102

(By Messrs. Levitas of the 118th, Howell of the 86th, Jones of the 112th and Mixon of the 81st)

A resolution relative to the regulation of the use of electronic eavesdropping devices; and for other purposes

Whereas the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia has adopted and sent to the Senate for its consideration, legislation prohibiting the use and possession of electronic eavesdropping and "bugging" devices; and

Whereas the President of the United States has announced his intention to send to the Congress legislation dealing with the same subject matter; and

Whereas it is the feeling of this body that the control and enforcement of unauthorized invasions into privacy are best administered at the State and local level.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives, that this body does hereby urge that each and every member of the Georgia Congressional Delegation exert their influence to see that any federal legislation in the area of regulation and control of invasions of privacy shall not pre-empt or prohibit the States from exercising concurrent jurisdiction over such subject matter.

Be it further resolved that the Clerk of the House of Representatives is hereby authorized and instructed to transmit an appropriate copy of this resolution to each and every member of the Georgia Congressional Delegation.

In House, read and adopted, February 14, 1967.

GLENN W. ELLARD, *Clerk.*

You Can't Trust Communists

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the Communist propaganda mechanism by its modus repition would seek to educate us to acceptance that communism is but a moderate political force for progress and as such represents no threat to individual liberty and representative government.

But there are still many who know better. And some who are still ready to speak out. These are those thinkers who study actions instead of being taken in by fancy words and emotional phrases.

For the reading benefit of our fellow colleagues, I am including the thought-provoking messages of Dr. George S. Benson and Dr. Howard E. Kershner here in the RECORD:

CAN COMMUNISTS BE TRUSTED

(By Dr. George S. Benson)

The statements of George F. Kennan, former U.S. Diplomat and widely-heralded foreign policy "expert," in testimony before Senator J. William Fulbright's Senate Foreign Relations Committee are important for at least one purpose: to make crystal clear to the people of America the convictions of those who are called "Doves" in the Vietnam controversy. Throughout his appearance before the Committee, Chairman Fulbright and several other "Doves" on the Committee constantly nodded in agreement or voiced comments of approval. The convictions thus confirmed, as Mr. Kennan spoke them, are as follows:

> America is to blame for Russia having entered the Vietnam war on the side of North Vietnam. We were meddling in a local quarrel, taking sides in a "Civil War." When we got in, the Russians had every right to get in on the other side. Our involvement, he says, was "an unfortunate one." On the other hand, he says, "Moscow has acted with some restraint" in the Vietnamese war.

YES, SAY "DOVES"

According to Mr. Kennan and his fellow "Doves," we should now consider the unilateral halting of bombings to convince the Russian Communists of our willingness to meet them and their puppets in North Vietnam on the road to peace.

And on the broader, worldwide front, Mr. Kennan contends as follows:

> The Vietanmese "problem" offers a golden opportunity for the U.S.A. in its relationship with Russia. The Soviet Communists, since about 1958 (after Stalin), have been warm-

ing up in their attitude toward the U.S. If we were to get out of Vietnam, or if the Vietnam war could be "settled" to the satisfaction of the Soviets, the so-called Cold War surely would fade away and then World Communism and U.S. Capitalism could be friendly neighbors. We would thus achieve world peace.

These convictions more and more are being publicized on television and radio, in the press and in books. How sound are they? There is a great deal at stake for every American on the central question: Can we now trust the Soviet Communists? Mr. Kennan says we can trust them on "major" agreements.

NOT TRUSTWORTHY

On the other hand, their record of deceit, broken treaties and agreements is unmatched in world history. There is a substantial amount of reportage suggesting that they already have broken the "'major" U.S.-Soviet agreement not to test nuclear armament in the atmosphere. And there is a powerful mass of evidence that both under Krushchev and now under Brezhnev and Kosygin, they are planning an aggressive conquest of the world, with the U.S.A. the prime target.

In one of the most authoritative analysis available on present Soviet policy, Boris Meissner, writing in Modern Age, quarterly of the Foundation for Foreign Affairs, sheds some light on our recent "discovery" that the Soviet's are building an anti-missile missile network. "It is significant," he says in examining policy under Brezhnev and Kosygin, "That Soviet Military doctrine since the overthrow of Khrushchev once more reflects the belief that a world war would result *only in the end of the capitalist world*, and not in that of world civilization as a whole." (Emphasis added.)

SOVIET INITIATIVE ATTACK

Mr. Meissner says that present Soviet military strategy is based "upon a concept of an initiative attack" (with the Rusians the attackers). This fact, he says, makes the Kremlin leaders anxious to "catch up with and overtake the United States in the military field . . . This justifies the suspicion that the Kremlin has never abandoned its expansionist objectives . . . and that it regards the present phase of detente merely as a period of transition."

Senator Karl Mundt, who advocates immediate use of our military capability to win the Vietnam war, ustered Mr. Kennan at the hearings, with this statement: "We have information in Congress (which the public generally hasn't had) that Soviet Russia today is suplying 80% of the war materials being used by Communist Vietnam to kill our boys. They have just sent 200 of the most modern MIG jet fighters. They are in fact supplying all of the sophisticated weapons." And from General Giap, North Vietnam's Defense Minister: The war in Vietnam is setting an example for other national liberation movements . . . The failure of the American effort would mean that this type of opposition to Communism's advance can be defeated anywhere in the world."

The preponderance of evidence warns the U.S. against trusting the Communists.

WHY DON'T WE . . .

(By Howard E. Kershner, L.H.D.)

The Hines Band touring the Soviet Union under the cultural exchange treaty was making a great hit and was received everywhere with loud acclaim. That was too much for the Kremlin, so it cancelled all future appearances of the band in major centers and sent it into the country districts. This high-handed action was taken after the itinerary had been carefully planned.

A proper retaliation would have been for our country to have cancelled, or sent to the small cities, the Ukranian Chamber Orchestra soon to tour our country and to take out, no doubt, hundreds of thousands of American dollars. When the Bolshoi Ballet performed in major cities earlier this year, the U.S.S.R. garneded in more than one million dollars. But even though our own cultural efforts are flouted and not allowed to come to the attention of the people in the cities in the U.S.S.R., but are consigned to rural districts, we nevertheless, with only a mild verbal reproach, exact no penalties but continue to welcome singing and dancing groups from the U.S.S.R. The latter would have far more respect for our country if we exacted the same terms and conditions from Soviet artistic groups appearing in our country that they exact from us. Nothing is gained but much is lost as the result of this jellyfish policy.

Misconceptions on Waterway Exploded

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, those of us who have a deep interest in the development of America's water resources, and particularly in development of water transportation systems, frequently find ourselves up against some rather remarkable misconceptions.

This was true in the early days of development of navigation on the Arkansas River in Arkansas and Oklahoma, although now, with the approach of completion of the project, almost every citizen of Oklahoma and Arkansas realizes how tremendously we will benefit from this great project.

Misconceptions now are being voiced over the Lake Erie-Ohio Valley Waterway, which has been authorized by Congress and is currently being planned and designed by the Corps of Engineers.

The Youngstown, Ohio, Vindicator, in an editorial which appeared Sunday, March 5, 1967, entitled "Canal Foes' Many Myths," has done a remarkable job of exploding these misconceptions. The Vindicator frequently has been called one of the outstanding newspapers in the United States, and I think the thoughtful, thorough, well-researched approach taken in this editorial is an excellent example of why this newspaper has such a fine reputation.

I insert this editorial in the RECORD, and would recommend it to my colleagues who are called upon from time to time to clear up misconceptions and myth about water resources development:

CANAL FOES' MANY MYTHS

It may be difficult for the uninformed (or those who don't want to know the truth to assess properly the imported opponents' campaign against the Lake Erie-Ohio River Waterway, intended to create confusion and misunderstanding by sly misrepresentations and innuendo in the canal's "home territory."

There ought to be some re-examination on the part of eastern Ohio citizens and local communities to determine just who is opposing the canal, and why, and just what the truth about the canal and its cost is.

People who should know better—in some cases, in opinion-forming positions—are constantly exposed to planted misrepresentations such as the erroneous declaration that the state and local subdivisions will have to "mortgage" themselves for hundreds of millions of dollars for their share of the local costs in building docks or other facilities; that they will be deprived of rights to develop local water supplies; that the canal in summer will cause serious health and stench conditions; and that—most ridiculous of all—the canal will be unused.

One influential major Ohio newspaper editorially commented recently that the engineers have set federal cost at about $1 billion and Ohio's cost at about a quarter billion and then added "various independent engineers say both figures would be close to twice as much."

The publication cites the Upper Ohio Valley Association's "urging" that the governor or the legislature insist on public hearings, adding: "This seems to us to be an excellent idea. Inasmuch as the legislature would be called upon to put up the money, why doesn't that body arrange for hearings during the current session?"

Rubbish!

Most of the current campaign against the canal is being conducted and financed by the Upper Ohio Valley Association, a powerful group of Pittsburgh railroad and business interests, which, for convenience in the current campaign, has adopted an Ohio address. There already have been many public hearings. The clamor for more of them ties in with the railroads' delaying tactics.

"The legislature will be called upon to put up the money," the Ohio publication stated. The Army Engineers have estimated "local costs" at $95 million. This includes costs of recreational facilities for which the federal government will put up all the money and then take back half the costs, spread out over 50 years, to be paid for from fees collected from concessionaires. If the state doesn't want to accept the recreational facilities, they won't be built.

Another share of the costs will be the expense of altering bridges and similar structures by railroads, industrial firms, utilities, and others who built them and who agreed at the time they were built that they would pay these costs when and if the canal were opened. Virtually all docks and other facilities would be built by canal users, mainly industries, unless local communities see fit to build municipal docks, mainly small and inexpensive. Other costs include those of rights of way, and in many cases owners will be happy to grant easements without costs since they will benefit by enhanced land value, just as most property owners in the Crab Creek Flood Control project granted easements free of charge.

Local subdivisions may continue to develop water supplies and draw water so long as they agree to put it back, once it is used, into the same watershed from which it is withdrawn. That has been a water management policy for many years. The watersheds will continue to have the same amounts of water they now have. With the canal, the water flow will be better regulated—more flowing in the hot weather months, less being wasted in winter or spring. Hence, stench conditions will be alleviated, rather than emphasized. As to weather the canal will be used, the best proof is the tremendous year-to-year growth of traffic on the inland waterway systems, the "backbone" of industrial America.

The canal has been authorized by Congress which also is providing funds for planning and designing it. Future appropriations can be counted on, if local groups do their part in signifying their willingness to accept the canal. Now is the time to get down to business.

National Teacher Corps Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Education and Labor has begun hearings on the National Teacher Corps program. Although I am not a member of the committee, I have a vital interest in the program, having served myself for some years as a school principal. It gives me great pleasure, therefore, to commend to the attention of my colleagues a newsletter by the Honorable FRANK THOMPSON of New Jersey which discusses the National Teacher Corps:

NATIONAL TEACHER CORPS PROGRAM

The House Education and Labor Committee, of which I am a member, is holding hearings this week on proposals to extend and amend the controversial National Teacher Corps program.

More than 1200 Teacher Corpsmen are now at work in 275 schools throughout the country. The Corpsmen's purpose is clear: teach youngsters who need intensive remedial help—on Indian reservations, in migrant communities, in the Mississippi delta, Harlem, the Ozarks and in Appalachia.

Approximately 80% of the Corpsmen are interns, college graduates working toward a master's degree at a nearby university while carrying out their teaching responsibilities. The average Teacher Corps intern spends 25 hours each week working directly in the local school, 9 hours in university classes, 14 hours studying and preparing for school work and 7 hours working in related community activities.

The other 20% of the 1231 Corpsmen are experienced teachers. Most of them have their Master's Degree and have lived and worked in poverty communities. Many served in the Peace Corps and now seek at home another area of public service.

Richard Graham, Director of the National Teacher Corps, has asked of Congress only that we look at the Corps' record to realize that it deserves our continuing support.

The record is impressive even at this early date:

75% of the universities participating in the training of Corpsmen say the Teacher Corps is a better program for teacher training than any other they have used.

The principals of the schools which now have Corpsmen want more. The average request is for three times more Corpsmen than are now available.

The Teacher Corps already has inspired significant changes in curricula at colleges where Corps' interns are studying for their degrees. Among universities reporting, an average of 37% of the courses offered interns had never been offered before.

Nor is the record of Teacher Corps achievement merely one of percentages. I am proud that New Jersey's only Teacher Corpsman are at work within my district, teaching at Trenton's Jefferson Elementary School. And teach they do. For example, Miss Donna Hutton, a pert 22-year-old intern, takes slow learners at Jefferson out of class and gives them special attention. She also directs a cooking class, teaches a flute group, and helps with a school chorus.

In the afternoon, Miss Hutton assists in a supplementary reading program and visits with the parents of Jefferson students, explaining such things as the new math and the food stamp program. During some of her evenings, she puts her piano training to good use, accompanying a PTA singing group. Reports from the teachers and administration at Jefferson have been uniformly enthusiastic; in fact, Miss Hutton has been asked to stay on after her stint with the Teacher Corps is over.

Along with her teaching duties, Miss Hutton commutes to Philadelphia each week where she is working toward a Master's Degree in special elementary education at Temple University. There too she makes an impression. Dr. Evan Sorber, who teaches at Temple, says, "If the Corps should end tomorrow, the College of Education at Temple would never be the same. We are constantly incorporating the new techniques we've learned with Teacher Corps into the regular curriculum for all education majors."

In short, the Teacher Corps offers a unique contribution. It is able to attract bright, dedicated, imaginative, a warm young people to one of the toughest jobs in the profession—teaching the disadvantaged child. The program deserves Congress's support.

Ten Thousand Freedom Fighters Take on the Portuguese Army

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

[From the Observer, Jan. 29, 1967]

TEN THOUSAND FREEDOM FIGHTERS TAKE ON THE PORTUGUESE ARMY

(By Colin Legum)

(NOTE.—Portugal has 120,000 troops fighting four wars in its African possessions—in Angola, Mozambique, Cabinda and Guinea—at an annual cost of 244 million. Nearly half the troops are now in Mozambique, which borders on Tanzania, Malawi, Rhodesia and South Africa. The few foreign journalists allowed into Mozambique are restricted to conducted tours by the Government. Our Commonwealth Correspondent has built up a picture of this 'forgetten war' after travelling round the frontiers of Mozambique and talking to rebel leaders, diplomats, travellers and Portuguese defectors.)

Edurdo Mondlane is Africa's outstanding liberation leader, and Portugal's most wanted man.

Yet he hardly fits the pitcure of a fighting man. His gentle learned manner, bow-tie, unmistakably American accent, white American wife and three children, bear the clear hallmark of the American college professor, which he once was, having taught anthropology at Syracuse University. New Jersey. He returned to Africa in 1963 to lead Frelimo—the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique.

Frelimo forces first went into action on 25 September 1964. They now claim to be strongly established in two Mozambique provinces—Cabo Delgado and Niassa—and have begun operations in two others—Mozambique and Zambesia. After three months' fighting in Tete province—the sensitive area alongside Rhodesia and Malawi—they were forced to withdraw because of supply problems.

Frelimo began its revolution with 250 trained men organized into guerrilla groups of five to 12. Now it boasts 7,000 under arms, and another 3,000 cadres serving the guerrilla forces in various capacities. Of these, 3,000 are in Cabo Delgado, a province mainly inhabited by the warrior Makonde tribes.

MILITARY BASES AND HOSPITALS

Despite mounting Portuguese military efforts—their forces have increased almost fourfold to over 50,000 in the last two years—Frelimo claims to have brought Portugal's administration to a virtual halt in Cabo Delgado and Niassa and to have established military bases, a scratch administrative service, bush hospitals and schools of its own.

Frelimo now carries out 80 per cent of its military training inside the country instead of in Tanzania, Algeria and Egypt. Only officers and others requiring specialist training are still sent abroad.

About 2,500,000 of Monzambique's estimated seven million inhabitants—50,000 of them Portuguese—live in Cabo Delgado province. The other province which the rebels claim to control—Niassa, which abuts on Lake Malawi—stretches across 200 miles. It takes Frelimo soldiers 15–20 days to walk from their northern to their southern bases.

Supplies are a major problem. All equipment has to be carried by hand. Road transport is out of the question because the Portuguese patrol the main roads. They use helicopters and aircraft to spot movement on the ground.

Frelimo faces the added problem of supplying basic requirements such as salt and clothing, to peasants in the liberated areas. Many of the Portuguese and Asian stores have closed down. But there are about 3,000 Portuguese farmers and traders in the territory controlled by Frelimo. They have been told they can stay provided they do not betray Frelimo activities to the Army.

A dozen Portuguese traders and farmers have crossed into Tanzania, under Frelimo escort, rather than return to Portugal. Arrangements are now being made for them to emigrate to countries of their choice. Their preference appears to be Canada.

About 70 soldiers are reported to have defected from the Portuguese forces to date. One defector, Jose Inacio Bispo Catarino (No. 2178/64) said that during the 17 months he was in Muedahe he was caught in 13 ambushes. On his arrival in Tanzania, he said: "I cannot fight on the side of the Portuguese, because I know what they are doing is wrong."

Portuguese military defectors are offered the alternative of going to Algeria to join the Portuguese Opposition forces based there or of seeking political asylum. The first group of volunteers for Algeria left Dar es Salaam a few weeks ago.

Dr. Mondlane says: "We are at war only because our attempts to have the future of Mozambique settled by discussions through the United Nations were rejected by the Portuguese. We worked for two years to get negotiations going before finally taking up arms. We are fighting against a political system, not against the Portuguese. Our people have strict instructions not to harm people of any race unless they are soldiers or informers."

Recently, when a Catholic churchman disappeared from Niassa province, the Portuguese said he had been the victim of cannibals. To counter this particular example of Portuguese propaganda, Frelimo helped a Portuguese canon, the secretary of the Bishop of Niassa, to walk across rebel territory as far as Tanzania to enable him to see with his own eyes that the missing person was safe. The canon was then allowed to travel home by sea.

Portuguese propaganda is concerned to show that the rebellion is confined to the Makonde tribes. They have many traditional enemies among the other tribes. Eudardo Mondlane seeks to refute this "divide and rule" policy by pointing out that only half the fighting force in Cabo Delgado belongs to the Makonde tribes.

Tribalism, however, is a factor in the situation. Frelimo's Central Committee, at its meeting in October 1966, "vehemently condemned the tribalistic tendencies shown by some comrades in their functions."

Another of the Central Committee's criticisms was directed against "the tendency which exists among many male members systematically to exclude women from the discussion of problems related to the Revolution."

Until the middle of 1965, the fighting inside Mozambique was largely confined to ambushing Portuguese administrators and troops. Although the ambush is still an important part of Frelimo's operations, it now feels strong enough to engage in company action, committing between 65–150 men to a single engagement.

"But," says Mondlane, "we don't have the arms to match the Portuguese. They would like us to engage in large-scale combat with them. But we naturally avoid this kind of fighting."

The arms used by Frelimo are mainly Russian, Chinese and Czech. "We would dearly love to use American, British and Belgian weapons as well, but unfortunately these are not available to us—only to the Portuguese."

DENIED AID BY THE WEST

Replying to an allegation that Frelimo is anti-Western because it depends so largely on Communist help, Mondlane explodes: "What are we supposed to do if, apart from the Africans, only the Communists will train and arm us? It apparently was all right for the West to ally itself with the Communists against the Fascists, but, when we are denied Western aid, we are apparently expected to do without Communist aid as well. We need the support of China and Russia because they are sympathetic to us and have no connections with the Portuguese.

"As for the suggestion that we are teleguided by Moscow and Peking because we accept their aid, the answer is that those who know Frelimo know that this is simply not true. Let the West offer to help us, and then they can test whether or not we are truly non-aligned."

What of the allegation made by some Western diplomats that Mondlane himself is being used by Communist sympathisers who, when the time is right, will simply push him out? Mondlane laughs. "This is simply nonsense. There may be some Communists in Frelimo, but they are irrelevant. What matters is whether they are good nationalists."

He points out that although the West provides no military aid to Frelimo, there are "all sorts of funds in the West" raised by voluntary groups for organisations like Frelimo.

Frelimo's organisation operates partly in Mozambique and partly in Tanzania. The High Command is largely inside Mozambique. "Already," says Mondlane, "we possess an army larger than that of most African States."

Mondlane and four of his senior officials operate from a few poky offices in Dar es Salaam. But all their other offices—dealing with education, social welfare and health—are scattered throughout towns in southern Tanzania, close to the Mozambique frontier.

Seriously wounded soldiers and civilians from the rebel-held territory are brought to Frelimo's own hospital in Dar es Salaam, which is run by two Portuguese doctors, Mr. and Mrs. Martins.

In Dar es Salaam, too, there is the Mozambique Institute's teaching and teacher-training centre, staffed partly by Americans. It has a planned programme for producing Mozambique university graduates—20 in 1967, 30 in 1968, 50 in 1969. As the students qualify, they are absorbed into the organisational structure of Frelimo.

"The aim of our movement," Mondlane says, "is not simply to wage a revolutionary struggle, but to convert Frelimo into an institution which will progessively take over the government of the country as we liberate new parts. We are concerned with building up a unified political system as well as creating a fighting army. . . . We are realistic enough to know that it may take a very long time before the Portuguese can be driven from Mozambique.

"But there is a growing unity of purpose among the Mozambicans themselves. Once they were willing to rely on the African States, the UN and others. Now they have learnt to help themselves. This is a great step forward. We are on our way to victory."

From an Unknown

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a letter from the mother of a 20-year-old marine now fighting in Vietnam. She included in her letter, a poem written by this valiant young man that is an extremely moving, and touching message of thoughts that must be in the minds of most of our young men bearing the difficult burden of our Nation's policy in that terrible conflict.

This marine's mother described her son's poem beautifully as, "The quiet dedication and acceptance of duty inherent in this compassionate little verse is typical of the character and courage of our men in Vietnam. Surely we can do no less than back them up in every way possible."

Mr. Speaker, I include this young man's poem in the RECORD:

FROM AN UNKNOWN

(By Cpl. Bruce E. Taylor, U.S. Marine Corps)

I know we've never met, what's more
  I'm glad that I'm unknown.
It's best that you don't know that I'm
  Ten thousand miles from home.
For if you did, then chances are,
  You'd lie awake at night,
And worry through those long dark hours,
  While I must go and fight.
So sleep securely, lucky one,
  Night holds no fears for you,
And as you rest in comfort
  I will do what I must do.
The life I lead is filled with pain,
  And fear and sweat and sorrow.
Each day I face the knowledge that,
  I may have no tomorrow.
That's a thought that's hard to live with,
  Day after day, after day,
For I've left all that I love,
  And I've come such a long, long way.
Yet I've seen friends fall, who came as far
  And left as much behind.
They've earned your pride, but they'd rather have
  The joy you'll someday find.
Thanks for reading this, my friend,
  Though I don't know your name.
Perhaps because I've come so far,
  Your son won't do the same.
You may wonder why I've written—
  Someone you never knew—
On behalf of those who'll die tonight,
  I've a favor to ask of you.
Try to find the time tonight
  To say in a quiet tone,
A few soft words, not much to ask,
  A prayer for one unknown.

Peace Corps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LUCIEN N. NEDZI

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. NEDZI. Mr. Speaker, recently it was my pleasure to attend ceremonies in which a student from Grosse Point, Mich., presented a check for $1,000 to Peace Corps Director Jack Vaughn to help build a school in Tanzania. The young man, Stu Dykstra, and his fellow students had raised this amount by selling, among other things, bagels. And because of their efforts 90 African children will have a chance to be educated.

President Johnson has asked for 1,000 U.S. schools to sponsor similar school partnership projects. In this program the people of developing nations promise to provide land, labor, and teachers for new schools. The money raised by American schoolchildren pays only for construction materials; then Peace Corps volunteers help show the people how to build the structures.

The Peace Corps celebrates its sixth birthday this month. Syndicated Columnist Ruth Montgomery has pointed up its successes and, under unanimous consent, I include her views in the RECORD:

(By Ruth Montgomery)

WASHINGTON.—The Peace Corps is altering its thrust. After five highly successful years during which its principal aim has been the education of illiterates in underdeveloped nations, the agency will now emphasize the production of food.

And although retrenchment is the order of the day in most government departments, the Peace Corps hopefully seeks to expand from 52 to 60 countries, through a requested budget increase of $12,000,000.

The shift in emphasis is grim recognition of the facts of mid-century life. Hunger is stalking the world, as Earth's population continues to spiral despite aroused efforts to encourage birth control.

Thus, the corps is shopping for agricultural specialists who can teach natives how to dig wells, irrigate arid land, grow new crops, raise chickens, fight cattle diseases, and organize farm cooperatives to distribute food.

The Peace Corps, which recruits more college graduates than any other non-military arm of government, hopes to enlist 10,500 new volunteers during the coming fiscal year. This would bring the total to 19,240, nearly double the number of corpsmen two years ago.

The Peace Corps' impact abroad has been little short of phenomenal. Since its cautious launching by President Kennedy in 1961, the fledgling agency has inspired some two dozen other nations to establish imitative Peace Corps of their own.

So massive has the multi-nation effort become that there is now an international secretariat in Washington, and a full-fledged conference will convene at New Delhi in March to exchange ideas and swap technical know-how.

Jack H. Vaughn, who took over as Peace Corps administrator from JFK's brother-in-law, Sargent Shriver, a year ago, is stationing more of his permanent staff abroad, to "tighten up" the overseas operation.

During the first year of operation, each Peace Corps volunteer cost taxpayers $9,000, but this has steadily decreased until the approximate cost is now $7,400 each. As in the beginning, volunteers are given musteringout pay of only $75 a month, after completing their two-year hitch; yet the so-called volunteer generation has eagerly sought the opportunity for overseas service.

The largest PC contingent, one thousand strong, is in India. Because of that nation's gargantuan food crisis it is being expanded to 1600, with most of the volunteers working at the village level to increase food production and teach nutrition.

Despite the changed emphasis, education will continue to play an important role. Since its inception the corps has schooled trainees in a total of 82 languages and dialects, 22 of which had never previously been taught here. Among these are Ewe, Fang, Krio, Wolof, and Ulithi.

One of the most interesting new gambits of the corps is the school-to-school program. Its immediate goal is to persuade 400 American schools to underwrite a like number of new schoolhouses in 26 developing nations, at a cost of $1,000 each.

Tanzania alone requires 50 such buildings, and Michigan has offered to take on that country as its particular project. Gov. George Romney kicked off the drive there Jan. 3, and more than $10,000 of the $50,000 has already been raised, with high school students donating their extracurricular income from such chores as washing cars and skinning deer for hunters.

To qualify for the $1,000 gift, a native village must agree to provide a teacher, donate land for the site, and furnish the physical labor to erect the building. The U.S. money covers only construction materials, and the Peace Corps provides the supervision. Would that the foreign aid program could match this in economy and idealism!

Hard Look at Federal Spending Needed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DAN KUYKENDALL

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, as the President sends down numerous messages calling for new Great Society programs and expansion of old ones, the American people are asking, "Where are the promised economies?"

Congress is going to have to face up to its responsibility by serving notice on the administration there will be no more tax increases until there is concrete evidence the President intends to make some effort to cut spending and move toward a balanced budget. Unless this is done the people are being misled into believing that we are living in an age of unprecedented prosperity. The average working family in America is not better off just because it has more dollars in its pocket when those dollars are steadily losing their buying power through inflation.

Our first duty, it seems to me, is to guard the spending of the peoples' money in order to preserve the value of the dollar. This takes discipline, a virtue, I am afraid, this administration lacks. Therefore, it is up to Congress, the direct representatives of the people to put the brakes on nonessential and unnecessary Federal spending.

Some of the feeling of the folks back home about some of the Federal spending programs is clearly stated in an editorial from the Dyersburg Mirror of Dyersburg, Tenn. I include the editorial as a part of these remarks and commend it to my colleagues. The editorial follows:

"GREAT SOCIETY" SHOULD ECONOMIZE: NIX ON SURTAX

It scarcely needs to be said that no one likes to have their taxes raised whether they be city, county, state or Federal taxes. A tax hike or even talk of a tax hike immediately produces squawks from the taxpayer. So we'd like to do some "squawking" of our own—both as an individual taxpayer and as a stockholder in the corporation which publishes The Dyersburg Mirror.

LBJ's proposal to add a six per cent surtax on the income tax paid by corporations and also by individuals earning over $3,000 a year draws both our anger and our indignation.

The reason we're particularly incensed is that we are fighting a costly war in Vietnam. If the tax hike was just for the purpose of taking all necessary steps to win that war and get out of Vietnam, we would not be so opposed to Johnson's proposed surtax.

The reason we're mad is that the President is trying to fight a costly war in Vietnam and, at the same time, continue a lot of high-priced social programs here at home. It takes no economic expert to figure out that we just can't afford both at the same time!

Before we would pay more taxes with any willingness, we'd like to see LBJ and the 90th Congress make severe cutbacks on the Great Society's Anti-Poverty program and other similar Federal programs and also to cut the waste out of the programs once they're cut back.

For one thing, we're tired of being taxed so that government can subsidize illegitimacy. The women who continue to have illegitimate baby after illegitimate baby and receive an additional check from the government after each new arrival get no sympathy from us. Of course, the welfare officials ask, "Why make the child pay for the mother's mistake?" Our answer is, "Why make US pay for the mother's mistake?" If you look at it one way, the Federal government is encouraging sin and increased illegitimacy by such a program.

And to continue the list of programs that need sharp checks put on them, what about the people who are offered work and a job and won't take it because, "They'll cut off my welfare check!"?

Fruit can rot on the ground in California or Florida but you can't get them to accept the job of picking fruit.

We know of one amusing yet disgusting example of what some of these programs are breeding. A man was sent to a local firm who had asked for an unskilled laborer. The foreman told the man that the first thing he wanted him to do was to load a wheelbarrow with some debris that had been piled up and roll it to another spot and dump it. The man looked at the wheelbarrow like he'd never seen one before then looked at the foreman and said, "I ain't pushing no damned wheelbarrow!" and walked off.

We know of numerous examples of businessmen here who need people to work at various jobs but they just can't find anyone to work or, if they do find them, they complain, "They're not worth having. People just don't seem to want to work anymore and, when they do work, they take no pride in their work."

This is only too true both in Dyer county and throughout our nation today. The great American qualities of individual initiative, a willingness to work and to work hard—these qualities are being sapped from too many Americans today. The leech sucking the life and initiative out of many is our sprawling Federal government that is giving too many "hand outs" to too many with too little watchfulness of these programs and too much waste.

One of Webster's definitions of a drone is "an idler who lives by the work of others."

We're tired of working and being taxed and taxed so that the drone can idle while we work to support him.

No, Mr. President, you have no right to ask the American working people to pay more taxes until you do some extensive surgery on many wasteful or unnecessary Federal programs!

South Africa Stands Up for Anti-Communists

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the Republic of South Africa is one of the few bona fide nations on the African continent that is still willing to speak out against communism. This country has leaned over backwards to demonstrate her friendship for the United States, despite times when our policy makes people act like a "dilomatic bull in a china shop" in our relations toward her.

The unprecedented and controversial policy regarding the carrier *Franklin D. Roosevelt* is an example of such action. To present the other side of this bridge-wrecking incident, I am inserting an article from the South African Digest of February 24, 1967, for the Members to read:

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT" AND "SWORD KNOT": NO CONDITIONS ATTACHED

In Cape Town this week the South African Prime Minister stated that no conditions were attached by the Government when the United States aircraft carrier *Franklin D. Roosevelt* received permission to dock in Table Bay early in February. When the U.S. missile tracking ship *Sword Knot* was later given permission to dock at Durban there was only one condition: the crew should be allowed to go ashore.

On February 4 the Franklin D. Roosevelt called at Cape Town to refuel on its return home from the Far East. In spite of elaborate arrangements involving both sides, the crew learnt on arrival that they would not be allowed shore leave. The Sword Knot waited for some time in the vicinity of Durban for permission to dock after the South African Government had given approval. The Sword Knot was eventually diverted to Mombasa by the U.S. authorities.

Addressing a Cape Town audience, the Prime Minister, Mr. B. J. Vorster said that South Africa had an appreciation for the stand President Johnson and the United States were taking in Vietnam. When the U.S. aircraft carrier *Franklin D. Roosevelt* came to Cape Town the people were prepared to show their appreciation for those who had faced the perils of war in that sphere.

HOSPITALITY

Seldom before had there been such spontaneous actions of genuine appreciation and hospitality as had been shown to the officers and crew of the *Franklin D. Roosevelt* by all sections of the population in the Cape Peninsula, Mr. Vorster said.

Although the South African government had given permission for the carrier to dock without any conditions attached, the officers and crew had not been allowed to accept the hospitality of the people of Cape Town. So far nobody knew who was responsible for undoing what top level service men on both sides had worked out in detail. Perhaps some time somebody would clear it up even if only for the sake of the record.

The other had been the case of the *Sword Knot*. There too, permission to dock at Durban had been given, but the ship had not put into port. The only condition that had been stipulated in the case of the *Sword Knot* was that the crew should be allowed to go ashore. The reason for this condition was that he did not want the crew, both White and Negro, to think that South Africa did not want them ashore.

HUMANITARIAN

"From a purely humanitarian angle I cannot allow people to be cooped up in a ship for days and days", the Prime Minister said "I consider it an insult to my country and my peoples."

Of the future, the Prime Minister said, "The ball is entirely in the United States court.

"I can only play it the way they serve it—if they serve it at all.

"We are friends and we have been so over the years in spite of differences in domestic policy. We have never considered differences in domestic policy as a bar to friendly cooperation. We have never asked the United States or any other country to subscribe to our policy—not even to understand it. We have always only expected credit—that we are honest and sincere in trying to solve our problem—the colour problem," Mr. Vorster said.

"We look upon the United States and accept her as leader of the free world. We stand as close to her as honour will permit. We have appreciation for any country which stands up to the Communists. We know what it is to be threatened. We have appreciation for the stand that President Johnson and the United States are taking in Vietnam."

"What happened on the S.A. coast belongs to history. The men of the *Franklin D. Roosevelt* were disallowed the hospitality of our people—but not by us."

PREVIOUS VISITS

The Prime Minister said that since April 1966 there had been nine visits to South Africa by missile tracking ships, including two from the *Sword Knot*—one recently. There had been no trouble and nobody's feelings were hurt.

"Nobody was embarrassed and nobody was insulted. No conditions were laid down."

An Associated Press report from Washington had suggested that in the case of the third visit of the *Sword Knot*, permission had been granted for the ship to dock, provided the laws of the country were observed by the crew. The Prime Minister said that no such condition was laid down and the reason for this was obvious.

"No decent host lays down such a condition to a decent guest. In view of past experience it was not necessary to do so."

Investigation Needed in Agriculture Reporting Methods

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, the Department of Agriculture in January sharply revised earlier predictions of beef cattle numbers. Previous estimates had indicated that a decline in beef output was the trend, but actual census figures have revealed that the estimates missed the mark by more than 3 million head of beef which were not included in the past 5 year's cattle number estimates.

The results in the marketplace have, of course, been very disruptive. This departmental error has been a major factor in the price skid in feeder cattle in the Dakota markets during recent weeks and price drops from around the country have been reported in the wake of this USDA error.

The livestock industry is very dependent upon accurate statistics from the Department, and every effort must be made to find out where the estimates went wrong and where they can be corrected.

The Department must carry out a complete and thorough inquiry into this mistake. Congress must demand that a top-to-bottom investigation be made to avoid this type of error in the future.

The Department should take a second look at its reporting and estimating techniques to make sure that they are in tune with the times. The current polling method may well be outdated in this day of fewer units with larger production per unit and marketings of fed cattle at an earlier age.

Whatever the cause behind the mistake, the Department must spare no effort in determining where its methods are incorrect and promptly make the appropriate adjustments.

Remarks of Dr. Leonard Covello Upon Acceptance of the Meritorious Service Medal of the Department of State of the State of New York

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, recently the State of New York awarded a Meritorious Service Award to Dr. Leonard Covello, teacher and principal of Benjamin Franklin High School, in the East Harlem section of New York City.

Dr. Covello's record of distinguished service is a long one, but he himself always placed great emphasis on the relationship between his school and the community which it served. Under his leadership, Benjamin Franklin High School played a great part in East Harlem's life, with respect to both the Italian and Puerto Rican communities.

Dr. Covello's record of success antedates the recent triumph of warped sociology, in the limpid lexicon of which the inhabitants of the Benjamin Franklin school district are now termed "deprived." In the old days, nobody told the kids that they were "deprived." The kids were just told to work. As an expupil of another school in the "Little Italy" section of the Bronx, I know this for a fact. It is too bad that the U.S. Office of Education has chosen to deemphasize bootstrap improvement in favor of a sociologically faulty emphasis on artificial environmental situations. Our schools will come to regret the new sociology.

The remarks of Dr. Covello on the above-mentioned occasion follow:

REMARKS OF DR. LEONARD COVELLO UPON ACCEPTANCE OF THE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—PRESENTATION OF THE MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARD BY HON. JOHN P. LOMENZO, SECRETARY OF STATE, STATE OF NEW YORK, AT THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HIGH SCHOOL, EAST HARLEM, NEW YORK CITY, DECEMBER 14, 1966

Judge Lomenzo, I want to express my deep deep appreciation to you as Secretary of the Department of State of the State of New York, for having conferred on me, this very high honor.

May I accept this award not only as a tribute to myself, but as a tribute to my colleagues and co-workers—teachers, parents, East Harlem Societies and Organizations, and my former students whose cooperative efforts made possible whatever was achieved.

I want to express my appreciation to those who have spoken here tonight and to the organizations which they represent and which have sponsored this community event—the East Harlem Civic Association and its President, Ugo Perez; the Instituto de Puerto Rico and its President Luis Quero Chiesa; the East Harlem Council for Community Planning and its Chairman, Carl Flemister, and the Migration Division of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and its National Director, Joseph Monserrat, Franklin '39.

I also want to thank all those who are honoring me with their presence here tonight.

Special thanks are due to Miss Rita Collins, Assistant Secretary of State for the State of New York, and to Luisa Quintero feature writer and columnist for El Diario, for their help in planning this program.

You can well understand how gratifying it is for me to be receiving this award in the school and in the community which has meant and means so much to me.

Benjamin Franklin High School in East Harlem was organized in June 1934, during the Great Depression—a disaster which shook the nation to its very foundations. It was a period of fears and doubts and questions about every aspect of our American way of life. Searching questions were raised as to the role of the public school in our American communities. It was in 1932 that Professor George Counts of Teachers College, Columbia University, wrote his challenging book: *Dare the School Build A New Social Order*.

There was a need for a high school for boys in the East Harlem community. The high school came into being through the united, persistent and untiring efforts of the people of the East Harlem community and concerned people outside the community.

At that time, De Witt Clinton High School located in the North Bronx had a register of 11,000 boys. 6,000 were in the main building and 5,000 were in five annexes. Two of the annexes (old elementary schools) on the East Side of Manhattan were made available for the new school and 1,800 boys were transferred to constitute the student body of the Benjamin Franklin High School.

There were two educational experiences that gave direction to the educational program of the Benjamin Franklin High School. One was the East Harlem Boys' Club Study 1928–1934; the other was the program of the Department of Italian at the De Witt Clinton High School from 1921–1934.

In 1927 the Boys' Club of New York established the Jefferson Park Boys' Club in a new building on 111th Street near 2nd Avenue, to provide a program to counteract the high juvenile delinquency in East Harlem. In 1928, by a grant made available through the Department of Sociology of the School of Education, New York University, a study was undertaken to determine the effects of the Jefferson Park Boys' Club of New York on the youth of the East Harlem community, and on the community itself.

Professor Frederic Thrasher, a nationally known sociologist and author of *The Gang—A Study of 1313 Gangs in Chicago*, came from the University of Chicago to New York to direct this study.

At the time this study was undertaken, I was Chairman of the Department of Italian at the De Witt Clinton High School, located at 59th Street and 10th Avenue, and Lecturer in the School of Education at New York University. Due to the fact that one-third of the 1,000 students in the Italian Department were living in East Harlem, Dr. Thrasher asked the cooperation of our Department in this Study. So that the Italian Department staff, the teachers-in-training, and some of the Italian students living in East Harlem all became involved in this Study in various capacities. In our participation in this study, in the numerous discussions, conferences and seminars at New York University and in the East Harlem community, the question constantly arose as to what should be the role of the school in relation to the many serious problems facing the East Harlem community—a community in which almost 80 percent of its 200,000 people were of foreign stock—an immigrant community, confronted with the ever occuring problem of the second-generation-foreign-born children and children of foreign-born parents.

The Boys Club Study made two very important contributions: *One*, it stimulated the East Harlem community to compaign for a high school for its boys who had to travel long distances to get an education; and *two*, it gave us a thorough and extensive sociological study of every aspect of community life in East Harlem.

The Italian Department at the De Witt Clinton High School began with one class in 1920 and by 1928, had a register of 1,000 students with a full four years course, and two 4th year classes. Cooperating with the Italian Teachers Association, parity for the Italian language was established in 1922 after a ten year campaign. For during that period school authorities felt that having Italian students study the Italian language would segregate them from other students and retard their "Americanization"—an old and often repeated story—an idea with which we very definitely took issue.

The Italian Department was not only concerned with the study of the Italian language and the appreciation of the culture of Italy, but also, through its club activities, sponsored many Italian programs in the Italo-American communities of the city. It put on performances of Italian plays, music and folk dances in settlement houses, churches, schools and Italian Society centers. At these performances the students assumed the important role of speaking to the parents, urging them to keep their children in school to achieve at least a high school diploma, and stressing the importance of having their children study the Italian language. Some of these students were trained to *teach English* to Italian immigrants and to help them obtain their American citizenship papers in centers in East Harlem and on the lower East Side of the city.

The alumni and senior students of the Department established *Help Classes* for the younger students who were having a difficult time maintaining themselves in High School. Home visiting was also carried on by older students and teachers.

In 1929 the Department of Italian created the first Italian Parent Teachers Association at De Witt Clinton even before the high school itself had a Parent Teachers Association.

A Department and Club magazine *Il Foro* was launched and students were given the opportunity to carry on this very valuable activity.

The purpose of all these varied activities was to stimulate the young Italo-American student not only to *aspire* and to *achieve* for his own personal advancement, but also to give him an opportunity to *serve*.

In the course of these activities, we all gained a great deal of insight into the problems that Italo-Americans were facing in our city—in the *"Little Italics"* of that period. So that when Benjamin Franklin High School was organized, there was already the conviction that for this school to carry out an effective educational program, it had to involve itself in the life of the community. So we attempted to create a Community-Oriented—a Community-Centered School.

Through the creation of a Community Advisory Council of the Benjamin Franklin High School which included in its membership business and professional groups, religious groups, educational organizations, civic associations, foreign language societies and press, prominent community citizens, social agencies, municipal departments and students of the high school, the school took the initiative and became involved in problems affecting the community: housing, health, citizenship, parent education, racial problems, juvenile aid, etc. In this way the school reached out into the community in an attempt to make the people realize that education must have a broad social basis and should not confine its program only to the academic aspects of education.

Of course, we were interested and concerned about the academic values of the high school program. The basic knowledges and skills that students derive from the various disciplines were and are tremendously important. Reading at least at grade level was and is very important; but we were also concerned with the social aspects of education—with widening the scope and function of our high school program. We wanted community involvement and participation. We wanted to ally ourselves with the wholesome forces in our community to bring about better and more wholesome community living. We felt that academic subjects should not be an end in themselves but should be utilized to achieve these broader social purposes. And student involvement was one of the very important objectives in all our plans.

It was possible through the personnel assigned by the Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) and our own school and community resources for the school to function on an all-year round basis with a day school, afternoon and evening educational and recreational programs, and a summer school. The W.P.A. workers assigned to the school did an extraordinary job, particularly in the Remedial Reading Programs of the English and Social Studies Departments of the high school. At one period of the All-Year Round educational program, the W.P.A. assigned ninety-six (96) workers to carry on our many and varied activities.

One of the very active Committees of the Community Advisory Council was the *Housing Committee*. This School Community Committee worked consistently over a three year period, in the campaign to establish the East River Houses on the East River Drive—the first low income Housing Project in East Harlem. It also campaigned for the new Benjamin Franklin High School also on the East River Drive—or "The East Riviera" as we called it, using as our campaign slogan "*A New School in a New Community.*" And we just missed out on a badly needed hospital! After much solicitous and continued effort, the High School Division of the New York City Board of Education granted the school an extra position for a Community-School Coordinator—an unprecedented concession, and probably the first of its kind in the city. However, we failed in achieving an equally important position—a Director of Intercultural Education functioning city-wide in the High School Division.

In order to work more closely and more intimately with the community, we rented five store-fronts on 108th Street close to the main building of the high school. These store-fronts were used for a *Friends and Neighbors Club* for general meeting purposes, an *Hispanic-American Educational Bureau*, an *Italo-American Educational Bureau*, a *Community Library* and an *Alumni Club Center*.

We conducted a Sanitation Drive to make our streets cleaner and more wholesome. We created a *Playlot*—the forerunner of the present Vest Pocket Parks. We published the *East-Harlem News*—jointly sponsored by the school and the community. For we wanted to create a *Voice* for the East Harlem community—a *Voice* which was non-existent in those days and which was badly needed—and for which there is an even more urgent need today.

Before the Second World War, there was a very substantial Puerto Rican community in East Harlem—"El Barrio"—the pioneer and largest Puerto Rican community in New York City. To help meet the educational and social needs of our Puerto Rican people, the Community Advisory Council of the school sponsored an Hispanic—Educational Bureau using one of the school's store-fronts to carry out its program jointly with the Italo-American Educational Bureau which occupied an adjoining store-front. With the ending of the Second World War, programs for our Puerto Rican students and people were increased and expanded. A Puerto Rican Parent Teachers Association was organized, planning its own programs and using Spanish at their meetings and social events. A students' Borinquen Club gave the Puerto Rican students of the school an opportunity to sponsor programs in the school and in the community, and to acquire understanding and appreciation of the culture of their people.

In 1948–1949 a series of Press Conferences—eighteen in all—were sponsored by the school and the Puerto Rican leaders. Directors of public agencies in New York City and New York State in the fields of education, welfare, social work, law enforcement, civil service, labor etc were invited to discuss the programs of their agencies with Puerto Rican leaders and representatives of the Hispanic press. Journalists of the caliber of Luisa Quintero, Babby Quintero, Teofilo Maldonado and Arnaldo Meyners conveyed the necessary information derived from these conferences to the Puerto Rican community. The students of the Borinquen Club were hosts and participated in these conferences.

Six Annual Latin-American Festivals organized by Babby Quintero and Luisa Quintero, and directed by Babby Quintero, were held at the school in the auditorium filled to capacity. These festivals not only provided four to five hours of colorful entertainment but drew the Puerto Rican family into the school.

It may be of interest to note here that in 1951 the first substantial study of the "*Puerto Rican Child in the New York City's Public Schools*" involving seventy-five (75) Elementary and Junior High Schools, sponsored by the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Puerto Rican Affairs, was made through the resources of the Benjamin Franklin High School.

I have tried to point up very briefly and inadequately some of the highlights of our experience in our attempt to create a Community School—a Community-Centered School—a school that would serve its community. It was the school that took the initiative. It was the school reaching out into the community, seeking and stressing and urging cooperative action.

Today in East Harlem we have a reverse situation. It is the community taking the initiative. It is the community seeking involvement in one of its newly built schools at 127th Street and Madison Avenue. This past year in the new Intermediate School 201 in East Harlem, the local community—parents, local leaders, lay and professional people concerned and troubled by the lack of progress of their children in our East Harlem Community schools, have been seeking to create an effective and continuing relationship between the school and the local community. The basic feature of their proposal is the creation of a School-Community Committee as an integral part of the school to function both in the school and in the community. The functions and responsibilities that this School Community Committee would assume have generated a controversy that has involved the Mayor of the City, the Board of Education, the United Federation of Teachers, the United Parents Association, the Public Education Association and the supervisory staff of the schools. The issues involved have by no means been resolved—just an uneasy truce. The local press has given ample, if not completely satisfactory coverage, to this controversy.

To me, the proposal made by this local School-Community Committee represents one of the most significant educational events that has occurred in my long career as a teacher in the public schools of our city. For at long last, it is the *community* which is taking the initiative—it is the community now seeking involvement in the education of its children. For decades our schools have been living in a continual state of crisis which can only be eliminated by bold, imaginative and even extreme measures. For decades our New York City schools have suffered consistently and grievously with inadequate budgets, over-sized classes, heavy teaching schedules, shortage of essential materials and working conditions that have made it difficult and at times impossible to do a good teaching job. As teachers we have deplored the lack of general public support, lack of parent cooperation for strengthening public education and creating *quality* education for all our children. For the best interests of the child are served when a concerned body of *local* people is intimately involved with the school program, and therein strengthens immeasurable the total educational experience of the child.

The proposals of a School Community Committee for I.S. 201 extreme as they may appear, afford an unusual opportunity to help create the kind of schools that we have envisioned. Let us not eject and condemn utterly this community effort. Let us continue to "reason together" to find the solution. The basic idea of community involvement in the school in the education of the child is sound. For what may appear unconventional, extreme or even impossible today, can become the reality of tomorrow. Let's go forward for a *better tomorrow*.

Congressman Horton Points Out Effects of Fast AFL–NFL Merger on Superstar Floyd Little

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to a little-recognized result of the recent merger of the American and National Football Leagues.

As a former sports administrator, I feel great concern over the effects which the merger will have on young, promising stars such as Floyd Little, who last year completed 4 years of greatness with the Syracuse University football team.

Mr. George Beahon of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle has called attention to the outgrowth of the NFL–AFL merger in a recent column. Since he is one of the most respected sports commentators in America, I am sure that his column will be read with interest by all:

THE GREAT MERGER

(By George Beahom)

In his junior year at Syracuse, his second straight season as an All American halfback, Floyd Little was tabbed as "The first $500,000 ball carrier in the pros." Nobody made any serious argument. One Saturday in that same season the bowlegged speedball put it all together in a game against Pittsburgh at Shea Stadium. He went in himself for four touchdowns, including a picture play 95-yard punt return.

In the dressing room after the game Sonny Werblin, president of the New York Jets of the American Football League, put his arm around Little and told him something nice.

"That punt return has to be worth another $100,000 when it comes to contract time."

That was late in 1965, and after the bowl games of Jan. 1, 1966, there were wire service pictures of senior stars standing in the end zones after the final whistles, signing contracts to play in either the National or American League. There were several term contracts that ranged from $200,000 to $600,000.

Floyd Little was a junior then. He would have to wait one more year to get his. Everyone said he couldn't miss. It was just a matter of how much money.

FINISHED ALL BUT ONE

Meanwhile, the big senior year was in front of him at Syracuse. No sense bugging himself about which club would deliver the contract that would offer Floyd Little some of the good things in life for the first time.

Early in the 1966 season he injured a leg. But he never missed starting a ballgame. In fact, over 87 scheduled games in high school, prep and college, he started 87 and finished 86. It didn't help him to play despite the injury in three-early-to-mid season games with the Orange. But he finished big, and eight closing wins put Little and Syracuse in the Gator Bowl where he had a big afternoon against a highly regarded Tennessee squad.

There where no scouts or agents or coaches signing the college seniors after the bowl games of a month ago. This was all a thing of the past.

There was The Great Merger, which gave all of us freeloaders the Great Super Bowl on the tube. Everybody wanted Super Sunday's Super Colossal Game of The Century. The pros took $2 million for the telecast rights, proved virtually nothing in the Game.

Except the operators of the AFL and NFL saved themselves inestimable millions in future salaries. No more competing with dollars.

From now on, apparently, the graduating seniors will take what the pros decide to give them. Because they will draft next month, and claim negotiating rights to this and that body, and sign them when and for what they please.

NO COMMUNICATION

There hasn't been any "baby sitting" of Floyd Little by the pros. The talent scouts haven't made even a suggestion of contacting one of the great halfbacks of the last three collegiate football seasons. Little has heard about various clubs measuring him here and there in their draft plans. But not personally.

"No one has approached me about anything," confided Little on a visit here last week. He wasn't complaining, just reporting. He is worried.

This is a man of 24 who has been accused of being 18, or 29, with a full hitch in the Marine Corps, of being married with a houseful of kids, and of having played football for a dozen seasons. Scratch the stores. They originated mostly, with disgruntled recruiters who watched him play in high school and for two seasons in prep school and couldn't get him to their own campuses. ("You should know," says Floyd, "how many kids were turned down at Syracuse, and wound up in the Holy Eight—the Ivy League. It's all because Syracuse has a false rep as a football factory.")

Little has worked to eat as long as he can remember. "My dad died in 1949, and it was this simple: My three sisters and my brother, he's a paratrooper in Vietnam, we had to work to keep mom and the household together.

"I did anything and everything. Delivered papers and worked as a stock boy. I was a soda jerk and part time bookie. I'm still working, in Syracuse, outside of classes."

Either or both of his years in prep school may have cost Floyd Little the jackpot contract. It would seem The Great Merger precludes his getting the big money that pro football's biggest operators discussed so openly only months ago. The college seniors are eligible to pay the first installment on The Great Merger.

Face Saving Expected on Rhodesia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. James J. Kilpatrick, who apparently is still in Rhodesia, filed another column which was printed in the Washington Star of March 7 relative to the compulsory sanctions on Rhodesia, again coming to the conclusion that these compulsory sanctions are not going to destroy the Smith government. Mr. Kilpatrick's column follows:

FACE SAVING EXPECTED ON RHODESIA

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

SALISBURY, RHODESIA.—The visitor who listens attentively to Prime Minister Ian Smith, and catches some of the gung-ho contagion of independence in the Salisbury air, is likely to conclude that in Britain's war of sanctions upon Rhodesia, time is working on Rhodesia's side. Yet spokesmen for Her Majesty's Foreign Office, interviewed in London, have plausible arguments to the contrary. They remain earnestly hopeful that the sanctions, coupled with other pressures, will bring a penitent Smith back to the bargaining table before the end of the year.

There is no question that 16 months of economic sanctions, both voluntary and mandatory, are beginning to put a squeeze on Rhodesia. No one in authority will say what became of the 1966 tobacco crop, which was bought up and warehoused by the government, but it is widely conceded that growers suffered a heavy blow in the marked-down prices they finally received. Now the 1967 crop is headed for market. It too must be channeled through clandestine routes toward an uncertain return.

The sanctions have had a devastating effect upon Rhodesia's exports of chrome and asbestos. An enormous sugar output is stymied. One $3 million venture in gold mining has been blocked. It is a reasonable assumption that trade in meat, meat products and leather has been severely curtailed. And as a natural consequence of the growing imbalance in trade, imports of many consumer goods—especially luxury items—have been noticeably restrained.

That is the dark side of the picture. The British Foreign Office is convinced this prospect will get darker yet, particularly if South Africa should weary of playing the sympathetic good friend to its northern neighbor. Rhodesia and South Africa compete in many fields of export trade. Altruism has its limits. And South Africa, under her new president, shows signs of wishing to emerge from social ostracism within the world community.

These comfortably grim predictions from Whitehall, in my own view, fail to take sufficient account of Rhodesia's spirit and Rhodesia's resources. Outside of Africa, most of the nations of the world could not care less about Rhodesia; they have a thousand problems more important than the tight enforcement of sanctions against her. But Rhodesia's sole concern is Rhodesia. Her people are working night and day for survival. Their hearts and minds are engaged in this struggle with a dedication her critics and enemies cannot match. And though Smith has a number of articulate opponents, the European community (and many an African leader) is solidly behind him.

Thus a locker-room spirit prevails in the months since independence was declared, Rhodesia's ingenious manufacturers have learned to make-do and to diversify. To halt the outflow of scarce Rhodesian pounds, they have learned to make refrigerators, freezers, paper clips, cosmetics and newsprint. They are growing their own wheat. Their printing presses are adapting to rollers newly made in Rhodesia. They are promoting the tourist trade as if Victoria Falls were Miami Beach.

Thus far, abundant supplies of oil, gasoline, and spare motor parts have come in. A large Ford assembly plant, employing 60 Europeans and 400 Africans, has been "more or less shut down," but this is rather less than more; last week the plant's capacious parking lot was half full, and something obviously was going on inside. Employment levels are holding firm, partly through programs of spread-the-work, and some areas even report a labor shortage.

In the Rhodesian view, a great many nations, having given lip service to the U.N.'s Afro-Asian bloc, sooner or later will prove susceptible to advantageous deals. Rhodesia's tobacco ranks with the best in the world; it can be bought for half the price of American leaf; in time, it is felt, someone will buy it. The same hopeful prospect applies to sugar, chrome, asbestos, iron ore, leather. Seventy nations may have reported their compliance with anti-Rhodesian sanctions, but Lord Angus Graham, Rhodesia's minister for external affairs, is cheerfully unimpressed. "A lot of these chaps," he remarks, "are like Lord Nelson: They have a blind eye." Meanwhile, along Salisbury's industrial Lytton Road, the economy appears to be booming. The giant Castle brewery is producing enough beer for Rhodesians to drink themselves to prosperity, if not to insensibility. The casual eye spots factories producing cork products, detergents, enameled goods, steel fabrications, matches, printed packages and cartons. No one doubts that Rhodesia can produce, from her own resources, the food, fruit, meat, grain, textiles and building materials necessary to sustain life. My own guess is that, given South Africa's continuing cooperation (plus the assistance of Portgual and the neutrality of Switzerland), Rhodesia can keep going indefinitely.

In this event, the militant Afro-Asian bloc doubtless will renew its howl for the use of force to crush Rhodesia, but public opinion, both in the United States and in Britain, surely would rebel. In the end, some mutually face-saving device will have to be found that envisions something a little bit less than independence featuring something a little bit less than majority rule. Until that time, Rhodesia will rock gently along.

The Right To Bear Arms

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT McCLORY
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, the subject of a new firearms law is again before the Congress. It is apparent, of course, that constitutional questions affect this subject as well as every other subject with which the Congress is concerned. This legislation is also closely related to the problem of crime in our country, particularly organized crime and crimes of violence employing deadly weapons.

A recent editorial appearing in the February 28, 1967, issue of the Waukegan, Ill., News Sun, Lake County's only daily newspaper, is relevant to this subject. I am pleased to attach to these remarks this provocative editorial having the title "The Right To Bear Arms":

The Right To Bear Arms

Everytime state or federal lawmakers propose bills to regulate the use of firearms, there is an outraged cry among gun zealots who say a constitutional right is being infringed.

They point, as does a letter to the editor today, to the Second Amendment of the Constitution which says: "A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be abridged." However, gun control opponents ignore the part about "a well-regulated militia" and merely cite the section about "the right of the people."

Historically, the founding fathers believed the United States could protect itself chiefly through a system of locally organized militiamen or citizen-soldiers. So in 1791 when the Bill of Rights was adopted, American pioneers were given the right to keep and bear arms as a means of protecting the country against domestic disorder and foreign danger. Yet, times change. In the 20th Century, we have the armed forces and various law enforcement agencies doing the job of the 18th Century minutemen. So the essential intent of the Second Amendment really is no longer meaningful.

Further, because the amendment was devised within the framework of a militia, nothing in it says the usage of guns for "personal" pleasure cannot be controlled or regulated by either the state or federal governments. In fact, the U.S. Supreme Court has held that state and federal lawmakers may pass laws prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons, requiring the registration of firearms and limiting the sale of firearms for other than military use.

If the framers of the Constitution had wanted to guarantee all citizens the right to guarantee all citizens the right to bear arms without restriction, they would have worded the Second Amendment in much the same manner as the First Amendment which unequivocally states "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech." Thus, liberty of expression is given a broad, explicit and forceful guarantee against governmental interference that is denied the freedom to bear arms. And those who seek to equate the right to pack a pistol with the right to give a street-corner speech are befogging the issue with legalistic inaccuracy.

The state and federal government has every "right" to regulate the use of firearms. Those who argue that gun controls damage their constitutional rights should re-read the Constitution.

Civil Defense Conference

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DON H. CLAUSEN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the Members of this body to an editorial which appeared recently in the Santa Rosa, Calif., Press Democrat on the occasion of the regional directors conference which was held in that city.

We normally think of the Office of Civil Defense in its role of protecting our citizens in the event of military aggression by a foreign country and this editorial lists some of its accomplishments in that field. I, too, commend the civil defense program for its efforts, but I would be derelict in my duties if I failed to point out the help I have seen it deliver during and after natural disasters.

My own congressional district has been visited by the effects of floods, forest fires, earthquakes and tidal waves. Lives, homes, and property have been lost, destroyed, or damaged by all of these and in every case, the men of the Office of Civil Defense, cooperating with our city and county units of government, have been prepared and ready to give unstintingly of their time and talent to assist those in need.

The men of the Office of Civil Defense have earned the praise and thanks of my constituents and I, and we salute them.

The editorial referred to follows:

CD Conference

This week Santa Rosa and Sonoma County are honored with the presence of the nation's top Civil Defense officials who are conducting a Regional Directors Conference here at Region Seven, Office of Civil Defense.

These CD officials are discussing some mighty important business. This includes planning, programs, problems and actions affecting the survival capability of our nation if we were ever to undergo a nuclear attack.

This may seem somewhat remote to the average Sonoma County citizen, but this is mighty important business. The Federal Civil Defense program has been referred to by President Johnson as "an important element of our total defense effort." He said that, "It aims at the achievement of a nationwide fallout shelter system."

This fallout shelter system, Secretary of Defense McNamara has said, is "essential to our national security." He adds that Civil Defense is one of three major programs that constitute our general nuclear war forces: "The Strategic Offensive Forces, the Continental Air and Missile Defense Forces and Civil Defense."

This year the President has asked the Congress for $111 million for civil defense. This amounts to about 14 per cent of this country's requested defense budget of $75.5 billion, or only about 55 cents per capita per year.

Congress has said that the Federal Civil Defense Act is, "To provide a system of defense for the protection of life and property . . ." and that ". . . the responsibility for Civil Defense shall be vested jointly in the Federal government, the states and their political subdivisions."

We can truthfully say that the Federal Civil Defense program which emphasizes the role and importance of local government, is a far cry from bureaucracy.

This is a modest expenditure for survival. It is a non-crisis type of program. The facts show that progress has been made with fallout shelter protection located already for over 156 million Americans. Of this amount, over 44 million shelter spaces are stocked with emergency supplies. This is an accomplishment.

The Press Democrat salutes the participating officials. May they have a most successful conference.

Designing Company—Cummins Lures Good Architects to Columbus, Finds It Pays

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I am pleased to point out another prominent publication which takes note of the architectural renaissance in Columbus, Ind.

The Wall Street Journal, in the March 6 edition, describes a renaissance of community spirit, too, which has come with the striking new buildings in the southern Indiana county seat.

And, as this excellent article states, the credit goes to the Cummins Engine Co. in Columbus and the firm's chairman, J. Irwin Miller, for this unique program of beautification.

Believing that buildings should be impressive as well as useful, Mr. Miller and the Cummins Co. have initiated a plan to pay the fees for the Nation's leading architects to design schools, churches, and public buildings in Columbus.

The result is a boost in community pride and a new concern among Columbus residents about how their town looks.

The text of the article is as follows:

DESIGNING COMPANY: CUMMINS LURES GOOD ARCHITECTS TO COLUMBUS, FINDS IT PAYS

(By Peter H. Prugh)

COLUMBUS, IND.—Several blocks from this community's downtown area, a low, almost windowless elementary school with a broad, sweeping stairway entrance is in the final stages of construction. Nearby, excavation has been completed for a new public library, designed by I. M. Pei, architect for the John F. Kennedy Library at Harvard. Also in the area is a large, modernistic church built in 1941 by the late Eliel and Eero Saarinen. Eero, the architect for New York's CBS building and Washington's Dulles Airport, is further represented here by a bank building on the town's main street and another soaring church finished three years ago on the outskirts.

Five other new school buildings by distinguished American architects dot this community, and plans for two others are already under way. In addition, the town boasts a handsome community golf course, designed by Robert Trent Jones, with an elegantly modern clubhouse.

Small Midwestern county seats may have many virtues, but they aren't usually known for significant contemporary architecture. What, then, are schools, churches, banks and other buildings by some of the nation's leading architects doing in this southern Indiana town of 25,000?

The unusual architectural patrons of Columbus are Commins Engine Co., large maker of heavy duty diesel engines, and J. Irwin Miller, Cummins chairman and a member of a prominent local family whose considerable fortune was made in banking and in Cummins.

Mr. Miller, a former president of the National Council of Churches, and his family were instrumental in getting the Saarinens to design two churches in Columbus. But the burst in architectural activity here mainly dates from the middle 1950s, when the Cummins Foundation, set up by the company, made an offer to the school board to pay all architectural fees for new local schools to encourage more creative building designs; the board accepted. Under the arrangement, the school board selects the architect from a list of six first-rank American architects submitted by a disinterested panel of two architects. No architect can be chosen more than once, and the architect is also given responsibility for recommending landscaping and interior furnishing for the school.

A GIFT TO COLUMBUS

More recently, the foundation has broadened its offer to include other public buildings in Columbus, and more than $800,000 has been spent for architectural fees and related costs since the program began. In addition, Cummins Engine itself paid for the 18-hole golf course and clubhouse on farmland near Columbus at a cost of $1.5 million, then donated it to the community.

Not all interest in Columbus architecture has been centered on new structures, however. The Irwin Union Bank & Trust Co., of which Mr. Miller is chairman, is pushing a program to rehabilitate the rows of ornate, late 19th century buildings that line Washington Street, the town's main downtown thoroughfare, in conjunction with an urban renewal program.

Mr. Miller conceived of the school architectural fees program when the community's need for new schools became painfully obvious in the 1950s.

The 57-year-old executive indicates that the fees program wasn't merely prompted by civic mindedness. The town needed strong educational facilities and an interesting living environment to attract talented management and research people to work for Cummins. "If Columbus isn't an above-average community, we can't stay here," he remarks.

The company obviously plans to stay. A huge $22 million research and engineering facility, designed by Chicago architect Harry Weese, will soon be completed. The company has also had a recent large influx of young management personnel.

For example, when Berton J. Goldstein, 28, came to Columbus from Atlanta for a Cummins job interview last year, he says he expected "to see a factory in the middle of some farms." His wife, who knows something about architecture, began "overwhelming me with names" of the various designers after she saw the buildings, says Mr. Goldstein, who's now in charge of Cummins product publicity. An executive for Arvin Industries Inc., another large local company, says Arvin's prospective employes are usually shown some of the town's architectural landmarks as part of its recruitment program.

The new buildings have met with considerable praise from art criitcs. The magazine Architectural Forum notes that the community "has more than 20 buildings that have attracted national attention." Wolf Von Eckardt, a critic for the Washington Post, wrote that the new buildings have "made this still rather messy, car-drowned Midwestern city . . . into a showcase of the country's most handsomely designed modern schools, churches and other community buildings."

Local reaction to the architecture is mixed, probably partly because Cummins, with about 8,000 employes here, cannot help dominating the community somewhat. "I think they could find enough good architects in the state of Indiana without going out of state to find them," says Peter Zaharakos, an operator of a picturesque ice cream and soda parlor on Washington Street. Some of the new schools "go to excess," he feels. And recently county officials turned down a Cummins Foundation offer to pay the architectural fees for a new children's home. Nevertheless, residents of the town proudly escort visitors around to see the various buildings.

Ralph Neville, principal of McDowell School, designed by John Carl Warnecke & Associates, of San Francisco, and completed in 1960, says the school produces a "relaxed atmosphere" for both teacher and pupil. The school is made up of four buildings connected by walkways, and features wide glass windows and numerous peaked roof sections. Since the building was finished, the surrounding low-income neighborhood has noticeably perked up through rehabilitation and some new construction.

Clarence Robbins, superintendent of the Bartholomew Consolidated School Corp., which includes Columbus, claims that the handsome new schools help attract good teachers. More than 40% of the teachers here have advanced degrees or are working on them, he says. Despite some complaints by citizens, he says the buildings haven't proved overly costly to build or maintain. An elementary school completed here in 1963 under the Cummins program cost $15.48 a square foot, Mr. Robbins notes. The state average that year was $15.44.

Behind the Cummins program, however, is a long-range view of the importance of good, functional architecture, which goes far beyond building costs per square foot. "Anybody who's traveled around the world can see how long buildings can last if they're really done well," comments Mr. Miller, who feels that American architecture is now in one of its best periods. "But mediocre buildings have short lives. It's expensive to be mediocre."

CHEAP SCHOOLS, LOW STANDARDS

It's particularly dangerous to build shoddy schools, he says, because children learn not only from what they read and hear, but also from what they see around them. A cheap school building that "just tries to get by" can have the effect of producing "cheap standards" in other areas. "You can't tell a guy in our diesel factory you want accuracy to one ten thousandth of an inch if he works in a cheap building with poor lighing."

Like many other observers, Mr. Miller is worried about the seemingly insoluble problems facing many of America's major cities. Even in Columbus, he fears that the town still hasn't adequately prepared for its future. "But if any city can solve its problems, a town of 25,000 ought to be able to. Here, there's a chance to make a difference."

Those who feel good architecture is an unnecessary frill should take a look at Columbus. Although the town still has its share of jangling signs, ugly buildings, traffic jams and other problems, the new architecture has boosted community pride and created an atmosphere that makes citizens concerned about how their town looks. All this seems to illustrate a saying of Winston Churchill's, which Mr. Miller is fond of quoting: "First we shape our buildings, then our buildings shape us."

Grand Lady of Brookdale Turns 95

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES J. HOWARD
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, it is a rare privilege to be the Representative of a district of New Jersey wherein resides a person with such nobility of character that she is universally loved, and her friends are numbered in the thousands; the recipients of her beneficence are numbered in the millions. This very great lady, Mrs. Geraldine L. Thompson, Brookdale Farm, Lincroft, N.J., celebrated her 95th birthday on March 2, 1967. The number of tributes sent her was unlimited and came from people in all walks of life, from the highest to the lowest, all of whom consider her their friend. The Allenwood Hospital, founded by Mrs. Thompson many years ago, was renamed the Geraldine L. Thompson Hospital. Dozens of friends called at her home but because of her delicate health, she was able to see only a few of the many who wanted to wish her happy birthday in person. Mr. M. Harold Kelly, publisher of the Red Bank Daily Register, and a lifelong friend of Mrs. Thompson, visited with her and Eleanor Marko, of the Daily Register staff, reported on Mrs. Thompson's birthday in the March 3 edition of that newspaper. I am happy to include this article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD because the accomplishments of this very great lady are an inspiration to all:

GRAND LADY OF BROOKDALE TURNS 95

(By Eleanor Marko)

LINCROFT.—Mrs. Geraldine L. Thompson, grand lady of Brookdale Farm, was 95 yesterday.

The bouquets began to arrive early. The congratulatory messages made small stacks. It was a day of recalling things past.

As a protection to her delicate health, the remembrances were given in no bevy of excitement. The afternoon was punctuated with brief visits by close associates to Mrs. Thompson, who sat in a favorite lounge chair in her bedroom and appeared well and handsome in a pink nylon robe edged with lace. She was attended by her daughter, Mrs. Elisabeth T. Babcock of Woodbury, L.I., and two nurses. Beside her was a birthday cake and a large bouquet of 95 pink roses and carnations accented with blue (her favorite colors) from the organization Mrs. Thompson founded in 1912—the Monmouth County Organization of Social Service. The card read: "To our patron saint."

Another card on a lovely bouquet read: "Hopes and prayers for a very long life, for content, spiritual joy and for all the rewards so deserved by my wonderful and blessed Mother." Mrs. Babcock, the survivor of four children of Mrs. Thompson and the late Lewis Steenrod Thompson, in a private interview with The Register, chose her words filled with affection and genuine wonderment at the major accomplishments, undertakings and causes her mother fought for in her lifetime. "She is magnanimous," she summarized.

FRIEND TO NEEDY

Monmouth County is rich in gifts from Mrs. Thompson who has been motivated all her life to help those in need—a lesson learned from her mother, who was instrumental in banishing Blackwell's Island, New York City's archaic penal institution, Mrs. Babcock said.

"To my mother money is a serious responsibility," Mrs. Babcock acknowledged. "She never indulged a penny on herself."

She recalled that her mother and her aunt Mrs. Elizabeth Preston (sister of Mr. Thompson), seemed to her as a child to spend an exciting life "fighting battles", which she found out later to be important advances in welfare in the state. "But we never felt deserted . . . . . We (she, a sister and two brothers, four Prestons, and a cousin adopted by the Thompsons) couldn't wait until they came home to hear who won the battles." Mrs. Thompson, like her mother, always talked with her children about her work. "To us, it was like today's children listening and watching exciting tales on television."

Mrs. Thompson now has 12 grandchildren and 23 great-grandchildren—with one great-great grandchild on the way.

In all of Mrs. Thompson's bustling years as a leader in health, welfare, community and political affairs, Mrs. Babcock commented that her mother "Never said anything bad about anybody."

FOUNDED HOSPITAL

Her wit also was as unmatched as her naturalness. Her compassion made progress. It was this compassion that led her to found the Allenwood Hospital, the county's tuberculosis hospital. This pioneer spirit to establish in the county State Charities Aid and Prison Reform Association (as early as 1912), and in other services humanitarian, educational, or civic, remained throughout her lifetime.

More recently, in 1963, she gave $5,000 to aid in the establishment of a Monmouth Museum, and in 1965 set up a college scholarship fund of $6,000 for wards of the state.

The Girl Scouts also were recipients of her gifts as was Marlboro State Hospital, Riverview Hospital, Monmouth Medical Center, Monmouth Park Jockey Club Charity Fund, Lincroft First Aid, Audubon Society and an endless list of other organizations dealing with aid to their fellow men.

She didn't work alone. She enlisted the aid and support of residents throughout the state and her voice was always heard in the highest of political circles. A Republican, she had a close friendship with the late Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

The wealth that Mrs. Thompson has shared so philanthropically in addition to her own physical energies, is from the financial resources accumulated by her husband's father William P. Thompson, who at 19 was a colonel in the Confederate Army in the Civil War.

He studied law in Chicago at the war's end, became a counsellor, founding the National Lead Co., and ultimately becoming in New York one of the chief executives of John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Trust, with which his company had merged. His son Lewis married Geraldine in 1895, coming to Brookdale Farm short of a year later. The Georgian-type mansion and the magnificent barns, stables and training tracks were purchased by the elder Col. Thompson from the estate of D. D. Withers, a prominent horse racing personality, who gave the farm its name.

Mrs. Thompson's husband, a great huntsman, was active in politics in Middletown until she moved into the same interests. He is credited for having paid for bus transportation for children in the Everett section to attend high school in Leonardo. He had them bused to the Red Bank Railroad Station where they boarded a trolley to Leonardo.

Part of yesterday's reminiscenses were with the publisher of The Register, M. Harold Kelly, who grew up on the Brookdale Farm, where his father for 40 years served as superintendent of the buildings and 20 of its cars. Mrs. Babcock remembers his father as the "one who taught me to ride a horse."

The elegance of the mansion is tempered with a pleasing lived-in look, the obvious fact that it once housed an active big family. "It didn't seem large then," Mrs. Babcock stated.

Among the neighboring children were the four Hardings. Miss Laura Harding assumed in 1955 the position of president of MCOSS after Mrs. Thompson's retirement from the post in 1952, and whose successor was the late Mrs. George M. Bodman.

"Granny (as she is affectionately called by her close associates) put a piercing eye on me beginning in the war years," Miss Harding said. "Every day of my life I am aware of her scope and timelessness of her thinking; her sense of fun and humor which are two different things, and a great love of nature and her compassion for children."

We asked Mrs. Thompson, who has been a widow since 1936, what she might advise children of today. She answered with a quick smile, rejecting any "advice." She said, "I would give them real richness, courage and hope."

Democracy: What It Means to Me

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ALBERT W. WATSON
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, one of the most coveted scholarship awards open to the youth of this Nation is the annual Voice of Democracy contest which is sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies' auxiliary.

This year's winning contestant from South Carolina is Lyndon Smith, a native of the city of Columbia, the State capital, which is in my congressional district. Lyndon is an outstanding young man, and he certainly personifies the high ideals of the great majority of our young people in America.

Lyndon's winning essay dramatically illustrates how one of our youth has grasped the fundamental concepts of American democracy. We can all profit from reading this essay, and I would like to commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

DEMOCRACY: WHAT IT MEANS TO ME

In the strictest sense, democracy means popular rule, or, as Abraham Lincoln put it, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." We all know, of course, that democratic rule did not begin complete with every right and freedom that we know today. Each new part was added piecemeal in a centuries-long process. The embryonic stages of democracy were introduced around 500 B.C. in the Greek city-states. Under Grecian democracy, each freeman had the right to vote and was allowed to serve in the Assembly. Roman democratic rule provided central authortiy over large areas, preserving at the same time local city government. Rome also conceived the now familiar concept that all men have basic characteristics in common. Egland extended suffrage to workingmen, and the French Revolution heralded the guarantee of personal liberties and the rejection of legal inequalities.

But it is in the United States of America, the richest and most powerful nation in history, that the most workable combination of democratic ideals can be found. Here the central power of government balances the responsibility and freedom of the individual. All Americans are guaranteed certain inalienable rights, and our State and local governments work to protect those rights, as long as they are exercised responsibly. This is American democracy—free individuals working for the decision of the majority. An individual, however, is not free if he cannot understand, interpret, or utilize efficiency the democratic prinicples under which he lives. This is why a sound education is the essential foundation of democracy, for majority rule can be successful only when the citizens of a counrty are prepared to meet new problems and challenges. Our ancestors recognized this need following the Revolutionary War, and organized State system of public schools that would be open equally and free to all. In 1821 in Boston, the first public high school opened, the forerunner of what is today one of the most democratic of all institutions, for it is in our modern high schools that free thought and creativity are promoted for the majority of Americans. It is here that each new generation is afforded the opportunity to develop into responsible citizens. It is in the high school classroom that we gain the knowledge and training necessary to employ wisely our future right to vote.

Yet the importance of high schools in America extends far beyond simply providing scholastic opportunities. High school is a laboratory for democracy, in which young people participate in student government and hold elections for class officers, thereby gaining invaulable training in democratic principles. It is the responsibility of each student to put forth his utmost effort, that he later may be a better citizen in this, the stronghold of democracy and bulwark of the free world. It is imperative that we as high school students strengthen our knowledge and understanding of democratic ideals, for since its inception in the Greek city-states centuries before Christ, democracy has met opposition from all quarters. Dictators and tyrants have berated democracy as mob rule. Ignorance and apathy on the part of the populace have undermined its effectiveness. The challenges have accelerated dangerously—in this century alone the allied powers of the free world have been forced to fight back both the central and axis powers of tyranny in two world wars. Now, the new danger of communism is threatening us ideologically, economically, and militarily. At a time when our country's might and prestige are committed in a struggle against Communist forces overseas, we high school students must rededicate ourselves to defending our country's decisions based upon majority rule. The challenge was outlined by Woodrow Wilson in his war message to Congress, when he declared, "The world must be made safe for democracy."

But our challenge is also an immediate one. A directive of the Moscow declaration of 1960 stated, "There are new opportunities now to draw the younger generation into the struggle for the great ideals of communism." Here, clearly set down, is a major goal of the Communist Party—to exploit our generation. We must be ready to face and defeat this threat. We must, now, as high school students learn about communism—its weaknesses and inconsistencies. We must recognize the inadequacy of rule by force. Only then can we defend democracy and all that it represents: Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of trial by jury—these and other freedoms that we must not take for granted.

The torch has been passed—the outcome rests with me and my classmates. We must rededicate ourselves to defending more successfully the Great American experiment and dream—democracy.

The Larger Questions of Congressional Ethics Are Still With Us

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, the debate over the seating of Adam Clayton Powell has now ended—for a while—but its echoes will ring in these halls, I suspect, for a long time to come.

My colleagues are aware that I have already stated at some length my reasons for voting for the seating resolution reported by the select committee and against the substitute resolution which deprived Mr. Powell of his seat. I also have made known my strong conviction that the House must proceed to some of the larger questions of congressional ethics if this action is not to be interpreted by many as racially motivated.

Today there came to my attention an editorial appearing in the Yuma Daily Sun of Yuma, Ariz., 2 days before the House vote on the seating of Mr. Powell. The advice in that editorial has a direct bearing on the yet unresolved issue before the House—whether or not we should establish a committee on standards and conduct to insure that policing of Members' official conduct is done on a uniform and fair basis.

Mr. Speaker, I shall insert the Sun editorial in the Appendix at this point:

Ethics of Congress

The worst aspects of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's conduct over the past several years are, without question, indefensible. He has been in contempt of courts. He has improperly kept his wife on his payroll and appropriated her paychecks. He has used committee funds for personal expenses. Such behavior cannot be condoned.

The question remains whether the House of Representatives will be acting wisely, or even justifiably, if it follows the recommendations of the select committee for punishment as severe as any ever meted out in the history of Congress. This would subject Powell to the humiliation of censure, strip him of 22 years of seniority, and require payment of $40,000 to be deducted from his salary.

If the House does take these punitive measures, it will expose itself to charges of having made Powell a sacrificial goat to divert public attention from the broader question of congressional ethics in general.

The public may not be diverted. The public may be inclined to ask disturbing questions, and insist on answers. The public may ask: Is the House now going to ask for a reckoning from all other committee chairmen who have abused their power and privileges? The public may ask: Are the offenses of others whose personal lives are not above reproach, who have put relatives on the payroll when others equally well qualified were available, who have used their influence for personal gain, also to be investigated?

In sum, the public may ask: Is the House of Representatives going to use the Powell case as a springboard for enactment of a firm code of congressional ethics, or is it merely going to punish one malefactor in hopes that the matter will then be forgotten? It is a good question. It is one that ought to be asked, no matter what action the House takes with regard to Rep. Powell.

New Math

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WALTER S. BARING

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. BARING. Mr. Speaker, last Tuesday the Washington Post carried an article of a recent large-scale international test of how well students learn math and these tests showed the United States to rank behind Japan, England, Sweden, France, and Belgium. This is quite shocking and being a former math teacher it caused me to wonder why.

Today, I no longer wonder. Last night my son came to me with a problem he was having with this new math system. I could go into detail of what happened, but I think the article I am herewith inserting in the Appendix of the Record, by Art Buchwald, from a recent issue of the Reader's Digest, will suffice:

Why Parents Can't Add

(Condensed from "Son of the Great Society," by Art Buchwald)

There has been a great deal of discussion about American education in the last ten years and everyone has come up with his theory as to why Johnny can't add. I know why Johnny can't add. It's because his parents can't do his homework.

In the old days before N.M. (New Math) a kid could bring home his homework and his parents would go over it with him, making corrections or giving encouragement. But today the homework is so complicated that neither the kid nor his parents know what is going on.

For example, the other day my daughter brought home an assignment. "I have to subtract 179 from 202," she said.

"It's quite simple," I said. "You put the 202 over the 179."

"But what do I do with the 10?"

"What 10?"

"The 10 that goes next to the 202."

"I don't know what 10 goes next to the 202. Let's subtract 179 from 202. Nine from two is three, and you carry one. Eight from zero is two. The answer is 23."

"We can't do it that way. We have to use a 10. Ten is a unit."

"I see. Well, the answer is still 23," I said.

"How do you know?"

"Because I took nine from two and eight from zero."

"My teacher says you can't take nine from two because you can't borrow from something you don't give back."

"Well, I'm going to call your teacher to see how she subtracts 179 from 202."

On the phone I explained that I was having a small problem with the homework she had assigned. The teacher was very nice. "It's really quite simple," she said. "The two on the right-hand column is considered units of one. The zero in the center counts for zero tens. The two in the left-hand column counts for hundreds. Therefore, you have two hundreds, zero tens, and two ones. Now to subtract. Go to the hundreds column and start regrouping. Two hundred will become 100. Therefore, bring this 10 to the tens column. Now you have 10 tens, but you still can't subtract in the units column. Therefore, regroup again. Now you only have nine tens. Take 12 from the 10 and now bring it over to the ones column because 10 ones equal one. Now you have 12 ones. Do you understand?"

"What's there not to understand?" I said, "Can I ask a very, very personal question? Is the answer 23?"

"In this case it is, but if you were working in units other than 10, it could be something else."

I hung up and started swallowing a whole bottle of aspirin, but my wife caught me in time. "How many aspirins did you take?" she asked.

"I took seven and then I took five, but don't ask me what it adds up to."

National Vocational Act of 1917

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. S. JOHNNY WALKER

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, we have just passed the 50th anniversary of the signing of the first National Vocational Act of 1917. Over the past half century, thousands of individuals have been given training which has increased their value to themselves, their communities and to the Nation.

In my own State of New Mexico these programs, which started as farm training and home economics training projects, are now an important factor in our plans for growth and improvement of the level of living.

Dr. M. G. Hunt, New Mexico's able and dedicated director of vocational education, has supplied me with some interesting statistics on the program in my State.

The statistics follow:

NATIONAL VOCATIONAL ACT OF 1917

Federally assisted Vocational Education Programs started with Vocational Agriculture Departments in the fall of 1918 enrolling 108 students. The following year Vocational Home Economics was offered in 12 departments with 248 students, and 9 adult classes with 134 persons. Trades and Industrial Programs began soon thereafter in a few schools with about 100 pupils. Distributive Programs started several years later with very few departments and enrolling less than 100 students.

From this humble beginning New Mexico's program grew and in the school year 1966–67 has enrolled 22,855 persons in Vocational Programs.

The big thrust or breakthrough came with the passage of the Vocational Act of 1963 (P.L. 88–210) which saw the enrollment in Vocational Programs in New Mexico climbing from 14,699 in 1963–64 to 22,855 in 1966–67. In addition, three area Vocational Schools have been established with 3,636 youths and adults taking courses.

The number of persons who have received training in Vocational Programs since 1917 in New Mexico is impossible to determine because records were kept only on annual enrollments but the number runs into the hundreds of thousands.

The amount of money expended for Vocational and Technical Education in New Mexico last fiscal year, including local, State, and Federal funds, was approximately $4,420,586.00 and when reduced to a per-student cost indicates the need for improvement as rapidly as possible.

New Mexico has 538 teachers in vocational and technical education programs at the present time. There is a critical shortage of qualified vocational teachers in New Mexico.

The Teacher Training Program has high priority because only Agriculture and Home Economics have full-time programs in the state at the present time.

An effort is being made constantly to expand vocational and technical education at the secondary school level in the state by increasing and enlarging all segments of the program to serve the 50% of high school graduates who do not enter colleges and universities. The programs at the secondary level would also train many who are potential dropouts with skills needed by the labor market.

The second emphasis is placed on establishment of several more area Vocational Schools in the state to serve thousands of youths and adults that need training or retraining. A survey made in 1965 in 31 towns and cities in the state indicates business and industries will need more than 68,000 trained personnel by 1970.

As New Mexico changes from an agrarian to an industrial state the demands for vocational training increase tremendously. How well these demands are met will largely determine the future economic development of the state.

Envoy With a Difference: The Honorable Franklin H. Williams, American Ambassador to Ghana

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

ENVOY WITH A DIFFERENCE

(From Gilley Olympio, Hohoe)

Within the short space of time that he assumed office (less than one year) as the United States Ambassador to Ghana His Excellency, Mr. Franklin H. Williams has won the enviable name of "Extraordinary Envoy".

How did he do it? After a close-up coverage of his extended tour of and activities in the Volta Region I wish to assure our readers that "Frankie", as his admirers affectionately call him, is indeed an "Ambassador with a Difference." He is a remarkable man.

GOOD MIXER

Far from being the high-browed diplomat locked up in the high "Ivory Tower" looking down on the top of things and events, Frankie loves going to people up country in the towns, villages and cottages and mixing up freely with them. And he does so in frank, informal American way. In this way he is able to discern the real problems of the people, helps them where necesssary or shares with them their joys and sorrows.

Perhaps the most likeable quality he possesses is his good grasp of the traditional Ghanaian approach to the chiefs and people. He insists on obeying the local customary rules wherever he goes.

Mr. Williams does not limit himself to regional headquarters or the provincial towns. He penetrates deep into the hamlets over rugged fourth-class roads. And when he arrives, he shows deep interest in the people and their children. He freely shakes hands with hundreds of the village folks he comes across.

One thing he does not do. He promises nobody that "Uncle Sam" will give them "Manna". He always tells his eager audience that the U.S. is interested in the good people of Ghana and that his government is anxious to help them to raise their standard of living.

PROGRESS

He never forgets to add that America helps only those who help themselves and that as long as they continued to undertake self-help projects he would ensure that aid was forthcoming.

"In America, we have a saying: 'God helps those who help themselves'," he would say and adds that true progress is achieved by the sweat of the brow.

Frankie's message is working wonders in the Volta Region. All over the place schools, Colleges, Post Offices, Roads—and what have you—are being built through self-help with American aid.

The White House certainly could not have made a better choice than Franklin Williams, 48, as Ambassador to Ghana at this material time in the history of this nation.

Freedom: Is It Cherished Enough?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DAVID PRYOR

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to direct the attention of my colleagues to an essay entitled "Freedom: Is It Cherished Enough?" by Robert L. Hopkins, who is a junior at Ouachita High School in Donaldson, Ark. Robert received a third-place award for this literary contribution, which was published in the February 1967 issue of the National Beta Club Journal.

Under leave granted to extend my remarks, I include the essay:

FREEDOM: IS IT CHERISHED ENOUGH?

(By Robert Hopkins)

Liberty and freedom are America's most prized possessions and should be held in high esteem by all Americans. It is therefore very ironical that the majority of Americans take for granted the many freedoms they enjoy each day. Freedom sometimes becomes just another word with little or no meaning to those chosen few that are lucky enough to be Americans. There are those who no longer cherish their heritage as American citizens. Little do they realize that a terrible price has been and must continue to be paid in human agony and suffering to obtain and keep the freedom they now have.

Unlike so many things, freedom is purchased with a price that doesn't end with the initial payment. Once it is established, the forces of despotism will always be attempting to disrupt or abolish it. America is the stronghold of freedom, liberty, and democracy in the world today and has been since the first shot of the Revolutionary War was fired at Lexington nearly two centuries ago. Private ownership of property, the right to worship as we see fit, the right to vote, and to speak or write as we please, within certain bounds, are just a few of the privileges we Americans possess. Contrary to what many persons believe, freedom can be lost and never regained unless we as Americans have the courage to stand up and to continue fighting for these privileges.

The freedom Americans enjoy is gazed upon with envy by every nation in the world because the majority of the world's population has been deprived of the personal freedom which Americans take for granted. In many of these countries, a taste of freedom has brought about revolutions by the people against tyrannical dictators or unjust governments. Few of these attempts to obtain freedom ever succeed, and they are cruelly and completely crushed. Therefore, when such a revolution does meet with success, the government and its institutions established by the liberated people become a showcase of democracy and freedom.

Rivers of blood have been shed to obtain and keep freedom and liberty. For us of this generation, freedom came as a birthright left to us by our forefathers. But unfortunately, it is a birthright that is not guaranteed in the future unless the necessary cost to preserve it is paid. In order to preserve this great nation and its ideals, we will have to stand ready to make whatever sacrifice is necessary in order that future Americans can enjoy liberty and personal freedom as we know it today. Even now, American soldiers are fighting and dying for our freedom and the freedom of the citizens of South Vietnam. For the sake of the millions who have died obtaining and preserving freedom, we should cherish our freedom and liberty and thank God that we have it.

What's at Stake in the U.S. SST?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, according to news reports a decision may be forthcoming this month from the White House when construction on a prototype of the supersonic transport will begin. There also have been press reports speculating that the Russians may unveil a supersonic transport prototype at the Paris Air Show this spring. We know the British and French are well ahead of the United States in their joint effort to produce the supersonic Concorde.

The Federal Aviation Agency, after exhaustive studies and evaluation, recently announced that the Boeing Co. and General Electric would be the prime contractors for the airframe and engines for the SST. Although research and development work is continuing, the President and the Congress must decide when and how fast America will proceed in getting its SST into the air.

Rather than asking, can we afford to proceed on the SST at this time, we should ask, can we afford not to proceed on the SST at this time?

The February 1967, issue of Air Transport World includes an article by Ansel Talbert. Mr. Talbert has provided an important appraisal of what the SST means to the United States. He has outlined the progress of our competitors. There are significant economic advantages presented by him including the creation of at least 50,000 new jobs and the favorable impact upon the balance-of-payments problem.

Under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article written by Mr. Talbert for Air Transport World. The article follows:

WHAT'S AT STAKE IN THE U.S. SST

(By Ansel E. Talbert)

The aviation world still urgently wants to know exactly what the United States is planning to do in the supersonic transport sweepstakes.

Whenever it comes, the answer is certain to have a powerful influence on airline equipment purchasing on a worldwide basis, not only during the coming months but for the next 25 years. Its implications probably will be far wider.

The national economies of the nations most deeply involved in the competition to produce and market an SST surely will be affected. So will be each nation's balance of payments, global "image" and many important defense capabilities. This will not be a temporary or passing phenomenon; a period between now and 1990 is what must be considered.

Those who expected a dramatic or decisive statement on the SST—or even some real enlightenment—in President Lyndon Johnson's Budget Message to the 90th U.S. Congress made public January 24 were sorely disappointed. President Johnson said only of the SST, in presenting the largest peacetime budget ($169.2 billion) in his nation's history:

"We are currently considering the construction of a prototype civil supersonic transport. The allowance for contingencies is adequate to cover the possible costs of this effort, should an affirmative decision be made to proceed."

The proposed 1968 U.S. Budget contains the information that although future SST project funding is not covered, this will be the subject of a future Presidential request to Congress.

About $200 million still is available from funds already voted specifically for SST development by Congress. At least another $400 million could be taken out of contingency funds available to the President during the next few months. So the U.S. SST program will not come to a grinding halt, awaiting the next Congressional decision.

Hopefully, Boeing and General Electric are going ahead "full speed" with design refinement and other preliminaries connected with a proposed titanium alloy SST with variable sweep wings, capable of carrying up to 350 passengers more than 4000 miles nonstop at speeds of 1800 miles an hour. This industrial team only was announced on December 31, 1966 by the U.S. FAA to be the choice to build the American SST sweepstake entry "when and if." FAA's Gen. McKee feels a production delay beyond June 1967 would be inadvisable.

But meanwhile, in a modern, recently enlarged aircraft factory in Toulouse, France, the prototype of the Concorde—for years scheduled to be the world's first supersonic air transport—is taking shape rapidly. Here in the same factory Sud Aviation, largest aircraft company in Europe in terms of floor space and one of the world's 10 largest, has been producing the twin-jet Caravelle.

To date 230 Caravelles have been sold throughout the world. This was the first French designed and built transport in history to enter regular airline service on routes inside the U.S. Right now workers in the Toulouse factory are being reminded constantly that the initial flight of the supersonic Concorde, actually a joint French-British SST project, is set firmly for February 28, 1968.

The French Concorde prototype, which will be smaller, slower and less economical to operate than the proposed Boeing-GE design, but an early reality rather than a plan, is presently three weeks ahead of schedule. Rollout is expected in October or sooner. On the other side of the Channel at Filton, England, a manufacturing unit of the British Aircraft Corp. is pushing work on a second Concorde prototype. Officers of the huge British combine, which may soon merge with the equally important Hawker Siddeley group in England, say the British-built prototype will fly six months after the Toulouse-built aircraft.

And from behind the Iron Curtain come persistent reports that the Soviet Union's entry in the supersonic sweepstakes, the Tupolev Tu144, is in an even more advanced state of completion. It appears to be a good bet to beat the first Concorde prototype into the skies by several months.

Under the most favorable circumstances which now can be foreseen, the American SST will not make its first flight until late 1970 or 1971. Such a date would be possible only if President Johnson gave the green light at an early date and Congress acted promptly and favorably. This "first flight" date coincides approximately with the date on which the French-British SST would be fully tested and commercially available.

The earliest "commercial availability" of the Boeing-GE SST is estimated to be 1974. Should the U.S. fail for any reason to develop and have available for the beginning of worldwide deliveries to buyers, a tested, reliable and economic-to-operate SST, its present world leadership in civil air transport manufacturing would enter a period of grave jeopardy.

A really long delay certainly would cause sales the Boeing-GE aircraft might have had to go to the Concorde competition. Once a SST market has been lost, because of the enormous finances involved and other considerations, it will be difficult to regain.

Estimates vary, but it is agreed generally that the cost to develop a marketable SST in the U.S. will be between $4 billion and $5 billion.

As a result of such a total expenditure, Major General Jewell P. Maxwell, USAF officer, who heads up the FAA's supersonic development team, estimates that the following beneficial results will occur:

(1) anywhere from $20 billion to $48 billion will flow into the U.S. economy from the sale of between 500 and 1200 SST aircraft, half to nations other than the U.S.

(2) at least 50,000 new jobs will be created, and

(3) the balance of payments will be eased for the U.S.

For the past 10 years, the U.S. has been affected by an adverse balance of payments. Jet sales have eased the adversity. On the basis of U.S. development of an available and economic SST costing $36 million ($40 million with spares) a copy by 1974, it has been calculated that with median sales of 900 SST's by 1984, a net benefit to U.S. balance of payments of more than $38 billion would result.

A failure to produce or a long delay, on the other hand, could well cause an unfavorable effect of some $12 billion during the same period.

For supporters of the American SST project, who include many major U.S. airline heads, economists and travel experts, the most penetrating argument against delay is: Eventual production of an SST is inevitable by the U.S. industry if it hopes to retain world leadership and world markets. Therefore, why not SST production now, while there still are prizes of enormous value within grasp?

Present SST orderbook

U.S. SST

U.S. carriers:	
Pan American	15
TWA	10
American	6
United	6
Northwest	4
Delta	3
Continental	3
World Airways	3
Eastern	2
Braniff International	2
Airlift International	1
Total	55
Non-U.S. carriers:	
Air Canada	6
Alitalia	6
BOAC	6
Air France	6
Qantas	6
Japan Air Lines	5
Lufthansa	3
KLM	3
Iberia	3
Air-India	3
Canadian Pacific	3
El Al Israel	2
Irish International	2
Pakistan International	2
Aeronaves	2
Total	58
Others: Trans-America Corp	2
U.S. SST grand total	115

CONCORDE SST

U.S. carriers:	
Pan American	8
TWA	6
American	6
United	6
Continental	3
Eastern	2
Unannounced	5
Total	36
Non-U.S. carriers:	
BOAC	8
Air France	8
Qantas	4
Air Canada	4
Japan Air Lines	3
Sabena	2
Middle East	2
Air-India	2
Total	33
Concorde grand total	69

Merit Seen in New Savings Note

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LUCIEN N. NEDZI

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. NEDZI. Mr. Speaker, in the February 23 issue of the Detroit News there is an editorial entitled "Merit Seen in New Savings Note," which discusses the President's new freedom-share savings program. The editorial discusses the unique advantages of the new freedom-share program. I commend the editorial to you and urge you and every Member of this body to support the President in urging more Americans to participate in our savings bonds program. I am happy to have the News editorial reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

MERIT SEEN IN NEW SAVINGS NOTE

The new "freedom share" savings note announced by President Johnson should find a welcome place in the savings plans of most individuals. And if the new savings campaign is successful, all of us may reap some additional benefits: less inflation, less pressure for a tax increase, and a psychological "pep pill" from back home for our soldiers in Vietnam.

The new notes are offered in conjunction with equal dollar purchases of Series E savings bonds. Redeemable after one year, the notes will yield 4.74 percent if held for the full 4½-year maturity. Since Series E savings bonds yield 4.15 percent if held to maturity in seven years, the overall rate of return on the savings package is 4.38 percent.

This rate of return does not compare favorably with some bank and savings and loan association rates currently available. But the new program offers unique advantages of its own. The 4.38 percent yield is guaranteed, whereas interest rates on savings accounts fluctuate with the market. Bank and savings and loan association rates are softening now, and the federal savings program may well offer the better interest yield over the next four to seven years.

The saver who is approaching retirement will find another advantage. Interest earned over the life of the savings package is not taxable until the securities are redeemed. This allows a saver to invest now and delay interest earnings until retirement and, usually, lower marginal tax rates.

Savers of every age will benefit from this type of savings package because U.S. notes and bonds are not subject to state and local income taxes. With tax burdens at these lower levels of government increasing almost every year, the partial tax-free advantage becomes more and more desirable.

Savers who can take advantage of the new program should be ready to act quickly. The new freedom shares, in combination with Series E bonds, will be available only to regular purchasers through payroll-savings or bond-a-month plans. And the offering expires in two years or at the end of the Vietnam conflict, whichever is the shorter period.

Forms for enrolling in the new savings package plan will be available April 1—and smart savers will not be caught by April Fool's Day if they sign up promptly.

Federal Manpower Programs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, there seems to be a propaganda campaign being waged across the country to discredit the strategic Federal manpower programs which mean so much to unemployed Americans.

I am especially disturbed because my State—particularly the Los Angeles area—has been a prime target of this drive, which seems to be fueled in part by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

It would be most useful for us to shed some light on this serious matter and clear the air of some of the pollution that has been left by misguided spokesmen for the campaign.

Nation's Business, the official chamber of commerce organ, has recently made an unjust attack on Federal manpower programs and urged that private business should go it alone in providing help for the jobless.

Cruelly, the magazine has also given the impression that the chamber can find a job for any unemployed person who is willing to work.

This promise, which the organization could not possibly fulfill, comes at a time when 3 million Americans are unemployed—hundreds of thousands of them family breadwinners.

Declaring that Federal manpower programs have produced "a mere trickle in results," the magazine recently went to great lengths to belittle the joint training efforts of business and the Government.

These efforts, I might add, have produced most heartening results across the country and have brought new hope into the lives of thousands upon thousands of citizens.

The chamber of commerce and others who maline or overlook the role of Federal training programs would do well to seek the advice of a prominent California businessman who is working hard to open job opportunities for the disadvantaged of south central Los Angeles.

I refer to H. C. "Chad" McClellan, chairman of the management council for merit employment and training and a former Assistant Secretary of Commerce under the last Republican administration. His nonprofit council works closely with Los Angeles area business firms to find jobs for the disadvantaged. Mr. McClellan also knows that Government cooperation is most esential in these private efforts.

Mr. McClellan, who works closely with the California Employment Service "as our major relationship in order to see that the people that are qualified are placed," made this statement, in part, before a meeting of a Regional Manpower Committee in Los Angeles on February 16, 1967:

> We can't operate without the cooperation of the agencies established for that purpose (manpower programs) and I have said constantly that this is a problem that must be dealt with by the government and by the church and by the labor unions and by the community generally, as well as by the employer. None of us can handle it alone. And if anybody tries to exclude government or to make light of the role that government must play in this, he hasn't read the McCone Commission report or doesn't believe it. And, certainly, I believe it. The thing that we have relied on from the very first day is the cooperation of the government agencies established to serve this purpose.

A recent Nation's Business article had the temerity to mention that Mr. McClellan's council agreed not to seek or use Government funds without disclosing that the organization cooperates with the Federal Manpower Development and Training Act programs in Los Angeles. Approximately $16 million in Federal funds have been allocated for Manpower Development and Training Act programs in Los Angeles since last July. This includes allocations for fiscal 1967.

I want to salute the private organizations that have contributed so much of their time, energy and talent to help combat poverty and eliminate disadvantages. Their efforts are indispensible in Los Angeles and elsewhere in America. But, at the same time, I want to make it abundantly clear that the Federal Government is doing most worthwhile work in the manpower field.

While monumental tasks lie before us in the manpower and related fields, it is only fair that we recognize the progress which has been made so far through Federal programs in training Americans for productive employment.

In Los Angeles, for example, that "mere trickle" of results mentioned by the chamber of commerce is spelling new opportunity for thousands of the area's disadvantaged.

Here are some of the results of these vital manpower programs in the Metropolitan Los Angeles area:

From August 1962 through June 1966, more than 34,000 persons were authorized for training or other services under the Manpower Development and Training Act.

From January 1965 through January 1967, nearly 19,000 job opportunities were opened for disadvantaged youth under the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

In 1965 and 1966, nearly 54,000 young people were served by six youth opportunity centers, receiving vocational counseling and referral to training programs and jobs. Some 1,500 job placements were made through these centers last December alone.

Nationally, the record of these and other programs has been equally impressive and encouraging—nearly three-quarters of a million persons have been authorized for training under the Manpower Development and Training Act; more than 1 million job opportunities have been provided under the Neighborhood Youth Corps; approximately 1.5 million youngsters have been served by youth opportunity centers; some 1 million young people got jobs in both the summers of 1965 and 1966 through the President's highly successful youth opportunity campaign.

It is simply unfair, Mr. Speaker, for anyone to slam these far-reaching programs which have done so much to help so many people break the bonds of poverty and public dependency and become productive, self-respecting citizens. This is what these programs mean to America.

I urge the critics of these efforts to recognize that fulfillment of the American promise of equal opportunity for all is the business of not just one element of our society. It is the business of every sector of our society—public and private.

Congressman Horton Lauds Professor Marshak, of the University of Rochester

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues a speech delivered recently by Robert E. Marshak, distinguished university professor of physics at the University of Rochester in Rochester, N.Y.

Certainly he is one of the academic giants of this land; one of the dedicated men of great wisdom and ability who have helped to advance education in this Nation to its present state of excellence.

But his talk, which he delivered at a meeting of research directors of Eastman Kodak Co., illustrates a pertinent point about the reasons why the American system of education is so great.

Why does the study of science flourish in the American atmosphere of freedom of thought and action?

Professor Marshak makes two points. Research training is stimulated among the young graduate students at the Nation's universities, a procedure wholly unlike that of the Soviet system, in which there is a reluctance to accept young students at the specialized institutes in which Soviet research is carried out.

In the second place, he points out that the successful research scientist is a nonconformist in his ideas—a situation which is intolerable under the regimentation of the Soviet system.

I am sure that anyone interested in the scientific research efforts of American universities and private industries will find Professor Marshak's talk enlightening.

The speech follows:

BASIC RESEARCH IN THE UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRIAL LABORATORY

(By R. E. Marshak)

Warren Weaver, in an essay[1] entitled "A great age for science," tells us that pure science is "not technology, it is not gadgetry, it is not some mysterious cult, it is not a great mechanical monster. Science is an adventure of the human spirit; it is an essentially artistic enterprise, stimulated largely by curiosity, served largely by disciplined imagination, and based largely on faith in the resonableness, order, and beauty of the universe of which man is a part." This characterization is a bit flowery, but it correctly emphasizes the point that a pure scientist derives his chief satisfaction from fashioning a new piece of knowledge, just as an artist derives his greatest pleasure from composing a symphony or carving a piece of sculpture. The emphasis here is on new knowledge, not merely the accumulation of isolated pieces of factual information, but knowledge of the kind which leads to a deeper understanding of natural phenomena and, indeed, is a contribution to natural law. The basic research enterprise starts with wonder and an intense curiosity about the nature of the world, is fed by devoted and almost passionate activity in search of new knowledge by truly creative individuals, and yields ordering principles where none existed before and powers of prediction which could only be dimly envisioned when the work was started. The objectives of the basic research enterprise are furthered by allowing the individual scientist complete freedom both to choose the subject matter of his investigations and to draw the conclusions to which they lead, consistent with the laws of logic and nature.

The situation is different in applied science. The applied scientist has a practical (that is, human) goal in mind and attempts to enlarge existing scientific knowledge in rather well-defined ways to achieve this specified human purpose; usually the purpose encompasses the creation of new materials, devices, systems, methods or processes. In other words applied science comprises the technological applications of newly discovered scientific knowledge. It is a truism that applied scientists may create new knowledge—interpreted in the broadest sense—and that pure scientists motivated solely by curiosity may make revolutionary discoveries of the greatest possible practical application. But the point is that applying science to satisfy certain specific needs of man automatically involves the social group which has spelled out this particular set of needs and we must expect this social group or agency or organization (whether governmental or private) to call the tune. That is to say a practical goal necessarily imposes constraints and controls on the applied scientist which would hamper productive and original work in pure science.

BASIC RESEARCH AT A UNIVERSITY

After these preliminary and somewhat general remarks, let me try to come to grips with some of the questions which have been put to me. The first major question has to do with how we carry on basic research at a university and what role, if any, the research director plays in planning research programs, selecting scientific personnel, and achieving optimum research performance. Before commenting on the various facets of the research director's job in the university setup, I should like to point out that the preponderant position of the university in the basic research output of the U.S. is not a universal phenomenon. In this country, pure science is pursued largely in university laboratories where the senior scientists pass on the torch to the young students and where the students, through their enthusiasm and inventiveness, help to break down traditional patterns of thought. By combining graduate teaching and research at a single institution, as we do in an American university, we expose our young people to exciting new ideas and the most modern research techniques. Indeed, many research programs at the university are planned so that graduate students will receive the maximum benefit from the availability of up-to-date equipment and contribute significantly to the research. In contrast, in the Soviet Union, for example, the bulk of the scientific research is concentrated in the specialized institutes of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, not in the universities, which play primarily a pedagogical role. In the academy institutes of the U.S.S.R. there is a reluctance to accept young students because, supposedly, they will interfere with the research activity of the senior scientist. The result of the dichotomy between the instruction-oriented university and the research-oriented academy institute in the Soviet Union is that the university students receive inferior research training and the academy scientists miss the stimulation of bright young students. This is only one of many reasons for the superior performance of American science relative to Russian, but it is relevant for this discussion.

Another factor responsible for the flourishing state of basic science in the American university is the strong tradition of intellectual freedom in American universities, which, in turn, is sustained by the openness, freedom, and emphasis on individual initiative that characterize the American way of life. To an extraordinary degree the academic scientist is allowed to follow the bent of his own curiosity and the creative impulses of his own mind and thus the university provides a very favorable climate for the practice of pure science. Further, an essential prerequisite for the prospering of basic research is openness of communication. The scientist doing fundamental research should be free to publish all his results, to receive publications from colleagues in laboratories throughout the world, and to have personal contact with all the experts in his field. Many jokes have been made about the presence of so many American professors at international conferences, but the fact remains that no amount of familiarity with the scientific literature can replace the intellectual excitement generated by the personal exchange of ideas.

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[1] W. Weaver, in *Goals for Americans* (Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, New York, 1961).

Having touched upon some of the qualities of the basic research milieu in the American university which have been so conducive to fresh and daring work and to a research output reflecting a high degree of alertness and sophistication, I shall now focus on the research director's role. Granted the very favorable intellectual climate in the American university for basic research, the research director still faces the problem of selecting the major fields of research, appointing the scientific staff, and focusing on concrete ways to translate the generally favorable atmosphere into programs of high-quality and productive research.

SELECTION OF RESEARCH FIELDS

With regard to the selection of research fields within the university framework, several considerations enter the picture. In principle, there is absolute freedom of choice, and the energetic research director will attempt to initiate research programs in those areas which have the greatest potential for major advances. If one chooses a field of research which is clearly at the frontier of one's discipline, it will be relatively easy to generate and maintain esprit de corps, the will to achieve, and pride in outstanding accomplishment. Thus, in physics, it is evident that research aimed at investigating the substructure of the elementary particles is one of the great frontiers and that a university physics department with a highly competent and lively high-energy physics program will set the tone and stimulate other research programs within the department to higher levels of achievement.

Similarly, in the biological sciences, an active program in molecular biology, with its tremendous accomplishments to date and the prospect of breaking the secret of life, will inspire research workers in other areas of biology, showing them that basic research is a quest for new knowledge and fundamental understanding and not just another job to be done. A third frontier of research illustrates the practical limitations which a university research director must recognize. I refer to the recent developments in astronomy relating to quasars and other objects far out in space, which may shed light on the origin of the universe and its future evolution. This is certainly a frontier field, and any research director in astronomy would be delighted to set up a research program in this area.

EXTERNAL CONSTRAINTS

These illustrations immediately suggest the external constraints which any sensible university research director would respect—namely, availability of funds, availability of personnel, and accessibility to the large scientific installations which may be essential for the chosen research. There is no point in attempting to start research programs in the truly frontier areas of science unless one is confident of recruiting persons of high competence, since it is precisely in these frontier fields that meaningful research can be carried out only by highly intelligent and dedicated scientists. Funds will, of course, be easier to come by if scientists of high quality have been recruited, but the funds are not unlimited, and in some cases the demands in terms of equipment and supporting services are so great that the anticipated budget is totally inadequate for serious research in a rapidly advancing field. The research director at the university must also take cognizance of the fact that large scientific installations are finite in number and not equally accessible to all university research groups. Not every high-energy physics group can expect to have a large accelerator on its university campus, and the astronomers in the eastern part of the United States must accept the fact that the climate of the western part provides better viewing conditions and hence ensures better sites for the construction of large optical telescopes. It is possible, of course, to set up so-called university users' groups in high-energy physics, in cosmological astronomy, in space physics, and in other branches of science requiring large installations; this is being done in many places, but it creates its own problems (for example, with regard to teaching) and must be handled with care.

CRITICAL SIZE

I should like to make several other points concerning the selection of fields by a university research director. First, superior research productivity in a small number of fields should always be given preference over widespread coverage and undistinguished performance in a great variety of fields. I am firmly of the opinion that, in order to be truly effective, each research program must be of a certain critical size, which depends on the nature of the program. If the group is smaller than the critical size, the rapid pace of scientific development within the field may swamp the intellectual absorptive capacity of its members and lead to a lack of self-confidence and to fragmentary and uncritical research output, outside the scientific mainstream. If the research group is of critical size, there will be a strong interaction among its members, the talents of the individual members wil complement each other, and the research work will gain in scope, depth, and value. I am not implying that each research project should become a group effort; the resulting loss of spontaneity and creativity on the part of the individual investigator would be too steep a price to pay. But I do think that the close proximity of a suitable number of persons working in the same general field tends to enhance the research productivity of each member of the group, provides natural teammates for particularly intractable problems and in general keeps everyone professionally alert. Part of the critical-size problem is the securing of a judicious mix of theoretical and experimental staff so that experimental research proceeds on a level commensurate with the theoretical understanding of the subject. Finally, a university research director must keep in mind the possibilities of cooperation and interaction between the scientists in his own laboratory and those in other laboratories at the university and in laboratories (if any) in the neighboring community.

SELECTING STAFF MEMBERS

After some broad decisions have been made with regard to the choice of fields, the research director at the university must face the problem of selecting appropriate staff. It is sometimes said that in universities one simply selects gifted scientists and pays very little attention to the fields in which they work. This is not quite true. If I wish to build up a research program in high-energy physics, a Nobel laureate in solid-state physics will not be too helpful, although I would always be pleased to appoint one to the staff (provided the university authorities did not eliminate the high-energy physics professorship when this appointment was made). However, it is generally true that, within the field of high-energy physics, for example, I would not try to define too sharply the specific research program for which I was recruiting but would pay more attention to the native ability and scientific potential of the individual. It is very important to remember that one outstanding researcher is worth a large number of lesser ones, and that inevitably, as the field develops, both the research problems and the experimental techniques may change radically. The research director cannot hope to keep up with all the latest developments, and he will have to rely on the wisdom and good sense of the scientist placed in charge of a given program.

Several other aspects of the personnel selection process are worth noting. In my opinion it is extremely important, in selecting personnel, to match the seniority of the scientist to the complexity of the research program and the level of responsibility over it which is being assigned him. A fresh Ph. D., or even one with several years' experience, may be too great a risk for a particular program of some magnitude and importance. Moreover, a university research director should attempt to do as much of the recruiting as possible himself, at the more junior as well as the senior levels. This places him in a better position to make the hard decisions later on with regard to promotion or termination of appointment. It is well known that the probationary period for junior appointees at American universities is rather rough, theoretically being as long as 8 years, although in practice it is more like 5. By involving himself personally in the selection of staff at the immediate postdoctoral level, the research director at the university can keep his eye on the progress of the individual scientist and can increase the probability that the final decision with regard to tenure is a just one. In the long run, the members of the department with tenure provide the continuity and stability for the research programs and set the overall style of operation.

INTELLECTUAL ENVIRONMENT

I have spoken of the intellectual environment which must exist if basic research is to flourish at a university—or anywhere else, for that matter. The research director must guarantee to every scientist on the staff absolute freedom to select his problems, to choose research methods, and to appraise and explore new research opportunities as they arise. He must realize that the creative scientist is, almost by definition, a nonconformist. (Let me quickly add that the nonconformity of the creative scientist lies in the realm of ideas and not necessarily in that of behavior!) The research director will also recognize that the more creative scientist will be less concerned than the less creative one with the quick achievement of results. The more creative scientist prefers to work more slowly at first, developing his methods of attack, then moving quickly, with assurance, to the solution of the problem. The research director must be patient with some of his best people; when the research is completed, he can expect a deeper and more lasting contribution from the more gifted members of his staff.

As I have already remarked, openness of communication is the lifeblood of pure science. Free and rapid publication of research results, frequent attendance at meetings, and other types of personal association with professional colleagues—all are part of the continuing process of education, of intellectual stimulus, and of preparation for future research problems. Indeed, the communication of knowledge is an important mechanism of scientific progress, and it is the function of the research director at the university to eliminate all impediments to such communication.

There was a time when a research director at a university would be thought to be doing an admirable job if he ensured a good "creative environment" for the scientific work in his laboratory. But now the conditions of intellectual freedom are regarded as inalienable rights and are strongly sustained by the tradition of academic freedom, which is accepted without reservation by the leading American universities. The research director in an American university must therefore provide positive inducements to the research scientist: a sufficient number of assistants; adequate space; assurance of funds for obtaining complex research tools and supporting services; sabbatical leaves;

and tangible incentives in the form of recognition and emoluments. When he has supplied these positive inducements, together with the proper intellectual environment, the research director at the university has come to the end of his road. If he has made a wise choice of research fields and has appointed talented and creative individuals to the important positions, there is not much more that he can do. All the essential ingredients have been put into the pot, and he must await the outcome with a silent prayer. To judge from the experience of recent years, it is likely that his prayer will be answered—with luck, answered with some major contributions to knowledge.

BASIC RESEARCH IN AN INDUSTRIAL LABORATORY

If these are, in fact, the proper guidelines for a university research director, let us now consider the degree to which these guiding principles are germane to the role of the research director in an industrial laboratory. It is clear at once that the industrial research director does not possess the same freedom in choosing research programs. In contrast to the university research director, who labors under no intrinsic restrictions on the choice of programs, the industrial director must consider the relevance of the research programs to the type of business in which his company is engaged. Even if the nature of the business is interpreted in the broadest possible terms, as it should be, this imposes a powerful constraint on the industrial director. But, apart from the criterion of relevance, it seems to me that most of the earlier comments apply equally well to the industrial director as regards the selection of fields of research. I believe it is still better to pursue a small number of research programs in depth and to achieve a position of leadership in these fields than to attempt a wide but superficial coverage of a large number of fields. It may be useful to employ a number of individual specialists working in distinct fields, in order to maintain awareness of important developments in areas related to the main programs. But one should not mislead oneself into thinking that it will be possible to make serious scientific contributions in these areas.

Further, I believe that the "critical-size" argument is valid for an industrial laboratory, and that adherence to this principle will increase the chances that the quality of research performance will enhance the stature of the company. I also think that the "town-gown" argument can be reversed—and that the industrial laboratory director, in selecting research programs, might take into consideration the possibilities of interaction with university research programs in related areas, if there is a unversity in the vicinity. Finally, I would emphasize the importance of maintaining a proper mix of theoretical and experimental investigations, if significant contributions to knowledge are to be hoped for.

In selecting personnel for the basic research programs, the director of an industrial research laboratory should, in my opinion, follow most of the guiding principles set forth above for the university director. It is as true in an industrial laboratory pursuing basic research as in a university laboratory that one very talented and creative individual can inspire a substantial number of competent but less imaginative research workers to a high level of performance. In particular, it seems to me that the industrial research director, in recruiting presonnel for the basic research programs of his laboratory, need not pay too much attention to the considerations of training and experience and advancement within the company which quite properly play a role in the selection of personnel for the engineering and development programs. By their very nature, the basic research programs are part of the mainstream of science, and it should be possible to judge the capability and suitability of a prospective scientist employee rather independently of his prior association with the company. Moreover, in view of the difficulty of basic research and the slowness with which it gets under way, the probationary period for a junior scientist ought to be as rough in an industrial laboratory as it is in a university laboratory. If an industrial laboratory is expected to nurture, support, and encourage basic research programs, it should also have the right—indeed, the obligation—to terminate, or at least transfer, those persons who do not fulfill their initial promise.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

I would imagine that the foregoing comments concerning the role of an industrial research director in selecting research programs and personnel will not raise any violent objections. I may be entering a more controversial domain when I conclude with some remarks on the ways in which an industrial research director could create a more favorable intellectual and organization climate for the basic research programs. The industrial director should, I think, make it clear, through official statement and day-today behavior, that his company is committed to the basic research programs on a long-range basis; that the methods of evaluating the basic research programs will differ from the methods of evaluating the engineering and development programs; that, by and large, it is not expected that patents will emerge directly from these programs; and, above all, that company management has a positive interest in the programs and proposes to back them to the hilt.

Once the company's attitudes and expectations are thus spelled out, the research director will turn his attention to providing the best possible "creative environment" for the basic research scientists. I refer to such matters as not confusing organizational ability with scicentific stature; continuing to regard the scientist as an individual, not as part of "manpower"; shielding the basic researcher from concern about the company's "profitability" (a matter about which the research director himself should be deeply concerned); not allowing the patent department to delay unnecessarily the publication of scientific papers; encouraging attendance at meetings and sabbatical leaves at universities wherever possible; supporting visits by outside lecturers and postdoctoral fellows; and ensuring complete exchange of information among all the company's basic research scientists. Positive measures of this type, taken by the industrial research director, will become known to the scientific community and will be of considerable help in recruiting top-level personnel.

Some Firsthand Facts About Gasoline Prices

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, during the past 2 weeks I have received letters from many people in the oil business in Oklahoma, and talked with many others about the administration's effort to force a rollback in the recent 1-cent per gallon gasoline price increase.

The people who have written me, or to whom I have talked represent all segments of the industry—the major producers, the independent producers, the wholesalers, and the retailers. These people are all opposed to the price rollback, and their arguments are very convincing.

I have three items concerning this rollback attempt which I would like to have appear in the Record.

The first includes portions of a letter written by G. P. Campbell, of the Campbell Oil Co., of Miami, Okla., to the oil editor of the Tulsa Daily World. This gives a very clear picture of the operation of the gasoline retailer, the man who pumps the gas into your car.

The second is a letter written by T. P. McAdams, Jr., president of the Oklahoma Independent Petroleum Association, to Secretary of Interior Stewart Udall, and the third is a letter from Oklahoma oilman James L. Parks to Under Secretary of Interior Charles F. Luce.

From a letter to Mr. Riley W. Wilson, Oil Editor of the Tulsa (Okla.) Daily World from Mr. G. P. Campbell of the Campbell Oil Co., Miami, Okla.:

"Mr. Luce (Under Secretary of Interior Charles Luce) evidently has made no very protracted or deep study of gasoline retail prices over the past 15 or 16 years. Had he done so, he would have very easily seen that except for the federal government's tax increases . . . and the increases made by various states of the state gasoline taxes, there has been practically no serious increase in the retail prices of gasoline over the United States . . .

"Further, the dealer margin or gross profit has increased practically none. In checking with a major company dealer within the past few days . . . who is a very capable operator, both in record keeping and in operation of his business, we understand from him that at the recent retail level of 32.9 (cents per gallon) he had almost identical profit per gallon of gasoline as he had in 1950 . . . He pays almost double for chamois, paper towels and other supplies that he has to purchase, about 40% more for uniforms, from 20% to 35% more for salaries, from 25% to 45% more for delivery equipment, personal cars, and normal living expenses, and the only thing that has allowed this man to continue in business, support his family, pay taxes to the state and federal governments has been the increased volume of sales in gasoline that has been brought about by the population explosion and the increased number of cars on the road. He has not over this period of time been able to reap the same percentage of gross profit because of his increased inventory cost brought about by higher taxes, not by any great increase in the cost of products that he purchases from his supplier . . .

"His gross percentage of profit has actually gone down during this period, because his cents margin of profit per gallon is practically the same as it was 15 years ago.

"I feel that Mr. Luce would never have made the statement that the oil industry was pushing inflation had he first used good common sense of sitting down on the gasoline island and talking with the service station dealer and operator, and then further investigated with the small and medium jobber and wholesaler."

Oklahoma Independent
Petroleum Association,
Tulsa, Okla., February 23, 1967.

Hon. Stewart Udall,
Secretary of the Interior, Department of Interior, Washington, D.C.

Sir: According to news releases your Department is considering increased petroleum imports as a move to force roll-back of recent gasoline price increases. Such a move would actually work against the interest of the independent oil man and our critical balance of payments would be further jeopardized by these additional imports of crude.

The mandatory import quota is based on national security. To use this program to deter a product price would seem to be playing right into the hands of the large international oil companies who are importing crude oil into the United States. Most all of these companies have just come out with financial statements indicating even higher net profits.

The independent oil producer has had increased cost of operation and increased cost of labor with only a slight token of increased price for his product. It is necessary that the independent survive to discover the needed reserve of crude oil which is so important to our national security.

Over the years the increased importation of crude oil has hurt the oil industry, especially here in Oklahoma. We vigorously oppose any further increased import of crude oil and/or refined products from petrochemical plants whose source of supply is from foreign crude.

Very truly yours,

T. P. McAdams, Jr.,
President.

February 22, 1967.

Mr. Charles F. Luce,
Under Secretary of the Interior, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir: This letter is to protest your activities and public statements with regard to your attempts to get the major oil companies to rescind their recent 1¢ per gallon price increases. Your public statements are ill-founded, and if your efforts are successful because of your threats to increase imports or shift purchases from domestic refiners to foreign refiners, the results will be disastrous for the small, independent oil man, while, at the same time, you will not be particularly affecting the companies who increased the price of gasoline.

In the first instance, the importers of crude oil are, for the most part, the major oil companies who are the refiners and retailers of gasoline. Increasing imports will not affect them but will have a direct and most detrimental effect on the small, independent oil producer, such as myself.

In the second instance, if you shift purchases of the Defense Department from domestic producers over to foreign producers, you will increase the drain on our already-depleted gold reserves, and again, for the most part, the benefactors of this shift in purchasing will be the same oil companies who are the domestic refiners and retailers. And, it is the small, independent producer such as myself who will feel the immediate effect of this shift because domestic demand for crude oil will be down, but in the long run our whole nation will suffer because of the drain on our gold reserves and the further lessening of incentives to develop domestic reserves of oil and gas.

In my opinion, it is utterly shameful that the oil industry must be harassed in this fashion. Our cost of doing business has increased tremendously over the years, and, at the same time, the price we receive for a barrel of crude oil is less today than ten years ago. My cost for 100′ or 5½″ casing for an oil well has gone from $178.61 up to $188.41 in the last 30 days. This is an increase of 5.4%. The new minimum wage law which went into effect February 1 increased my labor costs by 12%. The list could go on and on and on. The increase of 1¢ per gallon represents only 2.7% increase when calculated on the retail price a customer pays for a gallon of premium gas. Proportionately, the increase in price for a gallon of gasoline was far too small in order to keep pace with the other increases in the cost of doing business.

In recent weeks we have seen some very modest increases in the prices that the crude oil purchasers are paying for a barrel of crude oil. These increases have only partially restored reductions in the price paid for a barrel of crude oil. For the first time in my memory (except during the Suez crisis), the crude oil market has been stable, and the recent price increase of 1¢ per gallon for gasoline would have been a further stabilizing factor in that market. Now, it appears that for purely political reasons, you want to roll back prices, which is bad in itself, but the proposed method of doing it will further injure the one segment of our industry which should not be called on to suffer further detriment—the small, independent crude oil producer.

In summary, may I please request that you reconsider your proposed action. Specifically, may I request that you not increase imports or shift purchases from domestic to foreign purchases. Furthermore, your proposed increase in crude oil production by holders of federal leases again would benefit the major producers to the detriment of the small, independent producer.

Very truly yours,

James L. Parks.

The Powell Episode

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. DANIEL E. BUTTON

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. BUTTON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of my colleagues to another excellent editorial in the Albany Times-Union concerning the House's action in expelling Representative Adam Clayton Powell. The editorial properly points out the error in rejecting the select committee's bipartisan recommendation that Mr. Powell be disciplined. Secondly, the editorial stresses the need for a realistic and workable code of ethics, that, if delayed further, will have several adverse and undesirable effects.

The editorial follows:

THE POWELL EPISODE

Representative Adam Clayton Powell is down, but few will say he is out. Even his expulsion from the House of Representatives cannot be regarded as permanent, for he can be re-elected to his seat. If he chooses to attempt this, he will almost certainly succeed. Thus the Powell episode, with this and possibly more serious ramifications, is likely to be with us for some time.

This is only one of the reasons why in our opinion the House committed a grave error in its rejection of a select committee's bipartisan recomemndation that Powell be censured, heavily fined, stripped of his seniority—but permitted to retain his congressional seat. The matter could conceivably have been laid to rest right there, with limited satisfaction and dissatisfaction on the part of both the "doves" and the "hawks" in the Powell issue.

Representative Powell's record in the Congress has been as paradoxical as his behavior has been brazen. He engineered far-reaching social legislation while raising eyebrows with flagrant abuse of his position of committee chairman. Certainly the House could neither condone nor ignore his conduct.

But it is observed that there may be others in the Congress who have done secretly what Powell did openly. Powell has hinted at the possibility of certain disclosures of this nature by himself. What is certain, though, is that the entire Congress must now use the Powell episode as an opportunity to undertake a universal self-examination and to deal with abuse of congressional privilege—overt or covert—with the same harshness that has been meted out to the congressman from New York. Anything else would be less than fair.

In Defense of the CIA

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, there has been too much irresponsible talk about the so-called CIA infiltration of foundations, labor unions, and other nongovernmental organizations. The fact is that CIA-aided groups have been instrumental in helping struggling democratic movements all over the world.

The following article from the March 2, 1967, edition of the New York World Journal Tribune, points out some of these instances. I commend the article to the attention of our colleagues:

DEFENSE OF THE CIA: SAVED LATIN UNIONS

(By Victor Riesel)

Washington.—It is time that those of us who have been amongst the bursting plastic bombs, the gunfire and sabotage aimed at killing off burgeoning democratic regimes speak up loud and clear during this Central Intelligence Agency uproar.

This debate should not go by default to those who use as a podium the many universities peopled by so many students who have gone from the cradle to the gravy.

Certainly there are labor leaders who permitted their unions to be used as fronts. But why? And where?

There is the State, County and Municipal Employes Union which from 1958 to 1964 come to the rescue of a labor movement in British Guiana—a movement whose anti-Communist leaders were bombed, shot at, harassed and who were finally forced, after some deaths amongst their followers, to arm themselves.

The pro-Castro, pro-Stalin, pro-Maoist opposition was always well financed—and well trained. In the below sea level nation now Guyana, dikes were bombed. So were the telephone exchange, vital, irrigation viaducts and critical drainage systems from which a pestilence could have arisen to wipe out tens of thousands.

Defending the democratic faith was—and is—the slim, taut, fortyish Richard Ishmael, high school teacher and labor leader.

His car was shot at. He and his family were hounded. Why? Because he led the strategic non-Communist agriculture and electrical workers union called the Man-Power Citizens Assn.

The Maoist-Castro operatives tried to smash his union, seize its manpower and contracts and so take over the land, as big as England itself. But despite the guns and bombs and death threats Ishmael and his colleague, now Prime Minister Forbes Burnham, prevailed. We helped them. If CIA was in on it—so what? So was British intelligence.

Central Intelligence went the foundation way in the Dominican Republic, too. I believe some unions were helped. Certainly, one of former President Juan Bosch's intimates was a conduit. Again, why not?

Let someone ask former ambasador to Santo Domingo, John Bartlow Martin, what the Castro-Maoist forces dished out.

I was there. These anti-U.S. operatives simply rented riots—price fixed. The rioters were called "turbas." They were Castro-Maoist creations. They were paid $50 for burning an American flag. For $150, the Castro-Peking cells got a street riot. For $350, U.S. property was destroyed.

During all this the democratic labor movement, operating in a small midtown building, attempted to follow its own free course. But always they were besieged by the political hoods.

Had the unions stood alone, they would have been crushed. President Bosch's special aide knew this. He knew about the funneling of CIA money.

Why should it not have been? Why should these unions have been crushed in the Castro-Maoist pincers?

Rhodesia's Road to Disaster

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, many Members have warned of the danger to world peace and the people of Rhodesia if the Ian Smith government is allowed to continue in office. An editorial which appeared Saturday, March 4, in the New York Times points to the possibility of the Smith regime moving toward a more repressive system by instituting apartheid measures. I ask that the editorial be included in the RECORD.

The editorial follows:

RHODESIA'S ROAD TO DISASTER

There is only one reason why Ian Smith should need to appoint a commission to draft a new constitution for Rhodesia: He has no intention of implementing the constitutional proposals—including the guarantee of "unimpeded progress" toward African majority rule—that he insisted he was willing to accept in the abortive negotiations with Britain last December.

Mr. Smith said his white rebel regime rejected Prime Minister Wilson's proposals only because Britain also demanded recall of the illegal declaration of independence and Rhodesia's return to British control pending constitutional independence.

Many Rhodesians have urged Mr. Smith to show good faith and the country's right to independence by implementing those constitutional reforms which could over many years produce a majority government. A former Prime Minister, Lord Malvern, collected 4,000 signatures on a petition calling for this action.

The regime's response was to accuse Lord Malvern and his backers of "attempting to entrap and embarrass their own Government at this critical time." And Mr. Smith began to hint that the regime intended to move Rhodesia closer to South Africa's system of racial apartheid.

Now he has appointed a commission to design a new constitution with terms of reference that point clearly to strict racial segregation. It is charged with keeping in mind "the social and cultural differences among the people of Rhodesia."

Two of the five commissioners are African, but one of these is a senior member of the Council of Chiefs and on the regime's payroll. The other is a businessman of some achievement, but the suspicion is that he, too, was picked because he would accept perpetuation of white minority rule.

One thing is clear in southern Africa: The road to apartheid in Rhodesia, where blacks outnumber whites eighteen to one, is a road to utter disaster; yet it is the road the Smith regime seems to have decided to take.

Westbury Times Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the Westbury Times and its publisher-editor, Marty Weiss, a very dedicated and outstanding constituent.

The Westbury Times is now celebrating its 60th year of continuous publication. Mr. Weiss has fulfilled his duties and responsibilities above and beyond the call by providing his community with an impartial press, which is in the highest traditions of the fourth estate.

Under leave to extend my remarks I include an excerpt history of Westbury dating back to 1628 as prepared by John O Shea, Westbury Village historian, which appeared in the March 2, 1967, issue of this fine newspaper:

WESTBURY: ONE OF LONG ISLAND'S OLDEST COMMUNITIES GROWS INTO SOPHISTICATED SUBURBIA—A HISTORY DATING BACK TO 1628

A VOGUE FOR LAVISH ESTATES

No substantial growth occurred in Westbury until 1890 when the very rich established a vogue for lavish estates in Westbury. The famous names of Whitney, Morgan, Phipps, Hitchcock and Winthrop brought glamor, wealth, polo, horse breeding and racing.

International polo matches, and later the excitement of the new airplane industry, brought Westbury to prominence. The lingering aura of these probably contributed to the attraction the area held for new homeseekers who flocked to settle the development "Westbury".

The huge estates brought an influx of many families to maintain them, and Westbury finally started to expand. A store, a hotel and a blacksmith shop arose on Post Avenue—and in 1897 the organization of a fire department became necessary.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century Westbury was still a slow town. The merchants depended upon the lavish estates for some 75 percent of their income. These estates in the 1920's comprised a total wealth unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

Independent prosperity was not felt until World War I, with its tremendous concentration of Air Force installations at Camp Mills, now known as Mitchel Field.

Lindbergh's historic flight from Roosevelt Field in 1927 focused all eyes on Westbury—the center of the fledgling flying industry.

The community, in 1902, installed electricity on Post Avenue, and twelve years later founded a water company. In 1916 a neighborhood association created—its efforts led to the building of up and through a four-year high school in 1924.

INCORPORATION IN 1932

In 1929 the fabulous wealth of the great estates faded away with the crash of the stock market. Then, in 1932, rumor had it that northern Westbury planned to incorporate, leaving the rest of the village without a name. Immediately residents of other sections got busy and shortly enough signatures were procured for third class incorporation of the entire village.

Charles C. Boyd was the first mayor, with Robert S. Renison, John H. Middlecamp, Virgil McKenna and Joseph Ellison on the original Board of Trustees. Wellmore Hallock was the village attorney; John A. Dwyer, the first full time village clerk, was appointed in 1933, and maintained that post until 1956 when he reached compulsory retirement age. April 12, 1956 was designated "John Dwyer Day" in tribute to the beloved and respected resident.

In 1938, Northern State Parkway was built through Westbury; this, with the building of Roosevelt Raceway in 1949, helped make the community grow by leaps and bounds.

WAR COMES AGAIN

In 1941, war came again—and this time Westbury felt the full brunt. The community sent fourteen hundred men into service—one fifth of its population, and more than any other community in the U.S. persentage-wise.

In 1935, Westbury became a second-class village, with a population of 4,000—which, since that time, has more than tripled.

THE 1940'S

In 1945, due to the foresight of the Rev. Frederic Underwood, then rector of the Church of the Advent, and with the assistance of the Westbury Kiwanis Club, the Westbury Memorial Public Library was created. That same year a War Memorial was dedicated.

Slow, quiet Westbury was hit by the suburban building boom in 1947, and its fantastic growth became one of the phenomena of a fantastic age. Today, there is little or no room left for further residential expansion—at least of a private home nature.

To cope with the sudden rise in population, new public and parochial schools arose to hold the flood of children; the Fire Department and the Water District were forced to greatly enlarge their facilities and equipment in order to meet the community's needs.

THE 1950'S

Finally, in 1950, Westbury became a first-class village, and the 1960 Census showed it to have a population of 14,757.

That, of course, encompasses only the Incorporated Village—Westbury's growth was mirrored in Carle Place and, to a degree, in New Cassel, with the latter becoming a center for the area's light industry.

Next came the development of South Westbury—which we refer to as Salisbury—and which is actually located in the Town of Hempstead. As a matter of fact, the East Meadow School District, in which Salisbury lies, burgeoned rapidly into the state's largest school district outside of New York City. There are, today, some 14,000 pupils in East Meadow's schools, compared to some 5,000 in the Westbury School District and approximately 2,500 in Carle Place.

WHERE DOES WESTBURY GO FROM HERE?

From the single little Quaker church of the 1700's to the twenty houses of worship of every denomination; from a general store and a smithy to a village with 1,049 recorded business—where does Westbury go from here?

It certainly can not spread out any further. That leaves only two directions—either up or down, and up would seem to be the more plausible.

The next ten years should bring some apartment houses, new stores and bigger businesses. It will also bring to fruition a fully-filled New York Institute of Technology campus in Old Westbury and the State University's new Nassau College, also in Old Westbury.

One thing is certain, as past history has shown, the future is unpredictable. But as surely as time moves inexorably ahead, it's on the way.

A Heavy Blow

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. DANIEL E. BUTTON

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. BUTTON. Mr. Speaker, in the Schenectady Gazette of February 22, 1967, there is an editorial concerning the involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency and its penetration of many educational, labor, and cultural organizations. The article points out the danger of these organizations being infiltrated by an espionage agency of our Government. The article is a sound analysis of some of the reasons why the CIA must not be permitted to secretly subsidize free institutions.

Under unanimous consent, I include this editorial in the Appendix of the RECORD, as follows:

A HEAVY BLOW

In the opinion of some observers, the revelation that the Central Intelligence Agency for years has been penetrating many educational, labor and cultural organizations has already had disastrous effects. We do not know how to measure the disaster thus far but one thing is certain: Every effort must be made to divorce the intelligence agency from respected institutions; otherwise the morale of the nation can be shattered and the blow could be as great in the long run as if the nation had been overcome by an invader.

We have what we consider a free society, and mostly an open society. The thousands of private agencies—educational, scientific, labor, business, cultural and others—are free to determine their own relationship with the government—or at least, one assumes they have been. Under the American system, a college, a labor union or any other group is presumably free to criticize or to praise the government, to work closely with constructive government agencies or to decline to have close working relationship. The important difference between the private organizations, societies, clubs and agencies in our country and some of the totalitarian countries is that our organizations are presumed to be free agents, rather than tools of the federal government. If that were not so, all our talk about "the American way" would be meaningless. If our organizations are not free agents we have lost our reason for existence as a republic.

Our organizations—educational cultural, labor and all others—cannot long be free agents if they are subsidized by, infiltrated by, influenced by an espionage agency of our government. It makes no difference whether the motives behind the subsidizing or influencing are the highest. It is beside the point to say that if an espionage agency of the government does not assist, for example, a cultural institution such as a student group or a college the U.S. may not be able to compete as effectively with similar institutions abroad. The one kind of government agency that should not have any connection with our respected private agencies is a spy agency.

The reason the revelation was so shocking is that unfortunately it is not simply a matter of somebody giving orders that all such relationships between the CIA and private agencies or institutions shall cease. The CIA, unfortunately, need answer to no one although it may appear to be doing so. The enormous problem is how to keep the CIA within its proper sphere of activity. Laws, regulations, orders could be useless in this matter. Yet the effect must be made. Otherwise we could wind up with a kind of America that most of us would despise.

The City Parking Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, I have long been concerned about the growing inadequacy of urban mass transportation facilities and have introduced several bills to earmark more Federal funds toward improving city transit systems.

Our current crisis in city transportation results from previous Federal and State planning which has heavily subsidized and favored the private automobile over modes of public transport. Billions of dollars have been spent on constructing urban freeways, and the States have hastened to cash in on the generous ratio of Federal highway money made available.

Largely as a consequence of this imbalance, city streets have become clogged with private cars. The problem of parking in the central city has become a torturous and often fruitless search. To reverse this nightmarish trend, the principal ingredient must be increased assistance to help urban communities modernize their mass transit systems. Secondly, the cities must plan intelligently to accommodate private vehicles.

In this connection, the March 4, 1967, edition of the Washington Post carried an article by UPI financial editor William D. Laffler. The correspondent pointed to hopeful signs that builders and urban developers are equipping their apartment dwellings and office structures with parking facilities. I am convinced that this accomodation forms an essential part of our overall attack on the problem of congestion in the central city. In New York City alone, we know that many corporations have left the city many corporations have left the city because of the difficulty of access for their employees and the frustrating inadequacy of parking availability.

For the edification of my colleagues, I am including Mr. Laffler's article at this point in the RECORD:

TO SOLVE GROWING PROBLEM—PARKING PLANNED INTO BUILDINGS

(By William D. Laffler)

One of the major problems confronting congested urban areas is the lack of parking space for automobiles.

The most recent count showed about 78 million automobiles in the United States and the number is growing about 5 per cent every year.

Several weeks ago, Mayor John V. Lindsay began a campaign of towing away illegally parked automobiles on New York City streets. Offenders are now forced to pay a $15 fine for illegally parking and $35 to retrieve their automobiles from car pounds.

Lindsay's drive has stirred up complaints because there is not enough legal parking space to accommodate all of the vehicles rolling into Manhattan and the fees charged by private parking lot operators are steep.

With the demand for parking space increasing, the problem will become more acute. But steps have been taken by businessmen, builders and real estate men to find some solution. They have added parking consultants to teams of developers, builders and architects. These consultants show how parking space can be included inside new buildings as part of the construction plan.

(*Editor's Note: In Washington area, indoor parking has been planned into many new apartment and office buildings. In many cases, the number of indoor parking spaces is stipulated in zoning regulations.*)

Meyers Bros. Parking System, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Hertz Corp., has become nationally prominent for its collaboration with urban developers in solving parking problems.

It not only operates more than 200 parking installations but it also has planned and developed parking facilities for some of the Nation's biggest building complexes.

"For example, long before Pittsburgh's vast $26 million Chatham Center office-hotel-apartment complex left the drawing boards, the company was called in as a consultant to help design a 2800-car parking garage within the structure," Louis E. Meyers, president of the firm, told UPI.

BOMA TO MEET

John Greenagel of the legislative section of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce will be the speaker Wednesday noon when the Building Owners and Managers Association meets at the Mayflower. He will discuss the 90th Congress.

A Fading Myth: Who Owes the National Debt?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 28, 1967

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, the problem of the national debt continues to provoke comment and criticism around the country. This year, the American taxpayer is asked to contribute 9.9 percent of each tax dollar just to pay the interest on the huge national debt. The answer of the economists who practice Keynes' theory is simply "we owe it to ourselves" which, of course, is not an answer at all.

Jim Aldrich, managing editor of Foster's Daily Democrat in Dover, N.H., calls this statement "A Fading Myth." His editorial, which appeared in a recent issue, makes good sense. I commend its reading to my colleagues and other readers of this RECORD:

A FADING MYTH

A popular myth about government debt is running into more and more trouble. In essence, that myth is the politically fomented belief that deficits and the rising debt of the federal government are nothing to worry about because "we owe it to ourselves." Many a candidate has been elected to public office on the strength of this irresponsible thesis, which explains in large part the steadily depreciating value of the dollar and increasing inflation.

Now a brief item in U.S. News and World Report says, "Debt will be a matter of growing concern. Debt interest alone is headed for a 14-billion-dollar total, and rising. That's on federal debt, and it exceeds the entire federal budget of any New Deal year."

If debt is no burden because "we owe it to ourselves," then why should the government pay $14 billion interest each year on the funds it borrows? Why not just ask our citizens and institutions to turn over their wherewithal to Washington with no strings attached? Since we are all allegedly one big family, why should the thrifty investor collect interest on borrowings that are to be used for the public good? Better yet, why not repudiate the entire interest obligation of some $14 billion a year?

Why? Because repudiation would end with the financial collapse of the government.

This is the implication of the "we owe it to ourselves" philosophy.

National Conference of Christians and Jews

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, February 22, during Brotherhood Week 1967, it was my privilege to attend the 22d annual brotherhood meeting of the Temple Men's Club at the Temple in Cleveland, Ohio.

The meeting was cosponsored by the Cleveland chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the Temple Men's Club.

The sixth annual Harry Gellin Award was presented to Cleveland's PACE organization. The plaque was accepted by R. W. Jewell, executive director of PACE, an organization which last year had more than 20,000 volunteers in a program designed to help the education of inner city children and adults.

There was an outstanding panel discussion on the topic, "People and Progress—Will Modern Technology Destroy Human Values?" Members of the panel were: Dr. Robert W. Morse, president of Case Institute of Technology; Dr. Frederick Herzberg, chairman of the psychology department of Western Reserve University; Dr. Bert Thomas, president of Battelle Memorial Institute, and Dr. Herman Stein, dean of the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University. A summation of the panel was given by Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver of the temple.

While attending the meeting, I could not help but think of the philosopher and essayist Thomas Carlyle who once said:

> Men are mystically united: a mysterious bond of brotherhood makes all men one.

Reflecting upon Carlyle's statement, I thought a short explanation of the history and processes of a most worthwhile organization devoted to spreading the concept of human brotherhood should be brought to the attention of this body.

The National Conference of Christians and Jews was founded in 1928 by a group of distinguished Americans, among them Charles Evans Hughes, Newton D. Baker, S. Parkes Cadman, Roger W. Straus, Carlton J. H. Hayes, and other distinguished Americans. A civic organization of religiously motivated people, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, seeks through education and discussion to promote civic cooperation and mutual understanding among all religions and ethnic groups. Its purpose is to mitigate the strife and disharmony that emanate from conflicts based on race, economic interest, and political belief, as well as from religious differences. Its approach is essentially educational. Through summer workshops the NCCJ seeks to deal with the problems of human rights and human relations; of civil liberties and their denial to some citizens; of family life, particularly as it relates to child development; and of creating greater communication between teachers and students from various ethnic, religious, and cultural groups.

The annual NCCJ police-community relations project brings police officials together to discuss their methods of dealing with minorities and conducts seminars during the year for law enforcement agencies throughout the nation. Religious freedom projects explore the religious implications of public issues with a report of the findings. Religious News Service, the world's only interreligious news agency and the journalistic arm of the NCCJ, has a network of nearly 1,000 news and photo correspondents covering such diverse activities as civil rights issues, social welfare programs among the poor of Latin America, and the religious difficulties in certain newly emergent nations of Africa. RNS covered the second Vatican council in Rome and reported the 1964 presidential campaign. Finally, the equal opportunity in business project attempts, through surveys and seminars, to encourage the fair treatment of minorities in all business activities. Labor-management meetings discuss the problems of automation, school dropouts, and vocational training and seek to secure a broader base of understanding between employers and employees.

The National Conference of Christians and Jews embellish the very ideals of Brotherhood Week. It is well that they do, since they originally sponsored the week.

Henry R. Luce—An American Titan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the death of Henry R. Luce, February 28, robbed America of a titan of towering conviction and formidable energy. His impact on American society was immense, and his influence in American journalism was immeasurable.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include in the RECORD at this point an editorial from the Pittsburgh Press of March 1, 1967, which summarizes the life of this remarkable and colorful man:

HENRY R. LUCE

Henry R. Luce, who died at 68 yesterday, was a dynamic, imaginative and aggressive ruler of a publishing empire sprawled all over the globe.

Fresh out of Yale, this China-born missionary's son and his brilliant partner, the late Briton Hadden, set out to revolutionize the publishing business with a weekly news magazine.

In 1923, their first issue of Time Magazine sold a surprising 12,000 copies. But their start was shaky and remained that way for several years. Ultimately the breezy, sassy, often abrasive weekly caught on. Its success begat subsequent successes: Fortune Magazine (1930), radio's March of Time (1934), Life Magazine (1936) and Sports Illustrated (1954).

Henry Luce was not satisfied with being merely a rich, successful publisher. He also was determined to be a formidable force on the American scene, a potent molder of public opinion. He made friends, and he made enemies. But one thing certain: Henry Luce left his ink-stained imprint on the country and its affairs.

Milk Imports

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, drastically increased imports on dairy products have seriously endangered the dairy industry in the United States. I have been concerned about it and have been accumulating information on its effect and recently introduced identical legislation to that of a number of my colleagues who want to put a damper on the imports. In the most recent Hoard's Dairyman I found an editorial which very succinctly describes the problem that confronts us not only with imports, but with exports as well. I commend it to my colleagues for their information:

THE MYSTERY OF MILK PRICES . . . WHY ARE THEY SO SOFT?

When milk production drops as much as it has over the past two years, it would appear that milk prices would be much stronger than they are. Frankly, we have been mystified by the strange behavior of prices this past fall. There seemed to be no logical explanation for the softening tone of the market and gradually slipping milk price at the farm.

As readers know, we have pointed to increasing imports as the most logical cause of trouble. Earlier estimates placed imports in 1966 at 2.5 billion pounds, compared to 0.9 billion pounds in 1965. But we had to admit that even this increase should not have been enough to ease prices when our U.S. production was falling so dramatically.

Now we have some more pieces to the statistical puzzle in dairying and a sharper picture is coming into focus. As this is written, USDA dairy estimators are coming out with "revised" figures on milk production and imports. Here are the comparisons in millions of pounds of milk or milk equivalent:

	Imports	Exports	Production	Marketings
1964	830	6,874	127,000	120,531
1965	903	1,869	124,173	119,127
1966	2,700	800	120,230	115,000
Change	+1,870	−6,074	−6,770	−5,531
	(+7,944)			

First let us comment on some of these figures because they are considerably out of line with previous estimates and reports from USDA.

Imports had been estimated to be 2.5 billion pounds in 1966. A late January report raised the figure to 2.8 billion but we have been informed by a highly placed USDA expert that the 2.7-billion-pound figure will be closer to the actual amount of products imported.

Milk production in 1966 was reported to be 121.5 billion pounds in early January. Now this figure has been dropped 1.2 billion pounds in the "revised data." USDA also revised figures for earlier years, too. For example, they dropped 1965 milk flow by 0.9 billion pounds.

On marketings, we have no official revised data but the same expert placed the 1966 figure at 115 billion pounds.

Now let's look at what has happened.

Since 1964, production dropped 6.8 billion pounds and marketings fell about 5.5 billion.

But imports increased 1.9 billion. Couple this increase with the big drop of 6.1 billion pounds in exports and we have almost 8 billion pounds more milk on the domestic market as a result of the change in imports and exports!

If anyone has any difficulty visualizing the magnitude of so much milk, it is more milk than is produced in any of the big dairy states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, or Iowa. Putting it another way, it is more milk than is produced in all 17 of our smaller dairy states.

The net change is the equivalent of 7 percent of our U.S. marketings in 1966.

Though our dairymen marketed 5.5 billion pounds less milk last year than in 1964, the change in imports and exports meant that we still had 2.4 billion pounds more milk on the market.

Is it any wonder that the farm price of milk has not been able to hold its gains of last spring and early fall?

Now let's turn to what can be done. It appears obvious there is little prospect of regaining our export market in the near future. World supplies are climbing and almost every nation is trying to move their surpluses beyond their borders.

But look at the imports. If 1966 imports had been at the average level of the period 1961–65, we would have had 1.86 billion pounds less milk dumped on our market. With the annual increase in population, the farm milk price to every dairy farmer in the nation would have been much stronger. There would be no softening of prices such as we now have.

Senate Bill 612 will provide that protection. Are your senators supporting S. 612? Has your congressman introduced a similar bill in the House of Representatives?

Frankly, it is your battle. Only you, through your influence on your congressmen, can protect your markets and the price of milk from the steady erosion of foreign produced, and dumped, dairy products. If you do not want to write, call Western Union and send a wire. Or place a telephone call direct. It is a mighty small investment in your future.

Eloy Alfaro International Foundation Award to Harold Howe II

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, on December 22, 1966, the U.S. Commissioner of Education was presented with the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation Award by Dr. Herman A. Bayern, American provost of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation of the Republic of Panama in ceremonies held at the U.S. Office of Education. It gives me personal pleasure to insert the remarks that Dr. Bayern and Commissioner Howe made during the presentation ceremonies:

REMARKS OF DR. HERMAN A. BAYERN

Commissioner Howe, you have been chosen to receive the highest honor of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation of the Republic of Panama, "In recognition of your outstanding contribution in the field of American education and culture, as a dedicated public official in your capacity as the United States Commissioner of Education and your work for all worthy endeavors; and in further recognition of your distinguished service to the cause of democracy, international understanding and universal brotherhood; and finally because all your merits and accomplishments come within the framework of the aims, ideals, purposes and principles of this foundation."

This foundation, named after Eloy Alfaro, former President of Ecuador is for the perpetuation of justice, truth, and friendship among the peoples of the world, and serves to promote the moral values and personal integrity for which Eloy Alfaro laid down his life.

In 1907, he called a peace conference in Mexico City, in which the United States participated, that unified the freedom-loving peoples of the Western Hemisphere for the preservation of their independence from the tyranny of foreign despots.

Were General Alfaro alive today, he would be a zealous supporter of the work of the United Nations, the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Defense Board.

Eloy Alfaro was a citizen, not only of his native Ecuador, but of all the Americas. His unwavering defense of the principles of truth, justice, and friendship among nations, extended far beyond the confines of his own country.

Eloy Alfaro was a rebel and a conspirator, but his rebellion and conspiracy were directed against hatred, injustice, discord and tyranny. He was the leader of the generation, fired with the hope and desire that responsible political action would enhance the prosperity of Equador and the welfare of her people. In appreciation of Eloy Alfaro's achievements, there are monuments to his memory in almost every capital of the Western Hemisphere.

This foundation has neither political or lucrative purposes. Its aim is to pay tribute to the memory of Eloy Alfaro, and to make available all knowledge of his life and work as a statesman and liberator.

The philosophy of Eloy Alfaro was based principally on service to mankind and the promotion of international peace. The public and private activities of our distinguished educator Commissioner Howe, comes squarely within the framework of this kind of service to humanity. In recognition of this fact, the ruling party of this foundation, grants you, Commissioner Howe, its highest honor—the Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and diploma.

Among the elite and select group of United States citizens who have been similarly honored in the past are the late Presidents, Franklin D. Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy, the late general of the Army, Douglas MacArthur, President Lyndon B. Johnson, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, the former Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower and Harry S. Truman, FBI Director, J. Edgar Hoover, Ambassador Harriman, Governor Rockefeller, Senators Mansfield, Dirksen, Javits, and Kennedy, Speaker of the House of Representatives, John W. McCormack, Representatives Celler and Ford, and the former Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of of New York, the Honorable Albert Conway.

It now gives me great personal pleasure and it is a privilege for me to carry out the determination of the Board of Dignitaries and invest you, Commissioner Howe, with the Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and diploma.

ACCEPTANCE REMARKS OF DR. HAROLD HOWE II

I am deeply moved by the honor you have conferred upon me today. By the gracious remarks made by your American provost, I shall continue to dedicate my efforts to improving the education of the people of our country and the world and those worthwhile endeavors and humanitarian causes that require my attention. I accept this honor in behalf of all my colleagues in the United States Department of Education.

Again, I wish to express my deep appreciation for receiving this award and I would appreciate it if you would convey my thanks and compliments to the Board of Dignitaries of your Foundation. I shall regard the declaration as a constant reminder of the debt each of us owes to his fellow human beings and shall endeavor to honor that debt to the best of my ability.

Andrew Jackson's Memory Deserves Park in Capital Named in His Honor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1967

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, for many years it has been an annual practice in the Congress to pay tribute to our great frontier President, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee—a truly great American.

It has been traditional and customary in these discussions and tributes for my colleagues from North Carolina and South Carolina to debate the place of Andrew Jackson's birth, each State claiming him as a native son.

On such occasions it is always well to remember that Andrew Jackson was a Tennessean and won his name and fame as a Tennessean. The Hermitage, General Jackson's beautiful Tennessee estate near Nashville, is one of the historic landmarks and shrines of the Nation.

It is certainly fitting and appropriate that a suitable additional memorial be erected to this great American in the Nation's Capital. It has long been my belief that the Lafayette Park facing the White House should be designated as Jackson Park in memory of Andrew Jackson. We all know and recognize that the central monument or statue in a park sets the tone for the entire park—and the statue of Andrew Jackson is the outstanding monument in the center of this park. There are frequent references by the public to this park as Jackson Park as well as Lafayette Park. It should officially be designated as Jackson Park.

Mrs. Mabel Limburg Rossbach

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, the death of Mrs. Mabel Limburg Rossbach was noted with much sadness, not only by her distinguished family, and her sons who are my friends, but by many persons in hospital, educational, and charitable organizations to whom she devoted many dedicated years of her time and service.

The consequences of her contributions to civic activities, both within and outside my district, were far-reaching and significant.

In addition to Judge J. Howard Rossbach, of the New York City Criminal Court, who also served as my predecessor as president of the City Club of New York, the oldest civic association in New York City, she left surviving: Her daughter, June, who is the wife of our colleague, Congressman JONATHAN B. BINGHAM of the 23d District of New York, and Richard M. Rossbach, my constituent who is a member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Ingalls and Snyder.

Her obituaries from the New York World Journal Tribune and New York Times of February 25, follow:

MABEL LIMBURG ROSSBACH, LEADER IN CIVIC ACTIVITIES

Services for Mrs. Mabel Limburg Rossbach, 72, a leader in charitable, educational and hospital activities many years, will be held Monday at 11:30 a.m. at the Frank E. Campbell Funeral chapel, Madison Ave. and 81st St.

Mrs. Rossbach died yesterday, apparently of a heart attack, in her apartment at the Ritz Tower Hotel, Park Ave. and 57th St. She also had an estate, Thirlsmere, in White Plains, where she was an enthusiastic gardener.

Her husband, Max J. H. Rossbach, who was president of J. H. Rossbach & Brothers, importers of hides and skins, died in 1963. She was a niece of the late Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and the mother of Mrs. June Bingham, the wife of Rep. Jonathan B. Bingham, D-Bronx.

For many years, she was a director of the Westchester County Children's Assn., now the Westchester Children's Assn. At her death, she was president of the Auxiliary of the City Hospital at Elmhurst, Queens.

She was a former chairman of the Central Council of Hospital Auxiliaries here. She also had written reviews for the New York Times Book Review.

Surviving besides her daughter, who is a biographer under the name of June Bingham, are two sons, J. Howard Rossbach of the Bronx, a Criminal Court judge, and Richard M. Rossbach of Manhattan, a member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Ingalls & Snyder; two brothers, Richard P. Limburg of Bedford, a partner in the New York Stock Exchange firm of Stern, Lauer & Co., and Alan M. Limburg of Windsor, Mass., president of the Old Stone Corp., manufacturer of wallpaper; nine grandchildren, and a great-grandchild.

MRS MAX J. H. ROSSBACH DEAD—LEADER IN CIVIC GROUPS WAS 72

Mrs. Mabel Limburg Rossbach, for many years a leader in charitable, educational and hospital activities, died yesterday, apparently of a heart attack, in her apartment at the Ritz Tower Hotel, Park Avenue and 57th Street.

Mrs. Rossbach, who was 72 years old, had an estate, Thirlsmere, in White Plains, which is widely known for its 18th-century house and its gardens, some of them more than 100 years old.

Her husband, Max J. H. Rossbach, who was president of J. H. Rossbach & Brothers, importers of hides and skins, died in 1963. She was a niece of the late Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and the mother of Mrs. June Bingham, the wife of Representative Jonathan B. Bingham, Democrat of the Bronx.

Mrs. Rossbach was born in Manhattan. She was the daughter of the late Richard Limburg, who had been a member of the board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange, and the late Mrs. Clara Lehman Limburg, sister of Governor Lehman.

AN AVID GARDNER

For many years, Mrs. Rossbach served as a director of the Westchester County Children's Association, now the Westchester Children's Chidlren's Association, and she was active in its benefit showings of outstanding gardens in the county. An avid gardner herself, particularly of orchids and roses, her gardens on the White Plains estate were shown several times for the association's benefit.

In the 1930's and 1940's, Mrs. Rossbach wrote many reviews for The New York Times Book Review. She was co-author, with Miss Jessie Stanton, of a booklet, "Learning by Experience," the story of a nursery school at a housing project for veterans and their families on North Brother Island in the East River. The booklet was published in 1949 by the State Division of Housing.

In World War II, Mrs. Rossbach was chairman of the division of child care of the American Women's Voluntary Services of Greater New York.

At her death she was president of the Auxiliary of the City Hospital at Elmhurst, Queens, and she was a former chairman of the Central Council of Hospital Auxiliaries here.

Mrs. Rossbach was also a former trustee of the Bank Street College of Education and a member and former vice president of the board of managers of Inwood House, an agency for unwed mothers. She was a director of the Andrew Freedman Home, a residence for the elderly in the Bronx.

Although she was not as a rule active in politics, Mrs. Rossbach took part in the political campaigns of Mr. Lehman, who also was a United States Senator, and of Representative Bingham.

Surviving, besides her daughter, who is a biographer, are two sons, J. Howard Rossbach of the Bronx, a Criminal Court judge, and Richard M. Rossbach of Manhattan, a member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Ingalls & Snyder; two brothers, Richard P. Limburg of Bedford, N.Y., a partner in the New York Stock Exchange firm of Stern, Lauer & Co., and Alan M. Limburg of Windsor, Mass., president of the Old Stone Corporation, manufacturer of wall paper; nine grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

A funeral service will be held at 11:30 A.M. Monday at Frank E. Campbell's, Madison Avenue and 81st Street.

Mrs. Esther Peterson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, it was announced last Saturday that Mrs. Esther Peterson is leaving her job as Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs to devote all her time to her job as Assistant Secretary of Labor. I think it appropriate that the House take note at this time of the work of this outstanding public servant in behalf of the American consumer.

Three years ago when she was appointed the first presidential consumer advisor, President Johnson noted that her appointment would insure that the voice of the consumer would be "loud, clear, uncompromising, and effective." No higher compliment can be paid to Mrs. Peterson than to say that she has fulfilled this mandate—and fulfilled it well, despite the fact that she was able to spend only half her time in this job.

All consumers can be grateful that the position of consumer advisor has now been elevated to full-time status, under Miss Betty Furness. But the work of Mrs. Peterson will not soon be forgotten.

We in this House are well acquainted with Mrs. Peterson's advocacy of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Bill. Were it not for her tireless efforts in behalf of this bill, it may well have been forgotten, and consumers may have been deprived of the money-saving benefits that will come from clearer labeling and more honest packaging.

But Mrs. Peterson's legislative activities were just one small part of her achievements for the consumer.

More than anything, Mrs. Peterson deserves credit for awakening Americans to their rights and responsibilities as consumers. The era of "caveat emptor" is rapidly dying, and Mrs. Peterson has hastened its demise. Consumers will no longer silently accept bad products or bad practices, and the net result will be an economy that is more responsive, more healthy, and more prosperous.

Mrs. Peterson's job has not been easy. Yet she has handled her tasks with grace and a boundless energy. To many who fear the consumer's voice, Mrs. Peterson served as a convenient target. Yet at all times she attempted to meet unjust criticism with fact and reason. Her consumer door was always open to those with opposing viewpoints, and she never, to my knowledge, ducked an argument. Instead, she went out of her way to put the consumer viewpoint before business and other groups. In the last 3 years, she formally addressed hundreds of audiences, most of them consisting of businessmen with conflicting viewpoints and, in countless other meetings, she carried on a continuing dialog so as to reduce these differences. Not all differences were resolved, but no person who met Mrs. Peterson could fail to be swayed by her warmth and the sincerity of her purpose.

Her work with businessmen led, in fact, to the formation of a textile industry committee that has launched a voluntary campaign to expand and improve care labels on consumer garments. I understand that this same constructive approach is also being employed with the footwear industry.

Within the Government, Mrs. Peterson was an equally strong advocate. She helped develop an awareness of the consumer problems of the poor within the Office of Economic Opportunity. She worked with the Commerce Department to insure that the consumer viewpoint would be heard in standards-making procedures. She worked with the Defense Department to develop rules of fair business conduct involving our servicemen. Her work with the Federal Trade Commission most recently resulted in that agency's investigation of supermarket contests.

Similarly, Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Peterson worked hard and long to get the States and private organizations to recognize their responsibilities and opportunities in the consumer field. And these efforts often met with success. It is worth noting, for example, that the number of States having counterpart consumer representatives doubled in the last 3 years, from three States to six, and that the number of States with consumer protection agencies of other kinds has grown to 21.

Not all these accomplishments can be directly attributed to Mrs. Peterson, but it is a fact that she more than any other individual has done the most to make the long-ignored need for consumer protection known.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, and with due respect to our colleagues across the aisle, I wish to note that Mrs. Peterson has been an outstanding Democrat. She has always given first consideration to her country, but her second consideration has been her party. I have been told that during the last general election, the demands for appearances by Mrs. Peterson was third only to those of the President and Vice President.

I know that Mrs. Peterson will carry on in her Labor Department job with the same dedication and energy she has given to all her enterprises. For this dedicated lady's services, all Americans can be grateful. We wish her well in all her future activities.

John H. Johnson, Jr.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLARENCE D. LONG
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker Pvt. John H. Johnson, Jr., of Baltimore, was recently killed in combat in Vietnam, and I wish both to commend his courage and to honor his memory by including the following article in the RECORD:

JOHN H. JOHNSON, JR.

A 19-year-old Baltimore marine, Pvt. John H. Johnson, Jr., has been killed in combat in Vietnam, the Defense Department reported yesterday.

Private Johnson was shot in the neck last Thursday during an operation in the Da Nang area. He died the following day, his mother, Mrs. Queen E. Stafford, of the 3600 block Eversley street, said last night.

ENLISTED IN CORPS

He had enlisted in the Marine Corps last April, shortly after he left Edmondson High School. After training at Parris Island, S.C.; Camp Lejeune, N.C., and Camp Pendleton, Cal., he was shipped to Vietnam in September, she said.

Private Johnson, Mrs. Stafford's son by a previous marriage, wrote home "very often, both to his friends and family," she said.

SENT PHOTOS HOME

"He talked about education all the time," and in separate letters to his brothers Clifton, 13, and Joseph, 17, he pleaded with them to "stay in school" and not be "a dropout," as he was.

He sent home photographs of a Vietnamese school teacher and Vietnamese children.

Private Johnson was wounded Christmas Day by grenade fragments. "He was hospitalized for two or three days, but then went right back in," Mrs. Stafford explained.

A native of Baltimore, Private Johnson had been a parishioner of St. Gregory's Catholic Church and a member of the Western district police boys club.

In addition to his mother, brothers and sisters, Private Johnson is survived by his grandparents, William and Beatrice Mack, and his stepfather Frederick Stafford, all of Baltimore.

Johnson's No-Win War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. H. R. GROSS
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, Chesly Manly, veteran reporter who has roamed the troubled areas of the world for the Chicago Tribune after long service in Washington and the United Nations, has returned to Vietnam for an assessment of the situation there.

Through his work in the intelligence service during World War II, and his long experience in reporting the news throughout the world, he has contacts in most foreign countries including those of Asia.

His reporting from Vietnam is further proof of President Johnson's incredible conduct of that war. To create sanctuaries in North Vietnam by prohibiting American bombers from attacking military targets is giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

The article follows:

HANOI BOASTS CHOICE TARGETS; ALL FORBIDDEN

(By Chesly Manly)

SAIGON, Viet Nam, March 5.—A large-scale map of Hanoi and its environs, prepared by the United States army in 1965, shows the location of two jet air fields, more than a dozen military installations, and one of the most strategic railway targets in the world. All of them are off limits to American bombers, by order of President Johnson.

The military installations and the railway bridges—two of them, separated by an island in the Red river—are off limits because they are within 5 miles of the center of Hanoi. The President has drawn a circle with a radius of 5 miles around the enemy capital, and everything within it is off limits to American bombers.

One of the jet air fields, Gia Lam, 2 miles east of Hanoi, is inside the circle, but it would be off limits anyway, as are North Viet Nam's other three jet air fields. These are Phuc Yen, 12 miles northwest of Hanoi; Kep, 30 miles northeast of Hanoi; and Cat Bi, 4 miles southeast of Haiphong. Both Phuc Yen and Gia Lam are shown on the Hanoi map. Recent aerial photographs of the Phuc Yen air field showed 18 MIG-21s, the latest Russian jet fighter, and 24 older MIG-15s and MIG-17s.

NUMBER OF MIGS INCREASING

Although United States pilots have shot down 36 MIGs, Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara acknowledged on Feb. 3 that the number of these Russian fighters in North Viet Nam has increased and stands at 115 to 120. He said about 20 of the MIGs are 21s. Actually there are more than 30 MIG 21s in North Viet Nam, not counting newly arrived crated planes that are shown in recent photographs.

American pilots have been told that they cannot attack the jet air fields because the United States is in this war only to defend South Viet Nam against aggression and the MIGs are not attacking South Viet Nam.

"The MIGs are there only to kill us," one pilot remarked, more cheerfully than one might expect.

United States fixed-wing combat aircraft losses in North Viet Nam thru Jan. 31 total 471. These aircraft cost an average of 2.5 million dollars apiece, well over a billion dollars in all. Many of the crews were rescued, but more than 350 of our best pilots, navigators, and electronics officers are listed as missing in action—killed or captured—in North Viet Nam.

JETS IMPORTANT TO SYSTEM

Most of the planes were shot down by anti-aircraft guns, but the MIGs played their part. The enemy's highly efficient, integrated anti-aircraft defense system consists of three mutually supporting components—SAMs [surface-to-air missiles], MIGs, and thousands of anti-aircraft guns, including 27 mm., 37 mm., and 57 mm. automatic weapons and 85 and 100 mm. guns.

The enemy has 35 SAM battalions with an average of six missile launchers each, and hundred of sites to which this mobile equipment can be moved at will. As many as 132 missiles in long slender canisters have been counted in a single photograph.

To evade the SAMs, American pilots turn into a steep dive, exposing themselves to the guns, and the MIGs try to force or lure them within range of concentrated anti-aircraft fire.

American pilots are permitted to attack the MIGs in the air but not on the ground. They cannot even bomb the runways to keep the MIGs from taking off. Aerial dogfights are thrilling, and every fighter pilot dreams of becoming an ace; but all of them agree that the best place to destroy planes is on the ground.

North Viet Nam's MIGS are well dispersed, in concrete revetments, but if the runways were bombed they could not take off and would be sitting birds for the American pilots.

North Viet Nam's two railroads from China, one from the northeast and one from the northwest, converge at Yen Vien, 6 miles northeast of Hanoi—just outside the forbidden circle—and the classification yards at that point were bombed on Dec. 13 and

14. There was a great outcry from the war critics about these attacks.

A short line railroad from Thai Nguyen, 35 miles north of Hanoi, converges with the line from the northwest above Yen Vien. American pilots also have bombed the freight yards at Thai Nguyen, but they are not permitted to attack an iron and steel works adjacent to the freight yards.

PROTECTION FOR ECONOMY

The explanation is that our bombing is intended only to disrupt North Viet Nam's supply lines, not to injure its civilian economy. Yet steel girders with which the enemy repairs the railroad bridges we knock out are fabricated at the Thai Nguyen plant.

The railroad bridge over the Canal des Rapides, about a mile closer to Hanoi than the point where the lines from the northeast, northwest, and Thai Nguyen converge, is a border line target and is not currently on the approved list.

The two Red river bridges would be a much better target, because they are used not only by the railroads from China and Tha Nguyen but also by the important line from the port of Haiphony. One attack with 3,000-pound bombs would knock out the whole railroad system of North Viet Nam except the line running south from Hanoi. Yet this target is off limits.

DREAM TARGET

It is a pilot's dream of a target, because it is clearly defined. The Red river at that point is half a mile wide; the island is more than 200 yards wide; one span is more than 300 and the other more than 200 yards long. There would be no danger to civilians except any who might happen to be on the highway crossing the same bridges.

Spans as long as those over the Red river could not be replaced or repaired as quickly as shorter railroad bridges. Railway service is disrupted when shorter bridges are knocked out, but while repairs are being made the enemy uses temporary pontoon or cable and plank bridges to transport goods by truck from one freight train to another. The cables rest on the bottom of the river, where they cannot be seen, in the day time. At night they are pulled up and planks are laid on them. Pontoons are scattered up and down the river in day time and reassembled at night. All this requires tremendous effort, but labor is plentiful.

The whole area around Hanoi is dotted with military installations. It is known that they include not only major military headquarters but also training centers, barracks, arsenals, and supply depots. A circle 10 miles in diameter has a total area of 78.5 square miles, whereas the built-up area of Hanoi covers less than 10 square miles. The forbidden circle includes many important industries that are essential not only to North Viet Nam's civilian economy but also to its warmaking capacity.

TARGETS CLASSIFIED

Most industrial targets, however, are off limits, regardless of their location. There are two classes of permissible targets—the so-called JCS [joint chiefs of staff] list and "targets of opportunity," such as truck convoys, barges, ferries, junks, bridges, etc., which the pilots may attack on "armed route reconnaissance" missions.

President Johnson personally approves all targets on the JCS list, which are numbered and assigned priorities and include only a small proportion of those actually recommended by the joint chiefs.

Petroleum storage facilities are attacked, on the reasoning that trucks transporting troops and supplies to South Viet Nam could not operate without fuel. Most of the enemy's petroleum storage capacity, including tanks in the Hanoi and Haiphong areas, has been destroyed, but Haiphong's port facilities are off limits to American bombers, by order of the President, and there Russian oil tankers off-load fuel into barges, railroad tank cars, and truck-trailer tanks.

HAIPHONG TRAFFIC HEAVY

Cargo ships from the Soviet Union and its satellites and Red China deliver all kinds of military equipment and supplis to Haiphong. Altho the United States supports Britain and the United Nations in applying sanctions against trade with Rhodesia, which nobody has accused of disturbing the peace, Britain and some of our other so-called allies still trade with our enemy, North Viet Nam.

The effect of restrictions imposed by President Johnson on our bombing is indicated by the official summary of air operations against North Viet Nam for one recent week. It contains this tragic report:

"Eight aircraft were lost to ground fire during the week: three RF-4C's, two F-4C's, one A-6, one A-4, and one F-105. The crews of all eight planes are listed as missing in action." The F-4 Phantoms [RF-4's in the reconnaissance version] have two-man crews, but the other planes on this list carry only the pilot. Thus 13 airmen and about 120 million dollars' worth of aircraft were lost. This was the price we paid for damage to the enemy which was officially described as follows:

"Navy: Destroyed 35 boxcars, 24 barges, 17 AAA [anti-aircraft] sites, 7 structures, 7 bridges, 1 SAM site, 16 trucks, 1 radar site, and 2 junks; damaged 38 boxcars, 31 bridges, 72 barges, 22 AAA sites, 7 structures, 5 SAM sites, 26 trucks, 1 radar site, 6 junks, and 22 highway-railway segments cut.

"Air force: Destroyed 2 bridges; damaged 11 rail yards, 2 bridges; destroyed or damaged 18 military buildings, 12 trucks, 11 SAM radar sites, 10 AAA sites, 3 bridges, 10 convoy staging areas, and 9 supply dumps. Roads severed in 28 places."

Such damage certainly causes supply difficulties, but in spite of our bombing in the north, which began two years ago, the enemy has increased the flow of men and materials to the south and the American casualty rate is mounting. Military men believe we could win the war, quickly and decisively, by cutting of North Viet Nam's sources of supply from the other communist countries and by bombing targets that would seriously injure its basic economy. This would not involve the leveling of cities.

URGE PORT DESTRUCTION

All of our military leaders believe Haiphong's port facilities should be destroyed. It would help to mine the harbor entrance channel, but the channel could be swept, sunken ships could be raised, and we would have to mine it again and again.

A naval blockade of the whole coast, which is the right of any belligerent, long recognized by international law, would be the most effective means of shutting off supplies, but it is not considered likely that President Johnson would allow such action.

Almost all of the supplies sent by the Russians and the European communist countries come by sea, because of Red China's interference with shipments by rail and air transport. Some supplies from China, mainly rice, small arms, and ammunition, come by rail and truck, but this traffic could be interdicted or greatly impeded by intensive bombing.

Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth Mark 75th Anniversary in Archdiocese

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, a significant milestone was recently reached in my district, and in the city of Philadelphia at large, which I think very much deserves mention before this House.

Seventy-five years ago a remarkable order came to our city and began working to improve and contribute in a substantial way to the lives of the people who live there.

I refer to the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth, who established the first mission in the archdiocese of Philadelphia in 1892. The first sisters of this order arrived in this country shortly after the Catholic Church was committed to found and maintain schools.

From the first four sisters who arrived in Philadelphia in 1892 to found a single school, these wonderful ladies now staff Holy Family College and Nazareth Academy, Nazareth Hospital, nursing homes and eight parish schools in the area.

Very Rev. Mother Neomisia Rutkowska, a Philadelphian, now is superior general of the entire order.

Mr. Speaker, the story of the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth is very well told in an article which appeared February 24 in the Catholic Standard and Times of Philadelphia.

Helping Handicapped Children

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, in his message to Congress February 28, outlining his recommendations for education and health in America, President Johnson said:

> Handicaps afflicting many children are discovered too late or left untreated.

While the President was recommending a broad range of proposals to diagnose and treat the handicaps afflicting many of the Nation's children, Harold Howe II, the U.S. Commissioner of Education, was in Pittsburgh, my home district, emphasizing the urgent need for a new public attitude toward helping handicapped children.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include in the RECORD at this point an editorial from the Pittsburgh Press of March 1, 1967, which not only summarizes Mr. Howe's excellent address, but points with justifiable pride to the efforts of Pittsburgh's Home for Crippled Children to provide comprehensive care for handicapped children.

HELPING HANDICAPPED

Harold Howe II, U.S. commissioner of education, has underscored the urgent need for a new public attitude toward helping handicapped children.

In a Pittsburgh speech, Mr. Howe said that fewer tears and more sound economic logic is needed in educating the public to the value of training such children and of detecting their handicaps early enough (at age 3 or 4) to overcome many of the difficulties.

It may cost from $6000 to $30,000 to help a socially, mentally or physically deprived child, he said, but the economic rewards alone are tremendous. If a handicapped youngster finishes high school, he can become a $225,000 asset to society instead of a $130,000 lifetime liability for the public.

"We must spend more time appealing to the American mind," Mr. Howe said, "and less on ambushing the American heart."

This eminently sound reasoning should persuade the public to give even stronger support to education of handicapped children. Certainly, these youngsters need sympathy but, much more important, they also deserve the most modern training possible to overcome their handicaps so they can become self-sustaining citizens.

Pittsburgh, incidentally, can take great pride in its Home for Crippled Children, which has achieved a level of comprehensive care that is unique in the United States.

According to Albert D. Puth, assistant director of the National Rehabilitation Assn., the Pittsburgh home is the one institution that is compltely unlimited in the kinds of childhood disadvantages it can contend with—physical, psychological, social and cultural.

The extraordinary accomplishments of the Home for Crippled Children should provide inspiration for every citizen who wishes to help these youngsters achieve happy and productive lives.

Revive the Spirit of the Marshall Plan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, last year on October 4, I addressed this body on the subject of reviving the spirit of the Marshall plan. Subsequent to my remarks on the floor of the House, my article was printed in the February 1967 issue of the Progressive magazine under the title "Twenty Years Afterward: Revive the Spirit of the Marshall Plan."

The article follows:

TWENTY YEARS AFTERWARD: REVIVE THE SPIRIT OF THE MARSHALL PLAN

(By Henry S. Reuss)

One of the worst effects of U.S. involvement in Vietnam is to hypnotize us in almost everything else we do. Notably, we stand paralyzed in the very international economic cooperation where once we shone.

Twenty years ago next June 5, Secretary of State George C. Marshall made his memorable Harvard speech inagurating the Marshall Plan for the rehabilitation of war-torn Europe.

The nations of Europe, as Marshall proposed, got together and agreed upon their common needs; and the United States, as Marshall predicted, joined the recovery effort. To many Americans the outcome resembled something like the old Quaker vision of the Peaceable Kingdom. It was one of those dawns in man's history when the intelligent person with knowledge of man's past and hope for man's future finds it a joy to be alive.

But the exhilaration of the dawn has given way to the languor of high noon. Twenty years after, preoccupied by Vietnam, a mood of complacency and drift has replaced our former urgency and dedication.

I propose that we free ourselves from the transfixing cobra stare of Vietnam. I propose that we celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Marshall Plan by reviving, on a grand scale, the 1947 spirit of international economic cooperation.

The areas of drift in international economics are easy enough to list. The first is trade. The original Kennedy round of international trade negotiations moves ponderously toward its conclusion next June with little or no hope of achieving the goals set when President Kennedy initiated it five years ago. Whatever happens to the Kennedy round, the trading world will need a new trade policy after next June when the round ends. Such a policy should aim toward what the Kennedy round aimed at in its conception, but is badly missing in its conclusion: a nondiscriminatory free trade area as broad as the industrialized free world—mainly the United States, Canada, Europe, and Japan.

There is a similar lack of policy on the thorny question of trade between East and West. The industrial nations of the West go each their own way, at varying speeds, in arriving at trade arrangements with the Communist world. It is time to decide whether that trade is to be conducted with some semblance of order, or whether the helter-skelter free-for-all of the present is to continue, with its inevitable political consequences.

The second great area in need of international order and cooperation is that of aid. Aid is the late Twentieth Century's transition from the Nineteenth Century's policies of colonization in the non-industrial world. Aid programs must be aimed at bringing the emerging nations to some degree of self-sufficiency.

Yet today the will of the industrialized nations to help those less favorably situated is much eroded. At the start of this decade, the United Nations called upon the industrialized nations to devote at least one per cent of their gross national product to economic aid. In fact, scarcely one-half of this goal is being met. In this country, voices in Congress that once were raised to further the cause of aid are now silent, or speak of doubt or delay. Our European partners, themselves the first and greatest beneficiaries of aid, act now as if little obligation existed to extend the benefits of that system to other parts of the world. Aid needs grow even as willingness to help shrinks.

The concept of international aid is too noble, the prospects it holds for mankind are too fair by far, to let it now wither and die for lack of interest.

Again, action is needed and needed now.

The third area of drift in international relations is that of the balance of payments. The easy and willing adjustment and the facilitation of settlements that marked the early postwar years have now given way to rigid exchange rates embellished by recriminations as to which nations ought to adjust to keep the system in balance. Our own unilateral efforts to achieve balance still have not done so, after seven years. What we get, mostly, is the rapid conversion of foreign-held dollars into gold by countries such as France, and endless lectures by foreign central bankers that we should slow down our $750 billion economy in order to fix up our $1 to $2-billion annual payments deficit.

Once more, action is needed.

In the light of such dismal realities of the dismal science of economics, it is not surprising that heads of national treasures and central banks have been talking international monetary reform for more than five years. Nor is it surprising that nothing much has come of the talks. There is agreement only on brilliant exegeses of alternatives: what will happen if we do this, what will happen if we do not. There is no agreement on what actually ought to be done. The best hope in this field is that about a year from now everyone except France will be in agreement on what ought to be done if the world runs into serious financial trouble.

If we learn anything from economic history, however, it is that economic trouble does not give much real warning of its approach. It is upon us before steps can be taken to deal with it. Hence, we had better have the machinery for monetary reform set up and working; not simply agreed upon in principle.

Action is needed here as elsewhere.

In recent years the industrialized nations have been noting an unwelcome product of their unparalleled prosperity: steadily rising prices and the inflation they signal. Germans still remember with horror their disastrous inflation after World War I. Britain's stop-and-go cyclical economic policy is once more in its stop phase. At the end of five years of price stability, the United States views with dismay the steep rise in prices of recent months. None of the industrialized nations has solved the problem of how to maintain prosperity without inflation. If it is not solved soon, we face a spiral into catastrophe that is all too well known in economic history.

A most promising prospect for renewed economic cooperation on a grand scale lies in scientific research. France and the United Kingdom are as busy pouring their resources into the Concorde supersonic transport plane as we are into our own SST.

The Eighty-ninth Congress, in its closing days, enacted an excellent project of research and development for whole new systems of urban mass transport designed to move people about our metropolises speedily, safely, without fouling the atmosphere, and in accord with sound city planning; and it approved a breakthrough program of research into new methods of combating water pollution. Yet the streets of Paris and Rome are as congested as those of New York and Los Angeles. And the Rhine and the Danube are as polluted as the Hudson and the Potomac.

Why don't the two sides of the Atlantic combine their efforts to turn science loose on the real problems of mankind?

President Johnson plans a European trip this spring. Instead of weekend bilateral visits to the European heads of state, with the same dreary agenda of who pays for arms or flirtations with multilateral nuclear forces, why not a heads-of-state conference of the twenty-odd leading industrial nations, looking toward a renewed plan of international cooperation to be activated on June 5, 1967, the twentieth anniversary of Secretary Marshall's speech?

Given Vietnam, the initiative for such a conference and plan could much better come from outside America. But this country should certainly be ready to welcome and support such an initiative wherever it originates.

At a minimum, such an anniversary conference should produce: (1) a trade policy to succeed the present round of Geneva negotiations; (2) an aid policy that would see a real transfer of goods and services from the advanced countries to developing ones on a scale commensurate with their actual needs; (3) a program of international monetary reform, through the International Monetary Fund, to reconcile the interests of reserve-currency countries with those of the rest of the world, and to minimize the destructive impact of balance of payments adjustments; (4) machinery for achieving full employment and price stability throughout the cooperating community of nations, by a radical upgrading of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; (5) a pooling of resources for scientific research and development to accomplish a great breakthrough in the interests of all.

It is foolish to pretend that these are goals easy to achieve. But it is imperative that we try. And our attempts should be guided by the certain knowledge that if we do not do so now, in freedom, we shall be compelled to the same decisions later, under much less favorable circumstances and under the necessities induced by economic chaos.

The benefits for the United States would even go beyond those of the actual points at issue. Our wholehearted participation in such a conference would be a needed reminder to the world—and perhaps to ourselves—that our interests in the world far exceed the narrow boundaries of military action in Southeast Asia and military alliances in Europe and elsewhere.

The material progress in the world over the last twenty years has largely come from the initiative and impetus of the Marshall Plan. It has come, that is, from international economic cooperation. It is time to get back to that spirit of goodwill and cooperation. The nations of the world have it in their power to build a new world of unparalleled prosperity and lasting peace.

It will be a long task, but the time to begin is at hand.

The Supersonic Transport

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LESTER L. WOLFF
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, under leave, I wish to insert in the Appendix the following excerpts of remarks by Najeeb E. Halaby at the Wings Club third annual awards luncheon, which was held at the Biltmore Hotel in New York City on January 18, 1967:

THE SUPERSONIC TRANSPORT

(Excerpts of remarks by Najeeb E. Halaby, at the Wings Club third annual awards luncheon, Biltmore Hotel, New York City, Jan. 18, 1967)

Ladies and gentlemen, we meet today to remember gallant men, to honor a superb test pilot, to praise a profession, and to advance the idea of safe, swift, economical transportation. To me it's flight testing time for the supersonic transport. And in a moment I'd like to talk for a few minutes about that airplane and the crisis of confidence into which it has taxied, and how we in the aeronautical industry can help the President and Congress to make the decision to go forward.

In honoring a flight test engineer and remembering others, and all of the great engineers and pilots who precede him and who will follow him, we have an opportunity to consider the challenge which the aviation community must fulfill in helping the President and Congress to pursue the wisest course in the national interest.

In my judgment the time to build and test is here. We can learn only a little more of the preliminary design of a prototype from the whir of the computers and the roar of the rhetoric. We must now learn from high speed, high temperature, high cost, flow of air over wings and through turbines of an airplane in actual flight; as these men we honor today have so often experienced.

We've already tested what the manufacturers and the operators of the SST want and will pay for, and what they believe they will be able to convert into safe, swift, profitable service for the public. The man we honor today, like the one we honored last year and the year before, is an enginering test pilot, one of that small group of adventurers who form the wave edge of one of the great tides of human progress.

Together with the scientist, the designer, the manufacturer—yes, the financier, and the entire aviation leadership—the test pilot labors to make the barely possible an everyday reality. As point man of the aeronautical age, he must possess vision, courage of mind and spirit, a tremendous technological competency directed by what in my view can best be described only as skeptical faith. This paradox of skepticism and belief is the characteristic which permits the engineering test pilot to accept an end while faulting the means.

He works with a vehicle system which is designed to produce a certain performance, including the very important one of remaining airborne. He must have faith in the system as a whole while he questions the parts. And it is this interplay between the courage to question the way and a faith in the ultimate goal which typifies an engineering test pilot's activiteis. Like a soldier, he must have confidence in the outcome of the war while he fights and wins or loses the battles and the skirmishes.

To me, if U.S. air transportation—now our 7th largest industry—is to continue to move forward (we tend to take this for granted) and to live up to its exciting promises, I think we need the stimulation, the inspiration, in fact the diffusion of the kind of spirit that the engineering test pilot daily manifests—the same philosophy of skeptical faith—throughout our industry and our government.

To the one who demands, "Who needs an SST?" two answers have come loud and clear in the past 30 days. The two chief executives of the two foremost American international air carriers who together have ordered 25 US SST's and put up $2.5 million as earnest money, and 14 Concordes, for deposits of about $2 million more, have stated on the public record that they believe our government should now proceed with the construction of the prototype SST.

They believe that a partnership of the federal government and American industry is capable of producing without further delay a superior prototype transport and in the public interest. Their orders together with 89 others for the US SST have indicated their willingness to assist in financing a profitable airplane that will meet the growing public demand. As the first to use the US SST, and the first to face foreign competition while continuing to employ 75,000 employees and meet the expectations of their bankers and stockholders, these men have voted confidently to go ahead. In my opinion, it would be prudent to listen to their creative and constructive advice rather than the voices of the theorists, obstacle builders, and the problem magnifiers who have lately been heard.

In a very real sense, the government is the investment banker for the U.S. SST. Uncle Sam is the venture capitalist who is prepared to risk his stockholders' funds in order to reap capital gains. He is not a mortgage banker insisting on collateral on which to foreclose if the enterprise encounters difficulty. He should be prepared, and I believe he is prepared, to take a caluculated risk.

Now have the risks been carefully calculated? From my own personal experience, the answer is an emphatic *Yes*. The SST program has been the most thoroughly and carefully researched project in the history of civil technology. In the 12 years since the first conceptual sketches were made of an SST at NACA, more man hours of research and planning have been spent on this system and its operational limitations and capabilities than ever before in the history of any single civil project, and also more than nearly all of the vast military programs of the past 25 years.

The problem has been defined and redefined, computered and recomputered. Some say it is the victim of paralysis by analysis. I disagree because I think the whole effort has been fruitful. During these past six years of intensive efforts, $511 million has been voted, $311 million committed and $244 million spent by the Federal Aviation Agency alone, together with about $70 million by the manufacturers, for studies and reports by 10 government agencies and 40 corporations. The results have been constantly reviewed by three presidential committees, the National Academy of Sciences, seven committees of Congress, and 13 departments and agencies of the U.S. government.

When one compares this preview effort with that undertaken prior to the construction of the first nuclear reactor, the first nuclear ship, the first ballistic missile, the first supersonic military aircraft, the first manned satellite, and their comparable technical risks, the contrast is startling and, I think, reassuring. It is fair to say that the risks of the SST program, and they are real risks, have been calculated with the greatest care. It is also fair to say that we are not rushing into something suddenly. Our government and industry have been painstaking and deliberate and as a result, we are in a better position to make a better decision and get a better SST than the governments of Britain, France and the Soviet Union were several years ago when they decided to go ahead at full speed.

Now, if you will bear with an aging speed merchant for a moment, I'd like to state the problem as it appears to me after six years of rather hard personal thought and work.

Supersonic Transportation is on its way, and it's the next logical, normal, attainable step in the evolution of aviation. The U.S. has had 20 years of experience. We are now flying two models at above three times the speed of sound. Many more between Mach 1 and Mach 3. Cruising at this speed will save time, and that's what we are—merchants of mobility. Millions of hours of the precious time of our most skilled people will be freed for work more creative and more productive than to-ing and fro-ing. And it will compress the world from a 24-hour into a 10- or 12-hour globe.

And if there's anything scarce in this world, it's inspiration and skill. And if you can provide this new rapid dimension to those scarce intellectual and spiritual leaders of this world, you will make a great contribution to society. The Concorde supersonic transport on which the British and the French have pooled the talents, the technology and the industry of two great nations, will fly early next year. And if you read the Soviet literature, as I've been doing, Mr. Tupelov indicates his model 144, developed by the total energy of the Soviet Union, could be flying even sooner than the Concorde.

After two decades of modern technology and hard experience, no reasonable man can expect that these three nations will fail. These are not isolated, commercial ventures of single airplane manufacturers proceeding on their own; these are national interest ventures in which the pride and resources of three world powers are fuly committed. And they confidently expect to have transports operating to and from this city in 1971.

What a shock it will be if by any chance the first supersonic airliner to land at JFK is Aeroflot Flight No. 1 from Moscow, via London. It will certainly be no surprise however. In fact, as a customer, it is our expectation that the first passengers to cross the Atlantic in less than three hours will be in a Concorde flown by either BOAC, Air France, or the world's most experienced airline.

And we will work to make it the latter. We'll be going to Britain and France next week to see again the Concorde being assembled, right on schedule, as programmed by our French and British colleagues. As No. 2, they "try harder." With 69 orders in hand, and more to be announced soon, and still more to be placed if our U.S. project is delayed, they are both careful and very confident. The confidence is justified because the public demand for time saving travel is growing apace. And having lost one of the two U.S. manufacturers in this struggle, we are glad that there are two competitors in this contest to build the superior supersonic transport. Because under the spur of that competition, we the airlines and you the public, the passengers will get safer, more economical transportation.

Now if we hadn't believed from the outset that the U.S. supersonic transport would satisfy public requirements and provide marked economic benefit to the airline and the nation, we certainly would never have started the program. Since the government selected the Boeing airplane and the General Electric power plant as winners in the SST competition, you might say that the initial phase of this great project has come to a close. Now as the new one opens—and these manufacturers have not been idle since their submissions last fall—I think that we are now in a position to optimize their designs, at intercontinental, overwater ranges of approximately 4,000 miles—and we started, if you remember in 1961, with a 4,000-mile airplane—4,000 miles and 40,000 tons of payload—we can optimize that airplane in such a way that we will have one superior to the Concorde and the 144 airplane in the 1970's.

It's my personal belief, as of this date, that the U.S. SST will be about 15% more economical to operate than the smaller Concorde, at ranges approximately equal to San Francisco-Honolulu. At least 20% more economical on the Paris-New York service and since the Concorde won't be able to make the Rome-New York service, it will be infinitely more profitable on that run.

Under these conditions, it seems obvious to me that Air France and BOAC who will be the lead foreign flag carriers to move, will need to buy U.S. supersonic transports as they did U.S. 707's and DC–8's. With competitors like these, undoubtedly under pressure from their governments who will necessarily be promoting the Concorde, with them attracted to the U.S. SST, the 58 orders in the hands of FAA from 15 foreign flag carriers, will be confirmed and increased, and the favorable effect on our 1975–85 exports and balance of payments will be assured.

Now as any experienced transportation economist knows, the public preference and demand will largely determine the fleet mix of the '70's and '80's. And history can certainly be expected to repeat itself as business travel, that is the business man, the officials, the wealthy tourists, those in emergency and the eager and curious shift from subsonic to supersonic.

Even at an IATA imposed surcharge on fares, they will shift as they did in '58. So it seems clear to me that a dividend or a fiscal fallout of the sound supersonic transport will be a real benefit to our balance of payments position.

I do not intend to minimize the problem of safety, sonics and economics which must be overcome. They are formidable. But men like the test pilots we honor today have penetrated them, defined them, and can solve them in the 8 fruitful years that lie ahead before the first trans-Atlantic crossing in 150 minutes in 1975.

And when the new head of IATA complains of the economics of both the Concorde and the U.S. supersonic transport, he is behaving as he should, by putting pressure on the manufacturers here and abroad to improve performance and profitability. We will be doing the same thing in the air carrier industry. But as late as last week, he was talking about last summer's model, not the design currently under way. It shows a substantial improvement, for example, in transatlantic economy. He neither stated nor intended that the program should not proceed but he insisted on unremitting effort to perfect the safety and profitability of all the SST's.

From the moment this program was initiated by the Kennedy-Johnson administration in 1961, the Government pledged itself to recover the public investment in this national interest venture when it had been converted into a commercial program. The manufactures and the airlines have had to assume from the beginning that they would return the venture capital to Uncle Sam. All of the pricing—these figures of $30, $35 and $40 million per copy of the U.S. SST include development cost recovery to the government.

No one in or qut of government has balked at this or considered it impossible, so long as a safe, sound and profitable transport emerges, as our engineers and test pilots predict it will. There are precedents here and abroad for Governmental recovery of R&D costs, and although it will take faith, determination, and a lot of work, it can be done if Uncle Sam's early risk taking bears fruit.

My belief is that they see this as a public investment out of which we will get the capital gains of (1) balance of payments, (2) pressing forward with technology, (3) retaining American leadership in aviation, (4) more than 50,000 jobs a year, (5) a ship and engine that may later prove very useful to our military, and (6) the satisfaction of going forward with a program well conceived and well done—that out of that, and for those reasons, the Congress, if the President sees fit to proceed, will support it.

Thank you for being so patient. Obviously I felt that it was time to speak out on this important subject in a personal way. With your understanding and support of this program, with your placing orders, with your cooperating in support of the President on the Hill, we can make this a safe, sound, successful transport.

The Captive Nations, Too, Shall Overcome

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD J. IRWIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, here in the United States, the theme of the civil rights aspirants has been: "We shall overcome."

This is a theme, I believe, which could easily be adopted by the captive nations of Europe and particularly by the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, Inc.

I say this because after 50 years of captivity—after a half century under the heel of a Soviet oppressor—it would be a simple—and understandable—matter for a spirit of depression, of discouragement, to set in.

Here, for 50 years, the people of the captive nations have been screaming for their freedom—and those loyal to the captive nations have joined in the screaming and to no avail.

What would be easier than to adopt an attitude of defeat, of despair, and saying: "We're not getting anywhere—let's chuck it"?

This, I say to you, is exactly what the Soviet oppressors would like for you to do. This would be just what they would like to see happen. They would like to see you quit.

But you must not—you cannot—and I am confident you will not quit. You will continue to fight for a restoration of freedom to your homeland—you will continue to battle for the four freedoms for the Ukraine—the freedoms of speech, of conscience, from fear, and from want.

You will—and you must—continue the struggle against enslavement. You will—and you must—continue to resist Communist aggression against the free nations of the world.

Do these things and I know in my heart, as you must know in yours, that with the help of God some day—perhaps sooner than we have a right to expect—the captive nations, too, shall overcome.

Hanoi's Allies: China and Russia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the Chinese and the Russians continue their assistance to the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong without abatement. Without their assistance the Communists fighting us and the South Vietnamese could not last more than a few weeks. The competition between Moscow and Peking as to who shall have the upperhand in southeast Asia is keeping those engaged in aggression there well supplied.

A thoughtful article on this matter appeared in the March 7, 1967, edition of the Washington Star. I commend it to the attention of our colleagues:

Hanoi's Two Strong Allies

Millions of Americans have probably asked themselves these questions: How does it happen that a little country like North Vietnam can defy a powerful country like the United States and declare that there will be no peace talks until the American Air Force halts its bombing? What, moreover, is motivating the North Vietnamese and giving them courage to resist all overtures from the American government unless terms of virtual surrender are offered by the United States and its allies?

Answers to these questions would already have been made by America's spokesmen if it were not for a mistaken belief that neither Red China nor the Soviet Union should be officially accused of aiding our enemies.

The North Vietnam government by itself is, of course, weak. It has, however, two strong allies—the Soviet Union and Red China. Neither one has bent a finger toward peace. This is why U Thant, secretary general of the United Nations, failed to get anywhere in his efforts to start a peace conference. For the fact is that Peking is afraid of Moscow, and Moscow is afraid of Peking. One side doesn't want the other to get the upper hand in Southeast Asia.

There appears to be very little the United States can do to bring about peace, except to make the Vietnam war so costly that political considerations as between Russia and Red China will gradually become secondary. Some comments from European capitals indicate that, if the war is escalated by the United States, Red China may take a more extensive part in assisting the Hanoi government in North Vietnam.

The revolution inside Red China, however, is of such a nature that it would be difficult for the Peking regime to organize any concerted military program against the

United States. The Nationalist government of Formosa, moreover, would be eager indeed to participate in any larger war that the Red Chinese might initiate. So it can be assumed that the Red Chinese are virtually checkmated in any such effort.

As for the Soviet government, there is reason to believe that it, too, is divided. There are some within its ranks who may feel that the time has come for a better understanding with the United States, while there are others who believe that Communist imperialism throughout the world will falter unless the hostility to the United States is maintained in Southeast Asia and elsewhere as vigorously in the future as it has been in the past.

Unfortunately for the American cause, the most discouraging factor is what is happening inside our own country. The people generally are not fully informed about the mischief being perpetrated by some of the spokesmen inside and outside of Congress who keep on talking about stopping the bombing and, in effect, proposing a surrender. This is encouraging the North Vietnamese to prolong the war. Yet it must eventually become obvious that, since American forces have been built up in such large numbers and with such a proliferation of weapons, the North Vietnamese are doomed to much more severe punishment in the future than they have received in the past.

As long as the United States is represented as disunited and as eager for appeasement and surrender, the war in Vietnam will be lengthened. The responsibility for this will be upon those inside the United States who have been stimulating the North Vietnamese.

There are reasons for a belief that some of the countries which have not been aligned with the United States may take a position in favor of America, especially since no sign of conciliation as yet is coming from Hanoi. But to stop the bombing without any guarantees that the other side will not use the interval to build up its supplies is so obviously untenable that the sooner the "halt the bombing" cries are stilled, the quicker there will be a peaceful solution of the Vietnam problem.

Once it is clear that the United States does not intend appeasement and will not withdraw unless there is some definite assurance that peace will be maintained in Southeast Asia, a change in North Vietnam's policy may come.

Supplemental Defense Authorization

SPEECH
OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 2, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4515) to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1967 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, and tracked combat vehicles, and research, development, test, evaluation, and military construction for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Chairman, I am confident we all can agree on our ultimate goal of peace in Vietnam.

Certainly we are united in full support of continuing our country's vigorous search for ways to move this tragic conflict away from the battlefield and to the conference table—where we may have a chance to begin meaningful negotiations aimed at achieving equitable terms for a just settlement of the war in Vietnam.

The measure before the House today is directed toward providing adequate defense support for our American troops in that wartorn land.

On many occasions I have publicly outlined my thoughts on our involvement in southeast Asia and on our primary goal of promoting the cause of lasting peace in that vital part of the world, pleading with the administration to find a common ground for negotiating the conflict in a way which will preserve the honor of the United States, protect the vital interests of this country, and at the same time, allow the people of Vietnam to have self-determination.

As a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, I also have a deep personal interest in assuring that Congress exercise its constitutional duty of participating actively in developing and implementing American foreign policy around the world.

This means that the Members of the House and Senate must be provided an opportunity to discuss in depth, debate thoroughly, and state our position in clear and concise terms on all the vital matters that affect our relations with other countries.

We must not, by default, surrender this key responsibility—that in many ways goes to the very heart of a Congressman's solemn duty to represent the essential interests of his constituents.

For this reason, I regret that the parliamentary rules of the House have prevented us from including in today's measure the text of the excellent "Statement of Congressional Policy," adopted by the Senate yesterday on an overwhelming bipartisan vote.

That statement, which I wholeheartedly endorse, asserted:

> The Congress hereby declares—
>
> (1) its firm intention to provide for all necessary support for members of the Armed Forces of the United States fighting in Vietnam:
>
> (2) its support of efforts being made by the President of the United States and other men of good will throughout the world to prevent an expansion of the war in Vietnam and to bring that conflict to an end through a negotiated settlement which will preserve the honor of the United States, protect the vital interests of this country, and allow the people of South Vietnam to determine the affairs of that nation in their own way; and
>
> (3) its support of the Geneva accords of 1954 and 1962 and urges the convening of that Conference or any other meeting of nations similarly involved and interested as soon as possible for the purpose of formulating plans for bringing the conflict to an honorable conclusion in accordance with the principles of those accords.

It is most unfortunate that the House rules will not allow us to consider this fine statement of policy, which also precludes us from taking up many of the important policy questions involved in America's approach to achieving our goal of peace in Vietnam.

But I nevertheless believe that we have a deep and solemn obligation to discuss and debate these vital issues, and it appears that the amendment proposed by the gentleman from California may be the only opportunity we will have to fulfill this Congressional function.

We can all appreciate the total inadequacy of attempting to utilize a short verbal formula to express a precise position on such a complex problem as we face in southeast Asia.

However, it is possible that the cessation of the bombing may result in peace discussions if it were done with the specific intent of having our representatives "on the spot" ready to enter into immediate negotiations.

I might add that even the military contention that the bombings have made a major contribution to the war effort would appear to be a highly debatable proposition.

Secretary of Defense Robert McNarama has stated to Congress:

> I don't believe that bombing up to the present has significantly reduced, nor any bombing that I could contemplate in the future would significantly reduce the actual flow of men and material to the South.

So, strictly from a military standpoint, it would seem that the effectiveness of the bombings is somewhat problematical.

Be that as it may, I feel the prospects for starting genuine negotiations of the issues involved in the Vietnam conflict are good enough, given a cessation of the bombings in the North, to warrant taking this step.

If these hopes should prove to be of no avail, or if the other side is unwilling to start talking about a plan for bringing the conflict to an honorable conclusion, we have at least given evidence to the world of our sincerity of purpose—and of the earnestness of our desire to bring about a true and lasting peace in that war-torn part of the world.

War Against Narcotics

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, if we are to be successful in our war against the inroads of narcotics, we must do everything in our power to stop the spreading infection where it can do the most harm—among our teenagers.

Government at all levels has done a great deal in the fields of apprehension and punishment, and local governments are turning more and more in the direction of hospitalization, rehabilitation, and research.

But government—Federal, State, and local combined—cannot win the fight without the help of dedicated volunteer community groups, who know the special needs and are familiar with the best approaches in their own areas.

Such a group is the Gotham Business & Professional Women's Club of New York City, and one of its most recent and most effective programs which has come to my attention is worthy of study and observation throughout the land.

The Gotham ladies prepared a pamphlet, "Drug Addiction Source Materials for Preventive Programs," as a directory for the use of New York City junior high school and senior high school teachers.

The introduction to the pamphlet explains:

> We hope [this booklet] will prove useful to parents, parent-teacher associations and other leaders engaged in programs with young people.
>
> The Gotham Business and Professional Women's Club wishes to express its sincere appreciation to all who helped in the preparation of this booklet, including all who are listed in it, and specifically:
>
> Detective Donald S. Collins, New York City Police Department (Retired) who inspired the project; Father W. L. Damien Pitcaithly, Samaritan Halfway Society; Mr. Emmett Barber, Federal Bureau of Narcotics, and Detective Paul Heim, New York City Police Department, Narcotics Bureau, for help in research.

The booklet lists district health centers, speakers available from public and private agencies, recordings, films, mobile equipment for use in antinarcotics campaigns, literature for young people and for adults, and related aids.

Responses from high school principals to officers of the Gotham Business & Professional Women's Club, after receiving the pamphlet, indicate its value to educators. Here are some samples:

Miss Margaret Mara,
President, Gotham Business & Professional Women's Club, New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss Mara: I received a copy of "Drug Addiction—Source Materials for Preventive Programs." It is an excellent resource book.

We have a large Health Education Department, and I would like to have a copy for the use of each teacher. Could you possibly send me six more copies.

Appreciatively,
Jules Raskin,
Principal, Tri-Community Junior H.S. 231 Springfield Gardens, N.Y.

Miss Margaret Mara,
President, Gotham Business and Professional Women's Club, New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss Mara: Please send us six pamphlets on Drug Addiction. We shall use these for our 1,525 pupils and in our P.T.A. workshops.

Many thanks.

Very truly yours,
Elias Leventhal,
Acting Principal, Edward Bleeker Junior H.S. 185, Flushing, N.Y.

Miss Eileen Gribbin,
Forest Hills, N.Y.

My Dear Miss Gribbin: Please accept our thanks for the booklet which your research has brought. I would appreciate if you have a spare and additional copy, so that the office, as well as my desk, will have it available.

Faithfully,
Father W. L. Damian Pitcaithly,
Administration, Samaritan Halfway Society, Inc., Richmond Hills, N.Y.

Who's Rocking the Boat?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, the long search for peace in Vietnam goes on—and on—and the direction we take in that search twists and turns, and will undoubtedly go on doing so for months, if not years, to come until we finally reach our goal.

As practically all of us have long since discovered, it is a very simple thing to apply the wisdom of hindsight to the Vietnamese puzzle, and the ranks of "Sunday morning quarterbacks" continue to get ever deeper around here as one result of this.

However, I'm not sure how much help that is to the President or—and this is vastly more important—to the cause for peace.

In any event, Mr. Speaker, as one of the following articles suggests, a good deal of attention has been given, these past few days, both at home and, I am sure, abroad, to the remarks concerning all this as recently delivered in the other body by the junior Senator from my State, and many observers are busy at work trying to assimilate the full implications of those remarks.

In this respect, the following two pieces may be of interest and value; the first, an editorial from the March 8 issue of the Christian Science Monitor, and the other—involving a considerable degree of speculation, of course, but also providing an interesting contrast—a column by Richard Wilson as appearing in a recent issue of the Washington Evening Star and here they are:

Appraisal on Kennedy

The United States has now had the time to assimilate the implications of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's address on Vietnam. The result of a bitterer political situation, a momentarily heightened debate, but no real change in American policy.

Nor does there seem to be much likelihood that the New York Senator's words will bring about such a change. His supporters claim that, given the political rivalry and the personal animostiy which exists between the Senator and President Johnson, the former is the last person from whom the latter would take advice. Senator Kennedy's critics say, however, that the lack of anything basically new in the speech is what dooms it to ineffectuality, despite the publicity surrounding it.

In substance, the Senator based his three-part proposals on his belief that a "moment of promise" for peace talks may have come. In this he stands in direct opposition to the administration which holds that there is no real sign that such a moment has come. Unhappily for the Senator, Hanoi's refusal to make any meaningful gesture during the Vietnamese New Year hostilities standstill has led many foreign observers—who are no happier over the North's bombing than is he—to conclude that North Vietnam is not yet ready to negotiate seriously.

Furthermore, it is almost certain that the Kennedy attack upon the Johnson position will make Hanoi less, rather than more inclined to talk.

Whereas the Kennedy speech seems unlikely to affect American policy on Vietnam, it can have greater effect at home. For when Sen. Robert F. Kennedy breaks with President Johnson, the country knows that there is far more in the offing than merely the conduct of the war.

There is, first, Senator Kennedy's unceasing and purposeful determination to seize upon every issue which he believes can bring him nearer the White House. There is, second, the never-healed animosity of the Kennedy group for the man who succeeded John F. Kennedy in the presidency. There is, third, the continuing effort of the Senator's campaign managers to invest everything he says with double importance regardless of the subject or whether others have said it earlier.

Thus among the certain effects of the Kennedy speech will be to heighten domestic tension over the war and to deepen political cleavages as the 1968 presidential campaign approaches.

GOP Sticks to Oars, Democrats Rock Boat

It has been evident here for several weeks that beneath the surface—secretly, in fact—contacts between the United States and the Soviet Union have aroused hopes for negotiation in Vietnam and the possible settlement of other issues.

That implication lay behind the changed attitude of Sen. Everett M. Dirksen, the Republican leader in the Senate, and Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper, the Republican policy chairman, on the consular treaty with Russia which the Foreign Relations Committee has approved. They did not wish to upset the boat, and they set aside previous objections to the treaty with the result that President Johnson could pursue his contacts with Premier Alexei Kosygin without embarrassment.

Hickenlooper, who is the ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee, dismisses any suggestion that he withdrew his opposition because a rebuff to Russia might compromise some delicate negotiations now under way. Yet, with all his disavowals, he, too, thinks something is in the air and that Russia wishes to settle the matter in Vietnam and put it on the back burner for another 10 years.

The Iowa Republican Senator still does not trust Russia very far but he thought that in the present circumstances there should be some "opening up" so far as Russian consulates are concerned. Senator Dirksen is somewhat more mysterious, but what is evident in the attitude of both men, whether or not they realize it themselves, is that they view Russia in a different context than a few years ago. They have changed along with much of the rest of the world in this respect, and this was difficult for them because the adjoining states they respectively represent, Illinois and Iowa, yielded to no other area in prolonged suspicion of the motives of the Soviet Union.

These are the two strongest Republican voices on foreign policy, Dirksen's and Hickenlooper's, and they are more nearly in agreement with Johnson administration policy than are the leading and frequent Democratic spokesmen, Senators J. William Fulbright, Mike Mansfield, and Robert F. Kennedy.

A bi-partisan foreign policy does in fact exist but without the support of leading Senate Democrats, who have a foreign policy of their own which is supported by neither the Republicans nor the President.

Neither Dirksen nor Hickenlooper is rocking the boat during this delicate and pregnant period while Premier Kosygin is attempting to persuade the Hanoi government to take some reciprocal action which President Johnson will accept as a justification for halting the bombing of North Vietnam.

The boat-rocking has been done by Senator Kennedy in a speech in the Senate heavily advertised in advance as a break with Johnson's policy. But the New York Senator merely succeeded in conveying the idea that he is trying to clarify his own thinking, for he offered no new approaches to Hanoi to end the bombing which Secretary of State Dean Rusk has not tried a half dozen times.

Kennedy continued his identification with the line of thought that Johnson is bullheadedly overlooking the implications of Premier Kosygin's statements on stopping the bombing, but the fact is that Secretary Rusk is exploring these implications as far as he can.

So we have a strange contrast. The Republican leaders lay aside their opposition to critical aspects of Johnson policy with the effect of relieving the President of embarrassment while he develops his quiet contacts with the Soviet Union.

But the Democratic leaders continually keep the waters muddied, fan the opposition to the bombing, and reinforce the view in Hanoi that it can ultimately get the bombing stopped without giving anything in return. The net effect of Senator Kennedy's self-expression thus runs counter to the Johnson maneuvers which the Republican leaders are supporting, and makes it more difficult for Kosygin to get Hanoi to see the light.

Junior ROTC Program in Full Swing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, in 1964 the Congress passed the ROTC Vitalization Act, known as the Hébert bill, which expanded and gave statutory cognizance to the Junior ROTC program in the high schools of the country.

This ROTC program will give youngsters an insight into discipline, authority and citizenship. It will also give them an idea of how the military works. As a result, more than 1,200 Junior ROTC programs will be carried out at schools throughout the country.

The first unit activated under this law was a Marine program at Jesuit High School in New Orleans. I am pleased the second largest in the Air Force ROTC program will be formerly activated at Holy Cross in New Orleans on April 2.

Gen. John P. McConnell, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, will make the principal address at the activation of the Holy Cross Air Force unit.

It is pleasing to me to know that the Air Force is doing such an excellent job in carrying through the intent of this legislation. This is evidenced by the following article by Col. Charles L. Musgrave which gives a clear picture of the fine job the Air Force is doing. I think his article is worthy of reprint here so everyone will be aware of the Air Force's part in the program.

The article follows:

AIR FORCE JUNIOR ROTC: A SPECIAL REPORT

(By Col. Charles L. Musgrave, USAF, Vice Commandant, Air Force ROTC)

The most durable source of Air Force officers, Air University's Air Force ROTC, celebrated its twentieth anniversary last fall. At the same time the Air Force became a partner in the creation of a new ROTC program—this time in secondary schools.

More than two years ago, to modernize the 1916 law covering ROTC, Congress passed the ROTC Vitalization Act of 1964. In addition to making collegiate ROTC more flexible and more attractive to students, the new law—championed by Rep. F. Edward Hébert, Democrat of Louisiana—requires the Air Force and Navy to offer ROTC at the secondary level—just as the Army has done for some years.

The Air Force welcomed the opportunity to take its own approach to high-school ROTC. Under Air University, Air Force ROTC was given the task of creating and implementing the new program. It was also given permission to begin Air Force Junior ROTC on a pilot basis in a few carefully selected high schools before expanding it over succeeding years. This would allow close monitoring of the program and readily permit special assistance during its formative period.

Air Force ROTC structured the curriculum to cover the major aspects of aviation and space. It was not a vocational or a strictly scientific curriculum, but rather a judicious mix of natural, physical, and social sciences as they apply to aerospace education. The curriculum was intended to make a substantial contribution to the total academic offering of the school. An important purpose was to enable the high-school student to become a better-informed citizen on matters dealing with aerospace.

The new program was designed to develop leadership traits in its participants and to acquaint them with problems on national defense. At the same time, it was designed to promote habits of orderliness, self-reliance, and self-discipline as a part of the high-school student's total development. It was also provided that, after the school had met the minimum academic requirements established by the Air Force, it could then develop the program in the way that best fitted its needs. It was, in essence, the individual school's program.

Four broad subject areas were to be taught throughout the three-year regular high-school work—or the four-year program of the military secondary schools. These areas include fundamentals of aerospace, principles of aerospace, people in aerospace, and the military in American life. In varying degrees each year's course would embrace work in all of these.

While purely military considerations were subordinate to aerospace education, Air Force drill, ceremonies, customs, courtesies, and traditions would be taught. This area would comprise some twenty to twenty-five percent of the total curriculum. In drill the primary emphasis was not to be on the mechanics of marching and movements, but on developing small group leadership skills.

Except as required by military secondary schools, the program was to be entirely voluntary.

There were material benefits for cadets completing the course if they elected to take Air Force ROTC in college. They would be excused from taking up to the first year and a half of college ROTC. Those completing the curriculum in a military secondary school would not be required to take the first two years of college ROTC. And if the individual elected to enter the Air Force upon graduation from high school he would be awarded the rank of Airman Third Class if he satisfactorily completed Air Force Junior ROTC.

From more than three times as many considered, the Air Force initially selected twenty schools in which to begin its pilot program. Located in eighteen states, these schools had to meet certain criteria to be eligible for the program. They were required to demonstrate an interest in aerospace education and be within a reasonable distance of an Air Force base for ready supply support. To ensure the maximum geographical dispersion required of all high schools offering ROTC, the schools could not also offer the ROTC program of another service.

The male enrollment of the school was required to be large enough to provide an ROTC enrollment of 100 students over fourteen years of age. However, it was not mandatory that selected schools meet this 100-minimum enrollment during the first year.

Retired officer-instructors would teach the academic portion of the courses. The Aerospace Education Instructor (AEI), as he is known, was to have retired from the Air Force with a minimum of twenty years' active service. He was to have at least a baccalaureate degree, have had experience as an instructor, and be a graduate of at least one of the Air Force's professional schools. He had to be certified, or certifiable, as a teacher by the particular school or school system concerned. The Air Force was to recommend carefully screened instructor applicants to the school. The school would be the final hiring authority.

Retired NCO instructors would serve as classroom assistants, instructing in the curriculum areas where they had a particular competence. Although college degrees were mandatory for AEIs, the NCOs had to have high-school diplomas and experience as instructors. They also had to meet all school requirements for their particular duties.

THE SCHOOLS THAT ARE PARTICIPATING

The following are the twenty schools initially selected to host Air Force Junior ROTC. They are listed alphabetically by city. An additional fifty schools are being selected for the 1967–68 academic year.

Louis E. Dieruff High School, Allentown, Pa.
The Marist School, Atlanta, Ga.
John H. Reagan High School, Austin, Tex.
Biddeford High School, Biddeford, Me.
Rutherford B. Hayes High School, Delaware, Ohio.
Fayetteville High School, Fayetteville, Ark.
Poudre High School, Fort Collins, Colo.
Pleasant View High School, Grove City, Ohio.
Henry Clay High School, Lexington, Ky.
Melbourne High School, Melbourne, Fla.
Lee High School, Montgomery, Ala.
Moscow High School, Moscow, Idaho.
The Holy Cross School, New Orleans, La.
Novato High School, Novato, Calif.
Oxon Hill Senior High School, Oxon Hill, Md.
Pensacola High School, Pensacola, Fla.
Provo High School, Provo, Utah.
Needham Broughton High Schol, Raleigh, N.C.
Technical High School, Springfield, Mass.
Edmonds High School, Sumter, S.C.

Primarily, the NCO was to be responsible for the military skills portion of the curriculum and for certain administrative and supply functions.

Total salary was a matter of individual negotiation between the instructor and the school. However, as a minimum, the school was to pay a sum equal to the difference between the individual's retired pay and his active-duty pay and allowances if he were still on active duty—exclusive of hazardous-duty pay.

From newly retired officers and from retired Air Force officers already teaching in high schools, more than 280 applying for the instructor positions were identified as being basically qualified to teach in the program. When the selected schools were announced, some of these withdrew their applications when they learned they would have to move to other parts of the country to participate.

After personal interviews by Air Force ROTC staff officers and a careful review of their military records, Air Force ROTC nominated ninety-six officers and fifty-five NCOs as best qualified to teach in the twenty schools.

The twenty officers finally hired by the schools were retired in the grades of major through full colonel. Nearly all had done post graduate work. Five held master's degrees, and at least one was a candidate for a Ph.D. Half also had experience in civilian teaching positions.

The schools' administrators, the officer instructors, and certain aerospace educators were invited by Air Force ROTC to a conference at Maxwell AFB last summer. Forty were able to attend. The three-day conference saw the resolution of many problems inherent in the birth of such a new program.

The conference was followed by a ten-day workshop for the instructors. Its purpose was to assist them in their preparations for teaching the first year's course. Air Force ROTC plans to have succeeding workshops each summer for both old and new instructors, and conferences with them, the school administrators, and aerospace educators.

Where is the program going this year?

Although there were early fluctuations in enrollment, by midyear the average enrollment in the twenty schools was a very healthy 133 cadets. The school with the largest enrollment was The Marist School of Atlanta, Ga., the only military secondary school offering Air Force Junior ROTC. Its 353-cadet enrollment was followed by The Holy Cross High School in New Orleans with 278 cadets.

While some schools fell below initial enrollment expectations, there was often good reason for that too. Cadet enrollment at the Technical High School in Springfield, Mass., "could be very easily expanded if we chose to include everyone who wanted it," says Lt. Col. James P. Smith (Ret.). "Under present conditions we are highly selective, and only the top students are allowed to take ROTC."

In Pleasant View High School in Grove City, Ohio, students enrolled in such heavy numbers that there was a long waiting list.

Difficulties of a minor nature have been experienced, primarily with uniforms. Although some of the schools were a little late in getting their uniforms, the problems were not so much in quantity but in sizes. While all uniforms were standard Air Force issue, instructors soon experienced a few problems that supply sergeants seldom face. The Air Force does not stock uniforms to fit people who are four feet, nine inches tall with twenty-two-inch waists and who wear size thirty coats. Alterations were necessary. A majority of high-school students will need new, larger uniforms in each succeeding year of Air Force Junior ROTC.

The gréat interest in drill and related activities shown by cadets in most schools came as a mild surprise to the Air Force ROTC staff. Drill teams, flag ceremonies, formal retreats, and parades became big attractions for the maturing cadets. Many of these activities have become permanent extracurricular features at some schools.

High-school faculties have readily accepted the new program and the Aerospace Education Instructors. A large number of teachers have also been pleasantly impressed with its side effects on other students.

"We are very pleased with our junior AFROTC program at Melbourne High School," reports Dr. B. Frank Brown, Superintendent of Melbourne schools and head of the Air Force Association's Aerospace Education Foundation. "Participating students are showing a great deal of interest and enthusiasm for this type of training. . . . New plans for a permanent AFROTC building have been approved by the county, and construction will start soon. We are looking forward to an expanded and highly successful program in the future."

Principal George Hanna of Pleasant View High Schol was also laudatory. "The course, its contribution to the student, and the response from the student body, has been beyond our utmost expectations," he reports.

From The Marist School, Lt. Col. Leonard J. Jindrich (Ret.), the Aerospace Education Instructor, says: "Academically, the Department of Aerospace Education enjoys equal status with all other departments at Marist. Faculty cooperation is outstanding." (A B-29 squadron commander in the Pacific in World War II, Jindrich was later a faculty member in Air Command and Staff College and subsequently a B-47 squadron commander.)

A teacher with many years experience at Lee High School in Montgomery, Ala., noticed the favorable influence of Air Force Junior ROTC throughout the student body. She said that other students were becoming noticeably neater, with better haircuts and some who had not done so before were "even wearing socks these days."

"Our teachers have been complimentary on our program, saying that our cadets have changed overnight," says Lt. Col. Richard S. Steffel (Ret.), Aerospace Education Instructor at Rutherford B. Hayes High School, Delaware, Ohio. "They are more polite and seem to work harder to stay in the program. . . . I am sure the cadets will be better students because the aerospace education applies what they have learned in all of their high-school subjects." (Steffel, who speaks several languages and is certified to teach in six academic areas, was formerly director of language research at the Air Force Academy.)

The Aerospace Education Instructors seem to be finding many rewarding challenges in their new careers.

"We presently have six classes which meet two consecutive hours each, every other day," reports Colonel Smith of Technical High. "I am certainly enjoying the challenge along with the hard work."

Says Lt. Col. Victor Cline, Aerospace Education Instructor at Moscow High School, Moscow, Idaho, who flew the Hump in World War II, "I feel extremely fortunate to have been selected from such a great number of applicants."

"With five classes a day, five days a week, it's impossible to find enough time to do everything we'd like to do," says Lt. Col. Karl R. Johnson (Ret.), Aerospace Education Instructor at Pleasant View High School. "But we're enjoying the challenge very much. The faculty has accepted us in a very cooperative manner, and we are pleasantly surprised with the conduct of the entire student body, but especially with that of our cadets."

Fifty more schools are presently being selected to host the Air Force Junior ROTC program in 1967. By 1971 a total of 275 secondary schools across the nation will offer its courses.

"We are extremely pleased with the rapid progress of the Air Force Junior ROTC program," says Brig. Gen. Donald F. Blake, Commandant of Air Force ROTC. "While further refinements will be made, so far all our expectations have been met. Air Force Junior ROTC is essentially designed to enable high-school students to become better-informed citizens on matters dealing with aerospace and with the problems of national defense. The Air Force is a partner, sharing a common goal with the secondary school. This goal is that of assuring an effective aerospace education program."

Hunger Imperils India's Food Gains

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we will be debating the merits of and voting on House Joint Resolution 267, to support emergency food assistance to India. I intend to rise and speak on this important and vital issue and I am hopeful that many others will do the same.

In the course of our discussion, we will necessarily make reference to two of the most profound and critical problems facing our world today. I am referring to the world's spiraling population growth and the related problem of feeding the hungry.

The focus of tomorrow's discussion will center upon India and the awesome and tragic burden of famine which she has so valiantly shouldered with the assistance of the international community. In view of this, I would like to share with my colleagues two informative and pertinent articles which relate to this subject. The first article follows:

HUNGER IMPERILS INDIA'S FOOD GAINS—NEW DELHI POURS IN FUNDS TO MODERNIZE FARMING

NEW DELHI.—India's humanity, increasing at the rate of one million a month, rose above 500 million last year.

The crisis of India's numbers—which quickly becomes a crisis of food—may not be as dramatic as some other crises in Asia. But it is clearly as inexorable as any of them, including Vietnam.

If that seems overdrawn, it is only necessary to recall Vietnam's history since November, 1963, when Ngo Dinh Diem's regime was toppled in Saigon. Since that day more people have been added to the population of India than there are people in both North and South Vietnam.

Moreover, the increase in India's population has been outpacing the increase in her food supply.

BAD LUCK PLAYS ROLE

In part, this has been a matter of bad luck—not enough rain in some areas where farmers have been plagued by drought two years running; too much rain in other areas, where fields have been flooded and plants washed away.

But the extent to which luck is a factor in a country's agricultural production is a measure of its distance from modern farming techniques. India has a painfully long way to go.

With more irrigation canals, tube wells, fertilizer and pesticide, the tragic seasons of 1965 and 1966 could have been as good as any India has yet seen. This is recognized not only by cabinet ministers but also, to a surprising degree, by farmers who have gained the conviction that the new methods will work before gaining the means to employ them.

The problem is how to produce the necessary food for the soaring population.

Last year it was necessary to import 11 million tons of grain (9 million of them from the United States under the Food for Peace Program). Only 73 million tons were produced in the 1965–66 seasons.

FAMINE A POSSIBILITY

Production may improve by 5 million or even 8 million tons in 1966–67. But where there were 4 million tons of stocks last year, there are none this year. And, in addition, there is no relief from the perennial need to grow an additional 2 million tons to sustain 12 million new members of the population.

Thus famin in 1967, especially in the northeastern state of Bihar, is a stark possibility. To avert it, imports will have to be maintained at about the same high level as last year.

That level if imports may avert famine, but not serious malnutrition for most Indians. At least another 10 million tons of food grains would be necessary to make it even theoretically possible for every Indian to have the minimum caloric intake essential for good health.

"Give us only two good years" is now the refrain of officials in the Food and Agriculture Ministry. They mean that they could take advantage of bumper crops to inject more capital into agricultural development programs.

Ironically, it was the last two bad years that finally persuaded the Government of the urgency of these programs. It was realized that by the 1970's famine might be the only force capable of reconciling the contrasting trends in population growth and food production.

In the last year the Government has increased its investment on agriculture by 40 percent at a time when total development expenditures had to be scaled down by 10 per cent.

For the first time attention was focused on the importance of fertilizers—at the end

of last year there were actually more fertilizer ships unloading in Indian ports than grain ships.

[From Far Eastern Economic Review, Nov. 17, 1966]

INDIA'S FOOD FAILURES

(By Dilip Mukerjee)

(The Asian food crisis is dramatically highlighted by the threat of mass starvation that has stalked India over the last year. Despite the Government's efforts to put Indian farming back on its feet, bad weather has again hit harvest hopes. This week, Mr. Mukerjee, our India Correspondent, assesses the gravity of the situation. He points out that relief measures and a more rational food policy have been hampered by political maneuverings before the forthcoming General Election. What makes the situation doubly perilous is the fact that is clear that the US will not be able to mount a rescue operation on anything like last year's scale.)

India is headed for another year of poor harvests. This is a grave disappointment to everyone, especially the ruling party which was fervently hoping for good crops to persuade the voters to vote the Congress in again next February. As things now stand, it seems that total output of food grains (including the second crop now being sown) may fall a good deal below the 89-million-ton level reached in 1965–66. Should this happen, India will once again need large imports to ward off starvation.

More important, the crisis of confidence brought on by the economic slowdown of the last two years will deepen. The Government will once again have to divert resources, both domestic and foreign, to combat hunger. This implies that investment, lower this year than the last, will most probably have to be curtailed further, throwing many capital and intermediate goods industries into a flat spin. Several of them are already handicapped by a lack of demand; the problem is bound to become severer in coming months as consumer goods industries start to feel the impact of the fall in farm incomes in two successive years of drought. The cumulative result of the agricultural setback and industrial recession will be to push the economy into a sharper downward spiral.

What this may mean to the country's political climate is not difficult to foresee. The waves of unrest now sweeping through the country are forming dangerous habits of violence. An aggravation of the present distemper may throw an intolerable strain on stability unless the country can summon from within itself the capacity to take strong and bold initiatives to arrest the drift to disaster. The answer will depend a good deal upon the results of the elections. If the Congress party gets badly mauled by a swing against it in the drought-affected countryside, its ability to provide decisive Government will be further reduced. In this important sense, this second year of drought may have much graver repercussion than are immediately evident.

No one is to blame for this fresh setback except the fickle monsoon. New Delhi had made every possible effort to ensure a good harvest. The supply of fertilisers was stepped up from about 600,000 tons to a million tons. Extension agencies had persuaded farmers to plant several million acres to new high-yielding varieties of paddy and maize. Credit institutions were authorised to disburse crop loans on a scale adequate to meet the higher cost of intensive farming. Finally, although this was hardly necessary under prevailing conditions of high farm prices, the Government guaranteed to the grower an adequate return by setting generous support prices.

The farmer, too, was just as anxious as the Government to get a good crop to make up losses suffered during last year's unprecedented drought. The local administrations can be presumed to have functioned with greater efficiency this time: their political master must have been driving them pretty hard to win the farmers' goodwill in this election year.

Obligingly, the monsoon started early. Farmers were encouraged to sow more widely, but just as they finished sowing, the rains came to an abrupt pause. The dry spell withered seed beds, the damage being exceptionally severe because, after a year of drough, fields had little reserves of moisture. Irrigated areas were also handicapped because of the low water level in reservoirs. The West coast suffered most during this spell; at one stage it seemed that Bombay would have to evacuate some of its millions because the lakes supplying drinking water to this sprawling city were drying up.

Reprieve came just in time. While the local government was holding a final discussion on Bombay's evacuation plans with Mr. Subramaniam, the Indian Minister of Food and Agriculture, a cloudburst over the city brought a heavy downpour. The monsoon revived quickly also in other parts of India; it was still not too late to put out fresh seeds where these had died. For the next few weeks, rains were steady and plentiful, raising hopes of a better than average, if not a bumper, crop. Optimists in the Food Ministry started talking once again of an output of around 90 million tons or more.

Although the monsoon had weakened during the second half of September, the meteorolgists' verdict at the end of the month was that it would stil be a satisfactory year. A State-wise survey of standing crops, published on September 27, forecast a "record" harvest for Punjab, "bumper" yields for Madhya Pradesh; "promising" crops for Maharashtra and West Bengal; and fairly satisfactory results in other States. Misgivings were expressed only about Gujarat and Bihar, and about some districts of Andhra.

But as the dry spell continued into October, there was increasing anxiety about standing crops, especially paddy. In most areas the period from mdi-September to mid-October is a crucial one for paddy; this is when fields have to be under several inches of water to help transplanted paddy to grow. As one rainless week succeeded another, the young paddy plants started to turn yellow and then a deep rust red. By October 17, the crop over thousands of acres had been written off. Reporting to the Congress Parliamentary Party on that day, Mr. Subramaniam disclosed that Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were in grave difficulties and the situation in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat was bad. Fortunately, the four South Indian States were safe; while Assam in the North-east and Maharashtra in the west had escaped lightly.

Even before the setback, Mr. Subramaniam had put in a request to Washington for five million tons of food under aid programmes. Of this, two million tons were required before December, and the remaining three million tons by June 1967. Even on October 20, Mr. Subramaniam was talking of keeping food imports to six million tons—five million tons from the US and a million tons for cash from elsewhere. By the last week of October, these estimates had already undergone a major revision: India was now seeking eight million tons of food from the US alone.

Although the first instalment of two million tons in the period before December seems reasonably assured, Washington has not made any commitments yet. It is quite clearly not in a position to mount a rescue operation on anything like last year's scale when an unending chain of ships brought to India over 10 million tons of foodgrains. US stocks are low, and there are, in any case, other commitments to meet. Not surprisingly, Mr. Subramaniam has warned party colleagues that this year's crisis is going to be "more" difficult to manage. Whatever level of supplies the US agrees to provide, a sizeable part will have to be of milo because of the shortage of wheat. To India's rice eaters, a switch to wheat is diffcult enough but milo, a coarser grain, may be even less acceptable. Unlike last year, New Delhi cannot afford to be choosy this time: milo, a cattle feed in the US, is infinitely preferable to starvation.

The threat of starvation is already real in Bihar, a State affected by twin disasters of floods earlier in the season followed by drought. The damage to standing crops in 14 out of 17 districts has pushed up cereal prices beyond what the village poor, the landless labourers, can afford to pay; their purchasing power has been drastically reduced by lack of work. There is hardly any harvesting to be done, while the sowing of the second crop (which provides much of the employment to agricultural labour at this time of the year) is in abeyance. Opposition parliamentarians stated during a recent visit to Patna that the poorest in some areas had already been reduced to living on boiled roots and leaves. The Agriculture Minister of Uttar Pradesh, another badly hit State, has much the same to say.

In coping with these problems of food shortage and unemployment, Mr. Subramaniam will have yet another difficulty to face this year. It is necessary for him to demonstrate that New Delhi is making the maximum possible effort at self-help before it can lay claim to assistance from the US and other fortunately-placed nations. The world is getting weary of India's successive crises, and is beginning to judge her more rigorously.

It has always been evident to everyone, including Washington, that India can do more to help itself by spreading shortages evenly within the country. Shortfalls on this score, overlooked as long as US granaries were full, are bound to attract much closer attention this time. This will be very uncomfortable for Mr. Subramaniam; he will find it difficult to take a tough line with the States in this election year. Basically, toughness involves getting all States to curb consumptions by extending the rationing network in the cities and by letting prices rise in surplus areas. This latter would happen automatically if more supplies were withdrawn for use elsewhere.

State Governments are not averse to rationing; they can hardly be because the protection it offers against high prices is very popular with city dwellers. But they are not prepared for the corollary of organising procurement under State aegis to ensure supplies to ration shops. Their reluctance derives basically from their solicitude for the bigger farmers, the ones with any significant surplus to market, because the Congress party's strength rests on this class everywhere. As a result, Congress-run governments talk endlessly of compulsory levies upon surplus producers but fail everytime to implement procurement programmes. Only two months ago, party pressure obliged Mr. Subramaniam to tone down a new all-India law which would have imposed severe penalties on hoarders. The section relating to stocks held by the producer himself was dropped, although it is widely accepted that the wily trader is making the bigger producer function as his stockist to evade the law.

It is futile to expect Mr. Subramaniam to tackle the party's inhibitions *vis-a-vis* the village rich just now. On top of it, he will find deficit States making even more extravagant claims upon central stocks this time. Each will be anxious to prove its concern for its own population by pitching its demands high. Bihar has, for instance, asked for 330,000 tons a month, three times more than the suppy Mr. Subramaniam finds possible to provide; at this rate this State would need four million tons a year.

A similar problem arises over the works programmes which affected States must organise to provide succour to the rural poor until there is once again work for them in the villages. Building roads, cutting and repair of irrigation channels are part of the standard drill prescribed to meet an emergency like the present, but this year some State Governments want to undertake these make-work schemes on an absurdly large scale. The motivation is obvious: the more money there is to spread around, the better it will help Congress functionaries (who will do most of the actual disbursing) to build an image for themselves. Worse still a sizeable part of the money will be diverted into private pockets: it will help to make up the loss to election chests on account of smaller collections from the village rich in this drought year.

Unfortunately for India, the opposition parties are not seriously pressing either for austerity in consumption or for restraints in expenditure on relief. It suits their books to line up behind extravagant demands upon the Centre for supplies or for financial assistance. Conflict between the Centre and the State, both at present run by the Congress party, is not at all unwelcome to them. None, not even the Communists, has a thought to spare for the inevitable consequences of these demands: an increase in Indian dependence upon Western donors for more food and financial aid.

Vietnam War Diverts United States From Other Responsibilities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 27, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the day-to-day fighting in Vietnam may delight the statisticians who await the latest battle and logistic figures, but it also obscures the larger issue of which Vietnam is a part, namely the extent of the U.S. global responsibilities.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has taken testimony recently from a number of distinguished scholars and former military and diplomatic officials in an attempt to reexamine our treaty pledges and involvements abroad. These authorities uniformly stressed caution in extending ourselves beyond present commitments and, in fact, generally agreed that our obligations did over extend us right now. They pointed to such consequences as inadequate funding for our domestic programs and increased difficulties in maintaining constructive Soviet-American relations.

At this time when we are being called on to extend our financial commitment to a constantly escalating war in Vietnam, the Congress would be well advised to consider the implications of this particular action within a framework that potentially binds us to new and more costly involvements in Vietnam and elsewhere. The following excerpts from a New York Times, Sunday, February 26, 1967, article by John Finney discusses the recent hearings and provides an opportunity for reexamining our global responsibilities.

"Advice and Dissent" by Senate

(By John W. Finney)

Washington, Feb. 25.—* * * But it is becoming increasingly apparent that what is developing in the Senate—and to a lesser extent in the House—is a long-range reexamination of the foreign policy which has guided the United States since the end of World War II.

The reappraisal started off last year as a critical examination by a small group of Democrats, largely internationalist in outlook, of Administration policy in Vietnam. This year it has broadened beyond Vietnam into a global stock-taking of the commitments and responsibilities of the United States as a world power.

The underlying concern within Congress that the United States has overextended itself in assuming the role of a global power was reinforced this week by testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

A MORALISTIC OBSESSION

Historian Henry Steele Commager of Amherst argued that the United States, in a "moralistic obsession" with Communism, had overextended itself on the world scene in disregard of the American tradition of limitations on the power of government.

Lieut. Gen. James M. Gavin, who retired from the Army to become Ambassador to France for two years in the Kennedy Administration, complained that the nation's needs were being "grossly neglected while we continue to escalate our spending in Vietnam." He also urged a substantial reduction of U.S. forces in Europe.

For the policy makers in the executive branch, the two undoubtedly were talking in broad generalities which are difficult to translate into specific policy. But the response of the Senators—Democrats and Republicans alike—was enthusiastic approval, to the point where they almost were left questionless. The two witnesses had clearly succeeded in articulating the Senators' still ill-defined concern that in 20 years of ever-broadening commitments the United States had assumed responsibilities beyond its interests or capabilities.

The same concern is being manifested indirectly by other Congressional committees, reflecting a widespread discontent with the global involvements of the United States.

The Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy has launched a still unpublicized series of hearings into the implications of China's unexpectedly rapid growth as a nuclear power. The central question being raised by the committee's normally pro-Administration chairman, Senator John O. Pastore of Rhode Island, is whether the United States in years past has entered into commitments, particularly in Asia, that are no longer advisable in view of a developing nuclear threat from China.

The Senate Preparedness subcommittee, at the direction of its conservative chairman, John C. Stennis of Mississippi, is continuing its critical examination of U.S. military commitments as compared with its capabilities.

And finally, a bipartisan move is developing in the Senate to reconsider the historic 1951 decision committing U.S. ground forces to Europe. The move started on the Democratic side with a resolution offered by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield calling for a "substantial reduction" of the present six American divisions assigned to NATO. But from the Republican side has come a resolution, somewhat more to the Administration's liking, calling for a re-examination of changing conditions in Europe with a view to a possible redeployment of some of the forces.

What seems to be developing, in fact, is a "great re-examination" of the conclusions reached in the "great debate" of 1951 that for the first time in American history led to the stationing abroad of U.S. troops in peacetime. But the re-examination goes beyond NATO, for what is really taking place is a reappraisal of a continuing need for the Truman Doctrine, proclaimed just 20 years ago, with its principle that the United States would "contain" Communist aggression everywhere.

OVER COMMITTED

Undoubtedly the re-examination was triggered in the first instance by the Vietnam war, for even among those Senators who publicly feel compelled to support the Administration there is a common feeling that the United States permitted itself to become too deeply involved in Southeast Asia. But domestic pressures also are at work, for the politicians are confronted with "rising expectations" on the home front—right down to the small community that wants Federal funds to build a sewer system—that seemingly cannot be fulfilled because of financial commitments abroad. And, finally, at least some Senators seem to be taking to heart the Administration's argument that the Communist threat has changed and the United States no longer is confronted with a monolithic Communist empire bent on the destruction of the West.

Thus far, the Administration has tried not to become involved in the Senate re-examination. Neither Secretary of State Rusk nor Defense Secretary McNamara, for example, have found it "convenient" to appear before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to present the Administration's side in the developing debate.

Because of the preoccupation with Vietnam, and some would say because of the domination by its skipper, Secretary Rusk, the ship of state has been drifting, even in the opinion of many of its crew, in pointless circles. Except for Vietnam, long-range policies have tended to be pushed aside or subordinated. If nothing else, the critical voices on Capitol Hill may force the State Department into facing up to other problems bearing down on the United States.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and condtions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective departments or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H–112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

Appendix

Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth Mark 75th Anniversary in Archdiocese

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, a significant milestone was recently reached in my district, and in the city of Philadelphia at large, which I think very much deserves mention before this House.

Seventy-five years ago a remarkable order came to our city and began working to improve and contribute in a substantial way to the lives of the people who live there.

I refer to the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth, who established the first mission in the archdiocese of Philadelphia in 1892. The first sisters of this order arrived in this country shortly after the Catholic church was committed to found and maintain schools.

From the first four sisters who arrived in Philadelphia in 1892 to found a single school, these wonderful ladies now staff Holy Family College and Nazareth Academy, Nazareth Hospital, nursing homes, and eight parish schools in the area.

Very Reverend Mother Neomisia Rutkowska, a Philadelphian, now is superior general of the entire order.

Mr. Speaker, the story of the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth is very well told in an article which appeared February 24 in the Catholic Standard and Times of Philadelphia. The article is as follows:

SISTERS OF THE HOLY FAMILY OF NAZARETH MARK 75TH ANNIVERSARY IN ARCHDIOCESE

The Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth will mark the 75th anniversary of their arrival in the Archdiocese with a solemn Mass in St. Stanislaus Church, 3rd and Fitzwater sts., on Sunday, Feb. 26, at 11 A.M.

It was at the South Philadelphia parish, which celebrated its diamond jubilee last year, that the Sisters established their first mission in the Archdiocese of Philadelphia in January, 1892.

Monsignor Peter J. Klekotka, P.A., V.F., pastor of St. Hedwig's Church in Chester, will be celebrant of the Mass. Deacon will be Father Joseph R. Honorowski, pastor of Sacred Heart Church, Clifton Heights. Father Edward Hoffman, assistant pastor, St. John Cantius Church, will be subdeacon.

TO DELIVER SERMON

Very Rev. John A. Klekotka, O.S.A., prior of the Augustinian community at Monsignor Bonner High School, Drexel Hill, will deliver the sermon. Master of ceremonies will be Father Francis Urbanowicz, chaplain of Holy Family College.

The first Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth to teach in the United States arrived in 1885, a year after the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore had committed the Church in the U.S. to found and maintain parochial schools.

From their pioneer community in Chicago, four Sisters came to St. Stanislaus parish in 1892 at the invitation of Father Stanislaus Baranski, founding pastor, and began operation of the parish school.

The school grew steadily until it reached a peak enrollment of 978 pupils in 1925. The present enrollment is 207. Fourteen graduates of the school have joined the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth, and many of them are still active in the community, which now has 121 houses in the United States.

MISSIONS IN ARCHDIOCESE

In the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, the Sisters now staff Holy Family College and Nazareth Academy; Nazareth Hospital, Blessed John Neumann Nursing Home and St. Mary's Home, Ambler, and eight parish schools. They are also on the faculties of Little Flower, St. Hubert's and Archbishop Ryan girls' high schools.

Very Rev. Mother Neomisia Rutkowska, a Philadelphian, is present superior general of the order. Provincial superior over the 350 Sisters in this area is Mother M. Medarda Synakowska.

Father Paul J. Lambarski is pastor of St. Stanislaus Church.

Need for Emergency Strike Legislation Noted

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, on January 12, 1967, I introduced, on behalf of myself and a bipartisan group of 15 other Senators, Senate Joint Resolution 9 directing the administration to make a complete study of the effectiveness of our emergency strike laws and to give Congress a report within 120 days, including recommendations for improvements.

This resolution has received widespread support, and several editorials commending it have already been inserted in the RECORD.

Recently, Dr. Spencer Garvin, chairman of the department of economics and business, in an article published in the Roanoke Times, has recognized the necessity of Congress passing some form of emergency strike legislation before an emergency exists and really calm deliberation over such important legislation becomes impossible.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Dr. Garvin's article be printed in the Appendix to the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ECONOMIST FORESEES RASH OF STRIKES DURING 1967

Notably absent from the President's Union message was any mention of strikes and what may be proposed for dealing with them. Such a reference would of course not necessarily have assured any action since the promise, in the 1966 Union message, to make proposals still awaits implementation. During the airline mechanics' strike last fall the President did quietly appoint a committee to study the problem. Publicly at least this committee has not been heard from since.

Man-days lost from strikes in 1966 were appreciable. Preliminary data show approximately 25 million MDLs, in contrast to 23.4 million in 1965 and 22.9 million in 1964, and the worst year since 1959's incredible 69 million. But in view of the labor agreements expiring in 1966, that year was not slated to be one of great labor disturbance. It is 1967 which contains the potential for walkouts.

Among labor agreements expiring in 1967 are:

January	38	225. 0
February	31	140. 5
March	105	591. 3
April	86	225. 0
May	88	370. 7
June	72	155. 8
July	47	99. 7
August	66	193. 0
September	61	777. 8
October	56	156. 6
November	31	78. 6
December	18	81. 5
1966 total	709	3, 248. 6

Already strikes are beginning to plague 1967 production, so badly needed in a time when shortages are stoking inflationary pressures. Over 5,000 welfare workers in New York City have been out. A strike of 1,700 grave diggers in New York City prevented interment for three weeks of about half that city's 250 daily decedents. A strike of 1,300 teletypers almost brought the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad trains to a halt before injunction ended the walkout. Strike of 5,000 transit workers in Philadelphia ended after one day, only because the city met the workers' terms. A three-week old stoppage at Union Carbide's plant in Kokomo, Ind., was halted only by a Taft-Hartley injunction for 2,100 workers producing military aircraft metals. A strike of 4,000 New York plumbers held up half a billion dollars worth of construction for 164 days. A strike by Westinghouse workers in Bloomington, Ind., begun Nov. 30, was still in progress as 1967 opened. A strike by maintenance workers at a Youngstown, Ohio, hospital, has seriously affected hospital operations. A stevedore walkout which closed the port of Cambridge, Md., ended on Jan. 1 after 74 days. A three-months strike of 12,500 workers at General Electric's Schenectady plant was finally settled Jan. 9. A strike of 6,000 employes of New York City's Housing Authority left half a million tenants without heat and hot water. Expiration of Teamster contracts on March 31 portends crisis. Auto worker agreements expire in September and October. The President's final scrapping, in his Economic Report, of the ravished 3.2 per cent wage guidelines may appear as an invitation to labor to shoot the moon.

Sen. Javits of New York, meanwhile, (with co-sponsorship of Sens. Morse, Brewster, Dominick, Fannin, Fong, Hatfield, Kuchel, Miller, Monroney, Murphy, Pearson, Percy, Prouty, Scott and Thurmond), on the third day of the new Congress, introduced S. Joint Resolution 9, calling on the Secretary of Labor within 120 days to present to the Congress recommendations for amending the Railway Labor and Labor-Management Relations Acts to provide permanent improved procedures for settling emergency labor disputes. This same behest was attached to the minimum wage bill last fall and passed by the Senate, but was quietly jettisoned in Joint Conference Committee.

The relative calm of the moment appears a good time to consider what legislation may be enacted fairly to protect the nation's economy from strikes. Numerous possibilities appear as solutions. Javits would have government take over struck facilities. Some argue for compulsory arbitration, enforceable by court order. Others suggest labor courts, similar to those that have worked successfully in Germany. Virtually any mechanism giving government the power to forbid or stop a strike under significant economic provocation would be sufficient. The important thing is to terminate the what-to-do-about strikes indecision. As Javits has stated: "We in the Congress owe it to the American people first, to demand that the administration take a stand, one way or the other; and second, to move deliberately to enact legislation to prevent a repetition of the sorry spectacle of last year, with Congress desperately seeking a solution to the airline dispute, and the administration absolutely powerless under existing law, and absolutely unwilling to ask for new laws, and unwilling to say it did not want new laws."

Legislation To Establish a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct and To Provide for the Disclosure of Outside Sources of Income

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to introduce legislation today to establish a Select Committee of the House of Representatives on Standards and Conduct. The select committee will consist of 12 members to be appointed by the Speaker. Six members of the committee would be from the majority party and six from the minority party.

This committee would be authorized to recommend to the House additional rules or regulations deemed necessary to insure proper standards of conduct by House Members and House employees, in the performance of their duties and the discharge of their responsibilities.

The select committee would also be authorized to report any violations of the rules or the law to the proper Federal and State authorities.

The select committee would also have the power to conduct an investigation of any violation by a Member, officer, or employee of the House, of standards of conduct established by the House.

After the investigation the select committee may recommend to the House appropriate resolutions of censure or other action.

The select committee would have subpena power and may sit and act at any place or at any time and not simply when the House is in session.

The bill also calls upon Members, officers, and employees of the House with an annual salary of $15,000 or more to make a full disclosure of all sources of income held by them or their wives. It would also require a full disclosure of any assets and liabilities of $5,000 or more and any financial or other interest in any firm dealing with a Federal agency. It requires a Member of Congress or House employee to make a full disclosure of any interest in any business whose right to operate is regulated by the Federal Government. Finally, this legislation would require Members of the House to file with the Clerk a written report identifying relatives who are employed by the House, the Federal Government, or who are engaged or employed for the purpose of attempting to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the time for the establishment of a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct is long overdue. It is important for the House to establish general principles of conduct by which a Member's constituents and colleagues may measure his actions. I hope that the House will enact legislation such as this as soon as possible.

Wonderful Kansas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANK CARLSON
OF KANSAS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, my attention has been called to a poem about our great State of Kansas, and entitled "Wonderful Kansas." It was written by F. J. Rost, a Topeka attorney and one of our outstanding citizens.

I ask unanimous consent that the poem be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the poem was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WONDERFUL KANSAS

It's wonderful to live in Kansas
Still land of the free—
Keeping freedom for all
Is a task for you and me.

It's great to live in Kansas
This wonderful state of ours;
Known as the state of sunflowers,
The queen of all the flowers.

Thanks for our prairie home
With its beauty and fertile land
In the center of the U. S. A.
We know ours is the best way.

Grateful for its pleasant climate
Mild breezes and bright sunshine,
For the beautiful moon at night
It makes the picture of delight.

Thanks for its wonderful harvest,
Wheat, corn and fine grain.
Let us join in a song of Thanksgiving
And the praises that Kansas brings.

—F. J. ROST.

New York Firms Look for Jobs Dropouts Can Handle

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES M. HANLEY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to point out some significant steps being taken to give our disadvantaged citizens, especially the young, an important break—the chance for decent employment.

At a time when more Americans are working than ever before and when most of us are enjoying economic prosperity, we cannot ignore the 3 million persons still confined to the ranks of the unemployed.

The Labor Department informs me that since 1962, programs under the Manpower Development and Training Act have trained on the job and in the classroom 600,000 jobless and underemployed people.

Now, this administration is channeling efforts to seek out those not reached before—especially the young people in our urban ghettos. School dropouts and unskilled, many of these youths are on their way to poverty and despair unless someone cares. Recent news reports show that we are caring.

Cooperation between the Government and the private sector have produced heartwarming results such as New York's JOIN, through which dropouts get jobs with major corporations and are aided in furthering their education and job skills.

I wish to insert into the RECORD the following newspaper article from the Christian Science Monitor describing these important steps toward eradicating poverty and joblessness:

[From the Christian Science Monitor]

NEW YORK FIRMS LOOK FOR JOBS DROPOUTS CAN HANDLE

(By George H. Favre)

NEW YORK.—This city's dwindling pool of cheap clerical help, result of the mass exodus to the suburbs by middle-income whites, was underscored in the last week by news that three major corporations plan to leave Manhattan.

One of their complaints was the lack of workers at entry-level jobs and entry-level wages.

Ironically, while employers here and in other cities search for help, there is right at hand a small ocean of unemployed or underemployed youngsters—estimated in New York at upwards of 80,000 or 90,000.

These are the high-school dropouts. If all that stood between them and a chance in the working world were a diploma, the situation might be less unyielding. But between them and that diploma is a wide gulf, filled with stigmatizing labels; underprivileged, disadvantaged, culturally deprived, nonmotivated, nonfunctional.

SOME FIRMS EXPERIMENTING

Whatever the label, dropouts don't have what business wants. Or so it has seemed until recently. In the last four years, following President Kennedy's special task force on the dropout problem, some corporate attitudes have been changing.

One member of that commission was James F. Oates Jr., chairman of the board of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Perturbed at what he had learned, and fired by the possibility of doing a social service while meeting the clerical shortage, he ordered his personnel department to set up a dropout-hiring program.

In charge was Edward W. Chave, second vice-president for personnel and a specialist in manpower development. In that first year, 1962, Mr. Chave recruited 20 dropouts through the State Employment Service.

They were at first treated like any new employee, but it was quickly evident that this approach was hopeless. Equitable realized that careful screening and advance preparation were needed, followed by special individual attention.

About that time JOIN (job orientation in neighborhoods) came into being as part of the city's antipoverty program. With similar aims in mind as Equitable, JOIN set up a "job bank" program specifically designed to screen out youngsters with potential for white-collar jobs.

Since then Equitable and JOIN have worked hand in glove to systematically recruit, orient, hire, and train promising youngsters. In addition to giving them fulltime, fully paid jobs, Equitable helps them to get high-school-equivalency certificates and urges them to get further education.

Meanwhile JOIN has spread the gospel around the city and brought in a total of 278 major corporations. The list reads like a Who's Who of the corporate world.

While the number of companies with such programs is encouraging, the programs tend to be small in number (Equitable, with the largest, aims for 30 a year). The job bank must skim its white-collar aspirants from the top 30 percent of the hardcore-unemployed pool.

The remaining 70 percent are not considered capable of white-collar work and are shunted into blue-collar training with such agencies as the Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, and a federal on-the-job training program.

But of the top 30 percent, many have IQ rating equivalent to those of the average high-school graduate. They are dropouts largely because of home problems or background conditions, not for any mental incapacity.

In its 13 months, the job bank has placed 1,085 such youngsters with 278 companies. Herman Orth, job developer at JOIN, figures that some 70 percent of these still hold their jobs. Some have left to be married, some for military service, others because they could not fit in.

If a youth does not fit into the program, JOIN takes over and tries to place him elsewhere.

PROBLEMS ADMITTED

Says Mr. ORTH: "Much depends on the company's attitude. The company has to put up with some things it wouldn't stand for normally. These kids do not have the minimum job-entrance requirements. They may not dress appropriately, they may not be clean, they don't know the meaning of punctuality, they may be totally amoral."

Experience so far has shown, however, that when put into an office alongside other workers, changes take place rapidly. Beards disappear. Long hair gets cut back. Speech changes from the slurred street-language of Harlem to clearer diction and expanded vocabularies.

But it is not easy going. Not for the company and not for many of the youngsters.

"We deal with some rough problems," Equitable's Mr. Chave says frankly. "Half of the girls we hired (15) are unwed mothers. Many of the boys have criminal records." Equitable had to bond each trainee individually for $5,000 because the bonding company that covers its employees refused to take responsibility for the dropouts.

Punctuality, for example, is a hard concept to put across to a youth whose home life is often totally unregulated, without even a set time for meals. And companies that make allowances for these special cases may find other employees resent what appears to be favoritism.

A longer-term problem that must be faced eventually is that while these youngsters are willing to work for minimum wages now, eventually they will aspire to better things. (In fact, report some employers, many already expect too much, too soon.)

As they marry and start raising families, will they be left behind? The question will have to be faced individually. But many of the cooperating firms are trying to meet it in advance by giving the trainees incentives to go on to higher education. In this city of corporate headquarters, a college degree is a minimal requirement for advancement to any executive position.

Equitable, recognizing the potential problem, is staking $700 on each trainee to prepare him for high-school-equivalency exams.

REFUNDS OFFERED

Chase Manhattan Bank, which has a part-time program for potential dropouts who are still in school (not part of JOIN), encourages its trainees who graduate from high school to pursue higher education.

It will refund all tuition costs for any job-oriented courses its trainees take. So far, the takers have not been numerous. In its four-year experience with the program, Chase has expended only $1,200 for such advanced education.

The plain fact is that to shape poorly motivated youngsters into white-collar workers will take sustained extra effort and expense on the part of employers, supervisors, and the trainees themselves.

"You have to face the fact," says Mr. Chave, "that you are taking in a kid who's already pretty much of a loser." From his four years' experience he notes that about one-third fall away because they cannot cope with this new world of business.

"Another third try hard, but don't measure up to our needs," he says. "We try to find them other jobs, through JOIN, and we give them recommendations."

PAY LIMITS A HURDLE

"The final third," he says, "will slowly be able to work their way up into the second- and third-grade jobs. But these jobs don't pay enough to support a family. Some of them would be better off taking jobs as porters at $100 a week."

Offsetting this plain talk from a company man who works with the program are occasional success stories. Mr. Orth speaks with pride of seven trainees at Morgan Guaranty Trust Company who have gone on to college, of one who has been accepted at Dartmouth, of the 40 percent who have taken on some form of schooling outside of their work training.

While admitting all the problems, Mr. Orth evidently has an appetite for more. With three helpers crowded into a drab office, the job bank is pushing to increase the number of corporations with training programs.

Since the approach is always through the top brass—Mr. Orth insists that the program must have the personal backing of the chief executive—each new firm takes a major selling job.

It takes a lot of conviction to storm the front offices of the world's biggest corporations to sell this kind of program. But then, it will take a lot of big men and big businesses to whittle down that 80,000 hardcore-dropout statistic.

Dwight Shirey, President of the MRA

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BIRCH E. BAYH

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, a distinguished citizen of Fort Wayne, Ind., Mr. Dwight Shirey, was recently chosen president of the Menswear Retailers of America—a worthy distinction for a man of Mr. Shirey's talents.

Mr. President, we are all aware of the so-called disappearing little man—the neighborhood merchant who is being forced out of business by giant, nationally organized chain stores. It is important, both economically and socially, that the independent businessman remain a permanent fixture of our economy. His enterprise and initiative demand our support.

As the incoming president of MRA, Dwight Shirey will bring new ideas, vigor and confidence to the independent retailer. An article explaining some of Mr. Shirey's plans to strengthen the position of the local merchant, which appear to make good sense, was recently published in the Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONCERNED WITH IMAGES: SHIREY TO KEEP BUSY AS PRESIDENT OF MRA

(By Leonard Sloane)

CHICAGO.—Dwight Shirey is a man concerned with images.

Shirey is not in the advertising or public relations businesses, however. Nor is he a motivational researcher or an industrial designer.

But the deep-voiced gray-haired Fort Wayne businessman has to combine many of the talents in those professions as a men's apparel retailer. And as the incoming president of the Menswear Retailers of America, he will find himself during the next year more involved than ever in attempting to improve the image of his chosen field.

The 63-year-old president of the Patterson-Fletcher Company, a Fort Wayne men's wear store, intends to spend a good part of the next year working to make the public more aware of what he feels is the real rationale of the independent merchants.

"We have to make people thoroughly enjoy coming into our stores," he says. "I want to encourage all of our stores to make use of the finest tool we all have—the ability to be friendly stores which other types of retailing cannot do so easily."

Shirey believes merchants must do a better job of recruiting and training sales personnel. He insists that positive and beneficial steps can be taken.

"If we can get a lot of high school graduates and develop in them a sense of appreciation for our industry," Shirey says, "they may stay with us."

Such a plan requires close cooperation with the Distributors Educational Clubs of America, which provide vocational training programs in high schools.

On the closing day Wednesday of the retailers convention here, the merchants adopted a resolution recognizing "the crucial manpower shortage of skilled people now facing the men's wear industry." The association pledged its support to the educational clubs program and urged "retailers at the local level to cooperate with these organizations toward attracting and training future employes and executives for men's wear stores."

Another part of Shirey's program for the association in 1967, he said in an interview, involves educating the male population to the importance of dressing well.

"We're going to try to make people realize," he asserts, "that the suit you wore three years ago makes you look like the dickens now."

Imagination Helps Sullivan County Resorts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN G. DOW

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. DOW. Mr. Speaker, I note with pride that Sullivan County, N.Y., is capitalizing on its historical background in order to emphasize its position as the foremost resort area in the world.

Sullivan County is named after Gen. John Sullivan, famous as a backwoods fighter in the Revolutionary War. Now a working model of a covered bridge emphasizes the old American quality of this beautiful mountain area. The model won the highest prize in the 1967 New York International Sport and Camping Show. I submit below the article that appeared in Sullivan County newspapers as follows:

Sullivan County Reaps Special Awards at Sport Show

Cochecton Town Supervisor Steven N. Stetka, Chairman of the Sullivan County Publicity and Area Development Committee, has announced "Top of Show" and "Special Citation" awards have been given the County Publicity Director Harold W. Gierie for the Sullivan County Catskills exhibition at the 1967 New York International Sport and Camping Show which just completed a 9-day run at the New York Coliseum.

Hailed as the first double presentation in the Show's 40-year history, the County award is a trophy for "the outstanding vacation and travel exhibit at the New York International Sport and Camping Show based on quality, originality and ingenuity."

Gierie's personal award is a citation "for his outstanding and tireless effort in projecting an area of representation during which he has contributed personal efforts far and above the normal demand."

The awards, presented by Paul Remmeir of Remmeir Productions, were made after selections by college faculty members from more than 200 exhibitor entries. Moments after the presentation on the Coliseum stage, it was announced that the State of Massachusetts had earned similar honors.

Stetka described the Sullivan County Catskills exhibition as "an authentic replica of an area covered bridge." The structure is 18 feet in length, 8 feet high and 10 feet wide. Its floor is so designed as to afford a "groaning, creaking sound when walked on by large groups of people." Stetka added that during the 9-day run of the show, nearly 250,000 pieces of county, town, hotel, bungalow, motel and recreational business establishment literature were disseminated from the three counters of the exhibit. He said several thousands of people entered the daily contests which provided winners with vacation stays, dinners and other valuable gifts.

Stetka also said he has been advised that requests for display of the exhibit already have been received from Washington, D.C. and Baltimore, Maryland.

George Washington—Strong Man for a Difficult Task

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. NORRIS COTTON

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, it was my privilege on February 22, in accordance with the annual custom of the Senate, to read Washington's Farewell Address.

This is a moving and timeless document, containing much advice and admonition from which our country can profit even today. In this connection, I was interested to read an excellent column entitled "Strong Man for Difficult Task," published in the Utica, N.Y., Daily Press of Wednesday, February 22. The author, Dr. Vernon Reyman, is well known to me as a thoughtful, concerned, and articulate person. His comments on the contributions of President Washington in times of great adversity are well worth reading by the general public.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Washington's Lasting Image: Strong Man for Difficult Task

(By Dr. Vernon Reyman)

Birthdays are the most universal of all celebrations. Therefore, it is only fitting and proper that Washington's "Farewell Address" is being read in Congress today—and hopefully, by all Americans—upon the request by Rep. Carl Albert of Oklahoma.

It is a document crowded with precepts of political wisdom, prudent counsel and chastened patriotism. Its validity for all time cannot be denied, whether we accept such wisdom or choose to ignore it.

A careful study of American history will reveal a record full of striking incidents, of original theories and bold experiments.

In the early days of our political development, its government has exhibited and demonstrated to the world the ability of men to rule themselves and to protect their own rights without injury to the rights of others. The men whose names are inscribed with honor on the pages of American history were fitted to the times and the occasions which called them forth; they were men of iron nerves and fearless hearts, of devoted action and incorruptible integrity, of splendid talents and practical common sense; who lived for the glory of their country and the happiness of their race.

Of these, there is one "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen" and "as the first in public duty, conspicuous like an oak of healthiest bough, deep rooted in his country's love he stood."

America owes him much and honored him by calling her capital by his name, but let me suggest here that it would be far more honorable and advantageous to her, were all her people to imitate his virtues, and the character of every American to reflect the moral image of General Washington.

History knows of his second term as president of the United States and we also know of his good judgment not to serve a third. What is less known however, is that Washington should not be remembered so much for his brilliancy of his genuis, but by his soundness of his understanding, and the moral dignity of his character.

In trying times, he occupied the most difficult situation in which a man can be placed. At the head of a turbulent soldiery, unaccustomed to military subordination, he was exposed on the one side to the clamors and calumnies of an ignorant and fluctuating populace, and on the other, he was fettered by the presumption of rulers, who were forward to decide on what they did not understand, to enjoin measures the consequences of which they did not foresee, and to dictate on subjects of which they had but a very imperfect knowledge.

He found a constitution born so feebly, that its very parents were hopeless of its existence; yet he contrived in raising it to give it force, and communicate to it the principle of maturity.

Amidst the storm of adverse parties that gradually arose around him, Washington admirably preserved an impartial sense of what his country demanded; and though later he leaned to the side of federalism, and strong institutions, it was never so much as to upset the balance. Perhaps the greatest proof of his sagacity, and of the difficulty of his task, is, that his successor, John Adams, failed in the same attempts, and by allowing himself to be carried away by one party, gave to the other the opportunity of successful reaction.

"His mind was great and powerful," said Thomas Jefferson, himself a great architect of Americanism, "without being of the first order; his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of Newton, Bacon or Locke; and, as far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, being little aided by invention or imagination, but sure in conclusion."

He was incapable of fear, being full of calm courage in the field, and though naturally of an "irritable and high-toned temper," he had nevertheless so subdued this by reflection and resolution, that it never interfered with the coolness of his judgment, or with that prudence, which Jefferson said, was the strongest feature in his character."

Jefferson, further, had this to say: "His heart was not warm in its affections, but he exactly calculated every man's value, and gave him a solid esteem proportioned to it. His person was fine; his stature exactly what one would wish; his deportment easy, erect and noble. Although in the circle of friends he took a free share in conversation, his colloquial talents were not above mediocrity, possessing neither copiousness of ideas, nor fluency of words; yet he wrote readily, rather diffusely, in an easy, correct style."

"This he had acquired by conversation with the world; for his education had been merely reading, writing and arithmetic. His time was employed in action chiefly, reading little, and that only in agriculture and English history."

"On the whole, his character was in its mass perfect, in nothing bad, in few points indifferent; and it may truly be said, that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a man great, and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man an everlasting remembrance."

In closing let us examine what two other contemporaries, John Marshall and John Adams, had to say of George Washington: "Favored of heaven, he departed without exhibiting the weakness of humanity; magnanimous in death, the darkness of the grave could not obscure his brightness. For himself he had lived long enough to life and to glory; for his fellow citizens, if their prayers could have been answered, he would have been immortal."

Hi Yo All the Silver Away

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN R. RARICK
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, our silver reserves are critically low. Why? Mr. Richard Johnson, of Shreveport, La., provides a chronological report of the steady disappearance of this metal which is necessary in the defense of the United States.

The material follows:

RICHARD G. JOHNSON & CO.,
Shreveport, La., February 22, 1967.

Hon. JOHN R. RARICK,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JUDGE RARICK: I have all of this documented if you should need it in the future, but I am afraid that there is not too much future to our Silver Stockpile. The Treasury should immediately stop all sales of Silver and repudiate the outstanding Silver certificates, and the balance kept for National Defense purposes only. At the present rate of withdrawals the Treasury will be down to zero ounces before the end of the year. In the following WSJ (Wall Street Journal), ST (Shreveport Times), SJ (Shreveport Journal), BAR (Barrons), BW (Business Week), USNWR (U.S. News & World Report), NM (Northern Miner), WN (Wooden Nickels, by Wm. F. Rickenbacker) will be the sources that I will furnish.

WSJ, 11/29/61—Pres. Kennedy stops all Silver Sales by Executive order due to the fact that the Free Silver Reserve has come down from 1,384,000,000 ounces to 22,000,000 ounces from June 30, 1946. Same Executive Order calls for the redemption of all $5.00 & $10.00 Silver certificates in Federal Reserve notes. Freeing enough Silver there to last for at least 10 more years.

ST, 8/29/62—President Kennedy stated that there was enough Silver in the vaults at West Point to fill all of our coinage needs for a long time.

BW, 9/29/62—Article quoted Treasury Officials that the Treasury's supply of Silver is almost inexhaustible, and they could meet any demand for Silver that could develop in this century.

October 1962 Issue of the magazine "Ordnance" quoted Col. George S. Brady, "Although never considered by the military stockpilists as "Strategic Materials" Gold and Silver are for more strategic and vital than any of the 90 materials designated for stockpiling."

WSJ, 1/31/63—When the opening guns were fired by Sec'y of Treasury Douglas Dillon, he testified before the House Banking Committee that if the proposal they (The Treasury) suggested repealing the law requiring that all $1.00 & $2.00 bills be Silver Certificates that this would free enough Silver to maintain coinage of Silver coins with a 90% Content for at least another 20 to 25 years.

WSJ, 3/7/63—Sec'y Dillon again testifying stated that it would free enough Silver to fill all coinage needs for another 15 years.

WSJ, 3/12/63—Chairman of the Federal Reserve Wm. McChesney Martin reiterated Dillon's statements, and backed them up 100%.

WSJ, 4/10/63—More testimony Treasury Officials stated freeing Silver certificates would supply all U.S. Minting needs for 15 years.

4/11/63—WSJ Ibid.

WSJ, 6/6/63—Passage, Dillon thanked Congress stating that we could now maintain 90% Coins for 20 years.

SJ, 6/19/63—Stated that the price would have to triple before production would be stimulated enough to meet Industrial demand alone.

SJ, 3/22/64—Riot at the front door of the Treasury as the sale of the last of the Silver Dollars starts. (I might add here that these same Silver Dollars today were $1,900.00 per bag of one thousand each).

SJ, 3/23/64—Treasury locks out Silver Dollar buyers after only 250,000 are sold, and stated that they were letting people have them as they came to them, and not making any special selection.

WSJ, 3/25/64—Ibid.

WSJ, 3/26/64—Dillon stops all Silver Dollars sales, and all that are left are Carson City Dollars worth at least $20.00 each. Slightly less than 3 million of these are left.

WSJ, 3/27/64—Treasury issues Silver Dust to buyers at the front door of the Treasury building.

SJ, May 1964—Assistant Sec'y of Treasury Robert A. Wallace, states that there will be plenty of Silver coins by the end of 1964.

Forbes Magazine, 6/15/64—Quotes DeWitt Alexandre, Sen. Vice-Pres. of Engelhard Industries as stating that if we continue on the present course of minting silver coins that the Treasury's Silver will be completely exhausted in 8 years.

WSJ, 7/1/64—Quotes Assistant Sec'y. of Treasury Robert A. Wallace as saying that there would be enough Kennedy Halves for everyone and they would pour them forth in the Billions until everyone had enough.

Northern Miner, 9/2/64—J. B. Lynch, Pres. of Siscoe Mines, Ltd., stated that the then current Silver stockpile of 1.4 billion ounces was an irreplacable national asset. Mr. Lynch started warning the Treasury in 1959 about what would happen to our Silver.

WSJ, 9/10/64—In article on new type coins Quotes Treasury officials as saying that the Silver Supplies have been dwindling much faster than they had anticipated. 18 months ago Dillon said 1980, and 6 months ago Roosa said 1972.

U.S. News & WR, 10/19/64—Quotes Treasury officials as saying that the Silver would be all gone in 3 years if we don't go to Base Metal coinage. (We did and it still will be all gone in 3 years.)

U.S. News & WR, 12/7/64—Dr. Cain Stefanelli—Smithsonian Coin Expert states that Silver coins must go, and recommends a Silver Stockpile of 300 to 500 million ounces.

WSJ, 5/17/65—Pres. Johnson states Treasury to turn out 45 million Silver Dollars.

WSJ, 5/25/65—Quotes Pres. Johnson stating that the Treasury *won't* turn out 45 million Silver Dollars.

USN & WR, 6/14/65—Pres. Johnson warned that continued use of Silver in coins would cause complete exhaustion of all Silver stocks by 1967. (So we went to Base Metal coinage, and it will be all gone by the end of 1967 anyway).

The following quotes are from Wooden Nickels by Rickenbacker.

"U.S. Silver coins are legal tender all over the world. The photo Industry uses 55 Million ounces yearly in the production of camera film. Eastman Kodak buys more Silver every year than is produced in the U.S."

"In the 1st 6 years of the 60's the U.S. Treasury supplied the world with 1.2 Billion ounces of Silver which was equivalent to the Total world production of Silver in the entire 17th Century. On Page 52 he covers the fact that we used 500 million ozs. during WWII, and lent our Allies another 400 Million ozs., and that the minimum requirements for a modern war would be at least 300 Million ozs. per year. (That means that we are now in a position with only 550 Million ozs. left of being able to wage war for less than 2 years.)"

"Silver is a by product with 83% of production coming from the 1 or 2 ozs. per ton along with the Lead, Zinc, & Copper that is mined. In 1962 there were less than 25 Mines producing 250,000 ozs, or more of Silver each year. In late 1961 the OME announced increased participation in Silver exploration permits. To date 30 have been issued, and no Silver has been found. (One possible exception to this, but the SEC will not accept the OME Geological report)."

The Treasury report on Silver due in February of 1965 was postponed until April and then Sec'y Dillon resigned, and the new Sec'y Mr. Fowler had to present the report on the new Base metal coins."

Silver has always been a scarce metal, and that is also why it has always been a monetary metal."

"China put an Embargo on Silver in 1935 with the Death penalty for smuggling, and in spite of this in two years exports soared to over 500 Million ozs. (India put an embargo on Silver on Jan. 5, 1967 with the death penalty for violators.) (It has been estimated that without the U.S. Treasury holding prices down that Silver would go $4.00 per ounce. This would encourage more exploration than any small OME loan could possibly do, and the country is going to need Silver. In the history of the world any time that the counterfeiters have had at least a 10% edge they have gone to coining counterfeiting on a mass production basis.

"The source for the statement about counterfeiting is from the book "The History of Bimetallism in the United States", By J. Laurence Laughlin, Ph. D. Ass. Prof. of Political Economy in Harvard University, Copyrighted in 1885. In his book Dr. Laughlin traces the Panic of 1837 to the counterfeiters."

"Spain last year had to go back to making their 50 Peseta Piece out of Silver, as the counterfeiters had made so many of the base metal pieces when they went to Base Metal coinage 37 years ago for this piece, the people would not accept it in trade."

The 25th Anniversary of the Jewish News

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT P. GRIFFIN
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, I wish to invite attention to the accomplishments and dedicated service of an excellent newspaper in my State of Michigan which observes its 25th anniversary today. I speak of the Jewish News, a newspaper that commands wide respect not only in the Detroit community, where it is published, but all across the country.

In large part, the success of the Jewish News can be attributed to the untiring efforts of one man, Philip Slomovitz, who founded the newspaper in 1942. As the result of his efforts and leadership, the Jewish News has become an example and standard of excellence in the newspaper field.

In its quarter century of publication, the Jewish News has carved for itself a permanent niche in the rollcall of the fourth estate. I believe there is good reason to forecast that the next 25 years in the life of the Jewish News will be even more impressive and gratifying than the past.

It is with considerable pleasure that I point to the Jewish News as an outstanding symbol of American freedom of expression and extend sincere congratulations on the beginning of its 26th year.

Air Pollution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Speaker, one of the most critical problems facing our Nation today is air pollution. We must move ahead quickly in this area or we will eventually find our own atmosphere uninhabitable.

Yesterday I introduced three bills which will be an important step toward eventually alleviating our serious air pollution problems.

The first bill, H.R. 6831, would allow a credit against income tax equal to 20 percent of expenditures for water or air pollution control facilities. In order to receive credit, a statement must be obtained from the appropriate State or Federal agency that such facility is in conformity with State and Federal air and water pollution requirements. The facility constructed must be for the sole purpose of controlling pollution and not for private profit.

The second bill, H.R. 6829, establishes within 2 years after its enactment a system of air regions with air quality emission standards for each region.

The Secretary would then issue a notice of investigation to parties not considered to be conforming to the established emission standards. If the party involved has not responded to the Secretary's request within 30 days, a public notice may then be made identifying the person and providing estimates of the severity of pollutants.

The bill also allows a State Governor to file notice of intent to establish State emission standards within 2 years. These standards and accompanying enforcement procedures must then be approved by the Federal Government. If a State does not act, the Federal Government may establish standards for that State.

My third bill, H.R. 6830, would amend the Clean Air Act to repeal the existing limit on grant funds which may be expended by any one State. At the present time it is 12½ percent. I believe that priority should instead be given to areas with an urgent and pressing need for funds to control air pollution.

I hope that the Congress will enact air pollution legislation this year. We cannot afford to leave our children a legacy of poisonous gases and noxious chemicals in the atmosphere.

The Highway Cutback

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege recently of attending a meeting of the Associated General Contractors of New Jersey here in Washington, and of hearing a presentation by Mr. Daniel Klockner, the president of that organization. Mr. Klockner is from Mountain Lake, N.J., in my congressional district.

His talk dealt with the cutback in funds for the Federal-aid highway program, and the effect of this cutback on the construction industry. It was an interesting and enlightening speech, and I commend it to my colleagues.

The speech follows:

THE HIGHWAY CUTBACK

(By Daniel Klockner, president, Associated General Contractors of New Jersey)

Distinguished guests, A.G.C. Members and friends. I want to briefly, but sincerely, thank each one of you for taking the time at so early an hour to discuss the Federal-aid highway cutback. The seriousness of the situation demands that we take advantage of this opportunity to present our case and ask your consideration of, and support for, our position. Each one of us from the Construction Industry is dependent on the health of the Federal-Aid Highway Program for a major part of our business. The cutback poses a tremendous problem for each of us.

Our remarks will be directed to the Senators and Congressmen from New Jersey for the purpose of soliciting aid for a quick repeal of the Presidential cutback order. We bring you this message representing over 300 highway and heavy construction contractors, and the many suppliers of materials, equipment and services who are in jeopardy of losing a substantial portion of their businesses.

Part of the justification for the cutbacks in Government expenditures is its anti inflationary action. But, coming as they do now, when there is a definite softening in the economy and highway construction costs have been dropping for the last quarter, there is fear that this deflationary impact will have disastrous consequences to highway construction.

The other announced purpose of the highway cutback is to ease the financial burden of the VietNam war. The $1.1 billion is not free money, but Highway Trust Fund money which can only be borrowed and repaid with interest. Even this is a dangerous precedent and one which we feel is illegal and in direct contravention of the intent of Congress in its passage of the 1956 Federal-Aid Highway Act and the Highway Revenue Act.

The Associated General Contractors of New Jersey, with a membership of 150 Contractors and suppliers of materials, equipment and services in the State of New Jersey, joined by the New Jersey Asphalt Pavement Association, feels that it is mandatory that we demonstrate our concern and point out the serious consequences of the Highway Cutback announced by President Johnson on November 23, 1966.

New Jersey has been lagging in its use of Federal-aid appropriations since the very beginning of the program. In the past three years, the level of expenditures has been increasing to meet the schedule necessary to complete the program on time in 1972. For the first time in its history the New Jersey State Highway Department, now a division of the Department of Transportation, expected to award over $100 million of highway construction projects this year. The cutback has trimmed more than $25 million out of the program at a time when it is most detrimental to the Construction Industry.

Since last November when the cutback announcement was made, there has been little for Contractors to bid. We are still in the adjustment period while the Department attempts to arrive at the 1967 program that will make maximum use of the funds available. There have been more complaints concerning the lack of available construction projects than ever before. Contractors are desperate after waiting for ten years for the New Jersey Highway Program to begin to roll and then have it pinched off.

The Construction Industry has a great investment in plant, equipment and skilled manpower which cannot be maintained without a substantial construction program. The marginal and small contractors are feeling the effects of the slash and they will be the early fatalities, but by no means the only ones. Larger and better financed contractors may be in a better position to weather the cutback, but it will have telling effects on them also.

Contractors with long term commitments for plant and equipment are in a bind. They have purchased on the strength of intent of Congress to maintain a balanced, high level program, but without contracts their problems are insurmountable. What happens when plant and equipment payments cannot be maintained? It is lost and the investment in it is lost. Even more severe is the loss of trained supervisory personnel and skilled workmen. It takes years to build a good organization and if it is lost there is no immediate recovery.

A recent survey by the Associated General Contractors of New Jersey indicates that the longer the cutback is in force, costs will continue to rise but bid prices will drop as Contractors scramble to get work to maintain their organizations. When this happens the quality of construction is impaired and the Highway Division will have difficulty getting projects completed.

The survey further indicated that about 75% of all highway construction equipment is financed and that due to the effect of the cutback and the winter layoff, 90% is now idle. If, within the next 4 to 6 weeks, a substantial portion of this equipment is not put to work, it could be lost to the Contractors.

Unemployment amongst New Jersey's skilled construction workers is assured if the cutback order stands. This could produce considerable added drain on unemployment compensation funds at a time when every dollar is important. Unemployment compensation will help substain out-of-work skilled construction craftsmen, but it will not produce any substantial goods or services in payment. This seems inflationary—to pay out money without a production result.

A recent letter from a Contractor Member of A.G.C. to a New Jersey Assemblyman sums up the problem for all Contractors:

"Cutbacks in the road program cannot be undertaken lightly or at political whim. The President's action of November, 1966 deferred approximately $24 million of funds available to New Jersey for highway construction, or a cut of 30%, and the proposed decrease will even further impede the progress of our State toward good roads. Completion of the interstate system, originally estimated for 1972 and now more realistically estimated for 1975 will be further delayed. States may have to substitute local money to pay for road construction commitments when, in fact, these monies have already been paid to the Federal Government in trust for this construction.

The construction industry is presently experiencing market weakness because of tight money. The highway industry, as a part of the construction industry, is experiencing an even softer market because of the recent appropriation cutback. If the market is further reduced, business failures will substantially increase. Because the road construction deferred is ultimataly necessary, the program will undergo an undue, unnecessary and sudden expansion. Competition will be restricted to companies surviving the cutbacks and their capacities will be diminished. Costs will vastly rise outstripping even the present 2 percent inflationary increases.

Appropriation cutbacks will also cause widespread industry unemployment. The Nation's economy will feel even greater inflationary pressures when this skilled and unskilled work force is no longer productive and must be supported by the Government welfare and unemployment programs.

The suppliers of materials, equipment and services to the highway construction industry are also experiencing the economic effects of the reduction in Federal-aid appropriations to New Jersey. Although they may not be as severe in the immediate future, the long term effect is detrimental. The industry cannot be its most efficient in a climate of speed-up and slow down.

Representative William C. Cramer (R–Fla.) in a speech on the floor of the House of Representatives on February 6, 1967, named New Jersey as one of the States severely hurt by the failure to obligate all of its fiscal 1966 funds during that fiscal year because these funds are now frozen. In Table 2 of information supporting his speech, Congressman Cramer indicates that New Jersey could have available over $200 million during fiscal year 1967 however the amount frozen by the Administration amounts to almost $120 million or 59.8%. The limits applied by the President will reduce the amount available for obligation during fiscal 1967 by over $48 million to about $80.3 million or a decrease of 37.5%. New Jersey with the highest concentration of traffic on its highways of any State in the Nation cannot afford any kind of decrease in funds or the highways that are the result.

From the safety standpoint alone, the cutback is unjustified. Nationally, the Interstate System will save 8,000 lives per year when completed. In the Garden State our highway fatalities now stand at 100 per month and are increasing. Completion of the Interstate and other modern, safety engineered highways will reduce this by better than 30%. How can this waste of human life be justified under any circumstances. With higher traffic volumes in the coming years the number of fatalities is bound to increase even though ratio of 3.5 per 100 million vehicle miles may remain constant.

Per capita, per vehicle, or by any other reasonable measurement, spending in New Jersey is the lowest in the Nation. We do not have the adequate highways we need and apparently we are not going to get them. No better examples of automotive strangulation can be found than on Route 22, Routes 1 and 9, Route 46, Route 17, Admiral Wilson Boulevard, Routes 38 and 70. Even though frequently they run at capacity thanks for our toll roads. Without them we would be dead. The economics of inadequate highways is atrocious in loss of business; the increasing cost of moving goods and supplying services in and through New Jersey; and the wasted time and money in delays in highway travel. To continue to grow, we must continue to improve our highways.

It seems to have been forgotten that the name for our Federal-aid highway network is the Federal Interstate and *Defense* Highway System. Has the cutback made our Interstate Highways any less valuable militarily or less vital logistically. It is as essential to get raw materials to the manufacturers and the finished products to the fighting men. It is important to give them the best weapons with which to fight. With industry moving out along modern highways, it is necessary to provide the road network to move military material to airfields and seaports. Our highways are more important to the Viet Nam War as the Corp. of Engineers dams on the Arkansas River or the reclamation projects in the west.

The New Jersey highway construction industry cannot understand the 25% cutback in the Federal-aid highway program without corresponding cuts elsewhere. U.S. Army Corp. of Engineer projects were cut only 4% to 5%. The Great Society programs went virtually untouched. As has been claimed, is this really a subterfuge to avoid the intent of Congress and use money from the Highway Trust Fund for General Fund expenditures? We urge you of the New Jersey delegation to be vigilant and protect the Trust Fund money.

In summary, the highway construction contractors and the suppliers of services and materials in the State of New Jersey are suffering severely from the $1.1 billion Federal-aid highway cutback. It will be disastrous to many smaller and marginal contractors who will face bankruptcy. Conditions are bad now but as long as the cutback continues they will get progressively worse. The end of 1967 and early 1968 will be terrible. New Jersey needs new highways for continued growth and perhaps they provide the only means for economic survival and a halt to highway carnage.

The Associated General Contractors of New Jersey and the New Jersey Asphalt Pavement Association urges you to take action in our behalf. Our survival, the survival of our employees and others with whom we do business is dependent on it. Thank you.

Early Appropriations for Federal Educational Programs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 271 to provide for early appropriations for Federal educational programs. The text of the resolution is as follows:

> *Be it resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That the Congress recognizes that late appropriations of funds for Federal educational programs create a severe and growing burden upon State and local school systems and institutions of higher learning and inhibit adequate planning for the wise and effective use of such funds; that in order to overcome these difficulties educational officials must have notice of the availability of Federal funds well in advance of the beginning of a new school or college year; and that the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are hereby instructed to report to their respective bodies a bill or bills, appropriating funds for educational assistance programs, not later than May 1 of the year preceding the beginning of the fiscal year for which such funds are authorized to be appropriated.

I know from the school administrators in my district and the State of California that there has been a great deal of confusion and frustration over the Federal educational aid program. School districts depending on a certain amount of Federal funds must arrest their budget and planning process in order to wait and see how much money the Congress appropriates for education. I believe that we in the Congress could eliminate a great deal of uncertainty by making an early appropriation of funds for educational programs. This will give local and State educational administrators the opportunity to effectively plan a budget for a coming school year.

The 100th Anniversary of Office of Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the U.S. Office of Education. At the time the Office was established—84 years after the signing of the Constitution and following the Civil War—the Nation was well committed to the principle that universal education was inseparable from universal freedom. Under the leadership of such educators as Horace Mann and Henry Barnard, the friends of education all over the country were encouraged to urge the Congress for recognition and leadership at a Federal level.

On March 2, 1867, the act to establish a National Bureau of Education, was signed into law by President Andrew Johnson, and Henry Barnard was appointed to serve as the first Commissioner of Education. As prescribed by the bill, the first Commissioner assumed office at an annual salary of $4,000 with a staff of three clerks under the aegis of the Department of the Interior. Barnard's administration, which lasted only 3 years, nevertheless set a high level of purpose and performance for the new Office of Education for the 100 years that have followed.

While the word "education" itself is not to be found anywhere in the Constitution, there is no doubt that education was very much in the minds and hearts of the Founding Fathers and others who followed. Statesmen and educators agreed with Montesquieu that—

> It is in a republican government that the whole power of education is required.

But merely to agree was not enough. Representative James A. Garfield, later President of the United States, sponsor of the education bill, acknowledged the well-understood idea that—

> Our system of government is based upon the intelligence of the people.

He pointed to the high rate of illiteracy as shown in the 1860 census, including the American-born, and to the "one-third of a million immigrants who enter our country annually," most of whom were uneducated. The illiteracy problem "has been swelled by the 4 million slaves admitted to citizenship by the event of the Civil War," he said.

"We must pour upon them all the light of our public schools" or the alternative would be disastrous for the Nation. He urged the Congress, by passage of the bill, "to foster and strengthen those educational agencies which alone can shield the coming generations from ignorance and vice, and make it the impregnable bulwark of liberty and law."

Commissioner Barnard's first report to Congress the following year bore out many of these fears and misgivings. He found that the elementary schools in the North had suffered during the Civil War, while those in the South were demoralized. Many institutions of higher education had closed their doors or operated intermittently during the war. The new West needed help in shaping its school system.

As to his task of gathering information and statistics on education, he reported:

> No two states or cities . . . include the same particulars . . . or are so incomplete . . . or omit so many vital points in the conditions of the schools . . . as to render the report almost meaningless.

He added:

> Nearly one-half of the States have no efficient system of public schools in operation.

And—

> No sufficient number of good private or denominational schools exist.

Obviously there was much to be done.

While the new Office of Education had no power other than the authority to gather and disseminate information on education, the impetus of Federal interest and presence gave encouragement to those who sought better schools. This was especially true as it concerned use of the vast public lands that had been granted to the local authorities for the purpose of establishing and supporting education prior to the Civil War. These lands, which eventually comprised a total of some 175 million acres, were earmarked almost exclusively for education purposes, including the land-grant colleges established under the Morrill Acts of 1862 and 1890. The Office of Education served as a reporting agency to the Congress on the development and usage of these lands to see that the aim of the donations was being carried out.

Another important step toward popular education was the Smith-Hughes Vocational Act of 1917 which brought vocational education into the secondary schools. The Office of Education was later to be given responsibility for administering the funds of this program.

Up until 1917, the Office of Education remained a small agency operating on a slender budget and continued to devote its energies and talents to its prescribed responsibilities. The entrance of the United States into World War I brought about irrevocable changes throughout all the Federal Government, and the Office for the first time became involved in matters concerning the whole national emergency. Most of its wartime activities concerned its role as the official contact between the Federal Government and the education community, representing the needs and requirements of one to the other. In the First World War, as in World War II, Korea, and Vietnam, the giant problems of training and manpower for mobilization needs required the closest cooperation between the schools and the Federal Government.

In the great depression of the thirties, the Office became an integral part of a number of emergency measures of nanational urgency. It was called upon to participate in the educational program of the Civilian Conservation Corps—CCC's, a college student aid section of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration—FERA, the Works Progress Administration—WPA, and the National Youth Administration—NYA.

In 1939, the Office acquired a new parent agency, the Federal Security Agency—FSA—and was removed from the Department of Interior.

For all the farflung educational activities of the Federal Government, the major role of the Office continued to be one of planning, advising, and coordination of programs which involved the education community. At one point it was estimated that the Office controlled only about 1 percent of all Federal education activities. In 1953, the Federal Security Agency became the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

A second major milestone of change for the Office came about with the Federal decision in the 1950's to enter the so-called space race. Federal involvement led to the passage of the first billion-dollar education program, the National Defense Education Act—NDEA—of 1958. Although primarily under the guidance of the National Science Foundation, NDEA presaged the vast legislative programs of the 1960's that were to follow.

The measures of the 1960's, too current and well known to need elaboration here, include the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, the Vocational Education Act of 1963, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and the Higher Education Act of 1965. Last year, additional legislation included the International Education Act of 1966 and amendments to the 1965 programs. Since passage of the giant 1965 legislation, the Federal Government has underwritten the State programs in the amount of some $7.3 billion.

How can one sum up all that has happened in the 100 years since the Office of Education was established? That the goal of universal education has been brought close to achievement—from elementary school through college—would have delighted our early statesmen and educators. They would find education involvement, and sometimes leadership, crosses all levels of State, Federal, and local government. They would know that we, too, find common cause with Montesquieu that—

> It is in a republican government that the whole power of education is required.

The Public's Big Chance for Better TV

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN G. DOW

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. DOW. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include a fine editorial written by John Horn, a well-known columnist with the Rockland Independent, that appeared in that newspaper on Thursday, March 2, 1967. Mr. Horn was formerly with the Herald-Tribune and is considered one of the foremost TV writers in the country. I have been concerned with the educational aspects of our TV industry and thought that this penetrating article might be of interest to Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON and his forthcoming hearings later this month.

I am hoping that the future of television in this country can be directed more toward objectives of educating the people and other constructive goals rather than perpetuating the mode that seems more oriented toward sensationalism, crime, and brutality.

The editorial follows:

THE PUBLIC'S BIG CHANCE FOR BETTER TV

(By John Horn)

The fitful debate over television specifically educational television, since last summer has been petty, parochial and wan.

Fred W. Friendly, whose vision is greater than this grasp of detail, provided the initial and the most excitement by proposing to shoot a Bird into the sky, a domestic communications-satellite which would save the commercial networks so much transmittal money that a noncommercial network could be founded and financed thereby. He had the backing of the Ford Foundation.

The Carnegie Commission on Educational Television came along half a year later and (1) dashed cold water on the Friendly noncommercial network scheme, (2) outlined its own scheme of providing adequate funding of local and regional educational television—a great need that Friendly oversighted—primarily by a new tax on television sets, and (3) in effect gave aid and comfort to champions of the status quo.

The truth of the last statement is underscored in an endpaper by Hyman H. Goldin, the Carnegie Commission's executive secretary, in the Bantam Book of the commission's report, "Public Television."

"Whatever its aspiration and whatever may in the end be its accomplishments," Dr. Goldin wrote, "educational television exists and will continue to exist in community with a commercial system that has most of the funds, most of the resources, and most of the viewers.

"That framework need not be restrictive—indeed, within such a framework, educational television, properly financed and properly directed, can find its greatest opportunities."

Not so. Dr. Goldin's framework is restrictive.

What is missing is an overview of television—both commercial and non-commercial—and participation in what I hope will escalate into a Great Debate. The argument of public policy and private profits should be reasoned and discussed by not only educational-television forces but by the commercial-television interests and the general public, with its scattered pressure groups.

Among these are the PTA, labor unions, publishers of newspapers, magazines and books, the universities, the intellectual and art communities, the moral and religious leaders of the nation, the film industry, the people of the theater and unaffiliated persions who would like a television choice more real and meaningful than one light-entertainment program over another.

For the issue being buried under a welter of irrelevant detail is too great to be discussed by educational-television people alone.

It is, simply, whether the American people will have a second chance for real public service from television.

For 19 years, or from about the time Ed Sullivan began his variety show, America has had a television predominantly commercial. The public airwaves were licensed to private parties who promised to broadcast in the public interest, convenience and necessity. "We have in mind the conception of a great service which will benefit our social and economic life, and the national ideals of our people," said Gen. David Sarnoff.

What we have got on our TV screens for the most part is dreary, demeaning twaddle—foolish situation comedies, childish comic-strip adventures, tired westerns and spy stories, old movies. The average night of so-called entertainment on the three commercial networks—their prime time is preponderantly light entertainment—is so absurd as to make a strong man weep. Or Homer, Shakespeare, Mark Twain. To paraphrase Wadsworth:

> "Milton! thou should'st be living at this hour:
> American television hath need of thee; she is a fen
> Of stagnant waters."

A more modern writer, David Karp, who has written many fine dramas in TV's distant past, has nut-shelled the thrust of commercial television. "TV shows are not supposed to be good," he said. "They are supposed to make money."

And money the networks have made. "In 1965," Dr. Goldin reports, "network television billings were $338 million for ABC, $492 million for CBS, and $430 million for NBC. In the same year advertising revenues for Life, Time and Look combined were $323 million."

Last year, for instance, CBS earnings and sales rose to new highs: net income of $64,115,649 on sales of $814,533,621.

In sharp contrast to the affluence of commercial television is the underprivileged status of educational television, subsisting principally on handouts from private and government sources. "Commercial television operates at a level in excess of $2 billion a year"—Dr. Goldin again—"educational television at about 3 per cent of that amount."

This is the large picture of American television: the enormous disparity between the private wealth being massively funneled out of commercial-television use of the public airwaves, and the poverty of educational television, to which only a tiny trickle of private funds return.

Comparison of programs is unfair: the drivel is supported by millions; greater aims, like elephants, get peanuts.

Cut through the details of the Ford Foundation and Carnegie Commission plans. The great need, partially suggested by both, is twofold: (1) a national non-commercial network which would provide an alternate service to the commercial webs, and (2) solid financing of educational television on the local, regional and network levels.

The money should not come from a tax on sets, which would be passed along to the public.

It can only come from the present source of great wealth in television: the commercial operators and the advertisers. One Carnegie commissioner, Joseph H. McConnell, so suggested. He's a former NBC president.

But no one is going to discover the El Dorado under his nose if the inquiry into educational television doesn't broaden into a review of all American television.

This is the time for re-evaluation of national goals in television. Is what we have the best Americans can do?

You might let your views be known to Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, who will be holding hearings on the awful state of television in late March or early April.

Bilingual American Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Speaker, I introduced legislation yesterday—H.R. 6828—to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 in order to provide assistance to local educational agencies in establishing bilingual American education programs, and to provide certain other assistance to promote such programs.

There are over 1,500,000 Mexican-Americans in California. Their medium income averages just below $4,000 per year. Mexican-Americans lag seriously behind the majority of Americans in education, jobs, and income. They have been displaced from their farming and laboring occupations of the past and are among the hardcore unemployed in many areas. They are not adequately prepared, through no fault of their own, to move into new employment occupations. Automation and technological change is having a particularly severe effect on our Mexican-Americans. Statistics show that over half of our Mexican-Americans have not gone beyond the eighth grade.

The most promising method of insuring the economic and social progress of the Mexican-American is adequate education. With education comes the hope of new and better opportunities for self-improvement. I offer this legislation in the hope that it will hasten the day when all Americans have an equal opportunity to help themselves.

The declaration of policy of this bill is as follows:

> In recognition of the special educational needs of the large numbers of students in th United States whose mother tongue is Spanish and to whom English is a foreign tongue, Congress hereby declares it to be the policy of the United States to provide financial assistance to local educational agencies to develop and carry out new and imaginative elementary and secondary school programs designed to meet those educational needs.

I hope that the Congress enacts this important piece of legislation as soon as possible.

New Vistas for Maine Volunteer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY
OF MAINE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. Speaker, one of the Nation's fine weekly newspapers, the Portland, Maine, Sunday Telegram on January 29, 1967, published an article about Mrs. Alta C. Haynes, of Auburn, Maine.

The Telegram article told of Mrs. Haynes' experiences as a VISTA volunteer. Mrs. Haynes is now 65 years of age and could be comfortably retired, should she so choose. Instead, she is busily employed working with severely retarded young adults in San Francisco, Calif.

Throughout our Nation people of all ages, serving as VISTA volunteers, are devoting their efforts and skills to helping others who are handicapped and otherwise disadvantaged. VISTA volunteers are making an important contribution to our society. Their efforts will aid many of their fellow citizens to rise above ignorance and poverty, helplessness, and hopelessness.

I was very proud to read of Mrs. Haynes' activities as a volunteer. Indeed, I am proud of all the people who, motivated by compassion for their fellow man, have dedicated a portion of their lives to service to humanity through VISTA.

Mr. Speaker, believing that my colleagues will be interested to read the brief article describing Mrs. Haynes' activities, I insert it in the RECORD of these proceedings:

[From Portland (Maine) Sunday Telegram, Jan. 29, 1967]

NEW VISTAS FOR MAINE VOLUNTEER

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—For most of us, tying our shoes is not of much importance. But for 24 severely retarded young adults, tying their own shoes or packing a box successfully is a major accomplishment. Helping them learn such skills is a 65-year-old Auburn, Maine, woman serving her second year as a volunteer with VISTA (Volunteers In Service To America).

Mrs. Alta C. Haynes worked at Spencer State Hospital, Spencer, W. Va., during her first year with VISTA. There she initiated guidance forms to be used in follow-up counseling after the patients had left the hospital, conducted a class for patients and set up a "patients' store" with donated clothes.

Last September, Mrs. Haynes began supervising a workshop at the Aid to Retarded Children Center here. The Center solicits contracts from corporations for such manual work as the trainees are able to perform. Trainees, pleased to have jobs, are paid according to the amount of work they produce. Thus their wages are more psychologically rewarding than financially.

The trainees are from 19 to 37 years old, and vary in ability. One or two can read a little, but some can't perform even as small a task as tying shoes.

One of their jobs was assembling and packing dental equipment. Having been married to a Lewiston dentist—the late Dr. David C. Haynes—more than 40 years, Mrs. Haynes enjoyed explaining the use of the different tools to the trainees.

For this volunteer, the workshop is a training experience too. "Every day is in-service training," she says. "Every day I learn something new."

Most of the trainees in Mrs. Haynes' workshop live with their own families or in foster homes. Douglas Anderson, director of the Adult Training Center, explains: "If it weren't for the workshop program, most would be in institutions. The families couldn't care for them on a 24-hour basis. At any time, we have enough applications to fill two more workshops."

Eight of the trainees who can't get into the workshop attend a four-hour recreation program from 3:30 to 7:30 p.m. during the week. The program was founded by a volunteer and was in danger of ending when she completed service. Mrs. Haynes conducted it in addition to her regular activities in the workshop and an afternoon recreation program, until the VISTA replacement arrived.

Mrs. Haynes lives in downtown San Francisco with another volunteer who also works at the Center. As a volunteer she gets a minimal living allowance and medical and dental care. At the completion of her service, she will be given a stipend of $50 for each month she has served.

Before VISTA was formed, Mrs. Haynes and her husband had considered joining the Peace Corps, but found the language requirement a barrier. Shortly after her husband's death, she learned of VISTA and enlisted.

National Housing Conference Supports President's Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. DAWSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. DAWSON. Mr. Speaker, the National Housing Conference is a nonprofit national citizens organization formed in 1931 for the support of housing, urban renewal, and allied programs. At a recent meeting of its legislative policy committee, a resolution was adopted unanimously supporting enactment of President Johnson's fair housing proposals. I have permission to insert into the RECORD the text of NHC's legislative policy committee's endorsement:

1. Throughout its entire life the National Housing Conference has been committed to equal opportunity for all American families to secure good housing in good neighborhoods. It again reaffirms this position. While recognizing the slow but significant progress that has been achieved in recent years, it deplores the fact that this opportunity is still denied to millions of American families throughout every section of the land because of their race, color, creed or national origin, or because of the myths which exist as to their desire, or ability to pay for and maintain good homes. To overcome this denial of opportunity and to dissipate these myths are great challenges facing the Nation.

2. The National Housing Conference has long supported the principle of a competitive housing market open to free bargaining by all American families without regard to racial or ethnic background. Many localities have been limited in achieving this objective, however, because of the lack of adequate supplies of low and moderate-cost living accommodations and the congestion of many minority group families in limited sections of the community. To provide an adequate supply of housing, it is necessary to raise production to a minimum of 2.5 million dwelling units per year.

3. We applaud the past actions taken by the President and the Congress of the United States as steps in the direction of providing an equal opportunity for housing. We urge the Administration to take all necessary additional actions to achieve this objective. As a further necessary step in meeting this critically growing problem, the NHC approves and supports the President's message recommending to the Congress the enactment of a fair housing law in 1967. We recommend and urge that the Congress adopt and incorporate the President's recommendations in the enactment of a Civil Rights Act of 1967.

A Message From a Letter Carrier's Wife

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH E. KARTH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Speaker, the other day there came to my office a note from a letter carrier's wife which so poignantly described the hardships and heartaches of her family's life that I want to share it with my colleagues.

I believe Mrs. Thomas F. Ethier's letter eloquently portrays not only the financial straits of her family but that of too many other postal workers' families.

I hope my colleagues will read Mrs. Ethier's letter and later in the session act to provide a more adequate income for postal workers so that they and their families can live in decency and in dignity.

Mrs. Ethier's letter follows:

DEAR MR. KARTH: I imagine that every year about this time you and every other representative receive many letters from many letter carriers wives asking for a pay raise for their husbands and each year Congress passes a bill granting them and all other postal and federal employees a three or four percent increase which nets a letter carrier about two dollars a week more. So everyone is satisfied until next year. Please don't misunderstand me, Mr. Karth. We are thankful for even that two dollars, but I would like you to know what it is like being the wife of a carrier who, in this state, gets the mail through in spite of rain, sleet, *snow*, etc.

First of all most of the wives don't see much of their husbands because most carriers have to work two and some even three jobs to support their families and give their children the education they need today. I am fortunate that my husband doesn't work a second job. Not that he hasn't at times, but when he did his family missed him too much. I have chosen to "go without" in order to have my husband. It has been well over a year since my husband and I have gone out together. Correction; we went to the installation of officers for the NALC because I was being installed as Treasurer of our local auxiliary. However, the NALC paid for the evening. This is just one of the things we "go without" when we live on a carriers salary. We also don't complain about the holes in the furniture and the many things in our home that need replacing. We look away from the curtains that need washing but are afraid to wash because we know they will fall apart. Maybe next month they can be replaced. Sometimes that month reaches into next year. When these little things we "go without" pile up like straws on a camels back until the final straw hits you sneak away to your room and have a good cry when nobody else in the family can see you. Then you wash your face and cheerfully tell the rest of the family that things aren't so bad. But sometimes you see your husbands hidden tears and this makes you feel worse than ever.

Your children attend good public schools like most other children. We are fortunate to live in a district with a brand new beautiful school. This is very inducive to learning. You were a guest at our school just recently. It is Battle Creek elementary. Miss Downey, the hostess for the evening, is my daughters teacher. At conference about a month ago she told me my daughter needs extra activities of some kind or she is certain to face boredom which you know can be extremely harmful to a bright student. She is in second grade and is doing third and fourth grade supplementary work. Miss Downey informed me by the time she reaches fourth grade she will have had all the supplementary work they have to offer. She suggested music lessons or something of that nature. How do you tell them you just can't afford music lessons on a letter carriers salary.

I could go on but I have a better suggestion. If you and every other representative would take one hour the next time you are in your home area to visit the home of a letter carrier who is existing on his carrier's salary you would see what I'm talking about. Look at their furniture under the slip covers and their hand me down bedroom furniture probably painted to match. Take notice of the little things that mount up. You are certainly welcome to visit my home. Just visit one who is living on their income as a supposed "laboring class job". Compare it with other labor class homes. You will probably get my message.

Again, thank you for what you have done for us in the past.

Sincerely,

MRS. THOMAS ETHIER.

Veterans Affairs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, over the last several weeks we have been privileged to have with us national and local leaders of some of the very fine organizations devoted to veterans affairs.

Because Philadelphia continues to be a center for people devoted to this cause and because I myself am a member of several of these organizations, I have been privileged to discuss with leaders of veterans organizations a number of their problems and their hopes.

A few weeks ago President Johnson delivered a message to the Congress in which he stated in effect that this administration has found many areas of agreement with the legislative program of the veterans themselves. All of us agree, I think, that the time has come to recognize the contributions made to our Nation by our men fighting in Vietnam as by our veterans of other wars. Certain steps should be taken now.

I, therefore, am honored to offer five bills which would—

Enlarge opportunities for educationally disadvantaged veterans and expand allowances under the GI bill;

Increase the maximum amount of servicemen's group life insurance;

Increase pensions to disabled veterans and dependents; and

Assure that no reduction in pension benefits is made because of technicalities that might arise should we increase social security allowances as has been proposed.

I am sure many other Members of this House will also want to sponsor such legislation and lend their support to these worthwhile measures.

Saigon Port Congestion: U.S. AID on the Job

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES M. HANLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, the war in Vietnam, like all wars, strains the facilities of the country, just as it devastates society. In Saigon, port facilities are being strained by massive increases in shipments of military supplies and commodities. Congestion is a major problem, one which the U.S. Agency for International Development is working to solve.

The distinguished Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING] called to our attention a recent report on this subject by Helen Delich Bentley of the Baltimore Sun in remarks on the floor Monday, February 20. In doing so, he drew some conclusions with which I disagree. They do not take into account the other side of the picture.

Specifically, the Baltimore Sun on February 12 printed a letter from William S. Gaud, AID Administrator, which supports conclusions quite different from those drawn by the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING].

The fact is that AID is on the job and is coping with a very difficult problem. I, for one, cannot be surprised that everything is not smooth and efficient in Saigon Harbor.

I believe that Mr. Gaud's comments will be of great interest to my colleagues, and I insert his letter to the editor, as published in the Baltimore Sun of February 12, 1967, in the RECORD.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Feb. 12, 1967]

PORT OF SAIGON: AID STATEMENT

(By William S. Gaud, Administrator, Agency for International Development, Washington)

Sir: I have read Mrs. Helen Bentley's recent articles on the port of Saigon with a great interest and concern. Mrs. Bentley has vividly described the congestion and some of the problems which one encounters in the Saigon port area and in the staging area downstream.

I am disturbed, however, that the focus and emphasis of these articles will leave your readers with the quite erroneous impression that such conditions were not anticipated by the United States Government, and that nothing effective has been done, or is being done, to correct this situation.

In making the decision to make large commodity shipments to Vietnam, the United States Government fully recognized that serious congestion would inevitably occur in the port of Saigon. But what was the alternative? Heavy demands for a wide variety of commodities existed in Vietnam. Short supplies were pushing prices upward. Serious inflation threatened Vietnam's sensitive economy.

The United States and Vietnamese governments determined that inflation was the greater threat—a decision which, in retrospect, was correct. This choice, coming on top of continuing heavy shipments of military supplies, meant that we would strain the capacity of the port of Saigon to the utmost.

However, knowing that we must strain the Saigon port facilities, we also set out to help Vietnam improve those facilities as fast as might be possible in the midst of a war. This effort has already produced significant results and is continuing.

The port of Saigon was designed to handle about 1.5 million tons of cargo a year. Prior to the beginning of the military and economic build-up in the summer of 1965, these facilities were adequate for Vietnam's needs. Today, however, the port is handling cargo at an annual rate of about 5 million tons. It is obvious, therefore, that something dramatic has happened to the port of Saigon in the relatively short period of a year and a half.

On November 26, 1965, there was a backlog of 122 vessels unloading or waiting to unload. On January 31, 1967, there were 69 vessels unloading or waiting. During November, 1965, 218,000 tons of cargo were discharged. During November, 1966, 415,000 tons were discharged. By November, 1967, the monthly discharge capacity of the port is expected to reach about 630,000 tons. Between mid-1965 and January, 1967, there has been a 50 percent increase in the number of vessels which could be discharged simultaneously.

During the past year and a half, great improvements have been made in physical facilities, port management, cargo documentation and port security. While there are still many problems in all these areas, much has already been done, many things are being done now and many additional things are in the planning stage.

It takes time and trained manpower to design physical facilities, negotiate contracts and get work underway, even under "crash conditions." It takes time and trained manpower to design and install new management procedures and to improve port security. These things have been happening about as fast as possible under the conditions prevailing in Vietnam.

They have been happening fast enough to change the capacity of the port from 1.5 million tons to 5 million tons per year within a year and a half. As a result, the commodity import program has been effective as a key instrument in containing what would otherwise have been rampant inflation. Over 150,000 different commodities have been procured, shipped and distributed.

Some of the specific physical improvements to benefit the port of Saigon follow:

a. Fourteen additional deep-draft buoy sites have been prepared and a floating dock for roll-on-roll-off loading has been put into operation.

b. "New Port," an entire new section of the Saigon port, is partially constructed and in use by the United States military. It is scheduled for completion in the spring of 1967.

c. Expansion of barge unloading facilities on both the Kinh Te and Kinh Doi canals in Saigon will be completed within the near future.

d. A new deep water berth, the "Fish Market pier," south of the main port area, is now in operation.

e. A fresh-water facility for ships in port has been finished.

f. AID is building the largest warehouse complex in Vietnam, 676,000 square feet of new civil warehouse space at Thu Doc, close to Saigon. It is partially in use now and is expected to be fully operational by April, 1967. This facility possesses double the capacity of existing port transit warehouses for civil cargo.

g. Other Saigon area warehouse facilities have been expanded to expedite port clearance.

h. AID has procured or contracted for 552 trucks, 156 barges, 13 tugs and 213 pieces of handling equipment (*e.g.,* cranes and fork lifts) to facilitate port operations. More is being procured—all additional to the port equipment furnished by the United States military.

i. Ten coastal vessels and a 3,000-ton per month junk fleet have been chartered to help move cargo from Saigon to other ports.

j. The load on the port of Saigon has been reduced by the expansion of facilities at a number of other Vietnamese ports including Quang Ngai, Qui Nhon, Nha Trang, Danang and Cam Ranh Bay. The capacity of these ports has been increased more than threefold, from 125,000 metric tons per month in August, 1965, to more than 400,000 metric tons at present.

Increased physical facilities must be supplemented by improved management in processing materiel through the port area. In this field, we have supplied many United States advisory services. Typical examples are:

(1) Since March, 1966, a United States Customs Bureau team detailed to AID has been increased from one to ten and will be expanded to twenty. . . . This team is working closely with the Vietnamese Customs Bureau in its actual operations and improving its procedures and systems.

(2) A four-man United States Census Bureau team, serving with AID since August, 1966, is assisting the Vietnamese Customs Bureau and the Ministry of Finance in developing automated data processing systems to provide rapid and accurate financial and logistical information.

(3) United States civilian and military port advisers are assisting the port authorities of Vietnam in improving reporting and inventory control systems and port operations.

(4) An eight-member team from the International Longshoremen's Union worked with the Saigon stevedoring companies during most of 1966 to advise on techniques for increasing cargo handling capability.

(5) In September, 1966, the United States Army's 125th Terminal Command arrived in Vietnam to supplement the services of the AID technical advisers to the director of the port of Saigon and his staff All of its 187 officers and enlisted men are assigned to the commercial area and working in scheduling of ships, unloading and warehousing procedures, importer notification, etc. The unit has also set up a documentation system for commercial cargo parallel to the combined coverage of the four separate and distinct Vietnamese systems maintained by the Saigon port director, the ship's agent, the stevedor and the Customs Bureau.

Also, as Mrs. Bentley's articles have noted, there has been a need to tighten security precautions in order to protect the incoming cargoes. A few of the measures already undertaken are:

a. The Vietnamese Customs Bureau has 1,700 empolyees, 1,300 working in the Saigon port. Their enforcement operations include the use of several large launches and 12 smaller boats provided by AID in September, 1966.

b. The Vietnamese harbor police has increased to 600 men engaged in physical security of the port area. It has checkpoints at a number of strategic port locations and regular water patrols covering 96 kilometers of waterways containing up to 1,400 barges, junks, lighters, and other miscellaneous small boats, many of which double as homes for one or more families.

c. The harbor police director also controls the activities of a 167-man police field force unit recently assigned to the An Khanh area directly across the Saigon River from the main piers.

d. Society de Surveillance (Geneve) S.A., a private Swiss international shipping inspector, experienced in Vietnam, is under contract to the AID mission to inspect deliveries of several types of AID-financed and Food for Peace commodities, as well as to check rice shipments arriving in the ports of Qui Nhon and Nha Trang.

e. American MP's board each vessel arriving at Cap St. Jacques and remain aboard during waiting, river transit and unloading. These heightened security efforts are reflected in the fact that port area arrests for improper documentation, trespassing, theft and other offenses rose from a rate of 150 per month in early 1966 to 500 a month by the end of 1966, while reports of major crimes dropped. . . .

I will not undertake to respond in detail to the several unwarranted allegations in Mrs. Bentley's articles, but two major ones do warrant specific comment.

The allegation is made that AID is forcing into the country commercial imports which are not wanted by the Vietnamese merchants. This ignores some basic facts:

With few exceptions, of which fertilizer is one, all imports respond to requirements registered by importers who guarantee payment with their own funds.

One of the major objectives of these commercial imports, that of controlling inflation, has been largely realized.

We are not sure of the exact nature of the Saigon Chamber of Commerce remarks or the motives in contributing to the allegations, but it may well stem from resentment on the part of some in the commercial community at our strong measures to reform the commercial import program in order to broaden competition, eliminate a number of abuses that had developed earlier, and substantially reduce the opportunities for speculation and unduly large profit margins.

Regarding the allegation that large unneeded quntities of fertilizer were offered, the difficulty in 1966 arose from the Vietnamese Government's devaluation in June (an essential step recommended by the International Monetary Fund) which suddenly doubled the landed cost to importers. However, the Vietnamese Government did not properly adjust the ceiling price at which importers could resell it. Vietnamese delays in resolving this problem, over which AID had no direct control, caused most of the commercial dealers to refuse to accept some fertilizer shipments. The temporary pile-up of fertilizer ships was resolved by AID's making other arrangements for its distribution. The fertilizer was transferred to the account of the National Agricultural Credit Office, which has country-wide branches and which is now charged with ordering, storage, and sale to commercial distributors or direct sale to farmers.

In closing I cite the judgment of Mr. Austin J. Tobin, executive director, the Port of New York Authority, who has just recently visited Saigon. He states: "The port of Saigon is handling more than we have a right to except considering all of the difficulties and circumstances, and the over riding necessity of meeting requirements for large amounts of military and civil cargo."

Come With Me Into Macedonia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. OTIS G. PIKE

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. PIKE. Mr. Speaker, it seems too much to hope that the present flood of backseat driving on how the war in Vietnam should be conducted will abate. On the contrary, it is apparent that the conflicting advice of doves and hawks to the Commander in Chief will increase in both clamor and confusion in the months to come.

While I believe this is harmful both to the conduct of the war and the hopes for achieving peace, I also believe it is inevitable. It has been going on forever. The Navy Times last year printed an excerpt from Livy's History of Rome—volume 13, book XLIV, chapter 22—showing that well over 2,000 years ago the backseat drivers were in the back seat as firmly as they are today. The difference is that 2,000 years ago the man in the front seat snapped back. This is the way Titus Livius recorded it.

A Roman General's Comment on Critics More Than 2,100 Years Ago Contains a Lesson for Us on Vietnam

Lucius Aemilius Paulus, a Roman Consul, who had been selected to conduct the war with the Macedonians, B.C. 168 went out from the Senate into the assembly of the people and addressed them as follows, according to the historian, Titus Livius (Livy):

"In every circle, and, truly, at every table, there are people who lead armies into Macedonia; who know where the camp ought to be placed; what posts ought to be occupied by troops; when and through what pass that territory should be entered; where magazines should be formed; how provisions should be conveyed by land and sea; and when it is proper to engage the enemy, when to lie quiet.

"And they not only demonstrate what is best to be done, but if anything is done in any other manner than what they have pointed out, they arraign the consul, as if he were on trial before them.

"These are great impediments to those who have the management of affairs; for everyone cannot encounter injurious reports with the same constancy and firmness of mind as Fabius did, who chose to let his own ability be questioned through the folly of the people, rather than to dismanage the public business with a high reputation.

"I am not one of those who think that commanders ought at no time to receive advice; on the contrary, I would deem that man more proud than wise, who regulated every proceeding by the standard of his own single judgment.

"What then is my opinion?

"That commanders should be counseled, chiefly, by persons of known talent; by those who have made the art of war their particular study, and whose knowledge is derived from experience; from those who are present at the scene of action, who see the country, who see the enemy; who see the advantages that occasions offer, and who, like people embarked in the same ship, are sharers of the danger.

"If, therefore, anyone thinks himself qualified to give advice respecting the war which I am to conduct, which may prove advantageous to the public, let him not refuse his assistance to the state, but let him come with me into Macedonia.

"He shall be furnished with a ship, a horse, a tent; even his traveling charges shall be defrayed.

"But if he thinks this too much trouble, and prefers the repose of a city life to the toils of war, let him not, on land, assume the office of a pilot.

"The city, in itself, furnishes abundance of topics for conversation; let it confine its passion for talking within its own precincts, and rest assured that we shall pay not attention to any councils but such as shall be framed within our camp."

It might be a good idea if a "Macedonia division" were formed today. If its members could equal in valor what they produce in volume, it is conceivable that the war could be over in no time. Unfortunately, it is far more likely that they would be so busy arguing with themselves over the proper tactics to use, and who woud lead the charge—or retreat—that the entire division would be a very easy target for a platoon of the enemy.

OEO's Future

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CARL D. PERKINS

OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, there has been a certain amount of speculation in recent months about the attitude of the White House concerning the best organizational structure for the war against poverty. On February 15, at a press seminar held at the Office of Economic Opportunity, the views of the White House were made abundantly clear by Mr. Joseph Califano, President Johnson's special assistant. Addressing himself to the question of OEO's future, Mr. Califano declared that OEO will continue to serve as the top-level command headquarters for the President's war on poverty. He said that while some antipoverty programs will be transferred to other departments as they become fully mature, there is nothing to reports that the administration may seek to spin off the enormously successful Headstart program, much less to dismantle OEO. Mr. Califano, who is the President's top assistant for domestic legislation, said that antipoverty programs will continue to "spin off and spin into OEO as long as OEO exists," and that it "will exist for a long, long time."

Mr. Speaker, the feelings of the President on this important subject are welcome news to all of us who, at firsthand, have watched poverty begin to recede from American life before the assault of economic opportunity programs, as so ably led by OEO's Director Sargent Shriver. Mr. Speaker, I include the UPI dispatch reporting Mr. Califano's remarks at this point in the Record:

Washington.—President Johnson's top assistant for domestic legislation today denied that the President had ever abandoned the war on poverty.

Joseph Califano said, "The 'stuff' in the newspapers about the President not fighting for the poverty program is just hogwash. Nobody fights harder for it than the President."

In answer to questions, at a conference with newsmen attending an Office of Economic Opportunity press seminar Califano said it was untrue that Johnson did not fight cuts in the OEO budget made by Congress last fall.

Califano also said the administration presently had no intention of transfering project Head Start to the U.S. Office of Education or for dismantling OEO. Some other OEO programs would be transfered to some other departments as they matured.

He said programs will continue to "spin off and spin into OEO as long as OEO exists and it will exist a long, long, time."

Califano said he thought Congress would approve $2.06 billion dollar budget for fiscal 1968. Many programs were limited by hard judgments on where money should be spent, he said.

Califano said the administration's anti poverty effort was aimed at two classes of the poor, the aged and handicapped and those who can make it with outside help.

Programs for the second class of poor person are designed to bring a man to the point where he can be trained and to give him the opportunity for training, he said.

This type of program is morally right and the most economical way to help the poor, Califano said. He said self help programs were Johnson's major departure from New Deal attacks on poverty.

Califano said the administration had formed no judgments on creating a guaranteed income. He said very important factors of individual incentive would require a comprehensive study before any decisions could be made.

Truth in Lending

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to assist in the promotion of economic stabilization by requiring the disclosure of finance charges in connection with extension of credit.

This bill will require lenders to provide consumers with three basic facts:

First. An itemized statement of all finance charges.

Second. The total finance charge in dollars and cents.

Third. The total finance charge expressed as an annual percentage rate.

The bill would not regulate credit or set maximum interest ceilings. It would instead, provide for full disclosure of the cost of credit in order to give the consumer an intelligent choice and to prevent the uniformed useof credit from acting as a detriment to the economic stabilization of our national economy.

Our free enterprise system would be strengthened by allowing the consumer to make an intelligent choice between competitive lending rates. Competition in free marketplace would determine the rates of interest, the consumer and not the Government would be able to judge if the rate or terms of interest are reasonable or unreasonable. The object of this legislation is to avoid any unnecessary governmental interference in the free marketplace and therefore hope that the Congress takes favorable action soon.

Is McNamara Making His First Mistake?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, in this day and age when our citizens are concerned about the possibility of a nuclear war and when such things creep into our vocabulary as antiballistic system; B–70 long-range bomber and the Skybolt airborne missile, it is time that the Congress and the Nation take a close look at exactly what is happening in the nuclear arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Is it possible that the United States is depending too much on thinking of one man? Is it possible that we are not listening to such outstanding military experts as Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff? Is it possible that the Soviets will end up with an antiballistic missile system and we will not?

These are questions that our citizens are asking today. These are questions that should be answered. The following editorial, which was printed in the March 2 edition of the Cincinnati Enquirer, certainly will give us food for thought on these important questions:

Is McNamara Making His First Mistake?

The American people, by and large, evidently have a very comfortable feeling about the nation's status in an age of frightful nuclear possibilities.

The average citizen, we dare say, thinks we have so tremendous an arsenal of atomic weapons, and such a diversity of delivery systems, that we will be forever free from the threat of complete annihilation—or the terrors that could ensue from an inferior striking force and no defense arrangements.

The historians of the future, if any are left around, will find it inconceivable that the United States let itself be manuevered into the present situation—from which, unless there is a quick change of policy, we may find escape impossible.

The other day our top military official, Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, testified publicly that the United States needed an effective antiballistic missile system as fast as it can be put together. Russia, he said, already is far in advance of us in this critical component.

M'NAMARA DISSENTS FROM VIEW HELD BY OUR MILITARY EXPERTS

His view is shared by all of our supposed experts on war and defense with one conspicuous exception—Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara.

Up to this hour, Secretary McNamara has pursued a veritable "Through the Looking Glass" line of reasoning that if we don't develop an ABM system, Russia won't—and if we do, we will be worse off because then Russia will only enlarge its atomic striking force.

It was the early boast of Secretary McNamara that he hasn't made a mistake yet. But just recently he told the Senate Armed Services Committee: "Two significant changes have occurred during the last year in our projections of Soviet strategic forces. The first is a faster-than-expected rate of construction of hard ICBM (intercontinental ballistic missile) silos; the second is more positive evidenceof a deployment of an antiballistic missile defense system around Moscow."

Since that statement, there has been hard evidence that the USSR has moved to station ABM weapons around Leningrad and many other sections of the Soviet Union—with especial reference to the route that ICBMs would fly from the United States.

KOSYGIN HAS TOLD THE WORLD THAT RUSSIA HAS AN ABM NET

All of this was going on while Secretary McNamara—admitting that a Pentagon study indicates we could save 90 million lives by a ballistic defense system—was suggesting that we "initiate negotiations with the Soviet Union designed, through formal or informal agreement, to limit the deployment of an antiballistic missile system."

Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, while visiting London, announced that Russia had (not was building, but had) a missile defense system. Gen. Pavel A. Kurochkin, head of the Frunze Military Academy, said on the eve of the 49th anniversary of the Soviet army and navy: "Missiles fired at the Soviet Union would never reach their target. Detecting missiles in time and destroying them in flight is no problem."

Evidently, while accepting bows for not proceeding with the atomic protection of the United States because it might provoke Russian escalation, our Defense Department has been caught flat-footed. (And, we're tempted to add, flat-headed.)

The Russians sneaked a stockpile of intermediate-range ballistic missiles into Cuba, and despite frequent warnings from refugees and intelligence agencies, the Defense Department did not seem to have knowledge of the fact until a supersonic photo-reconnaissance plane dashed across the area at almost tree-top level and returned with film showing the missiles being cemented into place—and Soviet technicans scurrying from the plane's advance.

After that historic "eyeball-to-eyeball" confrontation, which came at a time when our atomic-striking power was clearly greater than that of the Russians, these things have happened:

OUR DEFENSIVE CAPABILITIES ARE BEING WHITTLED DOWN

All of the West's intermediate range missiles stationed in Turkey, Italy and England have been removed on the grounds that they were "obsolete."

Scores of hardened silos containing Atlas ICBMs in our own West have been scrapped, and the immensely costly installations have been disposed of as junk.

The B–70 long-range bomber was canceled.

The "Skybolt" airborne missile which we and the British had planned as a means of enabling bombers to hit Russia from 1000 miles away was canceled as impractical (even as it was soring a direct hit in an "unauthorized" test).

Nuclear-powered combat ships have been ruled out as "too expensive."

And the worst is yet to come.

More than 400 B–52 and B–58 nuclear bombers, each capable of carrying a real "Sunday punch" of heavy hydrogen bombs, will be scrapped by 1971.

We have closed down five nuclear reactors in three years, while Russia is still expanding such capacity.

We have placed stress on new warheads for the atomic submarines, but our capacity to hurl really huge missiles is being scaled back.

Some very knowledgeable people fear that Russia gained an important advantage over the United States during the on-again, off-again ban on nuclear tests. According to the U.S. News & World Report, the Russians, while testing in 1958, detected an X-ray effect given off by high-yield hydrogen bombs. They immediately began mobilizing world opinion against atomic testing—and the United States became captive to an unpoliced ban.

The USSR suddenly broke the ban in 1961 with the detonation of some "super" H-bombs, one with an estimated yield of 63 million tons of TNT.

There was much discussion at the time about the futility of "overkill," but the super-bomb exhibited new properties. Among them, it is now believed, is the fact that such a bomb detonated in space, can "kill" two or more oncoming ICBMs with high pulses of X-ray energy.

Russia then again pressed for a ban on testing in the air, and, much to the discomfiture of many of our military leaders, we entered into it in 1963.

Again according to U.S. News & World Report, we did not learn about the X-ray angle until a Soviet scientist discussed the effect in space—assuming it was common knowledge to those attending the meeting.

Presumably we are exploring the matter, on underground tests, but the only real locale to test a phenomenon like this is in space.

If the Russians have built their antimissile system on the X-ray principle, some of our current refinements in warhead design may be for naught. An instance would be the new Poseidon missile—replacing the Polaris—which has a multiple warhead that divides in the latter stages of flight.

One of the chief arguments against our Nike-X antiballistic missile system has been its supposed inability to distinguish between real warheads and "chaff" thrown off by an incoming missile. Technical means for doing this now exist, we understand, but any type of "X ray" intercepting antimissile would have to intercept in outer space.

It was always assumed that an antimissile would have to have an atomic warhead of its own, to provide sufficient heat and blast to destroy the enemy weapon. An X-ray curtain might be much more efficient. In space, the X rays are not filtered out, as they are in the atmosphere.

It had been known that any atomic explosion produced X rays, but the superbombs detonated by the Russians produced tremendous pulses of energy. It is not surprising that they might disable any missile coming through their field.

MCNAMARA'S FIRST MISTAKE COULD BECOME A FATAL ONE

We have never detonated anything approaching the super-megaton bombs of the Russians. Meanwhile, by apparent design, we are allowing our atomic arsenal to dwindle—alarmingly, we think. We held a 10–1 overall lead in total megatonnage over the Russians in 1962 (which did much to explain why they backed down in the confrontation). By 1972, at the present rate, our nuclear power will have been reduced from 25,000 megatons to less than 5000. And Russian power could at that time have increased to 50,000 megatons.

Unless we soon acquire an effective antimissile system, heaven help the United States. Defense Secretary McNamara's "first mistake" could be a beaut.

Additional Accumulation of Leave

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleague, OLIN TEAGUE, in introducing a bill to authorize additional accumulation of leave in certain foreign areas.

The purpose of this legislation, which I introduced yesterday, H.R. 6827, is to allow a member of the Armed Forces to accumulate more than 60 days of leave when he has served 120 or more days in a foreign area where there is hostile activity. The serviceman would be able to accumulate up to 90 days of leave. The legislation would be retroactive to June 30, 1965.

Under existing policy, military personnel may apply for two 7-day leaves while serving a 12-month tour of duty in Vietnam. Because of the existing leave policy applicable to Vietnam and the uncertainties involved, I believe that a serviceman should be allowed to accumulate additional leave of up to 30 days. Existing regulations limiting the accumulation of leave to 60 days is changed only for those serving at least 120 days in a foreign area where there is hostile activity and increases their leave to a maximum of 90 days for the fiscal year after their return from the foreign area.

The Armed Services Committee favorably reported this legislation last year and it was passed by the House. However, no Senate action was taken. I hope that the Senate and the House will take early action on the bill this year.

Nuclear Missiles in Cuba Consular Office in Washington

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, while some pressure groups clamor for ratification of the Soviet Consular Treaty under lip service of improving friendship with the Soviet Union, the counteraction by the Russians is a direct threat to the life of every American.

As our leaders search for peace, coexistence of ideology and understanding, Communist Russia is hard at implanting deadly nuclear missiles in Cuba to be zeroed in on our cities and heartland.

Mr. Speaker, that the Members may have a chance to read for themselves this repulsive "breach of faith" I include the February 1967 "Latin American Report" in the RECORD at this point:

RUSSIA PLANNING NUCLEAR BASE IN CUBA

The best kept secret in Washington these days is the near conviction within the U.S. intelligence community that Russian ballistic missiles are in Cuba, and a nagging suspicion that the Russians may be conducting nuclear experiments on the island. Largely overlooked by the U.S. press was a recent visit to Cuba by high ranking officials of Russia's State Committee on Atomic Energy, headed by the Committee's First Vice President, Igor Morojov. Included in the Soviet delegation was Vladimir Monajov, the Committee's Undersecretary of Foreign Relations. The significance of this visit (also ignored in our press), was spelled out in a cut-line in the January 15 edition of Castro's Granma newspaper: "Collaboration between Cuba and the U.S.S.R. on the peaceful uses of atomic energy." The implications of the announcement to U.S. policy are enormous, recalling a warning sounded long ago by U.S. atomic scientist, Dr. Edward Teller. On September 30, 1964, Dr. Teller wrote the editor of Latin America Report: "The Communists are giving their activities in Cuba a scientific justification. From their point of view, this is most clever behaviour."

Indeed it is clever behaviour. The invitation which brought the Russian atomic scientists to Cuba was extended by Captain Antonio Núñez Jiménez in his capacity as President of Cuba's Academy of Science. The fact is, however, that the Academy of Science is little more than a paper organization. More important is the background of Núñez Jiménez himself. He is the outstanding authority on Cuba's vast cave complexes and a veteran in underground explorations. It did not escape notice in Washington that Núñez Jiménez not only accompanied the Russian scientists when they paid a call on Cuban President Dorticós, but that he brought with him Luis Larragoiti, head of another paper organization, the Cuban Nuclear Group.

The conclusion reached in Washington is that Cuba's Academy of Science and its Nuclear Energy Group serve only to provide a shield of Cuban "sovereignty" behind which the Russians are able to carry out mysterious operations in Cuba. That they are up to no good needs no elaboration, and our intelligence community is worried. Furthermore, it has become a virtual tenet in Russia's manipulation of Cuba to announce future plans (as, for example, the January 15 announcement in Granma) only after those plans have been secretly put into effect. It is within the context of this background and experience that U.S. intelligence is hard at work evaluating every scrap of information coming out of Cuba. It has turned up highly significant reports of mammoth explosions, and the reappearance of Russian ballistic missiles on Cuba's highways.

One report on what the Russians are up to is especially intriguing. It comes from Manuel Vidal, a Cuban escapee who arrived in Miami on January 28. Around 2:00 a.m. last December 15, Vidal was driving his battered station wagon from the town of Punta Brava to the town of Caimito, about 30 miles west of Havana. As he rounded a curve, Vidal saw that some 40 feet of guard rails and cement posts at the edge of the highway had been torn out. As he passed, Vidal looked down into a culvert. There lying on its side, said Vidal, "was an enormous truck-trailer with a huge missile lying on the other side of it." The missile was partly obscured by the truck-trailer, he added. "The area was full of troops from Cuban Army Unit 1900," said Vidal, "and they told me to move on." As he complied, Vidal said he heard an officer shout an order to the troops "to stay at least one hundred yards away from the missile." The officer also shouted, according to Vidal, that the troops would have to "evacuate all civilian residents from the area."

Vidal drove a few hundred yards, parked his car, and walked up to a hillock from where he watched the salvage operations. The area was first illuminated by headlights from military trucks, and, a little later, by searchlights. "Soon, Russian troops and civilians arrived," Vidal continued, "and took charge of the removal of the missile." Two fire engines, cranes, and a Russian tank-truck came to the scene, and the work began. In recalling the scene, Vidal said: "Several cranes on caterpillar tracks pulled the truck-trailer out of the way, then stood the huge missile on end with its nose pointed toward the sky." There was a moment of panic, said Vidal, "when the missile began to give off a yellowish-orange vapor," (a characteristic normally associated with ballistic missiles, ed.).

"Then the Russian tank-truck was brought into position," Vidal continued, "and streams of milky colored liquid were poured over it." What strikes the observer as particularly significant is the following comment made by Vidal: "Water and milky colored liquid were also sprayed all over the ground in an area about 200 yards around where the missile had fallen. By this time, steam shovels had arrived, and they scooped out a carpet of earth one foot in depth over the entire area, and loaded it with great care into dump trucks which took it away." His uneducated guess is that the Russians had taken those precautions in the event the earth had been contaminated with radioactive material. A more plausible explanation, however, is that the Russians removed highly inflammable material which had leaked or spilled from the damaged missile. In any event, the evidence suggests that the missile had the characteristics of a long-range ballistic missile. The fact that it was being transported under the cover of darkness also indicates a desire by the Russians to avoid detection, and recalls that ballistic missiles were moved only at night during the pre-missile crisis period of 1962. Vidal also states that the Russians worked "cautiously but in frantic haste" to remove the missile before daylight.

Coming on the heels of Vidal's testimony is that of Daniel Figueroa Borroto, who escaped from Cuba clandestinely by boat, arriving in Miami on February 5. He told Latin America Report that he belonged to Military Unit 3565, and had been engaged "for over a year helping to build missile launching platforms, tubes to house electrical wiring for missile installations, and reinforced blocks of concrete for missile silos." Figueroa's unit received specifications for missile sites from the construction office of the Ministry of Defense. "It was easy to identify orders intended for the SAMs (the short range surface-to-air missiles)," said the military construction worker. He then added the more arresting comment: "The size of some of the launching platforms, the enormous size and quantity of reinforced blocks of concrete, and other specifications for some of the orders clearly indicate that they are to mount and to house missiles of great size and range—in short, ballistic missiles capable of reaching Washington." Figuerosa's Military Unit 3565 was at all times under close security guard by the CIM (Military Counter-Intelligence). "Indeed," he added, "we worked and lived underground for the greater part of one whole year." There is reason to believe that Figueroa's escape was managed by anti-Castro agents.

Figueroa's information is of exceptional interest in that it is the first eye-witness account to come out of Cuba regarding the actual construction of missile sites, and with his testimony, other pieces of the jig-saw puzzle of Russian military construction in Cuba begin to fall into place, as, for example, the mysterious goings-on in Las Villas Province. For months, Las Charcas farm in Las Villas has been placed off limits to Cubans, and large reinforced concrete blocks fitting the description given by Figueroa have been transported there in trucks driven by Russians. Those trucks disappear into the shafts of obsolete naphtha mines—shafts which go horizontally into the hills—widened and built-up by the Russians.

Other reports of underground burrowing by the Russians, the transport of huge blocks of concrete into subterranean chambers, and a security veil lowered over all, comes from Oriente Province. On his arrival in Miami on January 13, truck driver José Barroso Castillo told Latin American Report that he transported construction material to an underground Russian base at a place called Los Haticos del Purial, near the city of Holguin. "We had to turn our trucks over to Russian drivers at the entrance to the base, several kilometers from the construction," he said. The Russians brought the trucks back empty, and the Cubans went back to reload them. "Cubans are never permitted inside the base," said Barroso.

Explosions at various places in Havana Province suggest that the Russians may be involved in some kind of nuclear testing there. The explosions are invariably described by the Cuban government as accidents. Last November 25, Radio Havana reported that a tremendous explosion at what was called "a coeducational military school" had taken the lives of three girls, wounded eight more, and had flattened the entire school complex. Army officials attributed the blast to an "accidental fire" among chemicals, and described those killed as "training to be future technical cadres for the Revolutionary Armed Forces." On another occasion toward the middle of January, Francisco Torres was an eyewitness to an underground explosion which took place near the town of Minas, in Havana Province. But this explosion bore the ear-marks of a planned operation. Torres worked as a laborer near where the Russians had been tunneling for several months. "The underground facilities were so enormous," said Torres, "that the Russians constructed a narrow-guage railroad, and for months I saw railway cars going in and coming out of one of the tunnels." He then told about the explosion that took place in those underground facilities: "It must have been January 16 or 17 when it happened. All of a sudden there was a tremendous explosion in the underground site. I was working with another man about two kilometers away, but the explosion sounded like it was right under our feet, and we panicked and ran." "Immediately thereafter," said Torres, "the Russians moved their barracks a long distance from the underground sites." He added: "Then the Cuban Army abruptly removed all Cuban residents from the area, resettling them far from Minas." Torres reported a widespread belief among Cubans who lived in the area that this was no accidental explosion, offering as evidence that ambulances had been brought to the site well in advance of the explosion. Following the explosion, the underground site itself was sealed off and placed under guard. Finally, the abrupt evacuation of Cuban residents, and equally abrupt removal of Russian technicians and officers to an area distant from the site, raised suspicions among Cubans that the explosion was planned, and that subsequent to it the authorities took precautions against nuclear contamination.

STATE DEPARTMENT RESPONSE

State Department response to these events suggests that it, too, fears that Cuba is becoming a Russian nuclear base. It is seeking a treaty among the nations of Latin America that would make this hemisphere a nuclear-free zone. Indeed, the title of the pact now under consideration in Mexico City, is, "Treaty for the Denuclearization of Latin America." Apparently there is something to "denuclearize." Among the nations of this hemisphere, only Cuba has a nuclear-strike potential. It seems therefore obvious that State Department support for a nuclear-free zone is aimed at neutralizing the Russian base in Cuba. The United States is preparing to negotiate a pact with the Russians to ban the world-wide spread of nuclear weapons, and plans to include the Latin American treaty in those negotiations. The hope is that this would take care of the threat of a "nuclear Cuba."

However, if the fears of the intelligence community regarding Russia's nuclear moves in Cuba prove to be accurate, as the evidence strongly suggests, this simply means that agreements with the Soviets have all the force of an Alka Seltzer dropped in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. The so-called missile crisis of October, 1962 was reportedly "solved" with the promised retirement of all Soviet missiles in Cuba. If the Russians did not retire all of those missiles, or if they have reintroduced them into Cuba, and if they now are involved in or are planning nuclear experiments in Cuba, there will be little disposition in the Senate to go along with a nuclear-ban treaty. In fact, the Johnson Administration could count on strong and vigorous reaction from law makers who at this moment are balking at a consular treaty with the Soviets.

But the Johnson Administration faces yet another frustration, this time at the hands of its Latin American allies. Apparently oblivious to high level anxieties in Washington, conferees working on the nuclear treaty in Mexico City innocently produced a draft that would permit nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes in Latin America. This could have no effect other than to officially open the door to Soviet testing in Cuba. More immediately important, if the treaty draft should stand as now written, the United States can expect that the Russians are already prepared to offer Cuba's benign assistance to Latin America in exploring the "peaceful uses" of atomic energy. They may do so anyway.

LATIN MILITANCY REJECTED

One obvious opportunity to take the initiative away from Kosygin and Castro is provided by the meeting of Latin American President, scheduled to be held in late spring. But even this opportunity to turn the wrath of our neighbors against a predatory Cuba has been vetoed in advance by the State Department. And Dr. Eduardo Ritter, President of the Council of the Organization of American States (OAS) is a casualty of that determination.

Speaking on January 28 before more than 20,000 Cuban exiles in Miami, Ritter told them that the OAS has an obligation to liberate Cuba. He also said that Cuba should be included on the agenda if the meeting of Latin American Presidents is to have any real meaning. In making his statement, the OAS Council President ran headlong into determined opposition in the State Department. President Johnson plans to attend the Latin summit meeting and his staff apparently wants to present him—beset as he is on all sides with foreign policy problems and pressures—with a rosy picture of peace, prosperity, and harmony in Latin America. They view the conference as one which will confine itself largely to economic topics, as for example, where the Alliance for Progress will be discussed and propagandized, and its praises sung. Dr. Ritter does not agree with that view of things, saying in Miami: "Any endeavor to bring about an increase in the standard of living of these nations is doomed to failure if we must constantly expend funds, time, and energy in defending ourselves against the common enemy, just 90 miles from Florida."

Ritter's harsh voice introduced a sour note in the harmonious a capella being rehearsed in Washington, and his voice was stilled. Ward Allen, U.S. alternate delegate to the OAS, was described by one of his diplomatic colleagues as "furious, and fit to be tied" by Ritter's remarks in Miami. Two days later, an OAS spokesman gratuitously announced that the OAS Council Chairman had spoken "personally" in Miami, and "not for the Organization of American States." The State Department increased its pressures, and the broad hint was not lost on Latin American politicians who are hungry for Alliance for Progress dollars. Panamanian Foreign Minister Fernando Aleta fell into line, announcing that Panama (Ritter is a Panamanian) would not ask that Cuba be placed on the agenda at the conference of Presidents.

The determination in the White House and the State Department never to deal firmly with Cuba is astonishing on the face of it. For, last November 28 the OAS issued a two-volume study on Russian-Cuban subversion of the hemisphere which called the Tricontinental Organization established in Havana, "a new instrument of Communist intervention and aggression." Latin American ambassadors to the United Nations and the OAS have repeatedly condemned Russia, Cuba, and Red China for the wars of terror and subversion which have forced two countries—Venezuela and Guatemala—to declare martial law. Nor does Cuba deny that it is responsible for this state of affairs. Indeed, Fidel Castro boasts about it. Page 61 of the OAS study contains portions of a letter written by Castro to UN Secretary General U-Thant in which the Cuban dictator states that "the revolutionary representatives of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America who met in Havana did indeed decide to intensify the struggle against intervention and to assist the people fighting for liberty and independence." When free nations fight back against wars of terror and subversion this, in the Communist lexicon, constitutes "intervention." In his letter, Castro bluntly told the UN Secretary General that Latin American governments will be toppled through "the most violent revolutionary action."

Thus, if Russia's nuclear tentacles are added to its tentacles of subversion in Latin America, the United States is in grave danger of being isolated in its own hemisphere. The Cuba policies beginning with the late President Kennedy's withdrawal from the Bay of Pigs in 1961, interrupted briefly with concessions made to the Russians in 1962, threaten to cascade in ruins around the administration of President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1967.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior To Reinstate Certain Oil and Gas Leases.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Speaker, I introduced legislation yesterday which would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to reinstate certain oil and gas leases. The text of the bill, H.R. 6893, is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to receive, consider, and act upon any petition of the assignee of the terminated United States oil and gas leases (BLMA–046840 and BLMA–046842, West Virginia) for reinstatement of said leases if filed within one hundred and eighty days after the effective date of this Act, together with any rental accruing, if not theretofore already paid, from the date of termination of such leases. The Secretary may reinstate such leases under the provisions of section 31(c) of the Mineral Leasing act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 188).

The bill, if enacted, would permit the Secretary to reinstate two oil and gas leases. These leases, formerly held by Holly Corp., terminated automatically for nonpayment of the correct rental. This fact was not discovered until after Holly had assigned the leases to Columbian Fuel Corp.

The passage of this bill would clear the uncertainty of the legal status of the lease and allow the Columbian Fuel Corp. to conduct exploratory work on the land.

Pomona, Calif.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, one of the most progressive communities in the Nation is located at Pomona, Calif. This area is in the 24th District of California which it is my privilege to represent in Congress.

Through initiative and drive Pomona has over recent years compiled a remarkable record of civic improvements. Among them are a downtown 9-block long shopping mall, and new communication and transportation facilities.

The latest achievement is the completion of an enlarged water renovation plant. Pomona has been a pioneer in water reclamation since 1926 when through the cooperative efforts of Pomona and neighboring cities of Claremont and La Verne the original treatment plant was built.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I submit for inclusion in the RECORD an editorial from the Pomona Progress-Bulletin about the recent dedication of the water renovation plant:

POMONA A LEADER IN WATER CONSERVATION

Pomona was highly honored to be visited by a large contingent of national leaders last Saturday in connection with the dedication of the Water Renovation Plant of Sanitation District 21 in west Pomona. Seldom in this Valley's history has such an array of talent been assembled together for any dedication. Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, Senior Senator from California who gave the Keynote Address on water needs and conservation entitled: "The Decades Ahead", was introduced by Congressman Glenard Lipscomb of the 24th Congressional District at the dedication luncheon hosted by Dr. Robert C. Kramer, President of Çal Poly-Pomona.

The Senator's talk centered around the water needs of the arid regions of Southern California and the Pacific southwest in the decades ahead, and the importance that water reclamation and reuse will play in the picture.

He was talking to a knowledgeable and sympathetic audience among which were the foremost and eminent authorities and leaders interested in the water reclamation and research field including leaders from many Federal, State and local agencies of government.

Prominent educators from throughout the Southland were also present because of the significance of the occasion, including four college presidents from our own College Complex in Pomona Valley, as well as industrial and Valleywide leaders.

The success of the pioneering Pomona Water Renovation facility could be summed up in a word—cooperation—for the comprehensive water development, sales and reuse program, epitomizes the best in cooperative effort between different levels of government.

Cooperating agencies in this far-reaching water research and reclamation and reuse program are:

The Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

The City of Pomona.

California State Polytechnic College at Pomona.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.

The U.S. Corps of Army Engineers.

The Pomona Valley Municipal Water District.

The Los Angeles County Flood Control District.

These, and other agencies will play a vital role in completing the program in the years ahead, and making history in water reuse and research. Because of its early lead, Pomona Valley may well become the center of water research and reclamation activity for the entire Pacific Southwest. A good start hsa been made. Pomona Valley is showing the nation the way to true water conservation learned over the decades by the wise and farsighted reclamation of water and by reusing it for beneficial purposes.

John E. Fogarty

SPEECH

OF

HON. FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1967

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, I insert into the RECORD additional eulogies on my colleague and close friend, the late John E. Fogarty.

Included in these eulogies is one by John Fogarty's nephew, Edward M. Fogarty.

These testimonies to the greatness of John Fogarty should be recorded and not left to pass without notice.

The material follows:

The fact that John Edward Fogarty was my uncle has always been for me a source of great pride. Each time his name was mentioned in conversation, each time I heard of his receiving yet another honor, each time he was reelected to Congress by an overwhelming margin, I could feel pride rise within me. Today that pride is probably greater than ever. I, along with the other members of his family, have always known that he was a great man. Yet it has been since his death that I have come to realize just how many people from all walks of life, and from all parts of the nation and the world, share in this realization. The tributes, eulogies, and laments that have poured forth from every direction are demonstrative of the fact that he will never be forgotten.

My most vivid memory of my uncle will be that of a typical Sunday in Harmony, Rhode Island. For as far back as I can remember, the Fogarty's have gathered every Sunday morning after Mass at the Fogarty homestead. Uncle John was there every Sunday. He sat quietly, listening to everything that was said. He could easily have dominated the conversation, since when he spoke everyone listened. Yet, he was always willing to take a back seat. This is the kind of man he was. He never praised himself nor sought attention. He never had to. People knew his accomplishments, and they respected and admired him for them and for being the kind of man he was.

John E. Fogarty dedicated his life to the betterment of the world, in an effort to make the lives of people everywhere a little less difficult. His was a crusade to wipe out disease, ignorance and hardship. Education owes him a great debt of gratitude for all he did to bring institutions of learning the best tools available. His work was a major factor in the appropriation of millions of dollars for educational advancement. Doctor Howard A. Rush wrote in the *New York Times* after my uncle's death: "No one in the history of this country has done more to promote more and better health services, more and better health facilities and more and better health research than Representative Fogarty." What more can be said of John Fogarty's efforts in the field of health? The project which was dearest to him, the one to which he most poured out his sympathies and energies, was the fight against mental disease, and particularly mental retardation. At the time when John Fogarty took up this banner, the fight was indeed limited. As a direct result of his efforts, the money and facilities used in combatting mental illness have been multiplied multifold in the last two decades. On February 2, 1964, John Fogarty received what was certainly one of the greatest and most cherished tributes paid to him during his lifetime—the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., Foundation 1963 International Award in the field of Mental Retardation.

John E. Fogarty was the recipient of many awards and honors during his lifetime. On February 3, 1966, President Johnson presented my uncle with another of these—the American Heart Association's 1966 Heart of the Year Award. On January 10, 1967, this heart failed John Fogarty, ending the remarkable career of a remarkable man.

The little people of the world—the mentally ill, the chronically ill, the aged, the poor—owe John Fogarty a great debt. Yes, all of us owe him a great deal. We, his family, mourn his passing with leaden hearts. Yet he will be missed not only by his family, not only by his friends and colleagues, but by more people than we will ever realize. John Edward Fogarty has left his mark in the world. He will always be remembered. I will always look upon his memory with great pride—Representative John E. Fogarty of Rhode Island, Everybody's Congressman, my uncle.

EDWARD M. FOGARTY.

STATEMENT BY DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN JOHN M. BAILEY ON THE DEATH OF CONGRESSMAN JOHN E. FOGARTY OF RHODE ISLAND

The sudden passing of Congressman John E. Fogarty of Rhode Island will be felt as a great void among those in our country who care about the health and welfare of people everywhere.

As an individual, Congressman Fogarty believed that his government should care about people who lacked access to good health and adequate opportunity. As Chairman of the Congressional subcommittee that appropriated funds for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, he provided the leadership that gave his fellow man the opportunity to live a healthier and richer life. His only regret was that he could not do more.

Congressman Fogarty was a Democrat. He was a man of such great integrity and personal courage that he made all of us proud that he served as a member of the Democratic Party.

We shall miss his presence. But his work will live on in those millions of people who have a better life because of his outstanding efforts in the Congress.

JOHN E. FOGARTY, 1913–67

John Fogarty is dead. Were the man himself to write this notice, that is how he would state it: John Fogarty is dead. He would put it that simply, that bluntly, stripped of formality and pomp.

National politics is a complex endeavor of melding a whole range of disparate interests into a unified whole, into a formula of words that can be put on paper and enacted into law. The man who, day in and day out, undertakes such work finds himself in a world where success and failure hinge on a word that should have been spoken and wasn't or a word that shouldn't have been said and was, on the placing of a comma, the dotting of an *i*, the crossing of a *t*.

Frequently, the man finds his own personality being colored by the exigencies of his work. There is the temptation to become cautious in words and not in thought, to don a noncommittal mask that, with fine impartiality, can be shown to friend and foe alike.

John Fogarty never became such a man. Probably he was incapable of feeling the temptation. He studied the evidence, decided what was true, and then spoke out as plainly, as forcefully, and as frequently as he could. It was that simple to him, that fortunate for America.

At the core of John Fogarty's thought was the conviction that the nation did not care enough about health affairs, that the nation did not understand as fully as it ought what benefits could be reaped by a total commitment to health research, health education and health care. He expressed this conviction often, and to the degree that he could, he did something about it. As history will record, what he did was magnificent. He will need no marble statues, no dedicatory plaques. There will be instead whole generations of Americans, many not even knowing his name, to stand as the testament to the clarity of his vision and to his dedication, an unceasing dedication that finally robbed the man himself of life. This will be his monument.

[From Exceptional Children, February 1967]

The death of Representative John E. Fogarty of Rhode Island just before the 90th Congress opened was a shock to all of his friends and particularly to those who worked with the handicapped and with the health problems of the nation. Mr. Fogarty's name has become synonymous with progress in initiating bold new ventures in health and education.

The Council for Exceptional Children expressed its appreciation for Mr. Fogarty's contributions by presenting him with this citation in June, 1965:

The Council for Exceptional Children Citation for legislative statesmanship is presented to John E. Fogarty. The many important contributions to human welfare and education which have been made by Representative J. E. Fogarty are recognized with deep appreciation by the special educators in The Council for Exceptional Children. We are most grateful for his recognition of the importance of special education in a total program for the handicapped and the gifted. His persistent efforts in the Congress to secure such benefits as the first federal categorical programs of research in special education and scholarship support for teachers of the mentally retarded have markedly advanced school programs for children with disabilities. Mr. Fogarty is a symbol of support for exceptional children, their parents, and their teachers. Through his efforts, our country has been made a more humane land for all of us.

CBS joins with President Johnson who praised Mr. Fogarty as "a great leader and an effective member of Congress . . . a major architect in the fields of health and education."

[From CARC/NEWS, January–February 1967]

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN E. FOGARTY

The mentally retarded lost a great friend when Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R.I.), a member of the House since 1941, died January 10.

A rough-hewn, solid man who was trained as a bricklayer, he later became the business agent of the union, and soon, even as a young man, gained a reputation for his fairness, intelligence and integrity. Mr. Fogarty, who would have been 54 March 23, collapsed in his office about two hours before the start of the 90th Congress. He was first elected to Conrgess in 1940 and served until the December 7, 1941 bombing of Pearl Harbor when he resigned from Congress to join the Army. After World War II, he was reelected to the House, and had served ever since. At the time of his death, he was chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee handling health, education and welfare matters.

From the moment he entered Congress three decades ago until the very last, Mr. Fogarty devoted himself with earnest intensity to the promotion of all measures furthering medical research, better medical care, and increased appropriations for the various governmental units that were concerned with public health. He was particularly active in promoting better care for the mentally retarded. In 1959, he received the national Albert Lasker Award for championing the advancement of medical research and public health. Part of the honorarium which accompanied the award was donated by Mr. Fogarty to the Rhode Island parents Council for Mentally Retarded Children. In his native state, with quiet affection, they usually referred to him as "Doctor" John. When told of Rep. Fogarty's death, Governor Dempsey said, "His dedication to the cause of helping the retarded will long be remembered. Here in Connecticut we are benefiting from federal programs in this field which he did much to support. I know that his loss will be keenly felt not only in his native state but throughout the country."

[From Performance, March 1967]

A TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN FOGARTY

(NOTE.—The following statement was issued by President's Committee Chairman Harold Russell upon the death of John E. Fogarty, Congressman from Rhode Island, January 10, 1967.)

The handicapped of America have lost a great friend and champion with the passing of Congressman Fogarty. When my predecessor, the late Chairman, Maj. Gen. Melvin J. Maas, USMCR, Ret., in 1962 traveled to Providence, R.I., and joined with Gov. John E. Notte, Jr., in presenting Mr. Fogarty with the President's Committee award, he said, "I know of no other single person who in 2 short decades has done more for the handicapped than Mr. Fogarty."

Like John Fogarty, I, too, am 53 years old and as his true contemporary, I wish to testify along with the rest of the handicapped world that this young man accomplished a modern miracle.

I have known John Fogarty ever since World War II and his quiet modesty and calm insistence for the rights of the disabled were in direct contrast to his accomplishments in rehabilitation legislation.

A bricklayer by trade, one of the most important bricks he ever laid was the first Federal funds for research in mental retardation in 1955. Other bricks went into the solid and massive foundation of the National Institutes of Health, where 40 percent of the Nation's biomedical research is carried on today. Due in large part to his insistence, the appropriation for that agency grew from $3.5 million in 1946 to $1.5 billion currently.

Aside from bricks and mortar, however, his lasting monument is to leave our country with the clear conviction that serious disease and affliction are intolerable, and that large-scale efforts can bring progress against disability.

Let it be said of this humble tradesman, in tribute to his lasting legacy to America, that he laid his bricks straight and true.

JOHN E. FOGARTY DIES—PROMOTED FEDERAL LEGISLATION TO AID MENTALLY RETARDED

Representative John E. Fogarty, 53, Democrat of Rhode Island and a pioneer in promoting federal legislation to aid the mentally retarded, died Tuesday, January 10th, in his Washington office, apparently of a heart attack.

Mr. Fogarty, long-time friend of the National Association for Retarded Children, collapsed shortly before he was to have been sworn in for his 14th term in the House.

Tuesday night, President Johnson opened his State of the Union Message to Congress by saying, "I share with all of you the grief that you feel at the death today of one of the most beloved and respected and effective members of this body, the distinguished Representative of Rhode Island, Mr. Fogarty."

HE MADE HISTORY

History was made in the field of mental retardation in 1955 when, as a result of Mr. Fogarty's efforts, Congress appropriated $750,000 to launch a research program in mental retardation. This was the first federal legislation in behalf of the mentally retarded. From that time on Mr. Fogarty conducted a consistent drive for appropriations in support of special programs for the retarded.

His interest in mental retardation stemmed from his friendship with J. Arthur Trudeau of Rhode Island who passed away a year ago, also at the age of 53. Mr. Trudeau was a pioneer in the citizen movement in behalf of retarded children and he convinced Mr. Fogarty that a long-term program of government-sponsored research held the key to progress in mental retardation.

Mr. Fogarty became recognized as a national spokesman for medical research and for programs to aid the retarded. Today, there are 48 programs sponsored by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare providing financial assistance for research and demonstration projects, services, training, construction, income maintenance and other programs for the retarded.

Since 1949 Mr. Fogarty had served as chairman of what is now the House Subcommittee on Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare.

In 1956 he received the first award of the National Association for Retarded Children for his effective work in Congress to promote legislation benefiting the retarded.

The NARC citation stated, "Congressman Fogarty, keenly perceptive of the great need as well as the national dimension of the problems of the mentally retarded, brought to bear his own great personal and humanitarian force as well as the influence of his office to secure effectively from the Congress of the United States of America a concrete expression of this nation's concern for the mentally retarded. Future generations will have cause to be thankful to him, for surely they will benefit from the scientific discoveries which will be made possible by research in this little known area of life."

Honored many times, Mr. Fogarty received in 1959, along with Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, one of two special Lasker awards for "extraordinary public service." He donated the accompanying $5,000 honorarium to the Rhode Island Association for Retarded Children for the development of parent counseling services.

In 1963 he received one of the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation awards, and with the $8,500 grant he established the John E. Fogarty Foundation in Providence, R.I. At that time he was described as "perhaps the key figure in the mental retardation movement of the present decade."

A hospital at the Doctor Joseph H. Ladd School for the Retarded, a center for retarded children in Providence, and a health-science library building at the University of Rhode Island all bear Mr. Fogarty's name.

Mr. Fogarty is survived by his widow, the former Louise Rohland; his daughter, Mary Louise; four brothers, William, Raymond, T. Francis, and Charles Fogarty; and a sister, Miss Margaret A. Fogarty.

"Outraged Cries for Sanctions, Even War, Echo in U.N.—Organized To Keep Peace?" Asks Mrs. Luce

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, our former colleague and former U.S. Ambassador to Italy, the Honorable Clare Boothe Luce, addressed the Commonwealth Club of California on February 24 on a range of subjects involved with our foreign policy. Her address, as published in the Commonwealth, follows:

"OUTRAGED CRIES FOR SANCTIONS, EVEN WAR, ECHO IN U.N.—ORGANIZED TO KEEP PEACE?" ASKS MRS. LUCE

(From address by Hon. Clare Boothe Luce, former U.S. Ambassador to Italy)

Twenty-one years ago, the United Nations Organization was born.

Article I of its charter, signed by 50 member nations, stated the organization's four main purposes. These were: to maintain international peace, promote the self-determination of peoples and social welfare, and protect human rights.

During the two decades that the U.N. has been discussing disarmament, destructive power of nuclear weapons has steadily increased. The amount of human and material resources now devoted to the manufacture and potential delivery of nuclear weapons wold represent the entire wealth of the world a century ago.

"PEACE, PEACE," THE CRY

If the U.N. is to be judged by its success in the diminishment of armament, it must be rated a dismal failure.

"Peace! Peace!" the U.N. has cried. And for two decades there has been no peace.

The U.N. was barely five years old when the North Korean Communists invaded South Korea. The ensuing three-year war was fought under the aegis of the U.N. But practically the entire burden was borne by the United States and South Korea.

In Vietnam—no brush-fire war—the U.N. has been both unable and unwilling to respond to U.S. proposals for it to play a positive role in pacifying the area.

"DIAPER SET" AT U.N.

About a third of the membership of the U.N. today represents countries which have been granted nationhood since the U.N. was founded. How many of these are viable states is open to question.

In the "family of the United Nations," the diaper-set vote weighs as much as that of the oldest parent nations.

The U.N. has enthusiastically promoted self-determination—for all the colonies of the Western nations.

But what has the U.N. done to protest, no less to prevent Soviet-style colonialism, or to uphold the desire of the peoples to be politically independent from Soviet domination?

The U.N. was notoriously indifferent to the struggle of the Hungarian revolutionaries. It shrugged off the takeover of Tibet. It had little sympathy for the Free Fighters of Cuba, and, today, even less for the South Vietnamese who desire to remain free from Communist North Vietnam.

MORE POLITICAL REFUGEES THAN EVER

This same double standard characterizes the U.N.'s pursuit of its goal of the promotion of human rights. Do the Soviets, for example, maintain their slave labor camps, persecute their Jews, and their Catholics? Do they shoot young people and old people seeking to escape to freedom at the Berlin Wall?

The U.N. does nothing. Correction: the U.N. points to Chapter I, Article 2, of its Charter, which provides that the U.N. shall not intervene in matters within the internal jurisdiction of any state.

But when the U.N. confronts the internal policy of self-governing Rhodesia, its Assembly Hall echoes with outraged cries for economic sanctions—and even for war.

The most melancholy proof of the U.N.'s double standard in the area of human rights is that there are today more political exiles and refugees than there were at the end of the last war—and that the overwhelming majority of them are from Communist countries.

There remains then the fourth goal of the U.N.—the promotion of social welfare and material progress.

FIND A SCAPEGOAT

If we again judge the U.N. by world conditions, here, too, the record is one of failure. As the Secretary-General, Mr. U Thant, himself, stated in his annual report, little has happened to brighten the prospects of those who occupy two-thirds of the world, where poverty and disease, hunger and ignorance, are the most conspicuous facts of daily life.

Altogether, the U.N. has proven to be, if not an irrelevant factor in preventing the deterioration of the international situation, at least a very impotent on.

We cannot logically blame the U.N., for the simple reason that the U.N. is not a responsible body. If we doubt this, to whom, or to what, is the U.N. responsible, as an organization? Any U.N. member will generally reply that the U.N. is responsible to "world opinion."

NO VOTE ALLOWED

But what is "world opinion"? It is generally what the rulers of any given nation, at any given moment, insist that it is. Consequently, it is always worse than divided—it is fragmented. How can any organization be held responsible to a divided or fragmented world opinion?

The citizens of far more than half of the U.N. nations cannot even vote secretly on their own domestic issues, no less on U.N. issues. In no nation can the people themselves vote directly on any specific question before the U.N.

No American had had the chance to vote for or against sanctions on Rhodesia when the U.S. representative, Ambassador Goldberg, committed the American people in favor of them. He did so, it would seem, in violation of the U.N. charter. He may have done so even in violation of the U.S. Constitution, which places the responsibility of trade agreements on Congress.

UNCLE SAM FOOTS BILL

The only form of responsibility that exists in the U.N. is the individual responsibility each member bears to the rulers of the nation he represents.

Let us, for example, take the country which the U.N.'s Secretary-General, Mr. U Thant, represents.

U Thant hails from Burma. Its present form of government is a military dictatorship of the extreme socialistic left. Burma's jails still contain 2,000 political prisoners.

Its officials—even the humblest of its bureaucrats—must report all conversations with foreigners in full—and on paper—to superiors. All telephones are tapped, and, it is said, all incoming mail is steamed open and microfilmed. Foreigners are not permitted to stay in the country longer than 24 hours.

Burma is officially a neutral. But because it is a socialist left-wing country, it is sympathetic to the Communist countries. And because of its long border with Red China, it worries incessantly about placating Mao Tse Tung.

Need we be surprised that the U.N.'s Secretary-General, Mr. U Thant, uses his high offices to plug for socialism, neutralism, the retirement of the U.S. presence in Asia, and the admission of Red China to the U.N.?

SAFETY VALVE

In the past decade the U.N. has constantly teetered on the verge of bankruptcy. The U.S. has twice bailed it out by buying the lion's share of the bonds it has floated. From the beginning, the U.S. has paid 45% of the U.N.'s entire costs.

Today, the U.N. is unable to "stop the fighting" anywhere, for the simple reason that, even if the majority of its members should be willing to vote for raising them, it cannot finance the necessary forces. Other members simply avoid their dues, reasonably confident that Uncle Sam will pick up the tab.

As things still stand today, the U.N. is still worth supporting—but not worth subsidizing.

First, although we are far and away the largest contributor to the U.N., its annual cost to us is relatively small. It is, roughly speaking, about $50 million a year—or about half what the New York City Sanitation Department pays to keep its city streets clean.

NO ILLUSIONS, NO EXCUSES

Secondly, the U.N. is often a useful device for letting the small nations blow off steam and air their grievances. It is also a convenient rug under which the large nations can sweep small but sometimes aggravating international problems.

Thirdly, the U.N. has had its accomplishments, even though they are far outweighed by its failures.

Most importantly, the U.N. is a symbol. It is the symbol of our desire, and most of the world's desire, for world peace through international cooperation. Symbols are important in the ordering of man's thought and action.

Whatever anyone may think of the wisdom or morality of any particular action of the United States, the United States has made mighty efforts to establish peace—and to defend and promote the human rights spoken of in the U.N. Charter.

It is a colossal task, and any criticism of American Foreign Policy should bear in mind the size and complexity of the task. To a great extent we have supported the United Nations. That support is all to the good—provided we do not indulge in illusions and make the U.N. an excuse for evading our own responsibilities.

ANSWERS TO WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM FLOOR

Questions. (Ralph Johnson) U.N. communist dominated?

Answer. Individual members reflect domestic policies of own countries. Time will come when U.N. could be easily dominated by Soviet countries and Afro-Asians (which are by no means all pro-Communist).

Question. (Philip McComb) Abolish U.N.—replace it or get along without an international organization?

Answer. If we abolish it, we'd probably start another one. Fourteen specialized agencies would not be abolished—many are hangovers from League of Nations. U.N. would not be abolished but die on vine.

Question. Extent U.N. supersedes our Constitution?

Answer. Congress signed U.N. Charter without sufficient discussion. Commits President to uphold U.N. majority decision. Question of Constitutionality hasn't yet arisen but will over Rhodesian sanctions.

Question. (Col. E. W. Jones) Espionage of U.N. staff in this country?

Answer. There is some but would happen no matter where located.

Question. Don't we need a body to handle international disputes?

Answer. We have one—the World Court. It decided U.N. members must pay their assessments. U.N. totally ignored World Court—so does U.S.

Unjust Penalizing of American Investor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, all of us are aware of the pressing need to solve the balance-of-payments problem. However, some of the steps taken by this administration have accomplished primarily a hardship on the individual American investor. An editorial in the Febuary 28 issue of the Wall Street Journal cited a striking example of this sort of injustice. I include it in the Appendix to the Record:

Injustice With Interest

There are several comments that can be made about the so-called Interest Equalization Tax, which the Administration is asking Congress not only to extend but increase.

Since the tax attacks the balance-of-payments deficit by penalizing investors who put money in foreign securities, it obviously flies in the face of this nation's traditional support of the freest possible movement of international trade and capital. Moreover, there would be no excuse of any kind for the tax if the Government would show somewhat more restraint in monetary and fiscal matters. Washington is in effect punishing others for its failure to put its own house in order.

That is not all. Whenever the Government ponderously moves in to reorder things in any economic area, it strews a good deal of presumably unintended injustice in its wake. The following is a true story:

While stationed with the U.S. Army in England during World War II, an American married a British girl who owned some British securities. The couple returned to the U.S. after the war, and all income from the investments has been brought to this country, helping U.S. income tax receipts as well as modestly assisting the balance of payments.

From time to time, prudence has dictated the sale of certain securities and the reinvestment of the funds in other British issues. Since the Interest Equalization Tax was enacted, however, each of these portfolio changes has been penalized.

The penalty is exacted even though in no case has any reinvestment involved the transfer of any funds from the U.S. to Britain. It is collected, in other words, despite the fact that this sort of transaction clearly has nothing whatsoever to do with the purpose of the law.

The couple's appeals to Washington so far has gotten nowhere, and perhaps that isn't especially surprising. A Government willing to err on so massive a scale is unlikely to be bothered by relatively minor injustice.

Salutes Taft's Sincerity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES A. MOSHER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. MOSHER. Mr. Speaker, I call your attention and the attention of the House to a lead editorial in the Cincinnati Enquirer for Tuesday, March 7, 1967, which attests to the consistency, integrity, and sincerity of our colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Taft], when he voted against excluding Adam Clayton Powell from the 90th Congress, in spite of very heavy popular pressures on him to vote otherwise.

I suggest that today's Bob Taft, in his vote on the Powell question, took essentially the same position that his late father, Senator Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, took when a similar controversy was before the U.S. Senate. In the debate on the Langer case in the Senate, the late Bob Taft said:

> If the Senate can say that the absence of moral turpitude is a qualification, it can impose qualifications based on morals * * * or the philosophical views of any person elected * * *. The existence of such a power would give the majority of either House the ability to exclude those who disagreed with the opinions of the majority * * *. It is my belief that Section 5 of Article I was intended to make each House the final judge of whether a man was properly elected and whether he met the qualification prescribed by the Constitution itself.

Thus, Congressman Taft upheld the same position which his father, the Senator, took several years before him.

Congressman Taft obviously does not always feel bound to follow every position his father may have taken, but many will honor him for doing so in this case.

The Cincinnati Enquirer's editorial comments were these:

The vote by his colleagues to exclude Adam Clayton Powell from Congress was somewhat surprising in view of the fact that congressional leaders of both parties and the select committee that investigated Mr. Powell's conduct had urged his seating to be followed by censure and imposition of penalties.

The near-unprecedented exclusion would, therefore, indicate a more deeply rooted antipathy on the part of his confreres toward the sybaritic Mr. Powell than was superficially evident. Ironically, the heavy vote against Mr. Powell also indicates that the necessary two-thirds vote might have been forthcoming had Congress chosen to seat the Harlem Democrat and then take up the matter of expulsion. But just a few days ago such an event would have been considered highly improbable.

What events will now follow in the Adam Clayton Powell affair and how the ostracized congressman will react are matters for conjecture. That there will be a court test of the legality of Congress' action is certain. And most observers agree that Mr. Powell easily could win re-election as representative of New York's 18th District in a special election to fill the now-vacant seat. Such an eventuality could lead to almost any number of interesting developments.

One can scarcely quarrel with the sincerity of Rep. Robert Taft Jr., the only congressman in this area to vote against Mr. Powell's exclusion, who said he did so because of "dangerous precedents" inherent in the action and because the action may have been a "futile act" to be set aside later by the courts. Mr. Taft, however, said he could understand the "honest feelings and motivations of those members who voted to exclude Mr. Powell."

And Mr. Taft has taken positive action along lines recommended in this space before as being a worthy outgrowth of the Powell investigation. He has introduced a bill that would require congressmen to make yearly reports of their investments and interests to a "committee of standards" which could investigate cases similar to that of Adam Clayton Powell. Mr. Taft without success introduced a similar bill in the 88th Congress.

Meredith Called a Legitimate Candidate

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, the announcement that James Meredith, courageous young veteran and noted civil rights exponent, would enter the special election for U.S. Representative from New York's 18th District is welcome news. Few people had heard his name before he became the first known Negro student at the University of Mississippi. Those who sought the story behind the headlines found nothing to discredit this determined man who sought the inherent rights of American citizenship.

That he has announced his status as "independent Democrat" is no barrier to his race on the Republican ticket. Rather, I accept his honest statement with appreciation for his integrity. I believe his candidacy will be acceptable to those voters in the 18th District of New York who seek honorable representation in this body. I call to the attention of my colleagues an article which appeared in the Evening Star, March 9, from the pen of Doris Fleeson:

MEREDITH CALLED A LEGITIMATE CANDIDATE

New York City Republicans did their national party a favor by choosing James H. Meredith to oppose Adam Clayton Powell in a special congressional election April 11.

Meredith is a young and lively Negro activist, a valid and legitimate candidate in race-conscious Harlem. While Powell was building the careless playboy image that caused his downfall, Meredith was winning civil rights purple hearts in the segregation citadel of Mississippi.

His candidacy will give the most famous Negro district in America a choice and a chance to elevate Negro status. It will encourage Republican moderates to persevere in their efforts to discourage racism in the Southern wing of their party.

All these are pluses, moral and political. Democrats cannot match them for their city party stands ready to renominate Powell. They view it as a political imperative as Powell is riding the crest of a wave of emotional Negro feeling that racists put across his ouster.

They think he will win and are indifferent to the prospect that it will keep their party wounds open all over the country, the House in an uproar and Democrats on the Negro firing line. It is a new low in the bankruptcy of a once well led, well managed New York party that set the national pace for years.

Democrats defensively say that the Powell ouster was mischievously pushed by Republicans and was unconstitutional. There is something in this but no practical politician would contend that the country sees it that way.

Powell arrogantly pushed his troubles into a moral area. They became a hard case that very possibly was then made into bad law but outside a narrow area the country does not care.

Thus Republicans gain and Democrats lose. The politics of the situation is keenly felt in Congress and the outcome really will not make much alteration in it.

An interesting question is how Meredith will shape up as a candidate. He has been a lone wolf, critical alike of such conservatives as Roy Wilkins, such firebrands as Stokely Carmichael with his black power slogan. Clearly Meredith has suffered both physical and emotional wounds in the front line, some of them from his own people.

How he will manage in a campaign where even careless words can count and where organization work is important, remains to be seen. Nor is he renowned for articulating the issues as he now says he will do.

His best bet probably is to forget Powell and argue Harlem's right to a responsible spokesman, always on the job and serving civil rights full time. He made one bad move by being rude to reporters in his first appearance as a candidate. The normal course from that start is all downhill.

Republicans concede that he is unpredictable. They hope he will take advice. Even if he does not, only New York City will be aware in detail and the chance is worth taking for the party.

Eye Donor Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to observe that the Governor of New York, Nelson Rockefeller, has declared this week to be Eye Donor Week in commemoration of the great work that is being done in this respect by Lions, International.

I think it appropriate to note that here in Washington, the local Lions Clubs of District 22C carry on this eye bank work without financial assistance. Over the last 10 years, they have facilitated over 500 cornea transplants. This is quite a record.

I include the text of the Governor's proclamation:

PROCLAMATION

Through the transplanting of donor eye tissue the precious sight of many New Yorkers has been restored. In performing its comendable mission the Eye Bank for Sight Restoration is completely dependent upon continuing gifts of urgently needed eye tissue. This tissue is in short supply.

Much of the Eye Bank Program success is due to the untiring work of the Lions Clubs, whose efforts in behalf of this humane cause merit heartfelt appreciation.

Now, therefore, I, Nelson Rockefeller, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby proclaim the week of March 5–11, 1967, as Eye Donor Week in New York State.

Given under my hand and the Privy Seal of the State at the Capitol in the City of Albany this thirteenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven.

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER.

By the Governor:

ALTON G. MARSHALL,
Secretary to the Governor.

U.S. Information Agency

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I submit for inclusion in the RECORD an editorial from the March 8, 1967, issue of the Washington Post.

The editorial expresses disagreement with a recommendation of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information to the effect that the U.S. Information Agency should be allowed to make its materials available for distribution domestically.

It is my belief also that it would be wrong to have a Government agency such as the USIA distributing its informational materials here in the United States and I agree with the viewpoints set forth in the editorial:

USING USIA AT HOME

The United States Advisory Commission on Information again laments this year, as it has so often in the past, the fact that the United States Information Agency does not have enough money to do its job properly. There is a notable complaint of the curtailment of the library program, in England and in other European countries.

The departure in this year's report is a recommendation that the Government abandon the policy of confining the product of USIA to foreign distribution and make its material available domestically. The Commission suggests that American citizens have a right to know what their Government is "saying to the world at large."

They do indeed have a right to know and the established and nongovernmental media should have sufficient access to USIA files to tell them. But "making available" USIA material for domestic distribution is another matter. The Commission suggests that the distribution would not be initiated by the USIA but would be "permitted in response to requests."

This is a distinction which time would make invisible. The Government would have only to make available to private users appropriate catalogues of what could be obtained. The familiar return cards would register the user's "voluntary request." In no time at all, the flood of "requested" matter would be at full tide.

Much of the USIA's material distributed abroad is effective and valuable. The Voice of America performs a useful function in disseminating information about this country in places where such information is not otherwise available. The basic tasks it is attempting in foreign countries are being performed in this country by established media, at no cost to the Government. The agency now has insufficient funds with which to accomplish its foreign mission. It should not be burdened with a duplicating domestic task for which it has no appropriations whatever.

Rather than loosen the policy restriction on domestic distribution, Congress ought to make it more explicit than the present ban deriving from the sense of Congress disclosed in legislative history. If the ban is lowered, Government produced matters ultimately will flood all the media. It will often be indistinguishable from material originating in other sources. It will compete with and diminish private media. To the extent that it displaces it, criticism and scrutiny of Government will be weakened and diminished, and the uncritical product of official matter will take its place.

The Commission has not adequately examined this recommendation. It is to be hoped that it will reconsider it and reverse it in the future. Government should not be encouraged to invade this domestic field. It cannot perform the function of informing the people as well as nongovernmental media. It cannot fulfill the role of entertaining the people any better. And it cannot execute the role of the critic of Government at all.

Brock Tax Measure Gains Support

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, the February 23 issue of the Christian Science Monitor carried a feature article by Mr. Lyn Shepard on my tax sharing for education bill. I found it to be an able, penetrating analysis of both the broad need for such legislation and the specifics of my proposal which would meet those needs. I commend Mr. Shepard's article to the attention of my colleagues and insert it in the Appendix to the RECORD.

TAXBACK PLAN TIED TO EDUCATION

(By Lyn Shepard)

WASHINGTON.—Congress may find a full loaf of "bread" for the tax-starved states a richer bite than the federal Treasury can allow them to take.

But many of the nation's lawmakers are more and more anxious to test the popular tax-sharing concept, and they could offer half a loaf, neatly bound in federal "strings."

That sort of limited "taxback" package already awaits study by the House Ways and Means Committee. And it becomes more and more tempting as this session wears on.

The plan's chief sponsor is Rep. William E. Brock of Tennessee, promising young GOP House member.

DOUBLE GOAL SET

Like other tax-sharing boosters, Mr. Brock seeks to help the states set their fiscal houses in order and to instill a "we try harder" spirit among the states in the process.

But where most other plans would return a portion of the federal tax dollar for general use by the states as they see fit, the Brock plan earmarks "taxback" funds for education alone.

The Chattanooga congressman would send 1 percent of federal tax revenues to the states the first year, 2 percent the second year, and up to 5 percent the fifth year and thereafter.

GOP FANCY CAUGHT

The Brock bill directs the secretary of the Treasury to parcel out these monies from a trust fund. Half the rebate would be based on the state's student population. The rest would depend on the amount it spends on primary and secondary schooling.

It is this so-called "effort" formula which catches the imagination of many of Mr. Brock's Republican colleagues—even though critics label it "another form of federal control."

"I'm trying to recognize the creativity, the sense of responsibility that people have at the local level and reward it," Mr. Brock explained to this reporter.

"It's the old American incentive principle, really. I provide that those states that make a greater effort to educate their children will get a greater share of the funds."

EXAMPLE CITED

Present grant-in-aid programs also use this approach—but to excess, Mr. Brock contends. The federal method parcels out funds in accord with a well-established, matching-grant formula. Mr. Brock shows how the system worked in the 1966 education bill, as well as how it may have failed.

"Let's take New York, for instance," Mr. Brock suggested. "It was spending $750 per child and we matched 50 percent of that. So we sent them $375 per child.

"Tennessee was spending at the rate of $290 a child, so we only gave $145. Now the result of the federal program today is that, rather than really helping my state catch up, we put it further behind. We helped the richer states more than those less able."

The Tennessean expects his plan to end what he calls "this fiscal mismatch." The "effort" bonus would be there. But it would be refined to more modest proportions.

"I'm not saying that one state gets it all and another gets none," he says. "The lowest could get two dollars out of five; the highest might get three dollars out of five.

INCENTIVE SOUGHT

"So there's not a great spread, but enough to give an incentive—not to reduce a state's fortitude but to spur it on to make an even greater effort."

Mr. Brock had told the House of his formula as early as August, 1965. On that occasion he measured the impact at the state level:

"My own state of Tennessee," he told the House, "while currently low in the effort she is making in education would nevertheless, first, have her pupil expenditures increased by over 35 percent when the program is fully in operation—in its fifth year—and second, be provided with a meaningful incentive to increase her effort."

The present grant-in-aid program worked out in the 1966 education bill moves in the other direction, Mr. Brock maintains. It also bases the federal rebate on the amount the local or state government is spending.

TAX REDUCTION REJECTED

The Tennessee lawmaker was unwilling from the start to leave off all "strings." The effort formula, of course, attaches a major condition of funding. His bill also rules out quid pro quo reduction of taxes by the states as "taxback" funds flow into their treasuries.

"If we give them money," Mr. Brock insists, "we can't let them use it as an excuse to avoid their responsibilities at home."

Under the Brock plan, the governor of each state must also submit a breakdown of the manner in which the education funds will be spent to the comptroller general of the United States.

APPEAL POSSIBLE

The comptroller general then has 60 days to decide whether the state plan meets with the intent of Congress. The governor may appeal an adverse ruling to the United States Court of Appeals in his district.

The state must file an audit to the comptroller general each year detailing the way in which the federal funds were spent.

Despite these controls, Mr. Brock contends his plan would end the "fiscal mismatch" which he says exists today in federal-state grant-in-aid programs.

The Brock plans, with its unique "effort" formula, is but one example of limited tax sharing. Another by Rep. Edward Gurney (R) of Florida, for example, earmarks "taxback" dollars to state law-enforcement programs. But it doesn't enjoy the wide support now behind the Brock bill.

Savings Bond Sales

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACOB H. GILBERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, in the March 6 issue of the Wall Street Journal an article appeared stating that our savings bonds sales are at the highest peak in 7 years, and I commend to you the article. Savings bonds are an excellent investment in America's future and I urge each and every American to purchase them.

Recently I read that the President had announced the new freedom share program, which gives purchasers of series E bonds an opportunity to purchase freedom share bonds yielding 4.74 percent interest. I believe that this is an excellent program, and I urge every Member of this body to support the President's program.

I am privileged to insert the Wall Street Journal article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

FEBRUARY SAVINGS BOND SALES HIT HIGHEST IN 7 YEARS—NET INFLOW BIGGEST SINCE 1964

WASHINGTON.—Savings bond sales in February surged to a seven-year high for the month, producing the biggest net inflow from the progam since last 1964, the Treasury reported.

Sales of Series E and Series H bonds last month amounted to $426 million, up 23% from the $345 million of February 1966 but trailing the $492 million of the month before. Sales of E bonds alone were $394 million, the highest for a February in 22 years.

Redemptions of both series totaled $363 million, up only 4% from the $349 million of a year before and sharply below January's $458 million.

As a result of sales exceeding redemptions, the Treasury had a net inflow of $63 million from the program last month, nearly double the January gain of $34 million and in sharp contrast to the net outflow of $3 million in February last year. It was the biggest gain since the $70 million of November 1964.

Altogether, the cash value of E and H bonds outstanding at the end of February totaled $50,399,000,000, up $116 million from a month before. The growth is attributable to both sales gains and accrual of interest.

The rise "undoubtedly" reflected the general trend toward greater consumer savings in recent months compared with particularly skimpy savings through the early part of last year, an official said. But he added that bond sales have consistently shown year-to-year gains since the increase in the interest rate to 4.15% from 3.75% early in 1966.

Promotion of the new "freedom shares" is already beginning in industry and Government offices, officials reported, so that payroll deductions for them can start as soon as they go on sale May 1. The new notes, which can be bought only on a one-for-one basis with E bonds through systematic purchase plans, bear a 4.74% annual interest when held to their 4½-year maturity. The most intensive public campaign will be in the latter part of April, an official said.

At a bond-sales meeting here Friday, Postmaster General O'Brien said each Federal agency's leadership should be committed to "full participation," but that there shouldn't be any "threats, stated or implied." The criticism during the last campaign that employes were being coerced was "out of all proportion," he said, stating that "the possibility of complaints should not inhibit you from a vigorous campaign in your agencies."

Relative to the Seating of Adam Clayton Powell

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, with further reference to the matter concerning the seating of the Representative from the 18th Congressional District of New York, Mr. Powell, I would like to make available to the House a brief prepared for me on this matter by the legal research group of the University of Virginia Law School. I believe the Members will find this material prepared by students of this distinguished law school at Charlottesville, Va., of interest and help. I am very grateful to the legal research group for their assistance in this matter:

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

I. May the House of Representatives, in the exercise of the power delegated by the Constitution to judge the qualifications of its members, exclude a member-elect by a majority vote on grounds other than the qualifications specifically enumerated in the Constitution?

II. Would an adjudication by the House of Representatives of the "qualifications" of one of its members present a non-justiciable question in a federal court in light of the "political question" doctrine?

ANALYSIS OF QUESTION I

Three clauses in the Constitution are relevant to the problem:

Article 1, Section 5, Clause 1: "Each House shall be the judge of the Elections, Returns, and Qualifications of its Own members. . . ."

Article I, Section 2, Clause 2: "No Person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the Age of twenty-five Years and have been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen."

Article I, Section 3, Clause 2: "Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a member."

In analyzing these sections this memorandum considers the relevant legal authority in four parts: the debates in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, the historical Congressional precedents, the opinions of recognized constitutional commentators, and the judicial precedents.

Debates in the Constitutional Convention of 1787

What the Framers meant by the use of the term "qualifications" in Article I, Section 5, Clause 1 cannot be conclusively determined from available historical sources. The record of the Convention of 1787 indicates only that the final report of the Committee on Detail recommended the adoption of the clause in the same form as it exists today, and that such recommendation was accepted by the Convention as a whole. I Farrand, *The Records of the Federal Convention* 180 (1934). There is, however, a record of the discussions concerning the three qualifications enumerated in Article I, Section 2, Clause 2. Although the principal question was whether there should be an additional property qualification for membership in the House or Senate, some delegates supported the proposition that no qualifications should be enumerated in the Constitution at all. James Madison reported that "Mr. Dickinson was against any recital of qualifications in the Constitution. It was impossible to make a complete one, and a partial one would by implication tie up the hands of the Legislatures from supplying the omission. The best defense lay in the freeholders who were to elect the Legislatures. Whilst this source should remain pure, the public interest would be safe." *Id.* at 123. Thus some of the members of the Convention were of the opinion that the people should be the sole judge of the qualifications of their elected Representatives and not the Congress itself. Consequently they concluded that the enumerated qualifications ultimately adopted should be the only ones required. During the debates it was also suggested that the Congress alone determine the qualifications of its members. Madison himself presented a compelling argument to the contrary:

"The qualification of electors and elected were fundamental articles in a republican government, and ought to be fixed by the Constitution. If the legislature could regulate those of either, it can by degrees subvert the Constitution. . . . It was a power, also, which might be made subservient to the views of one faction against another. Qualifications founded on artificial distinctions may be devised by the stronger in order to keep out partisans of a weaker faction." *Madison's Debates on the Federal Constitution* 404 (Elliott ed. 1845). Madison conceived of the enumerated qualifications as exclusive. Because of the danger of a simple majority becoming all-powerful through the discriminatory use of exclusion by disqualification, he felt that the Congress should protect itself from unqualified members only through expulsion requiring a two-thirds vote. See *Bond* v. *Floyd*, 87 S. Ct. 339, 349 (1966) (n. 13). So far as can be ascertained from available records however, no formal vote was ever taken on the proper interpretation to be given the term "qualifications" as ultimately incorporated in the Constitution. No applicable standards either for exclusion or expulsion were ever set forth, and each Congress faced with a qualifications problem has had to resolve it without any real guidance from the "intent" of the Framers.

Congressional precedents

The qualifications problem has been raised in the House on several occasions in the past. It should be remembered that each House has assumed that it possessed the power to decide for itself what meaning will be given the term. Although prior determinations of a representative's qualifications are not controlling on the present Congress, an examination of some of the more important disputes over qualifications may indicate the course which the present House would feel justified in taking.

In 1870, a member-elect from the state of Texas, John C. Conner, was refused his seat in the House pending an investigation concerning his alleged bad moral character. That Conner possessed the requisite explicit qualifications of age, citizenship and residency was not disputed, and the attempt to have him excluded was based solely on the allegation of bad moral character. A majority of the House voted to seat Conner, apparently on grounds that the House was not empowered to disqualify a member-elect for reasons other than those enumerated in the Constitution. 1 *Hinds' Precedents* § 465, at 488 (1907).

Member-elect B. F. Whittemore of South Carolina was excluded from the House in 1870 even though he possessed the requisite three qualifications. At the opening of the session, expulsion proceedings, based on charges of bribery, had been commenced against Whittemore, and rather than let these proceedings pass to a vote, Whittemore resigned. In a subsequent election in South Carolina to fill this vacancy, Whittemore was duly re-elected and once again attempted to take his seat in the House. The House by majority vote excluded Whittemore from the session on grounds that he had disqualified himself from sitting in the House by committing the crime of bribery. *Id.* § 464, at 487.

In 1899, the question arose in the House whether Brigham H. Roberts of Utah, an admitted polygamist in violation of federal law, should be excluded from his seat in the House. The House, in lengthy debate, was sharply divided over the question of whether it had the power to impose a qualification not specified by the Constitution. See *Hinds,* §§ 474–481, at pp. 518–560. Because of his violation of a criminal law of the United States, Roberts was excluded by a majority vote. As stated by the majority: "The House of Representatives has never denied that it had the right to exclude a member-elect even when he had the three constitutional requirements. . . . In many instances, it has distinctly asserted its right to do so in cases of disloyalty and crime." *Id.* § 476, at p. 522. See *id.* §§ 468–473 (admitted polygamist excluded on basis of violating federal polygamy law).

In 1868, a majority of the House was of the opinion that the House had the right to prescribe additional qualifications. The alleged disloyalty of a member-elect, John Y. Brown of Kentucky, was held to disqualify him from taking the required oath of office as prescribed by the Test-Oath Act of 1862. *Id,* § 449 at p. 444. For similar cases based on disloyalty, see *Hinds,* §§ 448, 451.

In 1919, the House was faced with a resolution attempting to exclude a Delegate-elect, Victor L. Berger, of Wisconsin, because of alleged disloyal conduct. Berger had been convicted of a violation of the Espionage Act during World War I by a federal district court and at the time of the deliberations of the House concerning the exclusion resolution, the case was being appealed. A majority of the House found, after making an independent inquiry, that Berger had violated Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment by giving aid and comfort to enemies of the United States, and that consequently he was disqualified from assuming his seat in that session of the House. That majority apparently felt that Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment imposed a fourth qualification under the Constitution. Thus their disqualification was supported under even a narrow interpretation of Congress power.

Opinions of constitutional commentators

An examination of the commentary on the meaning of the term "qualifications" in Article I, Section 5, Clause 1, reveals that the writers are divided over the question of whether the term is limited to the specifically enumerated qualifications. Story in his *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States* § 625 at p. 461 (5th ed. 1902), took the following stand: "It would seem but fair reasoning, upon the plainest principles of interpretation, that when the Constitution established certain qualifications as necessary for office, it meant to exclude all others. From the very nature of such a provision, the affirmation of the qualifications would seem to imply a negative of all others."

Likewise, Warren, in his treatise *The Making of the Constitution*, at p. 421 (1928), states: "Such action (the adoption of the qualification sections) would seem to make it clear that the Convention did not intend to grant to a single branch of Congress, either to the House or to the Senate, the right to establish any qualifications for its members, other than those qualifications established by the Constitution itself, viz., age, citizenship, and residence. For it certainly did not intend that a single branch of Congress should possess a power which the Convention had expressly refused to vest in the whole Congress.

The Federalist, number 60, thought to be written by Alexander Hamilton, regarded the qualifications as "defined and fixed in the Constitution, and are unalterable by the legislature." *The Federalist*, No. 60, at p. 407 (Heritage Press ed. 1945). Other commentators taking a similar view are Randolph Tucker, *The Constitution of the United States* § 191 at p. 394 (1899); Samuel F. Miller, *Lectures on the Constitution of the United States* at p. 194 (1893); George W. Paschal, *The Constitution of the United* States § 300 at p. 305 (1868); Luther S. Cushing, *Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies* § 65 at p. 27 (1856).

Other commentators have taken a different view. As was stated in II Burgess, *Political Science and Comparative Constitutional Law*, 52 (1892): "If the Congress can add anything by law, or if either house can do so through the power of judging the qualifications of its members, it must be something already existing, by reasonable implication, in these constitutional qualifications. For example, I think it certain that either house might reject an insane person, i.e., might require sanity of mind as a qualification; or might exclude a grossly immoral person, i.e., might require fair moral character as a qualification. On the other hand, neither house or the whole Congress could make race or color or previous condition of servitude qualifications; and no power short of the sovereign, through amendment of the Constitution, can make any religious test a qualification."

Likewise, John Norton Pomeroy stated in *An Introduction to the Constitutional Law* at p. 138 (3rd ed. 1875): "The power given to the Senate and to the House of Representatives, each to pass upon the validity of the elections of its own members, and upon their personal qualifications, seems to be unbounded."

A similar view has been taken by two contemporary constitutional scholars. See Edwin S. Corwin's *The Constitution and What it Means Today* at p. 116 (1958), and C. Herman Pritchett's *The American Constitution* at p. 162 (1959).

Judicial authorities

There has been no case decided by the United States Supreme Court dealing specifically with the constitutional powers of Congress to exclude a member-elect. The problem concerning the nature of the term "qualifications", however, has been referred to inferentially on two occasions. In *In Re Chapman*, 166 U.S. 661, (1897), the Supreme Court, in a case involving a Senate investigation of the conduct of some of its members, stated broadly: "Under the Constitution, the Senate of the United States has the power to . . . judge the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; . . . and it necessarily possesses the inherent power of self-protection."

Although the exact meaning which the court intended this language to have is not clear, it seems likely that the broad power of self-protection must necessarily encompass the power to impose qualifications beyond those explicitly listed in the Constitution.

A contrary implication was given in the recent case of *Bond* v. *Floyd*, 87 S. Ct. 339 (1966). There the state legislature of Georgia had excluded member-elect Julian Bond because of his allegedly disloyal statements. Although the Court was not faced with the qualifications problem in relation to the United States Congress, it did refer in a footnote to the proper interpretation of the term "qualifications". Relying on the comments of James Madison (quoted *supra*), the Court apparently took the position that the term "qualifications" should be construed to mean only those qualifications explicitly enumerated in the Constitution. *Id.* at 349, footnote 13.

COMMENT

Two major difficulties are encountered in drawing meaningful conclusions from the above authorities. First, there are practically no judicial decisions in point. Second, since each House of Representatives has the power to decide for itself its position on the qualifications of its members or, at the least, has assumed that it had this power, the precedential value of prior disputes over qualifications is minimal. Thus, the Congressional precedents necessarily serve only as guides to the action the present House might feel justified in taking, and not as compelling authority.

While the House has at various times excluded a member-elect for failure to meet a qualification other than those enumerated in the Constitution, these instances of disqualifications have concerned disloyalty to the United States, polygamous marriages, or allegations of crime. Questionable moral character or general misbehavior have never been used as grounds for disqualification, probably because members of the House have realized the inherent danger of allowing a simple majority to exclude members for such undefined conduct. The grounds which have been used in the past which seem most applicable to the present case are those involving criminal acts attributed to the excluded member of the House. A strong showing of the commission of a crime by a member-elect would appear to be a valid ground for disqualification, though the House itself has never specifically made such a determination. It should be emphasized, however, that each House may make its own determination of the issue. While past House actions would indicate that it may exclude a member for a disqualification other than those enumerated in the Constitution, such action has been employed sparingly and only in extreme circumstances.

Judicial precedent on the question is by no means clear, as shown by the *Chapman* and *Bond* cases, supra. Regardless of the possible interpretations of the statements in those cases, neither stands as a controlling precedent. Both use dicta and involved situations factually distinguishable from the question discussed herein.

Apparently the weight of authority among the early commentators favored the position that the qualifications as enumerated in the Constitution were to be exclusive. The more recent trend, as evidenced by Corwin and Pritchett, seems to favor the non-exclusive position. It should be noted, however, that the courts seem reluctant to rely very heavily on commenators in the constitutional sphere.

In this present rather unique constitutional setting, history may be more forceful than logic. No court can regard lightly the past practices of Congress in this area. In this respect the House would seem to be within permissible limits in voting to exclude a member in the circumstances presented in this memorandum.

QUESTION II

Would an adjudication by the House of Representatives of the "qualifications" of one of its members present a non-justiciable question in a federal court in light of the "political question" doctrine?

ANALYSIS OF QUESTION II

Article I, Sec. 5, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution provides: "Each House shall be the Judge of Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members . . ." In general this section has been regarded as giving Congress exclusive power to act in this area. *Burton v. United States*, 202 U.S. 344, 366, (1906) (Senate is "sole judge of the qualifications of its members."); see *e.q.*, Pritchett, *The American Constitution*, p. 196 (1961).

There has as yet been no real indication as to whether the Supreme Court will review the actions of Congress in this area or whether the Court will refrain from acting on the theory that the issue presented is a political question and therefore non-justiciable.

In the only case on Article I, sec. 5, Clause 1 of the Constitution, *Barry* v. *United States ex rel Cunningham*, 279 U.S. 597 (1929), the Supreme Court characterized the nature of the power granted to the Senate by this section as judicial rather than legislative in nature. Moreover, this section was said to allow the Senate "to render a judgment which is beyond the authority of any other tribunal to review." 279 U.S. at 613. There are no cases on this section as applied to the House of Representatives.

Despite the apparent force of the comment in *Barry*, the Supreme Court quite recently has employed language which hints that the Court now leans away from *Barry*. See *Baker* v. *Carr*, 369 U.S. 186 (1962). The full consideration of the political question doctrine in that case bears close examination. There a question of apportionment of state legislative districts was held to be not a political question and was therefore found to be justiciable. See McCloskey, *Forward: The Reapportionment Case*, 76 *Harv. L. Rev.* 54 (1962). The Supreme Court emphasized that it would refuse to act only in certain well defined situations, one of which was where there was a "textually demonstrable constitutional commitment of the issue to a coordinate political department. . . ." 369 U.S. at 217. In *Baker* v. *Carr*, however, the court found "no question decided or to be decided by a political branch of the government co-equal with this Court," and therefore held that the controversy was justiciable since the political body asserting jurisdiction was the *state* legislature. Consequently, federal courts may act on the question of qualifications of a state legislator despite a state constitutional commitment of that question to the legislative branch. *Bond* v. *Floyd*, 251 F. Supp. 333 (1966), *rev'd on other grounds*, 87 S. Ct. 345 (1966).

At the same time, the Court indicated that Congress itself might not be completely immune from court review in this area: "The non justiciability of a political question is primarily a function of the separation of powers. Much confusion results from the capacity of the "political question" label to obscure the need for a case by case inquiry. Deciding whether a matter has in any manner been committed by the Constitution to another branch of the government, or whether the action of that branch exceeds whatever authority has been commited, is itself a delicate exercise in constitutional interpretation and is a responsibility of the Court as the ultimate interpreter of the Constitution." 369 U.S. at 210–11.

COMMENT

This issue reduces itself to the basic question of whether the Supreme Court will accept a case despite a constitutional commitment of the question to another co-equal branch of the government. The statement of the Court in *Baker* v. *Carr*, that it is the final interpreter of the Constitution and consequently of whether the action of another branch exceeds constitutional limits, indicates that the Court would accept a case challenging the power of Congress to act only if Congress has exceeded its authority. The delicate nature of such an inquiry, however, may permit the courts to avoid the dispute unless there are colorable violations of rights about which the courts appear to be peculiarly sensitive today, most notably free speech, due process, and equal protection of the laws. If, for example, there were a clear free speech issue involved in the exclusion of a member because of his qualifications, then the Court would apparently have a good basis for characterizing such a case as justiciable. Cf. *Bond* v. *Floyd*, 87 S. Ct. 345 (1966).

Absent a strong showing of infringement of constitutional rights, however, there is serious question as to whether the Supreme Court would accept a case involving Congressional qualifications. There is a definite commitment of this issue to the respective houses of Congress and the Court probably would be reluctant to act in an area where another co-equal branch of government has been given primary responsibility. The statements in *Baker* v. *Carr*, *supra*, *Burton* v. *United States*, *supra* and *Barry* v. *United States ex rel Cunningham*, *supra*, while admittedly dicta, would seem to confirm this conclusion.

Congressman Horton Lauds Rochesterians of Puerto Rican Descent in Marking 50th Anniversary of U.S. Citizenship for Puerto Ricans

SPEECH

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I join today with my colleague from Puerto Rico, Mr. SANTIAGO POLANCO-ABREU, in saluting his people's 50th anniversary of entitlement to U.S. citizenship.

I thank him for his thoughtfulness in calling this significant occasion to our attention and for inviting us to join with him.

Certainly the close ties between Puerto Rico and mainland United States are nowhere more evident than in my home State of New York. More than 220,000 Puerto Rican citizens migrated to New York within the past 15 years, many of them settling in Rochester and its vicinity.

More than 2,000 persons of Puerto Rican birth or heritage live in the Rochester metropolitan area and the 36th Congressional District at this time. They are valuable and loyal members of the Rochester community. Their presence has added to the physical and cultural enrichment of Rochester society. They have become an integral part of Rochester's business and economic life, and are taking an active part in its government and politics.

New York State's ties with Puerto Rico have been strong in other ways. More than 89 percent of all tourists who annually visit Puerto Rico are New York State residents. Tourism is a most vital part of the Puerto Rican economy, and New Yorkers have taken advantage of the hospitality, friendliness, and fine weather which is a way of life in Puerto Rico.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller called attention to the contributions of the Puerto Rican community to this country's welfare by declaring March 2 as "Puerto Rican American Citizenship Day in New York State."

Because it expresses so well my feelings of pride in being elected to represent so many members of the Puerto Rican community in Rochester and Monroe County, I am pleased to share it today with my colleagues:

PROCLAMATION

For 50 years the people of Puerto Rico have been citizens of the United States, a citizenship they have enjoyed with dignity and patriotism. They have borne their full share of the task of defending American freedoms in three major wars.

It is interesting to recall that the Jones Act which conferred citizenship on Puerto Ricans allowed them the right to retain their old status if preferred. Out of the entire population of Puerto Rico only 288 persons declared in favor of retaining their former status. This, we must say, is characteristic of the loyalty of Puerto Ricans whether here or in Puerto Rico.

Our Puerto Rican neighbors, with their unaffected friendliness, warm hearts, and intuitive grasp of human relations, their industry and adaptability, have contributed greatly to the cultural, economic and social life of our State and have won the affection and respect of their fellow Americans.

They command our admiration for their success in adapting themselves, despite the grave difficulty of the language barrier, to new environments, new customs, a whole new way of life. They are overcoming the obstacles they have faced and are making a happy adjustment.

Now, therefore, I, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby proclaim March 2, 1967, as "Puerto Rican-American Citizenship Day" in New York State.

Given under my hand and the Privy Seal of the State at the Capitol in the City of Albany this thirteenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven.

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER.

Tribute to Joseph B. Ridder and the San Jose Mercury and News

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I have long been proud of the excellent, and skillful news coverage of the San Jose Mercury and News. Serving one of the most rapidly growing urban areas of California is no easy task but under the masterful leadership of its publisher, Mr. Joseph B. Ridder, the San Jose Mercury and News has performed most admirably. Indeed, in February 1967, the Mercury and News was presented with five first-place awards in the 1967 California better newspapers competition—two for the combined Mercury and News in best women's interest coverage and best newspaper promotion; two for the Mercury for best typography and general excellence, and one for the News for best feature news pictures.

Thus I was delighted to learn that on February 22 the California State Senate unanimously adopted a resolution offered by Senators Alfred E. Alquist and Clark Bradley commending Mr. Ridder, and the staff of the Mercury and News "for their superior efforts toward a better informed community." I am very pleased and honored to join the members of the senate in recognizing the superb work of this publisher and newspaper, and I include the resolution of commendation at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

CALIFORNIA SENATE RESOLUTION 99 RELATIVE TO COMMENDING MR. JOSEPH B. RIDDER

Whereas it has come to the attention of the Members of the Senate that Mr. Joseph B. Ridder was, in February 1967, presented with five first place awards in the 1967 California Better Newspapers Competition; and

Whereas the awards were presented on the basis of newspaper excellence and were received by Mr. Ridder on behalf of the San Jose Mercury and News, of which he is publisher; and

Whereas two of the awards were in the name of the combined San Jose Mercury and News for Best Women's Interest Coverage and Best Newspaper Promotion; and

Whereas two of the awards were in the name of the San Jose Mercury for Best Typography and General Excellence; and

Whereas one of the awards was in the name of the San Jose News for Best Feature News Picture; and

Whereas these awards are but the most recent in an impressive list of similar awards dating back many years; and

Whereas the outstanding leadership of Mr. Ridder and the diligence of his entire staff in maintaining the highest standards of excellence in all respects has established the San Jose Mercury and News as two of the most respected newspapers in California; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That the Members of the Senate commend Mr. Joseph B. Ridder and his staff for their superior efforts toward a better-informed community; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a suitably prepared copy of this resolution to Mr. Ridder.

Resolution read, and unanimously adopted on motion of Senator Alquist.

Threat of Nazi Resurgence in Germany

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Isaac Lewin, a distinguished author and a leader in the American-Jewish community, recently made a poignant statement on racial discrimination and its relentless dangers before the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Speaking for the Agudas Israel World Organization, Dr. Lewin called attention to the threat of a Nazi resurgence in Germany. Dr. Lewin presented a brilliant outline for a study on the roots of discrimination and suggested that only a thorough understanding of the disease will permit its elimination.

I am pleased to note, Mr. Speaker, that the United Nations is now engaged in a study on this ancient, perplexing, but ever present, problem.

Under unanimous consent I include Dr. Lewin's statement of January 16, 1967, in the RECORD, along with a perceptive analysis of it which appeared under the byline of David Horowitz in the February 2 issue of the American Examiner.

STATEMENT BY DR. ISAAC LEWIN ON BEHALF OF THE AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZATION BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES, JANUARY 16, 1967

The "Special Study of Racial Discrimination in the Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Spheres" undertaken by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities with the blessing of the General Assembly of the United Nations is a very important step on the road to the consolidation and democratization of modern society.

So long as racial discrimination is tolerated there can be no peace where such conduct prevails. Racial tensions spread like cancer cells; they choke the vitality of a nation. They must be stopped at an early stage if the damage is not to be beyond repair.

It is very significant that the terms of reference of this study go further than those of the previous studies undertaken by this Sub-Commission. The present study encompasses "racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres." The word "spheres" has occasioned some differences of opinion among the members of this Sub-Commission. The answers to the Special Rapporteur's question concerning the interpretation of the word "spheres" on pp. 5–11 of the Report show clearly that there are two schools of thought in this respect: one tends to restrict the study to racial discrimination relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms; the second widens the scope of the study.

The solution to this dilemma lies, on one hand, in a clear understanding of the meaning of the word sphere", and, on the other, in the obvious difference between the collection of the material and the subsequent recommendations to be based thereon.

The word "sphere" as used in the terms of reference means a province of influence or activity. The General Assembly, by using this word, indicated that whenever and wherever political, economic, social and cultural activities are influenced by the cancer of racial discrimination, all the symptoms must be studied. The study is not to be restricted to discrimination relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms. That is because any symptom of racial discrimination can leave its mark on such rights of freedoms. The collection of *de facto* material on racial discrimination is within the scope of this study. One might even go a step further; the historical background of racial discrimination in individual countries should be studied in order better to understand the later developments.

Once the material is gathered, the situation changes. In the area of recommendations, the goal is to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms. In this respect, even the terms of reference of the earlier work of the Sub-Commission must also be interpreted in a broader sense. These terms of reference state clearly that the Sub-Commission has "to undertake studies, particularly in light of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to make recommendations to the Commission on Human Rights concerning the prevention of discrimination of any kind relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms . . ." The limitation or qualification "relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms" applies only to the "recommendation" and not to the "undertaking of studies." If there had been any intention to restrict the scope of the studies undertaken by this Sub-Commission the proper place for the limitation would be after the words "to undertake studies" and not after "to make recommendations."

It is, after all, almost impossible to make proper recommendations unless all the relevant material is collected. No good doctor would venture to make a diagnosis and recommend a cure if he had not studied the disease in all its manifestations.

This suggests also that the present study should include a historical survey of the struggle for the elimination of racial discrimination in the individual countries. In some countries, as well, the history of the enactment of racially discriminatory measures is also of great importance for a proper understanding of the present situation. Let me illustrate this by a concrete example.

In the past few months we have witnessed a frightening event. In the country where the cancer of racial discrimination grew to unparallelled dimensions and ultimately caused World War II, the movement has suddently been revived. I refer to neo-nazism. It is not called N.S.D.A.P. (—"National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter-Partei") but, with a slight change, "Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands." It is already represented in the legislatures of Hesse and Bavaria. In its platform is a plank calling for the abolition of all Nazi war crimes. The party is internationally bound to racist organizations in other countries. There even exists a "European Protocol," signed in 1962, by the representatives of this neo-nazi party and by the leaders of a neo-fascist movement, and other former S.S. leaders who are now working in various countries.

The activities of the neo-nazi party, which is now free to function and is using the old tools of the Goebbels propaganda, can be much better understood in the light of the history of the original Nazi party. The Nazis did not introduce the monstrous Nuremberg laws "for the protection of the German blood and the German honor" before September 15, 1935. The party assumed power, as we know, on January 30, 1933. It took two and a half years until practical effect was given to the first racial decree, dated April 11, 1933, which stated: "A person is to be regarded as non-Aryan, who is descended from non-Aryans, especially Jewish parents or grandparents. This holds true even if only one parent or grandparent is of non-Aryan descent." On September 15, 1935, the Nazis party went further and said, by way of introduction, "Imbued with the conviction that the purity of the German blood is prerequisite for the future existence of the German people, and animated with the unbending will to ensure the existence of the German nation for all the future, the Reichstag has unanimously adopted the following law"—and then followed all the bestial and outrageous provisions known as the Nuremberg laws, including such stipulations as "Jews must not engage female domestic help in their household among state members of German and cognate blood, who are under 45 years; The display of the Reich and national flag and the showing of national colors by Jews is prohibited." A few years later came the murder of six million innocent Jews—men, women, and children—in the gas chambers of Dachau, Auschwitz, Sobibor and Treblinka.

Studying the history of the Nazi movement and its racial bestialities is the best way to understand the development of the neo-nazi movement. Today it is a demand that the Nazi war crime trials be abolished, tomorrow may see a return to the Nuremberg laws. *"L'appétit vient en mangeant."* If the trend is to be stopped, it must be stopped now, immediately.

Much is a matter of education. The Nazi movement and its racial outrages were not born in Hitler's miscarried "putsch" in Munich. It all goes back to the teachings of Houston Stewart Chamberlain, who laid down in his "Grundlagen des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts" ("The Foundations of the 19th century," published in 1899) the German theory of racial supremacy, characterizing Germans as the Aryan ruling caste in Western Europe. The Jews, being allegedly 50% a *"Homo syriacus"* and in another 50% mixture of other semites and sumarians, were condemned by Chamberlain because they had given monotheism to the world. The *"Homo europaeus,"* the Aryan, should remain, Chamberlain said, what he had been before he adopted "so-called Christianity. The Germans learned from Chamberlain and from others like him—Heinrich Treitschke, Eugen Duehring, Adolf Stoecker—and thus Nazis became possible.

The present "Study of Racial Discrimination in the Political, Econo-Social and Cultural Spheres" should therefore include a chapter dealing with the literary foundations of racism. Ways must be found, particularly by education, to counteract the influence of racist writings.

As to the collection of information, I suggest the following simplified outline which is divided into three parts:

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF A GENERAL CHARACTER

1. Demographic data on the racial and ethnic structure of the country.
2. Survey of the struggle to eliminate racial discrimination in local parliamentary bodies and literature.
3. Survey of racist literature.

II. INFORMATION ON LEGAL CONDITIONS WITH RESPECT TO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

1. Texts of laws and judicial decisions on racial equality or restrictions based on race, colour, descent or national origin.
2. Administrative measure to ensure racial equality and prevent action supporting discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national origin, relating to: personal security; political rights; equal treatment in the courts; equal access to public service; freedom of movement and choice of residence; freedom of religion; freedom of thought and expression of opinion; right to nationality; right to marry; right to own and inherit property; right to leave a country including one's own; freedom of education and maintenance of schools; freedom of association; right to work and protection against unemployment; housing and access to hotels, restaurants, etc.; health protection and social security; equal participation in cultural activities.

III. INFORMATION ON THE DE FACTO SITUATION WITH RESPECT TO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

1. Description of the *de facto* situation with regard to discrimination based on race, colour, descent or ethnic origin in the fields referred to in paragraph 2 above.
2. Description of activities of organizations advocating discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national origin.
3. Measures taken to counteract such activities.
4. Description of activities, particularly in education and information, to combat prejudices leading to racial discrimination.
5. Description of activities to propagate the ideas contained in the United Nations Declaration and International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

[From the New York (N.Y.) American Examiner, Feb. 2, 1967]

SPOTLIGHT ON THE UN

(By David Horowitz)

UNITED NATION (WUP).—Does man learn by bitter experience? Can he heed warning? History teaches us that most nations rise only to fall because apparently the faculty of reading a crystal ball is not man's greatest assets. At the same time, history also teaches us that an occasional man with the gift of insight, hindsight, and foresight definitely has that almost divine gift. In the Bible this unique individual was designated by the name Prophet.

Ancient kingdoms that failed to heed his Cassandra cries went down into the duct. No one believed the Voice of the Seer who faced the ire of both kings and priests. There are some today who can testify that a Voice in Jerusalem was raised on several occasions long before the Hitlerian holocaust—it went unheeded. Records can be produced. The last Jewish tragedy was the six million in the Nazi crimes. Today, the almost six million Jews in the U.S. could not remotely conceive that it could happen again. Some two million in Israel have reduced their resentment to the Germans to a cold politeness. One Jewish organization here in America even sent out a veiled whitewash of the new German Chancellor. Underlying this complacency is the subconscious thought that what happened is so monstrous that it could not possibly repeat itself in our time.

But, could it not happen again? This question was asked last week by Dr. Isaac Lewin before the UN Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities—and answered in the historic sweep which has made this UN representative of Agudath Israel World Organization one of the most respected individuals to address this Human Rights body.

The occasion was the launching of a study on racial discrimination in the political, social and cultural fields—a vast horizon which carries the problem of discrimination to almost every aspect of life. The Study is so vast that the expert to whom it has been entrusted, the scholarly Herman Santa Cruz of Chile, is given until 1969 to complete it.

In his statement on this study, Dr. Lewin counselled great emphasis on the importance of giving the historic roots of the discrimination problem, and, he noted, that by identifying the original pattern, it would be much easier to spot in the early stages the recurrence of this human disease.

To illustrate his point, Dr. Lewin struck at the rising neo-Nazi psychology in West Germany with a blow which none so far have dared to strike. "We are, in the last few months, witnesses of a frightening event . . . I refer to neo-Nazism."

He then exposed the program of the NSDAP Party—already represented in the legislatures of Hesse and Bavaria—which promulgate the abolition of all war crimes trials for Nazis and which has instituted a "European Protocol," signed in 1962 with Fascist and Nazi leaders in other countries.

Pressing his historic roots, Dr. Lewin pointed out that the current development in Germany appears only as a repetition of how the first Nazi wave rose and overwhelmed the Jewish community. "Today it is the abolition of the war crimes trials," he said. "Tomorrow they will go back to the Nuremberg laws." And he warned: "If they have to be stopped at all, they must be stopped now—immediately!"

Dr. Lewin then presented his outline for the study, a program that can lead the UN survey not to the symptoms, but to the causes, to the deepest roots. The disease and its diagnosis must be traced to its first virus if we are to prescribe a comprehensive and thorough remedy, he told the Subcommission.

Dr. Isaac Lewin, professor of Jewish history at Yeshiva University, and author of several books including "In the Struggle Against Discrimination" and "Religious Jewry and the United Nations," has given the United Nations much food for thought.

One day, perhaps soon, world Jewry and all mankind, will of a necessity have to reckon with that other Voice—a thin small Voice—which in the 20's and 30's had warned world Jewish leaders against the impending disaster which decimated Jewry by one third. That "Voice" is ever present.

Replacement for Draft Laws

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, a recent column on military affairs, written by Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, retired, appeared in the February 23, 1967, edition of the Alhambra, Calif., Post-Advocate. General Eaker has presented an excellent and timely case in support of the establishment of a voluntary army.

In line with the views expressed by General Eaker and other acknowledged experts in military affairs, I have introduced H.R. 6630, a bill to provide a substantial increase in compensation received by members of the Armed Forces. I believe that such a pay raise is the first step needed to attract young men to a military career, and I earnestly solicit the support of my colleagues for this legislation. The possibility of replacing the present system of compulsory military conscription with an all volunteer professional army deserves our most serious consideration, and it is in this light that I call the attention of my colleagues to General Eaker's comments.

The column follows:

Military Affairs: Replacement for Draft Law

(By Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, retired)

The present Draft Act, which expires June 30, should be renewed for one year, but without any exemptions or deferments except to meet age, physical and mental standards. It should be made clear this limited renewal is authorized only to permit a better military manpower system to become operational.

The new age limits for selective service should be 21–26 years. Students and married men should no longer be deferred. Those who have been longest deferred should be called first.

It was demonstrated after World War II and Korea that college deferments are unnecessary. Those men who were then in uniform when they would normally have been in college filled all our colleges after the war, and more than made up for the lost years.

They were then older, more serious, and in consequence did better than they would have at an earlier time. The present conduct of some college students clearly indicates they are wasting their educational opportunities. They might do better after a period of military service.

Concurrent with renewal of the draft, Congress should provide for a professional military establishment to meet the requirements for national security without conscription. This can be done by making military careers competitive with the civilian professions and occupations that require similar education, preparation and skill.

It is fundamental to the free-enterprise system that citizens be permitted to select their careers and employment. They will choose military service only if its career incentives are attractive. It is clear that military careers do not at present offer these necessary rewards.

The size of the regular professional military establishment should be sufficient to man the quick-reaction defenses required as a deterrent to general war. Air defenses, antisubmarine defenses, anti-missile systems and the strategic retaliatory forces (bombers, ICBM's and missile firing submarines), constitute the principal elements of this establishment. Currently, and as far as we can see into the future, these forces would require about 1,500,000 men.

The additional manpower to meet the requirements of limited Vietnam-type wars should be provided by the National Guard and the organized reserves called to active duty when needed.

These citizen soldiers would also play a vital role in event of a nuclear war. Being distributed all over the country, they would be immediately available as disaster forces to restore order, stop looting and prevent panic. Being locally recruited, they would know where the shelters and hospitals were and how to marshal local emergency forces, peace officers, fire fighting equipment and decontamination units.

Members of the Guard and reserves have not been adequately compensated in the past for the sacrifices they and their families have made. In the future, more training time will be required of these citizen soldiers while on inactive status because of the increasing complexity of new weapons. The incentives, drill pay, retirement benefits and separation allowances after periods of active service must therefore be considerably increased and expanded.

Occasionally, one hears the unsupported assertion that the cost of an adequate defense force without conscription would be prohibitive. Actually, this proposal would cost less than the present draft system, with its high rate of personnel turnover. More importantly, it would provide a credible deterrent to nuclear war. Such an effective national security system is cheap at any price.

Society for Nondestructive Testing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, on April 1 of this year, the western New York section of the Society for Nondestructive Testing will hold its first symposium, at Erie County Technical Institute in Williamsville, N.Y.

I believe that this group—first organized a quarter century ago at Canisius College in Buffalo, N.Y.—deserves national recognition at this time.

Its first symposium comes in a day when the entire Nation is concerned about air and water pollution and the dangerous results of jet-radiated energy. And its 25-year history has placed it in high regard as a national pioneering group.

Founded after the college offered a training program in X-ray inspection of war materials during World War II, its members are highly trained and respected scientists. I feel that their presence in western New York is a boon to those associated with the many industrial and technical activities of the area, as well as to the Nation at large.

Peace Corp's Volunteers Concerned Over Erosion of Trust in Our Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, all of us are well acquainted with the tremendous benefits which our country has derived from the earnest and dedicated work performed in 52 countries in Latin America, Africa, and Asia by members of the Peace Corps.

This week a letter signed by 800 returned Peace Corps volunteers was addressed to President Johnson to express their sincere concern over an erosion of trust in our Government caused by the growing impression that the United States is unclear about its goals in Vietnam and is not facing realistically the alternatives available to it.

Out of some 2,000 ex-Corps workers contacted by the group's chairman, Mr. Francis Andrew, of Chicago, Ill., those signing the letter expressed fear that the vision which motivated our late President John F. Kennedy and the Members of the 87th Congress to create the Peace Corps, and which, in fact, inspired so many of our courageous and loyal young people from a diverse regional, occupational and political background to join the Peace Corps, is in danger of being unfulfilled in a decade which hopes desperately for a more peaceful and bountiful world.

The group's Washington, D.C., representative, Mr. Eric Reuther, reports that many new signatures continue to be received from those ex-Peace Corps volunteers who feel that if the current disenchantment among our young people over Vietnam accelerates, it will "undercut the enthusiasm so necessary to the vitality and effectiveness of the Peace Corps itself."

The letter to President Johnson, I believe, is worthy of the serious attention of my colleagues and follows:

MARCH 6, 1967.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: During its early years, the Peace Corps was fortunate in having your guidance as Chairman of its National Advisory Council. As former Volunteers who served during and since that time, we would like to express our appreciation for your support and direction and for your continued interest in the Peace Corps as President.

We write not as representatives of any group, but as individuals from many backgrounds who have had very different experiences. Our points of view vary widely, but we share your hopes for a more peaceful and bountiful world. We are united by those hopes, and by the conviction that American policy in Vietnam is seriously undermining the contribution America can make toward achieving that kind of world. Further, we wonder if you are fully aware of the erosion of trust in our Government which that policy is causing among many Americans who, like us, want to believe in the high purpose and constructive world role of the United States.

A good deal of this erosion is caused by the growing impression that the United States is unclear about its goals in Vietnam and is not facing realistically the alternatives available to it. American actions often seem unconnected to the rhetoric used to describe what we are doing, a situation that invites cynicism and suspicion about American rhetoric—and goals—in places far removed from Vietnam itself. We have observed how American efforts can be hampered by such suspicions even in places where these efforts are most constructive.

Our observations among returned Peace Corps Volunteers confirm the report of the Student Body Presidents that the United States may find ". . . some of her most loyal and courageous young people . . ." unwilling to serve in the Armed Forces in Vietnam. We are, moreover, fearful that if the disenchantment accelerates, it will undercut the enthusiasm so necesary to the vitality and effectiveness of the Peace Corps itself. There are creative and dedicated people who will be reluctant to participate at all in overseas programs of the Government, a state of affairs that would be unfortunate for the United States and tragic for those Americans who would thus be deprived of what should be one of the great experiences of their lives.

We know the vision of the world that motivated yourself, President Kennedy, Vice President Humprey, Sargent Shriver and other American leaders to create the Peace Corps; the same vision inspired many of us to join. It is because we see the fulfillment of that vision threatened that we are prompted to report to you our feelings.

On behalf of the eight hundred signators, this letter is submitted by the executive committee.

FRANCIS ANDREW,
Chairman.
ERIC REUTHER,
BURT SEGALL,
E. PHILLIP LEVEEN,
ALBERT C. ULMER,
Members.

The Leadership of President Johnson in the Vietnam Crisis

SPEECH

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with our distinguished and able colleagues here today in commending the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PURCELL] for taking this time to support a policy which is designed to avoid world war III and which is a policy designed toward bringing peace. Our men in South Vietnam are fighting for peace and against having a world war III and in order to prevent bombs from falling on the United States and other free nations of the world. These men deserve the united support and backing of the American people and of freedom-loving people everywhere.

As the Representative from the Third Congressional District of South Carolina, which gave to Texas such men as Jim Bonham, William Barrett Travis, Thomas Jefferson Rust, Samuel Maverick, and many others, I want to commend the gentleman. He is carrying on the great American tradition which is for freedom, but at the same time, when free peoples are being trampled upon, they will stand up as the means to preserve those great principles and ideals that made this Nation great and made the State from which the distinguished and able gentleman who has the floor comes, the Lone Star State of Texas, great. I want to commend the gentleman here today in the well. There is really no other course for this country to follow than the course of freedom.

The Birth of R.F.D. Mail Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, aware of the great service that is rendered to the American farm community by the Post Office Department, I thought perhaps the House would be interested in the following article which appeared in the publication, Valleys of History, published by the Potomac Edison Co., which is a part of the Alleghany power system. This article, by Dr. Millard K. Bushong, in the winter issue of the aforementioned publication is entitled, "The Birth of R.F.D. Mail Service." Because of the great contribution to the American way of life by rural free delivery, I would like to make available this publication to other Members of the House:

THE BIRTH OF R.F.D. MAIL SERVICE

(By Dr. Millard K. Bushong)

The daily arrival of the mailman to nearly 10,000,000 families at farms and rural addresses across the country today is accepted without much fanfare, but when rural free delivery was introduced in Jefferson County, W. Va., in 1896, it changed the way of life for hundreds of people.

The idea of delivering the mail to farms free was not endorsed unanimously by either elected officials or the farmers.

One member of the House said, "The delivery of mail by this government to the doors of the farms will destroy the rural life of which America is so proud."

Some people doubted its necessity and value, saying farmers' mail was not important enough to justify the effort and expense.

One farmer said he opposed the service because it would elminate his excuse for a daily trip to town for a drink.

But petitions were circulated and most of the rural folks welcomed the new service.

Jefferson County, in West Virginia's historic eastern panhandle, was selected for the first RFD route because it was the home county of Postmaster General William L. Wilson.

The idea for rural free delivery did not originate with Wilson, however, but was first introduced in 1890 by John Wanamaker, Postmaster General in President Harrison's cabinet.

It was Wanamaker's idea to begin his experiment in small towns first and then gradually extend the system to include outlying farms. One of his earliest recommendations to Congress was in this connection, and on October 1, 1890, that body passed a joint resolution embodying his plan. He was authorized to test in small towns and villages the practicability and expense of the free delivery system then enjoyed exclusively by larger cities. In response to Wanamaker's declaration that no person should be penalized for living in the country and that he believed the Post Office Department should deliver mail to those to whom it was addressed, Congress appropriated $10,000 for the experiment.

Between Feb. 1 and Sept. 3, 1891, Wanamaker tried out his plan in communities varying from 300 to 3,000 persons in population. There is no evidence that he experimented in communities smaller than 300, or in agricultural districts. The success of these trials made it clearer than ever that delivery of mail could be extended into sparsely settled regions. By working with the National Grange, National Farmers' Congress, and State Farmers' Alliance, the Postmaster General got more support for his plan. On Jan. 5, 1892, Representative James O'Donnell of Michigan introduced "A Bill to Extend the Free Delivery System of Mails to Rural Communities." This bill carried an appropriation of $6,000,000 but didn't pass. An amendment appropriating $100,000 to be used in "experimental free delivery in the country as distinct from cities and towns" was rejected.

Nothing more was done until a month before Wanamaker retired from office, when Congress consented to spend $10,000 for experimental rural delivery. This bill was proposed by Representative Thomas E. Watson of Georgia and became a law on March 3, 1893. Although $20,000 more was granted on July 16, 1894, Wanamaker's successor, W. S. Bissell, did nothing with the money. Bissell was, in turn, succeeded on April 4, 1895, as Postmaster General by William L. Wilson, who served the remainder of Cleveland's second administration. Wilson, too, agreed with his predecessor that the proposal was impracticable but added that if Congress made the money available for the fiscal year 1897 he would attempt the experiment. Congress replied bv appropriating another $10,000 on June 9, 1896, which added to the previous amounts, made $40,000 available.

Forty-four routes were accordingly selected in various localities in 29 states. The idea was to conduct a general experiment to determine how the system would work under diverse conditions. Wilson chose his native county, Jefferson, as the place of the first trial. On Sept. 17, 1896, Col. Thomas B. Marche, chief clerk of the free delivery system of the Post Office Department, arrived in Charles Town to arrange the details. A meeting attended by several prominent residents was held in Rouss Memorial Hall and the proposed system was discussed. It was the unanimous opinion of this gathering that the experiment be given every chance to succeed.

Three carriers were desired to contract for the delivery of mail until the following July 1. They were to operate from the Charles Town post office and to receive a salary of $200 each for their work until July. Capt. George H. Flagg, postmaster, was requested by Col. Marche to select the carriers. Among the persons present at the meeting, in addition to Capt. Flagg, were Col. H. B. Davenport, Samuel J. Boyd, S. Howell Brown, Robert Chew, William Beall, Col. R. P. Chew, Col. John T. Gibson, George W. Washington, Gustav Brown, and George W. Haines.

When Oct. 1, 1896, the day designated for the experiment, arrived, five routes were established. Three men were to operate from Charles Town and one each from Halltown and Uvilla. The carriers from the post office at the county seat were Harry C. Gibson, Frank Young, and John W. Lucas. Those from the Halltown and Uvilla post offices were I. Keyes Strider and Melvin T. Strider, respectively. On the specified day these men set out on their respective trips and, as was generally expected, they were gladly received by the farmers along the way. Each carrier averaged about 20 miles a day on horseback.

There is no official record of which one is entitled to the honor of being the first rural free delivery in the United States. The Post Office Department merely lists all of them having carried the mail on Oct. 1, 1896. However, Harry C. Gibson always maintained that he carried mail, unofficially, for several days in the preceding August and September. He said that he did this to get acquainted with the work and to find out how long it would take him to make the rounds. In addition to delivering mail to the farmers; he claimed that he also carried letters from them to the post office. Gibson remained in the service for 21 years. Charles A. Johnson and A. Vernon Garney, clerks in the Charles Town post office, assisted the carriers in packing the bags.

Postmaster General Wilson followed up the Jefferson County experiment by addressing an appeal to the farmers being served that they place boxes for the reception of mail. Thus, the carriers would not lose time in reaching residences some distance off the main roads. Gibson reported that at one time he had to open and shut 63 farm gates in delivering the mail on his route. At another time he was savagely attacked by two large dogs on the premises of one of his patrons. The placing of mailboxes along the roadside would remove these difficulties.

At the end of a month Postmaster Flagg rendered a report showing the extent of the service operating from the Charles Town post office. Its three carriers had delivered to 87 families 1,167 letters and cards, as well as 1,059 newspapers and packages, for a total of 2,226 pieces. In addition, they returned for posting 59 letters. Patrons receiving service were loud in its praise and were eager for its continuance. Prior to this, it was no unusual thing for them to lose a full half-day from their work to drive to town for expected mail or to send a letter or package.

Jefferson County was the first but not the only community in which rural free delivery was tried at this time. A short while after the beginning of experiments there, similar ones were conducted in other states. In all, 15 routes were put into operation in various parts of the country in October, 1896. Others were established, so that on June 30, 1897, when the fiscal year was ended, the service had grown to 82 routes operated from 43 post offices in 29 different states.

Not all of the reports concerning these experiments were as favorable as the ones from Jefferson County. The dead of winter had set in before the work got fairly under way, and all sorts of difficulties were encountered by carriers traversing rough country roads. Officials entrusted with inauguration of the service were not always as cooperative as they might have been. Some of them disliked the innovation because it took them away from their regular work, thus hindering their probable promotion.

As a consequence of these discouraging reports, the new service was not well known when Perry S. Heath became First Assistant Postmaster General in March, 1897. In fact, Heath was greatly surprised when he learned that a trial was actually being made of rural free delivery. Nevertheless, he took charge of the administrative division to which the experiment belonged and determined to pursue his duties in a thorough manner. Behind him he had the favorable reports of agents in charge of the work and the overwhelming endorsement of farmers throughout the country. Evidence that Congress was pleased with the results is furnished by an appropriation of $50,000 for rural free delivery in 1898.

Some opposition was still furnished by various fourth-class postmasters and star-route contractors who were afraid of being displaced by the new routes. In spite of this, experiments proceeded according to schedule. Finally, Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, appointed by President William McKinley, developed the idea of putting the service to a test of practicability by extending rural delivery over an entire county. He wanted it to supersede all other service, with a balance sheet of profit and loss being kept. The plan embodied the following four lines of investigation: (1) the extent which rural free delivery would supersede fourth-class post offices and star-routes; (2) whether it could be used as a channel through which to extend to the farmer all other postal facilities, as money orders, etc.; (3) its effect on postal revenues; and (4) its net cost to the Government as compared with that of the old system.

In accordance with Smith's idea plans were made to conduct the first experiment with rural free delivery throughout an entire county, instead of on a few routes in a county. Carroll County, Maryland, was chosen with Westminster as the distributing point. On Dec. 20, 1899, the trial was made. Postmaster General Smith ordered 63 minor post offices and 35 services by star-route contractors and mail messengers to be discontinued, all in one day, and rural free delivery substituted in their place.

The service started with four two-horse postal wagons operating throughout the countryside. They were equipped with all the appliances of a traveling post office, each with its clerk empowered to issue money orders, register and deliver letters, and cancel stamps on letters collected. In addition, the wagons supplied mail at designated points to 20 rural carriers, for whom cross routes were laid out. In this way all the territory embodied in the order was brought within easy reach of the mails and 387 of the county's 453 square miles were covered.

The results of these experiments were stated by Postmaster General Smith:

"Rural delivery has now been sufficiently tried to measure its effects. The immediate results are clearly apparent. It stimulates social and business correspondence, and so swells the post receipts. Its introduction is invariably followed by a large increase in the circulation of the press and of periodical literature. The farm is thus brought into direct daily contact with the currents and movements of the business world. A more accurate knowledge of ruling markets and varying prices is diffused, and the producer, with his quicker communication and larger information, is placed on a surer footing. The value of farms, as has been shown in many cases, is enhanced. Good roads become indispensable, and their improvement is the essential condition of the service. The material and measurable benefits are signal and unmistable . . .

". . . The disposition to leave the farm for the town is a familiar effect of our past conditions. But this tendency is checked and may be changed by an advance which conveys many of the advantages of the town to the farm."

In the subsequent development of the rural free delivery system in Jefferson County it was necessary to abolish several of the smaller post offices. Notwithstanding all the admitted benefits of the new project, many persons preferred the old way of handling the mail.

But in the first several years of operation nearly all objections were overcome and the RFD became a tremendous force for bringing the world daily to rural folks, increasing the circulation of newspapers and other informational material and encouraging the construction of good roads.

As one farmer said at the time: "After a trial of nearly a year we would feel as though it would take away part of life to give it up."

Poverty and Our Duty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. MATHIAS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, the battle to reduce poverty, despair, and civil strains in America will not be a short or simple one. Sustained effort, by both public and private forces, will be essential if we are to guarantee every American a real opportunity for a sound education, good employment, and adequate housing.

In a homily given on Sunday, February 27, at a mass celebrated at St. Matthew's Cathedral for the Washington Catholic Interracial Council, Archbishop O'Boyle called for a strong, consistent commitment to removing the scars of poverty from our society. Specifically, he declared that:

> It is my belief that by joining with all men of good will we can make Washington a model city so that the nation will have an example of what can be done with the pressing problems of a major metropolitan area.

The archibishop's forceful summary of the challenges we face, his evocation of "the Christian virtue of hope," should be widely read. I would like to call his homily to the attention of the entire Congress, and include it in the RECORD at this point:

[From the Catholic Standard, March 2, 1967]

POVERTY AND OUR DUTY

(By Archibishop O'Boyle)

As I read the concluding words of today's Gospel selection, I could not help but reflect on its application to the Catholic Interracial Council. You have heard the word of the Lord in regard to the rights and the needs of your fellow men. And you have kept this word and made it fruitful through your actions. Today more than ever we need this type of dedicated witness.

It is hardly necessary to remind you that the struggle for racial justice has entered upon a new and more difficult phase. It was indeed vital that we worked, as we did a few years back, to remove from our land every vestige of legal discrimination. But when this battle was won, we found that we had only taken the first step toward full equality.

There remainded the terrible problem of poverty. While poverty and unemployment are not confined to the Negro race, yet they suffer out of all proportion to their numbers. They are crowded into inner-city ghettoes. Their children in many instances attend inferior schools. Their youth all too often find jobs impossible to get.

Far-sighted leaders in government saw this problem and asked the nation to embark upon an all-out war on poverty. Much has been done since this program was put into effect a little more than two years ago. Yet even the most friendly supporters of these efforts admit that they are only a beginning. Even worse, there is real danger that plans, already inadequate, may be cut back.

Our nation faces the great danger, in the words of the Gospel, of being a "kingdom divided against itself." We may become two hostile peoples, one living in comfort and enjoying security, the other living in poverty with no assurance that tomorrow may not even be worse. Such a division would be a terrible injustice, to say nothing of the price we would pay in terms of civil strife.

Now is no time to be faint-hearted and to draw back from the struggle because it is costly and controversial. Those who use riots in our cities as an excuse for inaction misread the signs of the times. Violence must be deplored, but it must also be read as a sign of desperate need. When men risk their lives to react against their living conditions, we must recognize that the fruits of destitution are bitter indeed.

May I suggest that Catholic Interracial Councils throughout the nation join with all men of good will in asking our legislators to move strongly and consistently against urban and rural poverty. Programs under criticism may be improved, but the main struggle must not be cut back.

As you well know, there are three areas of critical need. Education is of the utmost importance, since the untrained and the unskilled worker is less and less in demand today. We need our best schools and our best teachers in our inner cities and in our rural slums.

Then there is the need for jobs and job training. We must not cast aside the school dropout or the illiterate adult, as beyond hope. They can be inspired to accept help, if only we are intelligent and dedicated enough to do this properly.

The need for good housing is enormous. Breaking down the barriers of segregation is but one step. Even more important is providing homes for the poor at prices they can afford. We should not stop until every American city is a "demonstration city."

Finally, I want to comment on our obligation regarding the War on Poverty. We believe that any action taken to reduce, rather than increase, a national commitment in the struggle against poverty would be a tragic retreat, and would have grave national consequences. The nation's economy, security and moral integrity are directly related to the successful prosecution of the War on Poverty.

It is my belief that by joining with all men of good will we can make Washington a model city so that the nation will have an example of what can be done with the pressing problems of a major metropolitan area which suffers from the creeping inroads of metropolitan ghetto conditions. Surely, something can be done to improve our city and alleviate the suffering of so many of our people with the resources of the federal government so close at hand and a generally enlightened citizenry, many of whom are directing their time and talents to solving similar national problems. Something can be done, however, only if we understand the Gospel in regard to the rights and needs of our fellow men. If we hear the Word of the Lord and grasp the significance of what we do here as Christians around the altar, only then can we begin to bring the Christian virtue of hope to those who continually live in the face of despair.

A City of Fear

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call the attention of our colleagues to the following editorial broadcast by station WMAL in Washington during the week of February 12, 1967.

I have been saying over and over again for a long time that we will never solve the crime problem except with the full cooperation of our citizenry which requires, among other things, their full moral support and cooperation with our Police Department. We will never improve the morale of our police officers unless those citizens whom they are trying to protect will at least give them the assistance required by good citizenship. This includes aiding the police by telephone for additional help when it is necessary, by reporting crimes promptly, by offering their testimony as witnesses to the crimes, the commission of which they have observed, and to sitting on juries in our courts.

The editorial follows:

A CITY OF FEAR

The crime that makes Washington a city of fear can be more effectively controlled now. Metropolitan police could do a better job, if not constantly ham-strung by demoralizing criticism. As police grapple with a soaring crime rate, they are met by cries of police brutality and Gestapo tactics. They face charges of poor community relations and inefficiency sounded from the highest councils of District leadership. It should come as no surprise to learn that the Metropolitan police are demoralized.

When police attempted to arrest resisting suspects last week, a crowd of 300 gathered and jeered police. Not one responsible voice was heard in support of police.

"Experts" have spent years planning how police *should* do their job. But the lonely patrolman knows that, if he risks his life to arrest a felony suspect, there is only one chance in 28 the suspect will be convicted.

The greatest improvement that can be made in Washington law enforcements is a change of public attitude. When an attitude of support develops, improved equipment and working conditions for the police will enevitably follow.

Georgia Jaycees—Outstanding Federal Affairs Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAMSON S. STUCKEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. STUCKEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Jaycees of my State of Georgia on the Federal Affairs Seminar which they held in our Nation's Capital during the weekend of February 25, 1967.

A program such as the one in which our Jaycees participated is one of the best methods of familiarizing our local leaders in business and government with the workings of our National Government.

I have noted with pride that it was the Jaycees of my great State of Georgia who were the first to recognize the importance of the Federal Affairs Seminar in Washington, and now, more and more Jaycee organizations in other States have begun having the same type program in Washington on an annual basis.

I am a Jaycee myself, and I believe that we are an active group. The Jaycees are becoming recognized as the leaders of our communities.

The Jaycees' approach to community problems is action oriented and that is why they have been labeled Young Men of Action.

More and more young men are taking over leadership positions in our States and our communities. And, more and more young men are coming to Congress. It is becoming increasingly important that the people back home are fully aware of the activities which are conducted in Congress. It is becoming increasingly obvious that leadership in the community and the State must be revitalized.

It is the Jaycees who are best prepared to be these leaders, and I congratulate them on the method by which they are seeking to better understand and become familiar with the goings on in Washington.

I would also like to take this opportunity to give recognition to my distinguished colleague, the Honorable JOHN J. FLYNT, JR., whose coordination of the activities for the Federal seminar was outstanding and a major contributor to the success of the program.

Sunken Wrecks Hazard to Life and Navigation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 21, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, as the population of this Washington metropolitan area grows, we find that we become more dependent on the Potomac River for our residential and recreational needs. It is that last-mentioned use that concerns me today.

The river is tempting to the litterbug, and the offender is sometimes the Government. In this case, more than a hundred surplus ship hulls—not small ones, but each over 300 feet in length—were dumped into a small bay on the Potomac and left to rot. Today, more than 43 years later, the "chickens are coming home to roost." The boats have begun to break apart, and drift into the main channel. They are a hazard to navigation and life.

We ought to encourage the preservation, rehabilitation and use of this river resource. If anything, the various levels of government could build public parks and marinas. But a man who takes his family on an outing should not, in effect, be asked to risk his life and theirs. These hulking menaces must be removed.

They were the subject of a bill I introduced in the 89th Congress, and an identical measure, H.R. 2402, which I have submitted in the 90th Congress. I am determined to see it through. This problem was treated concisely and well by Mr. William Fuchs in last Sunday's Washington Star magazine. I wish to have it printed in the Appendix as follows:

[From the Washington Star Sunday magazine, Mar. 5, 1967]

OLD SHIPS THAT WILL NOT DIE

Forty-three years ago a California salvage company floated more than 100 wooden-hulled cargo ships up the Potomac River and into the Charles County shoreline and stripped them of everything of value. The old vessels, built during World War I, were then burned to the water line, filled with mud and gravel (presumably to anchor them) and left there, 30 miles from Washington. Most of them were left in Mallow's Bay, a small indentation of the Potomac directly across from the Quantico Marine base. They've been there since, bushes growing out of them, home for snakes and birds.

Today the hulks are not only unsightly, but they also have become a menace. The mud and gravel is spilling out of them; the pilings that once fenced them are deteriorating, leaving large gaps, and the ships themselves are decaying and breaking apart.

Samuel C. (Buddy) Linton, a former member of the Maryland House of Delegates, is one of a growing member of Charles County citizens who are annoyed. "Do you know what got me interested in this problem?" Linton asks. "When I was in the legislature in 1959 one of those old hulks drifted down to a spot across from my home and a man I knew took his children out in a boat to see it. You see a 300-foot thing floating down the river with bushes growing out of it and you are naturally curious. Well, his boat hit one of the submerged parts of the ship and overturned. He got the boat uprighted and got his children back in, but he slipped under and drowned."

Another ship broken loose and drifted at least 10 miles down river and lodged on the Virginia shore. "It's still lying there," says Linton.

The hulks are too big to be taken lightly; a major engineering operation will be necessary. They are 300 feet long, 35 to 40 feet wide and weigh from 300 to 700 tons. In 1964, while a member of the Maryland legislature, Linton sponsored a resolution calling on the President to have the vessels removed. Rep. Hervey G. Machen, D-Md., has introduced a bill in this Congress which would require the Army to oversee the removal of the ships. The bill has been referred to the House Public Works Committee.

It would be some consolation if these ships had distinguished themselves in the service of their country. The truth is, Linton says, they were miserable failures. "These ships represented America's first venture in building war transports. They were built to cross the ocean with troops and cargo. But most of them got a day out and broke down. They sprang leaks and caught fire. Many of these ships in Mallow's Bay were never completed."

The Army estimates that it would cost between $250,000 and $300,000 for the removal but Linton has a suggestion that would reduce the cost considerably. "The armed forces in this area could have a joint project for training their engineers," he says.

One thing can be said for that suggestion: The old ships would finally gain a measure of glory.

WILLIAM FUCHS.

Two Maryland Soldiers Killed in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Pfc. William L. Campbell, of Suitland, and Sp4c. Robert D. Yorker, of Queenstown, were recently killed in combat in Vietnam, and I wish both to commend their courage and to honor their memory by including the following newspaper article in the RECORD:

TWO MARYLAND SOLDIERS KILLED IN VIETNAM

Two more Maryland soldiers were killed last week in Vietnam, the Defense Department reported yesterday. They were Pfc. William L. Campbell, 21, of Suitland, and Spec. 4 Robert D. Yorker, 20, of Queenstown.

Pfc. Campbell was killed Friday by enemy fire while he was on patrol. Four days earlier he had been awarded a Bronze Star for helping two men in his company who had been wounded by an enemy land mine. And late in February he had captured a Viet Cong, the first prisoner taken by his company.

Pfc. Campbell was assigned to the 199th Infantry Brigade. He was drafted in November, 1965, and arrived in Vietnam on Christmas Day 1966.

In the long letters he wrote to his parents, Pfc. Campbell said that conditions in the last month were "rough." His company was stationed in a pineapple grove on an island in a river, where the salt water eroded the lighters his parents sent and soaked the food they took on patrol.

A watch or a flashlight would last about one patrol, he wrote.

41-PAGE LETTER

Mrs. Campbell received a letter Monday, hours before she heard the news of her son's death from the Defense Department. It contained a picture of her son decorated with the Bronze Star and news of his awards.

He wrote a 41-page letter when he first arrived in Vietnam and continued to write regularly. He described the countryside, the primroses and the Vietnamese women with their geese as well as the hardships of the war.

But "it was rough and he was often hungry," his mother said.

Pfc. Campbell was born in Washington, but lived most of his life in Suitland.

He graduated from Suitland High School and attended Prince Georges College. He was employed by Blue Cross and Blue Shield Plans before he was drafted.

Meanwhile, residents farther up the river in the Cumberland area were breathing easier yesterday as the river there continued to recede. Flooding there had been widespread Tuesday.

On the south branch of the Potomac in Springfield, W. Va., the river rose to almost seven feet above flood level very early yesterday, closing parts of several roads, according to State Police.

NO SERIOUS DAMAGE

There was no serious damage to the small town, which is about 25 miles south of Cumberland, State police in Romney, W. Va., reported.

The Weather Bureau in Washington predicted three to four feet of overflow just north of Washington for this morning.

Specialist Yorker, a draftee who had spent less than a year in the Army, was killed February 28 by a Viet Cong hand grenade explosion.

Specialist Yorker, a member of the 16th Infantry Regiment, was drafted March 13, 1966, and was sent to Vietnam last November after training at Fort Jackson, S.C., and Fort Benning, Ga.

He was a 1965 graduate of Kennard High School, in Centreville, and worked as a gardener for the Wye Institute.

Specialist Yorker is survived by his father, Cornelius Yorker; his mother, Mrs. Ford; three brothers, Cornelius, Ernest and Ferrell Yorker; two sisters, Shirley and Diane Yorker, and a son, Sheldon D. Turner, all of Queenstown.

Appendix

Milwaukee Journal Supports Presidential Commission on Draft

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM PROXMIRE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 10, 1967

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, for a concise and persuasive summary of the arguments in favor of the changes in the draft law recently recommended by the Presidential Commission, I strongly recommend an editorial published in the March 8, 1967, issue of the Milwaukee Journal.

I ask unanimous consent that this excellent editorial be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GOOD BEGINNING TOWARD A FAIRER MILITARY DRAFT

There has been growing awareness that the system under which we draft our young men for military service may on occasion be unfair, sometimes needlessly disruptive of personal life and perhaps unwholesome in its effects on higher education.

It has been asked, with justification, why a college student should have his draft obligation deferred. It has been noted that a college student can pyramid his immunity by graduate work, marriage and fatherhood and finally becoming too old to draft. By requiring students to maintain a certain academic average to keep the draft board at bay, educators have pointed out, the system puts overwhelming pressure on achieving good grades, which already are worshiped to excess.

Critics have said that present policy tends to create a military force topheavy with school dropouts, the disadvantaged and the academically untalented. They further note that the present system of taking older men first—from age 26 downward—disrupts career and marriage plans and causes hardship to employers.

Two study groups now have considered these matters and made recommendations. One was named by congress, the other appointed by President Johnson. The president, with both reports in hand, now has made his own report to congress.

Both groups and the president are in solid agreement on a major point—that young men, starting at age 19, be drafted first. The president plans to make this change by executive order.

Since more men will become draft eligible than the armed forces can use at any one time, the presidential commission proposes some type of impartial, random selection method to pick those who must serve—some form of lottery like the "goldfish bowl" of the past. The congressional group says it won't work. The president disagrees. He has ordered the defense department to work out such a system and have it in operation by Jan. 1, 1969, although congress may have other ideas.

The president and both study groups want to end postgraduate student deferments, with limited exceptions. The president, for example, thinks only medical and dental students should be exempt and plans to issue an executive order to that end, although congress again may intervene.

Johnson and the commissions split three ways on undergraduate deferments. The congressional group defends the present college deferment system. The president's commission wants to end it except for officer trainees. The president himself says the matter needs more discussion and study.

The presidential commission sees inequities and inconsistencies in the operation of the whole draft and appeal board setup. It wants the machinery overhauled and tightened up. Again, the president wants this deferred for study.

The congressional study group took the firmest line on use of military reserve members. It urged Johnson to order more organized reservists to active duty and thus better spread the war burden. The president had no comment on this recommendation, which surely deserves better.

Despite the disagreement, the discussion has been healthy. It spells the end to our backward system of drafting older men first. It probably will result in some sort of lottery to pick men impartially. It would end the guaranteed haven of graduate school for most eligible men and at least focuses attention on the obvious inequities of undergraduate deferment. And it promises a thorough look at the whole mechanism of selective service.

Carl Humelsine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. MATHIAS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, the art of bringing history to life is not an easy one. It requires great energy, ability, and imagination, plus a firm belief in the value of our past as an active influence on our present life. One man who has mastered this art is Carlisle H. Humelsine, a native of Hagerstown, Md., in the Sixth Congressional District, the president of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., and recently appointed by the President of the United States to be the Chairman of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

Every year more than a million visitors, from all corners of the world, come to Williamsburg to marvel at this enchanting and exciting re-creation of the past, and to learn, during their stay in the 18th century, something of the culture and spirit in which America was born. Few, however, really learn how Williamsburg itself has been restored and is now managed, and few ever gain a grasp of all the activities which are centered there.

In a lively article in the Baltimore Sun magazine on March 5, Helen Henry described Carl Humelsine's accomplishments at Williamburg and the many other ways in which he serves the arts of history. Since Carl Humelsine has now been chosen by the President to direct the planning for our national celebration of the American Revolution's bicentennial, I would like to bring this article to the attention of the entire Congress.

The article follows:

CARL HUMELSINE: WILLIAMSBURG'S MODERN MAN

(By Helen Henry)

Saturday mornings, visitors pour into this Eighteenth Century enclave to experience its special flavor and historical significance. At the same time Carlisle H. Humelsine, president of Colonial Williamsburg, and his wife Mary are usually on their way out of town to enjoy a Twentieth Century weekend.

Within an hour's drive from the mellow, period-furnished Cole-Norton house, their official residence on Duke of Gloucester street (one of the old capital's 135 restored and reconstructed buildings), the Humelsines reach their own retreat: a striking contemporary house on the Piankatank River, estuary of the Chesapeake.

Williamsburg's antique charm dissolves dramaticaly in the six-sided house of weathered wood and glass. Open to every view of river and Wilton Creek and the Bay around the bend, it seems to float on a pine-and-holly-studded island. Modern furnishings, paintings and sculptures mingle happily, like their owners, with Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century pieces. There's a poolside sauna. And a guesthouse in which the Humelsine daughters—Mary Carlisle, a Sweet Briar junior, and Barbara Sue, a Williamsburg High School senior—have their own apartment.

Maryland-born Carl Humelsine admits he is a maverick. Steeped in the architecture, arts and crafts of the Williamsburg scene for thirteen years, he devotes his executive talents to their preservation and interpretation. But equally he is pledged to his own times: "I can't think that anybody in his right mind would build anything but a contemporary house today . . . Of course fine old houses should be preserved. But build a traditional house? No, that belongs to the past."

For his part, a contemporary house on the river, clams and oysters off its dock, a 36-foot ocean-racing yawl to cruise the Tidewater ("which my old professor Dr. Reginald V. Truitt taught me to love") "gives us the best of both worlds."

Relevant is his modest "I'm-just-lucky" reply to interviewers who ask how he came to this post of considerable responsibility in the world of Williamsburg.

Humelsine, a Hagerstown boy, demonstrated capacity for leadership so well on the University of Maryland campus that, after graduating in the Class of 1937 the then president H. C. Curly Byrd chose him as special assistant. It was prelude to a notable military and government career.

During World War II he was assistant to Army Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross (he wears in his lapel a ribbon miniature of the decoration presented him by the general, whose memory he venerates) and the Bronze Star. After his discharge (as colonel) he served in the State Department as Deputy Undersecretary and

Assistant Secretary until 1953, when he became executive vice president and senior resident officer of Colonial Williamsburg. He was elected president in 1958.

"I was in a government career," he said, "and my choice then was to go abroad in foreign service, when the Williamsburg opportunity arose. And it offered aspects of both government and a private business operation. It fitted my academic training (he majored in history and education) and my interest in period furnishings . . . my tastes in antiques have since been elevated to levels I can't afford!"

At 52, he heads one of the biggest restoration projects ever undertaken, with a yearly operating budget of more than $15,000,000, and a staff of 2,000 employees.

He is in fact top executive of two corporations: Colonial Williamsburg (nonprofit-educational) operates and carries forward the Restoration through historical, educational cultural programs. A subsidiary business corporation, Williamsburg Restoration, manages the revenue-producing hotels, restaurants and licensed manufactures of reproductions which are sold over the country. Income from the business corporation goes to Colonial Williamsburg's project.

"We're really a large museum operation . . . an outdoor and indoor museum, one of the largest in the world. And we're unique," he added, "as a restoration town that is really lived in. The historic area is open every day except Christmas, the only museum in the world that does this."

A great, thrilling exhibit, to which a million vistors come annually from every state and foreign countries, Colonial Williamsburg is the production of an impressive staff of experts. They are specialists in preservation research, historians, archaeologists, architects and craftsmen among others who combine to create the total setting and varied appeals of this historic town.

On any day Humelsine has conferences with one or more of these authorities in his office—a spacious room with period flavor and contemporary overtones: two favorite Dali drawings hang among primitives from the folk art collection and Nineteenth Century paintings. A tall-case clock ticks as it did in the Eighteenth Century.

An early caller may be John M. Graham, the Restoration's eminent curator, come to discuss the purchase of a particular antique: "Should we pay $25,000 for it?" It probably would be a piece destined for one of the five new exhibition buildings to be added to the Restoration within the next year or two.

Restoration people call the Collection Warehouse in Williamsburg "Mr. Graham's treasure house"—sometimes "Aladdin's Cave." From a wealth of antiques in its immaculate storage rooms come all the furnishings of the exhibition buildings . . . Marvelous collections of furniture and fabrics, equally rare porcelains, silver, brass and earthenware; magnificent Eighteenth Century costumes, original; utensils; conversation pieces—all things needed to furnish rooms entirely. The decorations are changed twice a year, summer and winter. Pieces of furniture are regularly brought to the Collection House to be refurbished, or just to "rest."

This assemblage, says Humelsine, "is one of the greatest study collections of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. Tops. The English collection has no superior in this country. And our American collection ranks along with the half dozen best in the country, exceeded only, perhaps, by Winterthur's.

"We continue to buy in this field; the curator goes to England every year . . . Our curatorial staff spends an average of several hundred thousands dollars annually."

Another frequent conferrer with Humelsine is Edward P. Alexander, vice president in charge of education, an outstanding authority on history interpretation. "We run ten to twelve seminars a year on decorative arts, also several special ones in conjunction with the Institute of Early American History and Culture and the College of William and Mary. One of our most popular ones is the Garden Symposium: we've been listed as one of the six great gardens of the western world.

"We hold an international assembly of foreign graduate students every year . . . And the annual 'Prelude to Independence' (celebrating the crucial decisions of May 1776 in the Williamsburg capitol that foreshadowed the Declaration on July 4 in Philadelphia).

"This is the nineteenth year," he added, "for the Williamsburg Antique Forum; the tenth year for the Student Burgesses.

"Our research program is tremendous. We produce a film every eighteen months. We publish books, everything from popular to scholarly."

Other staff members, other considerations: Perhaps Rudolph Bares, Jr., vice president in charge of the Restoration's hotel and restaurant operations, bringing an architect to discuss building operations of the new restaurant-conference center. . . . Or a new decorative plan for doing over a section of Williamsburg Inn.

Thomas McCaskey, promotion and advertising director, wants us to consider an advertising campaign . . . Or I. L. Jones, Jr., our treasurer, brings in a number of authorizations to be approved for new restoration projects." For example, the Geddy house, now being restored: its interior and exterior work, the estimates and appropriations. . . . "An original house is always a fascination."

Administrative headquarters, just outside the historic area, is the Goodwin Building. It is named in honor of the late Rev. Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin of old Bruton Parish Church who, in 1926, inspired John D. Rockefeller, Jr. to make the Eighteenth Century restoration a reality.

Until Mr. Rockefeller's death in 1960, all funds for the project were provided personally by him and members of his family. The restoration is now carried forward through the continuing support of the family of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Since the beginning, 41 years ago, the work of restoring has cost about $75,000,000.

In operation, maintenance and interpretation, Colonial Williamsburg reports an annual deficit of about $1,500,000—a deficit that is met from the $2,000,000 income of a permanent endowment fund provided by Mr. Rockefeller.

"We are going to start to make money eventually on our business corporation," he continued. "But we subsidize our museum operation to the extent of $3,000,000 a year. It costs us roughly a million and a half to subsidize the museum operation in its entirety—salaries, gardens, running expenses, upkeep, guides, operational budget . . . We spend another million on replacements, purchase of furnishings and furniture. And property acquisition . . . we've just bought eighteen acres from the College of William and Mary at about $800,000."

The administration has purchased, as a protective measure against commercial encroachment, more than 4,000 acres surrounding the historic enclave (130 acres in the heart of Williamsburg).

In the historic area 85 houses which have survived since the Eighteenth Century were saved, stripped of later additions and restored to their original condition.

An additional 50 major buildings and many smaller structures were rebuilt on original sites after extensive archaeological, architectural and historical research. Prime examples are the Governor's Palace and the Capitol.

"Williamsburg was not bulldozed and reconstructed, as many mistakenly believe," Mr. Humelsine points out. "Mr. Rockefeller's interest was centered in saving the 100 surviving buildings."

In a handsome horse-drawn landau Mr. and Mrs. Humelsine have escorted many visiting dignitaries and foreign heads of state on red-carpet tours of Williamsburg. As official hosts they frequently entertain other eminent visitors attending the educational forums, seminars and symposiums.

Here, for example, is what their social calendar included during the first week's session of the recent Antique Forum:

Monday morning Mr. Humelsine greeted the 350 guests in a welcoming address at the Lodge, conference center. In the evening, with his wife, he was host at a cocktail reception. Tuesday: tour in the landau with Lady Pattie and Sir Robert Menzies, former prime minister of Australia (presently on a visiting lectureship at the University of Virginia) and luncheon at Christiana Campbell's restored tavern (serenaded with Eighteenth Century songs by a costumed lute-playing balladeer); later, a dinner party in their honor at the Humelsines' Cole-Norton house.

Wednesday: luncheon at the river house for Alice Winchester, editor of the magazine *Antiques*, and members of her staff, followed by a visit to a Virginia river plantation nearby; and in the evening, back at the official house, a dinner for Sir John Summerson, director of Soane's Museum in London, who lectured on Hogarth at the forum.

Thursday: reception for southern park service directors at Carter's Grove, the Eighteenth Century showplace outside Williamsburg (Mr. Humelsine is chairman of the Virginia Conservation Commission). Friday: a party for members of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts (he is a trustee), and on Sunday a dinner party for ten couples attending the forum.

He goes frequently to New York for executive and finance committee meetings and the twice-yearly board meetings. He goes to Washington meetings several times a month—he's an executive committee member of the National Trust for Historical Preservation.

Mr. Humelsine is also a director of the Grand Teton Lodge Company in Wyoming and Caneel Bay Plantation in the Virgin Islands, both Rockefeller-sponsored organizations. He is a member of the United States Commission of UNESCO, a trustee of the Mariners' Museum (Hampton, Va.) and member of the Jamestown Foundation.

He moves at a modern pace in the quiet, questing atmosphere pervading this museum of history and heritage. Mornings, on his way to the Goodwin building, he stops at one or another of the Restoration projects, pauses to chat with a costumed guide or craftsman working with oldtime tools. One doesn't easily picture tall, broad-shouldered Carl Humelsine in breeches and buckled shoes or his well-brushed black hair in a Georgian wig.

Nor is he ever likely—even in this enclave described (by a former government colleague in Washington) as Humelsine's "own little barony"—to depart from his casually correct Twentieth Century attire of tailored sports jackets and flannel slacks . . . or to serve Madeira and rum in preference to Maryland rye, Scotch and martinis.

But none is more permeated than Humelsine with the significance of his domain, which has been called the training ground for leaders of American independence. As director of its preservation, he hews always to the purpose of Colonial Williamsburg: "To re-create accurately the environment of the men and women of Eighteenth-Century Williamsburg and to bring about such an understanding of their lives and times that present and future generations may more vividly appreciate the contribution of these early Americans to the ideals and culture of our country."

"Handicapped Workers, Community Assets"—Prize-Winning Essay by Linda Albright, Oklahoma City, Okla.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 10, 1967

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, each year the Oklahoma Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped sponsors an essay contest in which Oklahoma high school students compete for college scholarships and an expense-paid trip to Washington, D.C. The theme of this year's contest was "Handicapped Workers—Community Assets." The participating students were asked to investigate personally how handicapped workers in their communities are proving that "ability, not disability," counts.

The winning essay was submitted by Miss Linda Albright of Putnam City High School in Oklahoma City, Okla. I ask unanimous consent that Miss Albright's excellent essay be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the essay was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HANDICAPPED WORKERS—COMMUNITY ASSETS

(By Linda Albright, age 17 years, Oklahoma City, Okla., Putnam City High School, Oklahoma City, Okla., Ralph Downs, principal, Alva Card, teacher)

"No man is an island entire of himself; every man is a piece of the continent—a part of the main."[1] Daily each one of us comes in contact with other parts—influencing, shaping, and adding to that whole we call a community. Thus, it is vital that each part function at its best, adding hope rather than desperation; self-reliance rather than dependency; work rather than idleness.

One part of society in particular does not take this important role in the community lightly as the inevitable pattern of life. The handicapped are determined to live life to the fullest as productive, contributing citizens. To do so is personal triumph. Their self-image demands that they consciously take an active part in their communities. Every day, thousands of handicapped persons do so through their jobs, showing the world—and themselves—that they are valuable assets to the communities in which they live.

One such person is George Limber, owner of Swiss Cleaners in Oklahoma City. Although Mr. Limber has been blind since his sophomore year in high school, he has refused to become resigned to his misfortune. He proceeded to finish his education and was graduated from the University of Oklahoma with a degree in Business Administration. Afterwards, he went into business for himself. Since that time his firm has grown from one to four locations. In addition to maintaining his business, Mr. Limber is active in the community itself, contributing his unusual zeal and ingenuity. He is a member of the Better Business Bureau, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Oklahoma Dry Cleaners' Association. He also takes an active part on the board of directors of his church. He certainly has set a fine example of determination and self-reliance to his three sons ad associates as well as furnishing the community with a fine dry cleaning service.

Another handicapped individual contributing to the community is Marie Brooks, the personnel director for Goodwill Industries in Oklahoma City. To Miss Brooks, a paraplegic, Goodwill is not just a job, but a cause. During my conversation with her, I could not help being impressed with the concern she has for the development of the handicapped as a whole—not just in vocational training. In one instance I observed, she went out of her way to help another individual to regain his interest in and responsibility for himself. Instead of simply arranging an appointment for him, she showed him how to arrange it for himself; then left the responsibility for arranging the appointment up to him. Another instance displaying her dedication that I observed was the placement of Johnny Brightwell, a mentally retarded man. After unsuccessfully trying to place him in several departments, she refused to give up. She finally placed him in the cafeteria—this time successfully. From that time on, his immediate supervisors reported great improvement. Now, Johnny's response to his job is "It's fun." Marie Brooks' devotion has helped many other handicapped individuals like Johnny Brightwell to adjust to their handicaps and become well-placed, productive community assets. People of her dedication are an indispensable asset to any community.

It is true that these two people and thousands like them are assets to my community in the sense that they perform needed tasks well. But that is only the first part of their services. More important are the positive attitudes they add to the community. Like Marie Brooks, they shape the community by teaching others hope, self-reliance, and personal responsibility through the fine examples of their own lives. Like Mr. Limber, they do their share of adding to the community by work for civic organizations such as the Better Business Bureau and the Chamber of Commerce. As parts of the whole, they influence the community by serving as lights of hope and courage— not only to the handicapped as Marie Brooks has done, but to the entire survival of the philosophy on which this country was built—"I can." They live, work, and build by this philosophy while others talk about its disappearance. They stand as symbols of courage to anyone determined to make the best of what he has instead of complaining about why he can't. This fervor of determination is inescapably passed on to their neighbors, co-workers, and children. They inject the community with hope and self-reliance—its best defense against its worst enemy, laziness and apathy—the one handicap these people do not have. There could be no greater contribution to any community.

To Save a New Generation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, the lead editorial in the February 10 Los Angeles Times states with admirable clarity and conciseness America's most urgent domestic goal—to save the children of the poor from the lives their parents have been forced to lead.

The measures contained in President Johnson's message on youth and children, the editorial points out, would make a meaningful contribution.

The Times joins with Mr. Johnson in asking Congress for these literally life-saving measures: More direct financial aid, expansion of the Headstart project, improving health of impoverished children—and many more.

The complete editorial follows:

TO SAVE A NEW GENERATION

The most deeply tragic aspect of poverty in America is that there is a "lost generation" of the poor—men and women who have virtually no hope of reaching economic independence or social fulfillment.

Some impoverished adults will be helped in finding jobs and others trained for new employment. Most, however, have been so deprived of opportunity in the past that they are totally unequipped for the present or the future.

This nation's most urgent domestic goal, therefore, is to save the next generation. We must not only offer the promise of a better life to the young but also the means to achieve it.

To provide that hope and those means President Johnson this week asked Congress to fund a wide range of programs for underprivileged young people.

Mr. Johnson noted that the total federal investment in children and youth this year had nearly tripled since the $3.5 billion spent in 1960. Yet 5.5 million children under 6, and 9 million more under 17 live in families too poor to feed and house them adequately. Despite our national affluence and generosity, 12 million children live in families "below the poverty line" receive no welfare assistance.

Much of the $700 million total cost of the recommendations thus was for increases in various kinds of direct financial aid. But more than money is needed. And the most promising sections of the President's speech dealt with the various special programs he recommended, particularly the expansion of the Head Start project.

Head Start is the remarkably successful program to prepare pre-school children to make the transition from their slum environment to the strange world of formal education.

Mr. Johnson proposed extending Head Start through primary grades, lowering and enlarging the number of 3-year-olds who participate in the program, and undertaking pilot programs to determine if the project would be effective on even younger children. The Times believes that the success of Head Start justifies its expansion.

Other programs suggested by the President also could make a meaningful contribution to helping deprived youngsters.

A major area of need is the still-deplorable state of child health in impoverished areas, which Mr. Johnson would assist through federal grants to state and local clinics. Pilot programs of "child and parent centers" could point the way to more efficient means of providing necessary services for families in acute need.

The President proposed new programs as well to meet the critical problem of unemployment among young people, which has risen to 12% while the percentage among adults has dropped to 2%. Although Mr. Johnson's message offered some temporary remedies, the more provocative discussion of teen-age unemployment was stirred earlier by Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz.

The secretary charged that the present secondary educational system fails to cope adequately with the realities of the labor market. His call for a basic re-examination of the gap between the world of education and that of work must not be ignored. Progress, however, will depend upon the cooperation of not only educators and employers but also upon labor unions and parents.

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[1] John Donne, "The Tolling of the Bells"; *Adventures in English Literature* (Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., 1963) p. 224.

"Our greatest wealth," said the President, are "our young people." Protection of that wealth, therefore, deserves the highest national priority.

Problems of Morale

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, utilizing his own special style of balloon-bursting humor, Columnist Art Buchwald, in a recent article in the Washington Post, laid bare the oft-repeated argument concerning the effect of the bombing of North Vietnam on morale.

I doubt that there is an American soldier in Vietnam who would not feel a great surge of joy over news that a serious move toward negotiation and ceasefire was underway—even if this move included cessation of the bombing in North Vietnam. Columnist Buchwald's contribution follows:

PROBLEMS OF MORALE

(By Art Buchwald)

WASHINGTON.—In all the discussions of the bombing of North Vietnam, the one word that keeps popping up is "morale." Secretary McNamara stated in congressional testimony that while the bombing did not stop the infiltration from North Vietnam, it has been a major factor in keeping up morale in South Vietnam.

Visitors coming back from Hanoi and North Vietnam say that the American bombing of North Vietnam has had a tremendous effect on North Vietnamese morale, and that it has given the north the will and strength to go on.

So here you have one of the most ticklish situations of the Vietnam war. Whose morale would be hurt the most if you stopped bombing North Vietnam?

If it's true that the bombing of North Vietnam by American planes has helped North Vietnamese morale to the point that they are determined to continue the war, then the obvious answer is that we should stop the bombing. Without American planes overhead Communist morale could fall apart and Hanoi might make a dash to the peace table.

MORALE IN SOUTH

The only thing wrong with this is that if we stopped the bombing of North Vietnam we might do untold damage to morale in South Vietnam. It is no secret that the Americans have been bombing South Vietnam more than they have North Vietnam, mainly because there is more to bomb in the south. The South Vietnamese are willing to put up with this so long as they know that North Vietnam is getting its share of bombs.

To stop bombing North Vietnam would mean that there would be a lot more planes available to bomb South Vietnam, which certainly isn't anything the South Vietnamese are looking forward to.

Then there is the question of U.S. morale to be considered. If American fliers were forbidden to bomb North Vietnam, and were only allowed to bomb South Vietnam, their morale would go down by 100%. You can always make a mistake bombing a target in South Vietnam, but anything you hit in North Vietnam is considered fair game.

AMERICAN MORALE

The final factor to be taken into consideration is morale on the American home front. Every time there is a pause in the bombing of North Vietnam, a large proportion of the American people get very depressed and congressmen and senators start making speeches saying we are not backing up our boys at the front.

As soon as we resume the bombing, morale at home zooms and everyone is happy again.

I haven't mentioned what the American bombing of North Vietnam is doing to the Red Chinese morale, but from all reports they would like to see us continue bombing the north just so Hanoi won't start peace negotiations.

The Soviet Union, whom we've been trying to woo over to our side in the past year, is having its own moral problem, because its ground-to-air missiles haven't been working too well in North Vietnam.

So when you get right down to it, the big issue of Vietnam boils down to morale, and if we can solve that one, we can end the war.

Original Thinker Visits Blackfoot

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE HANSEN

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 21, 1967

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, the January 12 edition of the Blackfoot News, published in Blackfoot, Idaho, carried an excellent editorial by its publisher, Mr. Drury Brown, on one of Idaho's most outstanding citizens—Mr. J. R. Simplot, president of the J. R. Simplot Co.

Mr. Brown's editorial relates the confidence exuded by Mr. Simplot during a speech the latter made in Blackfoot; confidence in himself and his company but, more importantly, confidence in the future of Idaho and the American way of life.

Mr. Speaker, I share Mr. Simplot's confidence in the potential of Idaho and the people of this great Nation.

And, for all who seek a better way of life for themselves and who may be looking for industrial opportunity, may I suggest that they find out what Idaho has to offer?

Mr. Brown's editorial follows:

ORIGINAL THINKER VISITS BLACKFOOT

Tuesday night, members of the Blackfoot Chamber of Commerce had an opportunity to view and hear a living legend.

J. R. Simplot, who started from scratch in Idaho and has developed into its outstanding captain of industry, has probably done more to develop its natural resources than any other man in its history.

A self-educated man, Mr. Simplot recited some of his early history and the early history of the state in telling how his daddy from Dubuque, Iowa, came to Idaho in 1908 in an immigrant car and settled on a homestead near Burley. His earliest memory, he said, was of picking potatoes.

As to equipment—the first piece he was aware of was a crude one-horse plow. Next evolution was a potato screen for sorting. Then the two-horse potato digger. The first potato cellar was a deep trench in the ground filled with the harvested potato crop to within three feet of the surface, then covered over with earth and with a heavy straw cover over the mound.

He recited how his daddy took an early car of fresh potatoes to market. The car was loaded and the contents covered with straw. A passenger fare to market was provided by the railroad line so his daddy could ride along to stoke the fire kept burning in the car. He remembers his daddy complaining upon his return that the car of potatoes didn't bring more on the market than the freight. Carloads of potatoes then brought 15¢ per hundredweight on the market. As shipments increased, occasionally it was possible to sell superior potatoes for 40¢ per hundredweight. But growers generally complained. Idaho was just too far from market for there to be any future in shipping potatoes.

But they couldn't know how wrong they were, said Mr. Simplot, when a person reflects that had all the Idaho potato crop grown in 1965 been shipped to the fresh market that it would have required 150,000 cars to move it.

And the potato industry is still in its infancy, he added "Processing is growing every year. We have three or four good potato products we'd like to put on the market, but can't this year," he said.

Running, like a leitmotif through his entire talk was a strain of belief in the future of the Idaho potato, his faith in the competitive free-enterprise system, and his assurance that the American way of life is the best ever devised and its ultimate prevalence over all others.

"I've got a warm spot in my heart for Blackfoot. I'm a potato man in the heart of the potato area in Idaho. I'd like to see you set up a museum here to the pioneers in the Idaho potato industry, and if you'll do it I'll contribute to it," he said. "I'd like some of the old tools preserved for posterity."

"Our future is more of the same. We've tied our kite to potatoes, and I think we should. I think this area will write a terrific ticket because of it."

Mr. Simplot told about how he got into the fertilizer business.

"I imported my first car of fertilizer in the early '30s. I had an inadequate spreader and put more on the ground than was necessary. But when the crop came up you could tell just where I ran out of fertilizer. Where I ran out of fertilizer I ran out of potatoes. I had to have more fertilizer, so I got in the phosphate business. My first guess on how much would be needed in Idaho was way wrong. I thought 100,000 tons would be more than enough. This year we'll process one million tons of phosphate in our Pocatello plant. With good land and plenty of fertilizer, we'll be in the potato business in Idaho for a long time."

He remarked that the growth of the country has been fabulous. The telephones, electricity—the introduction of nylons and plastics, "the building blocks of tomorrow; these are real advances. Then consider the jet engine and microwave—the laser beam and data processing machines."

"These are lifting the load of labor from the world! And that's good! The American system is the only one that works."

"It's my thinking that government is full of peculiar people—co-ops have got their place, but we have to get democracy back on a competitive basis. Co-ops can sell power cheaper because they pay no taxes, but is that healthy? We'll have to stop the wild fires of promoting on other people's money!"

"Our posterity will live better than we do. The atom is doing fantastic things—plenty of power will be provided. They'll not have to use their muscles so much. The question is how they'll use leisure time. It can be for good. I don't have time for things

I need to do now. How better can leisure time be used than in broadening knowledge of things that are here today? People must be educated to do a better job of living. We can produce more and people will want it."

The manner in which Mr. Simplot dealt with the national debt was interesting.

"I can remember at the end of the First World War, our neighbors used to talk to daddy about the terrific national debt. 'Seventeen billion dollars! There isn't that much money in the world. We'll never get that debt paid. Think about the taxes we'll have to pay.'

"I'm always raising money to pay taxes, but through paying taxes I've attained a lot of assets. Our problem is how to keep people from wanting too much too soon, as our country keeps producing."

He told how it still thrills him to walk through his processing plant in Burley, where in excess of 100 carloads of potatoes are processed each day. Burley, he pointed out, has grown 20 times in 50 years.

"Think in terms of there being 100,000 people in Blackfoot in another 50 years. Where will you put them? They'll be better people and smarter people. My advice to each of you is get a little piece of real estate and hold onto it. Get together and get some land for industrial sites. Make a down payment on it and protect it. Recently I bought three sections of land in Canada and put a plant on the center of it. Now it's not big enough.

"It's possible to irrigate three or four million more acres of Idaho land. This is a good place to raise posterity. American know-how is doing wonders all over the world. We're building plants in Europe, in Australia and in South America. South America is the land of the future. They've got everything there."

"Get knowledge of some technical product or project. There never have been as great opportunities to reap a reward out of effort as now. Communism has nothing to offer the people of the world, and they are finding it out. The American system of free enterprise will spread through all the world and the people will like it."

On that note J. R. Simplot ended his talk to those present at the Blackfoot Chamber of Commerce dinner.

At least one person left the banquet hall with the thought in mind that he had been exposed to the mind of an original thinker.

J. R. Simplot is a dynamo because he never has permitted himself to stop thinking. He has a superior knowledge of the present and is not afraid of the future. He has implemented his thoughts with actions where others in similar circumstances have allowed their thoughts to remain dreams.

In listening to him, I couldn't help but think that were Blackfoot to take his words to heart it would be for the betterment of us all.

The Wetlands Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has concluded its third day of public hearings on H.R. 25—DINGELL of Michigan, H.R. 1397—TENZER of New York, H.R. 4505—MORTON of Maryland, H.R. 4709—KEITH of Massachusetts, and related bills.

The hearings revealed that the Dingell-Tenzer bills are receiving widespread support from conservation and citizens groups from all over the Nation.

The proposed legislation seeks to authorize the Secretary of the Interior in cooperation with the States and local subdivisions to preserve, protect, develop, restore, and make accessible estuarine areas of the Nation which are valuable for sport and commercial fishing, wildlife conservation, recreation and scenic beauty, and for other purposes.

On Tuesday, March 7, I called to the attention of my colleagues an editorial which appeared in the New York Times of Monday, March 6, 1967—see page A1107, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, March 7.

Today, I am pleased to add endorsements of the legislation and an editorial which appeared in the Newsday issue of Wednesday, March 8, 1967:

THE WETLANDS BILL

A subcommittee of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee has been holding hearings on a proposed bill to manage and preserve estuaries and coastal wetlands. This bill is jointly sponsored by the subcommittee chairman, Rep. John Dingell (D-Mich.), and Rep. Herbert Tenzer (D-Lawrence). It would authorize a $4,500,000 study by the Department of the Interior to designate national estuary areas and to enter into agreements with state and local officials to protect them. An Interior Department veto power over dredging permits would also be included.

The need for protection is manifest. In 1954 Long Island had 34,720 acres of wetlands, not counting parcels under 40 acres. The count in 1966 was 26,503 acres. Much of the missing land was filled in for housing or industry. The loss was incalculable. For the wetlands represent some of the finest scenery on Long Island, as well as breeding grounds for waterfowl and shell fish.

We must protect the wetlands. The bill should be approved by Congress and signed into law.

On March 9, 1967, my colleague, the Honorable JOHN WYDLER, of New York, testified before the subcommittee and gave his endorsement to the legislation.

Among the organizations which appeared and testified in favor of the Dingell-Tenzer and related bills were some of the Nation's leading conservation organizations and other citizens' groups.

A partial list of witnesses and organizations who endorsed the legislation at the hearings follows:

County Executive of Nassau County, N.Y.; Presiding Supervisor, Town of Hempstead, N.Y.; National Audubon Society; Committee of 100 on the Federal City; Hempstead Town Lands Resources Council; Izaak Walton League of America, Inc.; League of Women Voters of the United States; Sierra Club; Wildlife Management Institute; and the Wilderness Society.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the House to support this important legislation to protect our valuable wetlands and estuarine areas.

Supplemental Defense Authorization Conference Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I was most encouraged by the action of the House-Senate conference committee on the 1967 supplemental defense authorization bill in agreeing to include a "Statement of Congressional Policy" originally proposed by Senator MANSFIELD and adopted by the Senate last week.

The inclusion of the "Statement of Congressional Policy" fully commits the Congress to a program which many of us have long advocated. While it became necessary to include the statement in an authorization bill, it is still a big step forward in establishing a policy on which peace can be secured.

The final version of this statement asserts:

> *The Congress hereby declares—*
>
> *(1) its firm intentions to provide all necessary support for members of the Armed Forces of the United States fighting in Vietnam;*
>
> *(2) its support of efforts being made by the President of the United States and other men of good will throughout the world to prevent an expansion of the war in Vietnam and to bring that conflict to an end through a negotiated settlement which will preserve the honor of the United States, protect the vital interests of this country, and allow the people of South Vietnam to determine the affairs of that nation in their own way; and*
>
> *(3) its support for the convening of the nations that participated in the Geneva Conferences or any other meeting of nations similarly involved and interested as soon as possible for the purpose of pursuing the general principles of the Geneva accords of 1954 and 1962 and for formulating plans for bringing the conflict to an honorable conclusion.*

As I indicated in my comments on initial House passage of this defense authorization, I am strongly of the opinion that Congress should be more active in exercising its constitutional duty of participating in the development and implementation of American foreign policy.

As a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, I am acutely conscious of this responsibility, and believe that individual Members of the House and Senate have not been afforded adequate opportunity to discuss and debate foreign policy matters—and to state their own positions on the vital matters that affect the course of our relations with the other countries of the world.

This "Statement of Congressional Policy," however, gives us a chance to go on record, not only in support of our American troops in Vietnam, but also in favor of an aggressive and imaginative search for ways to find a common ground for negotiating that tragic conflict so as to preserve the honor of the United States, protect our vital interests, and at the same time, allow the people of South Vietnam to work out their own destiny in their own way.

In addition, by expressing support for "men of good will throughout the world" who are working to "prevent an expansion of the war," we are able to associate ourselves with the efforts of our own leaders as well as such internationally renowned men of peace as Pope Paul VI and United Nations Secretary General U Thant in attempting to restrain the escalation of the Vietnam war and in exploring every possible avenue of peaceful settlement.

I was particularly happy about the "Congressional Policy Statement's" declaration in favor of enlisting the help of all interested nations in convening a conference as soon as possible to utilize the principles of the Geneva accords of 1954 and 1962 in arriving at an honorable conclusion to this most unfortunate conflict.

This kind of forward-looking statement of policy by an alert and responsible Congress, in my opinion, can make a substantial and constructive contribution to the national dialog so necessary for a successful foreign policy in any free society.

And I sincerely hope that it will mark an important turning point for peace. So that our own young men now serving in Vietnam may soon return to their loved ones at home. And we may be able to join with other like-minded nations in working with the people of a southeast Asia no longer ravaged by the terrible scourge of war in building a secure foundation for a better way of life in the future.

Comments Concerning an Advisory Group Meeting of the Food and Drug Administration Held in Crystal Plaza Building 6, February 2, 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include the following documents by Dr. Sigmund A. Wesolowski, president of the American Society for Artificial Internal Organs, relative to contemplated legislation for the control of medical devices by the Food and Drug Administration:

COMMENTS CONCERNING AN ADVISORY GROUP MEETING OF THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION HELD IN CRYSTAL PLAZA BUILDING 6, FEBRUARY 2, 1967

As President of The American Society for Artificial Internal Organs I was invited to attend a meeting of professional experts concerned with medical instrumentation and medical devices on February 2, 1967, said meeting sponsored by the Food & Drug Administration at which Dr. Goddard was present. A number of observations from this meeting are worthy of recording.

1. The Food & Drug Administration have come to the realization that medical devices are somewhat different from medical drugs; and they frankly state they are not competent to develop material standards for old or new medical devices as used in the industrial, medical and scientific communities.

2. The FDA has classified devices under four classes:

Class A—those that are not generally recognized by experts as safe and effective and not used to a material extent or for a material period of time. The requirement here proposed would be pre-clearance with the FDA before such might be manufactured and distributed.

Class B—devices generally recognized by experts as safe and effective if they are to satisfy certain material and performance standards; the requirement here would be to meet certain standards which the FDA frankly admits they are not competent to elaborate. They suggest some type of advisory group be formed for this purpose. At this meeting I made a great point that an advisory committee of civilian scientists and experts should be formed, that there would be no difficulty in getting suitable experts to serve and that it definitely should not be sponsored by the FDA because it was my opinion that the medical profession in general does not have enough confidence in the FDA to endorse, at this time, any outright policy which would place all of the things that a doctor uses under control of the FDA: I suggested that advisory groups should specifically *not* be sponsored by the FDA.

Class C contains two types of devices: those that are generally recognized by experts as safe and effective and accepted in medical practice where there would be no requirement proposed with respect to FDA and the second type which probably should constitute a fourth class.

(Class D) which is used in research and development in early nonremunerative stages. I made a statement at the meeting that legislation should specifically exempt these from FDA control from the viewpoint of not even requiring registration; such would be necessary to ensure freedom of research and development in the field of surgical devices. The suggested language for specific exemption should be something like "Specific exemptions are hereby made for devices and instruments made by and for physicians, surgeons and life scientists for investigational and/or practice uses".

There was a lot of discussion at which point in the development should such things come under FDA surveillance. FDA thought that these should be registered at the time that they begin to be experimented with; I and other members of the medical community who are specifically involved with the development of these things, feel that this would be restrictive both to the physicians and the industrialists who are paying out good money for the development of such items. The medical profession, whose opinion I believe I represent accurately, would prefer to make registration or pre-clearance mandatory under device legislation only at the time where the profit motive by industry becomes involved.

3. It was a very pleasant surprise for all of the physicians who were present at this meeting to note that the FDA has changed its opinion on device legislation from the viewpoint of complete autocratic control to one of more reasonable protection of all parties concerned, not only, the public, but also the industrialists who manufacture these items and the doctors who are attempting to develop these at great personal sacrifice of time and facility. The Medical Profession believes it mandatory that device legislation

a. specifically exempt all devices under medical development, and

b. specifically provide for an advisory group of civilian experts which would

i. classify all devices, and

ii. set standards for the FDA, and

iii. that this advisory group specifically *not* be sponsored by the FDA but by another agency, governmental or otherwise, such as the Bureau of Standards, the National Institutes of Health, or the National Research Council.

c. It might be appropriate for device legislation to include provisions for the establishment of a National Academy of Medicine which is sorely needed in this country. It is somewhat a travesty that the United States, representing the best developed medical facility the world has ever seen, does not have a National Academy of Medicine. The Academy could set standards—Sigmund A. Wesolowski, M.D.

CONCERNING DEVICE LEGISLATION UNDER FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION CONTROL

I have discussed the problem of medical device legislation in which the Food & Drug Administration had requested 'device' legislation be exactly like that for 'drug', simply by changing the word "drug" to "devices". I have discussed this with the Past President of the Society for Vascular Surgery and certain members of the Council of The American Society for Artificial Internal Organs, and various members of the medical profession.

1. We are all in agreement that the device legislation, as proposed should be reviewed, and for this purpose if congressional committees would like to have hearings, I can arrange to have experts in the field of surgical devices testify upon request;

2. We are in agreement that the legislation, as proposed, would impose too much control by FDA upon the medical profession, because FDA would then be controlling as a rather autonomous governmental unit everything a doctor uses in the practice of medicine. We feel that this is not the democratic way of life of check and balances which concept we all subscribe to under the Constitution. We feel that not only frauds must be controlled, but also autocracy must be controlled.

3. We feel that the medical profession demonstrates the lack of confidence in the competence of FDA to police properly and to make decisions properly upon all devices with special reference to those which are undergoing research development, because of the intense specialization and multiple disciplines involved in the assessment and development of surgical devices; for example, artificial organs.

4. We respectfully suggest that device legislation framed after the pattern of that for drugs might have a deleterious effect upon intragovernmental relations; that is, with other government agencies which are also involved in the setting of standards and evaluation of surgical devices (the National Bureau of Standards, which for many years has set standards for many industrial and medical products; the National Institute of Health, which has generated large research and contract programs for the development of artificial organs, and the National Research Council and its many ad hoc committees which deal specifically with such things as mechanical aid to the failing heart). In this same vein, the question once again comes up as to whether it would be advisable to start a National Academy of Medicine, which has been a chronically recurring question. It is the opinion of certain leaders in medicine that we should have a National Academy of Medicine that could be responsible for setting standards and specifications for devices.

5. The conclusion from my survey follows this type of logic:

(a) The public has right to be protected from fraudulent medical devices;

(b) In no way should research and development of surgical devices be hampered;

(c) It is accepted that the policing function for medical devices should reside with the FDA.

(d) It follows that some type of advisory group of civilian experts should be legislated for, but in order to prevent FDA from a simple overruling of the advices from the advisory committee, the advisory group should specifically not be sponsored by the FDA, but by another agency, governmental or otherwise, such as the Bureau of Standards, the National Institute of Health or the National Research Council on the thesis that the FDA may be able to be autocratic in overruling and advisory group which was FDA sponsored but would not be able to be autocratic in overruling an advisory group sponsored by a parallel governmental agency. —Sigmund A. Werolowski, M.D.

Release Highway Funds Now

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE HANSEN

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 21, 1967

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, I noted with great interest the action of the Johnson administration in releasing $175 million of the Federal highway construction funds it had frozen last November. I also noted with great interest the fact that the released funds are to be used for preliminary engineering and rights-of-way acquisition.

But, Mr. Speaker, it was with dismay that I learned that the deferred highway trust funds had been diverted, through highly dubious administrative machinations to general fund purposes. The legality of the devious methods used by the administration have been challenged, and defended. I will not address myself to this aspect of the situation. At worst, the action of the administration is illegal. At best, it is unethical and a cruel hoax on the American taxpayer.

However, I do protest the inadequacy of the latest action in releasing a mere $175 million out of the $1.1 billion in highway trust funds deferred last fall by White House order. In this connection, I note that President Johnson has indicated he expects to release, "in the light of economic conditions," about $400 million in highway funds by July. But why wait? The several States can use the money now.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to include extraneous material, I am enclosing House Joint Memorial No. 2 of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, 39th session, which calls for the release of these funds so that the Federal-aid highway program can continue in an orderly fashion.

The joint memorial follows:

H.J.M. No. 2

A joint memorial to the Honorable President of the United States, and the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled

We, your Memoralists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Idaho, respectfully request that:

Whereas, the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956 and other federal statutes, created and established a program for the construction of a system of interstate and defense highways, and federal-aid primary and secondary highways with urban extensions in the state of Idaho and the several states of the nation; and

Whereas, the federal statutes have defined the sources of revenue and have dedicated the funds exclusively for the timely and orderly development of the highway system; and

Whereas, for the past decade the federal government has urged the state of Idaho and this state's highway industry to step up construction, and Idaho has been most cooperative in this regard as is evidenced not only by the accelerated highway program but also by the training and establishment of a skilled work force, and by the large, long-term capital investments undertaken by contractors, subcontractors and material suppliers to meet this commitment; and

Whereas, the construction team of working men and equipment, of professional engineers and contractors, once developed and operating efficiently, cannot be sustained if the financing becomes spasmodic and unreliable; and

Whereas, it has been definitely demonstrated in Idaho that better highways save the time, lives and money of our citizens, and that the consequences of a reduction in highway improvements would adversely affect the well-being of our citizens and cause further suffering and tragic loss of lives; and

Whereas, the orderly development of these modern highway systems is essential to preserve the national defense by providing the means of moving expeditiously the critical weapons, materials and personnel, and of coping with the aftermath of natural disasters or nuclear attack; and

Whereas, the rapid and convenient transportation of field crops, dairy and food products, livestock, lumber and minerals from the farms, ranches, mines and mills to distant consumer markets is essential to preserve these basic industries in the state of Idaho, and to expedite the flow of commerce between the states: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Thirty-ninth Session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, now in session, the Senate and House of Representatives concurring, That we respectfully petition the President of the United States, although justifiably concerned with the inflationary trends developing throughout the nation, to reconsider his decision to cut back on this most vital and necessary federal-aid highway program which, if not continued in an orderly fashion, will have lasting adverse effects upon the national defense and the economic stability of the state of Idaho and the several states: be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Idaho, be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to forward certified copies of this Memorial to the President of the United States, to each member of the Idaho congressional delegation and to the leadership of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

This joint memorial passed the House on the 26th day of January, 1967.

Pete T. Cenarrusa,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This joint memorial passed the Senate on the 27th day of January, 1967.

Jack M. Murphy,
President of the Senate.

I hereby certify that the within House Joint Memorial No. 2 originated in the House of Representatives during the 39th session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho.

Dryden M. Hiler,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Man Could Be Burning Himself Out of Existence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, current discussion of finding alternate power sources for automobiles and other forms of transportation holds one of the keys related to solution of the air pollution problem.

A recent article appearing in the Los Angeles Times, March 1, 1967, written by Times Science Writer George Getze, graphically describes a bleak future for the world if drastic steps are not taken. I commend this article, describing the views of Air Pollution Specialist E. A. Schuck, University of California at Riverside, to my colleagues for special perusal.

The article follows:

Fossil Fuels Ruining Air: Man Could Be Burning Himself Out of Existence

(By George Getze)

The earth of the future may be a half-drowned one with its remaining land masses filled with lush, burgeoning green plants but with only a few forms of animal life.

That is what the future may well be like unless man stops burning the fossil fuels, coal, oil, gas and gasoline, according to a University of California air pollution specialist.

E. A. Schuck, of the Air Pollution Research Center at UC Riverside, said that instead of creating a future of scientifically advanced human civilizations, man may render himself extinct, not by waging nuclear war as most people fear, but by neglecting nuclear power.

If man wants to go on living on the earth he is going to have to stop burning the fossil fuels, and do so almost completely and almost at once, Schuck says.

He said nuclear reactors must be substituted for the coal, oil and gas furnaces that keep factories and power plants operating today.

Most importantly, the internal combustion engine, the basis of the automotive civilization of present-day North American and Europe, must be abolished, Schuck says.

Trying to control emissions, either by adding devices to the engines or by improving their burning efficiency, will never be the final answer.

If the burning of coal, oil, gas and gasoline is not stopped within the next 25 years or so, Schuck says, the carbon dioxide in the earth's atmosphere will have increased to such a degree that it will make the local smog problems of the 1960s seem puny and academic.

"When it comes to the air we have to breathe, we who live on the earth are not much better off than astronauts in a space vehicle," he said.

"There is only so much oxygen aboard the space ship. The earth is a kind of space ship, and the air we have aboard is not inexhaustible."

Schuck said he is not trying to scare anybody.

"But the biggest job to do right now is to make people face up to how serious the problem really is. How many, for instance, know that the internal combustion engine of our cars is impossible to live with?"

Most people don't realize that carbon dioxide is the real threat. They think if emissions of carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons are controlled the problem will be solved. But it is not that simple.

Schuck explained that within a few hundred years man will have put back into the atmosphere the poisonous gas it took nature billions of years to remove.

That gas is carbon dioxide.

"Millions of years ago, before animals even appeared on earth, the atmosphere was much richer in carbon dioxide," he said.

"We know this because the plants grew much more lushly then than now, as indicated by the enormous coal and oil deposits found in the earth, and they need carbon dioxide and thrive on it."

ATMOSPHERIC BALANCE TOLD

Schuck said the plants and oceans gradually brought about an atmospheric balance of carbon dioxide, nitrogen and oxygen in which animals as well plants could flourish, and life on earth continued to evolve.

Then man began to burn fuel.

For hundreds of thousands of decades his burning did little to change the atmospheric balance nature had achieved, but about 150 years ago, with the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, man began burning fossil fuels in huge quantities.

"Now he has become so efficient at burning that one of his automobiles, during a trip from Santa Monica to Pasadena, uses up more breatheable air than all the seven million people in Los Angeles County use in the same 45 minutes," Schuck said.

Man is thus well on the way to making the world uninhabitable.

"We know we are exceeding the ability of the plants and oceans to absorb carbon dioxide and break it down," Schuck said.

"We therefore also know that the carbon dioxide is building up in the atmosphere. There isn't any really accurate way of measuring how fast this is going on, but it is predicted that the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere in the year 2000 will be 25% greater than now."

A Stanford University scientist once said the luckiest thing that could happen to mankind would be to run out of coal, oil and gas.

According to Schuck, we aren't going to be that lucky.

ENOUGH KNOWN DEPOSITS

"There are already enough known deposits of these fossil fuels to increase the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere by 200%," he said.

What the effects of such an increase would be are not known exactly, according to Schuck.

"It might not kill all the animal life on earth, but it would certainly change the earth's climates so drastically that the world would be unrecognizable to us who are living today," he said.

Even the 25% increase in carbon dioxide that will come 2000—if we go on in the foolish, burning way we are—will start the polar icecaps melting, Schuck said.

The melting probably has already begun.

This is because the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere absorbs more sunlight and heat, raising the temperature of the air in which the earth is enveloped.

"If the burning isn't stopped the caps will melt completely and raise the sea level 400 feet," Schuck said.

"This won't take place catastrophically overnight, of course, but will happen inexorably and just as catastrophically over a period of a few centuries."

To be able to predict exactly what will happen science needs an accurate mathematical model of the earth, its climates and physical features. Such research has been started at National Center of Atmospheric Research, Boulder, Colo.

HOW TO COUNTERACT TREND

Using such a model, a computer could figure out just what alternations in the atmospheric balance, and the resulting changes in temperature, wind circulation, and gradual drowning of land masses, will mean to the survivors of human short-sightedness and ingenuity.

The big question is how to counteract this trend that has already begun.

"One suggestion has been to spread reflective plastic particles on the oceans, so that not so much sunlight and heat would be absorbed," Schuck said.

"A more efficient way to solve the worldwide carbon dioxide problem, as well as local smog problems such as Southern Califorina's, is to stop burning fossil fuels." he said.

Improving burning devices, whether furnaces or automobile engines, won't do any good as far as the carbon dioxide is concerned, according to Schuck.

FEAR OF NUCLEAR POWER

"If the combustion process were perfected it would only produce more carbon dioxide than it does now, since the inevitable products of complete and efficent combustion of fossil fuels are carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides and water," he said.

"Improving the burning will get rid of such pollutants as hydrocarbons and sulfur dioxide, but where there is burning there will always be carbon dioxide, as well as nitrogen oxides."

There is a way out.

"The available alternate power source is nuclear energy, but people are afraid of it," Schuck said.

"This is ironical, because it will be their savior. What they really have to fear is that their immediate descendants won't have enough air to breathe.

"Anything that discourages the trend toward nuclear power makes a future shortage of breathable air all the more likely."

Schuck said the threat of a nuclear power plant's spilling some of its radioactive fuel is practically nil.

But the threat of burning fossil fuels is real and immediate.

"The danger from carbon dioxide is not a matter of a mathematical chance," Schuck said. "It's a dead certainty."

Feature Article Illustrates the Need for National System of Scenic Trails

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY S. REUSS
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, Franklin Wallick, Washington legislative representative for the United Automobile Workers, has written an excellent article titled "Summer Hiking in the Whites" which appeared in the Saturday, September 10, 1966, edition of the Christian Science Monitor. I can think of no more appropriate way to encourage support of H.R. 1145 than to recommend that Members of Congress read Mr. Wallick's article. The article points up the desirability of H.R. 1145 which establishes a nationwide system of trails for recreational purposes both in the highly scenic and unspoiled areas and in the metropolitan areas of the Nation.

The article follows:

SUMMER HIKING IN THE WHITES

(By Franklin Wallick)

FRANCONIA NOTCH, N.H.—"You'd better get moving if you want some good food," my eight-year-old Dougie told his six-year-old brother about 1,500 yards from Greenleaf Hut early in August. We were hiking from Franconia Notch to one of America's unique outdoor recreation resources—the seven huts maintained all summer long in the White Mountains of New Hampshire by the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston. Food is packed in and prepared by husky college boys.

It was our second summer of mountain climbing, and we were all muttering to ourselves wondering why we drove all this distance from our home in Washington, D.C., to put ourselves to this ordeal. The trail was rocky and rugged, and while we all were veterans of hiking in Washington's Rock Creek Park—this path was no picnic for novices like us.

"Us" included my wife Ruth, five-year-old Katie, the two boys, and myself. We had called Pinkham Notch, the hut headquarters, to tell them we were on the way. Our goal this year was to hike along Franconia Ridge, above the timberline, for a spectacular view of New England, and especially the White Mountain National Forest.

We made it to the hut in about three hours. As we loafed around inside the hut with other hikers we felt quite smug looking down at the tourists miles below driving around like ants while we joined the select few who annually pack into the wilderness of these majestic mountains.

The hut-system makes wilderness hiking a sport for the enjoyment of those who savor little luxuries. To some women, it is no vacation bending over a hot stove—even if it is in front of a tent. So the hut-system we first read about in the National Geographic seemed the answer for our yearn to hike, live outdoors, and still "get away from it all."

Weather along the ridges of the White Mountains where the huts are located can be extremely hazardous, and as we set out on that August afternoon I had begun to worry about the menacing clouds overhead. The manager of our motel said the weatherman was telling people not to climb Mount Washington that day. We had no intentions of trying the biggest in the chain, over 6,000 feet high. But there was enough uncertainty in the weather to make us wary, and the drizzle we ran into halfway up did make me apprehensive.

That evening we stood overlooking Echo Lake watching a sunset that was extravagantly beautiful. An experienced hiker from Boston assured us the weather the next day would be superb for hiking along the ridge. Mount Lafayette stood a thousand feet above us. It was our goal for the morrow.

Food at Greenleaf Hut was up to par. Hut boy John Gross was in command at Greenleaf. He baked bread like my grandmother's finest. It was this splendid fare my son used to prod his brother up the mountain.

But I asked myself—should we venture along the ridge? In rainy weather it was treacherous. It would mean six miles of hiking. The weather was inviting, so we set off for Mount Lafayette, with our trail lunches prepared by the hut crew.

In about 45 minutes we reached the top. This was easy, and what a sight! I have flown a lot—but there is nothing to compare with the dizzying heights of a mountain top. There's a peacefulness on a mountain summit no airplane window can possibly match. You are so high; it's so quiet; the wind whips at your clothes; you are all alone; and you did it all by yourself and your two feet.

The ridge was about a mile and a half, and the weather couldn't have been better. Worried about the chill wind, I had cut a blanket into three ponchos since our three children were not equipped with quite enough sweaters to satisfy me. We were all exhilarated as we scampered along the celebrated Franconia Ridge, watching the shadows of the clouds on the miles of timbered wilderness beneath us to our left.

Traffic along the ridge was brisk. We were on the Appalachian Trail now and the weather was perfect for hiking. We must have run into at least 20 people in the two hours it took us to go from Mount Lafayette to Mount Lincoln to Little Haystack.

Then we started down, and this is where we ran into a surprise. I had carefully checked the trail description for Falling Waters Trail, and it sounded like something we could handle with comparative ease.

But going down a mountain can be tougher than going up. Certain muscles in your legs never get used until you walk down.

Some boys'-camp hikers told us Falling Waters Trail was "sort of rugged near the top" but it was "really beautiful" down below. On the strength of this sales talk, we decided to try it—but to us tenderfoot city dwellers, it was tough before we got to the bottom, but worth every step of the way. We inched our way across a slab of rock at least 300 feet across, and passed many mountain waterfalls, soaking our feet, refilling our canteens, and wondering just how far it would be to the bottom. We made it by 5:30 p.m. We had started out that morning at 9 a.m.

So we completed a second summer mountain climbing. These are the highest mountains in the eastern United States. Not nearly as high as mountains in the West—but just as rugged, and the huts make them friendlier than any mountains you will find in the world.

The Civil Right of Public Reverence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 27, 1967

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the Reverend Robert G. Howes, MA, STL, MCP, associate professor at the Catholic University of America and Washington, D.C., representative for Citizens for Public Prayer and a member, board of governors of the Constitutional Prayer Foundation, addressed a convention in New York City, October 14, 1966, with respect to the proposed prayer amendment. His address which I have just now read I believe is worth calling to the attention of all Members of this body and it gives me much pleasure to do so. His address follows:

The Civil Right of Public Reverence

(An address to keynote the convention of Citizens for Public Prayer, New York area by Rev. Robert G. Howes, MA, STL, MCP)

From the stands, a football game is a confusing thing. So much is going on. Cheer leaders tumbling, coaches and officials gesturing, twenty two men moving in a myriad of directions! A visitor from Mars would certainly wonder how anything coherent really happens out there on the field. The secret is, of course, that each team keeps its eyes on the ball. Everything else is secondary. All the complicated motions actually converge on one pigskin—move it ahead, drive it backward, keep it, take it away! I suggest we have come in our crusade for the civil right of public reverence to a time when what most needs to be said by all of us to all of us, and to those millions more we must activate before Congress re-convenes in January is this:

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE BALL

Don't be distracted. The only thing that counts, for all the side issues and the diversionary tactics, is whether and how we can run that ball to a winning touchdown on the Hill. The only thing that counts on our field is that, now as before, the Supreme Court has laid down two decisions which are fundamentally wrong and that, unless and until those decisions are radically repealed through a constitutional amendment, none of our local victories, none of our local defeats really matters.

Suppose first we reflect tonight on some of the *diversionary* tactics which now tend to confuse this great issue—for participant and spectator alike.

There is, in the beginning, the *tactic of silence plus*. For many reasons, not the least of which is the fact that we are a huge army with very few generals, we have had generally bad publicity. Our case has been short-changed, ignored, minimized in many of the news media. We simply do not have the propaganda resource of the *generals without armies* who fight us. We do not have their well-developed and long-time contacts with the news media, their memo machines, their secretaries, their PR staffs. I say silence plus, because often the same news media which have down-played our position or buried it in insignificant and truncated paragraphs turn around when we have lost a temporary battle and say—"see, no one is really concerned for school prayer. The issue is dead." To fight this tactic of silence plus, we have got to make a constant noise. Wherever we can, as often as we can, we have got to dramatize our conviction so that it cannot be ignored. One letter, one phone call, one meeting is simply not enough. The only way to defeat silence is by responsible and continuous noise. Here, as much as anywhere, is something we must do better if we hope to carry the Congress. Here, since we do not have many generals and many staffs, is where we must appeal again and again to the *ingenuity, single and organized,* of those who believe in the civil right of public reverence across America.

Second, there is the *tactic of substitution*. This tactic is now widespread, well-financed and apparently the single major opposition line. We are told that all kinds of religion-in-schools is still possible and that, this being the case, our peoples' amendment for public prayer, is at best un-necessary, redundant. In my testimony before the Senate Constitutional Amendment Subcommittee on 5 August last, I responded to the tactic of substitution with these words:

"Let it be clear that, should the incredible happen and the will of the nation fail to survive here on the Hill in the matter of a prayer amendment, we shall require to gather the crusts which may for a time remain behind for reverent parents to feed their public school children on. Our attitude to the supposed substitutions, then, is this. First, none is really adequate. Second, none, even the most perfect, will in any way eradicate the tragic precedents of the two 'prayer' decisions. Third, even though some emasculated type of reverence may for a time survive, we are convinced that each meaningful expression of religion in public schools stands now under a shadow and must, if the Court is true to itself, be seriatim banned."

Third, there is the *tactic of selective citation from the two prayer decisions*. Remarks made by majority justices en route to their conclusions are excerpted and then combined into what seems to be a wonderfully correct and even reverent position. Here especially keep your eye on the ball. I do not question the integrity of any justice, nor the honesty and conscientiousness of the Court itself. But our concern must go to what was indeed done in the two decisions, however intended, rather than to incidental commentary which may appear to say otherwise. Abraham Lincoln said once of the Dred Scott decisions—So long as it occupies the ground there is not room for even the shadow of a starved pigeon to occupy the same ground. The whole point is notwithstanding what lawyers call dicta—that is remarks made by courts en route to a decision—the central and compelling reality here is *a fatal equation*. In its first decision, the Court clearly equated "establishment" with religion, however non-institutional, however non-sectarian, however non-compulsory that religion might be. In its second decision, the Court repeated this equation, said that opposition to it was an exercise in intellectual gymnastics only and widened it—as we knew it must—to cover prayers which could by no stretch of the imagination be said to be government-composed. This is the heart of the matter. This is the ball. Even Mr. Justice Brennan in his concurring opinion in the second prayer case concedes that the historical argument behind such a fatal equation is at best tenuous. For our part, we believe that the whole weight of history and tradition denies this argument and that the Court has turned its back on the customs and desires of our people.

There is an old saying—what you do thunders so loud I cannot hear what you say. The two prayer decisions, and the reaction to them of countless school boards confirms this, run a basic question into the whole practice of public reverence. If these decisions stand, no practice of public reverence is safe. This is the nucleus of our position. It is, of course, quite possible that this court and successor courts may never again apply the fatal equation or may, even, retreat from it. So long as it remains on the books, however, the danger remains, the potential for application remains. We must not be dissuaded by pleasant phrases, or anthologies of sweetness. Our fight is much more than for school prayer. Our fight is clearly for the right of the great majority of our citizens, saving the dissenter's privilege of silence and/or abstention, to provide their children and themselves in public convocation with a religion which is non-institutional and non-compulsory and as nearly as is humanly possible non-sectarian. This indeed is a civil right.

There is, fourth, *the tactic of resolution*. A sense of Congress resolution is introduced and this is claimed to satisfy the need. Actually, as exemplified in the recent such attempt by Senator Birch Bayh, there were two things wrong. Most importantly the simple declaration by Congress in no way removed the fatal precedents of the two Court prayer decisions. Speaking to a similar sense of Congress declaration in October 1963, the then Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy wrote:

"Declarations of policy in legislation, like preambles and other introductory material, do not alter specific operative provisions of law. This rule is particularly relevant where, as here, the declaration of policy was not contemporaneous with the enactment or amendment of any of the basic pertinent statutes."

A danger of almost equal magnitude in the tactic of resolution, as practised by Senator Bayh and certain fairly obvious associates, is that the resolution was written to promote the minimalist interpretation of what the Supreme Court actually did and, it was said, "to get people off the hook". Paragraph after paragraph of whereases explicitly repeat the minimalist position. Indeed, then, the tactic of resolution is doubly wrong. It confuses the issue, giving congressmen an escape route from amendment which seems to be right and yet is worse than naive. It dodges the substance of the issue. It deliberately places in the legislative record a vast underestimation of what the Supreme Court really did in the two prayer decisions. Contrast, for instance, the Bayh whereases with these three responsible readings of the said decisions:

(a) Henry P. Van Dusen, former President of the Union Theological Seminary, New York City (letter publishd in the New York Times, July 7, 1963): "The corollary in both law and logic of the Supreme Court's recent interdictions is inescapable, prohibition of the affirmative recognition and collaboration by government at all levels with all organs of religion in all relationships and circumstances. A consistent application of such a policy would involve a revolution in the Nation's habitual practice in the matter of religion . . . Nothing less than this is at stake."

(b) Rev. Dr. D. Elton Trueblood, professor of philosophy at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, has written: "This is a ruling which affects deeply the whole of American life and represents a radical change in the cultural pattern in many parts of the Nation." Reference: "Presbyterian Life", issue of May, 1964.

(c) In a fine editorial on June 18, 1963, "The Pilot," the official publication of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston, Massachusetts, wrote under the heading "All Public Life Affected": "The same tedious arguments emphasizing the 'establishments of religion' clause are brought forth to support a position which turns its back on the total American tradition and outlaws the present practices of 39 states. Let us suppose that the Lord's Prayer and the Bible are excluded from the American public schools, for precisely the reasons given by the Supreme Court. What is the next step? Clearly, all other expressions of religion in public life must now be deleted. Let us not wait for them to come up case by case, but in one single gesture let them be suppressed."

This somewhat is the enemy. This is how he wages his war against us. There is no need here, before an audience of involved citizens, to rehearse the whole scope of our own position. Nor is there need, with Professor Charles E. Rice of the Fordham University Law School on the same platform, for me to review the legal complexities of the fight.

There is need for a re-assessment of ourselves over time, for a new self-analysis. We have done much. We have not won. We have survived with minimum monies and maximum good will. We have not won. We have converted our neighbors. We have not won. Something new has to be added. I call on everyone here to put this great cause high on the list of immediate tasks for these next months. I don't know how long we can continue driving ourselves, lifting ourselves by our bootstraps, fighting the massive mimeograph machines and PR staffs of the *generals without armies*, carrying on our backs the painful burden of so many of those leaders who should be out in front directing us and who instead sit in culpable silence. I do know that this push may very possibly be one of the last, or even the last campaign. We simply must, by looking backward a little, re-discover ourselves and then drive forward with new and ever widening dedication.

Five years ago, when we started this great grass-roots effort, many of us were new at the game of politics. We recognized that we had a supremely right cause. But I'm afraid we may have supposed that such a cause would carry on its own naked excellence, that we had simply to remind a willing Congress and we would win. We have grown since then. We are now veterans. We have the scars of old soldiers. We have learned the ways of war. We have discovered that wishing will not make it so, that for all its wonderful justice the cause of public reverence must like all other causes campaign over the tough terrain of politics if it is to succeed. Let me sum up some of the things we have perhaps come better to understand now than when we began:

1. That unless and until a Congressman specifically promises to back a prayer amendment (not a resolution) and proves his promise by speaking repeatedly to his constituents and otherwise demonstrating that this is indeed a major issue for him too, he is not adequately with us. The same, precisely, is true of our religious leaders local and central.

2. That blocking action in a congressional committee can prevent even a matter in which 80% of the nation concurs from reaching the floor and that, when this action happens, we can anticipate precious little if any support from men and news media who otherwise blast chairmen of congressional committees who booby-trap action on other items.

3. That one-night stand involvement is useless, that we have simply got to become pile drivers or, as I said of Mrs. Murray and myself after our Boston debate, bull dogs if we are to win. Again and again and again, using every resource and outlet within our reach, we have got to grip this issue, we have got to pile drive it home.

4. That we fight a most resourceful and well organized opposition which switches from tactics of silence, substitution and selective citation to outright attack on us as fanatics, and that this opposition is notably assisted by the ambiguity and/or non-involvement of those who should be speaking loudly on our side.

5. That silent petitions and silent letters are not sufficient to political success, that notice must be directed to the stymied majority, that we simply must dramatize our cause in every way open to us.

6. That financial support is indispensable even to a grass roots cause such as ours.

Senator Dirksen said in the Senate on 19 September last, after introducing his amendment proposal:

"Mr. President, I merely want to tell the Senate and every Member of it that this issue will not die. This issue will not be diverted or subverted. It will not be settled until it is settled right, for when this session is over, another Congress will convene on the third of January of next year. That will be the 90th Congress. If we fail to act now, this resolution will be up again. I mean to have it back, because it is too important. Involved here is the moral future of America."

We are thus now confronted with one principal question. What can we do which will expand our ranks on the Hill to the point where we shall succeed? What can we do that we have not done so far? One thing is sure, we have got to stimulate and expand Citizens for Public Prayer in every state of the Union. If we lack the generals and the staffs, we do not lack the seed ideas and the clearing houses. I say to you tonight—Move out, spread your wings, bombard your relatives and friends everywhere. Duplicate our material. Build bonfires wherever you can under representatives and senators who have not so far committed themselves or who have committed themselves against us. And not just with one match! A bonfire is a continuous, blazing, insistent thing that stops only when it has consumed the material in it totally. We must rest content only when our spokesmen in Washington (a) agree with us, and (b) give evidence of such agreement by their repeated reference to our cause in their congressional and home addresses and reports. We must rest content only when, by insistent correspondence and personal contact, we have convinced our religious leaders to (a) agree with us, and (b) to give evidence of such agreement by their repeated reference to our cause in their sermons, news media and pastoral action.

The key words again are; pile driver, bull dog. The key phrase is keep your eye on the ball. The key people are *God and us*. The key comparison is that we must be as alive in our effort for this civil right as are our neighbors in their effort for other civil rights. What a tragedy it would be for America if the fight for human equality were won in the same generation which, by its apathy and astigmatism, lost the fight for God as a real presence in its public assembly. What a tragedy if we attain the brotherhood of man and deny our children and ourselves the civil right to declare reverently the fatherhood of God in public places!

Perhaps I can best conclude with another excerpt from the testimony I offered before the Senate Constitutional Amendment Subcommittee in Washington on 5 August last: "The effort here is not for school prayer alone but rather to arrest once and for all at the prayer point a process of secularism which unless radically checked, must erode away all public reverence."

This is a great cause, ladies and gentlemen. This is one of the greatest causes ever before the conscience of the nation. With His help we shall indeed overcome.

We Who Slept

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the Congressional Record at this point the text of an excellent editorial presented by Los Angeles radio station KABC, entitled "We Who Slept," concerning what the editorial aptly termed, "one of the darkest chapters in U.S. history."

The editorial follows:

We Who Slept

One of the darkest chapters in US history occurred right after the start of World War Two, when thousands of Japanese-Americans were herded together and sent to concentration camps. Many Americans now believe that this was a tragic mistake in judgment. Their patriotism, loyalty and willingness to fight for their country—America—was manifest, as demonstrated by the record of the heroic "Go For Broke" battalion in World War II. This nation, years after the end of hostilities, finally agreed to restore a part of the losses in property suffered by Japanese-Americans. It was a long overdue debt and this belated acknowledgment only partially erased the black mark the original injustice had left.

Today, more than 25 years after this shameful incident, there remain Japanese-Americans who have never been compensated by our government. Most of them are our friends, our neighbors and among our finest citizens right here in California.

A group of 4100 of these people is now asking the US Supreme Court to allow them to sue the government to regain their deposits, which had been lost when the United States seized the assets of the Yokahama Specie Bank. Even though the federal treasury has that money, it refuses to return it to these depositors. There is no question of "Loyalty." The U.S. Solicitor General merely argues that they should have filed earlier claims. Because of language difficulties, most of the Japanese-Americans affected did not know that rule. So now, the Solicitor General says they "Slept on their Rights" and deserve to lose those deposits. KABC says the case—rather—is that we are the ones who sleep . . . when we allowed the original mistake against these people. It is time now to wake up and make good our debt.

The 150th Anniversary of the Hartford Times

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, I should like to call the attention of the House to the occasion marked with distinction last weekend by one of the most dynamic and progressive newspapers in New England, the Hartford Times.

The Times published, to celebrate its 150th birthday, an edition of 172 pages, with more than 360 pictures and 160 stories. Its theme was "A Region on the Move," and it is characteristic of the Times that it devoted six special supplements to the strength, economy, resources, heritage, culture, and future of the region it serves.

This is the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the Times, first published in 1817. It has been an active, bustling newspaper, exerting leadership, bringing the people of Connecticut the facts they have needed to make informed decisions. In the anniversary edition, the current publisher, Kenneth Burke, noted that the newspaper has served this community as a constructive force. Mr. Burke declared:

> It is our continuing commitment to apply a progressive point of view to the future.

Mr. Burke said:

> In knitting together our geographic area with the common interests of each day's news, and in the development of the region's commerce and prosperity, we take great satisfaction.
>
> We thank readers and advertisers who have had confidence in our pages. Anniversary recollections emphasize this newspaper's initiative in the realization of civic ideals and goals remarkable in their number and importance.

From Washington, President Johnson noted this significant anniversary, and told the community:

> Since 1817, the Hartford Times has chronicled the progress of a hard-working and successful people. It has perpetuated the ideals that inspired their greatness, and recorded the achievements that promise future progress equal to the past.
>
> Eloquent in the pursuit of responsible reform, and unswerving in the search for truth, the Times has been a credit to its readers, its staff and our nation.
>
> As I salute its fine record, I am confident that it will sustain its policy of prompt and reliable news coverage.
>
> Sincerely,
>
> LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

I believe all Members of the House should have an opportunity to read and consider the credo which the Times itself published as its anniversary editorial, under the motto: "To Agitate Affairs," and I offer it with this statement:

TO AGITATE AFFAIRS: 150TH ANNIVERSARY

"It is Ordered, sentenced and decreed . . . that they meet . . . to elect and choose certain deputies . . . to agitate the affairs of the Commonwealth"—Connecticut Fundamental Orders, 1638.

For 150 years The Hartford Times has endured the sun and weathered the storms of publication.

It has been an exciting voyage and we look ahead to round the buoy of the next century and a half as trim as now we sail.

Today, in this Anniversary Edition, The Times takes pride in the account of its span of public service, not only that it has hewed to the grain and character of precedent but that it is kindling lively new traditions in which it will continue. Here is a link between the fading shout and tumult of the past and the distant trumpet of all that is to come.

Our pages rustle with each day's responsibilities: To inform, to clarify; to advertise; to search for truth and exalt kindness, to champion justice and liberty and in so doing to speak for America; to raise questions and discuss issues lucidly, reasonably and thoughtfully; to criticize the wayward idea, to expose corruption, to encourage civic betterment and to inspire progress.

The Hartford Times has a special sense of mission and advocacy in our state.

This newspaper was born in shattering controversy that reformed the Standing Order of a privileged society; that disestablished a state church; that extended voting rights; that established in Connecticut a viable constitution to replace the tutelage adopted from the old royal charter by which this state had been governed even through the Revolution.

We were radical, one of the first publications in the nation to call for a political and social reorganization.

Ever since, The Hartford Times has agreed with Lowell:

"New occasions teach new duties;
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward,
Who would keep abreast of truth."

Over the years our readers have looked to us for initiative.

On this newspaper's 100th anniversary it was stated, "The Times should not emphasize the number of its years but for the conviction, shared we hope by our readers, that the years have been fruitful of achievement in the interest of the community it serves.

"To survive and prosper, a newspaper must identify itself with movements and with men commanding the confidence of the community. There must be policies and purposes appealing to the highest class of citizenship."

We have never confused confidence with conventionalism, the highest class of citizenship with the interests of the few, or the democratic process with the mere tyranny of the herd.

Now we stand at today, looking ahead.

We see a state of greater population with changing community proportions.

In contrast to the past, the thrust of our immediate problems seems likely to be more practical than philosophical.

Despite lingering lacks, faults and prejudices we have agreed, as the accomplishment of our own era, to live together considerately.

The barrage has lifted. We are slowly moving on and leaving the age of contest for the recognition of rights in which the locks and fetters on human dignity and opportunity are struck off.

We face now a new task—to organize and apply the widening blessings of liberty, civic maturity and social justice that have been granted us through a new birth of enlightenment.

The nature of our commitment to action changes, but as at the time of our founding the demand for leadership is insistent.

There will be a resettling of ideas and outlook in the years to come and The Hartford Times expects to stand and be counted in the midst of it—wisely, we hope, and forcefully always.

Hanoi's Two Strong Allies

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 20, 1967

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, in the Washington Evening Star of March 7, 1967, David Lawrence cites what he considers to be the factors prolonging the war in Vietnam. In view of our two enemies, Russia and Red China, it seems obvious that we must present a united front in order to convince North Vietnam that our troops are in South Vietnam to stay until an equitable peace is restored to that area. I ask unanimous consent to have this column appear at this point in the RECORD.

HANOI'S TWO STRONG ALLIES

(By David Lawrence)

Millions of Americans have probably asked themselves these questions: How does it happen that a little country like North Vietnam can defy a powerful country like the United States and declare that there will be no peace talks until the American Air Force halts its bombing? What, moreover, is motivating the North Vietnamese and giving them courage to resist all overtures from the American government unless terms of virtual surrender are offered by the United States and its allies?

Answers to these questions would already have been made by America's spokesmen if it were not for a mistaken belief that neither Red China nor the Soviet Union should be officially accused of aiding our enemies.

The North Vietnam government by itself is, of course, weak. It has, however, two strong allies—the Soviet Union and Red China. Neither one has bent a finger toward peace. This is why U Thant, secretary general of the United Nations, failed to get anywhere in his efforts to start a peace conference. For the fact is that Peking is afraid of Moscow, and Moscow is afraid of Peking. One side doesn't want the other to get the upper hand in Southeast Asia.

There appears to be very little the United States can do to bring about peace, except to make the Vietnam war so costly that political considerations as beween Russia and Red China will gradually become secondary. Some comments from European capitals indicate that, if the war is escalated by the United States, Red China may take a more extensive part in assisting the Hanoi government in North Vietnam.

The revolution inside Red China, however, is of such a nature that it would be difficult for the Peking regime to organize any concerted military program against the United States. The Nationalist government of

Formosa, moreover, would be eager indeed to participate in any larger war that the Red Chinese might initiate. So it can be assumed that the Red Chinese are virtually checkmated in any such effort.

As for the Soviet government, there is reason to believe that it, too, is divided. There are some within its ranks who may feel that the time has come for a better understanding with the United States, while there are others who believe that Communist imperialism throughout the world will falter unless the hostility to the United States is maintained in Southeast Asia and elsewhere as vigorously in the future as it has been in the past.

Unfortunately for the American cause, the most discouraging factor is what is happening inside our own country. The people generally are not fully informed about the mischief being perpetrated by some of the spokesmen inside and outside of Congress who keep on talking about stopping the bombing and, in effect, proposing a surrender. This is encouraging the North Vietnamese to prolong the war. Yet it must eventually become obvious that, since American forces have been built up in such large numbers and with such a proliferation of weapons, the North Vietnamese are doomed to much more severe punishment in the future than they have received in the past.

As long as the United States is represented as disunited and as eager for appeasement and surrender, the war in Vietnam will be lengthened. The responsibility for this will be upon those inside the United States who have been stimulating the North Vietnamese.

There are reasons for a belief that some of the countries which have not been aligned with the United States may take a position in favor of America, especially since no sign of conciliation as yet is coming from Hanoi. But to stop the bombing without any guarantees that the other side will not use the interval to build up its supplies is so obviously untenable that the sooner the "halt the bombing" cries are stilled, the quicker there will be a peaceful solution of the Vietnam problem.

Once it is clear that the United States does not intend appeasement and will not withdraw unless there is some definite assurance that peace will be maintained in Southeast Asia, a change in North Vietnam's policy may come.

Congressional Bulldog—Emanuel Celler

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, there appeared last week in the New York Times a delightful sketch of the dean of the House and chairman of the Judiciary Committee—EMANUEL CELLER. This wonderfully descriptive article catches the very spirit and personality of a man whose lifetime career has been devoted to the battle for human rights and for whom I have the deepest admiration and regard.

Under unanimous consent I include this article, which follows, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

CONGRESSIONAL BULLDOG—EMANUEL CELLER

Most men count their time in Congress by terms. Not Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn. He keeps his time there on a grander scale, by epochs. He went to the House in the money boom of the 1920's. He has remained there—not at all imperturbably—through the Depression and New Deal of the 1930's, the rise of Facism and World War II, the coming of the Cold War, the war in Korea, the Eisenhower interlude, and Vietnam.

Through it all, he has applied the force of his vigor and wit, his angry-bulldog visage to the defense of monopoly busting and liberal causes in civil rights, immigration and social legislation. Once he stared at a conservative opponent in the House and said gently, "We can give you the answer, but we cannot give you understanding."

The quotability of Mr. Celler is legend. He recently described Representative Adam Powell as "a bone in the throat of Congress." Yesterday he presided over the select House committee that meted out censure to Mr. Powell.

At 78 years old, with 44 years in the House behind him, Mr. Celler has found that "to be a successful Congressman, one must have the friendliness of a child, the enthusiasm of a teen-ager, the assurance of a college boy, the diplomacy of a wayward husband, the curiosity of a cat, and the good humor of an idiot."

JOB WITH A BACKLASH

When he was named head of the Powell committee, Mr. Celler told a friend the job reminded him of three men—Kelly, Pietro and Cohen—who were to be given 40 lashes each. Pietro was asked what he wanted on his back, and he asked for olive oil before being beaten. Kelly didn't want anything, he just stood and took it. When Cohen was asked what he wanted, he said, "I want Kelly on my back."

Though his record as a friend of the minority rights is secure—the Civil Rights acts of 1957, 1960 and 1964 bear his name—he said he wished he could have Kelly on his back, too, to ease the blows sure to come upon him in the Powell proceeding.

The 1957 rights act was the first of its kind in 82 years.

It conveys some idea of the place Mr. Celler occupies in our national life to learn that he sponsored a measure to adopt "The Star-spangled Banner" as the national anthem—since it was in 1931 that Congress put its stamp on President Woodrow Wilson's designation of 1916.

A necessary ritual of democracy every two years in southwest Brooklyn requires the Republican party to offer up, as though on a sacrificial altar, a man to oppose Mr. Celler's re-election. The man in that role knows his fate just as surely as the stage actor cast as a villain. He may put up a fight but he knows he will lose at the end.

No one now in Congress has served as long as "Manny" Celler. The late Sam Rayburn of Texas also put in 44 years there. In 1959, Mr. Celler was able to remind his Republican adversary, Jesse M. Bowser, that he had gone to Congress the year Mr. Bowser was born—in 1922.

He squeaked in by 3,111 votes the year he was first elected by supporting the League of Nations, attacking Prohibition and crying "It's time for a change!", an opinion he entirely reversed on taking his seat in 1923.

Mr. Celler has won elections ever since like a man caught in a revolving door. He has grown understandably superstitious about numbers. He believes that any year ending in a 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8 is a good year for him to run. The only question that makes him quiver is whether he will win by 4, or by 5, to 1.

In the old days of curbstone campaigning, Mr. Celler would speak from the tailgate of an open truck, with a fife and drum corps playing. A burst of fireworks and Roman candles would be set off and, when a crowd came, you'd get up and harangue them, he recalled.

He was born on May 6, 1888, in a frame house on Sumner Avenue and Floyd Street in Brooklyn. His father was a whiskey merchant and wine salesman and their home had a 2,500-gallon whiskey tank in the basement. The boy pasted labels on his father's bottles. He graduated from Boys' High School in Brooklyn in 1906, and worked his way through Columbia College (1910) and Columbia Law Schol (1912) selling wine by the barrel.

His marriage of 51 years ended on March 21, 1966, with the death of his wife, Stella Baar Celler. He has two daughters and two granddaughters.

WAS A YOUNG FIREBRAND

Since 1949, Mr. Celler has been chairman or ranking minority member of the powerful House Judiciary Committee. In his early years in the House, he was a firebrand, hotly argumentative and not always beloved. But he is mellower now and genuinely liked. When he speaks, the usually noisy House chamber grows quiet.

Of medium height and sturdy frame, Mr. Celler can still at times be a terrifying curmudgeon, fierce and righteous in debate, unlimited in scorn, but his jokes are among the most memorable in Congress, his puns the most inventive (he called United States' Middle East policy "Suezcide"). In a living room setting the old man will delight children with handkerchief puppets, disappearing coins and match tricks.

In 1953, he wrote his autobiography "You Never Leave Brooklyn." Someone has suggested a sequel—"You Never Leave Congress."

Bedside Network

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, since the days of Florence Nightengale those who have served in hospital work have been well respected in the community.

In addition to the normal medical and nursing care, it is of vital importance that there be an entertainment area, especially for our veterans who are hospitalized.

In my district, at 330 West 58th Street, New York City, will be found the Veterans Hospital Radio and Television Guild, whose "Bedside Network" performs this service.

On Wednesday, March 1, 1967, the bedside network of the Veterans Hospital Radio and Television Guild was presented a citation by the American Legion's National Rehabilitation Conference, in the Congressional Room of the Statler-Hilton. This award was made in recognition of the guild's unique recreation-rehabilitation therapy programs in VA hospitals wherein patients are encouraged and enabled to entertain themselves by producing and participating in their own radio and TV productions. This is acknowledged by the VA medical staffs and recreation staffs to be a more valuable kind of therapy than just being entertained.

Herbert A. Granath, president of the VHRTG, accepted the award for the guild. Also attending were G. Thaine Engle, first vice president of the bedside network and past commander of the Advertising Men's Post No. 209 of the American Legion, and Cyril Brickfield, Deputy Administrator of the Veterans Administration.

For the further information of my colleagues, I attach some descriptive material about the bedside network:

IN SUMMARY

The Bedside Network of the VETS Hospital Radio and TV Guild.

Is a national non-profit organization which encourages hospitalized veterans to become active participants in shows and broadcasts.

Schedules weekly hospital trips for volunteers from all fields of entertainment and communications.

Provides radio scripts and songbooks to over 105 VA hospitals coast to coast, and furnishes tape recorders, record players and other recording equipment.

Helps thousands of veterans to find the way back to "civilian life" through its unique recreation-rehabilitation program.

"Beside Network" cannot be found on your AM or FM radio dial. The performers who broadcast through its facilities probably will never be seen by the mass media public. Yet practically every day in the year, in some Veterans Administration Hospital, one of Bedside Network's Shows goes on the air.

Frequent visits seem to make a world of difference in the hospital morale. The first time volunteers bring their equipment into a ward, perhaps three or four brighter souls will take an interest in the taping. The rest, be they shy, withdrawn, or just uninterested, hover in the background while the VHRTG people hand out scripts and test vocal talents.

When Bedside Network returns for another session at a hospital, a change in attitude is apparent. Those who would have nothing to do with the previous performance will grudgingly accept the proffered script from which they are to read. An uncertain tenor will muster up the courage to sing a few bars. Another tape is made, and with each successive visit the patient's interest grows.

This is a unique and successful type of recreational therapy which has proven effective through the years, and is highly recommended by the medical staffs of the VA and the departments of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Service.

This organization and its officers and members are to be commended for the great work that they do.

Sp4c. Wayne W. Leathers: An Act of Courage

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 21, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, heroism in battle, particularly as it relates to saving one's buddies' lives, is an outstanding human quality. Today, many of our young men are fighting in a far-off Asian land, in a too often resented and misunderstood war.

Whatever the possible questions about our policy, there can be no question of their courage. Whatever doubts may be voiced about the wisdom of our actions; there can be no doubt about the nature of theirs.

They have been asked to sacrifice as much as in any war. They have shown courage and stamina in return.

Such a man is Sp4c. Wayne W. Leathers. A man from Hyattsville, he recently was awarded the Silver Star, and also holds the Army Commendation Medal and the Purple Heart. He is a source of pride to his family, I am sure, and also to the people in his community and country.

His actions have been in the best tradition of willing and courageous citizen service.

I insert his story to be printed at this point in the Appendix, as follows:

[From the Prince Georges Times, Jan. 12, 1967]

HYATTSVILLE SOLDIER RECEIVES SILVER STAR—THIRD HIGHEST DECORATION AWARDED TO PARATROOPER

TUY HOA, VIETNAM.—Specialist Fourth Class Wayne W. Leathers was awarded the Silver Star recently for heroic action while engaged in close combat with the Viet Cong.

Spec. Leathers' unit was maneuvering through the jungle when they suddenly came under intense Viet Cong fire from a cave. Two members of the unit were mortally wounded in the first encounter. Spec. Leathers exposed himself to the heavy enemy fire and was himself wounded as he attempted to pull his buddies to safety.

After being knocked down by enemy fire, Spec. Leathers jumped to his feet and charged a VC position near the cave, killing one of them. After wiping out this position, he approached the cave, stuck his rifle through a hole and fired, killing at least two more of the enemy. This silenced the VC.

The Silver Star is the third highest award that can be awarded to a soldier for bravery in combat with hostile forces.

Spec. Leathers is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold R. Leathers, 2828—75th Place, Kentland, Hyattsville. He is a former student of Bladensburg High School.

A rifleman in Company A, 2nd Battalion, 502nd Infantry of the 101st Airborne Division's 1st Brigade, Spec. Leathers entered on active duty in January 1965 and was stationed at Ft. Campbell, Ky., before his arrival in Vietnam in Dec. 1965.

Spec. Leathers also holds the Army Commendation Medal and the Purple Heart Medal.

Pittsburgh's Neighborhood Youth Corps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the Neighborhood Youth Corps has proved itself in its short life so far to be one of the most successful weapons in our war on poverty. It has made it possible for thousands of high school dropouts to become productive workers, and enabled thousands of potential dropouts to acquire useful skills and work habits while staying in school.

I am proud to report that the NYC program in my district of Pittsburgh has been among the best in the Nation since it got underway 18 months ago. Its success is due in no small part to the efforts of its coordinator, Mrs. Marion K. Finkelhor.

Last month, a report on the Pittsburgh NYC was presented to our mayor, the Honorable Joseph M. Barr. Under leave to extend my remarks, I place in the RECORD at this point an article from the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette on the highlights of Mrs. Finkelhor's encouraging report:

HIGHLIGHTS OF MRS. FINKELHOR'S REPORT

(By Joseph P. Browne)

More than 500 young persons who served in the City's Neighborhood Youth Corps have gone on to other employment.

Approximately 100 youngsters who quit school have returned to full-time day school. A few are now in college.

In addition, more than 200 high school "drop-outs" have applied for high school equivalency examinations.

In all, 1,500 formerly unemployed youngsters have received wages totaling more than $1 million.

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS

These were some of the highlights of a report on the Neighborhood Youth Corps in Pittsburgh since it was sarted 18 months ago. The report was submitted to Mayor Joseph M. Barr by Mrs. Marion Finkelhor, coordinator of the program.

The tangible, statistical achievements were not the only ones, Mrs. Finkelhor said, adding:

"It is impossible to estimate the ultimate value of the program to those young people who, for the first time in their lives, have managed to actually complete a program.

"It also is impossible to judge the extent to which a clerical or planning assignment has changed the self-image of a girl or boy. And it is difficult to estimate the change in attitude toward society engendered by money in one's pocket."

The community, as well as the NYC enrollees, benefited, Mrs. Finkelhor said.

NYC youngsters cleaned or improved more than 2,000 City-managed lots and hillsides.

HELPED AT FLOWER SHOWS

NYC enrolled helped prepare Spring and Fall flower shows, planted and maintained floral exhibits in City parks, and cleaned maintained and improved park trails. Basic maintenance of swimming pools and park buildings has been included in the program.

The goal of the NYC is to give young persons sufficient training either to enter the permanent job market or to return to school and continue a long-range educational program.

While citing the program's achievements to date, Mrs. Finkelhor said it was still too early to evaluate the successes and failures completely.

NYC enrollees are paid $1.25 an hour and work a 32-hour work week. They are enrolled for a base period of six months, which can be extended up to two years to pursue specific educational goals.

The City spent $75,000 on the program in 1965 and $130,000 in 1966. The latter figure has been appropriated for this year. The Federal Government has granted $1,465,702 to the program.

Tight Money Crisis: A Call for Decisive Action

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 20, 1967

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues the tight-money crisis statement prepared by the more than 300 delegates to the national conference of the Consumers Information Committee on Resources and Energy held recently here in Washington, D.C.

The conference brought together farmers, organized labor, public power officials, rural cooperatives representatives, and other consumer-oriented groups. Speakers included the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Patman], and Senator Albert Gore—both distinguished for their careers in the Congress and their interest in consumer protection.

The meetings were attended by overflow audiences—further evidence of the deep concern of the American public that the mistakes leading to the economic dislocations of last summer are not repeated.

While I may not agree in all respects with the conference's analysis and action program, this document deserves the careful study of the Congress.

The document follows:

Tight-Money Crisis: A Call for Decisive Action

America is in a tight-money, high-interest-rate crisis which must be quickly abated before it leads us into a recession with its resulting unemployment, inadequate housing, unavailable credit, and general economic stagnation.

This crisis is man-made, primarily the product of monetary policies of the Federal Reserve System.

No one can question the significance of the role played by the Federal Reserve Board and Federal Open Market Committee and its affect on the economic well-being of the American people. The result of actions taken by the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve System in the area of monetary policy can create an environment of economic prosperity, or economic recession and ultimate depression. It can also create a climate to encourage or restrict development of our natural resources.

Monetary policy decisions made by the Federal Reserve Board since the middle of the 1950's have been major contributing factors to four recessions in the United States. The Board's action on December 5, 1965, raised the prime discount rate from 4% to 4½% and the time deposit rate from 4% to 5½%—thus increasing the cost of money respectively by 10% and 37½%. This action severely restricted the money supply, caused significant disruption between the traditional positions of our financial institutions, and has been a major cause of the depression in the housing industry.

The current Federal Reserve policy of tight money and high interest rates—rates which have soared to 40-year highs—has been detrimental to consumers, as wage earners, farmers, home builders or small businessmen. The current tight-money, high-interest-rate policy has not only thwarted, but in many cases actually wrecked President Johnson's Great Society program. Far from fighting inflation, the interest-cost push has been an engine of inflation.

The increased interest costs which will have to be paid by the American people due to increased costs of carrying Federal, State, and local debt, and the increased interest costs which the American consumer must bear for funds borrowed for home purchases and other consumption needs will amount to many billions of dollars. This burden will have to be carried by coming generations as well as the present.

Many vital programs, such as rural electrification, cooperative housing, Farmers Home Administration loans, Veterans' benefits, education aids and other programs which are dependent upon the Federal, State and local governments for direct loans or insured loans, cannot survive under current monetary policies.

No one benefits from a tight-money, high-interest-rate policy except those in the fortunate position of having funds to lend. A high-interest, tight-money policy promotes concentration of wealth rather than encouraging wide-spread distribution of income and money. The policy erodes the American tradition of advancing effective and efficient small business, home ownership, and decent standards of living for all our people.

Our present economically and socially undesirable monetary policy is a direct consequence of the refusal of the Federal Reserve Board and System to operate in harmony with Congressional mandate and Executive policy. In fact, the actions of the Federal Reserve Board and System over the last several years constitute a direct violation of the policies and objectives contained in the Employment Act of 1946.

For reasons presented in this brief review, the delegates to this National Conference call upon the Congress and the President of the United States to take positive action now in reversing the present dangerous tight-money policies and in putting the country back on the road to growth and prosperity.

Specifically, we urge an action program which will include:

1. Prompt hearings, including field hearings, by appropriate Congressional Committees to probe the impact of tight money and high interest rates on consumers and producers, be they workers, farmers, small businessmen or local units of government.

2. Enactment of legislation to make the Federal Reserve System fully responsive to the Congress.

3. We urge the President not to reappoint McChesney Martin as Chairman. If he is reappointed, we urge the Senators to reject the appointment.

4. Establishment of machinery to give representatives of consumer and other major groups of citizens an opportunity to share in the design of monetary policies.

5. Utilization of all available and appropriate new direct and guaranteed loan and credit programs wherever appropriate to strengthen the hand of the consumer—the home owner, the businessman, the farmer, the working man, the borrower, the poor, the student, the elderly—in his efforts to share fairly in the growth of America.

6. Reaffirmation of the Employment Act of 1946, which calls for continuing growth as a national goal, with full employment of manpower, maximum utilization of plant and wise use of resources recognized as major objectives in the public interest.

7. Endorsement of the principle of truth-in-lending legislation and opposition to abolition of usury laws.

As delegates of this National Conference, we are concerned that the nation be given the opportunity to move forward. We extend an urgent invitation to all our fellow citizens to join with us in a crusade for sensible monetary policies.

While the Federal Reserve Board has recently and belatedly made small efforts to loosen money, it is clear that these modest corrective policies are still ineffective to achieve the flow of money and interest rates necessary for a growing and secure economy.

Israel Border Tension Continues

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDNA F. KELLY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, the tension which continues to exist on the borders between Israel and its Arab neighbors continues to cause me great concern.

Since the independence of the State of Israel, I have continuously urged our Government and have voted in the House of Representatives to make defensive weapons available to the State of Israel. There is no question that the need to help keep Israel defensively strong is as important today as it was in the past.

Recent reports of the use of poisonous gas in Yemen, by the United Arab Republic, prompts me to insert in the Record a letter which I recently received from Moses I. Socachevsky, president, Jewish Nazi Victims Organization of America, Inc., together with a copy of their letter to the International Committee of the Red Cross:

Jewish Nazi Victims Organization of America, Inc.,
New York, N.Y., February 7, 1967.

Hon. Edna F. Kelly,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Kelly: Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter we have sent to the International Committee of the Red Cross concerning the use of poisonous gas bombs by the United Arab Republic against Yemen and neighboring regions. If Nasser orders that Egypt use the gas bombs against his own Arab people, then what can Israel expect from Nasser, especially if he is encouraged by receiving arms from the Soviet Union?

The Arabs openly declare that they are preparing enough weapons, which they receive from the Soviet Union and Red China, to destroy Israel and push the Jews to the sea. We ask you to assure that our government supplies enough arms to Israel so that she will be able to withstand any Arab attack. We cannot stand idle and watch the Arabs commit genocide. If we once again fail the survivors of the greatest holocaust in human history, we will commit a grave sin which will not be forgiven by history nor by future generations.

Sincerely,
Moses L. Socachevsky,
President.

Jewish Nazi Victims Organization of America,
February 3, 1967.

International Committee of the Red Cross,
Geneva, Switzerland.

Gentlemen: We were profoundly disturbed by the report that the United Arab Republic, in its war against the royalists in Yemen, used poisonous gas against the civilian population of Yemen and neighboring regions.

Our organization is composed of tens of thousands survivors of the Nazi atrocities in Europe. Many of our members lost most of their families in the gas chambers established by the Nazis in Europe during the last war; many a member has actually been miraculously saved at the last minute from this horror. It is because of this terrible experience that any allegation that poisonous gas has been used against human beings moves us to the very depths of our being. We shudder at the prospect of a repetition of that unspeakable atrocity.

We, therefore, appeal to you to do everything possible in order to prevent the recurrence of such inhuman methods of fighting an adversary.

We still lament the inaction of the Red Cross during the years of the Holocaust in Europe when the members of this organization experienced this horror themselves. We, therefore, feel called upon to voice our anguish and appeal to you in this instance. The use of poisonous gas in distant Yemen constitutes a threat to humanity everywhere, and it must be stopped by all means right now.

We shall be greatly indebted to hear from you on the actual steps you have been taking in this matter.

Sincerely yours,
MOSES I. SOCACHEVSKY,
President.

Civil Rights: L.B.J. Firm, but Will Support Come?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, there was recently brought to my attention an editorial particularly pertinent to the problem of civil rights today. It appeared in the Dayton, Ohio, Daily News, a paper known for its sober and careful judgments. This editorial urges Congress to forget oddsmakers' figures on the chances for enacting legislation in civil rights. It points out that the imperative for rectifying racial injustice remain enormous. It calls for a maximum effort this year to make new civil rights law. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I include the lead editorial of the February 19, 1967, issue of the Dayton Daily News in the RECORD:

CIVIL RIGHTS: L.B.J. FIRM, BUT WILL SUPPORT COME?

Classical tragedy is concerned with the nature of evil and the problem of power.

Both themes met in high drama enacted last Monday in Washington in the Abraham Lincoln shrine. The evil, brooding as the great statue itself, is racial unbrotherhood and the attendant injustices that still divide the land. The power assailing it was the President, crying havoc on "man's ancient curse and present shame." And striking a bass note of tragic irony—those assembled for the Lincoln's birthday ceremony listened with reverence to the Gettysburg address as recorded by Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen—the man who killed last year's civil rights bill.

Before the week was out the scene had shifted to the amphitheater of Congress, where protagonist and antagonist, Johnson and Dirksen, again contend over the Negro equality cause. Delivered on Thursday was the 1967 civil rights message from the new-style, less ebullient President. It is a message so powerful in persuasion, moving in language and drumbeat in pleading for further social justice progress as to earn unrestrained praise.

Assailing "myths" and "misinformation" that obstruct honest appraisal of the national obligation to citizens of color, the President argued that the Negro deserves "not just equality as a right and theory, but equality as a fact and as a result." Such would have been the further gains from last year's full civil rights package, lost to Senate filibuster after its bitterly won triumph in the House. This was the bill that would have provided vital social, economic and judicial undergirding for the largely doctrinal advances of previous years.

The President's new proposals are substantially the same—more civil rights worker protection; more federal rights protection; equality in jury paneling, state and federal; more power for the Equal Employment Opportunity commission; a bigger, better-funded community relations service. (This last in a separate bill.) The housing feature is the same as before, except for gradualization over several years, and more emphasis on conciliation services.

Two focal questions: what are the measure's prospects? What is the best legislative strategy?

As for prospects, Mr. Johnson talks like a man ready to play for the highest stakes (no matter what odds-makers figure) given measurable public support. He has already asked spokesmen for over 100 affiliated national organizations to muster backing.

As for strategy, Mr. Johnson properly took the conceptual position that social justice in housing is morally inseparable from econnomic and judicial equality in jobs and jury trials. This does not mean, however, that as a legislative course is charted through a more conservative Congress, and past a more hardened public opinion, the package should not be split. The civil rights cause in the deep South now lags so badly, worker-short, funds-short, discouragement-harried, that an end to jury duty discrimination, if that proves the least that is attainable, would revive some hope.

Baltic Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HAROLD D. DONOHUE

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, I am personally aware of the long-enduring struggle to secure freedom for Lithuania and the contributions made by our colleague, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MONAGAN] to advance this cause. I am confident also that the people whom the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MONAGAN] represents know of his hard work in this area which was crowned by his successful sponsorship of the Monagan Baltic Freedom Resolution in the 89th Congress.

The plight of the captive nations of Eastern Europe including Lithuania has been obscured in recent years by increased speculation and discussion about the easing of East-West relations. Naturally we do wish to see improved relations, but we do not wish to disregard the individuals involved. We want to see improvements for them too.

In keeping with my belief that world opinion should not forget Lithuania and other captive nations, under unanimous consent I include the following resolution adopted by the Lithuanian Americans of the Greater Waterbury area to mark the 49th anniversary of Lithuanian independence in the RECORD:

RESOLUTION OF WATERBURY LITHUANIAN-AMERICAN COUNCIL

Lithuanian Americans of the Greater Waterbury Area assembled in Saint Joseph's Hall, Waterbury, Connecticut, Saturday, February 19, 1967 at solemn exercises marking the 49th anniversary of the historic Declaration of Lithuania's reconstituted Independence on February 16, 1918 in Vilnius and the 27th year of oppressive Soviet occupation of Lithuania, unanimously resolve, that,

Whereas Lithuania, an ancient, cultured and progressive nation lost her freedom and national sovereignty when it was forcibly incorporated into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1940; and,

Whereas H. Con. Res. 416 introduced by Waterbury's own distinguished Congressman the Hon. John S. Monagan, U.S. Representative from Connecticut's Fifth Congressional District has been overwhelmingly adopted in the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the United States urge the United States Delegation to the United Nations to vigorously press for hearings in the UN on the plight of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, enslaved Baltic nations seeking moral and political support in their quest for liberation and self-determination; and,

That we strongly urge the United States of America to unconditionally reject the Soviet consular treaty as dangerous and undesirable; and,

That we loyally, wholeheartedly support President Lyndon B. Johnson and the U.S. Government's courageous determination to halt communist aggression and expansion in southeast Asia and to seek peace with honor and justice.

ADOLFAS CAMPE,
President.
MARCELLA ANDRIKIS,
Secretary.

Wilshire Bar Association Hosts Visiting Vietnamese Officials

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, the Wilshire Bar Association in Los Angeles has for many years been a leader in promoting the cause of international cooperation, particularly in support of the project "World Peace Through Law."

So I was delighted to receive a letter recently from Adele I. Springer, chairman of the Wilshire Bar Association's Committee on International Law, providing additional indication of their fine work.

In this instance, the Wilshire Bar has served as host for a top level group of visiting Vietnamese officials, who were guests of the U.S. Government, on tour of American urban centers with the special object of studying and observing our system of industrial relations and labor law—for possible implementation in improving labor procedures and regulations in Vietnam.

Because of its importance in illustrating the value of such international government-to-government, and people-to-people, programs, I would like to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point in the text of an interview conducted in Los Angeles with the leader of the Vietnamese delegation.

The remarks follow:

(Remarks of the Honorable Nguyen Le Giang, Director of Cabinet of Ministry of Labor of Vietnam, Inspector General of Labor, formerly Minister of Labor, and professor of law, of Saigon, leader of a delegation of five Chiefs of the Vietnamese Ministry of Labor, visiting the United States as guests of the U.S. Government, at Interview broadcast on the local french-language radio program of the Alliance Franchaise of Los Angeles, at a reception in the Cocoanut Grove of the Ambassador Hotel in their honor hosted by the Wilshire Bar Association of Los Angeles.)

Q. What were you impressed with most in the United States?

A. The thing which has impressed us most is the Democracy which is applied here in most of the administration and most of the departments. There is always a consultative council made of men who do not belong to the government and who are not civil servants and represent the people. It is thanks to this collaboration between the people and the technical departments of the government that all which is here done corresponds to the needs of the country and to the need of the people. It is the Democracy which is so striking—Democracy of the laws and Democracy among the people.

Q. What is your best souvenir during your tour?

A. The souvenir of the thing I have the most sentiment for, is the cordiality with which Americans received us. We made many friends in Washington and in all the cities which we visited. Many Americans voluntarily gave their name to invite us, to enable us to see their country, and to help us. And this is what has moved me most and we are all very grateful.

Q. What is the objective of your visit?

A. I came to the United States with four of my colleagues to observe the problems of labor and industrial relations here and also to get in touch with Labor Unions. Certain Union leaders have already come to our country. In Washington we had conferences with all the technical departments of the Department of Labor; we discussed all the problems of workers' social security and the problems of industrial relations.

Q. What are the differences between the problems in Vietnam and those you find in the United States?

A. In the United States the percentage of unemployed has decreased and equally on account of the War we no longer have any unemployment problem. We even have a shortage of specialized help. That is why we are very much interested in the training program—the training given by schools and by mixed Committees composed of employers, workers and Union people, and also the training given by the government.

Q. Do you intend in Vietnam to establish government schools which would rapidly train specialist workers?

A. Certainly. We give at the Ministry of Labor courses to train semi-qualified workers in a short time, about six months. One of our great problems is that we have many refugees coming from areas controlled by Communists and returning to areas controlled by our government. They were farmers, and now you have to teach them some industrial work, and that is why the problem of training the workers has become an important problem at home.

Q. You said that the Union of Longshoremen had a representative in Vietnam?

A. The problem of the Longshoremens Union is very important not only in Saigon but in the other harbors in Vietnam like Danung and Camerang. Because actually we are importing men, this especially on account of the war. There is a lot of raw material which is disembarked in our country and the work of the longshoremen is very much needed, and that is why the International Union of Longshoremen here has helped a lot our National Union of Longshoremen in Vietnam. They have just sent about ten Union leaders to help the Union to make foremen and to become more efficient.

Q. What are the laws which protect the Vietnamese workers?

A. As far as the Social Security measures are concerned, we have a system of allocations for families which gives indemnities to wives and children of the workers, and also we have measures to help those who had accidents while they were working. We also have indemnities for the workers who are not working, in a way equivalent to the Unemployment indemnity here except that it is only paid once in a lump sum.

Q. But there are no unemployed now. Do you import workers?

A. That is right. We now have workers, mostly specialist, who come from the United States, Philippines, Korea, and Non-Communist China, Formosa.

Q. Specialists?

A. For the most part they are building landing strips and docks. They are enlarging our harbors and they are building technicians. Vietnam was an agricultural country and it is starting to become industrial and now the industries which are growing the fastest are the textile industries. We are weavng cotton and synthetic fibres. In second place, in the south where we had neither cement nor coal, one can see now that the building industry is in full swing.

Q. The lawyers in your Delegation were awarded a Certificate of Honorary Life Membership in the Wilshire Bar Association of Los Angeles at this reception. What is the significance of this presentation?

A. I am deeply touched and value the great honor of being made a member of the Bar Association; it strengthens the ties, and is better understanding. We were all moved with the sincerity and warmth of their reception. I wish to express the profound appreciation of the Delegation for the highly amiable and instructive program and for the personal contact of exchanging views with the Judges and lawyers of the Bar Association.

Howard University Celebrates Its Centennial Anniversary, March 2, 1967

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, 100 years ago today, March 2d, President Andrew Johnson signed a bill which established Howard University here in the Nation's Capital. It is therefore fitting that this body should pause and pay tribute to the university and its community of scholars during its centennial celebration.

I was privileged to attend the Charter Day Convocation at Howard this morning and to hear the inspiring addresses delivered by President James M. Nabrit, Jr., and the President, Lyndon Johnson, who surprised the audience with his unexpected appearance at the ceremony. I would like to have inserted following my remarks both Dr. Nabrit's address and the President's remarks. Since the Congress and the entire Federal Government have played such an integral part in the creation and growth of this university, I am sure that the Members of the House of Representatives will find both speeches and Dr. Nabrit's address which will be delivered at the banquet tonight of great interest.

President Nabrit, President Emeritus Mordecai Johnson, the Board of Trustees of Howard University, the hundreds of faculty members and the thousands of graduates who have all helped to make the university the proud academic institution which it has become in 100 short years all deserve special recognition on this Charter Day. May Howard's next hundred years be even more illustrious as the university seeks to implement the theme of this centennial, "The University in a Changing Society."

The material follows:

THE UNIVERSITY IN A CHANGING SOCIETY

(Centennial Charter Day address by Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr., president, Howard University, March 2, 1967)

We are meeting this morning in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of Howard University. It was precisely on March 2, 1867 that President Andrew Johnson signed into law a bill which provided that "there be established and is hereby established in the District of Columbia, a university for the education of youth in the liberal arts and sciences under the name, style, and title of The Howard University." The list of incorporators included the names of seventeen persons whom we are always proud to remember as our Founders and who were inspired to establish Howard, according to their own words, "in view of the pressing demand of the southern field".

The "pressing demand of the southern field" had been occasioned by the ending of the civil war in 1865 and the need to take steps to integrate the Negro minority in the mainstream of American life. Thus, Howard, like her sister institutions founded during the same period, has a truly exalted mission—to provide an education for youth to be sure, but also to help in advancing the social and economic growth of Negroes in particular, and to become involved in the development of the whole country in general. Our history and our future are inextricably linked to that of the people and of the country whom we were created to serve.

Profoundly wise and far-sighted as they were, the Founders of Howard University could scarcely have forseen that Howard would grow into the kind of institution that has now come into being. In terms of student enrollment, faculty and staff personnel, buildings and equipment, and strength and diversity of teaching and research programs, the University stands at a point where it can face the future with the assurance that it is well on the way to being an intellectual center of genuine distinction.

The first one hundred years of our history have run a course parallel to that of the

Negro minority, and indeed, to that of all America. We have felt the effect of good times and bad, of wars and depressions, of peace and prosperity. Not only have we survived adversity, but we have emerged with the strength to move forward to higher levels of achievement.

As we gather here today, it is reasonable that we should ask what, indeed, did the Founders create one hundred years ago? What is the record which is laid bare on the pages of history? What does the future hold for us?

To begin, ours is a unique institution and our history, likewise, is not of an ordinary nature. We were founded as an institution to educate youth, not simply Negroes, but al who were qualified and presented themselves. The environment in which we were founded dictated, however, that the student body would be primarily Negro and that this would be true throughout our first one hundred years. And during the course of those years, the university has cast the light of a beacon in the darkness as it welcomed students and faculty who chose to ignore race, religion, and nationality and who sought only a haven where the minds and spirit of men and women are joined in the pursuit of knowledege and the building of a better life for all.

The history of Howard, therefore, includes a record of tolerance and compassion for all men. In our diversity of students and faculty, we have possessed a richness which has contributed vastly to our strength. This is a strength which cannot be measured by any quantitative means. To state it simply, the Founders created an institution with a soul.

One hundred years ago, it seemed foolish and rash to much of America to think of the possibility of educating people who only recently had been toiling in the fields as slaves. Crude and unlettered as they were, they seemed to have litle kinship with white America. Indeed, there were many at the time and even later who argued that racial inequality was divinely ordered and who could undo the will of God?

The history of Howard has given evidence of the truth of the American revolutionaries, who, less than a hundred years before the founding of the university, had declared that "all men are created equal". So our history like that of people everywhere has made it evident that all people have the capability of climbing the highest pinnacle of intellectual development.

The pages of our history are filled with the names of men and women who have been numbered among our students or faculty and who have rendered extraordinary contributions to their professions or societies. I am sure that all of you can recall many such names as those of Kelly Miller, Alain Locke, E. Franklin Frazier, Charles R. Drew, Ralph J. Bunche, Thurgood Marshall, William Hastie and Edward Brooke. It is our custom each year to bestow a number of distinguished alumni awards. It is always a difficult task to single out the several persons to be honored. There are simply hundreds of names to be reviewed, and in so doing, one must be mindful of the numerous graduates of Howard who are performing valiantly and significantly with little public notice. If it is true that one of the important measurements of the quality of a university is to be found in achievements of its graduates, then Howard is to be judged as being an institution of eminence.

For many years Howard was the only American university combining a comprehensive program of undergraduate, graduate, and professional education attended by Negroes in the South and border states. Elsewhere, the number of Negroes attending any single institution was relatively small. In most cases this is true today. Howard was truly a pioneer in offering opportunities of higher education for Negroes. We have trained a major portion of all the Negroes in the country who are working as lawyers, dentists, doctors, pharmacists, social workers, engineers, architects, and ministers. Thousands of our graduates are employed in other fields such as teaching, business and government service.

The Founders of Howard were hopeful that a new day of freedom and justice, together with economic opportunity, was immediately at hand when they proposed this institution. But fate in the guise of racial prejudice and discrimination determined that this was not to be. Provisions of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were ignored or only mildly enforced. The Reconstruction period engendered bitterness and hatred. In all of the southern states, and in some others as well, there was established a legally enforced system of segregation which was meant to be complete in every fundamental area of life.

The century since our founding has been a time of continuous struggle for Negro Americans to escape from this system with its stigmas of the past, to rid themselves of the handicaps of the present and to prepare for future careers or activities. Those who now say that Negro protestors want "too much too fast" should be mindful of the fact that Negroes are simply seeking that which they should have had a hundred years ago.

Not only have we not succeeded in this century old struggle but it has been suggested by some perceptive observers that 1967, like 1867, finds the country entering into a period of reaction. There are many facts that indicate that there is some truth in this statement. Among these are the substantial reduction in funds to aid the poor of whom Negroes are a significant portion but not the only ones adversely affected, some of the results of the November elections, and the apparent dwindling of interest in civil rights.

While these indicators of reaction are causes for alarm, it would be an error for us to fall into a mood of despair. Rather, they should move us to re-examine present programs and to devise new ones. We need to have a real understanding of the social revolution which has been taking place in our country. We must regird our loins for the long fight which lies ahead of us. The roots of this revolution are found in the accumulation of grievances over a period of many years among various segments of our population. In the case of the Negro minority, it can be said that at no time in the history of America have they ever been accepted into the mainstream of American life. If the civilization of the western world survives, future historians will surely comment on the extraordinary patience and endurance of Negroes in accommodating themselves to a system of segregation which bound them to a status of inferiority. They will be surprised not that we had Carmichael and other advocates of black power and racism, but by the fact that their numbers were so few. Who else but the Negro would have borne the burdens of discrimination, segregation, exploitation, cruelty, injustice with so much patience and reliance on promises, law, religion and legislation for one hundred years?

One must know, however, that the seeds of the present social revolution were planted a long time ago and that from these roots there sprang a vigorous movement of protest. It has waxed and waned but never ceased.

By now, the record shows that while Negroes had the support of many white people, in their long struggle for equal opportunity and for justice under law, the progress which they have been able to make with respect to their civil rights came about largely as a result of their own initiative. The majority of the population have not been too interested in civil rights. Indeed, as long as they saw the problems of civil rights as affecting them only remotely, most of them viewed these matters with the greatest apathy. To the Negro, civil rights are a matter of life and death. It is fitting that we then here and now recommit ourselves to this struggle for survival.

The world-wide revolution of colonial peoples, themselves non-white, has had its repercussions on our shores. It has generated extra momentum to the Negroes fight for equal status in the United States. The civil rights movement of the last decade has had great benefits for all the people. There have, of course, been some direct gains for the Negro minority. This progress has been largely in the nature of a clearing out of the remaining legal barriers and of enacting positive legislation. It is unfortunate that so many people believed that legal victories or legislation alone would achieve the final objectives of the struggle. The destruction of legal disabilities cleared the way for social and political action. Legislation resulted in an improvement of the social environment and brought us to the threshold of opportunity. But no further. The middle-class Negro has an improved position, but this is a small number. The actual real improvement in the status of the bulk of the Negro people has not yet been achieved. Let us not be deceived, the mass of Negroes is still poorly educated, poorly housed, underpaid and underemployed, denied equal treatment by law enforcement agencies, and is treated brutally and put to death in many instances with impunity.

What needs to be done? The answer is to be found partially in the fact that it can now be perceived that the afflictions of our society are long-standing, deep-rooted, and are wide-spread. The fundamental problems of Negroes are the problems of the poor, the weak, the shunned, the despised, the defenseless, plus the problems of racial discrimination. We discover that not only must we rouse the conscience of America, but also we must persuade the American people to appropriate the funds and to take other steps necessary to secure substantial improvement in the condition of all the oppressed, irrespective of race. We find that we must wage the battle on a thousand fronts as well as with a never-ending intensity until our democracy has a meaning for all citizens.

What I am really suggesting is that there is an urgent need for a very significant re-ordering and re-structuring of our society. In part, this means closing the gap between the rich and the poor and removing the lines of artificial distinction between racial and religious groups. It means genuinely to create a society in which all people are provided with the opportunity to lead useful and dignified lives. It means making civil rights a concern of all Americans. It means fulfillment of a promise made one hundred years ago but still honored primarily in the breach.

Now is a time for vision. We need more than the vision of scientists who tell us of the wonderful new things we can expect from the laboratories, yet we need the vision of science. We need more than the vision of those who travel beyond the atmosphere of the earth, yet we need the knowledge of outerspace. We need in addition the vision of those who see the problems of those who suffer in our midst—from hunger, from disease, from war, and from racial and ethnic discrimination. Let us not discourage those who find that their life's work takes them in pursuit of the stars. But let us also find a means of giving equal encouragement to those who seek the means of alleviating the problems of the hungry, the sick, and the unwanted, black as well as white. Let us support those who seek to teach us how to live with all people in peace and happiness.

The University, by its very nature, is an institution which can be extra-ordinarily helpful in solving many of the ills of our society. It is not by chance that many colleges and universities include the word "veritas" or truth in their mottoes and on their emblems, for it is in search of the truth that we are heavily engaged. The truth that we seek is objective and impersonal. It does not vary among nationalities or races or creeds. It holds for all of us knowledge and understanding which can broaden the horizons of mankind and illumine the mind and the spirit. In this search for truth we need the combined efforts of students and teachers. The light of the University must illuminate the dark recesses of society so that ignorance, disease and poverty may be eliminated.

The power of the University in its quest for knowledge, like the forces of nature itself, can be applied to the achievement of both good and ill. Thus, the resources of universities figured prominently in the discovery of the mysteries of the atom, thereby making it possible to destroy the very earth which gives us substance, or to make it a more productive world. Now, with much more difficulty, universities must renew their task of finding the means of encouraging and assisting the nations of the world to live in peace. We live in a world so closely bound together by space and time that all men in sheer self defense must learn to live with and to tolerate differences of race, color, religion, and nationality. The atom bomb will not discriminate between either the slums or suburbia if it ever falls on us.

The University in its majesty and power stands as one of the most valuable instrumentalities of any people. It affords means of transmitting knowledge from the teacher to the pupil, from one generation to another. It unlocks doors to new truths, opens windows through which come fresh ideas, and leads down corridors of learning which have no end.

Now that universities have been so effectively used or misused in developing weapons to facilitate the destruction of the world, it is more urgent than ever that they devote a larger portion of their intellectual resources to the issues of friendly relations and peace, to the means of feeding the hungry millions of the world, and to the other social and economic problems of our generation. Our hope for Howard is that it may be among the leaders in this development.

Every college and university must choose for itself what its mission will be. While every institution has a personality of its own, a uniqueness of history, and a variety of distinguishing characteristics, the common tie that binds them all is dedication to truth and learning. It is within this framework that each must choose the kind of service that it will give.

The mission of Howard University for one hundred years has been especially, but not exclusively, to assist the Negro people in crossing the threshold of opportunity. As we peer into the future, this will continue to be a major concern, for the problems of race have not vanished. And while we have a special regard for Negro youth, as was true of our Founders, we draw no lines of racial, religious, or national distinction among the men and women who are moved to seek us out. Nevertheless, we have an historic commitment to the education of the Negro and we shall not forsake that role. We have also a traditional commitment to excellence in teaching and research and we shall not shirk that task.

The historic interests of Howard lie in the areas of the development and utilization of human resources, the relationship of men to one another, the protection of the civil rights and civil liberties of the people, and the improvement of the environment in which they live. We are concerned about peace and the relief of human misery and needs, about liberty and equality, about human dignity and the essential value of every single human being. To seek these things is also the pursuit of knowledge. This is a broad perspective of the affairs of mankind.

For this year of centennial celebration, we chose as our theme "The University in a Changing Society" after long and careful deliberation. This theme reflects our major concerns. We are a university at work in a society which differs in fundamental ways from the society of our Founders. Succeeding generations celebrating other anniversaries of Howard University may well consider that ours was an antiquated society, much different from theirs.

No one can say precisely what kind of world there will be one hundred years from now. Nor can we say what Howard will be like when it comes to the end of its second one hundred years. But each of us today, and the University, too, has a part to play in the drama of our own age, and the way in which we play our parts provides the setting for those who follow after us. We are determined to make this a better world for all, through precept and example, through teaching and research.

Howard University, in many ways, can be regarded as a national and international university. Our students come from all the states and almost a hundred other countries. Our faculty likewise is drawn from many races and religions. We have had since 1867 with the exception of only seven years, a constant and close relationship with the national government which has been mutually beneficial and immensely helpful in making opportunities of higher education available to all segments of the population.

Howard University today—March 2, 1967—is the creation of the love, the faith, the hope and the toil of the seventeen original founders; the labor and sacrifice, the dreams and wisdom of the thousands of students, faculty and staff who have walked the campus and studied and taught and lived within its environs, the substantial assistance of the national government and numerous private benefactors, the love and affection of its alumni and friends, all of whom have shared the belief that education is of inestimable value in helping men to shape their destinies, and that Howard is a significant factor in bringing it to all the people.

While we give thanks for our inheritance from those who came before us, let us go forward with their work, so that we may bequeath to generations yet unborn a University that will continue to be a lively and useful place—a center of intellectual activity—in a changing society—a concrete justification of the vision, wisdom, and commitment of its founders, who one hundred years ago today created on this spot an institution whose influence far exceeds their fondest dreams, and to whose continuous development we here dedicate ourselves, our talents and our resources.

Text of Johnson's Howard U. Talk

Washington, March 2.—*Following is the text of a speech on civil rights delivered today by President Johnson at Howard University:*

This day is for prayers of thanksgiving. It is a day for remembrances and wonder.

One hundred years ago, out of the embers of a terrible war, this university was born to serve a people who had been liberated from the "peculiar institution" of slavery.

Another Johnson—the 17th President of the United States—signed his name to a law establishing Howard University, in the District of Columbia, as "a university for the education of youth in the liberal arts and sciences." The first four students were white—and they were the living witnesses to a faith in human dignity that has united men and women of both races to this very hour.

But the purpose of those who founded Howard University was not merely to create one more institution of higher learning. It was to fulfill the promise Lincoln had made four and a half years before:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any state or designated part of a state . . . shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free."

A UNIVERSITY CREATED

Howard University was created to help make the promise of the proclamation an ordinary fact of life.

I do not need to tell you that the purpose of the founders was not wholly achieved in their time—nor in the century that followed. Howard sent forth into the world trained teachers, doctors, artists, theologians, lawyers and businessmen—but for millions, the promise of freedom was unfulfilled. For them, the ordinary fact of life was enslavement—to poverty, to ignorance, to second-class citizenship.

In our time . . . nearly a century after the war that brought an end to official slavery . . . we have begun the long-delayed process of liberation. We have struck off most of the bonds of discrimination that bound the Negro to the tragic past. The fundamental rights of citizenship are his: to vote, to use public accommodations, to attend school, to seek a job, to receive hospital care—without discrimination because of race or color.

These rights had to be secured, not only to give life to Lincoln's proclamation, not only to render justice to Negro Americans, but because the conscience of humanity demanded that they be secured. They were not handed down from above, as a reward for good behavior. They were a legacy acquired by birth—and finally passed on to their rightful heirs.

"FREEDOM IS NOT ENOUGH"

Yet even they did not suffice. I came here twenty months ago, on an afternoon in June, to say, "Freedom is not enough. You do not wipe away the scars of centuries by saying: Now you are free to go where you want, and do as you desire, and choose the leaders you please . . .

"The task is to give 20 million Negroes the same chance as every other American to learn and grow, to work and share in society, to develop their abilities—physical, mental and spiritual, and to pursue their individual happiness."

I have come back to Howard today to renew my commitment to that task, and to tell you that so long as I live, in public or private life, I shall never retract or amend that commitment.

I have seen what can be done when hundreds of thousands of children are given a head start in life;

When eight million others begin to receive a better education in elementary and secondary schools;

When millions of men can find work in a thriving economy;

When millions of older people have the haunting fear of medical costs lifted from them;

When young men and women are given the chance to take hold of their lives in neighborhood Youth Corps and Job Corps programs;

When those without skills can acquire them;

When nine million workers—the forgotten ones at the bottom of the economic ladder—are assured a decent minimum wage for the first time this year.

I have seen these things happen, and much more—and I don't want to turn back.

"MILLIONS ARE TRAPPED"

I know that millions of men and women—Negro and white—are still trapped in poverty, in dark city slums and depressed rural towns. I know that results are slow in coming from the best efforts men can make, for our adversaries—ignorance and discrimination and the desparing conviction of failure—are old, well-entrenched, and tough.

But despite the shortcomings of what we have done so far, despite the stubbornness of the problems we face, I cannot bring myself to bewail our fate; for the last few years have convinced me that we have the will, and the knowledge, and the resources—and the stubbornness, too—to remain at our task until it is accomplished.

Ten short years ago as a Senator I fought to pass the first Civil Rights Act in 85 years. It was a frail instrument indeed—but it was only the first. Seven years later as President, I signed into law a measure that had the power to change the conditions of life for Negro Americans, and one year after that we opened the voting booths for good.

This is the work of ten years: four civil rights measures striking at the last chains of enslavement. This was the task of every man and woman who worked and prayed and legislated to bring it about.

"ONLY A PROLOGUE"

Because we have come so far. I know we have the power to go further; to make the past ten years only a prologue, and the next ten years the time when the Negro can say at last: I am a free man. I believe it will be so, and I shall bend my will to make it so.

It is not hard to feel this way, here at Howard.

This campus has been the home, and is the home today, of men and women who knew their mission in life was greater than service to themselves. Many of them have been my friends. Some of them have been called to the Federal service during my Presidency:

The great lawyer, Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall;

Three distinguished jurists, Judge Robinson of the Court of Appeals, Judge Bryant and Judge Waddy of the U.S. District Court;

Ambassador Patricia Harris;

Mr. Hobart Taylor, director of the Export-Import Bank;

Commissioner John Duncan of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Frankie Freeman, of the United States Civil Rights Commission.

And Dr. John Hope Franklin, of the District of Columbia.

Scholarships.

These sons and daughters of Howard—together with Under Secretary Ralph Bunche of the United Nations and Senator Ed Brooke of Massachusetts, whom, I am sorry to say, I did not appoint are a testimony to Howard's maturity far more compelling than the passing of a hundred years.

For they represent the fruition of an ideal: that as men become free themselves, they assume responsibility for the freedom and well-being of others, regardless of race. These men and women are not devoting themselves to Negro problems alone, but to the problems of our entire society.

That is your challenge, you who will follow them. For the work that lies ahead is too demanding and involves far too many lives in urgent need of help, to be parcelled out by race. Tomorrow's problems, when will be placed squarely in your hands, will not be divided into "Negro problems" and "white problems." There will be only human problems, and more than enough to go around.

I said at the beginning that this day is for prayers of thanksgiving, for remembrance and wonder.

Our prayers are to the God Who has strengthened the will of a great people. Our remembrance is of those who created and sustained this great university, and brought here thousands of young men and women from all over the world, and gave them the power to serve their fellow men.

Our wonder—our great wonder—is for the human spirit, that having endured infinite wrongs, can yet hold to its faith in the dignity of life.

For 100 years, that spirit has prevailed here at Howard University. May it always be so.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY—IN RETROSPECT AND IN PROSPECT

(Charter Day Banquet Address by Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr., President, Howard University, Sheraton Park Hotel, March 2, 1967)

Mr. Chairman, Miss Anderson, Mr. Warfield, Members of the Board of Trustees, Other Platform Guests, Howard University Alumni, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We gather tonight in the final event of a Charter Day marking the one-hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Charter of Howard University. The day marks also the approximate mid-point of our year-long Centennial celebration.

I am glad on this beautiful and auspicious occasion to thank you for your presence here, for the many contributions you have made to Howard in the past and for those which I am confident you will make in even larger measure during the years that are before us.

On a day like this in the life of an institution it is good for those intimately involved in its life to examine that institution seriously with respect to its past and its future. I have chosen, therefore, to speak tonight on the subject: *Howard University in Retrospect and in Prospect*. Manifestly, I cannot do this in any exhaustive way. I do want to touch on facts of Howard's past which have impressed me for years and which impress me increasingly as the high possibilities in Howard's future, including our obligations to this future which we dare not forget or neglect.

At the Formal Opening of our Centennial celebration on September 19, we placed special emphasis upon Howard's relation to the Washington community. We set forth in some detail the numerous important ways in which this community has enriched the life and work of Howard. We called attention also to the significant contributions which Howard has made to this community. These we need not repeat on this occasion. Our year-long plan calls for special emphasis on this Charter Day to be placed upon Howard's relation to the Nation—the Nation as represented by its central government and as reflected in its far flung communities from which our students have come and to which our graduates have gone.

In our statement on Howard's relation to this community it was emphasized that the idea which gave birth to the university was born in a meeting of officers of the First Congregational Church of this city. Tonight I wish to recall what we all know, namely, that one of those officers was General Oliver Otis Howard, not only an officer in the United States Army but also an officer in the Nation's service as the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. Here marks the beginning of our Federal Government's participation in the life of Howard University.

The most recent biography of General Howard—that of John A. Carpenter—records that "Without his (General Howard's) inspirational leadership, far-sighted vision, and the assistance he was able to lend as Bureau Commissioner it is hard to see how this great university in the national capital could have become the important institution it has grown to be."

It is also relevant that the First Congregational Church committee appointed to obtain a charter for Howard from the Congress consisted of three members of the Congress—two from the House of Representatives and one from the Senate. It will not escape you that the spiritually devoted officers of the First Congregational Church were presumably also endowed with a keen political sense. And for that we have only praise since they were fashioning an institution which for a century has served a holy cause.

What kind of a charter was this resulted from the efforts of such a committee and the wisdom of Congress? First, it sanctioned a *university*—not a school, not a college, but a university.

Mr. Fred Brownlee for many years Secretary of the American Missionary Association used to tell the story of a man who inquired of him as to why so many educational institutions for Negroes in the South, ranging from the elementary upward, were called universities. Mr. Brownlee answered that when a child is born it is given the name which it will bear throughout its life. An educational institution at its birth should be given the name which it is expected to bear in its maturity. Fortunately, the name given Howard University at its birth has proved the right one throughout these one hundred years.

Of highest significance also is the fact that the Government of the United States sanctioned a university for which the only specific qualification for admission was "youth," under which, of course, all of you here would have qualified, and I would judge, looking out upon you tonight, would still qualify. There was no specification in Howard's charter as to race or color or even sex and that at a time when educational institutions in America were relatively few where women could study on the same basis as men. No other professional school in the District of Columbia was open to women.

Armed with this instrument, Howard opened its doors and the first students enrolled were women, white women, daughters of two of Howard's founders. At its first commencement in 1870 of its seven graduates, six were women.

The day was not far off, however, before Howard was taking fullest advantage of its liberal charter. Speaking of Howard on the floor of the House of Representatives in 1870, three years after Howard received its charter, the Honorable George F. Hoar of Massachusetts said: "Let it be remembered, too, that in this institution as in no other in the land, it is believed, the Anglo-Saxon, the Celts, the Indian, the Mongolian, the Greek, and the African sit side by side on the same benches. All races and both sexes have here in the pursuit of knowledge a fair and equal favor."

There is small wonder, then, that about this time a reporter of the *Washington Morning News* observed that "It is feared that our citizens are not aware that an institution has been established at our doors for the benefit of the colored race." The reporter promised a special article on this "interesting" situation.

The first need of the founders of Howard University was a charter. The second was a location—land and building—where those who came could be taught. Where was the money to be found to provide these facilities? The answer came from General Howard, who as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, ordered funds available to him to be invested in land and a building which were rented to the university.

When more land was needed General Howard drew funds from the Refugees and Freedmen's Fund with which to make the first payment on the magnificent site occupied in part by Howard today.

I have called attention to the beginning contributions of the Nation to Howard University and it is appropriate that I should say at once that, with the exception of seven years in Howard's history, the Federal Government has provided it with some financial support. During the first six years appropriations came principally by the way of the Freedmen's Bureau. From 1879–1880 until 1928 government support came in the form of annual appropriations by the Congress but subject always to be lost on a point of order by a member of Congress. In 1928 the Congress authorized annual appropriations to Howard University and these have continued without interruption.

Those who were present at the Charter Day Convocation this morning will recall the unveiling of a portrait of Mr. Louis B. Cramton, which will hang in Cramton Auditorium. The auditorium bears the name of Mr. Cramton in appreciation of his signal contribution as a member of Congress to making possible the legislation authorizing annual appropriations to Howard.

The interest in and support of Howard by the Federal Government have not been limited to grants of money. Counsel of officers of Government has been readily available as well as appropriate assistance in other forms.

In the above ways and otherwise Howard has been richly served by the Nation.

I have dwelt at some length on the contributions of the Nation to Howard. I can now say that in Howard's contribution to our country we can tonight feel a sense of pride.

In the absence of Howard or a similar institution, what today would be the state of the education of the American Negro, especially in the professions. Whence would have come the many doctors, dentists, pharmacists, lawyers, engineers, architects, trained ministers, trained social workers, graduates in the field of art, teachers and others whom Howard has been graduating for so many years?

Even now the Negro graduates of all American colleges and universities do not approach meeting the needs of one-tenth of the American population. Subtract those who annually pass from Howard into the service of the American society and the situation would be grievous indeed.

Howard graduates have served the people in all the fifty states of the Union. In the great cities, the small towns, the rural areas they are to be found. Some within narrow confines serve quietly and unheralded. Others are distinguished across national and international boundaries. Their voices are heard, their books are read, their art is displayed, their skill is praised in many lands.

Howard's contribution to American life is not confined to the number of its graduates. Its other great role is the number of youth who are inspired by its graduates to an achievement beyond the ordinary in whatever institution or field this achievement may occur. There are many towns where at one time a Howard graduate was the sole Negro in some profession but which are now blessed by other professional men and women whom he inspired.

What I have said thus far has been in the nature of a brief review of contributions of this Nation to Howard and of some of the gifts of Howard to the Nation. I wish now to speak of the future and of two important roles which Howard is obliged to assume as it enters its second century. One of these is the search for truth.

Those who have suffered from the irrational acts of a larger and stronger community should be the first to yearn for centers of learning dedicated to reaching reasoned and objective conclusions in relation to the critical problems of the times. It is my belief, moreover, that society will in time learn to protect and support with increased liberality universities in their objective pursuit of truth even when that society does not heed the counsels of these universities.

We know that this kind of objectivity cannot at present be expected of the masses of society for they themselves have long been the victims of superficial thinking, emotion laden attitudes, and unreasoned acts. And yet, these are largely the people who have the most votes, spend the most money, who determine in large measure who will govern a nation, what good men will make, in short, what the nature of our society will be.

Somewhere there must be a different climate, a different voice. Somewhere there must be a place respected pre-eminently for its search for truth only, and protected in that search. One such place should be the university—pre-eminently the university.

This will be the place of the open mind where scholars arrive at plateaus of thought and pause to breathe, but not to worship. Their religion will be the untiring search and promulgation of truth and even living by that truth.

In such a climate the emotional attachment to undigested crumbs of thought upon which so much of our society exists will not be tolerated. Moreover, those who compose this community will come increasingly to be respected by society and depended upon for objective, undistorted judgments on the great and disturbing problems of society. Out of this university community, moreover, will go graduates carrying this spirit into the larger world.

Indeed, a chief business of the community which we call the university will be to labor with the facts on which the great and determinative judgments in society are made, to make such judgments and to help build a wider society which increasingly can and will make such judgments.

The university will be a setting where the searcher for truth can be a part of the present and yet detached from it. His purpose will not be the craze for propagandizing which arouses men's passions and despoils their judgments but rather the constant, untiring search for truth and the sober, dispassionate teaching of that truth once it has been discovered.

The scholar will not be without passion but his passion will be the discovery of truth and its dissemination. He will have convictions but they will be convictions always subject to reason and newly discovered truth. He will not be moved passionately by every wind of change that blows but neither will be wedded unqualifiedly to a once held conviction. He will be a man whom society trusts because he will never be a self server but always the servant of truth as he sees it.

This man's greatest joy will come at the moment of what he feels is a new discovery. But he will not lose his head, mount the platform, condemn every contrary view and organize a revolutionary movement in support of his discovery. He will test and retest and argue with himself and others until the heart of the matter is laid bare and some intellectual consensus is achieved.

In the presence of social change this is what should transpire in a university. There, of course, old truths will be taught, discipline will be inculcated. But somewhere in our society new truths must be discovered and increasingly the university, in my view, should be that place especially. It is here where students who have participated in this practice of discovery will be so trained and so inspired that in their post-university years they will never cease to be devoted searchers after truth.

We know that there are now universities which approach this ideal in spite of growing pressures upon them to be all things to all men. I wish to see in Howard University increasingly a place of discovery and the inspired transmission of its discoveries. This is the reason that, when I assumed the presidency of Howard, I placed great emphasis upon research and teaching. These are the two great functions of a true university. And by research I have in mind for the more mature scholars the searching of answers to the great problems now faced by our world in flux.

It is with these thoughts that Howard selected as its Centennial theme, "The University in a Changing Society." It was in search of the validation of such thoughts that it organized a Pre-Charter Day Conference around this theme.

You have seen the announcement of this conference and I hope some of you participated in it. If you were not present I remind you of the problems which were discussed: One, "Race and Nationalism as Revolutionary World Forces;" two, "Human Needs and Aspirations in Developed and Developing Societies;" three, "Time, Leisure and the Computer: The Crisis of Modern Technology;" and four, "The Revolutions in Value and Belief."

Papers on these subjects were read by scholars of world-wide recognition. Panels of able scholars and students questioned and debated these subjects.

It was not asked that the distinguished participants in the conference announce new and necessarily world moving conclusions in reference to each of these problems although one would not have been surprised at such an event. What we had in mind was the demonstration of a university's responsibility for serious search in the presence of such serious problems as these four.

Race and Nationalism are at the root of agonies from which mankind has suffered long enough. If the past has any lesson for us, it is that. Political entities, economic forces, ecclesiastical establishments cannot be expected to give us an answer to the problems growing out of racial and national hates and rivalries. These forces too often have their own ends to serve, sometimes petty, self-seeking ends. In these circumstances men and women—learned, disciplines, objective, non-self seeking—can make an inestimable contribution to mankind's thinking and to the solution of its problems.

What I have said concerning the first of the four topics of the Pre-Charter Day Conference one can say of the other three—they cry for analysis and treatment by the Nation's best minds—indeed the world's best minds and non-self seeking scholars.

For us this conference was an example of the search for truth in a university-wide fashion that must characterize Howard's future as it has to a degree, characterized its past. We shall continue to train, in the finest way we can, men and women for the professions. But we shall also make every effort to prepare these leaders in their professions to be leaders also with a passion for laying hold of the great issues of their society; leaders able to arrive at dispassionate views on great issues and to provide guidance for those less fortunate.

There is another role to which the university is being called today and to which, surely, Howard University should be dedicated. That role is the university's discharge of its responsibilities to its community.

"Town and gown" is a phrase reminiscent of a past relationship of universities and communities. It is an unpleasant reminder of a period marred not only by aloofness but by bitterness, quarrels, even bloodshed. Moreover, in the light of our discussion of the university as a place for the discovery of truth one might wonder how that loftly concept can be reconciled with the idea of a university concerned with the practical problems of its surrounding community.

The answer is not difficult. The truth with which we are concerned here is not discoverable in isolation from the people; through the knowledge of higher mathematics or pure logic. The problems posed by the four topics in our conference just ended involve people—communities, small communities, large communities, even continents. These communities are potential laboratories for the seeker of answers to a multitude of social problems.

There must somehow be a bond between the privileged and the lesser privileged, between the learned and the unlearned. Howard has discovered that work, research among people—whatever one might call it—is a bond-welding experience, a partial solution, at least, to the problem of alienation.

There is clear logic and urgency demanding an understanding, sympathetic relation between a university and the people which it is preparing men and women to serve. How can students stand aloof from the people at their door while they are studying and then somehow miraculously work with them understandingly, sympathetically when they put off their caps and gowns and put up their shingles?

The problems of establishing a helpful, educationally sound relationship between a university and the community are many and difficult and increasingly American universities are searching for their solutions. Howard has experience in relation to this problem and has learned some lessons. It has learned that in reaching out to the community, identifying itself with that community, a university is not only proving a great service to the people there but is finding a rich contribution to itself.

We speak of the revolutions of our time. One of these revolutions is the resistance of the masses against any aloofness from them which they suspect in another social class. They may need to call upon the teacher, the preacher, the doctor, the lawyer, in days of their need. They and their leaders, however, are only bidding their time when by virtue of numbers and organization, they will no longer ask for the services of the trained but demand them and upon their own terms. Already in response to the needs and demands of the people we have social security, medicare, legal services to the poor and important reforms in court procedures.

In a university like Howard the students, and indeed, the faculty and officers, come from the people. It is a university like Howard that should set an example of the will and the ability to make itself a part of the community, an intimate part of the people.

I repeat that we have some experience in this direction and it is my conviction that in following this course lies one of the greatest contributions Howard can make in the years that are before us.

And so, Ladies and Gentlemen, in these few minutes I have tried to say, what to have been said properly, would have taken hours—even days—perhaps. But I believe you understand. We are a part of the same tradition. We share the same convictions. We are borne up by the same hopes. And this, in great measure, is because our lives have been touched, indeed, in large part, molded by the institution in the same of which we meet at this hour.

I thank you again for coming here tonight. I bid Godspeed to you as you go forward in the discharge of your duties and what I hope will be the realization of your highest aspirations!

Teachers Corps Is a Face-to-Face Encounter in the Educational Process

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of my colleagues to two lucid articles demonstrating the value of the Teacher Corps—one from the National Association of Secondary School Principals Bulletin and another from the Milwaukee Journal. Each article describes the practical work done by the Teacher Corps in the Nation's schools.

Mr. Speaker, the Teacher Corps is an effective instrument in alleviating a double-edged problem in education of the disadvantaged: finding teachers willing to work in far-from-ideal conditions and preventing the high dropout rate among disadvantaged students. These articles show how the Teacher Corps helps local schools deal with their most difficult responsibilities.

The articles follow:

[From the Bulletin of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, March 1967]

THEY CAME TO HELP

(By Ed Powell)

(NOTE.—The National Teacher Corps is, to be sure, national in organization. But in actual operation it is local, immediate, face-to-face. All of the names used in these notes on the work of the Teacher Corps in one junior high school are real. So, it seems, is the value of the program.)

The National Teacher Corps is little more than an undernourished infant when set against the mammoth needs of schools that are trying to educate the millions of disadvantaged children in this nation.

A pioneering 1,200 corpsmen have taken on the commitment to help provide better schooling for poverty kids. Three hundred are veteran teachers, serving as team leaders for the other 900. These 900 are intern teachers who, this time last year, were still college seniors or first-year teachers, or perhaps Air Force colonels or housewives or social workers.

But despite its Lilliputian size and its halting first good steps, there is now a growing number of schoolmen who are deeply committed to the program—schoolmen who believe it points the way to producing teachers of superior ability, and who view the corpsmen as fresh reinforcements for faculties that are struggling against the byproducts of poverty, apathy, and truancy: dropouts and failures.

In the beginning, these men also had to be convinced. And this included Robert Wagner, principal of Heinold Junior High School in Cincinnati, Ohio. His first reaction when hearing of the Corps: "Thanks, but no thanks. We've already scheduled 17 practice teachers and that is a pretty full load for our faculty."

He recently elaborated on his earlier statement: "There was another reason in the back of my mind. The truth was that I wasn't interested in running five more people through the same tired process of practice teaching."

It could have ended there, but Professor Charles Weilbaker, who directs the Teacher Corps project at the University of Cincinnati, was a persuasive salesman and had a unique offer to make.

ADVANTAGES CITED

First, the corpsmen need not add an extra burden to the faculty. They have their own team leader, Mrs. Margaret Smith, who is a really outstanidng teacher with years of classroom experience in ghetto schools of Detroit. In addition, she has taught at Delaware State College, Tuskegee Institute, and at Florida A.&M. in Tallahassee. Mrs. Smith has also been a social worker with Aid to Dependent Children families in Detroit, Hartford, and Suffolk City, Long Island. One of Mrs. Smith's jobs—and she would have many—would be to serve as an active supervising teacher. Hers was not to be the relatively passive role of assigning interns to other faculty members.

Secondly, the principal would be a primary authority in setting the training routine for corpsmen in his school. The exact two-year program would be planned cooperatively: Robert Wagner, Charles Weilbaker, and Mrs. Smith would work out the detailed activities, applying the Teacher Corps guidelines—internship training with heavy accent on one-to-one teaching and community activity—to the specific needs of Heinold High.

Perhaps this last was the winning point, for the school has plenty of problems. It is located squarely between two great public housing projects, one of which is all Negro, the other Appalachian poor white. In school, there had been a dangerous tension between the two groups. There is a certain irony in their antagonism, because all these children share a lot of common circumstances at home. Most of them live in extreme poverty, and a high percentage have only a single parent to raise the usually large family. Many have only welfare or unemployment assistance as their sole means of support.

They also share some personal traits. School, to these children, is a resented requirement; a place where they are forced to play a stupid game in which their best efforts are clumsy and ludicrous. There pride has been eroded and the result is an attitude of belligerence and resentment toward adult supervision and organized activities.

PLANNING A PROGRAM

"I began to see in the Teacher Corps an opportunity to make some real gains in the school," said Wagner, "so we began planning and came up with a program that looked very hopeful. First, I wanted the corpsmen to work with the young people outside the classroom where they could get to know them informally, through afternoon clubs and in extracurricular activities. I feel that through these clubs they have a chance to help the kids develop a feeling of belonging; of having a stake in the school and making an appreciated contribution to it.

"As for teaching itself, I wanted to keep the corpsmen out of the classroom for the entire first semester. Instead, I wanted them to learn what a school is all about from working in some central location. They have all spent at least 16 years in classrooms, so I want them to start off with something different."

When school began in September, Margaret Smith and her four intern teachers began their work at Heinold. During the day, their service was to the total school—interviewing tardy students, calling the home of absentees, supervising the lunchroom and playgrounds. In the afternoon they worked with regular faculty members to set up a broad range of extracurricular activities for the students.

Their work removed many burdens from the regular staff, but that effect was only tangent to their central purpose: to learn to work with the deep-seated problems of poverty's children. And from their attendance-checking and assistance to counselors they became increasingly familiar with these problems.

"I've made nearly 50 visits to the homes of kids who are chronic truants," intern Ron Priore explains, "and I've heard every excuse for absences that you can imagine. But in nearly every case you find the same things operating: the parent is kind of 'out of it,' pretty much unaware of what the school is all about. And the kids are staying out because they hate the place and they are sure they are going to fail anyway. They put in their time when they're forced to; it's just like a jail sentence. They think of school as another place where adults order them around, and they can't find any way to belong, to protect their pride."

EFFECTIVE TEACHER TRAINING

The visits have a specific purpose in the intern's training, and it is not to warm his heart to a maudlin sympathy, but to make him a more effective teacher in the classroom. The aim is to keep him from repeating the common error of equating silence and passivity with stupidity, to keep him from interpreting bizarre values, and behavior as simple antisocial rebellions. Interns are learning that sometimes they have to search deeply for basic, decent values on which they can build.

Searching for these values, corpsmen find a lot of contradictions, because in a twisted, distorted way the finest kind of middle-class values so often seem to work to turn some of these youngsters into hard core disciplinary cases. Wanting desperately to play a role with dignity and meaning—boys want to work and earn a salary, girls want to marry and begin a family—these young people do not have enough inner security to be patient, to wait.

There are a few who know they can escape the grasp of the compulsory education laws by getting themselves expelled from school, and they are determined enough to wage a grim and conscious campaign to "earn their freedom."

In their families and in their circles of friends, there is no one who got a job or won a husband because of having a high school diploma. And they don't want to wait and bet on the promises they hear about how important it is to finish school.

Good intentions and easy answers weren't much help for the students at Heinold! But there was hope and there were many ways to help. By way of constructive achievements, both Robert Wagner and Margaret Smith are proudest of the newly created after-school activities.

AFTER ONE SEMESTER

"Of the 1,000 students enrolled in Heinold, a full 800 were participating in one of the clubs by the end of the first semester this year. It has become a kind of status thing," Mrs. Smith goes on to say. "Hundreds of kids are now participating who never before had any way really to belong." (Mr. Wagner remarked that the number of boys and girls in the club program had doubled this year over last, and there are twice as many clubs.)

"Some of the clubs are academic-based like current events, dramatics and debate. And Raymonde Basone, a corpsman who was born and raised in Haiti, is running a Spanish Club where kids are learning conversational Spanish and studying Latin culture. Most of the clubs have had weekend tours. Ron Pirore took the current-events club to visit the newspaper and is now planning a trip to visit the legislature in Columbus.

"Dick Murphy holds a basketball clinic after school where white and Negro boys are planning together without any regard for racial differences, and some of the regular standbys are boys that the juvenile authorities have marked down as hard core delinquents. But my favorite," and Mrs. Smith frowns an admonition, "is the girls' drill team. And let me warn you, if you think that must be on empty frill, then you are dead wrong. It includes 300 girls who are really excited about the club. Most of them have never cared about anything that related to school, but now they are searching for some way to earn money for uniforms.

"We are convinced that these clubs are making a difference, and I believe the faculty thinks so, too. They have given a lot of kids their first chance to succeed at something and really be appreciated."

Something has made a difference. Many people in the school think they can sense a new school spirit beginning to emerge. Whatever the reason for the change, it is there and that is a fact that can be measured by attendance records—absences are now averaging a full 15 percent below last year.

A FUTURE PROJECT

Robert Wagner and his corpsmen are planning one more project that aims at better school-community relations. They are sure that many school problems stem from the fact that parents don't know what goes on at Heinold. They plan to remedy that. They are now working to line up the support of six local community councils in Heinold's district to help sponsor a "Community Jamboree" in each of the nearby neighborhoods. Besides refreshments, parents will get classroom demonstrations, musical programs and a session of questions and answers about the school.

Along with the jamborees, corpsmen are now working to prepare a "mobile school" in a trailer that will be on display in each shopping center and housing project. Containing textbooks and displays of student work in various subjects, it will be staffed by students and corpsmen who will answer questions and, you can be sure, issue standing invitations to visit the school itself.

But where does teaching fit into this busy schedule of school clubs, community activities and home visits plus eight to twelve hours weekly of graduate study at the University of Cincinnati?

At the beginning of the second semester, Margaret Smith and her interns began their first classroom teaching at Heinold. Taking nearly 50 children with records of multiple failures, Mrs. Smith worked out a schedule which assigned each intern small groups of three to five students which they are teaching an hour a day, three days a week. And they have already completed plans to do team teaching before full-size classes in English and geography, which they will begin as soon as scheduling will allow.

THE PAYOFF

The sessions they are teaching now are the payoff for all the lessons they learned from their work in the fall. They learned to respect the students for their ability to get along in spite of impossible home conditions. They learned that authoritarianism is a sorry substitute for good teaching. They now know that kids who live in slums have their own style of learning which *requires* action and motion and personal involvement on the part of the student. And finally, they have learned that children of poverty are the final test of a good teacher, that these kids lack the inner security and patience to subsidize poor teaching with quiet compliance.

These same lessons are being learned by interns in every project, whether they are teaching the Negroes and Puerto Ricans in Harlem, the mountain whites of Appalachia, the Mexican-Americans of Texas and the Southwest, or the reservation Indians of the Great Plains.

Intern Dick Murphy won the hearts of Heinold teachers at a party they gave to welcome the incoming corpsmen, when he told them, "I don't know exactly what our duties are going to be in the months ahead, but as far as I'm concerned, I'm supposed to learn by helping you. So whatever you want done, just let me know." This seems to be philosophy that runs throughout the program and it has led the corpsmen into a wild variety of jobs; some are picturesque, some humanitarian, but most are solid educational achievements.

WIDE-RANGING ACTIVITIES

In North Carolina they are cooking and serving oatmeals to children before school to make sure that they have had breakfast. And before the children leave in the afternoon, they are given haircuts because no barbers work in the mountain hamlets where the children live. In Tennessee, interns found themselves at a school with no playground although there was equipment—stored for years in a back room. So they organized the kids and cleared a plot of ground, then begged cement and mixed it with rocks that the children carried from a nearby creek. Result: one playground.

In Arkansas, interns found in one small community that children had deep-seated problems in speech and reading that needed advanced professional therapy. They found recognized specialists in the region and persuaded them to volunteer their assistance in diagnosing problems and outlining therapy. In Florida they have pioneered a whole system of field trips to museums, universities and sites of government, history and culture. The tours have worked out so successfully for children who had scarcely been outside their own neighborhoods that they have been incorporated into the regular curriculum of the school with several tours scheduled each week.

In Michigan, one team was asked to construct a one-semester unit in Negro History and teach it on a pilot basis in junior high school. The team traveled to Washington, D.C., to attend a national conference on Race in Education, and built the course after consulting with outstanding national authorities in Negro history. In Galveston, Texas, corpsmen are giving intensive tutoring to high school seniors in English, composition and speech, in an effort to reduce the dropout rate among the students that enroll in college.

But immediate service to children of poverty and the schools that teach them is a secondary benefit. The Teacher Corps' central purpose is teacher training—to implement new techniques of teacher preparation and to produce teachers who have a maximum chance of reaching and teaching kids who live in slums. Perhaps of greater importance than the first 900 teachers it will train is the chance that the Teacher Corps is giving to local schools and to colleges of teacher education to offer new services and to carry out their own programs of innovation in education.

If a composite were made of statements by university project directors about the significance of their work in training corpsmen, it would be something like this:

"Since we began training corpsmen at our university, our regular program of teacher education has been under continuous revision, for we have learned more in the past few months than we would have learned in years of normal operations. And what we learn today, we will teach tomorrow."

But the Teacher Corps interns are less aware and a lot less concerned about fundamental changes in teacher education. They are pretty busy, like Dick Murphy at Heinold Junior High School, trying to learn by doing the things that need doing.

(Editor's note.—The National Teacher Corps was launched last year by the U.S. office of Education to reach and teach economically and educationally handicapped children, to train promising college graduates in the special methods of teaching such children, and to increase the number of accredited teachers qualified for such teaching. The program operates through teams composed of an experienced teacher as leader and college graduates who serve as teacher interns and divide their time among teaching in the schools, community activities, and graduate study.

All corpsmen are enrolled for graduate study in a university within reach of their school district, and university staff members are associated with all Teacher Corps teams. Teachers Corps teams of one master teacher and three to six interns may be requested by schools with a predominance of students from homes with an annual income of less than $3,000 yearly. This year, 111 local school districts and 50 universities are participating in this program.)

[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal, Feb. 15, 1967]

Teacher Corps Pushes Ahead

(By Ralph D. Olive)

Classes were over for the day at Racine's Garfield elementary school, but not all the pupils—or teachers—had gone home.

Fifth grade boys were playing basketball in the gymnasium. In a room just off the gym, several other boys were working with plaster molds. On the auditorium-gymnasium stage, a boy and a girl worked together, repairing the school's puppet theater. Each of these activities were supervised by a member of the national teacher corps.

At about the same time, a pupil in Milwaukee's Rufus King high school had stayed after school to receive a special lesson in algebra—from a member of the teacher corps.

PROGRAM IS NEW

The national teacher corps program is something new. It is a plan to find dedicated, well educated men and women and to give them the special training to teach where they are needed most—in the central areas of large and medium sized cities, where so many children need special help. Although there are some corps programs in rural areas, the emphasis is on cities.

The teacher corps was organized nationally with the idea of helping children who are having considerable trouble in school, and who probably will drop out if they do not receive help and encouragement. Most of these pupils are members of minority groups—Negro, Puerto Rican, Indian, Mexican—and are from poor homes.

The aim of the teacher corps is to give these boys and girls at least some of the same educational opportunities that the majority of American children have today.

In Wisconsin, five schools are co-operating in the teacher corps program—Garfield school in Racine, and Wells Street junior high, Rufus King senior high, Vieau elementary and Fifth Street elementary schools in Milwaukee. The University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee and the Racine and Milwaukee public school systems are joint sponsors of the project.

Wisconsin's program, like those in other states, has two aims: To prepare teachers and to give special help to under-privileged pupils. The interns are men and women who want to teach in central city schools and are willing to devote two years of rigorous work and study to prepare themselves for such assignments.

The typical Wisconsin intern has a bachelor's degree, but not in education. The program aims to help the intern build on the knowledge and experience he already has and to give him teaching skills. At the end of the two years, the intern will receive a master's degree from the UWM and certification to teach. The intern's time is divided three ways: Taking classes at UWM, teaching and working in community activities.

UNITED STATES PAYS 90 PERCENT OF COST

Harvey Goldman, director of the Wisconsin program, explained that federal funds financed 90% of the program. The two public school systems involved—Racine and Milwaukee—pay 10% of their costs. The interns work with other teachers and administrators in the schools where they are assigned. Goldman, 28, is on the staffs of both UWM and the Milwaukee school system. He received a doctor's degree in education from Michigan State university last year and has had several years' experience teaching under-privileged children.

Although the teacher corps is a national program, it is carried out "very much on a local basis," Goldman said. There are 63 university centers for corps programs in the country and 130 public school systems are taking part. Sen. Nelson (D-Wis.) and Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) were co-sponsors of the legislation establishing the corps.

Miss Patricia Wiser, 25, of 1869 N. Cambridge av., has found that the key to teaching and counseling is to tie school work in with things that interest the pupils.

Miss Wiser assigned the pupils to write a report on the recent boxing match between Cassius Clay and Ernie Terrell. The result: Some of the best papers she has seen from her English class.

Another intern, Jerald Hauser, 26, of 4600 N. 49th st., said:

"I feel I have been able to do something—I have helped four or five students, directly, that I know of."

One of the pupils Hauser helped is Thomas Henry, 17, of 3355–A N. 10th st., a sophomore at Rufus King.

"Last year, I was failing all my subjects," Henry said. "Then Mr. Hauser started working with me. He came out to my house—asked me what I was interested in. I told him I liked to repair radios and record players. I'm interested in electronics. He encouraged me, and helped me get the job as manager of the basketball team. And he helped me with my subjects—I always did all right in math, but not so good in English and reading. Now I'm going to school regularly, and studying, and I'm passing all my subjects."

WILL COMPLETE SCHOOL

Now Henry, who last year was thinking of dropping out of high school, plans to graduate.

"I definitely plan to finish high school," he said. "I'm not sure about college—but I may go, or go to a technical school. I would like to study electronics."

So it goes in the life of a teacher corps intern—good moments and bad, enthusiasm and discouragement.

But, in moments of fatigue, the interns can take encouragement from those who appreciate their work. Such a person is John A. Powers, principal of Rufus King.

"I think the interns are doing a tremendous job," Powers said. "They have helped us a great deal. They have fresh ideas; they are not tied down to old concepts."

And that is what the teacher corps is about—fresh approaches to old problems.

The program began last summer, with introductory courses at UWM for the interns. Many spent the summer living in Milwaukee's inner core, to get a grasp of the problems of children they would later teach.

Each school has an experienced teacher, called a team leader, who directs activities of interns. Mrs. Mary Hansen, team leader at Garfield school in Racine, said: "My job is to act as co-ordinator, and help the interns become good teachers."

During the first semester this year, the interns tutored the work with pupils in activities. This semester each is teaching two classes.

WE'RE MAKING PROGRESS

What is it like to be an intern in such an intensive program? Said Ladislaus Duic, 43, of Racine:

"I feel we're making progress. But sometimes it is discouraging. The kids like something new—then they all want to take part. But they soon lose interest; then you have to find something else."

One of Duic's more successful projects was a class newspaper.

"For the first issue, everyone wrote a story," he said. "But now no one has turned in anything for two weeks."

Duic's experience, Goldman said, is typical of teacher corps problems.

"These children have a short attention span," he said. "You have to keep changing activities."

Le Roy Fochs, also of Racine, has found the intern program rewarding but tiring. Fochs, 23, had little previous experience with urban poverty.

He has found the children are responsive, "if you use the right approach."

"They have a lot of enthusiasm, but they need direction," he said.

At Milwaukee's Rufus King high school, the pupils are older, but the problems are much the same.

WHOLE NEW CAREER

Although King is not an inner city school in the usual sense, it does have a number of pupils who live in poor neighborhoods and have severe educational problems.

One of the interns there is beginning a whole new career at the age of 53. He is William Ware, who retired as an air force lieutenant colonel in December, 1965, after 28 years of service. Now he plans to be a teacher.

Service Time of Congressmen

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1967

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I place at this point in the RECORD a compilation of Representatives and Senators who have served longest in Congress throughout the entire history of our Nation.

Included in this list of exactly 100 individuals are such distinguished current Members of the House of Representatives as the Speaker; the chairmen of the Committee on Agriculture, Appropriations, Banking and Currency, Judiciary, and Rules; the former minority floor leader, the present minority whip, and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

These data, which should be of great interest to students of history and political science, were compiled by a member of my congressional staff, Svend Petersen.

The compilation follows:

Member	State	Branch	Years	Length of service
Carl Trumbull Hayden	Arizona	House	1912–27	55 years ½ month.
		Senate	1927–	
Carl Vinson	Georgia	House	1914–65	50 years 2 months.
Sam Taliaferro Rayburn	Texas	do	1913–61	48 years 8 months.
Joseph Gurney Cannon	Illinois	do	1873–91, 1893–1913, 1915–23	46 years.
Adolph Joseph Sabath	do	do	1907–52	45 years 8 months.
Emanuel Celler	New York	do	1923–	44 years.
Justin Smith Morrill	Vermont	do	1855–67	43 years 10 months.
		Senate	1867–98	
Lister Hill	Alabama	House	1923–38	43 years 6½ months.
		Senate	1938–	
William Boyd Allison	Iowa	House	1863–71	43 years 5 months.
		Senate	1873–1908	
Carter Glass	Virginia	House	1902–18	42 years 5 months.
		Senate	1920–46	

Member	State	Branch	Years	Length of service
Robert Lee Daughton	North Carolina	House	1911–53	41 years 10 months, 11 leap years.
Joseph William Martin	Massachusetts	do	1925–67	41 years 10 months, 10 leap years.
Clarence Cannon	Missouri	do	1923–64	41 years 2 months 8 days.
Kenneth Douglas McKellar	Tennessee	do	1911–17	41 years 1 month 25 days.
		Senate	1917–53	
William Pierce Frye	Maine	House	1871–81	40 years 5 months.
		Senate	1881–1911	
Eugene Hale	do	House	1869–79	40 years.
		Senate	1881–1911	
Daniel Alden Reed	New York	House	1919–59	39 years 11½ months.
George William Norris	Nebraska	do	1903–13	39 years 10 months, 10 leap years.
		Senate	1913–43	
John Taber	New York	House	1923–63	Do.
Samuel Smith	Maryland	do	1793–1803	39 years 1 month.
		Senate	1803–15	
		House	1816–22	
		Senate	1822–33	
Morris Sheppard	Texas	House	1902–13	38 years 5 months.
		Senate	1913–41	
John William McCormack	Massachusetts	House	1928–	38 years 4 months.
John Sherman	Ohio	do	1855–61	38 years 4 days.
		Senate	1861–77, 1881–97	
Wright Patman	Texas	House	1929–	38 years exactly, 9 leap years.
Frederick Huntington Gillett	Massachusetts	do	1893–1925	38 years exactly, 8 leap years.
		Senate	1925–31	
Robert Crosser	Ohio	House	1913–19, 1923–55	37 years 10 months.
Nathaniel Macon	North Carolina	do	1791–1815	37 years 8 months 10 days.
		Senate	1815–28	
Henry Cabot Lodge	Massachusetts	House	1887–93	37 years 8 months 5 days.
		Senate	1893–1924	
Alben William Barkley	Kentucky	House	1913–27	37 years 2½ months.
		Senate	1927–49, 1955–56	
Francis Emroy Warren	Wyoming	do	1890–93, 1895–1929	37 years.
Henry Laurens Dawes	Massachusetts	House	1857–75	36 years exactly, continuous, 9 leap years.
		Senate	1875–93	
Shelby Moore Cullom	Illinois	House	1865–71	36 years exactly, broken, 8 leap years.
		Senate	1883–1913	
Henry Allen Cooper	Wisconsin	House	1893–1919, 1921–31	35 years 11 months 25 days.
Thomas Terry Connally	Texas	do	1917–29	35 years 10 months, 9 leap years.
		Senate	1929–53	
Howard Worth Smith	Virginia	House	1931–67	35 years 10 months, 9 leap years.
Ellison DuRant Smith	South Carolina	Senate	1909–44	35 years 8 months.
George Frisbie Hoar	Massachusetts	House	1869–77	35 years 7 months.
		Senate	1877–1904	
Claude Augustus Swanson	Virginia	House	1893–1906	35 years 6 months.
		Senate	1910–33	
Edith Nourse Rogers	Massachusetts	House	1925–60	35 years 2½ months.
William Rufus de Vane King	North Carolina	do	1811–16	34 years 6 months.
	Alabama	Senate	1819–44, 1848–52	
Matthew Mansfield Neely	West Virginia	House	1913–21	34 years 3½ months.
		Senate	1923–29, 1931–41	
		House	1945–47	
		Senate	1949–58	
Joseph Taylor Robinson	Arkansas	House	1903–13	34 years 3 months.
		Senate	1913–37	
Knute Nelson	Minnesota	House	1883–89	34 years 1 month 24 days.
		Senate	1895–1923	
Richard Brevard Russell	Georgia	do	1933–	34 years 1 month 20 days.
Walter Franklin George	do	do	1922–57	34 years 1 month.
Brazilla Carroll Reece	Tennessee	House	1921–31, 1933–47, 1951–61	34 years ½ month.
William Meyers Colmer	Mississippi	do	1933–	34 years exactly, continuous, 8 leap years.
Gilbert Nelson Haugen	Iowa	do	1899–1933	Do.
Charles Curtis	Kansas	do	1893–1907	34 years exactly, broken, 8 leap years.
		Senate	1907–13, 1915–29	
Thomas Albert Jenkins	Ohio	House	1925–59	33 years 10 months, exactly, continuous.
Hatton William Sumners	Texas	do	1913–47	Do.
Roy Orchard Woodruff	Michigan	do	1913–15, 1921–53	33 years 10 months, exactly, broken.
A. Willis Robertson	Virginia	do	1933–46	33 years 9 months 26 days.
		Senate	1946–66	
Wesley Livsey Jones	Washington	House	1899–1909	33 years 8½ months.
		Senate	1909–32	
John Henry Ketcham	New York	House	1865–73, 1877–93, 1897–1906	33 years 8 months.
Edward William Pou	North Carolina	do	1901–34	33 years 1 month.
Henry Harrison Bingham	Pennsylvania	do	1879–1912	33 years ½ month.
William Edgar Borah	Idaho	Senate	1907–40	32 years 10½ months.
John Hollis Bankhead	Alabama	House	1887–1907	32 years 8½ months.
		Senate	1907–20	
Harry Flood Byrd	Virginia	do	1933–65	32 years 8 months.
Edward Thomas Taylor	Colorado	House	1909–41	32 years 6 months.
Harold Dunbar Cooley	North Carolina	do	1934–67	32 years 5 months 27 days.
Leslie Cornelius Arends	Illinois	do	1935–	32 years 2 months exactly.
George Herman Mahon	Texas	do	1935–	Do.
Charles Abraham Halleck	Indiana	do	1935–	32 years 1 month.
Everett McKinley Dirksen	Illinois	do	1933–49	32 years exactly, broken, 8 leap years.
		Senate	1951–	
Furnifold McLendell Simmons	North Carolina	House	1887–89	Do.
		Senate	1901–31	
Nelson Wilmarth Aldrich	Rhode Island	House	1879–81	32 years exactly, continuous, 7 leap years.
		Senate	1881–1911	
Julius Caesar Burrows	Michigan	House	1873–75, 1879–83, 1885–95	32 years exactly, broken, 6 leap years.
		Senate	1895–1911	
Harold Knutson	Minnesota	House	1917–49	31 years 10 months, exactly, continuous, 8 leap years.
Clarence Frederick Lea	California	do	1917–49	Do.
John Elliott Rankin	Mississippi	do	1921–53	Do.
Allen Towner Treadway	Massachusetts	do	1913–45	Do.
Wallace Humphrey White	Maine	do	1917–31	Do.
		Senate	1931–49	
Schuyler Otis Bland	Virginia	House	1918–50	31 years 7 months.
Thomas Hart Benton	Missouri	Senate	1821–51	31 years 6½ months.
		House	1853–55	
Joseph Eugene Ransdell	Louisiana	do	1899–1913	31 years 6 months.
		Senate	1913–31	
Jacob Harold Gallinger	New Hampshire	House	1885–89	31 years 5 months.
		Senate	1891–1918	
Oscar Wilder Underwood	Alabama	House	1895–96, 1897–1915	31 years 3 months 5 days.
		Senate	1915–27	

Member	State	Branch	Years	Length of service
Thomas Stalker Butler	Pennsylvania	House	1897–1928	31 years 2 months 22 days.
August Herman Andresen	Minnesota	do	1925–33, 1935–58	31 years ½ month.
Thomas Newton	Virginia	do	1801–30, 1831–33	31 years.
Theodore Elijah Burton	Ohio	do Senate House Senate	1889–91, 1895–1909 1909–15 1921–28 1928–29	30 years 8 months.
Joseph Jefferson Mansfield	Texas	House	1917–47	30 years 4 months.
Byron Patton Harrison	Mississippi	do Senate	1911–19 1919–41	30 years 3 months 18 days.
John Tyler Morgan	Alabama	do	1877–1907	30 years 3 months.
Francis Eugene Walter	Pennsylvania	House	1933–1963	30 years 2 months 27 days.
Allen Joseph Ellender	Louisiana	Senate	1937–	30 years 2 months exactly.
Michael Joseph Kirwan	Ohio	House	1937–	Do.
Warren Grant Magnuson	Washington	do Senate	1937–44 1944–	Do.
William Robert Poage	Texas	House	1937–	Do.
John Jackson Sparkman	Alabama	do Senate	1937–46 1946–	Do.
William Steele Holman	Indiana	House	1859–65, 1867–77, 1881–95, 1897.	30 years 1½ months.
Charles Anthony Buckley	New York	do	1935–65	30 years exactly, continuous, 8 leap years.
John Nance Garner	Texas	do	1903–33	Do.
Reed Smoot	Utah	Senate	1903–33	Do.
Earl Cory Michener	Michigan	House	1919–23, 1935–51	30 years exactly, broken, 8 leap years.
Francis Marion Cockrell	Missouri	Senate	1875–1905	30 years exactly, continuous, 7 leap years.
Eugene James Keogh	New York	House	1937–67	Do.
John Percival Jones	Nevada	Senate	1873–1903	30 years exactly, continuous, 6 leap years.

CARL T. HAYDEN, who is still serving, holds the records for both continuous and total service in Congress, as well as for both continuous and total service in the Senate.

Carl Vinson holds the records for both continuous and total service in the House.

William P. Frye and Eugene Hale, both of whom were from Maine, were Senate colleagues for all but the first 2 weeks of a period of 30 years, after having been House colleagues for exactly 8 years.

Data have been broken down into half months and days only sufficiently to avoid ties. The same applies to consideration of leap years.

Data for 16 contemporary Members are as of March 4, 1967.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

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Appendix

National Farm Policy Conference Reflections by a Seasoned Observer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT DOLE
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, wide publicity has been given to the national farm policy conference called by Secretary of Agriculture Freeman and held on February 20, 1967, in the State Department Auditorium.

There has been much discussion concerning the extent to which the conference has contributed to the cause of improved understanding between leaders of various agricultural groups and USDA officials.

Invariably, each one who spoke his piece at some point in his remarks brought home the critical economic plight of American agriculture. But no positive assurances were given by Mr. Freeman and his associates that his Department would take positive and immediate steps to rescue the Nation's farmers, particularly wheatgrowers, from the dilemma in which they find themselves.

One of those attending the conference who is recognized as one of the most able observers and reporters on agriculture was Roderick Turnbull, agricultural editor of the Kansas City Star. I submit for the attention of my colleagues the remarks of this respected reporter on the conference and particularly with reference to the impact of the January 1, 1967, cattle inventory announcement on the cattle market. His comments in the March 5 issue of the Kansas City Star follow:

BETTER USDA CATTLE ESTIMATES MAY BE COMING

(By Roderick Turnbull)

A national farm policy conference, similar to the one February 20 in Washington at the call of Orville L. Freeman, secretary of agriculture, is to be an annual affair—at least as long as this administration is in power.

Freeman revealed that he had had a telephone call from President Johnson in which the President said he was so pleased with the meeting that he wanted the secretary to make it an annual event.

Freeman quoted the President as saying the conference was "successful and constructive" and that he was impressed with the sincerity of the recommendations made by farm leaders who participated.

As you might expect when the boss says he likes something so does a member of the cabinet. Therefore, Freeman all but announced the date for next year's meeting.

A few days ago, speaking in California, Freeman said the President's instructions to hold annual farm policy conferences "will mean that all segments of farming and ranching and all commodity groups will be heard directly at the White House."

At the same time, they will receive direct and up-to-date reports on what the government is doing to carry out farm programs, Freeman said.

At the recent "first annual" conference, about 120 of the more than 300 visitors did get to the White House, where they had lunch with the President. President Johnson made a short talk and also had his picture taken shaking hands with each and every one of the 120 guests. They also got a White House cigar.

I have heard and read a lot of comment about the farm policy conference since it was held. I attended the conference but was not among those invited to the White House. Opinions vary widely as to the results of the meeting. Some suggest that it was a good public relations gesture on the part of the President and Mr. Freeman, others contend that nothing happened, still others say it was important in that it showed that with the exception of the Farm Bureau, farm groups endorse the agricultural act of 1965 (the present farm program).

But, as mentioned, Secretary Freeman was pleased and so was President Johnson. A few days after the conference, Freeman told a group of Farmers Union members in Washington from Minnesota, South Dakota, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Texas, that he had planned for months to call the farm policy conference.

"I wanted the benefit of the advice, guidance, and counsel of the nation's farm leaders that I have always found so valuable in the past," Freeman told the visiting Farmers Union members.

"I was not disappointed," he continued. "The leaders of your own organization—the National Farmers Union, for which Ed Christianson was the spokesman at the conference—and the other major farm and commodity organizations told me and my associates at the USDA about their problems, and they offered valuable and specific suggestions that we shall examine and act upon without delay."

Freeman added that he found (from the conference) overwhelming support for continuation of the feed grain, wheat, rice, cotton and tobacco programs.

Then he listed, for the Farmers Union group, specific recommendations made at the policy conference as follows:

Co-operate with cattlemen and cattle feeders to improve statistics on livestock numbers.

Develop additional information on hogs, cattle, and sheep in order to assist growers with their marketing problems.

Consider a reseal program on 1966 soybeans in order to bolster their prices.

Extend reseal privileges to commercial storage facilities.

Discourage the marketing of cattle at heavy weights.

Encourage the marketing of cattle at lighter weights.

Extend to other commodity producers—particularly peanut and tobacco growers—authorization to buy and sell allotments as cotton producers do.

Accelerate research in farm mechanization.

Determine if unearned commissions are being paid by fruit and vegetable growers.

Emphasize agricultural trade with the Soviet bloc.

Change shipping rules so that it will be possible for U.S. grain to be sold to the Soviet Union and bloc countries.

Cattle feeders may have reason to wonder if the order of listing of the recommendations of the conference was by accident or design. I refer to the fact that No. 1. was "co-operate with cattlemen and cattle feeders to improve statistics on livestock numbers."

This is one point on which the visiting farm leaders were less than laudatory. The point at issue, of course, was the January 1, 1967, inventory of all cattle on farms which showed there were almost 4 million head more than had been expected. What happened was the USDA revised its figures in line with 1964 census figures and this revision or correction revealed the additional cattle.

Cattle feeders and livestock economists, who depend on government figures for making calculations and plans for the future, found out they had been using a base that was wrong.

The "Farm Chats" column of last December 18 carried an analysis of the cattle outlook based on government figures with interpretations by Glenn Grimes, extension agricultural economist at the University of Missouri.

In general, the "figures" indicated four or five good years ahead for the cattle business, and in particular the cow-calf man. This would be because cattle producers would be holding cattle off the market as they built up herds.

In the middle of December, Grimes and other economists at the University of Missouri, were predicting that choice slaughter steers weighing between 900 and 1,100 pounds would average $25 to $26 a hundred pounds the first quarter of this year; between $24 and $27 the second quarter, $27 and $29 the third quarter and $27 to $29 the fourth quarter.

At that time also, the assumption was that the January 1, 1967, inventory would show about 104,600,000 head of all cattle on the nation's farms. This would compare with 106,309,000 January 1, 1966, and 106,947,000 January 1, 1965, and 106,515,000 January 1, 1964. These were the peak years in the current cattle cycle and, presumably the peak had been passed and 1967 would show a reduction under 1966.

At the same time, the U.S. population has been growing—thus the optimistic longtime outlook on cattle prices.

Then came the shocker. When the USDA revealed the January 1, 1967, figures, it revised the 1966 total to 108,662,000 and put the 1967 total at 108,491,000. These figures show a slight inventory reduction during 1966, but the total at the beginning of this year is almost 4 million more than had been indicated before the correction.

I called Grimes on the telephone last week to see what consideration was being given to a new analysis of the cattle situation in view of the revised USDA figures. He said he and other economists were just completing their study on the subject.

Following is what they had to say:

"In mid-February the revised estimates of livestock inventories for January 1, 1961–66, were released. These revisions are made every five years, taking into consideration the census of agriculture and other pertinent information. The revisions were somewhat different than many of us expected and contained unhappy news for cattle producers, especially cattle feeders.

"The numbers were up slightly from the original estimates but this is not the important difference. The more important change is the relationship between the number on hand January 1, 1965, January 1, 1966, and the expected January 1, 1967. The original estimates showed a drop of some 600,000 head between 1965 and 1966 and based on these numbers the 1967 inventory was expected to be about 1½ million head below the 1966 level. The revised estimates show only a very small drop—less than 200,000—between 1965 and 1966 and slightly less than a 400,000-head decline between 1966 and 1967.

"If the present numbers are correct we can continue near the 1966 level of slaughter through 1967 without materially reducing inventories, and we are likely to do so. Consequently the substantial price increases expected for fed cattle during the last half of 1967 are not likely to develop.

"The January 1 inventory of 1- to 2-year-old heifers other than dairy, steers 1 year and older and calves were all up from ⅓ per cent for steers to 2.7 per cent for heifers. Therefore the supply is available to at least match last year's level of steer and heifer slaughter. The key is what cow-calf producers do about holding heifers to add to the breeding herd. We believe holding of heifers will be large enough to reduce heifer slaughter slightly during the last half of 1967 as compared to 1966. This plus the growth in population will reduce the supply of fed beef per capita sufficient to give some strength to fed cattle prices during this period. Our present estimates are for fed cattle prices to average near the present levels for the next two to three months with some increase in late spring or early summer.

"Feeder calf prices probably will maintain present levels into early summer but expected to drop seasonally this fall.

"The long run outlook for the cattle industry is still quite optimistic. We have reduced our potential beef supply for the future with the decrease in total cow herds the last two years. We probably will continue this slight decline in numbers at least through 1967 and maybe 1968. Unless a drought develops we probably will not reduce numbers materially during the downphase of the current numbers cycle. So far we have had more of a marking time situation with beef numbers continuing to increase slightly and dairy numbers declining sufficiently to decrease the total. But if the approximate 3 per cent annual growth in demand for beef continues—and it is expected to do so—the demand supply relationship should be such that it will improve cattle prices materially sometime in late 1968 or 1969. When we do reach this point the prices for all classes of cattle will increase substantially and stay up for at least two to three years."

A line to be noticed in the University of Missouri summation is the one that starts, "If the present numbers are correct." In other words, the economists offer their predictions on the basis of the government figures.

I asked Grimes if they were hedging, or if they were doubting the figures.

His answer was that they had no reason to question the figures, but that they are estimates and for practical purposes economists should explain that their judgment must be based on the figures that are available.

Several of the livestock economists in this part of the country are friends of mine and I have great respect for them. I have, however, chided them facetiously at times over what occasionally appears to be an inept situation. This is that they all start out with the same figures (government) and end up with the same conclusions. Therefore, under these circumstances, one man could do the job of all.

They insist I am wrong and that if I would read their analyses carefully, I would see that they have individual opinions. I expect they are right.

Incidentally, the revised figures of the January 1 cattle inventory are as follows. These are total numbers of cattle and calves:

1962	100, 369, 000
1963	104, 488, 000
1964	107, 903, 000
1965	109, 000, 000
1966	108, 862, 000
1967	108, 491, 000

Under the old figures, the total for 1962 was 99,782,000. The new figures show more cattle each successive year than under the old schedule.

At the conference in Washington, C. W. McMillan, executive vice-president of the American National Cattlemen's association, told Secretary Freeman that cattlemen were concerned over the revisions in the cattle figures. He asked politely if something couldn't be done to improve the estimates.

"If we have the figures we, as an industry, have the duty to inform producers of the situation that prevails," McMillan said, adding, "we know now we have too doggone many cattle."

Freeman replied that "no doubt we were wrong in our estimates and we don't know why."

He explained that the department applied the best techniques available, but the census count showed their figures were wrong.

"We will be delighted to work with the industry in reviewing techniques so we can do a better job," he said.

Dr. Walter Wilcox, who just recently has been made head of the USDA's department of economics, added that, "we already are in the process of revising our methods and the new methods should be in effect this year."

So it may be that out of the policy conference and because of the shock that revised cattle figures gave the industry, new and better methods will be devised for gathering livestock data.

The Gilbert Carrier Corp.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BIRCH E. BAYH
OF INDIANA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, in an era when many large-scale corporations are seeking to strengthen their organizations by rushing headlong into diversified operations—and then find themselves overexpanded—Gilbert Systems stands as an example of intelligent, planned expansion into related fields. Once again, American business initiative and know-how have triumphed.

The Gilbert Carrier Corp., which forms the basis for the expanded operations of Gilbert Systems, is a trucking company specializing in the speedy delivery of men's and women's clothing. Due to the demands of the fashion industry for instantaneous marketing, Gilbert Carriers began to expand its operations to provide comprehensive service to retailers by eliminating costly and time-consuming middleman operations. As Gilbert Systems' president William A. Nelson, Jr., has pointed out:

> Our relationship with our customers is one of involvement. From the time the retailers buy, until they sell, we take up all the slack.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an article explaining the tremendous diversification effort by Gilbert Systems, and published in Business Week magazine for March 4, 1967, be printed in the appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Trucker Tries for Something Extra

The New York City headquarters of Gilbert Systems, Inc., is a frenzied place. As many as 300,000 garments a day arrive there from local manufacturers and can, within 24 hours, be shipped out by truck to Gilbert's 22 distribution centers around the country—and from there to ready-to-wear retailers.

The nationwide hauling of garments-on-hangers is Gilbert System's main business—through its chief subsidiary, Gilbert Carrier Corp. In this, it stands alone, and fulfills a huge need. New York's garment industry, with its thousands of manufacturers and hundreds of local truckers, is fragmented, and logistics are complex. Moreover, a fashion garment's life expectancy is only three to six weeks, and speed is urgently needed in getting it to a distant marketplace.

Because there is an almost infinite number of sizes, shapes, and styles of apparel a garment trucker must handle small lots. And because pickup points and destinations are widely scattered, each item must be handled again and again. In short, it is a high cost business demanding high rates.

The trucker who can cut his costs by streamlining his operation, therefore, can clean up. But the risks are enormous. Yale Express Co., for example, another specialist in garment hauling, though not on hangers, dove headlong into computerization with an imperfect understanding of what computers could and could not do. This is one of the reasons it went bankrupt.

To gain greater control over its business, Gilbert has extended its operations far beyond the mere delivery of garments. By the time the retailer gets his goods, about all he has to do is display and sell. For Gilbert has taken over a number of the retailer's tasks.

As Gilbert President William A. Nelson Jr. sees it: "Our relationship with our customers is one of involvement. From the time the retailers buy, until the time they sell, we take up all the slack." As a result, the company finds itself in the midst of an expansion and acquisition program that embraces not only computer technology, but has carried it overseas and into areas other than trucking.

This activity—and its success—is reflected in Gilbert's profits and earnings. Sales in 1966 were up $1.9-million over 1965 to $11.5-million; consolidated net income rose from $356,000 to an estimated $500,000; earnings are figured at 55¢ to 60¢, up from 36¢.

I. TOUCHING ALL BASES

Gilbert Systems was founded 23 years ago by Milton A. Gilbert, now chairman and chief executive officer, who began by offering door-to-door garment-on-hanger service from New York to Chicago and Kansas City. He eventually found that this was not enough. As Gilbert now explains it: "Once we got the garments to the stores on hangers and in sales-room condition, we discovered that they sat around for weeks waiting for price tags."

So about 10 years ago, Gilbert established its Marking Div. There, orders are taken, price tickets are printed and fixed to each garment, spot checks are made for quality control, and workers consolidate the orders for particular stores or areas by skimming through miles of automated racks for 20 size 10s, 30 size 12s, and so forth. The division is also set up to make sales analyses and keep inventories of customer's stocks and a variety of related chores.

Such service costs retailers more, but has attracted most of the nation's big volume chains, as well as smaller customers. J. C.

Penny Co., for example, came over to Gilbert in the late 1950s. Says a Penny official: "When they say they'll deliver to the West Coast in 72 hours, they do it." The Penny man admits that Gilbert gets a "premium" rate as compared with, for example, the rate for shipping garments in boxes by rail. But, he says, "you must consider what you're getting for the premium."

Arrival

Goods are delivered from the manufacturer to Gilbert's eight-story garment district terminal by local truckers. There, the garments are either immediately prepared for shipment to retailers having their own tagging and inspection facilities, or are sent along on automated racks to the Marking Div. Most garments wind up on the loading docks within one day.

Gilbert's still packs a few items in boxes for rail shipment to stores off its main routes, but its method of packing garments on hangers is one of the secrets of its success. Using thick bands affixed with rings and strung in rows from the top of a truck. Gilbert packers can squeeze 22,000 garments in a 40-ft. trailer.

This volume means lower shipping costs per garment (charges are also based on distance carried). A sample rate from New York to Detroit, for instance, is about 6¢ for a lightweight dress. But it may also cost the retailer 6¢ for the same garment to be hauled from the New York manufacturer to Gilbert's, since such shipments are made on standard, portable racks, which take up considerable room.

II. SPREADING OUT

These operational methods are what have brought Gilbert Systems to its present state of growth. Indeed, business has been so good that the company has outgrown its present quarters 18 years ahead of time, and a new $5-million, 480,000-sq.-ft. terminal, warehouse, and office building is now taking shape on a once marshy meadow in Secaucus, N. J., just a 10-min. drive from the garment district.

Gilbert's present terminal was built in 1960 "to take care of our needs for the next 25 years," says Milton Gilbert. But last year, the company handled 86-million apparel units, and that kind of volume is proving too much for current facilities. The new building will triple Gilbert's space, and will be all on one floor. One entire side of this superstructure—"the size of 10 football fields," says Gilbert—will be given over to dock space where 65 trucks can be loaded and unloaded.

Looking around

Most of Gilbert's expansion has come within the last two years, since William A. Nelson, Jr., became Gilbert Systems' president. His company, Nelson Trucking Service, Inc., of Chicago, was one of Gilbert's first major acquisitions.

Since the beginning of the year, Gilbert has launched two new subsidiaries: Gilbert Electronics Controls Corp., and Gilbert International Corp., both of which have an operating potential far beyond the business of handling and hauling garments, although both grew out of that business.

Last week the company announced that Gilbert Carrier Corp. has signed an agreement, pending Interstate Commerce Commission aproval, to acquire Selman's Express, Inc., of New York, which will extend Gilbert's routes into some Southern and New England areas it does not now serve. Acquisition of a West Coast trucking company is also imminent, say Gilbert men.

Extras

Gilbert Carrier Corp. has ICC permission to operate long-haul service, in all 48 continental states, and rights to short-haul service in about a dozen states. For example, its New York Haulage Corp. delivers graments-on-hangers to retailers in that area.

Operating long or short haul, the company doesn't miss too many bets. For example, it has built up a fair business moving garments manufactured in California to Eastern markets, and garments-on-hanger service from Los Angeles to Texas started a few weeks ago.

This keeps many of the company's 250 long-haul trucks filled—or partly filled—in both directions. But when the trucks can't return to New York with garments, they carry, if possible, such things as agricultural products. And local delivery trucks in Detroit have lately been trying out a package-delivery service that seems to be working out.

Big picture

Most of these expansion moves are natural outgrowths of trucking. It is elsewhere that the name of Gilbert Systems takes on its broader implications. The new Electronics Controls Corp., headed by Vice-President Jack Jones, has exclusive marketing rights to a device using an electronic scanner to take instant inventory of any products that can be stacked or put on racks.

And International Corp., under Vice-President George W. Girdler—in concert with Expeditiebedrijf F. Bleckmann of Amsterdam—expects to open up large-scale containerized transatlantic shipment of garments-on-hangers in a few months. Similar service to Puerto Rico is expected soon, and Gilbert also has its eye on the Far East.

Girdler, who was formerly a vice-president with States Marines Lines, and who developed that carrier's Container Div., admits that only a few garments now move between the U.S. and Europe in this fashion. But he notes that total transatitantic apparel traffic in 1965 could have filled about 8,000 containers.

Gilbert will also have inspection facilities at its European terminals to catch orders that are not properly filled—a serious problem for retailers who import a large quantity of apparel goods.

No limit

The International Div. doesn't intend to stop here. Nor does Gilbert limit itself to transportation. Girdler talks about Gilbert-leased containers carrying "any general commodity susceptible to containerization," and he is working closely with some airlines to develop a suitable air container for garments-on-hangers.

What's more, although the company doesn't talk much about this, Gilbert has a Civil Aeronautics Board certificate for air-freight forwarding. Indeed, the company is already in freight forwarding through its Chain Deliveries Express subsidiary, which can operate in 32 states and use all common carriers.

In addition, Vice-President Henry Shaffer has found no company that can install the 110 mi. of overhead, automated garment processing rails in Gilbert's new terminal. Thus, says Shaffer, Gilbert is thinking of going into the "rails" business, with itself as the first customer. "Having an order of more than $1.5-million before you even open your doors isn't bad, is it?" he asks.

"The Ugliest Americans"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, the March 2 issue of the Cassville (Mo.) Republican contained an editorial entitled "The Ugliest Americans." The editorial concerns our then latest foreign policy faux pas, involving the aircraft carrier *Franklin D. Roosevelt* at Capetown, South Africa. It should be "must" reading for officials in the Pentagon and the Department of State who demonstrated such poor judgment on this subject.

The editorial follows:

THE UGLIEST AMERICANS

Americans who travel abroad these days—and what with overseas military service there are millions who have had this experience—are painfully aware of a small minority of boorish individuals who display an offensive image of the United States and who offend our country's best friends, They have come to be known as "ugly Americans."

Not all "ugly Americans" are loud demanding tourists who complain noisily about hotel services. Indeed a tragic incident in recent weeks reveals with crystal clarity that the ugliest Americans of all have posts of influence in the White House executive offices and the Department of State.

The reference here is to those top officials who made the decision to insult a good friend of the United States and to deny to American fighting men well-deserved recreation in a friendly port that was ready to receive these combat veterans with tremendous hospitality. The incident was that involving the aircraft carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt at Cape Town, South Africa.

This great warship, returning to the United States by way of the Cape of Good Hope, was scheduled for refueling at Cape Town in order to save the American taxpayers a quarter of a million dollars. Refueling a warship in a foreign port requires the assent of the foreign country involved. Giving assent is a courtesy extended by a friendly nation. Few countries in Africa today would grant such permission to a U.S. naval vessel returning from combat duty off Vietnam. The majority of African states have consistently condemned U.S. actions in Southeast Asia. They will not permit American military aircraft or ships to use their airfields or ports.

South Africa, on the contrary has a long record of cooperation with and support of U.S. efforts in the cold war. American naval vessels have regularly enjoyed the use of fueling and repair facilities in South Africa. In addition, South Africa allows the U.S. to maintain a missile and space tracking station near its inland capital of Pretoria. During the Mercury space program, American military aircraft flew from South African fields to give protective cover in the case astronauts had to splash down in southern waters.

Despite this record of friendly assistance, the White House and State Department bowed to the demands of "civil rights" extremists and a bloc of ultra-liberal congressmen who try to present South Africa as a bigger menace to the world than Red China or the Soviet Union.

Orders were dispatched from Washington, saying that sailors aboard the FDR were not to be permitted ashore. This insulting order is the ultimate in "urgly American" behavior. It was as though one accepted an invitation to dine, and then refused to shake hands with one's host.

What the war-weary crew of the Franklin D. Roosevelt thought about their denial of shore liberty is on record. One crew member wrote to the press as follows:

"Here we are, a fighting ship, returning from the war. We had hit the first port where people were not only humane and hospitable, but truly interested in the American people as people, not just so many American dollars. For the first time in my life. I was truly ashamed to call myself an American. How in the name of heaven can 35 congressmen and a few civil rights workers get the United States government to insult our foremost allies in Africa?"

The Johnson administration, in bowing to the demands of the "civil rights" extremists and ultra-liberals, may have scored a gain in that quarter. But the United States has suffered a loss in several respects. A friendly people have had their friendship thrown back in their faces. Certainly, the U.S. has not so many real friends in the world today that it can affort to reject those who seek only to be good friends, and ask for no financial handouts. The leftwing in the United States is now convinced that it can scuttle the security interests of the United States in Africa by crying "civil rights."

Viewed overall, the U.S. has suffered a major loss in the cold war. South Africans who are willing to stand alongside the United States on Vietnam and other crucial issues see that their good will is not appreciated. It is only logical to conclude that advocates of a DeGaulle-type neutralism may find a hearing in South Africa. If this is the case, the United States will be seriously handicapped. Having a good friend at the strategically vital Cape of Good Hope is enormously important to the United States. The White House and State Department, in order to achieve cheap political success with minority groups, has endangered the long-range safety of the American Republic.

Full Money's Worth

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, it is a relief for Californians to have a Governor who has the courage, and ability, to stand up for what is right and in the long-range best interests of all citizens in the State.

In contrast to the howls of anguish which have been heard from some with vested interests, it is encouraging to note the swelling ranks of those who are voicing their wholehearted approval of his actions in keeping with the declarations made during his recent campaign which culminated in his election.

Mr. Speaker, a column by Mr. George Todt, in the February 2, 1967, edition of the Los Angeles Herald Examiner, gives eloquent testimony to Gov. Ronald Reagan's dedication to the highest ideals of government service. Mr. Todt's article follows:

FULL MONEY'S WORTH

"After order and liberty, economy is one of the highest essentials of a free government."—Calvin Coolidge, Speech, 1923.

When I talked with Ronald Reagan, governor of California in his office at the State Capitol, I had the impression of a public servant immensely dedicated to service of the American people.

"Congratulations, Governor, on the greatest role you have played to date," I told the successful former actor when we met.

"Thanks, but it's also the most exacting one," he shot back.

We recalled some of the old political wars, notably where we had fought shoulder-to-shoulder for Barry Goldwater against the forces of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller in California. Barry won then, lost later to LBJ.

But in the course of events, Reagan made a magnificent TV address in behalf of Goldwater that attracted national attention to himself.

His brilliance on that occasion launched his own political career.

HIGHER OFFICE?

The tremendous success of this marvelous freshman-in-politics his very first time at bat has prompted many well-wishers to suggest higher office for Reagan in the future. Including this writer.

But the governor will not even hear of it at this point.

He is so honestly concerned with giving the people of California their full money's worth during his term of office that he will not look beyond. He harbors no further personal aspirations now. He loves California.

His sincerity is proven by doing the most unpopular thing in politics—economizing on state expenses. The straight facts are that we have been living beyond our means It is time to pull in our belts.

There has been no looting of the state resources in any criminal sense, but the profligate spending in the past has been ruinous. It must be brought into line with reason. In some cases this means a halt.

Republican legislators, as well as the dominant Democrats, have all gone along with super-spending in the past because it was the easy way.

Why not get on the bandwagon, please everybody, pay later?

SPEND NOW, PAY NOW

Today, a serious young governor sits in the capitol at Sacramento who is no weakling, whose character is strong—maybe his greatest asset.

He is a firm advocate of the American free enterprise system, which is being slowly taxed to death by big government spending. He is not one of the "spend, spend, elect, elect" crowd. He despises Fabianism.

Let me suggest that the great conservative mass, which seldom speaks out, now taken pen in hand and write their support, to the governor? Also their legislators? Last but not least, the communications media?

It is time we heard from somebody besides the selfish self-interest groups and kooks.

RESPONSIBILITY

While we are at it, let's put the myth to rest that former UC President Clark Kerr was let out because of "political intervention" by Reagan, or any such nonsense. This is a cheap excuse, an alibi.

The real reason Kerr is no longer among the living at UC is simply because of his failure as a disciplinarian. He could not keep order among his student population, He let himself, the students and the public down.

Kowtowing to Mario Savios and Bettina Apthekers is not leadership.

Kerr ought to have expelled a large number their beatnik troops, set a hard example. Generals are responsible for their troops. Why not Clark Kerr, too.

New President

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, recently the First District was honored when the Independent Bankers Association of America elected Stan Barber from Wellman, Iowa, as its president.

Mr. Barber is president of the Wellman Savings Bank.

We in the First District of Iowa are proud of Stan and the achievement which is his.

An article which appeared in a Wellman, Iowa, paper follows:

S. R. BARBER ELECTED PRESIDENT OF I.B.A.A.

Stanley R. Barber, president Wellman Savings Bank, was elected president of the Independent Bankers Association of America at the organization's annual convention in New Orleans, Louisiana, Saturday. Mr. Barber succeeds Pat DuBois, president. First State Bank, Sauk Centre, Minnesota.

A record registration of more than 1500 delegates were in attendance at the 33rd annual three day convention. There are currently 6,470 home owned banks maintaining memberhsip in the Association.

Wellman residents and the surrounding area extend congratulations to President Stan on this achievement and honor.

Effective Controls Over Imports of Cotton Products Must Be Established

SPEECH

OF

HON. JAMIE L. WHITTEN

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, the cotton industry of this country is faced with a very serious problem. At present, it is suffering from increasing competition from abroad as a result of unwise U.S. Government policies which have encouraged steady expansion in facilities for foreign production and processing of cotton. Eventually, it will be completely destroyed unless steps are taken immediately by the Congress and the executive branch to prevent further increases in imports and to maintain a proper balance between exports of U.S. raw cotton and imports of foreign-made cotton products.

Through the years, our Government has failed to keep U.S. cotton in world markets on a continuous basis at competitive prices. Even though authorized by law to do so, and despite legislation adopted in 1956 which requires the sale of U.S. cotton on a competitive basis to retain our fair share of world markets, our Government policies have maintained an umbrella over world prices and have kept this country in the position of a "residual" supplier.

As a result, foreign production of cotton has expanded steadily through the years, whereas U.S. production has remained at a fairly constant level. Also, foreign production of cotton textiles and cotton goods has increased as the supply of foreign cotton has gone up and as the investment in overseas production capacity has increased.

Since 1956, consumption of cotton—including textile production—in the foreign free world has increased about 25 percent. Also, foreign production of manmade fibers has increased tenfold in the past 20 years. This has resulted in a steady growth in the supply of foreign textiles and cotton goods available in world markets. With lower production costs, foreign producers have been able to invade U.S. markets on an ever-increasing scale. The increase in U.S. imports of cotton textiles from 720 million yards in 1961 to over 1,800 million yards in 1966 clearly and forcefuly demonstrates this development.

The United States is a good dollar market for imports, particularly from the lesser developed countries—LDC's—which have a significant competitive cost advantage over our domestic industry. Our international programs have tended to favor policies which give these countries greater access to our markets as a means of supporting the economies of these countries.

Under existing policies the domestic cotton industry is at the mercy of these foreign suppliers, since the United States has no effective control over imports of cotton products. The long-term cotton textile arrangement—LTA—was established in 1962 after the U.S. Tariff Commission turned down a major industry-wide effort to impose quotas under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act or establish increased export duties. The steady increase of imports of cotton goods indicates the ineffectiveness of this arrangement—although it should be continued until a more effective means of meeting this problem can be developed.

Several weeks ago, I requested officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to prepare a special analysis of the growth in U.S. imports of cotton textiles. A copy of this analysis, which indicates some of the problems involved in attempting to control cotton textile imports under existing arrangements, is included at the end of these remarks.

I realize that this matter must be approached very carefully so as to protect the interests of all segments of our cotton industry, including producers as well as processors, since some of the countries from which we import cotton goods are our principal markets for U.S. raw cotton. For example, Japan takes about one-fourth of our total cotton exports and supplies about one-fourth of our cotton textile imports. On the other hand, some of our major suppliers buy practically no U.S. cotton and, therefore, should have no reciprocal right to our domestic textile market. In other words, it seems to me to be in the national interest to give preference to textiles made of U.S. cotton, whether domestically produced or imported. In my opinion, the only satisfactory solution to this problem is to impose effective import controls to prevent further damage from increased imports and to establish a quota system which will relate the quantity of imports from foreign suppliers to the purchases of U.S. raw cotton by foreign producers. If this can not be fully accomplished under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, additional legislation should be enacted by Congress to meet this situation in a way which will keep our textile industry and our cotton producers in business.

The material referred to follows:

U.S. IMPORTS OF COTTON TEXTILES

(Prepared by Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture)

VOLUME

U.S. imports of cotton textiles have risen from 720.2 million in 1961 to 1,822.8 million in 1966. Cotton textile imports in 1966 are estimated to be equivalent to over 1.0 million bales of cotton. In addition, imports of manmade fiber textiles, which are not subject to control, have also expanded sharply; in 1966, imports are estimated to be equivalent to 0.3 million bales of cotton.

SOURCES

Our traditional supplier of cotton textiles, Japan, which provided 63 percent of the total in 1958, supplied only 23 percent in 1966. Hong Kong rose as an important supplier after exports from Japan were subject to "voluntary" control in 1956 and Hong Kong now supplies about 19 percent of total U.S. imports. U.S. imports from less developed countries (LDC's) (not including Hong Kong), which were about 9 percent in 1958, totaled about about 50 percent in 1966. (See attached table.)

Just as the importance of Hong Kong rose after Japan's exports were controlled, as Hong Kong's exports were restrained under the LTA, U.S. importers developed alternative sources of supply in one country after another as each sharply expanded supplier became subject to U.S. restraint action. Most of the newly important sources are LDC's which are cotton growing countries; by means of bilateral arrangements with the United States, they have been given protected and preferential market opportunities in this country. Moreover, the existence of controls on cotton textile exports to the United States has caused a number of countries, particularly Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea, to expand greatly their exports of manmade fiber textile products, which remain free of control although they are directly competitive with cotton textiles and are generally manufactured by the same industry. For example, Japan now exports more manmade fiber than cotton textiles to the United States.

THE LONG-TERM ARRANGEMENT ON TRADE IN COTTON TEXTILES (LTA)

The LTA, which became effective October 1, 1962, following a temporary Short-Term Agreement of a year's duration, runs to September 30, 1967. It is a GATT arrangement to which 30 countries have subscribed, not all of which are GATT members. Its objectives are: (1) to provide growing opportunities for exports of LDC's, including the lessening of restrictive measures that exist in some Western European countries, provided that this trade proceeds in a reasonable and orderly manner; (2) to permit restraints against imports that are causing market disruption; and (3) to permit mutually acceptable bilateral agreements. The LTA also provides for a 5 percent increase annually on quotas that extend beyond one year.

U.S. ADMINISTRATION OF THE LTA

The President's Cabinet Textile Advisory Committee provides policy guidance to the Interagency Textile Administrative Committee (ITAC). In the beginning, ITAC made substantial use of unilateral Article 3 restraints when imports of specific commodities from particular countries became severely out-of-line with historical trade patterns. Since mid-1963, control by the United States has shifted to the use of bilateral agreements with exporting countries. We now have 19 bilateral agreements; several others are in the process of negotiation.

MAJOR FACTORS AFFECTING IMPORTS

Many factors have contributed to the rapidly expanding volume of cotton textile imports. There has been a period of unprecedented civilian demand which, through the function of rising prices, has attracted imports of a full range of textile items owing to their increased profitability in this market. When the major supplier, Japan, "voluntarily" limited its exports to the United States, U.S. buyers turned to other suppliers who found the export opportunities in this market attractive, especially since export opportunities elsewhere were generally restricted. As U.S. imports from one new or expanded source after another became subject to restrictions, still other suppliers came into this market. More recently, military demand caused tight supplies of some items, and prices again rose to make imports from higher cost sources profitable.

TABLE 1.—*Cotton textiles—U.S. imports as specified by country and calendar years, 1961 to date*

Area	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	
						Actual	Increase over 1961
	Million square yards	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*	*Percent*
World	720.2	1,164.7	1,101.2	1,057.5	1,312.1	1,822.8	153
Developed countries	94.8	109.9	85.2	87.0	110.4	152.9	61
Hong Kong	183.0	269.4	257.8	264.1	293.5	353.4	93
Japan	243.0	351.2	304.7	324.2	404.2	412.0	70
Less developed countries	199.4	434.2	453.5	382.2	504.0	904.5	354
Selected LDC's:							
Brazil	.4	.1	3.1	5.8	57.7	95.6	---------
Colombia	2.8	14.5	8.7	16.1	26.0	34.2	---------
Egypt	9.9	31.6	41.7	26.5	17.8	10.7	---------
Greece	(1)	4.1	7.4	2.7	2.4	18.9	---------
India	11.5	35.5	67.4	46.0	51.7	81.4	---------
Israel	5.1	12.3	11.7	7.7	6.9	24.8	---------
Jamaica	8.8	13.5	16.1	15.7	15.3	16.4	---------
Korea, Republic of	5.0	10.8	34.9	33.5	25.5	24.0	---------
Malaysia [2]	0	.2	(1)	1.7	22.7	24.0	---------
Mexico	3.8	9.2	5.9	6.7	14.0	152.7	---------
Okinawa	4.4	8.7	14.2	8.7	11.0	9.8	---------
Pakistan	8.0	15.3	36.1	24.3	40.6	58.7	---------
Philippines	40.8	44.3	41.0	38.1	36.8	41.4	---------
Portugal	51.5	101.5	62.7	48.2	45.0	112.8	---------
Singapore	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	30.7	---------
Spain	14.0	18.7	34.1	19.4	24.0	44.2	---------
Taiwan	22.9	84.8	35.7	46.6	52.3	61.6	---------
Yugoslavia	.6	14.6	16.5	15.3	8.9	13.4	---------

[1] Less than 500,000 square yards.
[2] Includes Singapore, 1961-65.
[3] Included with Malaysia, 1961-65.

Source: Compiled from U.S. Department of Commerce reports.

TABLE 2.—*Manmade fiber textiles.—U.S. imports as specified by country and calendar years*

Area	1964	1965	12-month ending November 1966	
			Actual	Increase over 1964
	Million square yards	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*	*Percent*
World	328.4	565.9	799.2	143
Developed countries	93.3	150.7	198.8	113
Hong Kong	10.9	19.2	38.9	257
Japan	163.8	301.0	445.0	172
Less-developed countries	60.4	95.0	116.5	93
Selected LDC's:				
Colombia	1.1	1.2	.4	----------
India	.3	.1	.1	----------
Israel	1.8	2.2	4.6	----------
Jamaica	.4	.7	.7	----------
Korea, Republic of	2.5	17.6	28.3	----------
Mexico	.3	.1	.7	----------
Philippines	6.0	6.3	8.3	----------
Portugal	.2	.6	1.8	----------
Spain	3.0	5.6	3.0	----------
Taiwan	14.3	24.9	33.1	----------
Yugoslavia	(1)	2.8	2.5	----------

[1] Less than 500,000 square yards.

Source: Compiled from U.S. Department of Commerce reports.

Capt. Brendan Quann

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDNA F. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, my colleague in the House who represents the 16th Congressional District of New York, is indeed a most fortunate individual. I relate this for many reasons, but, in particular because he is able to number among his constituents Capt. Brendan Quann, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Quann, reside in Mr. MURPHY's district.

Until just a couple of years ago, the Quann family resided in the 12th Congressional District at 980 St. Johns Place. As you know, I am most fortunate to have the honor of representing that district in the House of Representatives.

I have known the Quann family for many years, and Brendan since birth. I watched Brendan grow from an altar boy in the Church of St. Gregory in Brooklyn, to a young man whom I appointed to West Point. Brendan Quann entered West Point in 1960 and was graduated in 1964.

I have always been proud of the young men I have had the honor of appointing to the U.S. service academies, but in Brendan's case I am especially proud and personally happy for him and his family.

Only a few weeks ago on January 23, 1967, Brendan T. Quann, first lieutenant, U.S. Army, was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action in the Republic of Vietnam, on October 26 to 27, 1966. At this point, Mr. Speaker, I insert a copy of Brendan's citation in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, so that all might know of this man's bravery, and the pride that I have in him for a job well done.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
HEADQUARTERS, 4TH INFANTRY DIVISION,
San Francisco, January 23, 1967.

General orders No. 136.

AWARD OF THE SILVER STAR

1. TC 320. The following award is announced:

Quann, Brendan T., OF101668 first lieutenant, infantry, United States Army, Co A, 1st Bn, 12th Inf, 4th Inf Div, APO 96262.

Awarded: Silver Star.

Date action: 26 October 1966 to 27 October 1966.

Theater: Republic of Vietnam.

Reason: For gallantry in action: First Lieutenant Quann distinguished himself by heroic actions while serving as Commanding Officer of a rifle company conducting search and destroy missions in Kontum Province, Vietnam. On or about 2400 hours, 26 October 1966, his company was attacked by a hostile force estimated to be a reinforced company of the North Vietnamese Army. Lieutenant Quann's previously planned defensive tactics were immediately put into action, timely instructions were issued to elements in contact, and an organized and aggressive defense of the company perimeter was maintained. Immediate artillery support was requested by Lieutenant Quann and he then left the command post to evaluate and counter the enemy's tactics. Under intense small arms and automatic weapons fire, Lieutenant Quann moved to the company sector that was receiving the heaviest enemy assault. Moving from position to position and firing at targets of opportunity, Lieutenant Quann immediately located and directed automatic weapons fire against the fast closing enemy. His fearless and forceful leadership inspired his troops to greater efforts and they succeeded in repulsing all attacks launched against the company perimeter. At the risk of his life, Lieutenant Quann traversed open ground throughout the company perimeter, encouraging his men and reassuring them by his calm, cool manner under enemy fire. His unimpeachable valor in close combat is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit and the Armed Forces of the United States.

Authority, By direction of the President under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved 9 July 1918.

For the Commander:

JUDSON F. MILLER,
Colonel, GS, Chief of Staff.

Official:

HOWARD M. HUPE,
Major, AGC, Ascst. AG.

On February 28, 1967, the Brooklyn editor of the New York Daily News, in an article entitled "Brooklyn Captain Wins His Silver Star," relates the story concerning the awarding to Capt. Brendan T. Quann of this Nation's third highest medal for valor, the Silver Star. Mr. Speaker, I place this article in the RECORD at this point.

LEADS MEN THROUGH ENEMY FIRE—BROOKLYN CAPTAIN WINS HIS SILVER STAR

(By Joseph Fried, staff correspondent of the News)

PLEIKU, SOUTH VIETNAM, Feb. 27.—Weaving through a hail of enemy fire to lead his troops in hurling back a fierce Communist attack has earned a young Brooklyn captain the nation's third highest medal for valor.

The Silver Star has gone to Capt. Brendan T. Quann as a result of a battle with Communist troops in the rugged central highlands. Quann, who's attached to the Fourth Infantry Division, was scouring the area at the head of a company when the unit was hit by North Vietnamese troops.

CALLS FOR ARTILLERY

Quann called in artillery to support his outnumbered unit and then moved down the line of fire rather than remain at his command post.

Sidestepping barrages of heavy enemy automatic fire, he shuttled from position to position directing counterfire.

Quann spent most of his time in a sector of the company which was taking the brunt of the Communist attack. He kept tabs on the advancing Reds, directing U.S. automatic weapons fire into their ranks.

ENEMY HURLED BACK

The North Vietnamese launched several charges against the Americans but were hurled back without denting the company's defense perimeter. They finally withdrew.

Quann's leadership and coolness during that battle were cited in his citation. The son of John J. Quann of 1420 Troy Ave., Brooklyn, the captain arrived in South Vietnam last July.

Shortly before Brendan graduated from the Point in 1964, he wrote me a note in which he thanked me for the great opportunity I had afforded him. In this same letter he related to me how wonderful his parents had been to him and to all the other young men of the Academy, when he would bring his classmates home during the course of their 4 years at the Point. We all are indeed very fortunate to have a young man—Brendan Quann fighting for freedom, justice, and independence in Vietnam. With this in mind, Mr. Speaker, let us reaffirm our support of all our military men around the globe. Let us also work and pray more diligently for a just and lasting peace in Vietnam.

Loans to Newspapers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, recently an independent daily newspaper in my congressional district, the Northern Virginia Sun, editorialized in support of H.R. 4928, authorized by my good friend, a distinguished colleague, the Honorable WENDELL WYATT.

The editorial, I believe, is representative of the views of a typical small daily newspaper, and points up the pressing need for such legislation. I submit the entire editorial for the RECORD, and commend it to your attention:

LOANS TO NEWSPAPERS

An excellent piece of legislation concerning newspapers and their rights to secure government loans has been introduced by Rep. Wendell Wyatt in the House of Representatives.

House Bill H.R. 4928, which has our enthusiastic support, would remove the present discrimination against newspapers as borrowers from the Small Business Administration.

The present law which prohibits SBA and SBIC loans to newspapers and radio stations is, in our opinion, very unfair. With full cognizance of the potential threat of governmental interference with a free press, we recognize also that newspapers and radio stations are business enterprises. As commercial ventures, they have not been exempted from any of the usual restrictions placed on business, such as anti-trust laws, labor, wage and hour restriction, income taxes and any other federal controls, regulations or taxing provisions. Therefore, it is grossly unfair to treat newspapers like all other businesses in all aspects of their operation except in matters of government guaranteed financing.

We do not feel that a newspaper's freedom would be trampled upon by the federal government if the restriction regarding federal loans to newspapers were removed. Assuming that all growing businesses need outside financing at one time or another, we suspect that a newspaper's integrity is in more jeopardy when the local banker holds its corporate notes secured by mortgages or other typical collateral than when all or part of the loan is secured by a government guarantee.

As a sidelight to the matter, we would like to note that in the 1930's the Reconstruction Finance Corp. (RFC) had a similar prohibition against making loans to newspapers. However, this didn't stop the federal government from securing a large loan for J. David Stern, publisher of the Philadelphia Record and New York Post, after several banks refused him. Jesse H. Jones, in his book, "Fifty Billion Dollars: My 13 Years with the RFC 1932–1945", tells how Franklin Roosevelt forced him to use the RFC's economic power to secure a bank loan for Stern. After the RFC interceded with a New York bank, Stern got his loan. Thus, the power and pressure of the federal government obtained the loan for Stern, although a direct loan from the government to Stern was forbidden.

It is this type of hypocrisy and unfairness that would be prevented with the passage of Rep. Wyatt's legislation. In addition, it is well known that small newspapers, just like most other small businesses, find it more difficult to survive the economic strangleholds. If other small businesses are able to obtain federal loans to insure their security, why should not small newspapers be afforded this same opportunity?

We believe that the proposed bill would, perhaps, breathe new life into the newspaper business, and therefore benefit not just the industry itself, but the millions of Americans who want and deserve a varied assortment of newspaper publications representing all shapes, sizes and viewpoints. We urge our local Congressmen to study the bill and give Rep. Wyatt their support and votes on H.R. 4928.

Youth and the "Parent Generation"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDITH GREEN

OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 13, 1967

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, the schism that seems to exist between youth and the "parent generation" in this country is a subject of growing concern. College age youth are taking a more active and vociferous interest in their environment than ever before, and they are doing things about what they find. They march in protest for a hundred causes, and they tutor children of the ghetto poor. They lie down in the streets and have to be carried away, and they help organize migrant agricultural workers into unions. They have become skilled placard makers, and they join the Peace Corps. Their actions have drawn warm praise and vehement censure, the latter in copious quantity.

The differences in viewpoint result in a chain of action and reaction in both groups. The older generation finds itself blamed for all the imperfections of our civilization; this is a normal charge by youth, which finds itself taken to task for offering immature and impractical solutions to these problems, for demonstrating, for wearing long hair, and, in general, for doing things the elders do not do or at least don't remember having ever done. Dissension between the younger and the older members of society is a natural pattern, and it is only the method of complaint that has differed through the ages.

But the separation is now widening. Students are becoming more enclaved, and their strength is growing. They find their union in numbers—just under half of the American population is now under 25 years of age.

College youth are questioning the traditional values of our society, to the consternation of their parents. The church, education, the government—all are under fire. Religion is regarded as a relic, because until recent years, the clergy was not seen vigorously confronting the problems besetting modern civilization. Education, both in the elementary schools and in the universities, is considered a process of homogenization, in desensitizing of the individual into just another flake of oatmeal. The college diploma is "an expensive union card which gives you the right to work until you die without ever having to question what is really going on around you." Government is criticized for becoming an impotent gargantua, strangling in its own bureaucracy, unresponsive to its citizens.

Youth has its own articulate, outspoken leaders. They are controversial because, as the following article states, theirs is not a "voice shared by the majority of students, but it is a new voice." It is an important sound, for the leadership of the coming generation is developed in the universities. It is no longer valid to dismiss the views they expound as mere whimpers. One can no longer sit patiently and wait for these voices to mellow, for mellowness is not a prerequisite for truth. The colleges and the generation they contain must be heard.

At this point I would like to insert into the RECORD an article by Miss Huntly Goodhue, a coed at Portland State College, which appeared in the Sunday Oregonian of February 19.

STUDENTS FIGHT FOR IDENTITY

(By Huntly Goodhue, of Portland State College)

From student rights to the Vietnam War, Portland State College students are sounding a voice of protest. It is not a voice shared by the majority of students, but it is a new voice.

Inside the college's sprawling urban campus, they have elected a sandaled, mustachioed, impassioned student body president.

They have voted for a Freedom Constitution with a student Bill of Rights.

They have begun to serve as voting members of faculty committees to mold "a community of scholars."

Outside the college, they have traveled south to unionize Mexican-American grape pickers.

They have tutored the children of Portland's ghetto poor at local grade schools.

When the vice president of the United States came to town, they lay in the streets to protest the Vietnam War.

Of the college's 9,000 undergraduates, the number of activists is small. But their voice of protest is loud—and it is a new voice.

No longer do students accept the cloister of the college. They identify their own rights, and those of others, with the rights of citizens in a democratic society.

Student Body President Joe Uris, now finishing out his term, rode into office last year on the demand that students be given their rights as citizens.

"You have a birthright to an exciting education," Uris harangued, "and your rights are being sold. They are being sold by tidy little minds and ambitious little men.

"What you are given, instead, is an expensive union card which gives you the right to work until you die without ever having to question what is really going on around you."

Uris, 25, sociology major from New York City, did not just clamor. He acted.

REACTION MIXED

He drew up a Freedom Constitution with a student Bill of Rights giving students the right to trial by a student-faculty court and financial responsibility over some of their activity fees.

He got students placed as voting members on faculty committees, giving them a voice in the decisions which shape their lives.

Along the way, Uris drew respect—and barbs. He called a student strike and a sign appeared over the college: "Uris University," flanked by a swastika and a hammer and sickle.

Jim Westwood, captain of PSC's undefeated College Bowl team, said, "The college could have done without Uris. He has a fabulous intellect but he has done badly in the image department. PSC needs public support."

College President Branford P. Millar, the man who must solicit public support, saw Uris differently.

"Uris came along at just the right time," Millar said. "He symbolized the possibility of change. He had a basic difference in point of view. He was asking for participatory democracy in the college."

What Uris demanded inside the college, other students are demanding outside.

Jeanne Bailey, junior sociology major, spent fall term unionizing Mexican-American grape pickers in Delano, Calif.

Her goal: To give Mexican-Americans the right to participate as citizens in a democratic society.

"I saw them being deprived of the available goods in society," Miss Bailey said. "I saw them being told they were inferior and had no rights to the goods.

"And I felt a personal pain—the kind of pain you feel when you see a child being injured."

Diane Carlton, 23, senior in political science, is one of 30 students who spend two hours a week tutoring the children of Portland's ghetto poor at local grade schools.

"None of the children know that they exist except as part of herds," she said. "Their world is defined by 'who I can beat up and who can beat up me.' "

SOME STAND

"When they can't make it in the school system, they go where they can make it. They shoplift and play pool."

Miss Carlton's goal is not to bring them into white middle-class society. Like others, she is disillusioned with middle-class values—another car in the garage and another step up the social ladder.

But she does want to provide the children she tutors with the educative tools to choose their own way of life freely. "They must not become victims of the system," she said.

Beyond student rights at Portland State and beyond the ghettoized poor, there burns one issue: The war in Vietnam.

Some protest it quietly.

Amy Ferris, humanities major, is one of some 60 students and faculty who stand outside the college in silent meditation each Wednesday for an hour.

They stand in a line, a silent peace vigil, to express their sorrow for the loss of life in Vietnam.

"Two years ago I was a complete warmonger," Miss Ferris said. "I would have voted for Goldwater. Then the reports began to come in on Vietnam . . . I would cry when I read the newspaper."

Miss Ferris contends that the U.S. is in Vietnam under the myth of stopping communism. In reality, she said, there is no monolithic Communist conspiracy bent on domination of South Vietnam.

What good does her silent protest do? "I hope it inspires at least one person to think," she said.

Other students protest the war in angry demonstration. Sometimes they break the law.

I SAT DOWN

Antonio Valdez, 22, chemistry major, was one of 31 persons arrested in the Sept. 27 demonstration against Vice President Hubert Humphrey outside the Sheraton Motor Inn.

"I had planned to take part in a nonviolent demonstration," Valdez said. "Then the police appeared to be antagonizing the protestors."

"I sat down on the driveway. I did it in full awareness that I was breaking the law . . . I did it from my own conscience."

Valdez calls American motives in the war imperialistic. His father fought in Germany and his stepfather was in a German concentration camp. He shudders at what he calls "the friendly fascist regime in Saigon."

There is one political organization on campus actively protesting the war. The Society for New Action Policies, formerly the Citizens Coordinating Committee on Vietnam, organized a July 5 march through Portland to protest bombings of the North, and a Hiroshima Day march to Salem.

It has some 100 members—citizens, students and faculty—from the Portland area. With a change in name, it is moving from protest of the war to broad-based political action, including the formation of a third political party.

College President Millar, now in his seventh year as PSC, looks at the protest around him and smiles.

"I would be distressed if a college in this day and age did not provide for a clash of ideas," he said. "Portland State is not a silken cocoon. We don't provide 24-hour, wall-to-wall, wrap around education."

Millar has few fears about the syndrome called "another Berkeley." It will not happen at PSC, he believes.

"We have a large percentage of students in a bootstrap situation," he said. "They aspire to white collar status. They want to be in the Establishment and they want an Establishment to be there to move into."

HE ANTICIPATES

But Millar isn't taking any chances. He anticipates student demands and moves to satisfy them before they arise.

When the "free university" popped up across the country last year, he called for his own version at PSC: A "hot course" on war, poverty and the Negro revolution.

When Uris demanded student representation on faculty committees, Millar moved swiftly to open up dialogue.

Some of his moves are strategy. But not all. "I think students have some good ideas," Millar said.

Recently Millar found himself on the spot. With the Faculty Senate deadlocked on whether to let the college newspaper cover its meeting, Millar cast the deciding vote. The paper got in.

Talks Can Start, Bombs or No Bombs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, an editoral appearing in the Thursday, March 9, 1967, ssue of the Owosso, Mich., Argus Press, offers a succinct and clear-headed analysis of the continuing controversy over the question of the bombing of North Vietnam. I am pleased to make available to my colleagues this worthy expression of Sixth District opinion and commend it to their attention. The editorial entitled "Talks Can Start, Bombs or No Bombs," follows:

TALKS CAN START, BOMBS OR NO BOMBS

There are two opposing views on whether the United States should stop bombing North Vietnam, and each has articulate spokesmen to argue its case.

View One, with New York's Sen. Robert Kennedy as its currently most prominent champion, reminds us that the United States called a pause for 37 days last year. If we could do so then, when the war was in a state of far greater uncertainty than it is today, why can we not initiate an open-ended pause now, when there seem to be so many indications that this is the one thing that will bring the North Vietnamese to the bargaining table?

There is the recently released testimony by Defense Secretary McNamara before the House Armed Services Committee in January that the bombing has not significantly cut the flow of troops and materiel into South Vietnam and that he could not contemplate any bombing in the future that would do so (although he made clear that the raids had made such resupply exceedingly hazardous and costly to the north in terms of manpower).

There are humanitarian considerations which, in this the most distasteful and morally ambiguous war this country has ever engaged in, operate strongly on the traditional American sense of justice.

But View Two—the administration's assessment of the issue—reminds us that Hanoi spurned peace bids both during the 37-day pause in 1966 and during the shorter 1967 lunar new year pause, despite energetic efforts by Britain and Russia in the latter instance.

What Hanoi wants, and wants badly, is simply an end to the bombing, but it offers no reciprocal de-escalation of the war on its part.

Thus, if the United States were to accede to this precondition, there is no assurance that the war would not go on just as it is—with the difference that Ho Chi Minh would have accomplished with the wave of an olive branch something that all his Russian missiles and MIGs and antiaircraft guns have been unable to do.

And once the raids were halted, world opinion might make it impossible for us to reinstate them.

The Korean war should have taught us enough about Communist-style negotiations to realize that one does not go into them by throwing away his major bargaining weapon beforehand.

Experience and common sense tell us that the war would only grind on and on while the talks dragged on and on as they did for two years in Korea. In the final analysis, a release of the air-war pressure on the north might actually serve to prolong the ground war in the south if, indeed, it did not permit the Communists to increase its scope.

Those to whom the phrase, "Stop the bombing," has come to be a magical incantation that will unlock the door to peace in Vietnam might consider that.

If the North Vietnamese are sincerely desirous of talking peace, American bombers are not standing in their way. They can begin any time.

School Safety Patrol

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, springtime is again approaching, and with it comes the annual parade down Constitution Avenue by the school safety patrol boys and girls.

Knowing of their effectiveness in protecting some 19 million boys and girls each day, I am introducing a joint resolution to honor these dedicated boys and girls.

As I said last year when I introduced House Joint Resolution 921, which was later signed into law by President Johnson as Public Law 89–412, these boys and girls are "deserving of every honor and recognition."

Their belts, badges, and raincoats are familiar to most Americans. This material, along with manuals used by the patrol members, is generally provided by automobile clubs associated with the American Automobile Association.

The AAA is also the coordinator of the Washington parade, and sponsors it along with the District of Columbia public schools, the Metropolitan Police Department, the National Park Service, and the District of Columbia parochial schools.

Over 20,000 boys and girls will march in the parade this year on May 13th. They will represent over 20 States, and I might point out that even the State of California will have a delegation at the parade. The expense, of course, prohibits us from bringing as many boys and girls to the parade as we would like.

At this time, I want to urge my colleagues to join with me in introducing similar joint resolutions so we can honor these over 900,000 patrol members who attend 40,000 different schools in the United States alone. In addition, there are an additional 156,000 patrol members serving in 20 foreign countries—a truly international program of dedicated service by students to their fellow students.

Denver Court Uses L.B.J.'s Approach

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BYRON G. ROGERS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson has proposed timely and promising new programs to deal with one of the most important aspects of our criminal justice system—juvenile offenders.

It is vital that the Nation reverse the alarming rise in crime by young people.

In a recent editorial, the Denver Post supported the contention that many young offenders can be rehabilitated better in their home community than in an institution.

It is a promising concept. And since the subject is so important, I respectfully submit the editorial to be printed in the Appendix of the Record as part of my remarks:

DENVER COURT USES L.B.J.'S APPROACH

In his special message to Congress on crime last week, President Johnson gave strong endorsement to new methods of dealing with juvenile offenders which are being used in Denver and a number of other cities.

"Many offenders, the young most of all," the President said, "stand a far better chance of being rehabilitated in their home communities than in ordinary confinement."

He cited a five-year experiment with two groups of convicted juvenile delinquents in California. Offenders in one group were returned to their communities for intensive personal and family counseling. Those in the other group were sent to the regular institutions of correction.

"Falling back into crime," Johnson said, "was almost twice as great for those treated in regular institutions, as for those treated in the community. And it appears that the community treatment program costs far less than institutional confinement."

The President called for the development of new facilities in the community for the rehabilitation of juveniles and for the improvement of existing facilities, both publc and private.

The philosophy he advocated is already being applied in the most progressive juvenile courts in the country. Denver can be proud that its own pioneering juvenile court is among them.

Denver's two juvenile judges, Ted Rubin and Philip Gilliam, have been making increasing use of community resources to rehabilitate offenders and diminishing use of the correctional institutions at Golden and Morrison. They have recognized that juvenile offenders must return to the community and adjust to the community sooner or later, whether they spend time in Golden and Morrison or not.

Instead of sending them away, the judges are making the fullest possible use of probation officers, VISTA volunteers, college students, Juvenile Hall, mental health clinics and other public and private agencies to help the juveniles find their place in the community without breaking its laws.

Judge Rubin has developed a special program for glue-sniffers, obtained funds for the establishment of a system of half-way houses and brought a new interest in innovation and research.

The success of the new approach can not be expected to show up in statistics because the great population bulge in the juvenile age group is bound to send up figures for juvenile crime.

"Since the generation of children about to enter teen-age is the largest in our history," President Johnson said, "we can anticipate an even sharper rise in juvenile delinquency in the decade to come—unless we make drastic changes in the effectiveness of the criminal justice system as well as in economic and social conditions."

The old methods of dealing with juvenile crime have proven inadequate. The new methods—already yielding better results in California and elsewhere—offer the best hope for the future.

Denver's juvenile court deserves the support of the community in its use of the new approach and in its quest for a better solution to a growing problem.

"The Rambler Follows the Dollar"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Evening Star of March 10 includes an article by Columnist John McKelway entitled "The Rambler Follows the Dollar." This article concerns itself with some of the recent criticisms I have made of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. I insert it at this point, in the Record.

FOLLOWS THE DOLLARS

(By John McKelway)

As the years go by, almost every session of Congress includes at least one congressman who tries to follow the dollar.

This can be a most interesting undertaking, because there are few people who take the time to do it.

The latest, to my knowledge, is Rep. Durward G. Hall, R-Mo., who has more or less taken it upon himself to be a sort of thorn in the side of the House.

And, possibly, in the side of the country.

Hall, the other day, got upset about some grants made by the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

First of all, he was upset by the award of $8,000 to the University of California for a study of comic strips. As he said, "Lest anyone think that this relatively small grant represents the only amount of waste in time of national economic crises, I wish to point out that this grant represents only one of many totalling almost $1 million by the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. Some of the others are equally absurd and are even less justified during a time of severe strain on the national treasury . . ."

Hall went even further.

"I find," he said, "there is no clear understanding at the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities on who has title to the product of this federally subsidized research."

The congressman, continuing, said he could not find anyone "downtown" who could tell him what was what.

In the past certain congressmen have tried to have fun with some of the grants made by the National Institutes of Health. The fact that someone (at the expense of the taxpayer) is studying the gall bladder of mature elks is, of course, most interesting.

But, perhaps, Hall has made a point. From gall blader studies we might all benefit. But when you get into the arts and the humanities—well?

Hall, in his attack on the waste of money, included a long list of how this new Government agency is spending its money.

The Rambler finds them most interesting and he is all the more eager for a grant of some sort. For this kind of money, he would go and study the rise and success of say, the supermarket and what it all means.

Others have different ideas, and some of these Hall placed in the Congressional Record. For example:

"A grant of up to $10,000 to Bryn Mawr College to support an archaeological project which will train American archaeology students as well as furthering research . . ."

What these people are going to do, the Rambler gathers, is dig up a "layout and development of a 16th Century B.C. Etruscan town."

How can you take a stand against that?

Oh well, you can get to feeling about these things as Hall does.

As mentioned earlier, up to $8,789 went out to David Kunzle of the University of California to do a study on the history of the comic strip. This should prove interesting but the Rambler, like Hall, had no idea he would partially finance it. The Kunzle work, incidentally, according to this new agency, ". . . should make a great contribution to the understanding of the comic strip on a historical and sociological basis, as well as an artistic one . . ."

SOME OF THE OTHER GRANTS

Up to $5,000 to the Minnesota Historical Society to "support a segment of a project" relating to the history of fur trading in the area.

An award of $6,959 to Smith College for a research project to "edit the unpublished memoirs of the Spaniard, Oviedo." Oviedo, it is said, was "official chronicler to Charles V."

Or how about the $15,263 awarded to Professor Paul Schilpp to continue his series, "The Library of Living Philosophers," at the University of Southern Illinois.

Maybe if we could get one of these grants we would feel differently. Until then, the Rambler goes along with Hall and his raisedeyebrow approach to where the money is going.

Certainly we could do more with the $31,000 we are handing over to Queens College for a "Computerindexed Bibliography of International Scholarly Writings on Music."

Then again, I could be wrong.

The Rape of Tibet

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, in the newspaper supplement "This Week," of Sunday, March 12, appeared an article by Lowell Thomas. How anyone, after reading this article, could favor the admission of Red China into the United Nations or the recognition of Red China by the United States is beyond me. His article follows:

THE RAPE OF TIBET

(By Lowell Thomas)

I have noticed, lately, in certain influential circles, a tendency to pooh-pooh anti-Communist stories as "mere propaganda." I am not in a position to speak of what is truth in some areas of the world, but there is one country I know well, and what is going on there gives the lie to anyone who would dismiss the Red Menace as propaganda.

The country is Tibet.

It has been 18 years since Communist China invaded Tibet—18 years of diabolical, deliberate murder of a country, its culture and its people, unparalleled in this, our time. It is a story that—no matter how many times it has been told—must be told anew, every time fresh details trickle across the border, until a shocked outside world opens up its ears and listens.

I know, for I am one of the last—if not *the* last—American to have seen Tibet before the Communist takeover, and I have kept my fingers on the pulse of the plot ever since.

I am one of the very few who has had this sort of contact with the situation. When our caravan finally reached Lhasa in 1949, only five other Americans were known to have visited that almost inaccessible land known as Inner Tibet. We found it to be a vast region of more than 400,000 square miles and 2,000,000 to 6,000,000 people (a census had never been taken), ruled by a boyish but most unusual God-King, the Dalai Lama.

For centuries the Tibetans had lived simply and peacefully on their vast plateau and in their high Himalayan valleys, as if James Hilton's fictional Shangri-la had been turned into reality. Tibet, with its unworldiness, was truly a museum piece to be cherished and nurtured by a world from which far too much unspoiled innocence had fled.

Instead, only a few months after our visit, Tibet was invaded by the Chinese.

In 1960 I wrote an article (in "The Reader's Digest" for December, 1960) describing how the Chinese Communists were using torture and mass murder to destroy Tibet's religion and culture, and to decimate its population.

I recounted the fate of a number of my own Tibetan friends—such as the elder statesman Tsarong Shapé who was put in chains and dragged through the streets of Lhasa until he was dead.

I quoted some of the carefully documented findings of the legal inquiry commission set up by the International Commission of Jurists—innumerable cases of indignities, brutality, torture and murder almost too horrible to relate, or to believe.

In 1956, Lowell, Jr., wrote his second book on Tibet, telling this story in detail ("The Silent War"—Doubleday).

Yet no one went to the aid of Tibet. During the years since then, the same brutal campaign has been continued, and even intensified.

MY CONFERENCE WITH TIBET'S GOD-KING

Late in 1962, I conferred at length with the young Dalai Lama at his mountain-top retreat at Upper Dharmsala on the Indian side of the Himalayas where he now resides—in exile. He told me tragic stories of the sufferings of his people. I visited several of the Tibetan refugee centers elsewhere in India, where other Tibetans added their accounts.

Since then we have continued to receive frequent reports, both directly and through carefully verified information conveyed to us through The Honorable Thupten Tharpa Liushar, who was Tibet's Foreign Minister until 1959 and, until February of this year, the Dalai Lama's personal representative in America.

Typical of these stories is the first-hand account of Ngawang Thubtob, for 43 years a monk at Tashi Lhunpo monastery in Shigatse before he was forced to flee in September, 1964. He tells me that "hundreds of Buddhist monasteries and temples have been destroyed by the Chinese Communists." Describing one of these, he tells how, prior to 1959, there were approximately 4,000 lamas and monks in the monastery. Only about 200 aged monks were allowed to remain to try and make it appear that the Chinese were being tolerant. The rest were driven out and sent to forced-labor camps, where many died.

"On March 21, 1961," Thubtob goes on, "the Chinese summoned all the people of Shigatse, second largest city in Tibet. As soon as they assembled, they were surrounded by Chinese soldiers. Before them were brought ten Tibetan prisoners, at rifle point, from the common granary at Shigatse, which had been turned into a prison by the Chinese. Of the ten, one monk was shot on the spot, and the assembled people were warned they would share the same fate if they tried to oppose the Chinese."

THEY EMPTIED MONASTERIES AND STARVED THE PEOPLE

This created panic among the monks of Tashi Lhunpo. Many including high lamas and abbots—committed suicide. In several hundred other monasteries, the lamas, monks and nuns were given the same brutal treatment. Thousands vanished after being taken to unknown destinations. Others were forced to build a railway between China and Lhasa and to work on mountain roads.

Ngawang Thubtob tells what the Tibetan life is like: "The Tibet Working Committee of the Chinese Communist Party supervises the farmers, and makes certain that they work unceasingly throughout the year. Then at harvest time, the Chinese appropriate all of the corps, and allot each farmer a monthly quota of 22 pounds of wheat or barley, barely enough for a single person to live on for a fortnight. So each person is limited to one meal per day.

"In the past, meat, butter, cheese and milk were generally consumed by the Tibetans. Now they have been deprived of these, and all such products have been commandeered by the Chinese army. All wheat, barley, mustard seeds, oil, peas, tea, etc., are seized, and stored and controlled by the Chinese. The barley flour sold in the cities by the Chinese is mixed with sand. Butter and oil are rancid and stale. Shops are open only two weeks each month. First, the people must secure a permit from the Chinese in order to buy anything: with a prolonged, detailed inquiry made into the background of the applicant before a permit is issued."

One of the most cruel decrees of all has been the forced intermarriage of Tibetans and Chinese. For several years, the Communists tried to achieve such intermarriages by persuasion, rewards, pressure and persistence. But when these proved ineffective, they handed down edicts that now require all Tibetans to marry only Chinese. Anyone who violates this is summarily tried, sent to a concentration camp to be "reformed," and then forced to remarry before he or she is allowed any further "freedom."

The children are cared for entirely by the state. The Chinese Communists have set up special nurseries and schools in Lhasa and elsewhere to bring up these children, who are given Chinese names and raised as "members of the great Han race."

Ever since the 1949 invasion of Tibet, the Chinese Communists have separated children from their parents, indoctrinated them from infancy with Communist ideology. Many have been shipped to China for long, intensive training, so they will return home to help convert their people.

The tenacity with which the Tibetans have continued to resist these oppressive measures is revealed by the growing number of new stories of torture by the Chinese Communists. These accounts, investigated and recorded by the International Commission of Jurists in 1959–60, are, according to first-hand reports, being repeated in 1966–67.

WHO CAN STAND UP TO TORTURES LIKE THESE?

Says one Tibetan refugee: "During a public meeting, a woman named Pema Lhoma was brought before the meeting and accused thus: 'Your husband has joined the Tibetan Voluntary Army and you, a wealthy woman, have been fleecing the people.' So saying, they bound her hands behind her back and tied her hair up to the beams. Then, under the orders of the Chinese, the people were forced to beat her, until she passed out."

A refugee named Tashi, who finally escaped from Tibet, relates that he was once tied to a horse like a load of goods, taken to Netong Dzong prison, left without food or water for 48 hours, then subjected to public humiliation and torture. When his wife saw him being tortured, she died from shock.

Without cause or reason, the Tibetans are arrested and accused of crimes never committed. They are brought before public meetings for so-called trials where charges against them are read. Then everyone at the meeting is forced to beat the prisoners and to humiliate them. If anyone fails to do this, he is accused of having connections with the accused and "other reactionaries" and is himself given the same treatment.

Within recent months the plight of the Tibetans has been made worse by the coming of "the Red Guards," who have raised to even greater frenzy and vulgarity the destruction and desecration of Tibet's shrines, religious objects and sacred literature—spreading more widely the torture and slaughter.

From a high-ranking lama we hear: "The hardship and suffering the Tibetans undergo beggars description. The little hope we have of preserving our race, religion and culture in Tibet is vanishing. Whatever the extent of our frustration, and our desire to safeguard our spiritual and cultural heritage, we cannot match the might of China."

THE RED PLAN—FIRST TIBET, THEN INDIA

The Communists have repeatedly boasted that their occupation of Tibet is only one step on their road to world-wide domination. I quote this recent proclamation when they cited next goal:

"India is nothing but a 'paper tiger.' Our plan is, first of all, to conquer India . . . We have conquered Tibet, but Tibet does not have sufficient supplies for our army. Tibet, however, has become very useful to us as a spring-board for our attack on India. Because Tibet is a strategic country, we are going to guard the Indo-Tibetan border securely. Thereafter, the conquest of India is an easy affair."

Can the Communists make good their boast? Much of this answer can be given only by wise and positive actions of the free nations of the world, both individually and in concert. Yet, an immediate answer can and should be given by individual men and women motivated both by humanitarian compassion and by a recognition of kinship with the Tibetan people in their struggle to survive.

Help and encouragement can be and is being given to the more than 80,000 Tibetan refugees in India and the border states who are courageously striving both to build new lives for themselves and at the same time to preserve their religion, their culture, and their national entity.

The Tibetans, with their deep faith, still believe the struggle is not hopeless, that eventually the tragic events in their homeland will come to an end. Our faith may not equal theirs. But at lease we can extend our friendship, our assistance, and our encouragement—so they may persevere.

A Passing American

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, from the liberal extremists we hear the frequent shouts and see the demonstrations protesting anything which they can possibly construe to be a denial of their right to dissent.

They are also the first, through word and action, to deny that same right to the other side. Any patriotic utterance or writing brings immediate villification and smear.

George Todt, long time columnist for the Los Angeles Herald Examiner and other papers, knows from personal experience how they work. George stands up for traditional Americanism and has known the heavy hand of intolerance.

The subjects of his February 16, 1967, column, patriot Dr. John Lechner, recently deceased, and 1964 presidential nominee, Barry Goldwater, also learned what it means to be patriotic. George Todt's column follows:

A Passing American

(By George Todt)

"I think we should let the military have a crack at this war in Vietnam. The children have had their say long enough." (Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, D-S.C., Feb. 11, 1967.)

The body of a great American patriot, Dr. John Lechner, has just been laid to rest in the Southland. This is a time of grief and tribulation for his fellow conservatives. He loved God and country. He was my friend.

He was often downgraded and berated by Communists, left-wingers and their ill-assorted coterie of multitudinous assistants. They heartily disliked his sterling defense of the traditional American heritage and our cherished free enterprise system.

But to right-thinking people everywhere who knew his very real dedication and devotion to the fundamental principles which made our nation rise to the top of the pile, he was a truly great citizen.

LINE GETS THIN

Following the deaths of such eminent Southern California freedom fighters as Walt Disney, Russell Quisenberry and D. B. Lewis, all in the past year, the loss of "Dr. John" Lechner comes as a heavy blow to us now.

The thin red-white-and-blue line is growing much too thin.

Can it be revived and resuscitated before Fabian socialism becomes the order of the day in America? What will the answer be?

What has happened to the "right to dissent"—for conservatives?

"Dr. John" and his hard-working Americanism Educational League were the first to have Sen. Barry Goldwater on the podium here after he was defeated in the 1964 presidential campaign. He was proud of him.

Goldwater did not lose then because of his ideology, which was superior—much of his Vietnam policy was afterwards adopted by LBJ, for example—but simply because 8 million GOP liberals were turncoats.

LEFT WING MIFFED

The Republican left wing was miffed because Barry did not provide the ticket with a liberal runningmate. They walked out in a bad display of temper that was childish and disastrous for the GOP. It cost the election.

Rep. William Miller of New York, the Republican National Chairman, was a man of superior American ideology to Governors Nelson Rockefeller, William Scranton or George Romney at that time. He deserved the nomination.

However, one learns from experience. I preferred Miller to any of the challengers for second spot in 1964 then. But in the light of what happened, I now think it would have been the best course otherwise.

If Goldwater had picked Scranton, Rockefeller or Romney to assist him in second spot—and any one of them would have been eager to do so, contrary to propaganda—he could have won by 1 million votes.

LBJ won by 16 million, but the entire difference was accounted for by the defecting GOP liberal wing, which went over en toto.

Had this 8 million GOP liberals been added to the 27 million votes Goldwater obtained, he would have had 35 million votes. Conversely, if the same amount had been subtracted from the LBJ total, he would have subsequently totalled 34 millions.

ASSUMPTION GOES ASTRAY

Let nobody fool you into thinking the ideology of Goldwater was incorrect. It was not. His only fault lay in not winning the election—and this was caused by his failure to "balance" the ticket.

I plead guilty to the same error, myself. This column backed Miller for second place because he was the best man, in this writer's opinion. My main mistake—and undoubtedly Barry's too—was in assuming that in the last analysis the GOP liberals would not be disloyal, disappear.

CIA's Extracurricular Activities Indicate Funding Reductions Necessary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, it has become obvious during the current public debate and discussion over the conduct and operation of the Central Intelligence Agency that the CIA has been profligate and wasteful in the expenditure of funds and has strayed far afield from its basic role of protecting the national interest and national security.

As we all know now, the CIA has indulged in such extracurricular activities as subsidizing educational organizations, labor groups, churches, and foundations, among others.

The fact that the CIA has deemed it advisable to spread its wings so wide indicates that this agency is overbudgeted and overfunded and is experiencing difficulty in expending funds allocated to it.

In other words, the CIA has too much money with too little control and, therefore, has branched out into these diverse areas where any relationship to our national security is certainly remote. It is my feeling that funds for the CIA should be sharply reduced in order that it may zero in on its real mission—its basic role of intelligence.

In this connection, the Washington Post recently published an article by Mr. John Kenneth Galbraith, an economist and perceptive observer and a former high Government official in Washington, who concludes that "the CIA was doing some things that were frightful nonsense."

Because of the interest of my colleagues and the American people in the activities of the CIA, I ask unanimous consent that this article be reprinted in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The article follows:

CIA Needs a Tug on Its Purse Strings—A Man Who Has Had Some Dealings With the Agency Says It Lacks the Discipline of Penury

(By John Kenneth Galbraith)

(*Harvard economist Galbraith was an adviser to President John F. Kennedy and has been Ambassador to India.*)

The public discussion of a secret agency, even one with such an excellent instinct for headlines as the CIA, is likely to suffer a little from a shortage of information. Few things in my life have concerned me less than the intelligence activities and associated skulduggery of the United States Government. They require an anonymity for which I have no obvious talent. But it happens that for one brief period, I was deeply involved.

Without revealing any secrets, none of which, it should be added, would be of more than momentary interest, or joining the ravening wolves which in Washington pounce on any individual or agency which has problems, I would like to add a little material to the discussion.

My experience was during the Kennedy Administration and especially during the early months. I found when I got into matters in my area of interest that the CIA was doing some things that were frightful nonsense. Their possible value ranged from negative to negligible; the consequences, if properly publicized, would be horrifying.

I set out to bring them to an end. One or two of the bogus liberals who had been washed into Washington with the new Administration warned me that I was making a bad mistake. (One of them, I have now discovered, had been heading an organization financed by the CIA.)

Backed by the President, helped by the soul-searching that followed the Bay of Pigs fiasco and also by some very sensible people within the agency itself, I was successful. Later I had to fight off one or two more richly misconceived adventures, but in general, my troubles were at an end. I learned a good deal of the other and more affirmative work of the organization.

It has, without much doubt, the best staff of any Federal agency or department. There is (or was) a strong esprit based on pride in interesting tasks and in the unsatisfied curiosity of other people as to what the agency is up to. The largest part of the labor involves the collection of information and is not greatly more dramatic than that of the Bureau of the Census.

All intelligence organizations have a special aptitude for what is already known or patently unneeded, and in this respect the CIA is entirely orthodox. In New Delhi—where their activities were generally known to, and involved no conflict with, local authorities—the CIA people were far more disciplined and much more easily managed than the agricultural specialists.

The latter regard themselves as an independent republic never answerable to any lesser urban intelligence.

The problems of the CIA arise in connection with the noninformation gathering activities. And although these attract a slightly different and somewhat more adventuresome individual, the trouble is not—as one might gather from the papers—that, though intelligent, they are subject to recurrent attacks of organized stupidity. The problem lies in the activity itself.

A regularity in American foreign policy, it is one not of original error but of uncorrected obsolescence. As in the case of our China policy, there is a certain stubborn pride in doing the wrong thing simply because we have been doing it for so long.

A COLD WAR ERROR

Specifically, these activities—they come down to one form or another of encouragement or support to noncommunist or anticommunist organizations, unions, publications, activists, activities or politics—are the product of an obsolete view of the cold war.

In this view, all countries were inherently susceptible to communism; communism itself is a unified, centrally directed and masterful conspiracy; its success or failure depends on the success or failure of its tactics and the skill with which these are countered.

We now know better and so, conceivably, do the Russians. The Communists are divided and deeply concerned with their own quarrels. They are not going to take over the modern industrial nations. And we now know that in much of the so-called third world, communism is irrelevant.

Whether the government of the Congo is Communist or non-communist, its writ will still run only to the airport. The destiny of Indonesia or India is established by much deeper factors of history, demography and food supply. The problems of birth control and agricultural modernization are precisely as stubborn for one kind of government as for another.

In either case, the people will be desperately poor and many will be kept alive by American food. Certainly the existence of another anticommunist newspaper, organization or union changes nothing.

In Latin America, the prospect for the Communists is unquestionably better. But here the issue turns on the social structure and the only preventive is reform.

An intolerable social structure was what paved the way for Castro in Cuba. No American-sponsored activity, however skilled and devious, could have kept Batista in office or, short of forthright military invasion, overthrown Castro once he was in power.

While these things are now largely agreed, the old tactical activities still continue. And when they are brought to light, they naturally look silly. The remedy is to stop them—to accept the reality, which is that the prospects for communism are now but little affected by the kind of tactical measures the CIA deploys. At the same time, the prospects for national discredit are simply superb.

THE OTHER SKELETONS

Needless to say, this reform includes the deletion not only of activities that have been discovered but those that have so far escaped notice, a category which, according to legend, includes some that would be more reassuring to Barry Goldwater. This is important.

Some six other steps are in order. The first is greatly to reduce the volume of unvouchered funds.

The CIA has had too much to spend. Indeed, it is the only organization in my bureaucratic experience which one never had to press to spend money. It was usually pressing to do so. This meant that its activities, or many of them, have not been subject to the stern scrutiny which in all ordinary public practice is imposed not by prudence or intelligence but by penury.

The next step is to assume that, sooner or later, what is being done may be known, and the consequences must be weighed. In my experience, it was all but impossible to persuade anyone in the CIA that an activity might be exposed. Such fears were always dismissed as the naive reaction of the amateur. The pro knew how to establish a cover, keep a secret.

Perhaps there will already have been improvement here. When a wide range of deeply secret activity can be exposed all but accidentally by Rep. Wright Patman, confidence in even the deepest cover will have diminished a trifle. More of the members of the agency will be willing to subscribe to Galbraith's Fourth Law of Government, which is that in the United States there are no secrets, only varying delays in achieving notoriety.

A TROUBLESOME RELIGION

It is also necessary to keep a much closer watch on all CIA activities to insure that they are not being influenced by theological anticommunism. This is an especially troublesome religion.

Its morality is that everything that is anticommunist is right. Its intellectual basis is that no one understands communism except the man who has suffered the disillusionment of personal participation or has warred with the comrades in a party, union or veterans' organization. Those who were sharp enough to understand communism all along and govern themselves accordingly are sadly lacking in commitment.

It is the religion of liberal and civilized men that intellectual life is not in the service of the state; it is in the service of itself. Individuals, organizations and above all universities do not accept secret funds for some end they cannot publicly avow.

Theological anticommunism does not hesitate to substitute its higher faith. I don't know how much of this there was in the CIA but clearly it played a part in the recently publicized support to students, unions, churches and garden clubs. I recall that when I was liquidating the enterprises to which I adverted at the outset, I was advised in tones both solemn and angry that I was lousing up a truly momentous crusade.

HEALTHIER FINANCING

Next, we must have a better way of helping organizations and financing work of national importance. Though not consequential in the rise or fall of communism, many of the organizations supported by the CIA did good and useful work and should be kept. Money will be necessary and it will have to be found from other sources.

The invariable answer is the Ford Foundation. This will not serve; not even the Ford Foundation has money enough for everything. The time has come to establish a public foundation supported by some of the funds no longer needed in unvouchered form by the CIA which will openly and publicly support private organizations doing useful work abroad.

It should be headed by an independent board appointed by the President and composed of those men of unimpeachable reputation and respectability who are always in such admirable supply. Student travel, book publication, the overseas activities of unions, travel of important people to the United States, possibly even the tab for those foreign entrepreneurs attending that marketing seminar at Harvard could all be financed in this way.

The fact that the Government is publicly supplying funds for such activities is the best proof that it isn't doing so secretly. And no one's independence or virtue need be jeopardized.

There is even greater need that everyone now join in repairing the reputations of the organizations which have had CIA support. Some years ago, while attending one of its meetings in Berlin, I was told by a knowledgeable friend that he thought the Congress for Cultural Freedom might be receiving CIA support. I subjected its treasurer to interrogation and found that the poor fellow had been trained in ambiguity but not dissemblance.

The Congress meeting and seminars were, by a wide margin, the most interesting, lively and informative I had ever attended. Its publications are excellent. Nonetheless, I was disturbed, and I don't think I would have attended any more meetings. (The issue did not arise, for shortly thereafter I went into the Government and was otherwise occupied with the same issue.)

Last autumn, the Congress and the Ford Foundation announced that, whatever the ambiguities of the past, the Ford Foundation had become and would continue to be the sole source of funds for the Congress. I then joined its board of directors and I intend to put some extra effort into its activities. I think this is the right course and I would urge similar effort on behalf of other afflicted but reformed organizations.

Finally, there is the question of future supervision of the CIA. This is certainly not answered by the statement that all past activities have had the approval of the President or a high-level board acting in his behalf and therefore everything it has done has been high national, not low bureaucratic, policy. Only those whose knowledge of Government is entirely exiguous would accept such an argument.

The CIA, like all Government agencies, works aggressively to win approval for what it wants to do. It regards the White House not only as a source of direction but also as a point of clearance. So it is with all other nonsomnambulant agencies of Government.

And so it must be. For in Government, as in all other organized activity, initiative and decision flow up from the organization. In my own time, the CIA also had the State Department member of the approving body in its pocket.

In the field, there is also the problem that a considerable number of ambassadors really do not want to take responsibility for intelligence work. They would like to know what the CIA is doing, but when anything goes wrong, they want to be sure that they are not themselves blamed. And on occasion, they want to use the CIA as a scapegoat for their own failures.

"Of course, we were really relying on the agency boys."

The solution lies partly in getting rid of the nonintelligence activities which, while serving no real purpose, are a recurrent source of trouble. There is no way that foolish and unnecessary action can be so policed as to make it wise and sensible. But for the rest, there is no alternative to holding everyone concerned much more rigorously responsible than at present.

In recent years, the Government of the United States has shown a strong tendency to become the world's finest mutual protective association. Once it was imagined that men who presided over mistakes which cause great public trouble would be fired, demoted or anyhow held mildly accountable. Now they are automatically exonerated, publicly complimented on their fine character and long and faithful service and eventually posted to a better position in order to avoid any suggestion that there has been stupidity or error. If a man is associated with enough mistakes, he can have quite a career.

The leaders of the CIA are intelligent as well as prudent men. Were they told that they would be held personally responsible for whatever went wrong—that their official necks would be on the block—a new and salutary caution would suffuse the agency.

And it is not enough that ambassadors should have the right to know what is happening in their jurisdictions and to veto what they do not like. They must be held responsible for seeing that things go right. This is not a counsel of perfection but a simple rule for sensible administration. And it is also a tested one.

My own eventual relation with the agency was based on a rather formal understanding by which it accepted my authority and I, in turn, agreed to take full responsibility within the bureaucracy if anything went wrong. There would be no passing of blame. Relations were excellent and nothing much did go wrong.

That We May Live

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I have read a most interesting account by Robert M. Koch, president of the National Limestone Institute, about a book from the pen of our distinguished colleague from Mississippi, the Honorable Jamie L. Whitten. Congressman Whitten's book, based on the findings of years of outstanding service to his State and to the Nation, is entitled "That We May Live."

The statement by Mr. Koch is of such general interest that I feel it should be reprinted in the Congressional Record and I submit it for that purpose.

The statement follows:

"That We May Live"

(By Jamie L. Whitten)

Nearly everyone on the mailing list for these releases knows of the many endeavors of Congressman Jamie L. Whitten. He has been Chairman of the House Appropriations Sub-Committee on Agriculture for more than a decade. In this capacity, he has played a leading part in formulating programs that not only affect the life of every American but of many throughout the World.

The lay person at first assumed that Agriculture dealt only with the 8% of our people on the farms because our supermarkets and our storage bins are filled to overflowing with abundant food and fibre. Congressman Whitten has been pointing out for years the vital base Agriculture is to *all* our citizens' prosperity. Long an advocate of adequate Conservation Programs to protect future generations, he was appalled at the set-back American Agriculture got from Rachel Carson's book "Silent Spring".

After going into the background of the insecticide and pesticide problem with the Nation's leading specialists, he decided to write an answer to set the record straight. There are several things significant about this book—it makes the subject most readable and more significantly, more than 180 scientists and 20 physicians who were interviewed in the investigation were willing to have their names made public in connection with it. Their names, whch read like a Who's Who in Science appear in the back of the book.

Here are some of the comments on it:

The Library Journal: "This is a popularized version of what amounts to the Federal Government's answer to the charges of Rachel Carson's 'Silent Spring'. The Government's answer is the scientists' answer. It was gathered from a large, heterogeneous group of scientists and physicians by the Surveys and Investigations Staff of the House Committee on Appropriations at the request of the Subcommittee on the Department of Agriculture, of which our Congressman-author is Chairman. The question, of course, is: 'How concerned should the American public be about the great use of pesticides?' The answer is a refined but firm debunking of the scientific content of the late Miss Carson's book: 'a polemic, not a prophesy.' The Committee's report, here made immensely readable yet factual, finds that pesticides are essential, but require care in handling. This is a sober antidote to the hysteria surrounding 'Silent Spring.' High school, college, and public libraries will want to have this book."

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, George L. Mehren: "I have read the book quite carefully. I tried to read it without bias or preconception, as I have tried to approach the matter of pests, disease, fungus, and other controls in the past. I can say, and without equivocation, that this is by far the best treatment of a difficult subject that I have ever seen. It is completely honest, and that I believe is the first necessity. It is not the work of an advocate. There is explicit recognition that man has in fact 'tampered with his environment' for a long time. There is also explicit recognition that generally this is very much to the good of man. It is understood that the advancement of man does have environmental effects. Finally, the proposition that benefit to man must be weighed against present or even remotely possible damage to man with respect to almost every action of man is placed clearly in perspective."

Agricultural Research Service Administrator, George W. Irving, Jr.: "We can all hope that those who have found other treatises on the same subject of sufficient interest and importance to quote them widely will do the same for yours. We will continue to enjoy with you the challenge that 'keeping man one step ahead in his constant scrap with insects' holds for us all."

State of Michigan sanitary engineering consultant, John E. Kinney: "In an age when logic has become the loudest voice spoken in the most positive manner first and when decisions reflect consensus of hysteria rather than leadership with knowledge, your book 'That We May Live' is most welcome relief. The book offers positive factual information on the problems and the alternatives to the their solution. Of primary importance—responsibilities are defined and so is the lack of acceptance where it exists. The scope of our problem of survival is placed in focus and the role of pesticides brought into perspective. Achieving this required a frank assessment of specifics which has not been available to the concerned citizen, the civic leader, nor the fanatic. And, in my opinion, this is the greatest attribute of the book and the reason for the gratitude we owe you. Having the courage to face the tide energized by 'Silent Spring' and other prophets of doom, having an adequate understanding of the subject to appraise and define the half-truth, the truth and the untruth, having the breadth of knowledge to provide the facts, and most importantly, having the ability to translate a technical subject into easy-to-read English makes your role of author unique. My thanks to you for doing it."

Executive vice president of the Tobacco Institute, Frank J. Welch: "This is a well-documented scientific book having to do with the usage and implications of pesticides, presented in easily-readable lay language. As indicated on the jacket of the book, here are the important facts about a significant but controversial aspect of our modern scientific way of life that means so much to all people, farm and non-farm alike."

Tennessee Valley Authority Chairman, Aubrey J. Wagner: "I want to congratulate you on presenting a clear and factual picture in a field where there has been altogether too much emoting and too little factual analysis. Your book should contribute much to intelligent understanding of the problems involved. Congratulations!"

State of California, chief, division of plant industry, Allen B. Lemmon: "May I congratulate you upon the excellent presentation that you have made in your book 'That We May Live'. You have set forth the facts about the effects of pesticides on our national health, their dangers, and contributions to our welfare in a clear, readable book that should be helpful to everyone in understanding the whole situation."

State of Ohio director of department of agriculture, John M. Stackhouse: "It is an excellent presentation of the other side of the story. Unfortunately, it would appear that in spite of this and many other good articles on the subject, we will have to continue to pay the price for 'Silent Spring'."

Member of traveling symposium, Dr. Cynthia Westcott: "As soon as I read that your book was available, I ordered it from Van Nostrand and their copy came a couple of days before yours. So I had already read your fine book from cover to cover and heartily endorse it. I shall enthusiastically recommend it to conservationists and all others that should be interested. I very much like your title."

USDA regional forester, Neal M. Rahm: "I have found it especially objective, completely factual, well documented by professional scientists, and very readable. I am sure it will help provide a better public understanding of this controversial problem."

Congressman Whitten has been proclaiming the coming food shortage throughout the world for many years. However, his most clarion call concerning this problem was sounded in a speech to the American Society of Agricultural Engineers in August 1965 at Cornell University. He then said:

"Aside from the possibility of nuclear conflict, probably the foremost problem in the world today is hunger.

"Today it is estimaed by officials of the Department of Agriculture that if it were not for the use of fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides, in 5 years the cost of a very inferior quality of food to the American consumer would double, and in 10 to 15 years the people of this Nation would be short of essential foods . . ." "The peoples of India and China throughout the centuries demanded food and fiber below the cost of production. The cost was paid by the land from which it came. As a result, the land is worn-out. Yet, we in this country wore out more rich land in a shorter time than any nation in history, largely because we had the land to waste. We no longer have the land to spare.

"American Agriculture will become increasingly vital in the future as the world's population explosion creates even larger demands for food and fiber."

This book, "That we May Live", is in its fourth printing, and is one all associated with American Agriculture and the War on Hunger will find of interest.

State of Oregon House Joint Memorial 4

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDITH GREEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, the 54th Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon has recently adopted a memorial to the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States expressing the concern of the State of Oregon over the increasing difficulty for State and local governments to impose additional taxes upon their citizens because of the combined burden of present Federal, State, and local taxes. The Oregon Legislative Assembly recommends that existing and future Federal grant-in-aid programs be coordinated to support solutions to broad problem situations and to allow responsible State and local officials to function within broad areas with minimum controls.

I have consent that at this point in the RECORD the enrolled copy of House Joint Memorial 4 of the Oregon Legislative Assembly be included:

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 4

(Sponsored by Joint Committee on Ways and Means, Oregon Legislative Assembly, 1967 regular session)

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, the Fifty-fourth Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, in legislative session assembled, most respectfully represent as follows:

Whereas the combined burden of federal, state and local taxation is of such magnitude that state and local governments find it increasingly difficult to impose additional taxes upon their citizens; and

Whereas federal grants-in-aid to state and local governments are an accepted part of cooperative federalism in this nation and have proven to be an effective means by which the superior revenue-raising position of the Federal Government may be used to meet the financial needs of state and local governments in carrying out programs of broad national interest; and

Whereas there is a corollary need to maintain strong, independent and responsible state and local government, capable of responding to needs and conditions that vary throughout the nation; and

Whereas the need for increased federal assistance to state and local governments and the need for strengthening state and local governments are in conflict as a result of the growing tendency of federal grant-in-aid programs to: (1) Prescribe in great and rigid detail the specific activities to be carried out; (2) dictate the organizational form and structure to be used by state and local governments to carry out such activities; and (3) bypass state government or encourage or require the establishment of single-purpose or quasi-public jurisdictions; and

Whereas the use of state and local moneys to match federal moneys available for specific program activities tends to reduce the state-local moneys available for other programs that may be of greater local priority; and

Whereas the practice of requiring states to increase their existing level of service in a specific program activity in order to gain federal matching moneys tends to penalize those states which have been most progressive and have already established high levels of service; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

(1) The Congress of the United States is memorialized to:

(a) Provide that the numerous existing and future federal grant-in-aid programs be combined or effectively coordinated so that such grants to state and local government support solutions to broad problem situations rather than require performance of specific projects; and

(b) Provide that federal grants-in-aid to state and local governments, while including minimum controls to insure adequate standards of performance and program accomplishments, are made in such manner that maximum flexibility within broad functional areas be given to responsible state and local officials.

(2) A copy of this memorial shall be transmitted to each member of the Oregon Congressional Delegation, each member of the Senate Appropriations Committee and each member of the House Appropriations Committee.

Adopted by house January 30, 1967:

——— ———,
Chief Clerk of House.
F. MONTGOMERY,
Speaker of House.

Adopted by senate February 3, 1967:

E. D. POTTS,
President of Senate.

Testimony of Albert Piñón, National President, Community Service Organization, Los Angeles, Calif., Before the President's Commission on Rural Poverty, Washington, D.C., February 17, 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct to the attention of my colleagues the recent testimony of Albert Piñón of San José, an Area Director for Manpower Opportunities Project, before the President's Commission on Rural Poverty meeting in Washington, D.C., on February 17, 1967.

Mr. Piñón is the national president of the Community Service Organization, organized as a civic action group in 1947 with the goal of socioeconomic improvement of the community with particular attention directed to the needs of the Spanish-speaking population. The CSO now has working organizations in 27 California counties and in Arizona and Colorado. It is a self-help, mutual assistance organization with its strength in its membership, essentially drawn from the low-income families in the community, but so structured that the entire community is able to participate in the task of eradication of rural poverty.

The Community Service Organization is fortunate to have Mr. Piñón as its president. I have known him personally for a number of years and I can assure the Members of the House that he is an outstanding community leader. His concern for the Spanish-speaking people of California is evidenced by his work in their behalf and by the eloquent statement he made to the President's Commission.

The complete statement of testimony before the Commission follows:

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission: My name is Alberto Piñón. I reside at 3642 Vista Del Valle, San Jose, California.

Presently I am employed as Area Director for Manpower Opportunities Project under a grant made by the U.S. Department of Labor, OMPER. Manpower Opportunities Project was funded because of the low number of participants from the Spanish-speaking community of California in training programs—MDTA and others. Mop was created to bridge the gap—not only in training programs but also to promote a better working relationship with all agencies.

I am also the president of Community Service Organization—CSO—and with your kind permission I would like to briefly tell you about it. CSO was organized in the City of Los Angeles in 1947 by a small group of individuals who saw the need for a community mutual aid organization. This movement then spread throughout the State and now 27 counties in California have a CSO chapter.

In 1953, CSO was incorporated under the laws of the State of California and its influence has since spread into Arizona and Colorado. CSO is neither a political movement nor a welfare agency. It is a self-help, mutual assistance organization with its strength in its membership, and as long as there is a need of one human for another CSO will endure.

CSO is a civic action group. Its goal is the socio-economic improvement of the community with particular attention to the needs of the Mexican Americans. From its inception the membership of CSO has come from the low-income families in the community. It was so structured in order to permit broad community participation. Its constitution and by-laws contain no reference to ethnic background or antecedents. Today, however, the membership of CSO is predominately Mexican-American with a sprinkling of Negroes, and some Anglos. The reason for the predominance of Mexican Americans is quite obvious—the need is very great among the six million Spanish-surname people of the United States and especially those in the five Southwestern States.

CSO has been commended by the California State legislature through resolutions several times. CSO has been commended by the Bishops Committee, by the American Friends Service Committee, by labor organizations and by prominent national and local leaders for its good works.

This Commission, I have been told, wants to hear from persons who know about or may feel that they have not had an adequate opportunity in life. For the most part, you can put the entire Spanish-surname population in this category.

How is it possible that one—such as myself—could have adequate opportunities in life? How could it be when I was told from the day I was born to the day I entered school and beyond, that somehow I was different from the rest of my peers? That I was different because my name was Piñón instead of Rodgers; that I spoke a language foreign to the one universally spoken; and in addition that my skin is a few shades darker—that I was to believe that I am something less than the Anglo.

How can I say that I have had an adequate opportunity in life when I can remember so vividly a teacher saying to me, "No, I would not think about college; you have a very good aptitude for mechanical work; I would suggest that you take a shop course."

And, when I expressed the dream of perhaps one day becoming a great attorney, I was shot down with, "No, I don't think you'll make it as a lawyer, you probably won't be accepted."

There are many other Mexican Americans who have experienced this type of counselling. The big question in my mind today is: How many Al Piñóns or José Rodriguezes or Antonio Hernandezes have we lost this way?

Another question in my mind is: If other Mexican Americans had not experienced the same treatment I did, would we not perhaps today have 100 Professor George Sánchezes, or 1,000 Dr. Julián Samoras? Who can say what the cost has been—not only to the Mexican American community, the Spanish-surname communities, but to this, our country?

Now let me talk about the conditions that exist in my State—the great State of California; the richest State in the Union.

For many years, the great Central Valley of California has been the richest farm area in the world. Three counties in the Central Valley have led the nation in dollar value of agricultural production for the past ten years. The farms are large. Some farms are as large as feudal baronies. For example, on the Western perimeter of the Valley the Southern Pacific Railroad owns 120,000 acres, and another company, Anderson-Clayton, owns a 52,000 acre ranch.

By contrast—in this very same Central Valley region of California—tens of thousands of farm workers live in stark poverty. This fertile valley is pock-marked with isolated slums, without water, without streets, with virtually no public facilities, and virtually no public service—except an occasional whisk-through by an unfriendly Deputy Sheriff.

As we see it in this rich valley, most of the Federal assistance goes to the rich at the expense of the poor.

Permit me to cite one specific example, a rural slum called THREE ROCKS, located on the West side of the Valley. It was established in 1956 of condemned shacks moved off of nearby ranches. As THREE ROCKS grew, the outside world came to gawk—stories and pictures from dusty, desolate, waterless THREE ROCKS appeared in publications all over, as far away as Moscow.

In 1962, the American Friends Service Committee became concerned. A member of the Friends Committee began to help the people organize and prod various public and private agencies consciences. Indifference was the main fruit of this effort.

In 1964, a full time worker of the Friends Committee was assigned to help the people of THREE ROCKS get decent housing. The worker and the people were organized and applied for projects under the various titles of the Economic Opportunity Act—commonly called the "War on Poverty."

For nearly four years now, the Friends Committee worker and these people of poverty have lived with the hope of moving into homes. This hope seemed so near when a large land owner—a farmer who owns 100,000 acres—offered to grant 20 acres of land for the purpose of building homes for farm workers. But, when the community worker mentioned that he believed farm workers should be covered by a minimum wage law, the offer was withdrawn.

Despite the great disappointment, the organized community purchased a tract of land, now, the Three Rocks housing project is on the verge of final approval by Farmers Home Administration, Department of Agriculture—a real hope. However, we must not lose sight of the fact that after almost four years of organizing, petitioning, applying for grants, and all the other necessary work involved in laying out what could be considered a new township, not one shovel of dirt has been turned.

In sharp contrast, let us take a look at a development 15 or 20 miles down the road. Here we see bulldozers working and dirt flying. Beautiful rolling green slops with man-made lakes and trucked in palm trees replacing the rolling sage. A new country club has appeared—thanks to a recreation subsidy from the Farmers Home Administration. How long did it take? Well, early in 1965, some 250 charter members of the Whitebridge Country Club raised $200 a piece to establish it. The Farmers Home Administration almost immediately authorized a $245,000 construction loan which would pay for an 18-hole golf course, a swimming pool, and club house. The golf course is scheduled to be completed early this summer. And, to the best of my knowledge, not one of the 250 charter members comes from the Three Rocks shanty town.

Members of the Commission, if you lived in a shack in Three Rocks and had to haul your water four miles, how would you feel about a government whose policies make it easy for rich farmers to build a country club, but next to impossible for you and your neighbors to build a decent home for your family?

The problems of rural poverty cannot be understood and dealt with unless this double standard that exists and the programs resulting therefrom are clearly analyzed. In order to put this into perspective for such an analysis, let us consider the various farm and rural programs as a giant welfare system. With this point of view in mind, there are two rural welfare programs—both with Federal financing: one for the rich, and one for the poor.

The welfare programs for the rich comprise price supports, soil conservation, irrigation subsidies, etc., etc., and are administered by the rich themselves through various local farmers' committees and/or public service agencies. *They control,* for example, irrigation districts.

On the other hand, the welfare programs for the poor are run by unfriendly bureaucrats answerable only to the rich. It must also be considered that under the rich folks' welfare program, the biggest welfare payments go to those with the most money or the largest land owners.

Permit me to briefly review an example of this rich welfare system—speaking of it from my California experience. Water for irrigation purposes is the life blood of California's rich agriculture. Without its expensive canals, pumps, dams, etc., not much more than hay would be grown in the Golden State. The Federal government provides various irrigation subsidies in many parts of California. Federal water supply to the East Side of the Central Valley is subsidized at $577 per acre—which means if you own 10 acres, your subsidy is $5,770; on 100 acres it is $57,700; and for 1,000 acres it equals $577,000. The Federal government is constructing an irrigation project on the West Side of the Valley in which the subsidy will be over $1,000 an acre.

There is in existence a Federal regulation which is supposed to limit the subsidy on irrigation projects and provide the machinery whereby the poor can obtain a share in these subsidies and an opportunity to own land. Land ownership, as you all know, is one of the great desires of people. We know that many of them, especially the thousands of skilled farm workers, have the ability and the motivation to conduct agricultural operations, if given a chance.

But, alas, our people will never realize this goal under the current administration of Federal irrigation projects in California because the subsidy limit regulation has been interpreted into meaningless words by bureaucrats pressured into submission by large land owners.

I respectfully urge this Commission to make a detailed examination of all Federal programs directed to rural areas. All of these programs have a direct effect on rural poverty.

I pledge, for the record, my full cooperation and the assistance of my associates in making this study. Such a detailed examination will, I am sure, indicate that many rural programs need drastic revision if the government is to make a realistic effort in alleviating rural poverty. Why can we not build healthy rural environments which in turn would stop the depressive flight to the cities and arrest the further enrichment and entrenchment of a monolithic rural feudalistic society?

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this Commission. I hope that these deliberations will lead not only to more effective Federal programs in alleviating rural poverty but also to a more effective use of existing programs. I thank you.

The Problem—Unequal Justice Under Law

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, the lead editorial in the Sunday, March 12, issue of the Washington Sunday Star reflects the Nation's concern for law enforcement. The increase in violent crimes is regarded by many as attributable to recent decision fo the U.S. Supreme Court—particularly the so-called Miranda case—which all but preclude law enforcement officers from receiving voluntary confessions and admissions against interest in criminal cases. The Sunday Star editorial sets forth clearly and convincingly the case for the law-abiding citizens whose interests deserve the fullest consideration by the courts of the land—including the U.S. Supreme Court. I am hopeful that some corrective legislation may be enacted during the 90th Congress to overcome some of the impediments in the detection and prosecution of crime which law enforcement officers are now experiencing.

The Sunday Star editorial, "The Problem—Unequal Justice Under Law," follows:

THE PROBLEM—UNEQUAL JUSTICE UNDER LAW

The inscription carved in bold letters over the imposing entrance to the Supreme Court building suggests that the nation's highest tribunal is dedicated to the concept of Equal Justice Under Law. The fact is that the court, in major rulings in criminal cases in recent years, has been dispensing a brand of justice that is deplorably unequal. And this is what the shooting has been about this past week in the hearings before Senator McClellan's subcommittee.

Assuming that law-abiding people have rights, and we think they have or should have, these rights have been recklessly disregarded by a majority of the court. The President has often spoken of the right of the people to be secure in their homes, on the streets and in the places of business. Each day brings new evidence, however, that this is rhetoric and nothing more. For the people are not secure anywhere. And this insecurity is due in considerable part to the extreme lengths to which a five-man majority of the court has gone in enlarging and protecting the rights of criminals. Reading such opinions as those in Escobedo and Miranda cases, one might think that the court majority has never heard of the rights of the public—and couldn't care less. Certainly it does not subscribe to the view expressed by Justice White in his dissent in the Miranda case that "the most basic function of government is to provide for the security of the individual and his property."

This process of shielding the criminal at the expense of the public safety grew out of a laudable purpose to erect safeguards against criminal convictions based on coerced or involuntary confessions. There was ample reason for this some 25 or 30 years ago. For the third degree, even in those relatively recent days, had not disappeared from the law-enforcement scene. And a coerced confession is both offensive to one's sense of justice and unreliable as an item of evidence.

The trouble is that the court has not known where to stop, has lost all sense of keeping the scales in balance. The notion that the purpose of our system of criminal justice is to convict the guilty and absolve the innocent is out the window. The commendable effort to erect greater safeguards against involuntary confessions has been carried to such lengths that entirely voluntary confessions are now in jeopardy. In fact, Justice White has said that the court majority seems to be moving in the direction of barring all confessions. He could very well be right.

The hearings which Senator McClellan has been holding have moved along two main lines. One effort has been to find a way to reverse or at least to minimize the pernicious effect on law-enforcement of the court's 5 to 4 rulings with respect to confessions. The other has been to work out legislation to strengthen the hand of those whose duty it is to enforce the laws.

This second undertaking, largely concerned with legislation to permit the use of wiretap evidence and electronic bugs, presents few problems. Congress will get no help in this from the President or the Department of Justice. Still, at least as of this time, there seems to be no constitutional barrier to such legislation.

The subcommittee received a very strong statement on these matters from Chief Judge J. Edward Lumbard of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. Judge Lumbard was especially concerned with the problem of organized crime. It is, he said, almost impossible to curb it under existing restrictions on enforcement agencies.

Opponents of wiretapping sometimes misrepresent the "dirty business" comment by Justice Holmes in support of their stand. In a reference to this, Judge Lumbard said: "There is no dirtier business today than the business of organized crime; it rules by violence and terror; it victimizes the public and corrupts public officials. Every possible resource of government should be used to expose and destroy it."

He meant that he thought Congress should move without delay to sanction the use of wiretaps and electronic devices, under suitable controls, and we heartily agree.

The question of what to do about the unreasonable and unneeded obstacles which the court has erected against the use of voluntary confessions is a tougher question. For the five-man majority wrapped its Escobedo and Miranda rulings in constitutional interpretations. And this, though the interpretations were gross distortions of what the Constitutions says, makes it difficult for Congress to remedy the rulings.

Senator Ervin, himself a former judge, would take two approaches. First, he would amend the Constitution to overcome the effect of the court's rulings on confessions. Second, with the support of 19 other senators, he has introduced a bill which would strip the Supreme Court and other Federal Appellate courts of jurisdiction to make such rulings as those in Escobedo and Miranda.

What he is trying to do, and it is a worthy objective, is to get back to the decades-old state of the law in which the test of a confession was whether it had been made voluntarily or not. If voluntarily, it would be admissible. And the Supreme Court would not be permitted to throw out a voluntary confession by reading something into the Constitution that was never before thought to be there.

The constitutional amendment route is long and difficult. And while Congress, under Article III of the Constitution, apparently has authority to regulate the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, this would be a drastic remedy. One must hope that some other way can be found—even assuming that Congress would accept the Ervin proposal.

A somewhat different approach is being urged by Senator McClellan. He, too, would re-establish the admissibility of voluntary confessions. But he would do this by having Congress spell out the meaning of voluntariness and set up standards by which a trial judge and jury would make the judgment on this question. Should this be tried, the Supreme Court might say that the new law is unconstitutional under its own rulings. But the senator hopes that at least one member of the majority, upon further reflection, might change his mind.

Various other recommendations have been laid before the McClellan subcommittee, including a strong statement from Senator Bible urging rectification of the notorious Mallory rule. And we hope that Congress, which for years has been marching up and down the crime-remedy hill, will at last be moved to take effective action.

Still, even though nothing finally emerges in this session, time will not have been wasted. For these hearings and the strong statements by most of the witnesses are a reflection of the mood, not of a few men on Capitol Hill, but of the overwhelming majority of the American people. A President or a Supreme Court justice may be personally remote from contact with crime. But the people are not; they live in its shadow every day and ever night. And they are sick and tired of unequal justice. The volume of crime is going to continue its upward climb, and sooner or later the people will make themselves heard.

A final word: Some people think it is almost subversive to criticize the Supreme Court, and that any criticism must spring from ignorance or malice. Let them read the dissenting opinions of Justices Harlan, Clark, Stewart and White. No more severe condemnations of the majority rulings can be found than those which appear in these dissents. And if the five members in the majority will not heed even the protests of their own brethren, they will have no one but themselves to blame as the Supreme Court and, still worse, the law itself, falls into disrepute.

Federal Investment in Human Resources Related

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, Columnist Carl T. Rowan, in a recent article in the Washington Star, discussed our Federal investments in human resources. The article was written following a visit to Middle Tennessee State University, in Murfreesboro, in the Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee, which I am honored to represent in the Congress. Mr. Rowan's observations should be of interest to my colleagues and others, therefore, I request unanimous consent that the article be reprinted in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The article follows:

INVESTING IN HUMAN RESOURCES

(By Carl T. Rowan)

MURFREESBORO, TENN.—I stood on a sprawling, spreading campus in Bowling Green, Ky., yesterday and felt good about America.

I say that what was just a small college with 2,000 students a decade ago had blossomed into a huge university of 9,000 students a dozen modern new dormitories, a new library, modern new athletic facilities—and more buildings going up.

Here, 40 miles from my boyhood home, I stand on another campus with the same feeling of progress and hope. What used to be a small normal school is today the Middle Tennessee State University, training 6,000 students.

Here, too, are new libraries, computer centers, dormitories and the sounds of more construction under way.

The vitality of America's investment in her human resources is obvious on these campuses. .And the federal government is responsible for a lot of the growth of these institutions.

At Western Kentucky, about $20 million in federal loans and grants made 13 new buildings possible. Not only did the federal money pay for a lot of construction, but it was the "seed money" that induced the legislature to provide the funds that meant unprecedented educational opportunities for youngsters from mostly rural backgrounds.

Here at Middle Tennessee, millions of federal dollars went into 12 buildings (two more are under construction) without which many of the students here might be without college educational opportunities.

Seeing these two campuses reminded me of a speech given in Brooklyn by Joseph Califano Jr., special assistant to President Johnson, 10 days ago.

Califano was explaining the economic and social philosophy of Johnson and how it differs from the New Deal philosophy of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"The President's program hands out opportunity and self-reliance—not money," Califano said. "It offers education, training, and a chance to develop skills—not a subsistence allowance.

Califano pointed out that Roosevelt's problems were "of a deep and often unyielding economic depression" where direct payment and welfare programs were essential.

But Johnson's problems "are the problems of prosperity," he emphasized. Thus the pieces of his legislative program are "part of a larger design to bring to every American the opportunity to be himself and to stand proudly before his fellowman on his own two feet."

At places like Western Kentucky and Middle Tennessee they understand what Califano is talking about when they see living evidence that a million young Americans are in college who would not be there except for money made available under the Higher Education Act.

The question is whether the public can be convinced that it is a wise investment, and not charity, or extravagant "welfare," to pour money into the neighborhood Youth Corps, Job Corps and Head Start programs, as the President wants to do.

Can the public be shown that large federal investments in people under the Manpower Development and Training Act not only erases the poverty of thousands of unfortunate Americans, but eventually enriches us all?

The President likes anonymity on the part of his aides, thus Califano and others close to Johnson do not frequently make speeches. But the success of the President's programs may require that more of his aides go to the people and talk in the understandable language that Califano used in his Brooklyn speech.

On the campuses and main streets of hundreds of Murfreesboros and Bowling Greens, there are hundreds of thousands of Americans who can be, and need to be, reminded of how much the federal government contributed to their new skills, opportunities and self-respect.

Properly reminded, they just might help clear the way for their government to put skills and opportunities within the reach of their less fortunate countrymen.

Address by Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien at the Fourth Annual Postal Parley of the Direct Mail Advertising Association, Inc., Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., March 9, 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, during the fourth postal parley of the Direct Mail Advertising Association held in Washington, D.C., last week, our Postmaster General addressed the parley on March 9.

I wish to bring Postmaster General O'Brien's speech to the attention of my colleagues and include it at this point in the RECORD:

I am pleased to join with you once again in this Annual Postal Parley.

I am particularly pleased because one of the problems facing all Postmasters General is to make some unusual contribution to the postal service. Since Postmasters General are human too, the satisfaction from this accomplishment comes not only from better postal service but from the assurance that it will immortalize his name in the annals of postal history.

Postmaster General Benjamin Franklin, we all remember, was known for two achievements: lightning mail delivery and flying a kite during office hours.

Postmaster General Montgomery Blair introduced City delivery—which was the beginning of the urban traffic problem as we know it today.

Postmaster General John A. J. Creswell determined that the opening of mail bags should be at the top, and in a brilliant clarifying directive, ordered that the top should be located opposite the bottom.

Postmaster General James N. Tyner, after having lost several carriers on the Alaska run, introduced the snowshoe to the postal service.

Postmaster General Amos Kendall, in what can only be considered a partisan move, directed that the horse on our seal should forever move toward the right.

With so many illustrious predecessors having introduced so many significant changes to stamp their administrations, I was somewhat worried about how the O'Brien period might be recalled. Well, I find I need not worry. As you know, we have been busy placing 100 self-service post offices around the nation. Just the other day, up in New York State, a man by the name of Caminsky innocently approached one of our new machines.

He wanted to buy a 25-cent stamp. It was eleven o'clock at night, there was a strong northwest wind blowing, and the temperature was about 8 degrees above zero. Maybe it was the cold. I don't know. But when he pressed the button, the red light turned on, the machine made a funny noise, and—nothing happened. Mr. Caminsky pressed again, and a stamp popped out. And then another, and another, and another. Until there were 2,780—worth $695. Did you ever try getting hold of 2,780 stamps in a stiff wind? At 8 above zero? At 11:00 at night? Well, Mr. Caminsky did it somehow. And, being an honest citizen, he turned them in to the post office.

But the point is that now I will forever be known as the Postmaster General who introduced the first pari-mutual post office in the world. And with a pay-off of 2,780 to one.

And I am also afraid that I will be known, perhaps less favorably, as one of the unfortunate line of Postmasters General, Republicans and Democrats, who had to go before the Congress and ask for a rate increase.

Now rate increase, to use an understatement, are not popular.

They are not popular with the individual, they are not popular with business, they are not popular with the Congress, and certainly they are not popular with me. I do not achieve any measurable satisfaction from having to request and to defend a rate increase.

But, I submit, I have an inescapable duty to ask for this increase. The Magna Carta of the Postal Service—the Postal Policy Act of 1958—clearly spells out the requirement that postal income and expenditures should be approximately equal, and that rates should be adjusted from time to time if expenditures and income are not equal. As you well know, this fiscal year our expenditures and our income are out of balance by $600 million after subtracting public service items.

As the President stated in his Budget Message:

"To provide improved services, to cover proposed pay increases for postal workers and largely offset the remaining postal deficit, a postal rate increase is both necessary and desirable."

Right now, no category of mail is paying its way, other than first-class and air mail, and the cost coverage in those classes of mail is nearing the break-even point.

The Postal Policy Act considered it proper that first-class mail pay more than its cost due to the preferred service such mail receives.

So, we will ask for an additional one-cent on first-class and air mail. This is a 20 per cent increase, estimated to produce an additional $536 million in revenue.

The Fiscal 1968 Budget calls for $700 million in revenue from postal rate increases—which on an annual basis will amount to some $800 million when fully effective. Your arithmetic is as good as mine, so I will simply say that the difference between what we can raise with a one-cent increase on first-class and air mail and what we need in revenue must come from the other classes of mail. Our goal is to distribute the rate increases on as equitable a basis as possible.

But the simple fact is that on second and third-class mail and on fourth class mail other than parcel post, we lose money on every item we handle.

The situation reminds me of a haberdasher in my home town of Springfield, Massachusetts. Whenever anyone went into his store to buy a suit he always made the same remark. Shaking his head sadly, he would say, "I lose money on every suit I sell." Once I asked, "If you lose money on every suit you sell, how do you make a profit?" "Volume," he answered, "volume."

Well, unfortunately, he never told me his secret of turning a loss into a profit through volume. I wish he had. For we have plenty of volume. . . . 80 billion pieces worth. And over 83 billion for the next fiscal year. The third-class mail segment of that volume has shown amazing growth in recent years, reflecting the healthy nature of the direct mail business in the United States today.

Let's look at mail volume changes in both pieces and pounds.

In the 13 years from 1953 to 1966, the Department's mail volume rose 48 per cent. Among the major services, third-class mail rose faster than all others. Mailings at bulk rates increased 73 per cent and third-class subject to single-piece rates increased 51 per cent.

Also, between 1953 and 1966, bulk-rate third-class volume in pounds increased by 175 per cent.

Certainly, third-class mail is an important instrument of commerce, and statistics clearly show that its importance is increasing from year to year.

In considering this healthy growth, I am reminded of a cartoon I saw a few weeks ago. A group of executives were sitting around the conference table at a meeting of the Board of Directors. The Chairman was standing before this group and saying: "I regret to announce that despite governmental interference in business and a never-ending snarl of bureaucratic red tape, our corporation has the highest net income in its history."

I hope you will recall how well your industry is faring—I believe Bob DeLay said recently you'll grow another 5 per cent this year—when you assess the higher rates we propose for third-class mail.

We recognize that many of your members have incurred costs in complying with the bulk rate ZIP Code pre-sort regulations. It is for that reason that we will ask the Congress to postpone the effective date of rate increases on second-class and bulk-rate third-class mail six months beyond that of first-class and air mail—to January 1, 1968. I might add, that if it were not for your cooperation with the pre-sort program, it would have been necessary to ask for rate increases earlier.

What can you expect, in turn, from the Post Office Department?

I want to pledge to you today that you can expect from us our concerted efforts to remove every remaining barrier to the most productive employment of our resources.

Some of these barriers are the result of past developments. Some reflect lack of action when action was needed; others, action taken but not conducive to good management.

The most significant barrier that faces us is one we are in the process of surmounting—it is the archaic nature of our mail handling methods.

Mail handling today is in the position the cotton industry was in 1820, a quarter of a century after Eli Whitney introduced the cotton gin. But we don't have any single instrument that will revolutionize mail handling the way the cotton gin did for cotton processing. We do have proven hardware, such as letter sorters, edger stackers and facer cancellers, and highly promising machines already in the production line, such as the ZIP Code reader.

We are confident that through our research and mechanization program, coupled with a strong effort to modernize our physical plant—and to build new major post offices that are specific to our needs and are located in the right places—we can reduce to an absolute minimum the horse-and buggy methods of hand processing of mail.

Our budget request, now being considered by the Congress, is a measure of our efforts to surmount the barrier of insufficient technology and research.

In that budget we asked the Congress for more than $300 million for modernization. This includes a 40 per cent increase for research and engineering, the seedbed of further progress, and a 46 per cent increase for plant and equipment.

The income from higher rates will go far to help pay for this forward thrust in technology. And, have no doubt that unless we modernize, rates will continue to rise.

Some have pointed out to me that this year the total difference between postal revenue and postal costs—including the public service element—comes to 1.2 billion dollars, or about the same amount that salary and fringe benefit costs have increased since 1962.

Lest anyone draw the conclusion from these figures, that postal salaries are lush, and that high labor costs are behind the gap between revenue and income, permit me to point out a few often overlooked facts about the postal worker.

First, if anything, we are uncompetitive in many areas. For example, many of you have no doubt seen the signs on D.C. Transit buses offering $6,900 for beginning bus drivers. While, of course, the two jobs are not identical, while bus drivers make more money here in Washington than in many other cities, and while our fringe benefits are greater than those in much of private industry, a postal clerk or carrier must work 15 years to reach that figure. Moving people around by bus is important; but, so is moving the U.S. mails.

Hence, despite a 28 per cent increase in average postal pay during the past five years, I am not satisfied that we are paying our employees what they should be paid. And neither is President Johnson. That's why he recommended a pay increase in his Budget Message.

Second, I think we often overlook the high productivity of the American postal worker. Dividing our total mail volume by our total number of employees, we find that the average employee handles more than 114,000 pieces of mail a year. This compares to 96,000 for Switzerland, 94,000 for The Netherlands, 73,000 for Belgium, 62,000 for Germany, 59,000 for France, 56,000 for Great Britain, 47,000 for Italy, and 31,000 for Japan. And none of these other nations deals with a postal delivery area of 3,600,000 miles complicated by dispersed suburbs, urban sprawl, coagulated traffic, and skyscraper office buildings.

In other words, my friends, each American postal worker handles as much mail as two French or German postal workers and more than three Japanese postal workers.

So, our employees are performing well. And they deserve to have both a living wage and the most modern mail handling tools we can secure.

One final barrier remains. The barrier of organization. I do not refer merely to our internal organization chart, with its boxes and lines. These I can change, or get changed. Rather, I refer to the entire nature of the Post Post Office Department itself, as it has evolved since the days of Benjamin Franklin. We joined the President's Cabinet, for example, in 1829. There were many good reasons for that step. The Post Office was one of the principal policy arms of the Federal Government in 1829. During our history, we were the channel for various forms of Federal assistance, such as roadbuilding, the newly developed steamship, and the infant railroad and airline industries.

Since 1829, there have been many changes in our society and in our way of life. New forms of communication and transportation, undreamed of then, are commonplace now. Our national goals today would not be recognized by generations of frontiersmen only beginning the long struggle to win the West. Despite these enormous changes that have swept by, the Post Office Department remains essentially what it was back in the 19th Century.

I have promised the President that I will achieve his mandate of superlative postal service. Hence, I will follow the logic of improved service wherever it leads. Whatever experience and logic tell me is required to achieve better service, I can promise you I will not hesitate for one instant to recommend to the President.

In the weeks and months ahead, I intend to continue to study this problem intensively, and I will also speak out more definitely on my conclusions as to the need for a new look at our traditional concepts and a new set of goals for the Postal Service.

Many people feel the Postal Service to be a mundane, uninteresting area of our national life.

I disagree entirely. We form a vital link in the tide of communication on which moves so much of our business and social life. I dream of the day when that link will be unbreakable, and when the excellence of our service will match the importance of its contribution to the nation. And I intend to settle for no less than the fulfillment of that goal.

Creation of Department of Transportation on April 1 Involves Transfer of 430 Positions to New Department From Interstate Commerce Commission

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, it is my information that on April 1 next the new Department of Transportation will involve changes in organizational structure of various agencies affected by creation of the new Department, including the Interstate Commerce Commission.

I am advised that approximately 430 positions in the ICC will be shifted to the new Department. This represents 17 percent of ICC's total staff and 37 percent of its field forces—and is expected to reduce the ICC budget by more than $5 million.

The reorganization plan for ICC was detailed in a letter from Chairman William Tucker, which is of such importance to my colleagues and of such broad general interest that I ask unanimous consent that this letter be reprinted in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The letter follows:

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., March 10, 1967.

Hon. JOE L. EVINS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On April 1, 1967, the new Department of Transportation will become operational under Public Law 89–670. I am writing to apprise you of the changes that will occur in the organizational structure of the Interstate Commerce Commission as a result of the implementation of this law.

Approximately 430 positions, representing 17 per cent of our total staff and 37 per cent of our field forces, will be transferred to the Department of Transportation. This means a reduction in our over-all budget of more than $5 million. Obviously, the Commission cannot sustain the loss of this staff and certain functions, principally safety, without some organizational realignment.

The principal changes in our organization, which will occur primarily on managerial and supervisory levels in the field, will be as follows:

(1) The number of bureaus in our Washington, D.C. headquarters will be reduced from six to five. The bulk of the functions and staff of our present Bureau of Railroad Safety and Service will be transferred to DOT. The remaining small organizational component, which will perform railroad car service functions, will be integrated into our new Bureau of Operations (formerly Bureau of Operations and Compliance). This action continues our previously established trend toward a functional rather than modal organizational alignment.

(2) The number of our Field Regions will be reduced from seven to six by the consolidation of Region 6 (the Northwestern states) with Region 7 (the Southwestern states). Headquarters for the Region will be in San Francisco, and it will have responsibility for the combined territory covering the thirteen Western states. Only the managerial functions of Region 6 will be transferred to San Francisco. The Commission will continue to maintain its Portland, Oregon, field office and essentially the same number of operating employees in the Northwest (excluding those transferred to DOT).

(3) Attached is a list of our present field offices. Although we cannot speak for the Department of Transportation, we expect that they will establish offices in essentially the same numbers and locations. Therefore, the majority of our field employees (those below the managerial/supervisory level) will retain their positions, either with ICC or with the new Department, in the same locations, depending upon the functions they perform. Because of the transfer of 37 per cent of our field personnel to the Department, our staffs will be substantially reduced, and the need for supervisory personnel also will be reduced. Those thirteen offices formerly functioning as District Offices of our Bureau of Operations and Compliance will be aligned under the six regions and function simply as field offices or in some instances as part of the Regional Office. Only a small number of supervisory personnel will be involved in this change, and they will be given suitable reassignments.

(4) Of the field offices now in operation by ICC, there are four whose activities will be transferred wholly to the new Department. These four are Mobile, Tampa, Duluth, and Great Falls, Montana, and their employees are concerned only with railroad safety. Therefore, the Commission will have no offices in these cities, and it is assumed that the present employees will be absorbed by offices of the Department of Transportation. Otherwise, we intend to maintain all other offices, unless future experience indicates that additional changes are necessary as a result of the establishment of DOT. We will continue to provide the same services to the public, except of course for those matters transferred to the Department.

I am enclosing an organization chart, map of field regions, and list of field offices, which depict our revised structure. If you would like a detailed explanation of any part or all of the reorganization, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. TUCKER,
Chairman.

Ignite National Will for Postal System To Measure Up to Space Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, last week the Direct Mail Advertising Association held its fourth postal parley in Washington, D.C. It was chaired by a very able gentleman, Mr. Louis E. Rudin, of Chicago, Ill., who addressed the parley with some hard-hitting remarks.

With permission, I wish to include Mr. Rudin's remarks, "Ignite National Will for postal System To Measure up to Space Program," which follow:

IGNITE NATIONAL WILL FOR POSTAL SYSTEM TO MEASURE UP TO SPACE PROGRAM

The theme of DMAA's "Postal Parley" this year is "A NEW LOOK AT WASHINGTON." This morning, this noon and this afternoon you are going to hear a great deal about what the Post Office is doing now and plans to do for you—and to you. The subject of my talk is "Why Have You Held Them Back?" or to put it another way, "Why Are You Forcing Them To Settle For Less?"

Nearly a year before the Founding Fathers of this nation declared that the 13 colonies ought, of right, to be free and independent states, they established the United States Post Office. On July 26, 1775, the Continental Congress created the Post Office Establishment with Benjamin Franklin as the first Postmaster General. Two days later, on July 28, 1775 somebody got up in the Continental Congress and made the first speech entitled, "What Happening to the Postal Service?" Among other things, he said every day one sees new portents of declining services.

Item: "The Congress and the postal patrons of Philadelphia are up in arms over the reduction of postal services in that city." From the *Quaker Gazette*, July 26, 1775.

Item: "The recent trends indicate this problem of missent and delayed mail has reached such proportions that positive and corrective action must be taken at once." July 27th, 1775, the *Trenton (N.J.) Eagle.*

Item: "If Benjamin Franklin can't do better, he ought to go fly a kite." . . . from a speech by John Adams.

Item: "I have received strong protests from postal employee organizations." James Madison.

Item: "The post office is properly a mercantile project. The government advances the expenses of establishing the different offices and buying or hiring the necessary horses or carriages, and should be repaid with a large profit." Adam Smith in *"The Wealth of Nations."*

Item: "Postmaster General Benjamin Franklin refused to answer when asked if he intends to ask Congress for a rate increase this year. Our informants think he will." *The Kiplinger Letter*, July 26th, 1775.

And from 1775 to 1967, year in and year-out, "What Is Happening to the Postal Service?" has achieved the highest possible longitude and the lowest possible attitude. Except now they ask at Congress, in editorials, on the radio and in television.

TAKE A HARD, NEW LOOK

It's time somebody took a *new* look at the Post Office. And that somebody includes you, the users—we the people—Congress—and the Postal Establishment itself. A new, unbiased, fresh look at the Post Office. In order to take a new look, we need to open our eyes in a new way.

Here's a story I read recently in *Popular Mechanics* (of all places); For more than 20 years, Prof. Edwin R. Keedy of the University of Pennsylvania Law School used to start his first class by putting two figures on the blackboard: four and two. "What's the solution?" he would ask. A student would call out, "six!" Another would say "Two," but Keedy would pass them by. Several men would shout the final possibility "Four times two are eight," and the teacher would shake his head. Finally Keedy would point out their collective error. "All of you failed to ask the key question: *'What is the problem?'* Gentlemen, unless you know what the problem is, you cannot possibly find the answer." Dr. Keedy's classroom gambit was deadly serious. He knew that too much time is spent in trying to solve the wrong problem—like polishing brass on a sinking ship. Not that the Postal Establishment is a sinking ship—by no means—it has weathered many heavy storms and strong winds blown up by all the speeches on "What is happening to the Postal Service." What is happening to the Postal Service is that very few have been willing to face up to the problem, to state it in simple terms, and then to take a good hard look in order to effect a viable, permanent solution.

The heart of the problem is that the Postal Establishment is a giant in a legislative straight jacket and manacles. The Post Office is one of the most gigantic employers of people in the nation, and one of the world's most essential enterprises. It has more contact with more people every day than any other enterprise, and probably more influence on the social and economic structure of our nation than any other national venture.

Yet this gigantic enterprise, employing over 700 thousand people and handling 80 billion pieces of merchandise has a management structure that is handcuffed by regulations that are often over 100 years old. It must operate in an atmopsere that would make a shambles of any theory of efficient management. In an Alice-in-Wonderlandish sort of way the basic decisions about wages, employment, prices, the size and weight of parcels, the limitations on methods of distribution and transportation are made by Congress—and yet of all the government departments—it alone is expected to recover all its operating costs.

And that is the key to the whole problem. Both Congress and the Postal Establishment and the users of the mail are turned from the necessity for supplying the very best service, regardless of cost, to a constant tug-of-war in attempting to balance the books because of a short-sighted view of the true purpose of the Postal Establishment—a classic failure to recognize the problem.

THE REAL PROBLEM

Let me quote from a great book called *"United States Postal Policy"* written in 1931 by Congressman Clyde Kelly, who served on the Post Office Committee and came from the very same district as the very able Congressman, Robert Corbett of Pennsylvania—now the ranking minority member of the House Post Office Committee. Though out of print, Kelly's book is required reading for anyone seriously interested in the postal system.

Says Congressman Kelly: "No one contends that a postal deficit in itself and under normal conditions, is admirable. It would be ideal if the widest possible service could be given and yet the revenues meet the cost of all truly postal activities. The real problem is: Shall the postal balance be made the master of Congress and of the Postal Establishment, and control and determine the extent of its service.

"No expenditure of Treasury funds means so much for national welfare as the contributions for postal accommodations."

It is interesting to note that Congressman Kelly states the postal deficit for the year 1930 to be $98 million, or $2.50 out of every $100 expended by the U.S. Government. Taxes that year were $3 billion. For fiscal 1967 it is estimated the deficit will be $760 million—including public service. Now, that is *only* 40 cents out of every $100 expended by the U.S. Government.

Quoting Congressman Kelly further:

"The money from the Treasury which is sometimes needed to supplement postal receipts in furnishing complete and comprehensive service is not a liability, but an investment, the dividends being just as substantial as though they were paid in cash. *There is not a business in America whose income is not due in considerable measure to the postal service.* Let the boastful ones who contend their fortunes were made solely through their own efforts consider their position if they should be barred from all use of the mails. The Post Office has been a partner in their business, and no injustice is done when a small part of their income taxes are used to extend better postal facilities to every American."

By the way, Congressman Kelly was a Republican who served 9 terms in Congress. He served in the 73rd Congress in 1933 during the great 100 days of the Roosevelt administration. I have a special reason for mentioning 1933, for that year was 33 years into the 20th Century . . . and 33 years from now we will be in the 21st Century.

In 33 years from now, a journey to the moon will be commonplace. Man will colonize the moon. (I wonder what their ZIP Code will be? Probably our state of LUNA will only be in the 8th Parcel Post Zone.) And somebody may be making a speech in Congress, "What IS happening to the Postal Service?"

Until and unless we here highly resolve—every one of us—not only to take a "new look" at the Postal Establishment, but to put new effort behind freeing the most beneficent giant in our civilization from its chains, we deserve to be shackled.

REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE IN CONCEPT

You will hear today of great new plans for the Postal Establishment. You will be given a "New Look at the Post Office." But, in my humble opinion, the new look will be on a 6-inch black and white screen as compared to the potential 27-inch rectangular "live in color" that is possible if we stop forcing the postal experts to build a system that is patch on patch with patch in the middle.

It is true that the day is not far distant when a large part of the mail will be sorted by computer, when shipments will be containerized and many other changes wrought, but all that will accomplish is to enable us to go like Hell to keep even, to keep from sliding back. *We need basic, revolutionary changes in concept.* We need to untie our giant.

Imagine Sears Roebuck, which reports sales that are $2 billion dollars greater than the Post Office (and even much greater if you take in the sales of Allstate Insurance and other such Sears enterprises). Imagine Sears Roebuck being operated as the Post Office has to be operated by law!

First, imagine the President of Sears Roebuck going to jail because he exceeded his budget. There is just such a law regarding the Postmaster General.

Imagine U.S. Steel *not* being able to move the successful manager of a small branch to a larger branch where both he and management may grow. Yet the Postmaster General has to contend with just that. If he had the world's best postmaster in a small town, he couldn't move him to a larger town with an inefficient backward postmaster. How long would U.S. Steel last under those circumstances? Or *your* business—*whatever* it is?

Imagine how handicapped the Peoples Drug stores would be if they couldn't close down stores that were running at a loss. Yet the Postmaster General must operate thousands of post offices that do not take in a fraction of the local postmaster's salary, let alone all the other costs.

Imagine General Electric *not* being able to *lease* autos for their salesmen at a savings of $25 million. The Postmaster General cannot.

Said Stanley Cohen, the knowledgable Washington correspondent for *Advertising Ages:*

"The Post Office is a vast transportation system essentially engaged in moving things from one destination to another. Yet in spite of the fact that it is the nation's largest purchaser of transportation services, it is forbidden by law from using most normal processes of negotiation that are available to other users of transportation.

"Private industry can use any media of transportation that suits its purse and purpose. I can use trucks, buses, railroads, freight consolidation, leased airplanes singly or in any combination designed to give it the best service at the lowest cost. The Post Office cannot."

The Post Office Management has its hands tied by archaic regulations and shackled by outmoded laws. It can only negotiate to a limited degree and can engage in only the most probationary investigations of newer methods, or more advanced concepts of transportation.

PROJECTED BUDGETING

And then there is the matter of budgeting, and the vast, involved time-consuming process of seeking appropriations. The Postmaster General must project for two years in advance his *exact* needs at every level of manpower; his precise expenditure in dollars, by quarters of a year. Nor is he permitted—except with Congressional approval—to balance one quarter against another.

U. S. Steel could not operate that way. Neither could Joe Doakes' gasoline station.

But the Postmaster General is expected to.

Since there are so many variables in his operations, he finds himself rather like the Emperor's tailor in Pre-War Japan, who was not permitted to touch the Imperial figure, but had to estimate his measurements while standing respectfully several yards away.

Under such circumstances it's Farley to be wise. But today's Postmaster General must be wiser than Farley. Twice as wise. For in most instances the Postal Establishment is operating in the very same plants that existed in Mr. Farley's day—and delivering more than twice as much mail to *more* places with *fewer* mail trains.

There used to be 100,000 railway mail cars in which presorting was done. Today there are 923 mail carrying trains in service. Much of the sorting that used to be done in such cars must now be done at central distributing points that are already overburdened. Yet the law still gives preference to the railroads, which get 55% of the approximately $630 million spent for transportation.

I could go on and on, fill a vast volume, detailing the impediments to progress that have multiplied with the piling up of tradition on tradition, and the short-sighted worship of "what-was" instead of the enthusiastic support of "what could be."

SOME PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE

No one denies for a moment that in spite of all the road-blocks, there has not been *some* progress. And I must say parenthetically that I agree with many of the views in the current *Fortune* about the present PMG's imaginative leadership, for I think that greater progress has been made during the tenures of Mr. Gronouski and Mr. O'Brien than ever before.

Incidentally, be sure to read the latest in the long list of articles which historically could be filed under the heading: "What is Happening to The Postal Service?" This excellently written article is in the current (March 1967) *Fortune* magazine. In 10,000 words titled, "It's Now or Never for the Post Office" the piece gives a realistic summation of postal problems, yet holds hope that things will improve—because they must. Not so incidentally, all the officials pictured in the piece are scheduled to appear at our Parley" today.

But who's to blame for all this foot-dragging? *You are.* Not the Administration. Not Congress. Not the Postal Employment. *You!* You are responsible because you get only the kind of government you want—the kind of government you deserve—the kind of government you are willing to battle for. Sure you've griped, hollered and beefed—but only to one another. What kind of *real* effort have *you* made to build enthusiastic support for liberal-minded, Post Office-oriented Congressmen—and far-sighted members of the Postal Establishment? If effective efforts were achieved in this area, the benefits would be immense.

Where would our Moon program be if the *immense* effort of mobilizing for such a tremendously complicated task in so short a time were undertaken with the lackluster lethargy that we mail users bring to the Postal Problem? It wouldn't have gotten off the launching pad!

Just think, since 1961, $23 billion has been expended on the man-in-space project alone. This amounts to two-thirds of the entire space budget of $33 *billion*. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) presently involves 400,000 workers, including 60,000 scientists and engineers. From the Cape's launching pads to Australian tracking stations, we taxpayers willingly fork up some $3.6 billions for installations spotted around the globe. As space missions grow more ambitious and more complex, the price tag will rise.

Contrast that with the Postal Establishment. The U.S. Post Office has over 700 thousand employees and since 1961 has cost the U.S. Treasury only $4.8 billion—including $2.023 billion for public service—against NASA's $33 billion. In fact, the total Post Office cost to the Treasury for the past 40 years is *less* than $14 billion dollars.

Spacemen say that every dollar spent on the lunar program is spent on earth, not on the moon. The money goes into employee payrolls, training programs. It has become a vital part of the national economy. Spacemen say, no project in years has contributed so heavily to so many areas of the country. By its very expenditures, they claim to have effectively helped to reduce poverty. So what? . . . the Post office has been doing that since 1775.

But the Space program has the big advantage. It is not manacled by tradition, nor sterilized by lethargy. Our stupendous space program *has* seized the nation's imagination, *has* aroused the national will to excel all other nations—to prove our place as the world's leading technologists.

Why can't you and your associates do the same for the Postal System? *Why not build a national will to have a Postal System that measures up to our Space Program?* Let's do away with our commitments to the past and commit ourselves to tomorrow. Merely being in favor of the authorization of a relatively few dollars for research and development is not enough. Typically, as in industry, the cost of developing new postal methods will be minimal. Everybody is for research and development, including Papa Mao. But do we understand a commitment to postal research evisions a larger commitment?

The cost curve will rise skyward as ideas become reality. Technical difficulties which could not be anticipated will arise at a time when large amounts of money and effort may have already been committed. It will be necessary to spend more and more and more. And, it will be necessary to be cooperative and patient. It will be necessary to give the Postal Establishment more "wills" and less "you can'ts."

Even the laboratory-tested, coldly calculated technical engineering of an Apollo spacecraft, with every phase of research done in a controlled environment under controlled circumstances with microscopic perfection, can have its failures, its Chaffees, Whites and Grissoms. Imagine then the problems of Postal Research. Sure, the machines are easy, electronic marvels are achievable, but the problems vary from delivering Aunt Minnie's cookies to Vietnam to delivering millions of unZIP-coded Internal Revenue forms to every taxpayer.

There are no controlled circumstances, and the best prediction of use can only be an educated guess. We do not have two United States so that we control and compare. We do not have two Buffaloes, two Oklahoma Cities—or even two Helenas and Billings, Montana. There are no model situations which can be manipulated and explored. One day's mail is never exactly like the next. Every day's problems comprise a million new variables. To undertake radical development in the Postal System is much more like swimming handcuffed in seaweed than looking through a microscope.

INNOVATION NEEDED

Says David B. Gleicher in *Industrial Research:* "There is a personal challenge in innovation. Innovation calls for a great deal of learning by many people, many groups. But learning means experimentation, which means a mixture of failures and successes. It means the letting go of established procedures which contain their own risks to try new procedures with new risks."

Inherent to innovation, there is the challenge of *inescapable uncertainty* as to whether new methods will be successful. "The basic issue is change." Or rather, the basic issue is resistance to change. All that zap about ZIP is a case in point. If we are to have a 21st Century Postal System before the 22nd Century rolls around, then we the people—the users and the creators of the mail—must be the first to respond enthusiastically, and cooperatively right down to the fifth digit. Forget the "death wish." Forget hoping it won't work. *Make* it work! Then it *will* work!

To get the 21st Century Postal System takes money . . . lots of money. Where will the money come from? If it has to come from higher rates alone we are racing on a social and economic collision course.

Let me make it clear I am not at this point opposing any rate readjustments where needed or where inequities can be clearly proved. I am saying, however, that we need to invest more money in creating a modern postal system than rates alone can produce. Far, far more. We need to invest in the Postal System as we are investing in the Space program, not on a dollars-of-return basis, but on the basis of how much can we add to the social and economic well-being of our citizens.

The Department of Agriculture is investing $300 million in fiscal 1968 for Research Development and Facilities without any one expecting the Department of Agriculture to get one penny back. The Department of Interior is spending $214 million in the same period. No one expects the Department of Interior to get a penny back. The Department of Commerce is spending $75 million. No one expects to get a penny back.

The Departments of Labor, Transportation, the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Science Foundation, the Veterans' Administration will spend over $2 billion on Research and Development, and no one expects to get a penny back. NASA is budgeted for $5 billion, $300 million for 1968. In total, excluding the Department of Defense, $10 billion dollars will be spent in fiscal 1968 on Research and Development. Not one of the departments mentioned will be charged with a deficit. Only the Post Office. It has an R and D budget of $20 million *and it is expected to get most of it back.* That the postal service serves socially and economically valuable ends seems largely self-evident. That rates increases alone cannot create the added value necessary if we are to survive in this fast-moving world should be equally as self-evident.

CLEAR COMMUNICATIONS HELP TO ELIMINATE MISUNDERSTANDINGS

When Marconi, discoverer of radio, was asked "Is there a standard by which we can measure the progress of mankind?" he replied, "There is a two-fold measure—the decrease in labor, and the increase in communications, which eliminates space, and eliminates misunderstanding." To attempt to calculate to the cent, the value of postal communication and to secure each year the revenues to meet exactly the cost, is the height of national self-deception.

Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien, speaking before the National Association of Postmasters in Louisville, Kentucky on September 29, 1966, said: "Certainly the time must come when the scope and quality of service, and not extraneous factors will ultimately determine our operating revenues. *We are and should be a public service. We cannot operate under the iron law of the balance sheet. What we are doing is too important. Our profits, and I firmly believe there has never been a year when the Post Office Department did not produce a real social profit, are often unseen. They are in terms, not of dollars, but in the enormous national benefit that comes from good mail communications.*"

The wise course would be to deal with postage rates on a permanent stabilized basis, rather than through makeshift attempts to meet unusual conditions. There will always be some adjustments needed to equalize postage rates and charges for special services, but every change should meet this test! "Will it mean better service and a better society for a greater number of Americans?"

The postal service is every bit as vital to the total functioning of this country as is the development of good roads . . . the conquest of space . . . or the dredging of harbors. Such enterprises, and I could cite hundreds more, are undertaken for social purposes, and the resultant economic welfare of our citizens is not measured on a basis of recovery of costs, but on benefits to society. We need to begin providing 21st Century mail service, not 19th Century mail service. The communications wave of the future will swamp present Post Office facilities unless we take immediate steps to greatly expand and improve them. But it is hardly likely under present limitations that the Post Office can pick up the tab for the expansion that is unavoidable.

In order to get public acceptance and Congressional support for a dynamic postal system, there must be a real selling campaign through which the American people could better realize the magnitude and unexcelled efficiency of our present postal service—and how much greater it could be with a proper understanding of its true role. *Every citizen should recognize that the social and economic values generated by the Postal System are greater than the ability of the user to pay for such a service.*

Says Morton S. Baratz in *"The Economics of the Postal Service:"* "The problem is not that the public is *un*informed, but that it is *ill*-informed. To put it less graciously, an altogether too large part of what is popularly retailed about the postal problems is half-truth at best, utterly wrong at worst." Mr. Baratz continues: "There never has been a real and effective attempt to sell the Postal Service to the public. The Postal Service as it stands in the face of all it has to overcome is a marvel of human achievement and the acme of efficient cooperation for a noble purpose. From pioneer beginnings to the present day, this continuing American institution has made a greater service contribution than any other."

Just as reaching the moon is a challenge that has excited the public's mind and spirit, so must we be excited about the establishment of new horizons for the postal system. Just as the Apollo program is already looking with confidence to developing the capability of voyaging to the limits of outer space, so must we look to daring concepts for the Post Office.

It will take money, but money is the least of it. The American people have always had the mind and the spirit to back their desire for improvement with all they owned. The people will back the Post Office if you will. Not Congress, not the Administration, not the Post Office Department . . . but only you and you and we the people are responsible for the kind of Post Office we have. You only get the kind of Post Office you deserve.

When someone asks you "What *Is* Happening To The Postal Service" tell him not snow, nor rain, nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds, *but only faulty national bookkeeping and the failure to ignite the national will.*

Decision on Antimissile System Considered Vital to Civilization

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the current discussion in official quarters in Washington, in the Congress, and by informed citizens throughout the Nation concerning the advisability and feasibility of the United States establishing an antimissile system is considered vital because it conceivably could relate to the future of our civilization.

In this connection, the Nashville Banner a daily newspaper published in Nashville, Tenn., recently published a provocative editorial entitled, "On Antiballistic Issue, JCS Judgment Outweighs McNamara."

This editorial, I believe, is deserving of careful consideration. I ask unanimous consent that the same be reprinted in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The editorial follows:

ON ANTIBALLISTIC ISSUE, JCS JUDGMENT OUTWEIGHS MCNAMARA'S

Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, brought out into the open Sunday—where it belongs—the JCS disagreement with Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara on an anti-ballistic missile system as protective of American cities. The military authorities want it. The civilian secretary does not.

It has been a running argument since the Nike-X was introduced as an idea, and became an issue within the Pentagon. At that level it has been a contest between fact and theory; the fact being that on the short end of protection in any ballistic missile race, America would be in peril, and Mr. McNamara's theory being that we should cope with it instead by prevailing on the Russians to sort of butt accounts and not engage in any more competing in this particular. Besides, he says, the cost of such a system could run from $5 billion to $40 billion, which he doesn't think the nation can "afford."

What the nation cannot afford is any defense gamble that could result in annihilation of ANY U.S. city or cities—the cost of which could be in the multiplied billions, and countless lives.

Secretary McNamara has not proven himself to be an expert in military evaluation, strategic and tactical decisions. These do not lend themselves to Whiz Kid manipulation at the computer keyboard. Yet he has disputed a base point of national security and defense urgently recommended as vital by men possessed of a military knowledge matching their responsibility.

If it should turn out that the Sec-Def is right in this argument (and the Joint Chiefs wrong) the taxpayers would have to pick up in the long haul an added bill estimated at $5 billion to $40 billion—an imprecise calculation, of considerable latitude between its two extremes.

But if the Joint Chiefs are right—and Mr. McNamara wrong—the cost of foregoing this anti-missile system could be in the hundreds of billions; with few, if any, left to pick up the pieces and put a demolished America together again. In the analysis of military need, for security and survival, the national preference is for enlightened military judgment.

By the same token, the fighting of a war—its strategic and tactical decisions; the operation for victory—are for capable military determination. The McNamara record does not shine in any particular of off-side signal calling.

A mounting crescendo of public sentiment demands swift and telling action to win the war in Vietnam; with intensified bombing of enemy territory favored, to end it in victory in the quickest time possible. That fact reflects in enlarged operations—air, sea, and land—building to a new peak of sustained assault. It accords with the instinctive desire of the men, and their command, in that field, to win it. Procrastination and indecisiveness are not of the military making.

President Johnson is right in the decision obviously reached to take off the brakes and press that drive to victory—aware finally that there is no other avenue to a genuine peace negotiation. The message thus conveyed to the enemy is that America means business; with no Nervous Nellieism concerning the impact of that message on Hanoi's partners in aggression, including Red China. It is the only way of reasonably assuring that the sacrifice to date in Vietnam will not have been in vain.

America needs the same realistic decision with regard to vital particulars of defense at home—among them the anti-missile system; long on the drawing board but shore on fulfillment while Russia has built—and is building—its own. The Soviet evidently believes it can "afford" that defense system, and is doing it.

The United States can provide whatever it takes for maximum security. The most abundantly productive land on earth can afford the investment which informed authorities deem essential. What it cannot afford is operation dilly-dally while the known enemy prepares; nor suspension of research while that enemy, with or without treaty violation, engages in unlimited nuclear and missile experiment.

What America cannot afford, further, is a programs of extravagance for non-essentials; the absurdities of which are compounded even as such key voices as Secretary McNamara's intone that we can't "afford" the Nike-X.

Embellishing the "Great Society" concept, at a growing cost of dollar-billions, isn't nearly as important as defenses to assure the survival of any civilized society. And the snowballing global handout contains other billions that could better be used to protect America from recognized foreign threats.

The Joint Chiefs are not proposing to pass on these particulars of domestic policy. They have pointed out where the foreseeable danger is, and prescribed a common sense device for meeting it.

They are discharging an obligation in declining to knuckle under—where a security conviction is at stake in this argument within the Pentagon. General Wheeler rendered a service in clarifying the issue before the country.

Two Maryland GI's Die in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, L.Cpl. Harold T. Vaught, of Cherry Hill, and Sp4c. Russell W. Dickens, of Piney Point were recently killed in combat in Vietnam, and I wish both to commend their courage and to honor their memory by including the following newspaper articles in the RECORD:

TWO MORE MARYLAND GI'S ARE KILLED IN VIETNAM WAR

Two servicemen from Maryland were killed Tuesday in the Vietnam war, the Defense Department reported yesterday.

Lance Cpl. Harold T. Vaught, 20, a Marine Corps draftee, was killed by shrapnel from an enemy "explosive device" while on patrol in Quang Ngai province, according to the Pentagon.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Vaught, of 729 Roundview road, Cherry Hill, said he had recently written that Vietnam was "nothing but fighting and killing."

LOYAL TO CORPS

The marine's mother said her son wrote her that "he'd rather be in hell."

But, Mrs. Vaught added, he was always loyal to the Marine Corps.

Corporal Vaught, a graduate of Southern High School, wrote in his last letter than "he didn't think he'd make it back," according to his mother.

Mrs. Vaught said her son was drafted and volunteered to do his two years in the Marine Corps. He expected to be discharged in July.

Besides his parents, Corporal Vaught is survived by two younger sisters, Rita Marlene and Patricia Ann Vaught, and by his great-grandmother who lives with the family, Mrs. Ida Conway.

REENLISTED FOR VIETNAM

The other Marylander killed in action was Spec. 4 Russell W. Dickens, 23, an Army draftee who served a tour of duty in Germany and then reenlisted to go to Vietnam.

Specialist Dickens was the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Dickens, of Piney Point, St. Marys county.

The soldier's father, a waterman, said his son "liked Vietnam all right" but was bothered by the heat, which sometimes was as high as 115 degrees.

Specialist Dickens was graduated from Great Mills High School in St. Marys county. His family said he planned to be a career soldier.

He had been in Vietnam about six weeks before he was killed, according to the family.

Specialist Dickens is survived by his parents and by nine brothers and sisters.

His sisters are: Mrs. Elizabeth Barnes, of Washington; Mrs. Elaine Frederick, of Abell, St. Marys county; Mrs. Mary Alice Stewart, and Mrs. Cecilia Young, both of Leonardtown, Maryland.

Brothers surviving are: Francis, Paul, Ernest and James Dickens, Jr., all of Piney Point; and Vincent Dickens, of Norfolk.

House Says "No" to Powell

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of the Members of the House an excellent editorial in the Chicago Sun-Times of March 3, 1967, which presents an objective view of the action taken by the House of Representatives with respect to Representative-elect Adam C. Powell. This editorial follows:

HOUSE SAYS "NO" TO POWELL

The House or Representatives has voted, 307 to 116, to exclude Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.). The action indicates the willingness of the House to antagonize his Harlem constituency and to face a possible impasse if he is re-elected—a situation which could have been avoided if the Congressmen had accepted the carefully considered punishment prescribed by a special investigating committee. But the House obviously did not consider loss of seniority, a $40,000 fine and censure severe enough to match the charge of misappropriated federal funds.

The House was within its rights to vote for exclusion. Article 1, Section 5, of the U.S. Constitution says, "Each house shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members." C. Herman Pritchett, professor of political science at the University of Chicago and a noted authority on the Constitution, wrote in his book "The American Constitution," "Under this power, either house can in effect enforce additional qualifications by refusing to seat any duly elected member."

Pritchett points out that individual congressman have been disqualified on several grounds. The House refused to seat a Utah polygamist in 1900. Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin, a Socialist, was refused his seat by the House in 1919, because of his conviction under the Espionage Act for opposing the war. Berger was re-elected by his constituents. He was again denied his seat. Before he was re-elected for a third time the Supreme Court reversed his conviction and the House then seated him. Almost a decade later, the Senate refused to seat Frank L. Smith of Illinois and William S. Vare of Pennsylvania, because of scandals in connection with their campaign funds. Pritchett says, "There would seem to be no possible judicial recourse against such legislative decisions."

The argument that Powell is being punished because he is a Negro is fallacious. Careful investigations showed Powell's behavior to have been unique in the degree of its arrogance and abuses. Nor can his brazen defiance of the courts of his own state be condoned. Powell's subsequent demonstration of unconcern about his conduct was hardly the act of a contrite man. The odds are that the House probably suffered Powell's arrogance and misdeeds as long as it did because of a reluctance to move against a Negro. Had Powell been in another branch of government, or even in private business, his punishment might have been swifter in coming. He might have been indicted on criminal charges. Powell brought this upon himself. His race should have nothing to do with the case, although some House members may have voted against him for that reason.

Powell has said he will take his case to the courts. That is his privilege and right, as it is his right to say in his defense that he is probably not the only congressman who has violated the rules and the law. If there are others Congress should uncover and judge them, as Powell has been judged.

Silver Star Recipient From Hawaii Loses Life in Vietnam Battle

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness in my heart that I rise to pay tribute to a brave young Hawaii soldier who has made the supreme sacrifice for his country, Army Sergeant Edward N. Kaneshiro, who last week gave up his life in Vietnam.

Sergeant Kaneshiro, the 78th Island man killed in Vietnam, was recommended last January for the highest award which a grateful Nation can bestow on its military heroes—the Medal of Honor. His intrepidity in the previous action has already been recognized by the award of the Silver Star, and I believe my colleagues will want to take special note of an article which appeared in the Honolulu Advertiser on March 9, 1967, telling of Sergeant Kaneshiro's courageous exploits while under fire.

To the family of this fallen soldier, I extend heartfelt condolences over their great loss. The Nation, too, is saddened by the loss of this decorated fighting man.

The news article concerning Sergeant Edward N. Kaneshiro, Hawaii's brave combat soldier, is respectfully submitted for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

HAWAII SOLDIER KILLED IN COMBAT

S/Sgt. Edward N. Kaneshiro, recommended in January for the Medal of Honor, was killed Monday in Vietnam, the Army said last night.

The Army said only that 38-year-old Kaneshiro died of gunshot wounds. No other details were available. He was the 78th Island man killed in Vietnam.

Sgt. Kaneshiro leaves a wife, four small children and his mother, all living on Oahu.

He was a member of C Company, 1st Battalion, 9th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Air mobile). He had been in the Army eight years.

Sgt. Kaneshiro was home on rest and recuperation leave in December, but told his family nothing about the action of Dec. 1 for which he received the Silver Star and was recommended for the Medal of Honor.

He escaped injury in that battle, which occurred at the village of Phu Nuu II in the Kim River Valley in the Central Highlands of South Vietnam.

His company was on a search and destroy mission in which several Americans had been killed or wounded.

Sgt. Kaneshiro, armed with grenades and an M-16 rifle, entered a Viet Cong trench alone. He threw six grenades at the enemy as he was fired upon. He killed six or seven Viet Cong.

Sgt. Kaneshiro's wife, Mitsuko, and their four children live at 2549–B 10th Ave., Palolo. The children are Naomi, 7; Doris, 5; Tom, 4, and John, 2½.

His mother is Mrs. Tama Kaneshiro of 551 Hoomalu St. Pearl City.

Sgt. Kaneshiro was graduated from Leilehua High School and served with the 25th Infantry (Wolfhounds) before being assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division.

Friendship Square

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues who are interested in international friendship, and also in reversing the balance-of-payments problem, will be pleased to note that New York City, under Mayor John V. Lindsay, my predecessor as Congressman for the 17th Congressional District of New York, is acting on both counts.

On Monday, February 27, Times Square, at the "crossroads of America," in my district, had its name changed to Friendship Square, for a special ceremony in which Mayor Lindsay designated 1967 as "International Tourist Year."

Special commendation should be given to Phillip Schweidel, New York City's director of tourism, and Commissioner John S. Palmer of the department of public events for their work in helping to bring to New York City and to the United States, people from all over the world.

The motto of International Tourist Year is, "Tourism—The Passport to Peace."

The statement from the New York City Department of Public Events and Mayor Lindsay's proclamation follow:

MAYOR PROCLAIMS OBSERVANCE OF INTERNATIONAL TOURIST YEAR—CITY HALL CEREMONY FEATURES PROCLAMATION—TIMES SQUARE TO BE RENAMED "FRIENDSHIP SQUARE"

Mayor John V. Lindsay has designated 1967 as "International Tourist Year" in New York City and Times Square will be known as "Friendship Square" to mark the observance. The announcement was made today by Commissioner John S. Palmer of the Department of Public Events.

Mayor Lindsay points out that New York City for many years has been recognized as an international travel center because it is the world's center of culture and entertainment. Included in attractions are great and unique museums, the whole art of the theater, creative music, opera and dance, and through the construction of Lincoln Center it has provided an internationally recognized focal point for the presentation of cultural events.

On Monday, February 27 at 11:00 A.M. the Times Square sign located at Broadway and 43rd Street will be changed to read "Friendship Square". Florence Henderson, celebrated stage personality will participate in the event with Commissioner John S. Palmer of the Department of Public Events. Phillip Schweidel, the City's Director of Tourism, George Fichtenbaum, National Executive Director of the American Society of Travel Agents and officials of travel agencies will also be present. By naming Times Square "Friendship Square", it is the objective that this focal center of activities should be a persistent reminder that New York is a microcosm of the world community and serves as concrete evidence that people of every nation can live and prosper together in peace.

In a City Hall ceremony on Monday at 3:00 p.m., Deputy Mayor Robert W. Sweet, on behalf of the Mayor will present the official Proclamation to Phillip Schweidel, Director of Tourism for New York City. Participating in the ceremony will be Sidney Pudell, President of the New York Chapter of the American Society of Travel Agents and George Fichtenbaum, National Executive Director of the American Society of Travel Agents.

The motto of International Tourist Year is "Tourism—The Passport to Peace." It is hoped that this will prove to be not merely a slogan but a statement of reality.

TEXT OF MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the General Assembly of the United Nations has designated 1967 as International Tourist Year, thus recognizing the importance of international tourism as "a basic and most desirable human activity deserving the praise and encouragement of all peoples and governments"; and

Whereas, there exists the need for closer international cooperation in promoting tourism as a vital instrument in the promotion of peace which is essential to tourism; and

Whereas, the city of New York is a truly international city encompassing within its boundaries a world community thus providing conclusive evidence that men of every nation and of the most diverse origins can together live in amity and achieve progress through peace: now, therefore, I, John V. Lindsay, Mayor of the city of New York do hereby proclaim the year 1967, as "International Tourist Year" in New York City and call upon all of our citizens to serve as welcoming hosts to the thousands who will visit us.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the City of New York to be affixed.

Limiting Textile Imports Into the United States

SPEECH

OF

HON. JACK BRINKLEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate myself with the efforts of my colleagues to bring about an end to the unfair competition of foreign textile imports. In the Third District of Georgia, the textile industry is a major muscle of the economy, and as the Representative from this district I am very cognizant of the worsening climate for domestic textile.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we must act, and act now, in order to keep the textile industry as a strong and vital part of our Nation's economy and as a vital part of the national defense. With over 2 million people employed directly and indirectly in the textile industry, its importance is obvious.

I congratulate my colleagues on their statements concerning this problem, and I join with them in urging early action.

Anniversary of Lithuanian Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL E. BUTTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. BUTTON. Mr. Speaker, I take pride in joining many of my colleagues in commemorating 1967, the 714th anniversary of Lithuanian national unity, and February 16, 1967, the 49th aniversary of the founding of the Lithuanian Republic. Those who cherish freedom recognize the intense devotion to liberty which has always characterized the Lithuanian people.

I would like to share with my colleagues an editorial from the Schenectady Gazette along with two letters published in the same paper, that testify to this devotion. They magnificently reflect the deep love and concern of American Lithuanians for their homeland.

We must never forget those who are working for the day when Lithuania will once again join the family of free nations.

The editorial and letters follow:

[From the Schenectady Gazette]

A REMINDER

Today is the 49th anniversary of Lithuanian independence, an event observed by Lithuanians in this country with sadness because of the Soviet seizure of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia during World war II.

Sir Winston Churchill wrote, in his second volume of the history of the war, that the Baltic states "should be sovereign peoples." Our own government has never recognized the seizure by the Soviet communists. Finally, Congress last year adopted a resolution which calls for the President to bring up the question of Lithuania before the United Nations. Americans of Lithuanian extraction have been appealing for action by our government ever since the war. One of the demands is for free elections in Lithuania under UN supervision.

It is especially appropriate to call attention to the anniversary of Lithuanian independence because of what is said to be a changing climate of relations between the USSR and the U.S. and other Western governments. It is said that the cold war, for all practical purposes, is over. The U.S. and USSR are seeking closer trade relations and more cooperation in other directions. But the fact that the Baltic states are not free should be a reminder that the Soviet government has not "reformed" to any such extent as that. We should continue to press for freedom for the Baltic States.

[From the Schenectady Gazette, letters to the editor]

FREEDOM SOUGHT FOR LITHUANIA

EDITOR, GAZETTE:

The 49th anniversary of Lithuanians is approaching. When Feb. 16 arrives, Lithuanians and Americans of Lithuanian extraction will be commemorating this event.

Lithuania is a small nation and has every right to be free. When the Soviet marched her armies into Lithuania in June, 1940, she broke a non-aggression treaty which she made with Lithuania. The action by the Soviets was against all principles of justice and charity.

This is why our government has refused to recognize the dejure seizure of Lithuania by the Soviet communists.

Congress last year passed Resolution No. 416 which calls for the President of the United States to bring up the question of Lithuania before the United Nations and other world forums. It calls for free elections in Lithuania under the supervision of the United Nations. If our Government passed this resolution, it means something. Our Government thereby recognizes the fact that like so many other countries, Lithuania has been unjustly subjugated.

Knights of Lithuania,
Council 100,
Geneivève Gobis,
Vice President, Amsterdam.

Editor, Gazette:

The Prime Minister of England and a great Allied leader during World War II, Sir Winston Churchill, has been called by some historians as "The man of the Century". Many of his magnificent speeches are still remembered today, and are rated in history as masterpieces. No great statesman of our time had such a command of the English language; throughout his career he preserved every scrap of significant material for the books he knew he would eventually write. One of the great contributions he made to historians, were the volumes he wrote regarding the history of the Second World War.

On Feb. 16, as Americans of Lithuanian descent commemorate the 49th anniversary of Lithuania's independence from the Russian Empire in World war I, we find some interesting excerpts from the writings of Sir Winston Churchill regarding Lithuania.

Today, this freedom and independence is lost as Lithuania is once again a part of the Russian Empire, not by her own choice, but due to the tragic circumstances of World War II. The Soviet Union will have you believe that the people of Lithuania yearned to return to the loving arms of "Mother Russia," and embrace its Communist way of life. The Soviets certainly did not convince Mr. Churchill of that propaganda. In his first volume of the history of the Second World War, "The gathering Storm," Sir Winston wrote:

"The next step taken by Russia after partitioning Poland with Germany, was to make three "Mutual Assistance Pacts" with Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. These Baltic States were the most vehemently anti-Bolshevist regions in Europe. They had built up a type of society and government of which the main principle was hostility to Communism and to Russia. . . . They were immediately occupied by strong Russian forces, against which they had no means of effectual resistance. A ferocious liquidation of all anti-Communist and anti-Russian elements was carried through, by the usual methods. Great numbers of people, who for 20 years had lived in freedom in their native land, and had represented the dominant majority of its people, disappeared. A large proportion of these were transported to Siberia. . . . ."

Sir Winston Churchill, in his second volume of the history of the war, "The Grand Alliance," strongly expressed his sentiments of follows:

". . . Thus the deadly comb ran back and forth, and back again, through Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. There was no doubt, however, where the right lay. The Baltic States should be sovereign peoples."

While vacationing in Florida in January of 1942, Prime Minister Churchill sent the following message to Foreign Secretary Sir Anthony Eden:

"We have never recognized the 1941 frontiers of Russia . . . They were acquired by acts of aggression in shameful collusion with Hitler. . . . The transfer of the peoples of the Baltic States to Soviet Russia against their will, would be contrary to all the principles for which we are fighting this war, and would dishonour our cause. . . . In any case, there can be no question of settling frontiers until the Peace Conference. I know President Roosevelt holds this view as strongly as I do."

Unfortunately, the postwar Peace Conference never became a reality because Soviet Russia never did want the question of frontiers settled, unless on her own terms, naturally. And so, the Cold War was born. The majority of nations in the free world have never recognized the absorption of the Baltic States into the Red Empire. The words of Sir Winston Churchill, apparently, have not been forgotten.

The wheels of justice turn, ever so slowly, and I believe that eventually "right" will prevail over "might." Justice works in many strange and different ways. History has shown us time and time again, that an empire that depends upon fear and suppression of the people for its existence, eventually erodes and crumbles way, like a house built on a foundation of sand. That is one of the reasons why I feel that the Russian occupation of Lithuania is only a temporary one, and in time, her people will once again join the family of free nations.

Edward W. Baranauskas.

Where the Water Hits the Wheel

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. HAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recommend to my colleagues an editorial from the Christian Index, official publication since 1822 of the Baptist Convention of the State of Georgia, calling special attention to the comments made by the Honorable Lester G. Maddox, Governor of the State of Georgia, which I believe deserves the attention of all thinking Americans.

Where the Water Hits the Wheel

"Equal time" is a precious phrase among modern politicians. We believe in it.

We've been writing to Gov. Lester Maddox, telling him what we expect of him as political leader of our state. He deserves equal time to answer.

His first reply is a sermon in itself. It was addressed to the editor but has a message for all Georgia Baptists. Gov. Maddox said:

"I am particularly concerned that you will help me in bringing local pressure and censure upon those drugstores and newsstands which distribute so much filthy literature, and I am counting on you to help guide our programs and activities in such channels that we may direct our young people's activities toward more wholesome and constructive endeavors . . . As you well know, I cannot do this job alone, but can only point the way."

"Local pressure" is the key phrase in the governor's statement. That means pastors, deacons, parents, civic groups, and customers in local communities.

Governors and editors can issue edicts and write editorials, but only local citizens can attain real and lasting reform in the neighborhoods where our young people live and learn.

The governor said it well. Need we say more?

The Hidden Tax of the Draft

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD RUMSFELD
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, on January 24, 1967, I inserted in the Record an excellent article written by our colleague, the Honorable Thomas B. Curtis, of Missouri, on the draft. The following article is a commentary on the Curtis article by Prof. Walter Y. Oi, of the Department of Economics, Washington University, Seattle, Wash.:

The Hidden Tax of the Draft

I would like to commend Congressman B. Curtis for his fine article on the draft (*Playboy*, Feb. 1967) in which he presents an extremely well-articulated argument for the establishment of an all-volunteer army. Curtis argues that military manpower procurement under the compulsion and threat of a draft produces many real (and presently concealed) costs in at least five ways.

1. *Reluctant service participants.* Some men are conscripted and prevented from exercising free choice in their occupational pursuits. Others enlist in order to avoid being drafted at a later age. The cost of attracting these reluctant recruits in a competitive labor market should be included in the opportunity cost of acquiring military personnel.

2. *High personnel turnover.* Men who are overtly or covertly forced into military service are surely less likely to remain in service, especially at the low levels of first-term pay which now prevail. In addition to the higher training costs, the rapid turnover magnifies the requirements for initial enlistments.

3. *Uncertainties of a draft.* The youths who do not voluntarily enter military service must bear the uncertainties of "if and when" they will be drafted. They may remain in school, seek jobs that bestow an occupational deferment, enter marriage and fatherhood, etc., all to the end of staying out of service. Those men who cannot obtain a deferment are discriminated against by employers.

4. *Inefficient manpower utilization.* Since the draft assures adequate supplies of new recruits, it is alleged that the Armed Services are wasteful in their use of manpower. Since I have not examined this important aspect of military manpower policies, I shall refrain from commenting further on it.

5. *Reserves.* Finally, the Reserves and National Guard units which are amply supplied by draft-motivated enlistments (over 70 per cent stated that they would not have enlisted if there had been no draft) do not appear to be fulfilling the role that Congress had intended.

In my research, presented to the Draft Conference at the University of Chicago and to the meetings of the American Economic Association, I attempted to estimate the economic costs of the draft as they derive from the first two items. The results of my study clearly support the conclusions reached by Congressman Curtiss.

Curtiss has rightly questioned the need for a draft in light of the postwar baby boom now reaching military age. If military needs return to their pre-Vietnam levels, the Defense Department estimates that only 34 per cent of all males will enter military service. It is of some interest to examine the way in which these men will enter service life. In the years ahead, 1970–75, 510,000 men per year will be required to maintain a force of 2.7 million men, while another 125,000 are needed to sustain the reserves. Annual draft calls are expected to be between 55,000 and 100,000 depending on the unemployment rate in the civilian economy. By excluding the reserve enlistments, we find that only 27 percent of all males will be demanded for active duty forces.

Although draftees account for less than 10 per cent of initial enlistments (including newly commissioned officers), the remainder are not all *true* volunteers. Defense Department surveys indicate that many volunteers can properly be called reluctant—men who enlist because of the threat of a draft. In fact 38 per cent of volunteers to regular enlisted ranks and 41 per cent of officers were estimated to be reluctant participants who probably would not have volunteered in the absence of a draft. The high percentages of draft-motivated accessions to the Armed Forces are not surprising when one notes that first-term pay is around $210 per month for an enlisted man and $400 per month for an officer. These pay figures include the implicit monetary value of quarters and subsistence provided to servicemen.

The extent to which personnel turnover will be reduced in a voluntary force can be gauged from Air Force studies. Airmen whose primary reason for enlistment was related to the draft ("volunteered in preference to being drafted" and "choice of Service") had considerably lower re-enlistment rates than the career-motivated volunteers. If all recruits to the Army were true volunteers, I estimate that the first-term re-enlistment rate would rise from 22 to 33 per cent. Since fewer men would be in a training status in an all-volunteer force, the force strength could be reduced with no loss in the effective strength. Moreover, the annual flows of initial enlistments to sustain a force of 2.7 million men fall sharply: in the Army, from 215,000 to 145,000 recruits to maintain an enlisted strength of 857,000 men. The smaller intake of new recruits implies a corresponding cut in the percentage of each age class that will be demanded for military service. Under a continued draft, 27 per cent of all males must enter military service, but when all recruits freely choose military service over competing civilian jobs, it is estimated that less than 20 per cent will have to be attracted into the Armed Services.

If the draft were abolished with no accompanying changes in pay or other recruitment incentives, available data suggest that initial enlistments would fall by 44 per cent. However, since each true volunteer stays in service longer, the active duty force strength will fall by only 20 per cent—to around 2.2 million men. Military pay must, therefore, be raised to attract enough recruits on a voluntary basis to achieve the objective of 2.7 million men in the active Armed Forces. The Defense Department estimates that budgetary costs (and therefore taxes) would rise by 4 to 17 billion dollars if the draft were replaced by a system of voluntary manpower procurement. My estimates for this cost are around 4 billion dollars.

The global figures from the Defense budget can more meaningfully be converted to the monthly pay of an enlisted man. In 1963, the base pay of an Army recruit in his first year of service was $88 per month; the value of meals, room, and other things supplied by the Army is estimated to be equivalent to around $70 per month, yielding a total monthly income of $158. In my study I estimate that the Army private's pay must be raised to $325 per month to attract enough men on a voluntary basis; the average monthly incomes of 17-19-year-old high school graduates was only $270 in 1964. The pay increases already legislated by Congress have mainly applied to men in the career force (four or more years of service), presumably because sufficient numbers of initial enlistments could be obtained via the draft. My estimated base pay of $325 per month, when coupled with those pay increases which also extend to a lesser degree to the entire force, would result in a $4 billion addition to the Defense budget. The Department's $17 billion cost for a voluntary army implies that first-term pay (over three years of service) must be inflated by 282 per cent. In terms of monthly pay scales, the Army private's pay would climb from its 1963 level of $158 to $750 per month, an estimate which appears unreasonably high when only one man in five must be recruited to sustain a voluntary force of 2.7 million men.

Because of our failure to pay servicemen the wages that would be required to obtain their services on a voluntary basis, we impose on them a real cost of military service. This point is made in the following excerpt from the Curtiss article.

"Prof. John Kenneth Galbraith stated these social costs succinctly when he said, 'The draft survives principally as a device by which we use compulsion to get young men to serve at less than the market rate of pay. We shift the cost of military service from the well-to-do taxpayer who benefits by lower taxes to the impecunious young draftee. This is a highly regressive arrangement that we would not tolerate in any other area. Presumably, freedom of choice here as elsewhere would by worth paying for.' "

What is the cost borne by draftees and reluctant volunteers? It is simply the difference between the market rate of pay in an all-volunteer force and the current low level of first-term pay. The youth who now enter military service receive $158 per month. If, however, they had been recruited by a voluntary army, they would have received around $325. The difference of $167 per month is surely a hidden tax implicitly paid by the draftee, thereby allowing a lower Defense budget for active-duty military personnel. Over the first term of service (three years), this hidden tax is about $1,700 per year per draftee.

The size of this hidden tax is staggering when viewed from the perspective of the Federal income taxes paid by all citizens. The 1965 Federal income taxes for the 67 million taxpayers who filed returns were $70.8 billion, or $1,057 per taxpayer. The burden was only $570 per year for each man and woman over 18 years of age. The inequity of the situation becomes downright shameful when one remembers that even under a continued draft, with its high personnel turnover, only 27 per cent of all males must serve. Why should we insist that the youths who serve in our Armed Forces be taxed at a rate three times greater than the tax burden placed on all adults? If the move to a voluntary force entails an additional $4 billion outlay, the income tax for each adult would rise by $32 per year.

The real cost of procuring manpower for a large defense establishment is high. To conceal part of these costs by placing hidden taxes on those who serve instead of explicit taxes on all citizens is clearly undesirable. The real costs of military manpower are, if anything higher under a draft. In the forthcoming Congressional Hearings on the draft, I hope that Congress seriously examines the total economic costs of a draft and the feasibility of an all-volunteer force.

WALTER Y. OI,
University of Washington.

Mary McGrory Writes on the Teachers Corps

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, a perceptive article by Mary McGrory on the activities of the Teacher Corps appeared yesterday in the Washington Sunday Star.

Miss McGrory points out that the Teacher Corps enables experienced teachers and young teacher interns who want to teach in poverty-plagued schools to do just that. These schools badly need teachers. Without the Teacher Corps they would be unable to find and train the young people who want, with guidance and support of highly qualified experienced teachers, to tackle some of education's most pressing problems.

The Teacher Corps is "a simple and direct approach to the sea of troubles in poor schools in both country and towns." Both the experienced and young teachers who have committed their idealism and enthusiasm in the struggle to bring high quality education to poor urban and rural schools deserves the full support of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the text of Mary McGrory's article at this point in the RECORD:

[From the Sunday Star, Washington, D.C., Mar. 12, 1967]

THE EMBATTLED TEACHERS CORPS

(By Mary McGrory)

The Teacher Corps, a modest proposal to combat ignorance in the slums, has engendered a hostility on Capitol Hill that baffles and discourages its friends.

The Teacher Corps trains volunteers who ask only to be allowed to teach in poor schools where many teachers fear to tread. Since assignments to "blackboard jungles" are not exactly fought over, it is incomprehensible to many observers, including President Johnson, that anybody would want to stand in the way of the volunteers.

But Republicans have made opposition to the Teacher Corps a party issue and conservative Democrats, while less vocal, have fought it every step of the way. The Corps sqeaked through the Senate Appropriations Committee by one vote last year, and was initially rejected by the House. Its "Perils of Pauline" existence seems likely to continue in this session.

Some 1,200 volunteers are now actually at work. Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., one of the Corps' few friends on Capitol Hill, reports that he has not had a single complaint from any principal who has interns in his school.

The volunteers are trained under the Office of Education in summer courses where they learn about subcultures and the special problems of poor children. They visit the grim neighborhoods where they will live and teach.

The President has just told Congress he wants to expand the number of volunteers to 5,500 by September 1968. He wants an additional appropriation of $12.5 million in fiscal 1967.

His espousal of the scheme, which was originally proposed by Nelson and Senator Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., is one of the factors that have made the Corps vulnerable. It is an easy way to buck the President.

While it seems to its admirers a simple and direct approach to the sea of troubles in poor schools in both country and town, the Corps is regarded by its enemies as a nefarious scheme for bringing Uncle Sam into the elementary and secondary classrooms of the land.

The administration has tried to meet this objection by dropping the word "National" from the designation of "Teacher Corps." It has given local jurisdictions the right to hire staff and volunteers at will. It has adjusted salary scales so that no volunteer will receive more money than a beginning teacher in the same school.

Nelson started with the idea of interns based on his observation of the work of Peace Corps returnees in the Cardozo area of Washington. Kennedy was inspired by the 1963 experiment in Prince Edward County, Va., where schools were closed to avoid integration. One hundred experienced teachers were imported from all over the country including elegant suburbs like Grosse Point and Westchester. Their efforts were a huge success.

The two senators combined their idea in a bill, which was promptly attacked. Rep. Edith Green, D-Ore., objected to the "pirating" of experienced teachers from other areas. And she foresaw morale problems among permanent slum teachers "just as idealistic and dedicated" who have paid for their master's degrees out of their own funds, while Corps volunteers working for their master's were financed out of federal funds.

The National Education Association proposed that Teacher Corps funds and volunteers be under the control of state departments of education.

Mrs. Johnson is going to do her bit for the beleaguered young Teacher Corps. On a journey which begins tomorrow, she will stop off at Canada Township, a little hollow in North Carolina, where there are 49 impoverished families who live in shacks papered with newspapers and furnished with old automobile seats.

There are eight Teacher Corpsmen and a master teacher who, according to the local school principal, have transformed the life of the town. They cut their pupils' hair, drive them to school in buses, collect clothes and shoes for them in nearby Ashville. They are teaching them remedial reading in a novel fashion. The children tell stories into a tape recorder and the tapes are transcribed into little booklets which the children then learn to read.

"For some people," said a friend of the Corps, "going into an area like that is like going to Nigeria. They have the Peace Corps spirit, and the Teacher Corps gives them a chance to play the national game of helping people."

The hope is that Congress will allow many more players.

Two Maryland Soldiers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Pfc. William L. Campbell, of Suitland, and Sp4c. Robert D. Yorker, of Queenstown, were recently killed in combat in Vietnam, and I wish both to commend their courage and to honor their memory by including the following article in the RECORD:

TWO MARYLAND SOLDIERS KILLED IN VIETNAM

Two more Maryland soldiers were killed last week in Vietnam, the Defense Department reported yesterday. They were Pfc. William L. Campbell, 21, of Suitland, and Spec. 4 Robert D. Yorker, 20, of Queenstown.

Pfc. Campbell was killed Friday by enemy fire while he was on patrol. Four days earlier he had been awarded a Bronze Star for helping two men in his company who had been wounded by an enemy land mine. And late in February he had captured a Viet Cong, the first prisoner taken by his company.

Pfc. Campbell was assigned to the 199th Infantry Brigade. He was drafted in November, 1965, and arrived in Vietnam on Christmas Day 1966.

In the long letters he wrote to his parents, Pfc. Campbell said that conditions in the last month were "rough." His company was stationed in a pineapple grove on an island in a river, where the salt water eroded the lighters his parents sent and soaked the food they took on patrol.

A watch or a flashlight would last about one patrol, he wrote.

FORTY-ONE-PAGE LETTER

Mrs. Campbell received a letter Monday, hours before she heard the news of her son's death from the Defense Department. It contained a picture of her son decorated with the Bronze Star and news of his awards.

He wrote a 41-page letter when he first arrived in Vietnam and continued to write regularly. He described the countryside, the primroses and the Vietnamese women with their geese as well as the hardships of the war.

But "it was rough and he was often hungry," his mother said.

Pfc. Campbell was born in Washington, but lived most of his life in Suitland.

He graduated from Suitland High School and attended Prince Georges College. He was employed by Blue Cross and Blue Shield Plans before he was drafted.

Who Declares War?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, in my testimony before the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, shortly after it began hearings during the 89th Congress, I brought up the question of the proper role of the Congress in the area of foreign policy. Since our involvement in Vietnam, there has been considerable discussion on this question and the constitutional power of the Congress to declare war. It has been pointed out that Congress has abdicated its power in the field of foreign affairs and by so doing has given the executive branch a free hand to conduct military actions without a declaration of war.

Two recent articles, which I am inserting in the RECORD, discuss this matter. Mr. Arlen J. Large writes in the Wall Street Journal of February 23, 1967, on the question "Who Declares War?" And the U.S. News & World Report of March 13, 1967, discusses the question, "When Is a War Really a War?" These articles follow:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Feb. 23, 1967]

WHO DECLARES WAR?—CONGRESS HAS OFTEN JUST LEFT THIS POWER TO THE PRESIDENT

(By Arlen J. Large)

The Constitution gives Congress sole power to declare war and issue letters of marque. It's futile to write your Congressman for a letter of marque; this special license to go a-pirating among the enemy's ships became obsolete long ago.

Similarly headed for the attic of Constitutional antiques, many lawmakers feel, is the Congressional declaration of war. Commitment of massive U.S. combat forces in Vietnam—and in Korea before that—without a formal legislative pronouncement that "war" exists seems proof that Congress has surrendered yet another of its prerogatives to the all-powerful Executive Branch.

"The President has presented Congress with a fact accomplished," says Sen. Sam Ervin (D., N.C.), a former judge who likes to thresh in the thickets of Constitutional law. "I don't think the President had the Constitutional authority to commit troops to Vietnam, but now that they're there we have to go ahead and win."

Actually, at no time since U.S. forces became open combatants in 1965 has there been much Congressional clamor for a formal declaration of war against North Vietnam; even Mr. Ervin concedes it's "immaterial" now. The Administration has argued persuasively that formalizing the conflict would only make Hanoi more reluctant to talk peace.

CONGRESS LOSES AGAIN

So the atom age Executive Branch would seem to have wrested from a compliant Congress one more checkrein assigned to the people's representatives by the Constitution's drafters. In 1848, freshman Congressman Abraham Lincoln (Whig, Ill.) interpreted the founders' intent this way: "Kings had always been involving and impoverishing their people in wars, pretending generally, if not always, that the good of the people was the object. This our convention understood to be the most oppressive of all kingly oppressions, and they resolved to so frame the Constitution that no one man should hold the power of bringing this oppression upon us."

In that light, the Congressional war-declaring power has been one of the least successful provisions of the Constitution. Far from being a recent encroachment, the Presidential license to involve the nation unofficially in foreign combat dates almost from the beginning of the Republic. Undeclared wars waged by Harry Truman in Korea and Lyndon Johnson in Vietnam have their parallels in conflicts directed by John Adams against France and Thomas Jefferson against Tripoli—the first two tests of the fledgling Congress' authority in matters of war and peace.

In both cases the lawmakers grudgingly let the Executive Branch control events. By 1797 so many American ships had been seized at sea by the fleets of warring Britain and France that Congress ordered construction of three frigates, established a Navy Department, restored lieutenant general's rank to the retired George Washington, issued some of those letters of marque, and otherwise prepared for war. There were numerous battles between U.S. and French ships, and American marines landed in Hispaniola to capture a French privateer. Yet Congress never felt salty enough to initiate a formal declaration, and President Adams never asked for one.

In 1847 the dispatch of an expedition into disputed Texas territory by President Polk resulted in a declaration of war by Congress after two battles had been fought. Rep. Lincoln and other Mexican War doves charged that the war "was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally commenced by the President," who merely asked Congress to "recognize" the prior existence of a state of war. This likewise was the form of the resolution in three other cases: The Spanish-American War and the first and second World Wars.

Thus, of the five Congressionally declared wars, only the first—the War of 1812—was genuinely initiated by the lawmakers themselves in a resolution providing that "war be and the same is hereby declared to exist." Though President Madison had asked for the declaration, the main push came from Southern and Western "war hawks" eager to grab Canada and Florida while Britain was busy fighting Napoleon. Possibly even the undeclared Vietnam War has more solid public support than the elaborately legal 1812 conflict. All of New England opposed fighting Britain; the war resolution passed the Senate by a vote of only 19 to 13.

The idea of an 18-day debate climaxed by a stately roll call vote is rendered especially archaic by recollections of Japanese dive bombers surprising the Pearl Harbor battleships, and by forebodings of a 15-minute flight of nuclear-tipped rockets from Russia. The President as commander-in-chief must have power to make instant war these days.

Yet this isn't a notion unique to 20th-Century poachers on Congressional prerogatives. An early draft of the Constitution in 1787 would have given Congress power "to make war." Charles Pinckney of South Carolina persuaded the Philadelphia convention to change the verb to "declare," leaving the President with 'power to repel sudden attacks." From the beginning, therefore, the Constitution was tailored to permit simple Congressional sanction of wars already begun.

A PRESIDENTIAL FREE HAND

What is new in recent years is the tendency for Congress to give the President a free hand to conduct military operations before a war has really started. Lawmakers in the late 50s gave President Eisenhower a resolution allowing him to determine whether a Red Chinese attack in the Formosa Straits would warrant a U.S. military response. President Johnson relies in part on the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin resolution in defending the legality of his subsequent commitment of troops to Vietnam; the resolution says the U.S. is prepared to take "all necessary steps" to defend Southeast Asian nations, "as the President determines."

Fifty years ago Congress refused to give President Wilson a similar blank check. Early in 1917, before the U.S. entered World War I, Mr. Wilson asked for authority to put Navy guns on merchant ships to defend them against German submarines. Additionally, he sought power to "employ any other instrumentalities or methods that may be necessary or adequate to protect our ships and our people in their legitimate and peaceful pursuits on the seas." The "any other" clause was the real sticking point both in the House and among the "little group of willful men" who blocked the bill with a Senate filibuster.

Once a war starts, declared or otherwise, Congress theoretically could stop it by refusing to appropriate any more money for the guns. But in fact this doesn't happen; most or the Senate's Vietnam doves don't dare open themselves to the charge of refusing to support our boys in the field. Indeed, the tendency of Congress is to press more defense money upon the Administration than it wants.

It is the President who has mainly decided questions of war or peace during the nation's history, with Congress just tagging along. His Constitutional authority as commander-in-chief, foreign policy spokesman and enforcer of treaties has proved to be bigger medicine than the Congressional power to christen war with a name. The real check on a President's war-making power is the voters' right to chuck him or his party out of office if they think he has abused it. This obviously happened to Harry Truman's Democrats in 1952 as the Korean war dragged on; the thought must be crossing Lyndon Johnson's mind that it might happen again next year.

[From U.S. News & World Report, Mar. 13, 1967]

WHEN IS A WAR REALLY A WAR?

Fighting in Vietnam is beginning to raise still another problem for official Washington:

Is it time to declare war?

That is a complicated question, but it's not new. Some of this country's deadliest conflicts have been fought "undeclared."

American troops have been fighting in Vietnam for six years. More than 7,500 Americans have been killed and more than 43,500 have been wounded.

Yet no war has been declared.

This paradox has been puzzling many people in this country for some time.

Now new questions are being raised.

How far can the U.S. go in Vietnam without declaring war?

This question came up recently in the U.S. Senate. Senator Joseph Clark (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, proposed a declaration that no more than 500,000 American troops should be committed in Vietnam without a war declaration.

The Senate rejected that idea. Instead, on March 1, the Senate adopted a "statement of congressional policy" setting forth "its firm intention to provide all necessary support" of U.S. forces fighting in Vietnam.

The Senate also backed efforts to prevent an expansion of that war and to bring it to an end.

Omitted from the approved statement was any mention of declaring war. The view that prevailed was that the U.S. had nothing to gain—and much to risk—by a formal declaration at this time.

This raises anew these questions:

What really is going on in Vietnam? If it is not a war, what is it?

In the Senate debate, Senator after Senator expressed the view that what is going on in Vietnam is a war, even without a declaration.

One Senator called it a "limited war." Another called it an "illegal war." The situation was described by one Senator in these words:

"Whatever our views may be, a war is in process."

The State Department, however, continues its policy of carefully referring to the Vietnam proceedings as a "conflict," rather than calling it a war.

Recent events raised this question:

Is this a time of war?

The Defense Department took the view that it is. The Department on February 15 set out to bring U.S. civilians in Vietnam under military jurisdiction—subject to court-martial. Such action is authorized, under a 1950 law, only "in time of war."

The State Department stepped in quickly to halt the Defense Department's action. The question of whether to apply military jurisdiction to civilians was subjected to a study at high levels.

Yet, even in this seeming dispute, the issue of whether this is actually a time of war was played down, officially.

State Department spokesmen based their objections primarily on "political" rather than legal grounds. The diplomats want to avoid a seeming intrusion of U.S. law into Vietnamese territory.

Result of all this has been to confuse the American public.

One thing that perplexes people is the constitutional situation. The U.S. Constitution says that "Congress shall have power to declare war."

Then how can the U.S. fight a war in Vietnam without such a declaration?

There are several official answers to this question.

One answer is that the President can use troops in Vietnam under this constitutional authority as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

It is pointed out that 125 times in this nation's history the President has used this authority to send American forces into action without declaration of war by Congress.

The Korean War—in which 33,629 Americans were killed and 103,284 wounded—was fought without a war declaration. So was the Civil War.

Treaty commitments are cited as a legal justification of both the Korean and Vietnam conflicts.

It is argued that the U.S. acted in Korea as an agent of the United Nations—and that Congress had approved U.S. membership in the U.N.

In Vietnam, the U. N. is not involved. But it is argued that the U.S. is obligated to resist aggression there under the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty, approved by the U.S. Senate.

Yet another authority cited for the U.S. action in Vietnam is this: In 1964 the U.S. Senate approved a resolution declaring the U.S. is "prepared, as the President determines, to take all necessary steps, including the use of armed force, to assist any member or protocol state of the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty requesting assistance in defense of its freedom."

In the recent Senate debate, there were Senators who said they did not intend by that resolution to authorize a war of such magnitude as that now being waged in Vietnam. Some Senators challenged the constitutionality of such a war without a war declaration.

Why not declare war in Vietnam?

The Administration's position is that such a declaration might provoke intervention by China or Russia, might raise problems for allies now helping in Vietnam, and would increase the difficulty of obtaining a peace agreement.

Now, by the latest Senate action, the Johnson Administration has another expression of support for its undeclared war—or whatever it is—in Vietnam.

A Soldier's Mother Discusses the War in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, we have heard all too often recently of discontent on our campuses and among our young men over the conduct of the war in Vietnam.

While I do not agree with all facets of our conduct of the war, it has long been my feeling that now that we do have American fighting men in Vietnam, we owe it to them to vigorously prosecute that war so they may be safely and quickly brought home, under conditions of an honorable peace.

It was therefore refreshing to receive a recent letter from a New Hampshire woman who has a son fighting with our troops in Vietnam, in which she, too, urges vigorous prosecution of the war and lashes out at the "peace at any price" theme, which has been so overpublicized recently.

I commend the letter, which follows, to my colleagues' attention, and hope they will realize, as does this mother, that our Government must take forthright steps to end the conflict:

SUNCOOK, N.H.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CLEVELAND: As the mother of a teen-ager fighting in Vietnam, I regard the present no-win policy with the greatest of concern.

My Son, Douglas, (now PFC) has been fighting in a combat zone since mid-December. He enlisted in the Army following graduation from Pembroke Academy in June 1966, declining a four-year Army R.O.T.C. scholarship to the University of New Hampshire because he felt a responsibility to "strike a blow for freedom" in Southeast Asia. It has become increasingly clear to him, and to us at home, that whatever "blow for freedom" is being struck is indeed falling short of the mark.

I urge you to use all of the influence at your command to demand victory in Vietnam. Our fighting men deserve a fighting chance to win this war and return to their hopes and dreams in their beloved U.S.A.

The present sacrifice of American lives in a no-win war is immoral, as is an appeasement or "peace at any price" policy. Let's have victory—then peace!

Sincerely,

MRS. MAYNARD D. MOSES.

Fish Farming Shows Great Promise at Hawaii's Oceanic Institute

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, last week President Johnson submitted to Congress a report calling for a comprehensive national program in oceanography, and I hope that this report will receive immediate and full consideration by the Congress during the present session. At a recent news conference, Vice President HUMPHREY, who serves as Chairman of the Interdepartment National Council of Marine Resources and Engineering Development, which helped to prepare the report for the President, said that the top priority item was food from the sea.

I think it pertinent here to call attention to the results of a stepped-up research program in fish farming which is being conducted at the Oceanic Institute in Hawaii. This program is aimed ultimately at helping protein-poor nations by developing techniques to farm fish like agricultural products.

Harsh statistics reveal that starvation is now killing an estimated 12,000 people each day and more than 4 million each year. With the world population now growing at the rate of about 2 percent a year, but with the world food supply growing at a rate of only 1 percent, we must continue to direct our efforts toward the scientific exploration of our marine resources.

The important research at the Makapuu Point facility in Hawaii being carried on under the direction of its newly appointed director, Dr. John R. Hendrickson, was the subject of a recent article by Reporter Helen Altonn, which appeared in the Wednesday, March 1, 1967, issue of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. I believe my colleagues will find this article of interest, and I am pleased to submit it for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

MULLET GETTING HORMONE TESTS

(By Helen Altonn)

Hormone treatments are being used to induce mullet to spawn, in stepped up efforts at fish-farming at the Oceanic Institute.

Dr. John R. Hendrickson, new director of the Makapuu Point research facility, said injecting fish with hormones is one way of forcing them to spawn.

Another is to fool them into thinking they are in the sea, he said.

This is accomplished by gradually shifting from brackish to salt water in the tanks—"a replica of moving down to full sea in nature," he commented.

A zoologist, Hendrickson has specialized in sea turtles, and hasn't given up this research.

But he said the major effort occupying the six institute scientists is mullet reproduction.

The program is aimed ultimately at helping protein-poor nations by developing techniques to farm fish like agricultural products.

Ancient Island fish ponds once were the Hawaiians' major source of protein.

Ponds along Molokai's southern coast have been leased by the institute, and so far, three have been restored and stocked with mullet.

If brackish water fish farms can be established successfully here, it is hoped to use the procedures to feed the populations of underdeveloped countries.

The Rockefeller Foundation is supporting the project with a three-year, $350,000 grant—which runs out in July, 1968.

"We're doing the first work on mullet because it promises the most significant rewards," Hendrickson said.

While the field activity is getting started on Molokai, the more intricate and delicate job of trying to get the captive fish to spawn is going on at the Makapuu laboratories.

James N. Ellis directs the fish culture research.

He said only in two isolated incidents—reported in Taiwan and Israel—have mullet spawned in captivity.

Concerning the use of hormones, he explained that they supplement natural hormones which the fish produce.

They also stimulate the pituitary gland to produce more of the same hormone, he said.

"One of the new concepts is to inject fish with hormones that counteract the stress and trauma they undergo when held in captivity," he added.

Mullet are extremely difficult fish to handle, Ellis said.

"But with good luck, we should have 90 percent survival."

In the next few weeks, an adult mullet population will be settled in the institute's big holding tanks for observation.

The scientists will start collecting pituitary glands from the fish for dry-ice storage until the next spawning season, December through March.

The pituitary hormone will then be injected back into the mullet to fortify their own natural hormones.

Apparently it's a simple process.

First the fish are anesthetized, Hendrickson said. Then the hypodermic needle is inserted into a muscle, the abdominal cavity or directly into the heart.

Next year the scientists will compile statistics to estimate the age of mullet and experiment with diet to produce the most natural growth.

There is still a great deal to be learned about the fish and its spawning activities, he pointed out.

"It's a detective job. And nature has had millions of years to hide the clues. We can't expect to find them all in one year."

Congressman Horton's Draft Reform Bill Wins Approval From "Comment" by Ray Hall on Radio Station WHAM

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues will recall my recent sponsorship of H.R. 6503, a bill to introduce broad-based revisions in the system by which this Nation goes about drafting young men for military service. At the time I introduced this measure, I accompanied it with a public statement of explanation and discussion of why I believe it is necessary that we reform the Selective Service system.

The reaction to the Horton bill continues to be considerable and favorable. While this naturally is personally pleasing, the importance of this response is the clear indication it provides of citizen concern. I feel deeply indebted to the news media, as well, for having carried the message of this bill to the people I represent.

It is in this regard that I am honored to bring before my colleagues today excerpts of a broadcast editorial, "Comment," written and presented by Mr. Ray Hall of WHAM in Rochester, N.Y. on Friday, March 3. I might add that his suggestion that listeners write to Congressmen already is being heeded, and many of my constituents have told me in their letters of being inspired by Mr. Hall's "Comment."

The editorial follows:

COMMENT

(By Ray Hall)

The draft issue will shortly confront congress . . . a young man of draft age is shortchanged by the present draft laws . . . and Rochester Congressman Frank Horton has a draft revision bill which deserves support . . . the support of people in all the states which can hear this broadcast. Their congressmen should get letters making that support clear.

While the public, through the Congress, has the right to take some years from the lives of healthy young men for the defense of the nation, those young men have the right to demand a fair shake from the draft . . . and they are not getting it now.

They are not getting it because we can devise procedures which would let young men know more exactly when they would have to serve, so they could more easily make plans for education, marriage, jobs and so forth.

And this basically is what Congressman Horton proposes.

Now, some districts run out of single men and draft married men while other districts don't draft all of their single men . . . Congressman Horton would draft from a nationwide pool.

Now, we choose men from the top of the age groups eligible for the draft . . . the Horton bill would require draft boards to take the youngest eligible men first . . . this would let men get military service behind them so they could get on with the job of educating and advancing themselves.

Now, students can travel the draft deferment route right up to the point of ineligibility, if they want to stay in school long enough . . . Mr. Horton would keep school deferments, but at the end of the deferment, the student would re-join the draft pool at the point where the deferment began, for example, if he became deferred at the age of 19½, he would go back into the pool with others 19½, although he might be 23.

These are the basic corrections to the present draft laws which Congressman Horton wants to see put into law.

There are two reasons why they should be adopted.

First, a simple matter of fairness to the men themselves. And second, because in an age when there are shortages of professional men and trained specialists in civilian life, this realistic plan for getting military service out of the way in an orderly manner would streamline the progression of a young man from high school through whatever advanced education he wanted to become productive at a predictable time.

There will be dozens of remedies proposed for revisions to the draft system in this session of Congress . . . many will be impractical, some will be quack remedies. . . .

They don't need to receive any real degree of consideration because it was proved this week that if citizens can whip up enough enthusiasm to let their men in Congress know what they want, they *can* get it.

And what's needed in the way of a new draft system is contained in the Horton bill.

It deserves a letter to *your* congressman.

Coach Bobby Dodd of Georgia Tech

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, Robert Lee (Bobby) Dodd recently retired after 22 years as head football coach of Georgia Tech.

Although the results of a Tech-Tennessee football game were not always pleasant for Vol rooters, it was hard for a Tennessean to feel that "all had been lost" because the great coach of Tech was once an All-America from Tennessee.

For many years, I have followed the record of Bobby Dodd, and I have been proud of his outstanding accomplishments. He grew up in my hometown of Kingsport and attended Dobyns-Bennett High School where he was one of the most outstanding football players in the school's gridiron history.

As a coach and as a gentleman, Bobby Dodd deserved and received great success, and I think the following articles from the Washington Star clarify why Bobby Dodd is held in such high esteem by all who know him.

I wish him, as athletic director at Georgia Tech, a retirement filled with happiness.

The articles follow:

LONGEVITY FOR REAL AT GEORGIA TECH

(By Morris Siegel)

Georgia Tech promised to proceed with all deliberate speed to the task of replacing Bobby Dodd as football coach. The decision appears to be close at hand.

However, if the Yellow Jackets should take their time finding a new man, their delay would be understandable. They are novices at the business of changing football coaches.

In their 63-year football history they have had only three. John Heisman, the first, lasted 16 years. He was succeeded by Bill Alexander, who stayed around 25 years. Next came Dodd, who put in 22 licks.

What has become almost an annual ritual on many other campuses hasn't happened often at the Georgia School of Technology. If three coaches in 63 years doesn't seem like a lifetime, remember that the Redskins once had three coaches in 24 hours.

When Dodd, the legendary All-America quarterback from Tennessee, took over in 1945, his first Tech production won only four games. Apprehensive Tech alumni, who had grown accustomed to Coach Alex, were skeptical.

The Tech propaganda department tried to ease the fear by adopting the line, "In Dodd we trust."

That trust was hardly misplaced. Under Dodd, who remains as athletic director, the Jackets had only one other losing season. Over-all, the Techs won 156 and lost only 63.

The log includes 13 post-season games from which Tech carried away more than just another victory on nine occasions. They hauled in almost $1.5 million from participating in various bowl games.

This does not hamper a school's recruiting campaign, where money talks and talks big when scholarships are awarded as door prizes to football-minded high school boys.

Robert Lee Dodd gave the critical Tech fan something to talk about in a hurry. He scrapped the outmoded, one-cylinder attack of fundamentalist Alexander and installed his own version of razzle-dazzle football.

Coach Alex, who didn't like the abrupt change, abided it, however. Soon, thousands of Georgians not only tolerated the new, "modern" approach, but enjoyed it doubly when Dodd proved football also could be fun.

Among his peers, Dodd was considered as good as they come. Many envied his lighthearted approach to practice sessions, which most coaches look on as daily Armageddon.

With Dodd it was a game, one he played exceptionally well and taught even better. The cream of the state's fine high school crop, which had been siphoned off by rival Georgia for years, began to show up in increasing numbers at Tech. If Dodd's teams didn't convert the prospects, his smooth salesmanship did.

He produced slick quarterbacks, fast halfbacks, agile ends and hard-hitting linemen. His players never dreaded the practices, but looked forward to drills as fun and games.

Although he was head coach, Dodd participated in practice as a competitor more than he did as a supervisor. Even today, at 58, he probably could outpunt most of his kickers and outpass his pitchers.

Until recently he was known as Bobby to most of his squad. There never was a morale problem at Tech under Dodd. He is an extremely gifted man who discovered the secret of getting the most out of a competitor with the least amount of urging.

Losses never drove him into hiding, just as he never gloated over victories. In his long reign as headmaster of football at the Flats, Dodd turned down countless job offers, including one from the Redskins.

Dodd welcomed the advent of pro football to Atlanta. It meant more football, more crowds, and he was confident the competition would not affect Tech so long as he continued to produce interesting teams.

He wisely upped the capacity at Georgia Tech to provide better seats for season ticket holders who otherwise might have defected to the NFL Falcons, who could offer better seats on Sundays.

He met the advent of the NFL in Atlanta by purposely scheduling his most attractive opponents at home on the same weekend the Falcons were in Atlanta. "If they're playing Green Bay on Sunday, let's say, it would be fooling for us to play a nothing game," he argued. "Who'd come to our game?

"So we brought in the best we could and fans that way had a weekend doubleheader." It worked beautifully.

As a tailback under Bob Neyland at Tennessee, Dodd was one of those rare crackerjack all-purpose aces who could do everything and do it well. He was so brilliant in his role as Tennessee's chief cook and bottle washer that Granny Rice, unable to chose between Dodd and contemporary Frank Carideo of Notre Dame, chose a 12-man All-America.

Dodd and Carideo both were listed as quarterbacks. "It would have been criminal to leave either of them off," Rice said.

Coach Alexander stumbled on Dodd as an assistant coach. He dispatched a scout to watch Dodd's Tennessee team play Kentucky, but the scout, involved in a car accident, arrived too late for the game. He found Dodd in a dorm that evening and got a better report of the game from him than the scout himself could have forgotten.

"Any player capable of doing that will make some school an outstanding head coach one of these days," said Tech's Coach Alex, who quickly hired Dodd.

Alex, usually right, never was more on target.

FOOTBALL POORER NOW THAT DODD HAS RETIRED

(By Francis Stann)

College football undoubtedly will survive, but it is poorer for the retirement of Robert Lee (Bobby) Dodd of Georgia Tech. Perhaps the finest tribute to Dodd was that rival coaches with athletic sons—coaches who didn't want their own boys under their tutelage—invariably tried to get their offspring into Georgia Tech because of Bobby.

Although Dodd sat at the knee of Bill Alexander for 14 years at Tech—and Alexander was of the old school and a single-wing advocate—Bobby deviated sharply from his mentor's style when he moved up to head coach.

Bobby fancied up the uniforms of the Yellow Jackets, installed the T formation, brought 13 teams to major bowls in a manner so casual as to astonish colleagues, welcomed pro football into the Georgia Tech area with open arms, talked his president into seceding from the Southeastern Conference because too many football scholarships were awarded, and was a bitter foe of spring practice.

If his career record of 165 wins, 64 losses and 8 ties wasn't the best of active coaches, it'll do. Paul Bryant, generally considered the most successful of modern coaches, has said, "Nobody else can coach like Dodd."

Nearly two years ago Bobby visited a national sportswriters' convention at Salisbury, N.C., and explained his philosophy toward scholarships, spring practice and the invasion of the pros.

"We pulled out of the SEC because there were too many grants-in-aid for football," he said. "Until this year (1965) each SEC school was allowed 55 freshmen scholarships a year. At the end of four years you'd theoretically have 220 boys in school, not counting those being red-shirted.

"No school can use 220 players. So the grants-in-aid to the poorer players are revoked, and I submit this is unfair. My goal at Georgia Tech is to see every boy graduated, whether he's a star or one whose football ability we overrated. We made the mistake, not the boy."

His charity toward the pros is unsurpassed by any college coach. Even when he admits the mercenaries have signed collegians prematurely, he has said, "But there is no group more unethical than college coaches in their own dealing with high schools."

When the National Football League's expansion plans dictated a franchise for Atlanta, Bobby took a refreshing stand.

"They'll take some of our newspaper space," he conceded, "because they'll represent the best in football. But we could use the pros to our advantage, too.

"We could show high school boys the only big-league ball in this area and point out to the players at Tech with pro ambitions that theyll be operating right under the eyes of those talent scouts.

Dodd goes a step further. He admits that he's a pro fan. He's for the platoon system in all its liberality, he'd move the college goal posts to the goal line and he'd make the crossbar wider to encourage higher scoring.

Three of the great coaches of modern times—Bud Wilkinson of Oklahoma, Bryant of Alabama and Dodd of Tech—had many views in common, including the potentiality of a player regardless of size, or lack of it.

They are exponents of quick, mobile players, even if it means giving anywhere from 10 to 20 pounds per man. Dodd, especially, has produced more than his share of good little men. Some of them were Johnny Bosch, 140-pound halfback, Jimmy Jordan (139), Clint Castleberry (155), Jake Rudolph (150), Jimmy Thompson (145), All-American Leon Hardeman (168) and a fine center in Lewis Hook (169).

"If I could find 225-pounders as fast as these boys, I'd like it, Dodd always said. "But you don't."

He surrounded himself with recruiters who were as expert as any school's, yet Bobby often allowed himself to be swayed more by recommendations of a prospect's high school coach than a scout's report. And usually to his benefit.

Dodd himself was multi-talented. Not only was he an All-American back at Tennessee (although scoring only one touchdown himself in his career) but he also had been a child acrobat, a crack outfielder and basketball guard, a tennis champion and a golfer who could shoot as low as 69.

He opposed spring practice because it placed too much strain on players and kept them from other games.

"I'd rather have two extra weeks later in the summer and fall," he said. "The Ivy schools don't have spring practice, and they get along. Everything is relative. If you ban spring practice and play evenly matched football in the season, who's to know the difference?"

Although a non-conformist in many respects, Bobby wasn't above borrowing from others and accepting advice. His bread-and-butter play was the "belly series" which he had his quarterbacks perfect after watching Eddie LeBaron, a master at hiding the ball, perform in the 1950 All-Star game. When he needed a good defensive coach he asked his friend, the late Herman Hickman, to recommand one.

"It'll cost you," Herman said. He named the price.

That's how Georgia Tech got Ray Graves, ex-Tennessee and Philadelphia Eagles lineman. Dodd paid the fee exacted by Hickman—two country hams.

Harry J. Trianor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP E. RUPPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. RUPPE. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Harry J. Trainor, of Lake Linden, Mich., one of the areas most respected educators and civic leaders, died last week. Mr. Trianor came to the Copper County in 1919 and, within a short while, had established as a friend and mentor to his students and had become an avid participant in community affairs. Under unanimous consent I include the following remarks in the RECORD in tribute to him:

[From the Houghton (Mich.) Daily Mining Gazette, Mar. 6, 1967]

HARRY J. TRAINOR

LAKE LINDEN.—Funeral services for Harry J. Trainor, veteran Michigan educator, and highly respected Copper County resident, will be held at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning in St. Joseph's Church, Lake Linden, with Fr. James Donnelly as celebrant of the requiem high mass. Out of respect to his memory the school will be closed Tuesday morning.

Born on October 18, 1893, and reared in Isabella County, Michigan, Harry Trainor attended the rural and city schools of that region. Following graduation from Mt. Pleasent high school he enrolled at Central University where he earned his baccalaureate degree. In subsequent years he did graduate work at the University of Michigan and Columbia University.

Graduation from college was the stepping stone to a half century of labor in the field of education where he served at one time or another as a teacher, coach, and administrator on the elementary and secondary levels in both the lower and upper peninsulas. In the latter area he held assignments in the Stambaugh, Crystal Falls, and Lake Linden Hubbell systems.

Mr. Trainor came to Lake Linden-Hubbell from Stambaugh in 1919 as a classroom teacher and the school's first basketball coach. Starting from scratch he quickly developed teams which went on to establish fine seasonal records, capture tournament titles, and finish as runners-up in the state finals. In 1921 he was named high school principal, a position which he held until 1923 when he moved to Crystal Falls as elementary principal. There he remained until 1927 when he returned to Lake Linden to assume the superintendency—a post he retained until his retirement in 1954. He held memberships in several professional organizations, including the National Education Association and the Michigan Education Association.

Always a central figure in any undertaking, Mr. Tainor was active in civic, church, fraternal and welfare circles on both the state and local levels. Following the organization of Lions International in the upper peninsula in 1927 he became a charter member and president of the Lake Linden-Hubbell Club. Soon after he was elected governor of the Upper Peninsula district for two terms.

A long-time member of the Copper Country Branch of the Catholic Social Services he was recently named to the state board of Michigan Catholic Charities.

For a number of years he was appointed to the county tax allocation board and was its chairman at the time of his death. The deceased was widely known throughout Michigan as a member and chairman of the state welfare board, an organization he served for 30 years until his retirement from it in 1963.

Other civic interests included affiliation with the Rice Memorial Clinic, Houghton County Planning Commission, Crippled Children's Fund, Michigan Tuberculosis Association, St. Joseph's Parish Board of Education, The First National Bank of Lake Linden, and the Houghton County Historical Society. It was largely through his efforts that the present museum site in Lake Linden was obtained, furnished and staffed.

As a measure of Mr. Trainor's devotion to public service he continued teaching at Lake Linden-Hubbell high school following his retirement in 1954, as superintendent. Though he suffered a heart attack last October he returned to his classroom duties after his recovery and had taught as recently as last Tuesday—the day before he was stricken with his final illness.

Mrs. Diana Sato, Hawaii's Youthful Branch Bank Manager, Is a "First"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, the Makiki branch of Hawaii's American Security Bank has just celebrated its 15th Anniversary, and on this occasion I believe it is of particular interest to note that this successful banking institution has the only woman bank branch manager on the island of Oahu. This lovely and capable executive, Mrs. Diana Sato, the mother of three, who combines a successful career with marriage, has been with the branch bank since it opened and was promoted to the position of manager last November.

Mrs. Soto attitude with respect to her success in combining a business career and marriage is reflected in a statement she made during an interview with reporter Robyn Richard of the Honolulu Advertiser last week:

> I have a philosophy about combining career and marriage. A woman is primarily a wife and mother—and should serve God and do a good job at work.

Women have certainly come a long way in the banking field and we in Hawaii are delighted that Mrs. Sato, one of the 24 branch managers of the National Association of Bank Women, has received such well-deserved recognition during this 15th Anniversary of the Makiki Branch of the American Security Bank. It is, indeed, a pleasure for me to join in extending anniversary greetings to the bank, its manager, and its entire personnel on this significant occasion.

The complete article from the Honolulu Advertiser, dated Thursday, March 9, 1967, concerning Mrs. Diana Sato, Oahu's first branch bank manager, is submitted for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

AT AMERICAN SECURITY BANK—WOMAN MANAGER IS A "FIRST"

(By Robyn Rickard)

Several years ago, when you were asked to interview a bank manager, you might have talked to a slightly forbidding, but distinguished looking gentleman who chewed on a cigar, and discussed the stock market as he gazed at you across the expanse of his desk.

But times change. Today, would you believe a bank manager wearing green eye shadow, a smart green dress, pearls and serving coffee as she talked about babies and bottles?

This was Mrs. Diana Sato. She's the only woman bank branch manager on Oahu, and one of two holding such a title in the State.

The youthful executive heads the Makiki branch of the American Security Bank, celebrating its 15th anniversary this week.

Mrs. Sato also cancels other traditional banking "images" as well. Her desk which is not large, is not behind glass walls or on a raised platform. It is just a few feet from the entrance. And she's so calm and serene, you'd never suspect that she heads a staff of 50.

There was not the slightest sign of the hard-bitten executive or aggressive career woman as she explained the location of her desk, and talked about women in banking.

"American Security believes in being accessible to customers," she said, and then because her desk seemed to be almost too accessible, with several interruptions from customers, Mrs. Sato suggested moving upstairs for coffee, and we did.

As she served, she talked about her position as a woman bank executive and answered questions frankly.

"Each time you get promoted, it's like a child trying to wear Daddy's shoes. It takes getting used to," she smiled, and then added, "I'm still not comfortable, but everyone has bent over backwards to help me since I was promoted last November."

"I guess I must have been born under a lucky star. I don't have a college degree, and I feel humble to think I'm in the driver's seat and responsible for all these employees.

How do the men react to having a woman "boss"?

"They have been most considerate. As you are probably aware, we have two sections in the branch: banking and installment loans. Most of the men are in the loan department.

"I think we need both men and women in the banking business. Our mental attitudes are different, and women are required, not to take over men's jobs, but to complement the men's talents. Some people prefer to talk to women about financial matters.

"In fact, I understand Canada has a bank that caters entirely to women, with pink draperies, feminine decor—almost like a social club.

"Women have long done most of the spending for famlies, so it makes sense that they take a part in banking, too.

"We have come a long way in the banking field," she said. "There were only 13 women officers in Hawaii in 1960, when we started a local chapter of National Association of Bank Women, and now there are 26 of us. There are 10 board chairmen on the Mainland, as well as several hundred vice presidents, and thousands of other officers. But the association only has 24 branch managers.

"Because I'm the only woman branch manager here, I feel my job is quite a challenge, as well as an honor. It means I'll have to make twice the effort to do a good job, so it won't hamper the promotion of another woman."

How did you happen to go into banking?

"It was an accident. I was working for Shida's Babyland, and my mother wanted me working closer to our home. At that time, she lived just behind the building where we had our first branch, and she found out they were hiring people.

"I was interviewed at the downtown office, and since I was engaged to be married, they were afraid I might leave in six months, but I assured them I wouldn't."

That was 15 years ago, and though she married Jerry Sato, who is with the telephone company, and now has three children 4 to 11, she continued working.

"I barely took out enough time to have the children," she said.

"But I have a philosophy about combining career and marriage. A woman is primarily a wife and mother—and should serve God and do a good job at work."

How do you manage all this?

"I have in-laws at home. If I had to get home and get dinner, I probably couldn't manage, but the family is great."

An ardent churchgoer, Mrs. Sato is nursery coordinator for the Olivet Baptist Church. "We have 13 workers in the nursery, which takes babies from as young as eight days old to 3 years," she said, and we aren't just baby sitters, we teach them something—even the babies."

She explained they are able to teach babies to fold their hands before they reach for their bottles.

Do you have any hobbies?

"No, but when I retire, I am going to join a sewing class. I'll probably be the oldest student, maybe even going to school with my grandchildren," she laughed.

A bank officer in sewing school—that will be something for tomorrow's reporters to write about.

Peace Corps Administrator from Cleveland

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANCES P. BOLTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, this month marks the sixth anniversary of the Peace Corps. Already more than 25,000 men and women, most of them in their early twenties, have served or are serving in developing nations in 54 countries. Part of the success of this program has been due to the business and professional people who have taken a 2-year leave of absence to serve overseas on the Peace Corps staff.

One of these staff members is Mr. Kevin O'Donnell, a leading Cleveland industrialist, who packed up his wife and eight children and moved to Korea. He is now representing our country and directing the Peace Corps' new program there. Mr. O'Donnell is typical of the mature, adventurous, flexible people who have helped to make the Peace Corps a continuing success. Therefore, under unanimous consent, I include a recent Washington Post story about him and his new project in the RECORD:

PEACE CORPS LAUNCHES NEW KOREAN PROGRAM

(By Y. S. Kim)

SEOUL.—South Korea, which has been receiving U.S. economic aid for more than a decade in its struggle to stand on its own feet is now getting a new type of American help—the Peace Corps.

At present, Peace Corps members are limited to teaching English, sciences and physical education at high schools and junior colleges. In the future, they are to expand their activities to include rural health work.

"We see the Peace Corps as a reservior of trained manpower from which Korea can draw while it is training its own people in various skills," said Kevin O'Donnell, director of the Peace Corps program in Korea.

"A nation which is struggling hard for rapid development like Korea cannot be expected to meet all the needs of its people," the former general manager and director of the Atlas Alloys, a steel product distributor of Cleveland, Ohio, said. "We are helping Korea accelerate its growth by lending certain trained manpower."

The Peace Corps program in Korea began last September when 100 young volunteers, most of them just out of college, came here for a two-year service. Four have since gone home because they found it difficult to acclimatize themselves here. There are seven married couples.

Before coming here, the volunteers, mostly in their early twenties, received a 12-week training course at Hilo, Hawaii, which provided them a basic knowledge of the Korean language, history, culture, customs, food and living conditions.

They live with Korean families and eat Korean food including Kimichi, a highly spiced combination of pickled cabbages, turnips and other vegetables.

The Peace Corps workers are serving at 43 different cities and towns across this ancient nation, from the mountainous province of Kangwon-do in the north to the windy island of Cheju-do in the south. They live on a monthly allowance of about $50.

A majority of them are teaching conversational English, while 21 are engaged in science teaching and six in physical education.

The most popular among Korean students are English teachers who, O'Donnell said, are serving as "walking language laboratories." This is because mainly grammatical English is taught at Korean schools and students have few chances to converse with foreigners to practice their English.

Generally satisfied with their service, the Korean government is asking for more English teachers.

"The number of Peace Corps teachers now in Korea is too small to give enough impact to English teaching at so many schools," said Cho Sang Ok, director of the Cultural and Physical Education Bureau, Ministry of Education. There are more than 700 high schools in South Korea.

While English teachers do not require much knowledge of the Korean language, science teachers are handicapped by the language barrier.

In many cases, school principals ask them to teach English rather than sciences. This situation happens mostly at the schools which have no laboratory facilities for experiments.

"We'd be able to give much better service as we improve our Korean language and the schools install laboratory equipment," remarked Stefan Highsmith who teaches at Seoul Technical High School.

The 22-year-old graduate of University of California said, "one thing we can hope to accomplish here is to change the way sciences are taught. Here, science teaching is presented in the traditional way."

"I know Korea is a sophisticated and advanced country compared with most other developing nations. It is not a place where an American can come in and be a hot-shot," he said. "Yet, if I present something to them and they say it's not a bad idea, I'll be very pleased."

Korean officials agree that the Peace Corps program is useful, not because of its educational benefits, but chiefly because of the opportunity it offers for both Americans and Koreans to improve mutual understanding.

"Through these young Peace Corps workers our people can learn to understand the true American and they can learn about the true Korean life," Director Cho said. "We have many American soldiers stationed in our country. But they are here on a military mission and few of them can take home the correct understanding of the Korean people. I hope the Peace Corps workers will help correct any wrong impressions of Korea among the American public."

The primary objective of most Peace Corps volunteers is to learn about Asian life and culture. Take Barbara Shirk for instance.

"I volunteered because I have been interested in Asia for a long time," said the 23-year-old gradaute of Douglass College, N.J. She teaches English at Kyungbok High School in Seoul and is the only woman teacher at the all-boys school.

Miss Shirk was in Japan for a year, studying Japanese at the International Christian College in Tokyo. "Now I want to learn to understand the Korean people, how they live, why their society is the way it is," she said.

To make the service of the Peace Corps more helpful in technical fields, a proposal is under discussion between the Korean government and the Peace Corps office in Seoul to bring in 250 maternal-child health workers.

"If everything goes well, the health workers would come in late this year to be ready for work beginning the first of next year," O'Donnell said.

Miss Angela Kruse

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the future of America lies with our youth. It is they who will be responsible for the future direction of American society. It is important, therefore, that we have an accurate picture of our youth. All too often, what we hear and read gives us the impression that our young people are irresponsible, apathetic, or self-seeking. Though most people know this to be untrue, little publicity is given to the majority of young citizens who constantly strive to better them selves and to make a contribution to our society.

It is refreshing, indeed, a pleasure to relate the successes of one such young citizen.

Miss Angela Kruse, a senior at Lourdes Academy in Cleveland, is a National Merit Scholarship finalist. During her 4 high school years, Angela has been an honor student and was chosen for the National Honor Society. She is first in her class' academic standings, outranking 151 other seniors. Angela is not only a brilliant student but just as important has been an active and useful citizen by participating in a wide range of student activities. Angela is president of the Christian Action Council—sodality—serves on the student council, writes for the student literary magazine, Prism, and is a member of the Mission Club. She was student director of her senior class play, "South Pacific," which played to three full houses during its January presentations.

Her evenings have been equally well spent. Both last spring and again this fall she took evening classes in astronomy and data processing.

Angela's National Merit Award, won in competition with thousands of seniors throughout the United States, reflects the hard work and drive she first learned at home.

Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Kruse, are proud of their daughter, for not only does she maintain an active academic schedule, but she also works in the family-owned photo studio on weekends and after school.

This family pride is reflected many times over. I am proud that such a young lady devotes so much of her time to activities that benefit others. I am also happy to point out that I feel she is representative of hundreds of thousands of American youths who daily go about preparing themselves to be useful, worthwhile citizens.

Maybe we do not read about these young people as often as we should. But our country can continue to be in safe hands with the high quality of young citizens like Angela Kruse.

My personal congratulations for a job well done are extended to this young lady.

Is War on Poverty Needed?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, last spring the Office of Economic Opportunity approved funds that included those to administer an antipoverty program in Cowlitz County, in my district of Washington State. In the beginning, many people in the area were critical of the project, believing that their communities had no poverty. However, a comprehensive survey by the local community action council has revealed not only that poverty exists in Cowlitz County, but also that there is a great need for many services OEO programs can provide. I insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD excerpts from an excellent article in the Longview Daily News, "Is the War on Poverty Needed Here?" and a letter from the Longview League of Women Voters. Both describe the antipoverty program's survey and tell of the need for OEO programs in Cowlitz County:

IS THE WAR ON POVERTY NEEDED HERE?

(By Archie Satterfield)

When the Lower Columbia Community Action Council was formed last spring to administer the so-called "War on Poverty" funds, civic pride and members of the pull-yourself-up-by-your-own-bootstrips school of thought were offended.

The thinking was that Cowlitz County's average income was above the national figure, and jobs at that time were available to anyone who really wanted to work.

The Head Start Program, which gives preschool-age children training in the cultural areas so that they will start school on the same level as more fortunate children, came under fire. Much of the opposition came from people who didn't think it is the business of the government to take over normal responsibilities of parents.

But probably the basic complaint was that there probably is no great amount of poverty in Cowlitz County.

"That is just not true," said Miss M. Josephine Moore, Longview librarian who is president of the Lower Columbia Community Action Council.

"It is true that there are no 'pockets of poverty;' it is scattered, but poverty does exist here," she said.

James Reid, former juvenile officer who is the paid director of the council, agrees emphatically.

"Take a drive around our community if you don't believe poverty exists, and you'll see it."

Reid heads a staff of six persons who are paid with Office of Economic Opportunity funds. The council was formed, and a director and staff hired, to make a nine-month study on Cowlitz County's needs. The study ends March 31. * * *

Reid said some trends have shown up in the survey thus far. There is an unusual number of working-age men suffering from back injuries, and once they have had an injury of this nature, further work as a laborer is unlikely.

There is a high number of men and women with no high school diploma (53 per cent over 25 years of age according to the schools) and local industry requires the diploma for employment.

So far, about 900 families have been interviewed, and dental care is one item needed by many. There is currently no program for dental care, other than public assistance, which will pay for extractions only.

Others need legal services; senior citizens need counseling on their estate and budgeting; others have financial as well as emotional problems.

Reid has convinced himself and his staff that a substantial degree of poverty is a fact in Cowlitz County. Now it is a matter of finding proper programs to help these people to help themselves.

Ideally, the war on poverty is a self-eliminating program. Its aim is to work with children from low-income homes and help instill goals in their lives while they are young enough to take hope for granted.

This is where the Head Start program comes in. It is designed to take culturally deprived children, give them a taste of books, music, good English, constructive and creative toys ,and most of all, attention. * * *

One section of the Head Start program involves physical examinations of all children enrolling. For some it was probably the only physical examination since birth, and many physical defects were discovered by physicians. * * *

The Longview Head Start program received a total of $20,548 of which $17,118 was federal funds. Of this, $1,800 was returned. The Kelso program received $11,718 with $9,572 in federal money and $790 was returned unused. * * *

Longview had 60 children last summer and Kelso, 30. Approximately the same number will be taught next summer.

What are they taught? In addition to the rudiments of formal education, they are taken on a series of field trips. Last summer they went to the Portland Zoo, saw a cow being milked, rode ponies, watched a sheep being sheared, played in the sand on the riverbank, went fishing in a slough, and one day were shown how a street sweeper operates.

These are insignificant, everyday things, but there were many in the class who had no idea how such things were done.

Another program cleared through Reid's office is the Neighborhood Youth Corps, through which youth may work for any nonprofit organization, city, state or government office. Funds for this program come from the Department of Labor. * * *

These youths earn $1.25 per hour and Reid expressed pleasure that about 90 per cent of these young people are putting their earnings to good use. * * *

Reid's office also refers potential Job Corps applicants to the local Employment Security Department where a special recruiter is on hand.

No poverty program has stirred the wrath of instant criticism more than the Job Corps, undoubtedly because of the high price—between $7,000 and $8,000—it costs to train these men and women for self-supporting, skilled-work jobs.

But what the critic doesn't take time to understand is that some trainees must have health problems corrected and many must first be taught to read and write well enough to do a skilled job. The teachers are paid. The cost is there.

And the alternatives may be even more costly. Unemployed young men and women hanging around street corners, drifting from minor to major trouble, can very quickly produce far greater costs. Reid said the cost of locking up a juvenile in a detention center is around $6,000 per year and this youth doesn't learn how to make himself useful to society while there. * * *

Reid is especially concerned about the senior citizens, who are often the forgotten citizens. He and his staff have found many who worked hard all their lives and upon retirement, don't have enough to live on. Their days are filled with nothing. They cannot afford to ride a bus downtown, and if they could, they wouldn't have money to spend when they got there. They can't afford to go to the movies, and unless they have television (many don't), they do nothing but sit day after day.

Reid hopes to be able to give them hope, help them find things to do, and inform them of services available to help them feel useful and wanted again. * * *

There has * * * been criticism that the poverty program crosses over already established lines of other agencies, and duplication of work results.

This may be the case in some areas, but Reid denies it happens here and Elby Ames, director of the Kelso office of the Department of Public Assistance, backs him up.

"There is no overlapping whatsoever," Ames says. "Their investigator's functions are quite different, and we are in frequent contact with them to help process the interviews and to refer those to public assistance who qualify."

Ames foresees the day when the poverty program office here will be used as a resource center, a place people can go for information and aid. There is no central agency here now offering this service.

Reid concurs with this plan, and already has started this function by referring people to Ames' office and distributing food stamp information, and in some cases, providing transportation for the elderly.

"I do not subscribe to the theory that just because a man is on welfare, he doesn't want to work," Reid says. "We have found that the majority of low-income families would be more than happy to better themselves, if only they knew how. They are not lazy. They just need help in getting started. If they can find a way to better themselves, they will take advantage of it."

League of Women Voters of Longview,
Longview, Wash., February 20, 1967.
Hon. Julia Butler Hansen,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

My Dear Mrs. Hansen, The League of Women Voters of Longview, Washington is strongly in favor of the National League position on Development of Human Resources: "Support of policies and programs in the United States to provide for all persons equality of opportunity for education and employment." Our members are enthusiastic about what has been done so far by Congress in legislation for Economic Opportunity Act programs, particularly Community Action Programs, and other educational, vocational and job training programs which help disadvantaged people to become self-supporting members of society.

Although Cowlitz County does not have as serious problems as many other communities, still between 10% and 15% of all the families have incomes below $3;000.00. Our Community Action Council has been conducting a grass roots survey and has discovered a considerable number of families who have never been on welfare but who should be helped for their own good and the good of the community. Of the people 25 years or older, 3.2% have 5th grade education or less, which is not enough for decently paid jobs today. The Adult Education Program has been helping to cure this situation.

Our summer Headstart program worked with 150 children the first year and plans to do the same this year but about 100 more children could use this with benefit. A modest but worthwhile beginning has been made on training men and women for jobs under the Manpower Training Program. The schools are enthusiastic about the remedial reading and teacher aide programs carried out under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, but they could use more of this federal aid. The teacher aides not only give highly paid teachers more time for their real job of teaching but open up jobs for formerly unemployed persons. Neighborhood Youth Corps is also very popular here, not only among the young people who secure employment but the understaffed institutions who get their help. You should hear our librarians praise for the work of these young folks!

League members are concerned, however, about the cuts and earmarking of funds for the O E O, especially the Community Action Program. Our Community Action Council has been functioning for less than a year so it is too early to say how it will work out but we now have a smoothly working office and a well qualified director. We feel that the community action approach, which includes active participation by the disadvantaged is superior to welfare handouts which create attitudes of dependency. It would be a pity to cut down on this program before it has time to iron out the difficulties that any new idea is bound to run into. We hope that Congress will be patient and give the Community Action Programs the opportunity to prove their worth.

Sincerely yours,

Bernice Barr,
President.

Tax Sharing Versus Tax Credits

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 20, 1967

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, a recent New York Times editorial is particularly heartening to those of us who believe that federalism is well served by congressional action that would enable the State and local governments to raise their revenue in a more equitable and efficient manner. In its March 5 issue, the Times expressed clear preference for Federal income tax credits as a means of strengthening the fiscal position of State and local governments.

I am particularly encouraged by growing public support for the tax credit approach. On the first day of the 90th Congress, I introduced H.R. 1415, a measure designed to provide preferential Federal tax treatment for State and local income tax payments. The central objective of my tax-credit measure is to create a political environment more hospitable to greater State and local use of the superior revenue source—the personal income tax.

Before inclusion of the Times editorial into the Record, I would like to take this opportunity to emphasize that the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations is now in the process of making the type of comprehensive study urged by the editors of the Times. The Commission's current study of fiscal balance in the American Federal system is specifically designed to appraise the various proposals for bringing Federal, State, and local financial responsibilities and tax resources into better alinement. Present plans call for the Commission to consider a draft report, including findings and recommendations, sometime this coming summer.

The diverse character of the Commission's membership should assure that all points of view receive due consideration. This 26-member Commission is both bipartisan and truly Federal—representing all three levels of government and the general public. The gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. Dwyer], the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Fountain], and I represent the House while Senators Edmund S. Muskie, Sam J. Ervin, Jr., and Karl Mundt represent the Senate. In addition to the congressional membership, the Commission has three members from the executive branch: the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning, who is serving as Chairman of the Commission, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Other members include four Governors, four mayors, three

State legislative leaders, and three elected country commissioners. In addition, the President appoints three public members to the Commission.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the Advisory Commission is especially well equipped to conduct the type of study envisaged and recommended by the editors of the Times.

The editorial follows:

Education in Tax Sharing

A round of hearings by the Senate Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations has amply demonstrated that the sharing of Federal tax revenues is not the simple matter many of its champions suggested it would be.

Politicians are beguiled by the notion that the taxing power of the Federal Government can ease the financial bind afflicting states and municipalities. But they have discovered that there can be no fiscal dividends while the nation is fighting a war and they are at odds over how much should be distributed and who should get it after the return of peace. Governors insist that when there are funds to share they should get them, while Mayors insist that funds must be channeled directly to the cities.

This confusion must not deter an objective study of tax sharing. As Walter W. Heller has pointed out, there is a vital need to restore balance to the Federal-state financial relationship. Now, he has observed, "economic growth and a powerful tax system . . . generate new revenues faster than they generate new demands on the Federal purse. But at the state-local level the situation is reversed. Under the whiplash of prosperity, responsibilities are outstripping revenues."

Tax sharing is also desirable because of the problems and pressures that have accompanied the mushrooming growth of Federal grants-in-aid. Because many of these projects require the states to match Federal payments, their budgets have been shaped—and distorted—by what Washington thinks should be done rather than by their own assessments of need. And because other projects bypass state or local governments altogether, there is a danger that the states will become dominated by Federal fiscal authority.

Congress will have to choose between two different ways of removing this threat and redressing the Federal-state balance. One way is the Heller plan, which calls for the Federal Government to send a fixed portion of the individual tax revenues collected by the Treasury back to the states. Originally, the Heller plan contemplated unconditional grants to the states. But fears that funds might be wasted have led its advocates to propose that money be dispersed in block grants tagged for specific purposes, such as education. Every state would get a share of each grant, but the plan could be altered to give relatively bigger portions of funds to the poorer states.

In contrast, the other sharing scheme for providing enlarged Federal tax credits on payments of state income taxes would benefit only those states levying an income tax. It would also mean, of course, that the states would be getting back funds in strict proportion to what they pay in.

Either system could be designed to provide funds directly to the cities as well as the states, but there are significant differences between the two. The tax credit approach appears superior. It would create pressure for universal adoption of state income taxes, which would automatically strengthen the fiscal position of the states. Even more important, it would establish a direct link between spending and taxing. Under the tax credit plan, states initiating new spending programs would still have to finance them; but under the block grant plan, the Federal Government would pay the bill, which means it would face constant pressure to step up its dividends to the states.

Whatever Congress ultimately decides, tax sharing deserves thorough study rather than political deal making. Congress would be aided by the establishment of a nonpartisan commission to explore the advantages—and disadvantages—of each approach. With the Vietnam war going on, there is still time to set up such a commission, which has been proposed by Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin and others. Congress would do well to pass such a bill and get some education on tax sharing before committing itself on future fiscal dividends.

Report on Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WM. J. RANDALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, one morning recently I was discussing the war in Vietnam with a close friend who is an active layman in his church. He handed me the February 26 copy of the Christian, an international weekly published by the Disciples of Christ. In my home district this denomination is generally referred to as the Christian Church.

My friend proceeded to call my attention to an article by Chaplain Robert W. Williams, who is now stationed at Fort Knox, Ky., but who has spent over a year in Vietnam. The chaplain, Lt. Col. Robert W. Williams, points out in the article entitled "Report From Vietnam" that there are over 300 chaplains in Vietnam. He says each of these men knows first hand about the Vietnam war.

Our mail frequently contains correspondence from laymen and ministers of various denominations who express strong criticism not only of the war, but the manner of conducting military operations, which sometimes result in civilian casualties. It is for this reason so encouraging to be given a different viewpoint about Vietnam, from a minister who is a chaplain and who was on the scene for over a year, as he gives answers to 10 questions about the war.

As Chaplain Williams points out, that which disturbs many of us the most is that the war is so greatly misunderstood here in America. The most impressive portion of the report is near its end, when after having answered all 10 questions, the chaplain points out it is his conviction that someday when the history of the 1960's is written and when time has endowed the total picture with perspective, those Americans who are now denouncing our foreign policy in Asia will be thankful to three forthright Presidents named Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson for safely guiding America through the perilous waters of Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, it is my opinion this is one of the very best articles ever written on Vietnam by a churchman. It answers some very vital questions about our military presence there. It is for that reason I have asked consent for this report to be printed in the Appendix to the RECORD, that it might be shared with my colleagues and others:

[From the Christian, Feb. 26, 1967]

Report From Vietnam

Because so many American members of the military are in Vietnam, there are also many chaplains there—about 300 of them. I had the opportunity of being one of them for the 12 month period prior to July, 1966.

I know firsthand that the Vietnam war is a real war, although not in the classical sense, for there are no front or rear lines. But the thing that disturbs me is that the war is so greatly misunderstood here in America.

I'd like to make it very clear that when I left Vietnam, and after I came back, nobody—but nobody—said, "Now, Chaplain Williams, you go back and tell the American people such and so." I'm just speaking for Bob Williams. I can attest to the fact that the way I see it just happens to be the way the vast preponderance of American servicemen in Vietnam also see it.

There are ten questions more often asked than any others:

(1.) Who are the Vietnamese anyway? They are a people from three areas of what was formerly Indochina: Tonkin, Annam and Cochin-China. Tonkin is in what is now North Vietnam. Annam is mostly South Vietnam. Cochin-China is all in South Vietnam. Eighty-five percent of the people are of one ethnic stock—Vietnamese. About 10 percent are Montagnards, who are to the Vietnamese what the American Indians were to early Americans. The other five percent are mixed—some Chinese and a few Frenchmen. Religiously, they are about 20 percent true Buddhists, 20 percent Roman Catholics, 10 percent Cao Dai's (an organized church that is a syncretism of at least four major religions, including Buddhism and Catholicism), 2 percent Protestants and the other 48 percent an unorganized "Duke's mixture" of Buddhism, Catholicism, Confucianism, Taoism, animism and ancestor worship—all of this in the same people in varying proportions.

(2.) How interested are the Vietnamese in self-determination? They are a fiercely independent, proud people—very much interested in self-determination. They don't want Ho Chi Minh, Mao Tse Tung, General De Gaulle, President Johnson, or anyone else to tell them what they must do. In fact, they don't even want Premier Nguyen Cao Ky to tell them what to do, because they haven't elected him yet!

(3.) Are they a politically stable nation? No, they're not. I was in Danang during most of the political unrest in the spring of 1966. At that time it was very difficult to sort out all the political implications of what was going on. But things look much more hopeful now. About 80 percent of the registered voters who turned out for the election that picked the constitutional convention constituents give us reason for breathing more easily.

(4.) Do we have any business being in Vietnam? Yes, we do—by all means. If we hadn't gone in as advisers in the late 1950's and in large numbers with combat troops in 1965, every Communist nation in the world would believe that they have found the formula for taking over any territory they've set their minds to have. The lesson of Korea had not made this very clear to them. Because of a formal commitment—as much to our own national interests at the time as to their, but nonetheless a commitment—we were invited to assist the South Vietnamese people by every one of the five respective governments that have been in control there.

Three successive American Presidents consistently responded to their plea for help, thus honoring our commitment. A calculatedly deliberate, piecemeal but actual, invasion from the north was occurring, jeopardizing liberty and making self-determination less possible in South Vietnam. The late President, John F. Kennedy, reported more than 4,000 separate assassinations of village and hamlet leaders in South Vietnam in the year 1960 alone.

(5.) Have we maintained a consistent policy toward Vietnam? As I understand it, our policy from the very beginning has been one that said, "We have no intention of overthrowing Ho Chi Minh's or Mao Tse Tung's governments, or of capturing their territory. Our policy is to communicate a message: 'You cannot take over someone else's territory by force. We will not allow you to do this.' "

We have spoken this message in a successively louder tone of voice in carefully measured words, trying to communicate this vitally important message. Everything we have done, including bombing Hanoi's and Haiphong's oil dumps, has been consistent with this policy. That is why we have not declared war on North Vietnam. War demands a total victory for one side and a total, crushing defeat for the other. Our policy has consisted of speaking in louder and louder words the message: "You cannot do this thing you are doing" until it is heard.

(6.) Who are the Viet Cong? Originally they were members of Ho Chi Minh's Viet Minh, either deliberately left behind in South Vietnam after the 1954 Geneva Accord, or guerrillas infiltrated through Laos and Cambodia. Now they are more and more North Vietnamese army regulars.

(7.) Are we winning the war? I believe we are—much more so than most Americans are aware of. I say this for two reasons: first, the VC's are tired—dog tired. There's no place to hide anymore. They can no longer fight just when they want or where they want to. The larger number of well-trained and superbly equipped U.S. troops—more mobile than any other army in history—hunts them down, even at night, engages them in combat when and where the Americans want to, and defeats them.

Also, as an integral part of the first reason, the present crop of VC's are mostly North Vietnamese—Tonkinese foreigners who don't know the local people and are in fact hated by them to begin with. They also are unfamiliar with the terrain, whereas their predecessors knew the ground.

The second reason I believe we're winning the war is that we are hitting the enemy where it hurts the most: logistically, in their trucks and their petroleum. Without these, they can't come south. So our message to North Vietnam is a little easier to hear, even through ears plugged with cotton ginned by Ho Chi Minh and Mao Tse Tung.

(8.) How long will it take to win it? I don't know. I doubt if anyone knows. But maybe in much less time than some of the conservative estimates that are being made. It may not end all at once in any formal way. It may just taper off and quit, when Ho "hears" what we're trying to "tell" him.

(9.) What would happen if we pulled out? We'd lose every friend we have in Asia, because we would be dishonoring a solemn commitment.

(10) Should we be blind to the moral implications of Vietnam? There are moral implications—dozens of them—on both sides of the Vietnam question. President Johnson recognized this, and in August, 1965, sent three clergymen—a Protestant minister, a Roman Catholic priest and a Jewish rabbi—to Vietnam as his personal envoys. He instructed them to dig into the moral issues of this war with "jackhammers," and then give him a candid report from the clergymen's point of view. They were given complete carte blanche to see everything in Vietnam that might help them gain the insights to accomplish their mission.

Calvin Thielman, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Montreat, N.C., was the team leader. I know more of what he did than I do about the others, because I squired him around the northern fourth of South Vietnam for three days. During that time he interviewed long-term missionaries, Viet Cong prisoners and prisoner-suspects, soldiers, sailors, airmen. He had a long interview with General Westmoreland, asking him searching questions like, "What precautions are being taken to protect the innocent from getting maimed and killed in his war?" He even rode in a Phantom jet bomber on one of its live bombing runs. (Six days later, the pilot who had taken him was lost on a similar bombing run.)

After these clergymen had completed their Vietnam trip, Thielman spent five days in the White House briefing the President on what they had found—a longer time than President Johnson usually spends with heads of state.

In conclusion, let me say that the civic action programs that are in full swing today in Vietnam, coupled with enough military, might be able to keep terrorism from paralyzing the people's minds with fear, will win the war there.

Some day, when the history of the 1960's is written, when time has endowed the total picture perspective, the American people—some of whom are now denouncing our foreign policy in Asia—and the majority of the world's people will be thankful for three forthright, farsighted United States Presidents named Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson, for safely guiding a very confused America through the perilous waters of Vietnam, thus giving the small nations of the world the right to hope for the freedom to be themselves.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

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Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

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Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

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It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H–112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

Appendix

Impressions of the Job Corps Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEE METCALF

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, we hear much these days about the Job Corps program. I am one who believes that the program does needed and valuable work. More important than what we who serve in Washington believe, is the opinion of those we represent.

Mr. R. A. Bailey, a public accountant of White Sulphur Springs, Mont., visited the Job Corps center at Anaconda last fall. The visit proved to be a moving experience for Mr. Bailey. Because of the wide variety of opinions expressed in relationship to the Job Corps program, I believe that Mr. Bailey's comments as they appeared in a letter to the editor of the Meagher County News, White Sulphur Springs, Mont., merit the attention of all of us.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEAR EDITOR: On Thursday last, I was one of the fortunate local citizens who, as guests of the U.S. Forest Service, was afforded a visit to the Anaconda Job Corps center. This generous gesture was being made in order to acquaint those interested with the workings and problems of such a facility.

My immediate and lasting impression can best be summed up in the phrase that "A man never stands so straight as when he stoops to help a child." The feeling that comes over one during such a visit, and persists, is that there is something almost supernatural going on there and the communication between the staff and the corpsmen is something to behold.

I feel that I can best convey my feelings by asking these questions that come to mind:

"Have you ever seen public servants so dedicated and enthused about their jobs that they become completely oblivious to time and are conscious that they are perhaps placing their personal family lives in jeopardy and can only hope that there will be an understanding of this division of attention?

Have you ever seen the deep feelings in the eyes of a boy of 16 who never before had been confronted by someone who really cares or is interested in what happens to him, or that he has a clean place to sleep, has clothes on his back, has a background sufficient to even ask for a job, or care when or where he goes to bed or gets up in the morning?

Have you ever seen this same boy enter a restaurant and order a hamburger and a shake for the simple reason that he can't read a menu, or stand around in a bus depot in near panic because he can't read the bus schedule in front of him and too ashamed to ask the kid of the same age next to him as to when his bus will leave?

Have you ever seen the look on this boy's face when you put your hand on his shoulder and congratulate him for receiving an award for passing his driver's training course and then have him tell you that it sure felt good as he had been beaten in turn by nine separate step-fathers? Incidentally, this award was for learning to drive a 2½-ton dump truck on mountain roads.

Or seen a boy so intent on learning the phonics of cat, bat, hat, etc., that he was completely oblivious to the ten strange men in the room who had walked in on his privacy, and who could play these same words back to himself on a machine in a room where no one else would hear or could laugh at his mistakes or make fun of him—and who was so anxious to learn more, more, more, that he would rush back to this same room after cutting his lunch hour to 15 minutes, or stay until 5:30 even though his class was out at 3, so that he could get on to the next simple reader?

Or seen a boy swell with pride at receiving a first aid certificate who had never known what a clean bandage, a splint or a disinfectant was before?

Or sat next to a lad in the mess hall who has just told you that he and his buddy each weighed 120 pounds when they arrived a short time ago and that they were now up to 147 pounds and no fat anywhere? And how hard it was to get around Chef Fred who watched them in line to see that they ate salads, soups and vegetables which they had never had before, along with their meat and spuds?

Or seen the look of envy on the boy who keeps trying to measure up to the supervisor of the dorms who just happens to be a colored boy who is a graduate of a Florida college, can run the 100 yard dash in 9.3, turned down a chance to play football with the Chicago Bears because he wants to work with less fortunate boys, and who is impeccably dressed and cultured?

Or seen the look of pride as you stroll through the dorms and find the beds all made in military style, the lockers in shipshape and no personal items lying around to mess it up and have some boy tell you how good it feels to sleep in a "bed" instead of a back alley?

Or hear the story of a boy who was beginning to feel selfish about having it so good and was asking if he could go home so that he could find a job and help support his mother because she wasn't able to make very much these days and was having a tough time, 'cause she's a "hooker"?

Or sat in on an evening monthly meeting of the corps staff and an appointed city group council comprised of three members representing law-enforcement, two representing the clergy and one lady representing the mothers of town, and listened to them discuss the past, present and future problems arising as the result of the Job Corps center being in the immediate area and having them openly ask that you fire away with the questions that might be bothering you in the event you had a corps in your vicinity? And then find out that it isn't the corps that is causing or looking for trouble, but rather the bigotted and excitement seekers who are taking the pokes and doing the name-calling.

It is most regrettable that such a program as the Job Corps is necessary in this land of democracy and plenty, and it is further regrettable that such facts and conditions exist—but they do—and until we correct the cause by getting to the source, it becomes inherent upon us to offer these boys a chance to become responsible citizens and to take their place in society. Believe me, the men we met are dedicated above and beyond their call and are an inspiration to anyone fortunate enough to enjoy hospitality and patience caused by an interruption of their routine.

Sincerely,

ROBERT A. BAILEY.

Miss Elizabeth Ahern Is Honored

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, a resident of the Sixth Congressional District and Fond du Lac, Wis., has been honored by Marian College of Fond du Lac. The college has presented Miss Elizabeth Ahern their annual Marian College Magnificat Award for her work with project SS *Hope*. This award has previously gone to such outstanding Americans as Mrs. John F. Kennedy for "her example as an ideal Christian woman."

We are proud of the work of Miss Ahern, and I would like to tell the story of her accomplishments by including as party of my remarks two articles from the Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter:

NURSE ELIZABETH AHERN IS TO RECEIVE MAGNIFICAT AWARD FROM MARIAN COLLEGE

The recipient of the annual Marian College Magnificat Award should be "an exemplary woman, one who has contributed outstanding services to her community, her profession or career, or who has served the church in the capacity of lay leadership, the lay apostolate or as an ideal Christian woman."

Nominated and voted upon as the woman to receive the award for 1967 is Miss Elizabeth Ahern, R.N., who will fly to Fond du Lac from Washington, D.C., to receive the award. The faculty of Marian College chose her as the recipient for her outstanding work as a nurse aboard the S.S. HOPE, a hospital ship which brings the skill of the American medical profession to indigent peoples of other nations.

The award will be presented to Miss Ahern by Sister Mary Sheila, C.S.A., president of Marian College, during a 7:30 p.m. ceremony at St. Agnes Hall on Thursday. The public is invited to attend.

Miss Ahern, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Ahern, 381 Maple Ave., was graduated from the University of Wisconsin School of Nursing in Madison in 1956. She worked with the New York public health department in New York City for a time and then applied for a year's tour of duty aboard the S.S. HOPE hospital ship.

The first trip she took was to Indonesia and Vietnam in 1960 and she was employed caring for patients and teaching short courses to local medical personnel. The ship's initials stand for "Health Opportunity for People Everywhere." After the trip, she returned to the university for a year and then worked with the Dane County health department.

While attending a meeting in Madison, she re-encountered Dr. William B. Walsh, president of the S.S. HOPE. He asked her to go with the ship to Africa in 1965 and she complied.

Following this trip, she accepted a position as his assistant in Washington and since that time has been involved with the recruitment of personnel for the ship. She also gives lectures to groups of high school and medical students to illustrate the work being done by Project HOPE. She is a public health nurse.

MARIAN MAGNIFICAT CITATION URGES CHRISTIAN SOCIAL SERVICE

(Following is the citation read Thursday night by Sister M. Muriel, C.S.A., chairman of the Division of English at Marian College, for Miss Elizabeth Ahern, recipient of the Magnificat Award.)

Nothing is more characteristic of our world than the way it is turning to the building of a new world with a purely earthly horizon and outlook. Faiths and beliefs and outlook. Faiths and beliefs of all descriptions are now centered upon man.

There have been few times in history when man has lost the sense of a personal, living God, transcendent to everything created, to such a degree as now. Men, today, are seeking the Absolute, not where it is, in the Divinity, but through and in man. The deeper mentality of the younger generation in the Christian world is influenced by a moral climate of tendency to increasing awareness of the laws of total human brotherhood.

Today's Christians of any age are conscious that an act of genuine love means far more than a set of brilliant, ordered, but cold arguments. They recognize the necessity of logic but demand that human necessities and personal problems be taken equally into consideration.

SERIOUS RISKS INVOLVED

Serious risks, however, accompany this concentration of Christians on the plane of the social and institutional. Precisely because his world is losing the sense of its fundamental and total relativity to Christ, the Word Incarnate, the Son of God, the modern Christian is in danger of losing a sense of adoration.

In a world where the urgency and the complexity of things to be done drags us so easily into a whirlpool of superactivity, prayer is becoming regarded as a waste of time. People prefer to pray by performing some useful activity and feel that all they need to give to God is prayerful action. Many no longer see the value of an act that does not result in tangible, earthly efficacy for man.

They use Christ to cure sick humanity. They often fail to serve Him directly in His Divinity with love and adoration. They strive always to go to Christ only through man. These desires and efforts are Christian, certainly, and they are leaving a definite mark on the Christian spirituality of our day. Yet, the complete Christian knows he will find Christ and serve Christ in His Mystical Body, in the people of God, only because he has first found Christ in loving adoration of His Eternal Being.

NEED TO LOVE, SERVE

Recognition of the need to love and to serve the individual is of the essence of Christianity. Personalist philosophy is as old as Christianity and comes directly from Christ Himself who tells us our final judgment rests on our performance of the spiritual and corporal works of mercy, reminding us that what we refuse to do for the least of His brethren we refuse to do for Him and that what we do for the least of His brethren we do for Him.

It is for love of Christ that we come really to love our brothers. Increasingly we come to realize that we give to them only by first allowing ourselves to be given to Him. If Jesus holds first place, then what we do will pass through Jesus to His people and will be the fruit of our love, our adoration, our immolation, our giving of ourselves to Him for them. Here is the precise difference between social service and Christian social service.

HONOR SOCIAL SERVICE

This evening we recognize and honor Christian social service. The good ship HOPE sails the seas to bring help to His least brethren and Miss Elizabeth Ahern, to whom we will award the Magnificat Medal this evening is a Christian lay woman dedicated to serving Him as a member of the HOPE staff.

Miss Ahern is a graduate of St. Mary's Springs Academy and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Ahern of this city. Her mother has served on the advisory board of Marian College of Fond du Lac. Miss Ahern received her degree in public health nursing at the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

In 1960, she made the HOPE voyage to Indonesia and to Saigon; in 1964, she was with HOPE in Africa. She has traveled with HOPE in Vietnam, Nicaragua and South America. Miss Ahern has also worked for the New York City public health department, serving minority groups.

At present Miss Ahern is special assistant to Dr. William B. Walsh, Director of the Project HOPE. She has established land bases wherever HOPE has gone and makes tours to inspect these dispensaries. Her last tour was to South America last spring.

Miss Ahern is in charge of HOPE headquarters in Washington, D.C., whenever Dr. Walsh is on tour. Her chief responsibility there is publicity and recruitment for the project.

When invited to receive this award, Miss Ahern said she would be happy to accept it, not for herself alone, but for the entire HOPE staff. In the name of the faculty of Marian College of Fond du Lac, I ask our president, Sister Mary Sheila, to award the Magnificat Medal for 1967 to Miss Elizabeth Ahern.

The New Federal Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the antipoverty probe in Lafayette places the new education in charge of the new left. On our taxpayers payroll working for the U.S. Government are parasites who parrot the red line, advise our students to avoid military service, and recommend aiding and abetting the Communist enemy.

A better definition for these antipoverty workers would be anti-American.

Mr. Speaker, I want all our colleagues to read this hearing as reported on the front page of the March 8, 1967, Lafayette, La., Daily Advertiser:

COMMITTEE TOLD—NO FEDERAL AUDIT MADE OF CO-OP

(By John Barbour)

A federal audit of the books of the Southern Consumers Co-Op has never been made, Roland Hebert, former director of Acadiana Neuf, told the Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities here this morning.

Hebert said that despite the fact that the Co-Op received nearly $3 million in federal funds, he was unaware of any audit even though he tried several times to have the books checked by responsible auditing firms.

Hebert said that one stumbling block to securing an auditing of funds was the fact that "a group of radical board members was attempting to gain the control and leadership of the entire Acadiana Neuf program. If the program was not administered by them, they fought it."

When questioned by Sen. Jesse Knowles, chairman of the committee, as to whom the "radical" members were, Hebert said they included Fr. Albert J. McKnight, head of Southern Consumer, treasurer of the Southern Consumers Educational Foundation and a board member of the Vermilion Parish Credit Union that was sponsored by Southern Consumers.

Others named by Hebert were John Zippert, an employe of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and Dr. James Oliver, president of Acadiana Neuf.

Hebert said that the financial affairs of Southern Consumers were always in doubt. He pointed out that several members of the board, given the responsibility of deciding where money should be allocated, were also members of Southern Consumers, a delegate agency charged with spending large sums of public money. Also, he said, the delegate agencies did not have to account for where the money was spent.

He also told the group that many employes of Southern Consumers and the Southern Consumers Educational Foundation were often present at meetings picketing the group that would allocate them money for funding of the agencies' needs.

He said at one time, figures in the central office of Acadiana Neuf reported that the balance for Southern Consumers should have been $68,000. The Co-Op, however, reported to the office that their balance was only two or three thousand dollars.

Hebert said he was often harassed by "radicals" who wrote letters to Dr. Oliver accusing him of being a "racist." "Actually," he said, "Acadiana Neuf was the most integrated group ever to operate in Louisiana while Southern Consumers was strictly segregated."

Members of the committee questioned Hebert if any investigation was ever made to determine if Zippert was a citizen of Louisiana when he was employed by the Sweet Potato Alert Program. Hebert replied that since Zippert was an employe of Southern Consumers, he did not have that authority.

Another question from the committee dealt with Zippert's qualifications for advising sweet potato farmers. Hebert said that so far as he knew no investigation was ever made as to his agricultural background.

He was then asked if Zippert ever dealt with anything besides farm problems at the meetings of the Sweet Potato Alert or Grand Marie Cooperative meetings. He replied that he did not know.

Hebert testified that one of the members of the board of Acadiana Neuf, Sister Anne Catherine, also served as an employe of Southern Consumers and during one month drew $700 in salary. She continued to work after the salary was disclosed but drew no more wages.

He also said that Marion White, Opelousas attorney and member of the board, had a brother who was employed by the Sweet Potato Alert Program. The brother continued to work as a paid employe even after a letter from Oliver was circulated pointing out that relatives of board members could not work on any delegate agency. The letter was sent out after a memorandum from the Office of Economic Opportunity was received advising them of that fact.

Transit and the Ghetto

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, writing in a recent issue of the Nation's Cities magazine, Charles M. Haar, Assistant Secretary in the Department of Housing and Urban Development stated:

> There is substantial agreement today that, without effective public mass transportation, long-term relief for the conditions in the ghetto is unlikely.

Mr. Haar tells how his Office of Metropolitan Development is using its urban mass transportation grant and demonstration programs to reduce physical and social chaos in our urban areas.

Mr. Haar relates how HUD reacted to reports on the 1965 Los Angeles disorders by approving a $2.7 million transit research project for Los Angeles. I am pleased to report that this experiment—the Century Boulevard busline—now carries nearly 2,500 riders daily out of the ghetto to jobs, medical facilities, and educational opportunities.

There is much more of interest in the article, "Transit and the Ghetto," which was the cover story lead article in January's official publication of the National League of Cities.

I commend Mr. Haar's dedication and I commend his article to my colleagues:

A BUS NAMED HOPE COULD END ISOLATION OF THE POOR: TRANSIT AND THE GHETTO

(By Charles M. Haar)

The strategic role of urban mass transportation in the Johnson Administration's war on poverty is thoroughly recognized by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. As we improve the quality of urban life, we must move toward new transportation policies which can reduce the physical and social chaos in metropolis.

To this end, most people are now aware of the close relationship between transportation systems and the total urban environment. There is substantial agreement today that, without effective public mass transportation, long-term relief for the conditions in the ghetto is unlikely.

Through the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 HUD has awarded several grants whose primary purpose is to provide transportation to low-income groups in urban areas so they may take advantage of available employment, cultural and health services, shopping and recreation facilities.

In an unpublished paper, "The Effect of the Ghetto on the Distribution and Level of Nonwhite Employment in Urban Areas," John F. Kain stresses the cost of housing segregation in terms of foregone employment opportunities for the colored minorities.

Although this problem is common to many urban areas, it has been especially well-documented with respect to Watts.

(NOTE.—The author, one of the nation's foremost authorities on urban growth and beautification, has been Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development of the Department of Housing and Urban Development since last February. Before his appointment, he was a professor of law at Harvard University.)

The ghetto increases the transportation cost to jobs outside the ghetto, decreases knowledge about job opportunities, and places a premium on using employment discrimination as an instrument to ensure housing and school segregation. This analysis suggests that housing, transportation, and job opportunities must all be viewed as ingredients of the more general problem. For, as the Governor's Report on the 1965 Los Angeles riots (the McCone Commission) concluded, "This lack of adequate transportation handicaps them in seeking and holding jobs, attending schools, shopping, and filling other needs."

HUD is using its transportation programs as part of a self-help policy to overcome the disadvantages of the ghetto. Adequate urban transportation is being used as one of the tools to break down the isolation of the low-income neighborhood by establishing access and communication with the rest of the metropolitan area. This policy, often called "inside-out," encourages the disadvantaged person to escape the despair of the low-income neighborhood by linking himself to opportunities outside his community.

The McCone Commission reported that the atmosphere of despair and frustration which pervaded the Negro ghetto was "intensified by what may well be the least adequate network of public transportation in any major city in America." Los Angeles is composed of a number of uncoordinated systems that are "inadequate and too costly." Particularly troublesome was the frequent need to transfer into a new transit system without free transfers. The high cost of transportation—in both time and money—prevented residents of Watts from achieving access to other parts of Los Angeles and exaggerated the isolation of the community.

The testimony before the Commission is full of examples of the hardship incurred because of the inadequacy of transportation services. Mrs. Helen Nelson, consumer council for the State of California, stated that schools, stores, jobs, and medical care were often inaccessible without an automobile. The residents, "locked in for lack of transportation," commonly became financially insolvent when they overextended their credit to purchase an automobile to meet this problem. Furthermore, transportation represented an unusualy large percentage of the average consumer's budget in the riot areas. Residents of the area complained that transportation to the city colleges was inadequate.

With these problems in mind, HUD approved a $2.7 million research project in Watts to study "the relationship between a public transportation system and job and other opportunities of low income groups."

The experiment hopes to overcome the isolation caused by high transportation costs in the South Central and East Los Angeles areas (including Watts). The peculiar problems of the Watts area are exemplified by the two hour bus ride to the County General Hospital, the one hour, 45 minute ride to the Youth Training Employment Center, and the poor service to local high schools. The Watts area is marked by low, declining median family income, poor housing, and inaccessibility of employment sectors.

The 24-month project, which began last July 5, will have three phases. The first will measure the impact of employment of new mass transit service to a major industrial area from the distressed neighborhoods. This effort will be closely coordinated with the state employment agency and other interested public and private agencies to determine the skills and location of new job openings and ensure maximum impact of the new facilities in enlarging employment opportunities. Extensive collection and analysis of data will be used to determine the effects of the program.

The second phase entails a study of the transportation needs of the community and the adequacy of present service levels, together with recommendations for system improvements.

The third phase will incorporate these recommendations into the present system and evaluate performance of the improved structure. The final report will contain a critical review of all phases in addition to complete results of the study.

Initial reports from the Transportation Agency, State of California, are encouraging with the Century Boulevard line continuing to show an increase in patronage.

During the first week of the service there were 600 to 800 rides daily. The daily average, as of September 12, was approximately 1,575 passengers, and on September 18 the line was extended to take persons directly from the Watts area to the St. Francis Hospital and also expedite transportation to employment centers in northeast industrial areas.

Traffic on the Century Boulevard line reached a new high during the week of November 13–19 with the number of weekday passengers averaging 2,077 and a one day peak ridership of 2,200.

Although the Watts project specifically tests the role of transportation in the more general problem of the city, many other urban areas are faced with almost identical problems. HUD is attempting to help these cities attack the problem by using the capital grant and demonstration programs.

Another of the critical problems of low-income groups is access to health care facilities. Many people are desperately in need of service but are unable to use automobiles because of health, age, or income.

A $482,000 demonstration project grant to Nashville, announced by HUD July 14, will test the effectiveness of express bus service in meeting the transportation needs of low-income outpatients and hospital employees. The project calls for establishing direct, express bus service linking eight separate medical centers in the Nashville metropolitan area with each other as well as linking these centers with Nashville's central business district. Elderly patients and visitors are expected to benefit as well.

The hospitals are badly limited in land for expansion and it is hoped that the new service may enable parking facilities to be used to expand the hospital plant. The National Foundation of the March of Dimes considers the demonstration program to be requisite for success to its pre-natal clinic, a pilot program for deprived minority groups. One hospital reports that present transit service is one quarter mile from the hospital, a distance much too far for elderly patients and visitors.

In many cities, transit companies have failed to make changes in route structures to respond to new patterns of residence and employment. Lethargy and fear that schedule changes will confuse riders or lose money have prevented remedial action in many cases. One common deficiency is that new industrial areas at the periphery of metropolitan centers are often poorly served for urban residential areas.

A pending demonstration project, which may be announced shortly, would connect these industrial parks to existing radial routes. One crosstown route links the radial routes near the central business district to a new industrial area. A new route and an extension of an old one would service medium density housing and a new industrial park where a large number of women may be employed. Transit company officials are confident that these new lines will attract ridership by opening job opportunities for low-income groups in these rapidly developing industrial areas, and by getting workers into the habit of using public transportation.

In Puerto Rico, two programs are designed to improve service to low-income groups. One is a capital grant for 30 new buses. This grant was desperately needed to retain the basic fare of 10¢ and to ensure service in San Juan, where low incomes and infrequent automobile ownership make good public transportation an urgent necessity.

This need is heightened by the absence of school buses, making an adequate public transportation system essential to the public school system. The present high breakdown rate and frequent interruption of service due to obsolete equipment made immediate action necessary. These buses are patronized by low-income groups and the grant will ensure continuation of service to employment and other activities.

In addition, HUD has approved a grant to build a new terminal for the ferry that low-income people use to commute from Catano to Old San Juan. The ferry ride is only 12 minutes compared to the 40-minute car ride. The ferry is now maintained as a public service and annually incurs a large deficit. The grant was necessary to provide continued access to jobs for low-income groups and to relieve congestion on the streets. For both of these grants, guarantees have been made that the problems will coordinate with comprehensive planning for urban problems, including transportation services.

The problem of adequate transportation for low-income groups is critical in towns so small as to preclude public transportation until now. Until a recent demonstration project, Rome, N.Y., has been without public transportation. Two thousand households were without access to an automobile in a town of 38,000. Ten per cent of the population was unemployed. A special system was tailored to the needs of this small city and, although the final report is not completed, the project is certain to have a favorable effect on low-income groups.

Other projects also reflect our new stress on making programs more responsive to human needs. A grant to assist St. Petersburg, Fla., purchase new buses equipped with special hand rails since 50 per cent of the riders are senior citizens. A grant to Corpus Christi, Tex., to enable a bus system to remain in operation and provide service to low-income and senior citizen housing. And a grant to Jackson, Tenn., will permit continuation of transit service for 38 per cent of the families in the urban areas whose incomes are under $3,000 and who are thus heavily dependent upon this means of transportation.

In Boston, the Charlestown Tunnel is expected to help serve the Charlestown Urban Renewal Area. Here too, HUD programs are being synthesized to extend employment and other activities to the residents.

In Chicago, capital improvement of the rapid transit system was justified in part by the large number of school children using this transportation.

A number of other local transportation groups cited the necessity of meeting the needs of the elderly, the disabled, the young, and the poverty-stricken. For example, the capital grant to the new rapid transit system in San Francisco is expected to greatly extend employment opportunities throughout the city.

A demonstration grant for service from the residential area of Chesapeake, Va., to the industrial area of Norfolk is expected to improve access to hospitals and employment, as well as open up housing for persons without automobile transportation.

These programs are examples of the continued emphasis of HUD in integrating to revitalize public transportation with programs to guarantee full utilization by low-income groups of the available economic, recreational, and health facilities of the urban areas.

Status Report on the Supplemental Air Carriers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the supplemental airline carriers have for many years been a vital part of the American economy.

I am pleased to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a status report on the supplementals by Mr. J. W. Bailey, executive vice president of Overseas National Airways.

Because it is a comprehensive view of the entire supplemental airline field, containing not only a history of the unscheduled carriers, but what appears to be a series of shrewd guesses as to the supplementals' future, the status report is being widely circulated throughout government, airline and trade circles. Delivered first as a speech before the Aviation-Space Writers Association in Washington, Bailey's analysis is a position paper on behalf of all operators of charter aircraft.

The report follows:

STATUS REPORT ON THE SUPPLEMENTAL AIR CARRIERS

(By J. W. Bailey, executive vice president, Overseas National Airways, before the Aviation/Space Writers Association, Washington, D.C., Jan. 31, 1967)

In 1963, I was privileged to participate in the program of your Annual News Conference in Dallas. Before some of you start comparing the predictions I made at that time with the status of the industry today, let me point out that the increase in the size of today's audience above the number that attended that early morning session far exceeds the proportionate increase in the growth of the supplementals.

I can think of no greater demonstration of the bravery and daring of the men who pioneered this industry than to accept an invitation to talk about the "non-skeds" at 9 o'clock in the morning on the second day of an AWA convention.

I am deeply gratified and honored to have this opportunity to speak to you again about the supplemental air carrier segment of our national air transportation system. It is especially gratifying that the industry has attained a level in its growth that stimulates sufficient interest that you people will take time from busy schedules to be here today.

I have been involved with the supplemental air carriers since the beginning of this decade and before that was close to the carriers' operations as an officer with the Military Air Transport Service. I can say with some degree of knowledge and experience, that this misunderstood, oft-maligned and constantly beleagured segment of air transportation has never been in a more healthy condition than it is now at the beginning of 1967.

The great divide between the "non-skeds" of the past and the new breed of supplemental carriers was built five years ago—in 1962.

While doing some research for this talk in the office of one of our Washington lawyers (that's evidence of our changed status—having more than one Washington lawyer), I happened on one of those outsized volumes of industry information published by the Civil Aeronautics Board. In a section devoted to historical highlights of American aviation, I came across this entry dated October 18, 1938:

"Nonscheduled airlines were exempted from the requirements of obtaining certificates of public convenience and necessity and from the requirements of certain other provisions of Title IV of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938. The exemption was made in order to provide an opportunity to study the character of the various classes of nonscheduled opertaions and to determine the extent of regulation necessary for each type of service."

I think it is rather significant that this order was published four months before the order granting "grandfather" rights to the scheduled carriers.

I challenge any present day historian to unearth precisely when the first non-scheduled carrier was formed but from this we are at least certain that the CAB and its predecessor regulatory bodies have been thinking about what to do with us for thirty years.

As most of you know, the non-scheduled carriers proliferated after World War II when more than 150 of them were formed with surplus military equipment and service-trained crews. They were not an unmixed blessing to air transport.

Because some of you, especially those representing supplemental carriers, may have low pain thresholds I won't detail the escapades of some of the non-skeds in that "seat of the pants" postwar period. Despite their operational lapses and financial failings—sometimes compounded by actions taken within the limits of the District of Columbia—the "large, irregular carriers", as they were later known, did make some monumental contributions.

Putting aside our hairshirt, let's consider four major areas in which the supplemental carriers were unquestionably pioneers:

(1) the first was stimulating expansion of the air travel market by affording low-fare accommodations. The scheduled carriers were telling Congressional committees *ad nauseam* as late as the early 1950s that air coach fares would be disastrous for them. Further, that no class of carrier should be permitted to operate air coach service. The supplementals did, the concept was proved valid and—ultimately—the public interest was served. I can't think of a single scheduled carrier which went to the poorhouse because it followed the supplementals in this area.

(2) the second contribution was the introduction of air cargo transportation. This innovation was so widely and successfully emulated that a whole new class of carriers of all-cargo resulted.

(3) third, and perhaps most notable, was the development of the full potential commercial charter business. This stimulated a market for group travel which has grown geometrically. Indeed, the word "group" has been a very fashionable one in airline argot in the last few months.

(4) the fourth, which I will return to later was the provision of contract air transportation of personnel and supplies for the military establishment. Time was when the route carriers tended to treat military business as something beneath their lofty

stations. Now, at contract time, they seem to salivate as actively as the rest of us.

My purpose in rehearsing these innovations brought about by the supplementals is to remind you that there were good and compelling reasons for rejecting the adversary arguments of the scheduled carriers and for assigning the supplemental carriers a specific role in United States air transportation policy as Congress did in Public Law 87–528, enacted on July 10, 1962.

The supplementals were to be, in a sense, the swing men of American air transport. The long-haul carriers had fixed routes in specific markets to serve and cultivate. The local service carriers had a definite mission. The supplementals, operating without subsidy, would serve as a spur to competition, testing out markets and introducing economic innovations which the Board thought had merit.

Under the authority which that legislation provided, the CAB, in October, 1962, granted interim operating authority to 15 supplemental carriers—the survivors of an evolutionary process which might be cited as proof that Darwin's theory is valid—at least in our business.

When only 10% of an entire class of carriers emerges from the jungle after 17 years, there must be some lessons to be learned. Why did so many non-skeds fail?

One reason is that they were run not by businessmen but by pilots. Another is that many were deficient operationally and the CAB ruled them off the course for safety reasons. But the principal cause was economic emasculation. Against a background of banshee wails from the route carriers, the supplementals were enjoined from rendering services they had performed too well for the competition's comfort. As their markets were proscribed, [illegible] financial support was withdrawn, their equipment became obsolete and atrophy ensued.

I mention these specters only because I think we can still be guided today by their misfortune and I will explain why later in these remarks.

Shortly after the 1962 Act was passed, the Board instituted the Supplemental Air Service Proceeding to determine which carriers would be certificated permanently and to which geographic areas they would be assigned. After four years of internecine strife, the Proceeding will be completed early this year. Taken together with the Transatlantic Charter Investigation which began in 1959 and was conducted concurrently, it will have delineated a pattern of economic authority for the industry which will prevail for many years to come.

The very fact that the whole process was begun in 1962, however, brought to the supplemental carriers a stability they had never enjoyed before. This was subsequently reflected in every area of our operations—our marketing efforts, our fleet development, our financing plans—so that the carriers' robust condition today must be measured from that point.

The fifteen carriers which received interim certification in 1962 were AAXICO, American Flyers, Capitol, Johnson Flying Service, Modern Air Transport, Overseas National, Purdue Aeronautics, Saturn, Southern Air Transport, Trans International, United States Overseas, Vance International, World and Zantop, which recently changed its name to Universal Airlines. Since then, Saturn and AAXICO have merged and United States Overseas did not continue to satisfy the requirements for certification. So there are thirteen supplementals certificated and operating today, ten of which are members of the National Air Carrier Association.

A comparison of certain key figures spells out the story of their growth.

In 1962, the supplemental carriers had operating revenues of $107,000,000. For 1966, their operating revenues will be close to $200,000,000. That represents a gain of 39% over the previous year and of 86% over the 1962 level.

In 1962, the carriers' operating profits were $7,200,000. For 1966, they will total between $35 and $40,000,000.

In the crucial column—net profits—the supplemental industry had results of $3,800,000 in 1962. In 1966, earnings will be approximately $22,000,000, up 47% over 1965 and more than 450% above the 1962 level. The compounded annual growth rate in earnings is 40%.

What were the factors contributing to this phenomenal surge?

Certainly one could cite the country's economic growth rate, the increase in discretionary income, wider acceptance of air travel for vacations, spreading recognition of air charters as an economic mode of transport. Certainly proper weight would have to be assigned to the military's stepped-up requirements for airlift capacity to Southeast Asia.

But the principal answer to the question is a powerful three letter word—jet.

In 1962, the supplementals had in service 225 piston aircraft of varying ages.

The first supplemental carrier to operate jets was Trans International which introduced a DC–8 turbofan in the summer of 1962.

Today, the supplementals, in addition to 172 piston aircraft and 9 turboprops, have 19 jet aircraft in operation.

The carriers have placed orders for 42 additional jets, including 17 Douglas stretched DC–8s, each with a seating capacity of 250 passengers, 3 Boeing 747s with a capacity of 490 persons, 3 707s, 6 727s, 4 DC–9s, and 3 supersonic transports. In addition they plan to lease 2 707s and 5 Convair 990s.

Under present fleet acquisition plans, the supplementals by late 1969 will be flying nearly 60 jets.

In the case of ONA, we have 2 DC–8Fs in service, will take delivery of 4 convertible stretched DC–9s this year. We'll be the first airline in the world to operate convertible stretched 9s. We will have 1 stretched DC–8 in service next year and have options on 4 more.

We feel that we have a distinct advantage over the route carriers in maximizing profit from our jets. We operate fully loaded. Because our market is a mosaic of commercial and military business we try and blend the two to minimize ferry time. For a story the Wall Street Journal did on the supplemental carriers last fall, we picked out a DC–8 with a colorful variety of groups flown and found that in seven days the airplane had traveled 44,459 statute miles, landing in Los Angeles, Dallas, New York, Honolulu, Brussels, Paris, Rome, Malta—and several other places on both military and commercial missions.

At present, operating profit margins for the jet-equipped supplementals average almost twice those of the U.S. scheduled carriers. We think this margin may increase in the years ahead.

In 1963, the ratio of miliary commercial business for the supplementals peaked at 79% to 21%. By 1965 military revenues had decreased to 61% and it is estimated that the percentage for 1966 will be approximately the same.

The supplementals' military business falls into two main categories.

For the Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service (MTMTS), which has its headquarters in Falls Church, we operate domestic military charters, known as Commercial Air Movements or CAMS. The National Air Carrier Association bids on this business for its members, competing against the Air Transport Association, the Association of American Railroads and the American Bus Operators Association.

In 1966, the supplemental carriers carried approximately 57% of all planeload charters for MTMTS, the revenues amounting to about $12 million.

Contracts with the Military Airlift Command are of three major types.

The first two are known as Logair for the Air Force and Quicktrans for the Navy. These acronyms for Logistic Air Transport and Quick Transport denote domestic carriage of cargo on regularly scheduled flight patterns between military installations in the United States. For fiscal '67 the supplementals received contracts for all the Logair and Quicktrans business, amounting to $39,257,000.

The major category of MAC business is, of course, MAC International. This is transportation of passengers and cargo overseas under fixed contracts negotiated between the carrier and MAC at minimum base rates prescribed by the CAB. Basically, the rates are scaled to provide a 9% rate of return on investment after taxes.

It is in service to MAC International that the supplemental carriers have performed some of the most prodigious operations in their history.

To reminisce for a few moments:

During the Berlin Airlift, the supplementals carried 25% of the passengers and 57% of the cargo tonnage transported by commercial carriers. This, though they represented only 5% of the United States civilian air transport capacity at the time.

When the balloon went up in Korea, the supplementals supplied more than half the commercial capacity requested by the military.

At the time of the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962, the supplementals furnished 60% of the military domestic airlift requirements.

All of this is in the nature of an overture to the present performance of the supplementals.

The keepers of the computer housed in MAC Headquarters at Scott Air Force Base in Illinois were kind enough to develop some data on the supplementals' share of the expanded airlift requirements imposed by the Vietnam conflict. I think you'll find them interesting.

The growth has been tremendous. In fiscal 1962, MAC's predecessor, the Military Air Transport Service, awarded $34 million, out of a total overseas commercial budget of $143 million to the supplemental industry. As of December 30, 1966, the total MAC obligations for fiscal 1967 were $95.6 million to the supplementals out of a total of $470.12 million for overseas airlift.

The effects of Vietnam are evident in this comparison. In fiscal 1965, MAC's commercial awards were $231.3 million, only nine per cent higher than the previous record year of fiscal '63. The fiscal 1966 contracts amounted to almost $400 million, an increase of 70.4 per cent over the previous year. And this despite the fact that lower rates established by MAC and the CAB resulted in a $49.5 million saving in 1966 compared to rates in effect during 1965. MAC estimates that the commercial airlift for fiscal '67 will amount to almost $600 million by the end of June.

The influence of supplemental competition in the low-cost charter rate structure and the resulting savings to the military and the taxpayer is illustrated by these facts:

(1) In fiscal 1966, MAC's cost per passenger ton mile on a planeload, or charter basis, was 22.22 cents; the cost on a less-than-plane-load basis was 36.09 cents—a difference of almost 14 cents. Over 729.52 million passenger ton miles were flown at the full-plane rate—over 9 times the 77.47 million carried at the higher price. Even so, the difference between the rates added an extra cost of $10.85 million to the less-than-plane-load segment.

(2) Another indication is the CAB's military rate history for round-trip passenger charter flights, which the military identifies as Category B. In October, 1960, this rate was 2.9 cents per passenger mile. In February, 1962, it dropped to 2.75; was reduced to 2.55 in March, 1964; lowered to 2.20 in July, 1965 and hit 2.00 less than a year later in April, 1966.

MAC and the CAB are now thinking of something like 1.96.

Much of this has been made possible by the efficency of the long-haul jets and better management practices by both the carriers and MAC. However, I would like to point out that there is a limit to these factors. In the face of inflation in the overall economy, rising labor costs, overtime due to round-the-clock operations in support of Vietnam, etc., it would seem that the limit has been reached—at least until the stretched and jumbo jets get into operation.

Another interesting point is that the Category Z rate (individually ticketed service on scheduled U.S. international carriers) for military personnel is 3.75 cents per passenger mile, worldwide. The military has achieved this by having the alternatives of its own aircraft or supplemental carriers as levers. Other government agencies, such as the Department of State, which pays the travel bill for thousands of its own and foreign exchange personnel, are forced to pay full fare at a terrific adidtional expense to the taxpayer.

It seems to me that the government could generate great savings if the procurement of commercial transportation services for all agencies—Defense, State, Peace Corps, etc., were consolidated and placed in the new Department of Transportation.

The other military agency deeply involved in the contract transportation business is the Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service (MTMTS) which is operated by the Army for the Department of Defense. This agency manages all domestic contract transportation for the military and surface transportation overseas.

The air part of its mission is carried out by Civil Air Movements which are plane-load charters, and by group and individually ticketed service by the scheduled carriers.

Here again, the effects of the Vietnam effort are evident. In fiscal 1965 MTMTS moved 1,929,000 passengers by air; in fiscal '66 this jumped 87.5 per cent to 2,431,000. Rail rose 6 per cent and bus increase 6.5 per cent.

However, the rate of charter air activity has increased relatively little and the percentage of the supplemental part of the business in relation to the scheduled carriers has actually declined. Here is a four-year history, using revenues as the standard of measurement and based on calendar years:

1963—scheduled $3.46 million, supplemental $6.05.

1964—scheduled $3.27 million, supplemental $8.36.

1965—scheduled $4.49 million, supplemental $11.71.

First 10 months of 1966—scheduled $6.96 million, supplemental $9.38.

The difference in rate per passenger mile between the supplementals and the scheduled carriers has been constantly increasing, from nine-tenths of a cent in 1963 to 1.5 cents in the first 10 months of 1966. If all charters each year had been flown at the supplemental rate as opposed to all being flown at the scheduled carrier rate, the savings would have been: 1963, $659,000; 1964, $1.2 million; 1965, $3.12 million; first 10 months of 1966—when the supplementals had their smallest share ever of the market—over $4.7 million.

It is worth noting that this 1.5 cents per passenger mile differential came about during the period when some scheduled carriers were prevented from flying commercially by the strike, but could fly military business. To the thoughtful, this might be an omen of what would happen if a strong supplemental industry were removed from the competitive scene.

It may also be worth mentioning that major inroads into the MTMTS air market are being made by the local service airlines, which are still receiving federal subsidy.

The third contribution the supplementals make to the military is their participation in the Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) under the jurisdiction of MAC. These aircraft are "on call" immediately to the Secretary of Defense whenever a national emergency exists. Their real importance exceeds their numbers, since the commercial part of supplemental business is primarily tourism and its cancellation would not disrupt air communications.

Out of a total of 72 aircraft assigned to CRAF's domestic inventory, 67 are furnished by the supplementals. Supplementals supply 29 of the 165-plane international cargo group, including 12 of the 85 long-range, fully convertible jets.

Before leaving the military aspect of the supplemental market, I would like to make a few observations.

The Armed Forces are getting the best transportation value per dollar in the history of the business. They have also added materially to the improvement of standards and service within the supplemental industry.

Standards are strict. Thirty per cent of all CAM flights are ramp checked by MAC personnel. Flight crews are route-checked twice a year by MAC, which also does a thorough annual and semi-annual survey of every supplemental contractor's maintenance practices, flight safety procedures, financial stability, management, organization, etc. This is in addition to—and in some ways more critical than—similar evaluations by the CAB and FAA.

The simple fact is that these military people are working to give the public the most for its tax dollar, and at the same insure that our fighting men are treated like first-class citizens. I'm sure that the supplemental industry agrees with those of us in ONA, who consider America's men in uniform—from private to general—our most important affinity group.

Before turning to the commercial characteristics of the supplementals' operation, candor dictates that I mention our Achilles heel—the weak point which historically has caused some severe bleeding—over-dependence on military business.

As you may know, the Department of Defense decreed that, beginning in fiscal 1966, carriers receiving MAC International contracts should derive at least 30% of their revenues from commercial sources. This was supposed to increase to 40% in fiscal '67 and ultimately to 60% but the requirement was suspended because of Vietnam.

I'm speaking now for only one carrier but it's a carrier that was so well-bled by an arrow wound that it required the equivalent of a blue baby operation to get back on its feet. I assure you that we at ONA seek as our chief laurel an olive branch and we intend to have better than a 60% grip on it well ahead of the Defense Department's schedule.

Where does our commercial business come from?

It comes from affinity charters—the chartering of aircraft to social, religious, fraternal, academic and business groups. These must exist for a purpose other than obtaining low-cost travel and anyone travelling on an affinity charter flight must have belonged to the group for more than six months.

Occasionally, two or three groups, too small to fill a plane, are permitted to fly together under what is called a split charter.

Another increasingly promising type of business is the single entity charter under which a plane is chartered to a single organization which picks up the whole tab and can use the aircraft at its discretion. This might be used by a company which wanted to reward its top salesmen with a vacation to Hawaii or by an athletic team transporting its players from city to city.

The newest form of charter is one for which the supplementals fought; true to their tradition of economic innovation—the inclusive tour charter or ITC. These have been very successful in Europe for several years. The CAB authorized us last spring to operate them domestically and this fall extended the authority to cover international areas.

The ITC regulation is only slightly less complex than the Theory of Relativity but I will try and explain it simply and, if there are any points that need clarification, will elaborate during the question period.

Under ITC authority, we can charter our aircraft to a tour operator rather than directly to a group or single entity. The tour operator then puts together a tour package—hotel accommodations, ground transportation, sightseeing and perhaps meals—which can be sold to *the individual traveler*. There is no membership requirement, no affinity stipulation. The market for our air transportation is thus widened exponentially.

Now for the complications. The tour must go to three locations more than 50 air miles apart (although travel between them need not be by air). The tour must last more than 7 days but there is no upward limit on its duration. The price of the total package must be not less than 110% of the lowest available air fare on a scheduled carrier. For all the high price legal talent we supplementals have hired to beat each others' authorities down, we still don't know which "lowest available air fare" applies here. There are so many alleged lowest fares it's kind of like trying to pick out the warhead from a flock of decoys. One other wrinkle: as many as three different tour groups may fly on a plane chartered to one tour operator provided that each group consists of more than 40 people.

Speaking again for ONA, we thing ITCs are the greatest thing since Enovid. But, we also feel that—like that benefaction—they must be used with deliberation and great care or the consequences can be dire. They must be developed with restraint to demonstrate their worth to the travel industry and I believe it will be perhaps two years before they match affinity charters as a factor in our commercial business.

Assessing ITCs by markets, let's first consider the domestic potential. Here I think the supplementals can perform a real service by operating ITCs to those areas which don't get heavy promotions by the route carriers, by once again developing new markets for air travel. Since the domestic authority took effect in May of last year, the preponderance of ITC business has been to Las Vegas, Los Angeles or San Francisco and Hawaii. With short-range jets entering service, shouldn't we be promoting ITCs to the Pacific Northwest or historic New England or the Mountain States or the Gulf Coast? In other words, not do as a reflex action the same things the skeds are doing?

On the North Atlantic, which has traditionally been the most lucrative market—albeit seasonal—since ONA broke ground there in the late fifties, the ITC concept is most promising. For the supplementals, however, the promised land lies not exclusively in the gateway cities served by the American international and foreign flag carriers but away from the seaboard in the interior cities where they can't serve the public as we can. With due recognition to Wee Willie Keeler, the supplementals can "hit 'em where they ain't."

A parenthetical note here on the balance-of-payments problem. When we fly an affinity or IT group to Europe, we're not about to come back empty if we can fill the seats with paying customers. We have sales offices in London, Frankfurt and Milan peddling charters to European groups—at rates somewhat lower than United States groups pay—and trying to take business away from foreign flag carriers. An analysis of our transatlantic commercial business last summer showed that 40% originated in Europe. Not only did we divert traffic from the Sabenas and YLMs and BOACs, which dominate the transatlantic charter market, but we deposited dollar spenders on American soil.

We think similar potential for balancing payments exists in our other markets.

The potential of the Pacific is immense. From a marketing standpoint, there are the thousands of travellers who have been to Europe once or twice and are looking for other places to visit. Or there are those whose interests simply tend eastward rather than westward. The inclusive tour is an especially attractive way to visit the Far East because the area hasn't been covered in guide books and visited by so many that a first time visitor would want to go it alone and a package tour could be very reassuring.

It's on the long haul routes in the Pacific that aircraft like stretched 8s make economic sense for the carriers and result in exceptionally low fares for the public. A case in point: one of the international carriers has been advertising for the last month that it has "the lowest jet fares in history". One of the "lowest jet fares in history" is a group price to Hong Kong of $901. ONA can operate ITCs to Hong Kong for $380. With air transportation costs that low, the traveller can buy a whole package tour to Tokyo, Taiwan and Hong Kong for considerably less than the air fare that nameless route carrier advertised.

Having dwelt at some length on the domestic, Atlantic and Pacific markets, let me give you capsule comments on the others:

Canada is limited for two chief reasons. It's largely confined to short haul operations and the Canadian carriers have first refusal on all charter business originating there.

Mexico is a very promising area but, again, there are restrictions to protect the national carriers.

The Caribbean has already proved to be a rich market for the supplementals. We plan to use our DC–9s to develop it further.

Latin America is fraught with potential but it will require a sizable promotional effort to develop it.

The awarding of international ITC authority to the supplementals had an astonishing catalytic effect on the IATA carriers.

On September 30—the day President Johnson's approval of the supplementals' ITC authority was announced—IATA was holding a fare conference in Honolulu. That unwieldy 101-member organization reminds me very much of a centipede (a natural history note: a centipede can have anywhere from 15 to 173 pairs of legs). In Honolulu, the members were running off in so many different directions that they recessed on a typical note of indecision.

This time, however, one part of the centipede sensed more quickly than is normal for IATA carriers that the supplementals had stolen the march on them again. And so that airline announced on Thanksgiving Day—I will spare you any cracks about Turkeys—that it was lowering group fares hither, thither and yon.

When the centipedal creature was reassembled in Rome early in December, all the legs got in step and marched to Pan Am's drum, at least as far as the North Atlantic. They didn't seem to be playing the right Latin American or Oriental rhythms, however, and there are still discordant notes in those areas.

In any event, there began to be laments that this uncharacteristic bit of IATA unanimity spelled doom for the supplementals. The good gray New York Times compared the supplementals to a bird that has been let out of its cage and then had its wings clipped. I say here today that we are still flying with full wingspan and we expect to soar even higher.

As far as ITCs are concerned, we can still operate them more economically than the members of that price-fixing international cartel. We're more flexible than they are operationally and we can be more responsive to the low-cost travel market.

Having covered many facets of the supplemental industry's past and present, I'd like to leave you with some thoughts about its future.

I hope I am looking through a crystal ball and not rose-colored glasses when I say I think there will be greater cooperation between the supplementals and the scheduled carriers in the future.

Perhaps this might take the form of interline agreements which would be beneficial to both. Suppose a nationwide organization like the Shriners were setting up a European trip to leave from New York City. Individual Shriners across the country wanted to go along but weren't enough of them in any one place to make it economic to fly a DC–8 to pick them up. Why not an arrangement under which an American or a United or, depending on the point of departure, another scheduled carrier handled all the transportation from points around the country to New York? This could generate individually ticketed service for the route carrier and fill up a chartered aircraft for a supplemental. Such an arrangement parallels the cooperation between the feeder lines and the trunks and is only one of many possible ways in which we could work together.

I'd also like to raise some questions about the economic future of the supplementals. The near term outlook is good. I foresee that industry revenues will increase to $230,000,000 in 1967 and continue to rise steadily in the ensuing years.

What about the supplemental industry's future with regard to scope of operations?

It seems, in the commercial area, that there are only two alternatives. One is to continue the newly adopted policy of alloting specific geographical areas to each carrier. I have pondered the advantages of this alternative and, frankly, have been unable to find any.

By allocating specific areas to given carriers, we are playing a modified game of Russian roulette. At this early stage in the development of the supplementals, no one really knows—with the exception of several proven markets—which untested markets would be most susceptible to development by supplemental carriers. By freezing the operating authority of the carriers, some may receive rights to operate in areas which prove to be unproductive, whereas others may receive very fertile areas. The economic future of these carriers will thus have been determined on a quite arbitrary basis.

Further, what happens to a carrier with limited operating rights when a scheduled carrier introduces cut-rate, competitively destructive fares? The supplemental carrier with no place else to go will wither.

Let's look at the other alternative, namely, worldwide operating authority for all qualified supplemental carriers. What are the advantages?

The supplementals would be free to play their assigned role as swing-men, to go into new markets, to test new ideas, and to provide the competitive spur for the scheduled air carriers that Congress and the Board have contemplated. We have a splendid example of the effect the supplementals can have in the recent ITC experience.

The flexibility to shift from market to market in accordance with the present or potential needs of the public is the supplementals' greatest strength. By allocating them rigidly to specific areas, this strength is sapped.

What are the risks of worldwide authority? In this area, it is well to bear in mind that the supplementals have no fixed obligation to serve given areas for which they have operating authority. Their legal obligation, I am told by one of our proliferating Washington lawyers, does not extend to providing a given amount of service in any particular market as long as the over-all volume of operations meets a minimum standard. With worldwide operating authority, there is no compulsion to provide world-wide service.

How will the public be affected if the carriers do not provide extensive service in all areas in which they are authorized? Obviously, there is no injury to the public if a carrier does nothing. On the other hand, the very existence of the carrier in the market will be a stimulus to other carriers to keep rates down and service at a high level of quality.

How about the economic risks to the industry? Certainly, we know what happened in the past. But, today, carriers are not going to commit economic suicide by performing services where they are not needed or by performing them at a loss.

In the early days a supplemental could not finance a cup of coffee. As a consequence, it had no obligation—except to the single stockholder who was making all the decisions—to operate economically. Today, with jet acquisitions financed largely by debt capital from sophisticated lending institutions, a supplemental is protected by the restraints of those institutions from what might otherwise in the past have been folly. The carrier is also protected from the past by a new breed of management, which is not comprised solely of pilots glamorized by the air transportation industry. Supplemental air carriers today are in a responsible industry and, with the stakes as high as they are, they are run by responsible businessmen. Therefore, and this is my own very personal opinion, I believe that all qualified supplementals should have world-wide operating authority.

They are equal to the task.

Poverty Help Through Violence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, a most nauseating bit of testimony has come out of the Louisiana probe of the antipoverty program in Louisiana with the testimony of the State director of that program asserting that OEO leaders from here in Washington do not think Louisiana is "noisy enough," and suggest more instances of racial turmoil like that experienced in Bogalusa.

The promise of so-called progress through revolution and violence is not American but a divide-and-conquer tactic of communism. With the instigated unrest and turmoil in our country today, I find it unconscionable that high Federal officials talk with favor of racial turmoil and bloodletting to justify their own existence and go after more taxpayers' dollars. Something is wrong in America if we continue to funnel tax dollars to subsidize communism-socialism or any un-American philosophy such as this.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the release from page 1 of the Lafayette Advertiser of Lafayette, La., for March 9, 1967, in the Record following my remarks:

"MORE BOGALUSAS"—BAKER SAYS OEO CALLS FOR CHANGE

Champ Baker, Louisiana Director of the War on Poverty, reported to a legislative committee meeting in Lafayette Wednesday that a federal evaluator for the Office of Economic Opportunity told him that the state needed "more Bogalusas" to bring about social change.

It was one of the complaints listed by Baker against OEO officials in the regional office in Austin and Washington.

His testimony was heard as the Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities conducted a probe of the antipoverty war in Southwest Louisiana.

He told the committee that the aims and the objectives of the War on Poverty were excellent, but his quarrel was with implementation and with the lack of auditing procedures. Baker said there were 20,000 boys and girls in Operation Headstart programs in the state and about 4,700 in the Neighborhood Youth Corps. He estimated that from 70 to 80 per cent of every poverty dollar went into education.

Baker said that about two and a half million dollars had gone into the Acadiana Neuf area and the poverty program here employed approximately 96 people.

LACK OF CONTACT

The state director decried the lack of communication with his office by the regional and federal headquarters. He pointed out that programs were originated in the local communities and not the state office. A recent change in regional director had improved communications, he revealed.

Baker said that a two-man evaluation team from Washington included a 22-year-old boy from Columbia University. The team spent part of two days in his office. He said he discussed the good work of the Community Action Programs in bringing about better racial relations in Louisiana. One of the evaluators didn't think Louisiana was "noisy enough" and suggested the need for more instances of racial turmoil like that experienced in Bogalusa.

For one six-month period of time no one from either the regional or Washington office of OEO came to Baton Rouge, said Baker. This followed a trip he made to Washington to recommend direct grants to the state with the state and local communities working out poverty programs.

He claimed the state had no control over the antipoverty war except a veto power over some projects held by the governor, but even this was subject to being over-ridden.

An objective of the War on Poverty is to make taxpayers and not tax consumers, Baker told the committee.

When he tried to assist with local problems Baker said that he received federal messages and telegrams suggesting that he step aside. He revealed that he attempted to help the opposing factions of Acadiana Neuf in order to insure a continued flow of poverty money into the area. He warned that if the program failed here that other parishes in the state would request the funds.

The OEO law prohibits the state office from passing on personnel and organizations involved in the antipoverty war, Baker said. His office lends technical assistance and helps coordinate state and federal offices, but has no fiscal responsibilities. He has warned CAP groups against turning over authority to delegate agencies, the director asserted. He said that the delegate agencies here have had better liaison with Washington than the parent organization. Baker declared that the war on poverty is undergoing the usual birth pains of a new federal program.

Nels Anton Pearson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, the State of Kansas has produced many distinguished leaders in a variety of fields. Many Kansans have left the State to achieve prominence in the theatre, art, journalism, and so forth. However, Nels Anton Pearson earned international distinction without leaving his beloved Kansas.

We was born on May 23, 1892, at Lund, Sweden, and arrived in the United States in 1912. He made his home in Lindsborg., Kans., in 1915. Mr. Pearson graduated from Bethany College in Lindsborg 3 years later. He served his country in World War I.

Nels Anton Pearson won international recognization as a woodcarver, stonecutter, and painter. His particular field was miniature wood carvings. His studio and workshop became a popular tourist attraction in Lindsborg.

The talent and energy of Nels Anton Pearson have been stilled by death. He passed away on March 5, 1967, in the Veterans Administration Hospital in Kansas City, Mo., at age 74. Kansas and the Nation have lost an accomplished artist who contributed significantly to the beauty and appreciation of the world about us.

We express our heartfelt sympathy to his beloved wife, Grace, his daughter, Mrs. Norman Malm, and others in his family.

Sheboygan Press Endorses Election Reform Act of 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on February 27, I was joined by four of my colleagues, Mr. BUSH, Mr. COWGER, Mr. RIEGLE, and Mr. ZION, in introducing House Resolution 6185, the Election Reform Act of 1967.

The Sheboygan Press of Sheboygan, Wis., on March 4, 1967, endorsed this proposal with an excellent editorial. I would like to include that editorial as part of my remarks:

CODE OF ETHICS

Periodically there has been criticism of Congress because of certain acts of its members and because of the lack of a set of ethical guidelines for their conduct. It appears high time that such a code of ethics be adopted. With that in mind, a group of freshmen members of the House has introduced a proposed Election Reform Act of 1967.

The proposed reform legislation's objective is threefold. It would make it mandatory for all members of Congress to include as a part of the public record their assets, liabilities and sources of income. Secondly, it seeks to insure in the nation the highest possible honesty in elections by instituting full disclosure of income and expenditures of political candidates and also makes it advantageous for many more people to financially aid in the election of their favorite candidate by making tax deductible donations up to $100. Finally, the legislation establishes a method of enforcing the outlined procedures by placing the enforcement in the hands of a Federal Elections Commission and a Joint Ethics Committee.

Certainly this proposed measure is most commendable, and we especially like the inclusion of a Federal Elections Commission, which could be far more neutral than an exclusively Congressional committee in the enforcement of the act. But while we feel that sponsors have noble intentions and ambitions, we fear they are not going to have an easy time securing passage of their measure. In fact, we will be most agreeably surprised if they are successful in securing its enactment.

Let's face it. While our Congress is a most worthy group, it does have its weaknesses, like any other institutions. One of the most glaring in that category is its obvious reluctance to probe deeply into any alleged questionable acts of any of its fellow members. While its committees will investigate anybody or virtually anything at the drop of a hat, when any reflections are cast upon any senator or representative, Congress draws itself into a shell and clams up like a super secret society. And it requires something that is almost earth-shaking to blast its members out of that shell.

The very fact that Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, with apparently some truth to support him, could say that some of the things he had done that came under censure were things of which other members of Congress had frequently been guilty, is excellent evidence of the laxity of Congress in policing its own membership.

We believe the reforms proposed are most commendable, but we are afraid they will not have easy sledding in Congress because of past reluctance by its members to establish guidelines to goven and police themselves. In any event, we wish the sponsors the best of luck and hope that their efforts will result in the enactment of this much needed legislation.

Impact of Resource Conservation and Development Projects in Low-Income Rural Areas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. C. GATHINGS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the submission today to the Congress of the President's message on urban and rural poor, I would like to point out that the Department of Agriculture's resource conservation and development projects are proving to be one of the most effective programs for assisting people in rural areas to overcome economic decline.

This program, authorized under the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 and administered by the USDA's Soil Conservation Service, has been underway for slightly more than 3 years.

In that short period, thousands of rural people in areas of economic unrest have, through their own initiative and leadership, been able to create new jobs and increased income through more efficient use of the natural resources available to them. There are presently 20 projects in the operations stage and six in the planning stage covering more than 70 million acres of land in 27 States.

In just the first 10 project areas more than $71 million of increased income and 10,000 new jobs are expected to result from the activities planned and under development.

In addition to stepped-up programs of soil and water management, the projects include plans to develop recreation areas, processing and marketing facilities for locally grown crops, vocational training, attractive sites for industrial development, rural water and sanitary systems, and other measures designed to strengthen the economy of rural communities.

This approach in helping rural people help themselves has been effective because the people themselves actually run the program. They must initiate the projects, sponsor them, help build and pay for them. The response on the part of local people has been tremendous. More than 48 applications for planning assistance have been received to date by the Department of Agriculture.

These are long-range projects designed to establish a firmer foundation for lasting economic growth in the countryside. Congress can be proud of the role it has played in its support of resource conservation and development project activities.

Horton Lauds Robbins' Direction of Recent Douglass Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, in a recent statement describing the ceremonies in connection with the Frederick Douglass stamp dedication here in Washington, material which I had intended to include was inadvertently omitted.

The program, arranged by Mr. Warren M. Robbins, the capable director of the Frederick Douglass Institute of Negro Arts and History, was stirring and imaginative. Much of the credit for its success must go to him. The following is excerpted from Mr. Robbins' introductory remarks:

HORTON LAUDS ROBBINS' DIRECTION OF RECENT DOUGLASS PROGRAM

There can be no more inspiring moment for anyone who believes in the real meaning and promise of American society than to be present and to participate in a program honoring one of the giant figures of our nation's history.

When Frederick Douglass died in 1895, he was eulogized throughout the country and in Europe in the most generous of superlatives. Yet, he has remained relatively unknown to the vast majority of Americans, often confused with Stephen Douglas of the Lincoln-Douglas debates fame. Only now, as our nation begins to reach the goals for which Douglass fought and spoke and wrote with such impact throughout his life, is his true stature and significance in the long struggle for American democracy coming to be properly realized.

Douglass was typical of what we like to think the heroic American *is*, despite the *atypical* circumstances of his birth. His life is as a great epic poem in the pages of American historical literature. In a literal sense, Frederick Douglass was the original "freedom rider" and "sit-inner", though in his day, he often had to "ride out" and "sit in" by himself. He always held himself proud; he would not be subservient to any man. He advocated agitation when agitation was necessary, but behind it there was a clear sense of conviction and direction; a depth of historical understanding; compassion for the unwise and short-sighted; and, ultimately, a deep desire for peace and social harmony among all Americans. He chose his weapons wisely, whether they were the fists of a slave intimidating his master for his cruelty; the stubborn strength of his own body as he refused to leave a railroad car (and once taking the seat with him when he was forced to do so); the spoken and written word, wielded with remarkable brilliance and facility; sustained life-long labor and perserverence in behalf of the causes he espoused; or the magnanimity which befit the *position of dignity* and the *dignity of position* to which he aspired and which, during his lifetime, he attained.

Douglass welcomed all true allies to his cause. He judged every man as an individual, never showing prejudice toward a person because of his color. He was a fighter who fought also for conciliation, and who sought cooperation. Yet none of the epithets sometimes hurled today at those who similarly seek to build bridges could ever be applied to him. His balanced wisdom made Douglass fit the definition of a *mature* man—in a society which was itself yet to become mature. As such, Frederick Douglass is a figure for all Americans, regardless of coloration, to take pride in and to emulate.

Desegregation Efforts Failing in California Schools

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, in these times when education is so essential to our progress, to finding and keeping employment, and to increasing the economic growth of our country in order to meet our commitments at home and abroad, it is disheartening to read reports of the failure of a State such as California to maintain its progress in education.

The following news item from the Los Angeles Times of March 10, 1967, reveals the shocking truth that schools in our West can be as segregated as those in Southern States which we often condemn.

The Federal Government is providing substantial aid to our schools, especially millions of dollars for compensatory programs in our disadvantaged areas. These programs are good but they cannot overcome the handicaps of segregated schools. Nor can all these programs satisfy the constitutional requirement of "equal protection" as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

Getting jobs for our people, maintaining "law and order" in our cities, creating sound race relations, and opening new vistas of growth in our changing society, demand better education for all, and especially in the schools of deprived communities. The issue of desegregation is not whether, but when. To delay or obscure can be fatal.

The Times article follows:

DESEGREGATION SEEN FAILING IN STATE'S SCHOOLS—OFFICIAL SAYS RACE CENSUS SHOWS NO PROGRESS MADE DESPITE HEROIC EFFORTS

(By Dick Turpin)

Efforts to integrate California's public schools are failing, according to an unprecedented racial census of the state's 5.2 million pupils.

State Board of Education President Dorman Commons said Thursday that despite the state's "heroic efforts" there is "strong evidence here that we are making no progress at all."

His remarks followed presentation of survey results by Wilson Riles, state director of compensatory education; Armando Rodriguez, chief of the intergroup relations bureau of the State Department of Education, and Fred R. Gunsky, bureau consultant.

Their reports indicated "racial isolation exists" in many school districts and that resistance to the racial census was met in several areas.

(The Times learned these included the Huntington Beach Union High School District, the Downey Unified School District and the Barstow Unified District.)

AMAZED BY ADVICE

Board Vice President Milton L. Schwartz, Sacramento lawyer, said he was amazed to learn that various county counsels throughout the state have advised their school boards that ethnic balance is not a proper consideration in fixing school attendance boundaries.

He said the counsels apparently advise their district boards that they should consider safety and proximity as major factors only.

Schwartz pointed to a California Supreme Court case which held that school systems, regardless of racial composition of the community involved and their ability to control it, "have the affirmative duty" to integrate schools if it is "reasonably feasible."

He suggested that the board's legal adviser, Laurence D. Kearney, and Atty. Gen. Thomas C. Lynch draft a letter to direct every school district in the state to adhere to board policy and legal obligation in the matter.

TO BE GIVEN TO BOARD

The letter would be presented to the board at its next meeting here April 13.

Schwartz said the board must "insist that this is the law" and that "this is what we insist you (school districts) do."

Daniel Collins, Negro member of the board, called for a comparative study between segregated California ghetto schools and those in southern states. He said the problem of integration must be dealt with "where the kids are."

Meanwhile, Commons added that California is not "walking fast enough to keep up with itself" in its efforts to integrate schools and that survey results comprise a "frightening report."

He said the Commission on Equal Opportunities in Education, which asked for the racial count, must be encouraged to make recommendations to the board to correct or improve the situation, based on the data collected.

The survey, conducted last October, revealed that:

Minority groups account for one out of every four students.

In large districts, most students—regardless of racial or ethnic background—attend racially imbalanced schools.

That a "racially balanced or mixed school" is one which comes within 15% of matching the proportion of minority pupils in the district as a whole.

Spanish-surname students are the largest single minority with 13.6% of the 5.2 million school population, while Negro students comprise 8.2% and Caucasians (without Spanish surnames) constitute 75.1%.

In districts with more than 50,000 enrollment, 85% of Negroes and 57% of Spanish-surname pupils attend "minority" schools while 55% of the majority group (Caucasians) without Spanish surnames) attend "majority" schools.

Only 12% of the Negroes, 28% of the Spanish-surname pupils and 39% of the majority group in large districts attend "well-balanced or mixed schools."

Minority groups represent 39% of the enrollment in the eight largest districts—Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, Long Beach, Sacramento, San Diego, Fresno and the San Juan District in Sacramento County.

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"However, 65% of the children in these compensatory education elementary schools are of the majority racial group," he said.

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In Los Angeles, 20.8% of the enrollment is Negro and those with Spanish surnames account for 19.2%. Los Angeles results were issued Jan. 16.

How To End the War in Vietnam

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OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 14, 1967

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On a modest plantation not too far distant from his final resting place, this great American was born just 235 years ago, and with this life also came the birth of a new nation under God. A nation which since its birth has given refuge and freedom to all who might be oppressed.

We would all be better and more understanding American citizens today if we would but take time from our confused schedule and review for a few minutes the life, the principles and beliefs of this great statesman. He lived a rich and full life that was not without hardships and setbacks, and yet his faith and dreams of a strong united country were never shattered. His was a life dedicated to the principles for which Civitan was founded almost 50 years ago, that of serving his fellow man and helping to mold a strong government and nation that would forever remain free.

It is extremely difficult for us who live in this modern, fast moving 20th century to think back or even imagine the conditions of the colonies and that of the world into which George Washington was born in the year 1732. Born of a planter family, most of his formal education came from his parents and older half brothers, but out of this environment he grew into the perfect 18th century Virginia gentleman and statesman.

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If General Washington could be with us today, I feel sure he would be proud of Civitan and the programs it sponsors in keeping with our motto "Builders of Good Citizenship".

Father of our country, we salute you and in so doing rededicate ourselves to the principles for which so many have made the supreme sacrifice. And in so doing ask the guidance of Almighty God in helping us to make the correct decisions, that we may be always mindful of our many freedoms and ever strive to work together for a better tomorrow.

Reds in Poverty Program

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POVERTY WORKER IDENTIFIED AS RED—ORLEANS WOMEN TABBED BY AGENT

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Attorney Rogers said that the Lafayette meeting identified Mrs. Collins as a Communist for the first time. He also said that this marked the first public exposure of a known Communist in the Louisiana poverty program.

Champ Baker, director of the state OEO program, had Mrs. Collins fired from her job in 1966 after the Joint Legislative committee estabilshed her identity.

Henry identified himself as a private investigator who has worked for the state committee in New Orleans, Bogalusa and the Lafayette area.

The 24-year-old Negro also said that he has known John Zippert as a CORE field worker and a worker in the Sweet Potato Alert program. Asked by Rogers who were Zippert's associates here, Henry said that they included Marion Overton White, Charles Bryant and Rev. Robert Prahiniski. He also revealed that he'd met White and Bryant when they came to Bogalusa to try to set up a chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Henry said that they did not know that an NAACP charter had already been applied for.

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The private investigator said that he knew the Collins woman personally in New Orleans as an employee of a poverty agency called "Social Welfare Planning Council." He also revealed that she is the same Mrs. Collins who is a special assistant to James Dombrowski, director of the Southern Conference Education Fund. Dombrowski is a Communist and SCEF a Communist-front.

Henry said that Mrs. Collins was a Marxist-Leninist who tried to recruit him into the Spartacist League, a Trotskyite splinter organization.

RUSSIAN SYSTEM

The undercover agent said that Mrs. Collins, a Negro, participated in a debate on social revolution and that she favored the Russian system. The October, 1966, meeting held in New Orleans was sponsored by the Spartacist League. Anne Braden, another identified Communist active in SCEF, introduced Mrs. Collins and also participated in the discussion.

Mrs. Braden is also editor of SCEF's subversive newspaper, The Southern Patriot. A representative of the paper and Mrs. Collins were both in Lafayette Wednesday morning when the 2-day probe opened.

The committee was told that Robert F. Kennedy wrote the director of the controversial Southern Conference Education Fund sometime after Nov. 14, 1962, and asked his help in establishing a national service corps.

Jack Rogers, attorney for the Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities, testified that the letter from Kennedy, then attorney general, helped "initiate interest in using federal funds for civil rights activity."

Rogers introduced into the record a letter from the attorney general's office bearing Kennedy's signature. There was no date on the letter. It was addressed to Dr. James A. Dombrowski, SCEF director, then at New Orleans. Rogers testified that the organization has been identified as a Communist-front by congressional committees and by the Louisiana committee.

"OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D.C.

"DR. JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI,
Director, Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

"DEAR DR. DOMBROWSKI: On November 14, 1962, the President of the United States appointed a committee to assess the feasibility of a national service corps so that more citizens may serve their country in addressing pressing human problems.

"The feasibility study will primarily concern the Government's possible role in this undertaking.

"In view of your organization's experience, you are in a position to offer needed advice. We would welcome and appreciate your immediate response to the general outline and questionnaire which accompanies this letter.

"Should the study ultimately determine a national service corps to be prudent, we shall then request more specific suggestions.

"Sincerely yours,
"ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
"Attorney General."

SERVICE CORPS

The Kennedy letter noted that on Nov. 14, 1962, the White House had set up a committee to study the feasibility of a national service corps.

"In view of your organization's experience, you are in a position to offer needed advice," the letter said. "We would appreciate your immediate response to the general outline and questionnaire which accompanies this letter."

Rogers testified the letter had been seized from SCEF files more than three years ago under a search warrant that was obtained from authorities in New Orleans.

"It's very difficult to see how he (Kennedy) should not know about the organization," Rogers testified. "The FBI records would have immediately identified the organization."

A. Edgar Thomas, Baton Rouge certified public accountant, said in Lafayette Wednesday that he'd "never in 20 years' experience read a more critical, more powerfully stated, more carefully written document" than the comments of a New Orleans auditing firm on bookkeeping procedures of Southern Consumers Educational Foundation.

The CPA's testimony was given during the Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities probe of the poverty program. The auditing firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company had been engaged by the local anti-poverty delegate agency following a heated meeting of Acadiana Neuf that called for selection of an integrated firm of certified public accountants. The New Orleans company submitted a narrative report and Thomas reduced it to layman's language at the legislative hearing.

"Good accounting procedures and rules of internal financial control are not followed." Thomas said of the Southern Consumers Educational Foundation. "Rules and regulations promulgated by the manuals 'Guide to Grantee Accounting' and the 'Community Action Program Guide Volume II' have been disregarded," he said. Thomas warned, "By implication the door is wide open for misappropriation or fraud, even though no mention is specifically made of these possibilities."

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The private investigator said that he knew the Collins woman personally in New Orleans as an employee of a poverty agency called "Social Welfare Planning Council." He also revealed that she is the same Mrs. Collins who is a special assistant to James Dombrowski, director of the Southern Conference Education Fund. Dombrowski is a Communist and SCEF a Communist-front.

Henry said that Mrs. Collins was a Marxist-Leninist who tried to recruit him into the Spartacist League, a Trotskyite splinter organization.

RUSSIAN SYSTEM

The undercover agent said that Mrs. Collins, a Negro, participated in a debate on social revolution and that she favored the Russian system. The October, 1966, meeting held in New Orleans was sponsored by the Spartacist League. Anne Braden, another identified Communist active in SCEF, introduced Mrs. Collins and also participated in the discussion.

Mrs. Braden is also editor of SCEF's subversive newspaper, The Southern Patriot. A representative of the paper and Mrs. Collins were both in Lafayette Wednesday morning when the 2-day probe opened.

The committee was told that Robert F. Kennedy wrote the director of the controversial Southern Conference Education Fund sometime after Nov. 14, 1962, and asked his help in establishing a national service corps.

Jack Rogers, attorney for the Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities, testified that the letter from Kennedy, then attorney general, helped "initiate interest in using federal funds for civil rights activity."

Rogers introduced into the record a letter from the attorney general's office bearing Kennedy's signature. There was no date on the letter. It was addressed to Dr. James A. Dombrowski, SCEF director, then at New Orleans. Rogers testified that the organization has been identified as a Communist-front by congressional committees and by the Louisiana committee.

"Office of the Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

"Dr. James A. Dombrowski,
Director, Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

"Dear Dr. Dombrowski: On November 14, 1962, the President of the United States appointed a committee to assess the feasibility of a national service corps so that more citizens may serve their country in addressing pressing human problems.

"The feasibility study will primarily concern the Government's possible role in this undertaking.

"In view of your organization's experience, you are in a position to offer needed advice. We would welcome and appreciate your immediate response to the general outline and questionnaire which accompanies this letter.

"Should the study ultimately determine a national service corps to be prudent, we shall then request more specific suggestions.

"Sincerely yours,
"Robert F. Kennedy,
"Attorney General."

SERVICE CORPS

The Kennedy letter noted that on Nov. 14, 1962, the White House had set up a committee to study the feasibility of a national service corps.

"In view of your organization's experience, you are in a position to offer needed advice," the letter said. "We would appreciate your immediate response to the general outline and questionnaire which accompanies this letter."

Rogers testified the letter had been seized from SCEF files more than three years ago under a search warrant that was obtained from authorities in New Orleans.

"It's very difficult to see how he (Kennedy) should not know about the organization," Rogers testified. "The FBI records would have immediately identified the organization."

A. Edgar Thomas, Baton Rouge certified public accountant, said in Lafayette Wednesday that he'd "never in 20 years' experience read a more critical, more powerfully stated, more carefully written document" than the comments of a New Orleans auditing firm on bookkeeping procedures of Southern Consumers Educational Foundation.

The CPA's testimony was given during the Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities probe of the poverty program. The auditing firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company had been engaged by the local anti-poverty delegate agency following a heated meeting of Acadiana Neuf that called for selection of an integrated firm of certified public accountants. The New Orleans company submitted a narrative report and Thomas reduced it to layman's language at the legislative hearing.

"Good accounting procedures and rules of internal financial control are not followed." Thomas said of the Southern Consumers Educational Foundation. "Rules and regulations promulgated by the manuals 'Guide to Grantee Accounting' and the 'Community Action Program Guide Volume II' have been disregarded," he said. Thomas warned, "By implication the door is wide open for misappropriation or fraud, even though no mention is specifically made of these possibilities."

THREE WEAKNESSES

Three basic weaknesses in Southern Consumers' accounting were reviewed:

1. "Incomplete documentation in support of transactions."

2. Singular control over transactions from origination to recording in the books of account; and

3. Clerical inaccuracies.

Thomas told the legislative committee that "the writer's comments indicate a complete ignorance or disregard for state and federal payroll recording procedures. Further, payrolls were not properly documented and possibly inaccurate."

He added that Southern Consumers had exhibited a disregard for rules and regulations pertaining to the travel expense program, and that Office of Economic Opportunity rules had been disregarded on accounting for property records.

A complete unreliability of records was reported, and that even when journals were used they were incorrectly used. Thomas also said that no bank reconciliations had been prepared since inception of programs in June to time of the audit in October. "The comments also indicate that when reconciliations were made, errors of omission and commission existed," Thomas explained.

School teacher's lunch money collected in August was not deposited until October, and one check had never been recorded or deposited. Thomas said there was doubt that all cash paid for lunches was received by the program.

During his testimony Thomas charged that Southern Consumers had "violated every concept of internal control" and added later that "there was no accounting control whatsoever."

A field captain of Sweet Potato Alert, John Zippert, received $1,000 for three months travel allowance for 10,956 miles, the committee investigation revealed. Thomas said that four people traveled to Baltimore for Southern Consumers without purchase orders, documentation or explanation of purpose of the trip.

The accountant said that a private corporation could not exist if its books were maintained in the same manner as the Southern Consumers Educational Foundation, and that a bank wouldn't have any money left if it followed similar procedures.

He said that records available to him indicate that Acadiana Neuf books were in similar condition in 1965 prior to the time that Roland Hebert assumed the directorship of the 6-parish antipoverty agency.

MILLSPAUGH CRITICISM

Opelousas attorney Richard Millspaugh told the committee that there were instances of "technical dishonesty" by some of the agencies waging the poverty war in the St. Landry area. He gave as an example the expenditure of money for jobs done before the poverty programs were funded.

Millspaugh, a director of Acadiana Neuf and former head of several remedial reading projects in St. Landry, reported that one group had threatened him with a beating.

The attorney claimed that the war on poverty program had not been able to function properly because of what he called "an inter-play between the two groups." He said this reduced the director of Acadiana Neuf to a "glorified office boy" status.

Millspaugh said that 65 field workers were employed without proper orientation and opined that Zippert was not qualified to orient the groups. He ventured the opinion that a plan drawn for a sweet potato program was Zippert's "wording." Millspaugh also told of a spirited exchange of letters he had with Rev. Albert McKnight, founder of Southern Consumers and Acadiana Neuf treasurer. He said that Father McKnight was the "guiding genius" behind the educational foundation that was the major delegate agency of Acadiana Neuf.

He felt that there was a conflict of interest between the private Southern Consumers Cooperative and the public Southern Consumers Educational Foundation, Millspaugh asserted. He said the cooperative was designed to earn a profit, while the foundation was a poverty agency. He charged that OEO rules were not adhered to and added that while much had been said about helping the poor not much had actually been done.

Millspaugh felt that the program should be continued for the benefit of the poor but with adherence to OEO regulations.

Asked by committee counsel Jack Rogers about a $5,000 check paid to CORE by Grand Marie Vegetable Producers Cooperative, Millspaugh doubted that it was repayment of a loan because he said CORE was unable to meet its payroll in June, July and August.

He said that he'd first heard of Zippert when the New Yorker joined a picket line in Opelousas. Millspaugh opined that while Zippert was an organizer familiar with group dynamics, he did not have the background for training rural people in cooperatives. He thought that removal of Zippert and his associates from the antipoverty program and reorganization of the Acadiana Neuf board would be steps towards salvaging the program.

Marion Overton White, another Opelousas attorney-Acadiana Neuf board member, refused to testify under oath before the committee at Wednesday's hearing. White claimed he wasn't certain that his constitutional rights would be observed. Senator Jesse Knowles assured the attorney that his rights would be protected but stopped him from making a lengthy statement unless he took the oath.

White, Acadiana Neuf President James Oliver, Zippert and Rev. McKnight were invited to testify before the committee, but Rogers said that none of the war on poverty leaders had accepted the invitation by Wednesday.

Warrant Officer Dewey E. Jones

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Speaker, I take great honor and pride in announcing that one of my constituents, WO Dewey E. Jones, of Laramie, Wyo., has received the Navy Commendation Medal with Combat Distinguishing Device.

During ceremonies which were held on February 28, 1967, Warrant Officer Jones was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal for meritorious service while serving as communications chief of Howtar Battery, 1st Battalion, 12th Marines and as assistant combat intelligence officer with Headquarters, 3d Marine Division, from November 28, 1965, to November 20, 1966, in connection with operations against insurgent Communist forces in the Republic of Vietnam.

This soldier is a personification of ingenuity, professional competence, and dedication to duty. It is with the utmost pride that I commend WO Dewey E. Jones for upholding the finest traditions of the Marine Corps and of the U.S. naval service.

We are deeply indebted to the valiant efforts of Warrant Officer Jones and many others like him; through their unceasing perseverance, the safety and welfare of America is being preserved.

America's Youth States Its Case

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, we hear a great deal of speculation and generalizing about the course today's youth is taking. Great concern is expressed over the heavily publicized negative side of American youth; crime, a breakdown in the moral code, and a loss of traditional spiritual values.

While all of these problems are very real ones, I sometimes think that they have been overplayed to the detriment of the many fine young people in whose achievements we can all take great pride. On occasion, these young men and women speak to us with an eloquence which would do justice to one of far greater years. When they do, we can only gain by paying heed.

On February 5, one such young man, Jimmy Frierson, spoke out on this matter with great eloquence before the Lookout Mountain Presbyterian Church in Tennessee. I feel that the Members of this House will agree with me that Jimmy's remarks give a true insight into the feeling and aspirations of America's young people, and they give as well new reason to be optimistic about our Nation's future course. I include this statement in the Appendix to the RECORD:

THE ONE THING I WOULD LIKE TO SAY TO MY CHURCH

(By Jimmy Frierson)

On this observance of Youth Sunday we have chosen to talk to you on a variety of subjects. Among them, teen-agers and their view of themselves, of their parents, and of the church itself. One of the greatest mistakes that any young person can make is to attempt to speak for all others. As those of you who are parents know, it is a very difficult matter to categorize the young people. Because of their wide range of opinion and behavior, they completely defy discription. They don't fit neatly into any categories. In fact, they are a living paradox. An even greater mistake that can be made 'tho, is for us to think that our elders are not familiar with our problems. It would be extremely naive of us to think that you have always been just what you are—the older generation. We recognize that this is not so. Perhaps we can best decide the place of the youth in the church by considering some favorable points about both the old and the young. The older generation is most frequently noted for its patience, for its wisdom and for its experience. A close look at these qualities will show that they are closely interrelated. They all come with age. The young generation is often characterized by an abundance of enthusiasm, audacity and an unquenchable thirst for freedom in activities. Young people look forward to the future simply because they have more future to look forward to. The older generation has learned from past experiences. Now that we have these two approaches to living, let us see what a combination of both of these means to the church.

The structure of the church is like that of any institution in society. It must serve the needs of all ages—of all people. It is only logical then that it stands to benefit from the best qualities that are brought to it. Thus the young, as well as the old, are a source of strength for the church. In the days of our youth we learn that nothing is as constant as the inevitability of change. Young people in their willingness to accept and adapt to change have an added advantage. Another is that the young mind is very infrequently occupied with serious problems. With a thousand thoughts running through a person's mind, it is very difficult to be concerned with one in particular. Young people have a few problems, but they are always willing to share the problems of others. They possess a certain sense of involvement that can lead just about anywhere. Activism has become the watchword of this generation. And when steered by the wise guidance of the older generation, it can yield some positive results.

More than anything else, what we have to be thankful for is the fantastic opportunity and the wide range of experience that has been ours. The greatest benefit comes from keeping open the lines of communication between the young and the old. Adults and teen-agers both best understand each other when they can sit down and discuss the problems in open discussion—to let the other side speak for itself. And this is exactly what we have intended to do in our Sunday morning and Sunday night discussion groups. Often we have dealt with problems that might have been considered too controversial 10 or 20 years ago. But it is our belief that such give and take provides the proving ground for faith. The Mission of the Church today as we see it, is to preserve religion in an increasingly secular world. College is certainly a prominent example of this trend. What better preparation for college then, can we have than in meeting these challenges head-on now in the days of our youth. This then is what he have had to enjoy—a series of challenges to our beliefs. Forgive us, if we sometimes falter or forget the responsibilities that are ours.

Nebraska's Pioneering Efforts in ETV Development

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT V. DENNEY

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. DENNEY. Mr. Speaker, the result of the Carnegie Commission report, the Ford Foundation satellite proposal, and increasing interest in educational television on the part of the legislative and executive branches of the Federal Government, the spotlight of attention is focusing more and more upon educational television at the national level. With 15 years of commendable experience and because of the keen potentials inherent in the educational use of this important communications medium, such serious attention is indeed merited.

But the wise and meaningful use of educational television in these United States must be built upon strong educational television development at the State and local level. I am pleased to call the attention of this august body to educational television developments in Nebraska, and to the pioneering and leadership role my State has exerted on behalf of our country.

From preschool to adult and professional programs, the complete spectrum of educational television services exists in Nebraska. The variety of program services offered is significant both in terms of its quantity and its quality. Your attention is directed to the important role assumed by the University of Nebraska in developing educational television for the State. With assistance from local commercial broadcasters, this progressive institution of higher learning activated the seventh oldest of the 128 educational television stations now operative. From production studios on campus, the university broadcasts via a modern full-powered transmitter to students and home viewers throughout the eastern section of Nebraska. In addition, two of the university's three campuses are linked together by a closed-circuit television distribution system used regularly by the various faculties for resident instruction for host of multiple class sections. Through two-way closed-circuit television, the College of Medicine has interconnected with a State hospital and achieved national prominence for its pioneering efforts in psychiatric treatment and biomedical communications.

With the strong support of the entire Nebraska educational community, a variety of formal instructional programs are broadcast for every educational level. The Legislature of the State of Nebraska at an early date recognized the potentials inherent in educational television, and enacted in 1963 the Nebraska Educational Television Act which authorized a statewide educational television service. Succeeding legislatures have developed additional supportive legislation, until today a 13-member Nebraska Educational Television Commission administers a statewide educational television network whose five stations stretch from the Missouri River border on the east some 410 miles to the sandhills border in the west.

From 7 a.m. through 11 p.m. 6 days a week, the Nebraska educational television network broadcasts over 90 hours of informational, educational and cultural programing. The sixth and seventh stations, currently under construction, will when completed bring this impressive and varied educational television service to virtually every classroom and home in our State.

The Nebraska Council for Educational Television, Inc., composed of school administrators representative of user schools, directs the 34 telecourses currently provided via the network to elementary and secondary schoolrooms throughout the State. A variety of inservice programs keep teachers in their classrooms abreast of the latest curricular developments in various subject matter areas. A parallel educational compact, the Metropolitan Omaha Educational Broadcasting Association, Inc., provides instruction for our State's largest city.

Nebraska has the distinction of having this Nation's first statewide collegiate instructional television compact. The Nebraska Educational Television Council for Higher Education, Inc. joins all the colleges and universities, public and private, in Nebraska and pools higher educational resources through television for the benefit of all Nebraska college students.

Through the facilities of the network, the Nebraska Television Council for Nursing Education enables hospital schools of nursing throughout the State to bring substantive instruction to hundreds of nurses in training. In addition, as the result of the statewide ETV network, professional people in every section of the State now have the opportunity economically and conveniently in their homes or offices, to continue with post-graduate education. From Omaha to Alliance, pharmacists are by television receiving the latest information on certain drugs and pharmaceutical practices from the university's college of pharmacy. Medical doctors and nurses similarly are kept abreast of the latest developments in these rapidly advancing fields.

The faculty at the University of Nebraska have distinguished themselves and their State through their pioneering efforts, their educational television research and their productions. Currently, one of our university faculty serves as president of the Department of Audio-Visual Instruction of the National Education Association; another serves as chairman of the board of the Educational Television Stations Division of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters. National research by the University of Nebraska on behalf of the U.S. Office of Education led to the establishment of the Great Plains Instructional Television Library at Lincoln. This facility, the largest of its type in the world, this school year provides over 7,500 instructional units of excellence to schools, colleges, closed-circuit TV systems and ETV systems throughout the United States. Seventy-seven courses with accompanying teachers guides and materials are distributed from Lincoln for incorporation in local instructional programs. The library has pioneered in the transfer and distribtuion of video tape lessons, and can claim one of the largest and most experienced television video duplication centers in this country.

Nebraska home viewers of all ages have a wide variety of informational and cultural programs available. The excellent offerings of National Educational Television, including the current national interconnection specials are provided the people of Nebraska through the Nebraska ETV network. With a mobile television unit, the network is originating considerable programing from our State capitol and bringing the deliberations of the unicameral legislature directly into the homes of the citizens it serves. Nebraska truly has been able to take a leadership role in the development of educational television for our country.

As impressive as have been Nebraska ETV developments over the past 15 years, the potential for future service is even more significant. Federal moneys have joined with State funds through the Federal Educational Television Facilities Act in an excellent example of Federal-State partnership. Nebraska has already profitably employed its maximum allocation under Public Law 87-447. However, with potential for future program services to Nebraska citizens so great, much additional development remains. The Nebraska Legislature is currently considering a State telecommunications center to house our ETV commission, network control, the various ETV program agencies and the University of Nebraska's television enterprises. In another illustration of progressive leadership, Nebraska is currently developing a consolidated State communication agency system which will ultimately enable additional distribution channels for Nebraska's schools, colleges, homes, hospitals, plants and offices. With additional assistance, with vigorous and energetic hard work, with dedicated and skilled personnel and with a keen sense for harnessing technology to specific educational purpose, through television the people of Nebraska enter the second century of statehood with a vision and foresight which redound to the credit of this entire Nation.

Loyalty Day, 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPEEDY O. LONG

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, the Veterans of Foreign Wars is to be highly commended, I think, for its efforts to promote a special patriotic day to be celebrated on the first of May each year. In a day when man has become jaded and disinterested in commemorating his Nation's great moments and sublime attributes, it is refreshing to read of men and women who care enough for their country to stand up for it publicly. In the March 1967 issue of the Veterans of Foreign Wars magazine, I find an article, entitled "Shape Up for Loyalty Day," by Mark Kinsey, director of the VFW Loyalty Day celebration, which I insert into the RECORD:

SHAPE UP FOR LOYALTY DAY

(By Mark Kinsey)

Loyalty Day means: "Wise up, shape up, stand up!"

That evaluation of the special patriotic day to be celebrated during the May 1 weekend was suggested by U.S. servicemen fighting in Vietnam. More about that in a moment.

Meanwhile, here's a prediction that the 1967 Loyalty Day is going to be a truly vigorous bell-ringer.

We base that prediction upon the fact that well over 700 V.F.W. Posts and Ladies Auxiliaries, Districts, County Councils and Departments have already filed plans for their Loyalty Day programs. We're enthusiastic about the prospects because the 1967 lineup is more extensive and firmer than in March of any previous year.

What is the special Loyalty Day thought this year? Again, to put it in short, sharp words: "Wise up, shape up, stand up!"

What does that mean?

Wise up—to the central theme and purpose of Loyalty Day, namely, "down with Communism and up with Americanism."

Shape up—with the realization that Americanism calls into action every loyal American man and woman, boy and girl—here at home and overseas.

Stand up—and do something positive and dramatic, for flag and country; make the voice of Americanism ring out loud and clear until everyone agrees that this is a land of patriots, not a refuge for whimperers.

The draft and Vietnam will be part of the 1967 Loyalty Day consideration. Young theorists and some alleged super-intellectuals—those who would rather crawl than fight—have been hammering at our government's Vietnam policy long enough. Now, let's shape Loyalty Day so that it will overwhelm even those dissenters.

Our GIs in Vietnam speak out clearly on the issue. They've declared emphatically and in print that they sure know what they are fighting for. They sum it up in two words—American freedoms. Then they add: "We wish some of the doubters could see this place firsthand. It doesn't take a long time here to wise up."

Loyalty Day provides the homefront a wising-up vehicle. It shakes out the cloak of patriotism, runs up the Stars and Stripes and says, "Here we are; now let's get going!"

Many thousands will be stepping along streets and boulevards in 1967 Loyalty Day parades. Bands will be playing and flags flying high. The marchers will be youths and grownups who believe in demonstrating, pledging and singing the praises of America.

Speakers will make it clear what Congress, the President and the Veterans of Foreign Wars mean by Loyalty Day. Schools and churches will emphasize the importance of freedom in education and religion.

Sixty days to go. We repeat this as a reminder that the time is getting short for final planning and implementing.

The buildup is mighty important. This includes advance Loyalty Day stories in newspapers, talks and "spots" on radio and television and final arrangements with schools and other potential co-sponsors.

The Loyalty Day questionnaire and order form has been mailed again to all V.F.W. Post Commanders and Auxiliary Presidents. As the forms are returned, filled out, to V.F.W. National Headquarters the Loyalty Day Department is sending kits of 24 special items to help complete local programming. Our Loyalty Day Department says, "Tell us what you are planning and we'll work along with you."

Check these seven steps for the March firm-up: (1) Get the Post, District, County Council or Department Loyalty Day Committee organized and ready to go; (2) firm-up co-sponsors; (3) invite top officials to head the activities; (4) report your program plans to National; (5) put advance publicity materials to work; (6) order needed additional materials not later than April 12; (7) make a 1967 Loyalty Day scrapbook to cover all the action, then enter the book in the V.F.W. National Contest for judging and award.

Now is the time to shape up and wrap up your 1967 Loyalty Day program.

WSU-O Represents Wisconsin at NAIA

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the Wisconsin State University at Oshkosh basketball team this week invades Kansas City representing Wisconsin in the annual NAIA basketball tournament. Oshkosh, the Sixth Congressional District, and Wisconsin are proud of this fine team made up of:

Coach Bob White, Assistant Coach Russ Tiedemann, players Tom Witasek, Dale Race, John Lallensack, Ron Hayek, Bruce Miller, Dick Bourbonnais, Mike Malone, Pat Simon, Mark Christensen, Ken Wyatt, Dan Buhr, Rick Rehm, Gary Van Cuyk, Ray Berhoefer, Steve Durtschi, and Manager Pat Simon.

I join Wisconsin residents in wishing our representatives at Kansas City the best of luck in their endeavor to capture the NAIA crown.

Beaching the "Savannah"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. HAGAN. Mr. Speaker, there is great concern throughout the Nation over our maritime posture. The United States, a great world power, makes a poor showing among other nations in its merchant fleet activities. The Vietnam war tragically points to the inadequacies of merchant shipping operations. And on top of this the Maritime Administration is now considering laying up the pride of the merchant fleet—the nuclear ship *Savannah*. I insert into the RECORD an editorial from the New York Times which I believe explores the maritime situation quite well:

BEACHING THE "SAVANNAH"

To have laid up the Flying Cloud, pride of the clipper fleet, in her heyday in the mid-nineteenth-century period of American maritime greatness would have been a major nautical heresy and a gross economic misjudgement.

Today, the modern equivalent of the Flying Cloud—the only nuclear-powered merchant vessel in the world, the Savannah—will soon be warped, unless a reprieve saves her, into some brackish backwater because she cannot operate competitively.

The tentative decision to lay up the Savannah, after only four years of labor-plagued operation, dramatizes the prodigious problems of the United States merchant marine and demonstrates the urgency of the President's long-promised statement on maritime policy. Alan S. Boyd, Secretary of Transportation, has told industry and union leaders that he hopes to have the Administration program ready for Congress late this month. Details which have already leaked make it plain that the program will be highly controversial, but the important element is that it will serve as a spur for debate and needed action.

Only about 8 per cent of America's foreign trade is carried in American bottoms; the United States ranks a poor tenth among the nations of the world in merchant ship construction. The unsubsidized portion of the merchant fleet—the bulk-cargo carriers and dry-cargo tramp ships—are diminishing in number and obsolescent in technology.

Seventy per cent of the merchant fleet is overage. To meet the relatively small needs of the Vietnam war 149 ships—many of them in sad condition—have been taken out of the reserve fleet; but difficulties and delays have attended the entire operation.

To state the problem merely emphasizes its complexity. Part of the fault rests with Secretary of Defense McNamara and his aides who have downgraded the importance of a strong and modern merchant marine. Shipyards and labor unions have almost priced the merchant fleet out of business.

Where subsidized operators have built advanced, automated cargo carriers—container ships, roll-on-roll-off cargo vessels and high-speed, small-crew ships with revolutionary new cargo-handling equipment—featherbedding and union disputes have nullified some of the economies new technology was designed to permit.

Drastic "solutions," such as the hiring of civil service crews or operation of some merchant ships by the Navy, have been proposed. The entire subsidy program needs reassessment. Many ship operators have shown themselves more interested in what the Government could do for them than in what they could do for the Government.

Many voices cry "havoc," but there is no consensus on cure. The direction of maritime policy has been divided, uncertain, incomplete. The President's program should provide the basis for rational evaluation of what is needed to combat the decay of the merchant marine.

Minnesota's Hamline University Choir To Make Latin American Tour

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH E. KARTH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Speaker, since the Fulbright-Hayes Act of 1961, many universities have been honored by representing the United States abroad. However, the selection of the Hamline University Choir from St. Paul marks the first time a Minnesota institution has been so honored.

We in Minnesota are especially proud of this outstanding musical organization and believe their selection is very appropriate. Their past accomplishments with the Minneapolis Symphony and in U.S. tours make them well qualified to receive this high honor.

The following is a news release from the university which outlines the itinerary and program the choir will follow:

Hamline University's a cappella choir has been selected by the U.S. State Department for a 10 week, 13 country concert tour in Latin America.

The announcement came from Hamline President Dr. Paul H. Giddens who said that the tour is being arranged by the State Department's Office of Cultural Presentations in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

Hamline's 40-member choir, directed by Robert Holliday, was one of four college musical groups chosen for overseas concert tours during the 1966–67 academic year.

A tentative itinerary for the tour calls for performances in Mexico, Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Bolivia, Brazil, Surinam, Trinidad and the Dominican Republic. Concerts will be given in some of the more remote areas of the countries as well as in the larger cities. The choir will leave on March 27 and return on June 10.

Tour expenses will be borne by the State Department under provisions of the Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, also known as the Fulbright-Hayes Act.

Hamline is the first Minnesota college selected for a cultural tour program under the Act.

According to Dr. Giddens, the purpose of the tour as established by the U.S. Congress is to increase mutual understanding and to strengthen ties with Latin America by demonstrating the educational and cultural interests and achievements of the people of the U.S.

Holliday said that the repertory will include varied literature ranging from the works of 15th century composers to those of contemporary American composers such as Elliot Carter, Charles Ives and Paul Fetler.

Also to be performed on the tour is "The Seasons" by Ernst Krenek, internationally famous composer, who was head of the Fine Arts Division at Hamline from 1942 to 1947.

The works of two American Negro composers, Ulysses Kay and William Dawson will also be performed.

In preparation for the tour a Latin American seminar has been prepared by Hamline for the choir members during the college's winter term. The seminar meets once a week and specialists from Hamline, other Twin City colleges and the State Department will lecture on the culture, social structure, customs, politics and geography of Latin America.

The Hamline University a cappella choir was founded in 1929 by Alec Simson. He was succeeded in 1931 by John Marinus Kuypers who, during the succeeding decade, developed the group into a highly disciplined and widely recognized musical organization.

During Krenek's period at Hamline many of his choral works were given premier performances by the Hamline choir, including *Sante Fe Timetable, Lamentations of Jeremiah* and *Cantata for Wartime* which was performed with the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra under the direction of the late Dimitri Mitropoulos.

The choir's most recent appearance with the Minneapolis Symphony was last April (1966) when under the direction of Stanislaw Skrowaczewski it presented J. S. Bach's *Christ lag in Todesbanden* and the choral portion of Charles Ives' *Fourth Symphony.*

Since 1959 the choir has appeared numerous times with the St. Paul Chamber Orchestra, composed of key personnel from the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra and under the direction of Leopold Sipe. Performed at these concerts were *Nothing but Nature,* by Paul Fetler (a premiere performance of a commissioned work), *Harmony of Morning* by Elliott Carter and *Ode for St. Cecilia's Day* by Handel.

Other major performances include all-Krenek Concerts at the University of Minnesota and at the University of Chicago and concerts at the Rockefeller Chapel—University of Chicago and at the National Convention of the Music Teachers National Association in Cleveland, Ohio.

During the past two years, the choir has appeared in concerts at the U.S. Air Force Academy, the U.S. Naval Academy, the Washington Cathedral and Oberlin and Albion Colleges.

Among numerous recordings by the Hamline choir the most important are:

"Music in America"—recorded by the Association for the Preservation of The American Music Heritage. This record has been distributed to the music libraries of major cities and colleges throughout the United States and to overseas libraries through the auspices of the United States Department of State.

"Nothing But Nature"—a recording with the St. Paul Chamber Orchestra, directed by Leopold Sipe. The work is a choral adaptation by Paul Fetler of the Ogden Nash poem.

Impact of Small Watershed Program on Low-Income Areas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. NEAL SMITH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as the President today has submitted to Congress his message on poverty conditions in urban and rural areas, I would like to comment on the economic stimulus which is being provided to rural communities through the program of small watershed projects. This program is administered by the Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service.

Starting with the basic concept of protecting rural areas from devastating floods, the small watershed program has been broadened as its potentials have been recognized. The Congress has amended the Watershed Protection and Flood Protection Act several times to increase Federal assistance on this important job of resource development. It has added assistance in development of fish and wildlife, recreation, and municipal and industrial water supply. At the same time, Congress has always recognized that the local people must initiate the projects and that projects must fit local needs. The Federal Government assists local sponsors technically and financially.

The program has proved its worth in physical planning and developing of resources. It has proved its worth in boosting the welfare of people and their communities.

Not only has the installation of the projects—the construction and services needed to carry out project plans—generated jobs in the community, but continuing jobs have also been created. In fact, the first 635 projects have brought to their communities more than 500 new businesses and industries and created nearly 10,000 new jobs.

In addition to the new enterprises and new jobs, many other businesses have expanded and created about 11,000 jobs. Add these to the nearly 30,000 man-years of employment generated by actual construction of the projects, and there can be no doubt about the value of a small watershed project in a community.

Protection of land from the damages of floods and sedimentation, assurance of a supply of water for domestic and industrial use and development of recreation facilities for the use of the people all enhance a community's opportunity to grow by bringing in new dollars.

More than 2,500 watershed communities have applied for Department of Agriculture help to carry out projects. People in 122 of these watersheds have completed their projects and are enjoying the benefits. Another 691 projects are being installed and the Soil Conservation Service hopes eventually to be able to act on all of the qualified applications which are pending.

The Need To Limit Imports Into the United States

SPEECH
OF
HON. SILVIO O. CONTE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to join with my many colleagues in speaking out on the need for immediate action to deal with the economic crisis presently facing the textile industry. This crisis is the direct result of the tremendous growth in textile imports which we have experienced in this country, and it threatens to inflict permanent disorder upon the industry unless corrective steps are taken.

The textile industry today employs, directly or indirectly, over 4 million people. It has played an important part in helping to maintain a stable economy by continually producing quality products at reasonable prices. It has done so in the face of increased costs to the extent that it has not been able to realize a growth in earnings commensurate with the general growth of the economy which has taken place over the last few years.

The New England area has over 186,000 people engaged in the textile business and approximately 50 percent of them are from my home State of Massachusetts. These employees constitute approximately 14 percent of the total manufacturing employment in Massachusetts. Furthermore, some 10,000 people are employed in my State in the production of textile machinery.

The industry which is so important to our national defense and to the economic strength of this country is today an unhealthy industry. The adverse impact of the extraordinary growth of textile imports on the textile industry has been felt all across the Nation. In my own district within the last 6 months, a long-established woolen manufacturer has been forced to terminate its operations.

The size of the growth in imports is amply demonstrated by the statistics. From 1961 through 1966 imports of cotton, synthetic and wool textiles have risen from 1 billion square yards to almost 3 billion square yards with a value of over $1 billion. During that same period of time domestic production of textiles has increased by only one-third of that growth rate. Cotton imports rose by 24 percent in 1965 and by 40 percent in 1966 to the point where they now represent approximately 10 percent of the total consumption in this country. Wool textile imports now represent 24 percent of our wool consumption while manmade textile imports have grown from a relatively insignificant amount in 1961 to between 8 and 10 percent of present national consumption.

In our textile industry meanwhile, average wages have gone up during the period from 1962 to 1966 by some 28 cents per hour and now are at the level of $2 per hour. Yet the textile industry must compete with Japan and Hong Kong where the average hourly wage is 36 cents and 25 cents, respectively. These two places alone accounted for 48 percent of the imports into the United States in 1966.

This tremendous discrepancy in the price of manufacturing labor cannot be allowed to impair the well-being of our textile industry. We cannot force our industry into a position whereby everytime it raises the salaries of its employees, it moves these workers one step closer to the loss of their job because of foreign competition.

The scope of this problem of excessive imports is further demonstrated by the effect that it has had on our balance of trade and balance-of-payments position. Everyone is well aware of the critical problems that we have been faced with in the last few years as the result of our continuing balance-of-payments deficits.

Many people, however, may not be aware of the highly significant role that foreign imports of textiles have played in this problem. During 1966 our imports of textiles exceeded our exports of textiles by over $800 million. When this is compared with our total balance-of-payments deficit for 1966, which was $1,400 million, the extent of the adverse effect on our balance of trade which these imports have had becomes obviously apparent.

Our textile industry is fully capable of meeting our domestic needs. Foreign imports are in no way a necessity for this country as they may be for others. To the extent, however, that we sanction these imports and to the extent that they continue to impair our domestic capabilities, they create increasing difficulty for us in attempting to balance our trade position.

The facts as I have described them, give, I think, some indication of the seriousness and immediacy of the problems with which we are faced. The Government has in the past by its actions expressed its desire to assist the textile industry in successfully meeting the difficult problems that it has encountered. For example, the 1961 Federal textile program represented the establishment of a governmental position to exercise control on the amount of textile imports entering into this country. However, this program was only carried forward in the area of cotton textiles and was not even successful there as evidenced by the tremendous growth of cotton textiles which we have experienced during the last 2 years.

We need to establish a successful program for the control of textile imports into this country and we need to do it immediately.

Our country is presently engaged in negotiations in Geneva concerning tariff reductions under the Tariff Expansion Act of 1962. Reports of those negotiations indicate that we are considering cutting the tariffs on textile imports by up to 50 percent. I join with my colleagues in calling upon the administration to direct our representative, Ambassador William Roth, to oppose any reduction of our present tariffs on textile imports. Furthermore, the 5-year international cotton textile arrangement, which expires on September 30, and which is being renegotiated, should be extended without any change for an additional 5 years. Finally, an arrangement covering international trade wool and in manmade or synthetic fibers must be negotiated. Our present arrangements, which only cover cotton textiles, leave a vacuum which must be filled without delay.

These steps can all be taken without the need for legislation and will constitute a positive program to deal with the present crisis in the textile industry. We cannot sit idly by and watch a vital segment of our national economy suffer irreparable harm at the hands of foreign competition which it cannot compete with and at the same time adequately fulfill its important role in our economy.

A Pan American Highway in Our Future?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT DOLE
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, there is growing interest in several Plains States concerning the development of an intercontinental highway linking Canada and Latin American countries to the south.

Organizations in several States have been working in unison for several years to promote this idea. One that has pioneered this proposal and has continued to point out its advantages is the Pan American Highway Association, whose president, Mr. Merle Miller, newspaper publisher of Belleville, Kans., is a resident of my district. Mr. Miller spearheaded a motorcade to Mexico, Central and South America recently to dramatize the benefits of a north-south route. He has thus far presented a convincing argument for the economic benefits to be derived from its creation as well as its many various other advantages.

I submit for inclusion in the RECORD at this point, an editorial appearing in the March 9 issue of the Belleville Telescope entitled "Highway Future," summarizing the pan-American highway proposal:

HIGHWAY FUTURE?

We have become thoroughly convinced that the need for a North and South Highway across the United States is probably one of the country's greatest highway needs.

We feel that after two years of serious study of the question of inter-continental highways that this is a carefully measured statement, and that the need is real and should receive the full support of the federal government and the five states—Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South and North Dakota through which the Pan American Highway—this north and south route should go.

Anyone examining a map of the United States interstate highway system will find that everyone of the states named above has at least one east to west interstate crossing its boundaries. On the other hand one will find that there are virtually no direct (straight) north and south interstate routes across the United States.

The closest one can come in the midwest to finding such a north and south route is I35W from Laredo through San Antonio, Austin, Dallas, Oklahoma City to Salina, Kansas. At this point 35W returns to the federal designation US81—the identification most of this highway held before becoming part of the Interstate System.

We firmly believe that this highway needs to be completed on directly north through Concordia and Belleville, Kan., York and Columbus, Neb., to Yankton and then to Watertown, S.D., connecting with the already built 129 which it would follow into Canada and Winnipeg.

In the past few years a number of diagonal interstate, free-way or toll road routes have been proposed. We think that some of these would be beneficial but the direct routes, both north and south and east and west should receive the priority and first attention.

The Problem—Unequal Justice Under Law

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESLIE C. ARENDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, the general lack of respect for law and order, and the rapidly crime rate, is our major domestic problem.

There are many reasons for this, and there are many things that need be done to effectuate a solution.

The forgotten man in all these discussions is the victim of crime. There has been all too little attention given to the rights of society.

In this connection I am inserting in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, an editorial which appeared in the Washington Sunday Star of March 12, entitled "The Problem—Unequal Justice Under Law."

I am also inserting my weekly newsletter of March 2 to the newspapers of my district presenting my views on the Crime Commission Report.

THE PROBLEM—UNEQUAL JUSTICE UNDER LAW

The inscription carved in bold letters over the imposing entrance to the Supreme Court building suggests that the nation's highest tribunal is dedicated to the concept of Equal Justice Under Law. The fact is that the court, in major rulings in criminal cases in recent years, has been dispensing a brand of justice that is deplorably unequal. And this is what the shooting has been about this past week in the hearings before Senator McClellan's subcommittee.

Assuming that law-abiding people have rights, and we think they have or should have, these rights have been recklessly disregarded by a majority of the court. The President has often spoken of the right of the people to be secure in their homes, on the streets and in their places of business. Each day brings new evidence, however, that this is rhetoric and nothing more. For the people are not secure anywhere. And this insecurity is due in considerable part to the extreme lengths to which a five-man majority of the court has gone in enlarging and protecting the rights of criminals. Reading such opinions as those in the Escobedo and Miranda cases, one might think that the court majority has never heard of the rights of the public—and couldn't care less. Certainly it does not subscribe to the view expressed by Justice White in his dissent in the Miranda case that "the most basic function of government is to provide for the security of the individual and his property."

This process of shielding the criminal at the expense of the public safety grew out of a laudable purpose to erect safeguards against criminal convictions based on coerced or involuntary confessions. There was ample reason for this some 25 or 30 years ago. For the third degree, even in those relatively recent days, had not disappeared from the law-enforcement scene. And a coerced confession is both offensive to one's sense of justice and unreliable as an item of evidence.

The trouble is that the court has not known where to stop, has lost all sense of keeping the scales in balance. The notion that the purpose of our system of criminal justice is to convict the guilty and absolve the innocent is out the window. The commendable effort to erect greater safeguards against involuntary confessions has been carried to such lengths that entirely voluntary confessions are now in jeopardy. In fact, Justice White has said that the court majority seems to be moving in the direction of barring all confessions. He could very well be right.

The hearings which Senator McClellan has been holding have moved along two main lines. One effort has been to find a way to reverse or at least to minimize the pernicious effect on law-enforcement of the court's 5 to 4 rulings with respect to confessions. The other has been to work out legislation to strengthen the hand of those whose duty it is to enforce the law.

This second undertaking, largely concerned with legislation to permit the use of wiretap evidence and electronic bugs, presents few problems. Congress will get no help in this from the President or the Department of Justice. Still, at least as of this time, there seems to be no constitutional barrier to such legislation.

The subcommittee received a very strong statement on these matters from Chief Judge J. Edward Lumbard of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. Judge Lumbard was especially concerned with the problem of organized crime. It is, he said, almost impossible to curb it under existing restrictions on enforcement agencies.

Opponents of wiretapping sometimes misrepresent the "dirty business" comment by Justice Holmes in support of their stand. In a reference to this, Judge Lumbard said: "There is no dirtier business today than the business of organized crime; it rules by violence and terror; it victimizes the public and corrupts public officials. Every possible resource of government should be used to expose and destroy it."

He meant that he thought Congress should move without delay to sanction the use of wiretaps and electronic devices, under suitable controls, and we heartily agree.

The question of what to do about the unreasonable and unneeded obstacles which the court has erected against the use of voluntary confessions is a tougher question. For the five-man majority wrapped its Escobedo and Miranda rulings in constitutional interpretations. And this, through the interpretations were gross distortions of what the Constitution says, makes it difficult for Congress to remedy the rulings.

Senator Ervin, himself a former judge, would take two approaches. First, he would amend the Constitution to overcome the effect of the court's rulings on confessions. Second, with the support of 19 other senators, he has introduced a bill which would strip the Supreme Court and other Federal appellate courts of jurisdiction to make such rulings as those in Escobedo and Miranda.

What he is trying to do, and it is a worthy objective, is to get back to the decades-old state of the law in which the test of a confession was whether it had been made voluntarily or not. If voluntary, it would be admissible. And the Supreme Court would not be permitted to throw out a voluntary confession by reading something into the Constitution that was never before thought to be there.

The constitutional amendment route is long and difficult. And while Congress, under Article III of the Constitution, apparently has authority to regulate the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, this would be a drastic remedy. One must hope that some other way can be found—even assuming that Congress would accept the Ervin proposal.

A somewhat different approach is being urged by Senator McClellan. He, too, would re-establish the admissibility of voluntary confessions. But he would do this by having Congress spell out the meaning of voluntariness and set up standards by which a trial judge and jury would make the judgment on this question. Should this be tried, the Supreme Court might say that the new law is unconstitutional under its own rulings. But the senator hopes that at least one member of the majority, upon further reflection, might change his mind.

Various other recommendations have been laid before the McClellan subcommittee, including a strong statement from Senator Bible urging rectification of the notorious Mallory rule. And we hope that Congress, which for years has been marching up and down the crime-remedy hill, will at last be moved to take effective action.

Still, even though nothing finally emerges in this session, time will not have been wasted. For these hearings and the strong statements by most of the witnesses are a reflection of the mood, not of a few men on Capitol Hill, but of the overwhelming majority of the American people. A President or a Supreme Court justice may be personally remote from contact with crime. But the people are not; they live in its shadow every day and every night. And they are sick and tired of unequal justice. The volume of crime is going to continue its upward climb, and sooner or later the people will make themselves heard.

A final word: Some people think it is almost subversive to criticize the Supreme Court, and that any criticism must spring from ignorance or malice. Let them read the dissenting opinions of Justices Harlan, Clark, Stewart and White. No more severe condemnations of the majority rulings can be found than those which appear in these dissents. And if the five members in the majority will not heed even the protests of their own brethren, they will have no one but themselves to blame as the Supreme Court and, still worse, the law itself, falls into disrepute.

CRIME COMMISSION REPORT

We have read with more than ordinary care the 308 page report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. The book is quite properly entitled "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society".

We consider the rapidly rising crime rate, and the general lack of respect for law and order, to be our major domestic problem. And we will frankly say that we have given more attention to this particular report than we have to most others submitted to the Congress on various aspects of our national life.

On the whole the Crime Commission's report is excellent. There is much in it that is informative and constructive. It makes some recommendations of real merit. There is also much in the report that is well known but all too long known and ignored. But we are obliged to say, with all due respect to the imposing list of notable names in the appendix of persons who served as "consultants and advisers", that the report has a major deficiency.

The tone and emphasis of the report leaves one with the impression that most of the consulting was with professors on leave from their university classes in sociology, political science or law. It is only in the "dissents" of some of the Commissioners that there is any indication that the cop on the street, the precinct captain and the practicing prosecuting attorney may have been consulted.

There is no denying that poverty and slums breed crimes, and that society has an obligation to effectuate a remedy for these conditions. There is no denying also that the individual has basic rights that must be protected. But what is being overlooked is that society also has rights and that certainty of punishment can also be an effective weapon in a war against crime.

The Crime Commission's report more than adequately deals with the long-range aspects of the crime problem. It is deficient in that it contributes little, if anything, (except in the "supplementary statement" filed by seven of the 19 Commissioners) with respect to our immediate problem of unsafe streets. In many respects, victims of crime are the forgotten people of our society. The deficiency in the Crime Commission's report is its apparent failure to recognize that until crime is up-rooted by long-range programs the prevention and control of crime depends in large part upon effective law enforcement.

Effective law enforcement has been hampered by Court decisions. This accounts in large part for the extensive crime in the District of Columbia. The Congress has sought to enact legislation to give the Washington law enforcement authorities proper means to do their job. Regretfully, the President vetoed such a bill passed last year. We are urging the District of Columbia Committee to report a similar bill at the earliest possible date. It is something we can do now toward the prevention and control of crime where the Congress has directed jurisdiction while, in the meantime, we proceed with the long-range aspects in the field of housing, education and job opportunities, both in the District and on a national basis.

Apparel Import Problem

SPEECH

OF

HON. RICHARD FULTON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, there are about 3,000 people in my district, metropolitan Nashville-Davidson County, Tenn., employed in some 12 apparel plants. A major product of these plants is men's and boys' trousers made of woven cotton or synthetic fabric. The jobs held by these people are now being threatened by the substantial rise in imports of all apparel products which has taken place during the past several years. Imports of trousers also have been increasing over the years and have taken an increasing portion of the domestic market as they did so.

Today, imported men's and boys' trousers made of all fibers equal approximately 12 percent of domestic trouser production. In 1958, these trouser imports were less than 5 percent of domestic production. The apparel industry, together with the sector producing trousers, is not sharing with foreign competitors the domestic market growth because these foreign competitors are taking a substantial portion of the growth in our market. The day is not far off when foreign competition will take all of the growth and leave our domestic industry with an unchanging demand. The important fact here is that the domestic industry will not only be unable to supply a source of new employment opportunities, but it may well have to reduce its demands if its market continues unchanged.

In the past 2 years, total apparel imports of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers increased 39 percent, while domestic production, according to the Industrial Production Index, increased only 13 percent, or just one-third as fast. Most of the increase in apparel imports has taken place in apparel made of synthetic fibers. While cotton and wool apparel imports each increased 17 percent in the past 2 years, synthetic apparel imports rose 150 percent.

The import picture for trousers is somewhat different for special reasons. Because of the rising civilian and military demand for trousers and the inability of foreign producers to supply durable press trousers, imports of men's and boys' trousers increased 13 percent in the past 2 years, and domestic production rose almost 10 percent. Due to this unique situation, the people in my district were not affected by imports as much as some others have been during the past 2 years. Today, however, conditions have changed, both in the industry as a whole and specifically in trouser production. Competition from imports is going to be much keener in the future than it has been in the past for one important reason: tariff rates on apparel products are due to be cut by as much as 50 percent when the Kennedy round negotiations reach their conclusion. I understand this will be done before the authority to cut tariffs under the Trade Expansion Act runs out in June.

Tariff reduction of the magnitude of 50 percent will significantly lessen the ability of the domestic industry to compete in the market on the basis of price. Therefore, it seems feasible at the present time that tariff reductions should not be allowed on apparel products. Even the present tariff system has not been a significant barrier for the import of apparel products of wool and synthetic fibers. Further tariff cuts could only aggravate this situation by allowing imported apparel to have a lower domestic selling price than it does now. A positive solution to this problem would be an extension of the international cotton textile agreement to cover imports of apparel and textile products of all fibers. The international cotton textile agreement has allowed for substantial increases in cotton product imports, while not having disastrous effects on the entire market, nor any specific market sector.

The apparel industry welcomes competition, and an international agreement for all fibers such as the one now in existence for all cotton product imports could provide a healthy competitive atmosphere. This type of arrangement would help eliminate the anxieties now existing in the market because of the ulimited access of imported wool and manmade fiber apparel products. The entire industry and, therefore, the plants in my district and the people who work in them are at the mercy of these rapidly increasing apparel imports. It is quite possible that if nothing is done for them soon, there could be substantial employment dislocations and capital losses. Tariffs should not be cut now with only the hope of finding a solution to the problem later. Arrangements can be made by our Government through multilateral agreements or unilateral controls which will provide for a solution which will help the industry grow, compete with foreign imports, and provide jobs for our citizens.

Positive War on Crime

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM T. MURPHY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. MURPHY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the Chicago Daily News recently made an important observation about this administration's proposals to fight crime.

President Johnson's anticrime program, the editorial said, wisely avoids the old pitfall of suggesting that only a Federal police force can effectively fight crime.

Instead, the President proposed new programs of Federal assistance to help cities and counties build better local police departments.

The editorial, "Positive War on Crime," is thought provoking, and I insert it in the Record as part of my remarks. The editorial follows:

POSITIVE WAR ON CRIME

It is heartening to note that President Johnson has chosen the more constructive of the two traditional ways to fight crime. The first way is often more wordy than effective. It generally calls for less emphasis on individual rights and more on suppression. Sometimes it is tinged with desperation. The notion of a national police force with wide ranging powers is characteristic of this approach.

The second method is to build better police forces on the local level, always keeping individual rights in mind.

The difference between the two is that between a police state and a well-policed state. In his message to Congress this week, the President outlined a program that attacks crime without opening a second front against the Bill of Rights.

The President would provide federal aid to improve local police forces, which all too often lack the skills and training required in today's complex society. This part of the program is of particular interest to Chicago, which could use federal money to build the police academy it has long needed. The program also includes a gun-control law that is overdue.

Most symbolic of the administration's concern for individual rights is the section of this message dealing with wiretapping and other forms of eavesdropping. It would allow exceptions only where national security is concerned. This loophole, though potentially wide, will strike many as necessary. Mr. Johnson is not the first politician to quote Brandeis' definition of privacy as the "right most valued by civilized men," but now he is among the first to move positively against the new, electronic threats to that right.

The President's message encompasses a number of other proposals, many of them in line with the findings of the National Crime Commission, which reported to the President two weeks ago. Now he has suggested federal grants to plan safer neighborhoods, to encourage new and better ways to deal with crime, and to support research into the causes of crime.

The President would also set up a national network to foster co-operation among local police officials, concentrate on the narcotics problem, make the federal court system more efficient, direct special attention to the problems of American youth, and work to unify the federal prison system.

The actual bills to accomplish these many aims will reveal whether the President's program is as sweeping as his message, which comes as a hopeful preview.

Poverty Program Funds Not Audited

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, nearly 3 million in our tax dollars have been thrown down a bottomless pit in one instance to advocate hate Americanism without so much as an audit. Are only segregationist Americans audited, controlled and regulated by the Government? Are activities using tax dollars to promote race-mixing and mongrelization tax free—immune from accountability? Is this what is meant by freedom?

Mr. Speaker, Congress will shortly be asked to appropriate our people's tax money for more of this poverty circus. I think we should engage in one war at a time, that being the war to save our people and shores from world domination by atheistic communism, such as presently being waged in Vietnam, Venezuela, Dominican Republic, Cuba, Israel, South Rhodesia, India, China, the United Nations, and on many other fronts. And if we continue to tolerate and finance these OEO revolutionists here in the United States of America, we are going to import the war into every city and town in America. Not a war to eradicate poverty, but a war of class against class. I ask this release from the March 8, 1967, Lafayette, La., Daily Advertiser be inserted in the RECORD:

REPORTER SAYS TWO "PARROT RED LINE"—ZIPPERT, EMERY PROBED AT MEET

John Zippert and Arthur Herbert Emery Jr., two white out-of-state poverty workers, were accused of "Parroting the Red Line" as the Louisiana Joint Legislative committee on Un-American Activities hearing got underway in Lafayette this morning in an investigation of the War on Poverty program in Southwest Louisiana.

The allegations were made by Daily Advertiser reporter Bob Angers Jr. He said "included among those on the public payroll receiving taxpayer money to wage war on poverty were a New Yorker (Zippert) who belonged to a committee that tried to recruit American youngsters for a so-called youth festival that is Communist in origin and Kremlin in direction; and a convicted draft dodger (Emery) who just this past Friday encouraged young men at a high school in this area to evade the draft, and whose wife, I'm told by different witnesses, stood in a Lutheran church in Lafayette and asked for contributions for the Viet Cong."

NOT MEMBERS

Angers added: "These particular people, to my knowledge, are not card-carrying members of the international criminal communist conspiracy but they are parroting the Red Line by attempting to impede or undermine the U. S. government's position in the hot war we are now waging against communism in Asia, thereby aiding the communist cause.

"Records in the Lafayette clerk of court's office," said Angers, "show that both of these men received taxpayer money in the local war on poverty. Both of them, interestingly enough, are now enrolled at the University of Southwestern Louisiana."

SPEAKS TO CLASS

Emery spoke to the civics and American History classes of an area high school last Friday and advised students to avoid military service and told them that Quakers were sending aid to the Viet Cong, Angers told the legislative committee.

According to information obtained from teachers and students Emery reportedly identified himself as a Southern Consumers worker who had served five months in the penitentiary as a draft dodger and who had come to the school to speak on current events. He advised students that when someone in authority told them to do something they should let their consciences be their guides.

Emery allegedly suggested to the high school students that they should refuse to serve in the armed forces; that the U.S. was a dictator in Vietnam; that hunger and poverty were worse evils than communism; that the people of Cuba were worse off before the Castro takeover and that communism had brought efficiency to Russia and advantages to China.

Angers identified Emery as "a former Tennessee field representative of a socialist organization known as the 'National Sharecroppers Fund' and an avowed opponent of the U.S. goverment's policy in Vietnam." The reporter stated that Emery's name appears in a Sweet Potato Alert application for a $277,000 Office of Economic Opportunity loan. Emery, a part-time USL student, was spokesman for a group of young people slated for an antiwar protest in Washington last month.

FIELD CAPTAIN

Zippert, a field captain in Sweet Potato Alert and a CORE field worker from New York, spoke against U.S. policy during a New York teach-in, during a debate at the Lafayette Catholic Student Center and at a meeting Feb. 12 at the Arena Coffee House of the Trinity Lutheran Church, the committee was advised.

Angers said that Zippert was quoted by the official publication of the Peking-oriented communist "Progresive Labor Party" as advocating the picketing of a jail in New York in protest to imprisonment of students there.

The reporter revealed that Zippert is credited with authorship of an article that claims "various insurgent economic organizations" have been set up in St. Landry Parish.

Angers asserted that Zippert has been a leading advocate of reorganization of the War on Poverty Acadiana Neuf board and that he belonged to a New York policy committee recruiting young people for the 1965 communist-dominated world youth festival in Algeria set up by two international communist fronts and financed by Moscow. The Advertiser reporter said that one of the organizations represented on Zippert's committee had been cited by the attorney general and that another hosted a convention attended by most of the subversive organizations in the U.S.

DISCUSSION LEADER

He told the legislative commitee that Zippert was shown as a discusion leader at a South Carolina meeting last summer during the time he was on the poverty payroll as a field captain.

CORE, said Angers, had been under investigation by the Alabama Legislative Committee to Preserve the Peace and that commitee recommended that CORE be, "cited as an important arm of the pro-communist conspiracy and a dedicated agent working towards sovietizing of America." Angers said that Zippert sided with communist theoretician Herbert Aptheker in the New York teach-in against US policy in Vietnam.

The Louisiana legislative committee hearing in the War Memorial Building will continue through Thursday.

Baltimore Marine Corporal Is Killed in Vietnam War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Cpl. Walter V. Hulings, of Baltimore, was recently killed in combat in Vietnam, and I wish both to commend his courage and to honor his memory by including the following newspaper article in the RECORD:

BALTIMORE MARINE CORPORAL IS KILLED IN VIETNAM WAR

Cpl. Walter V. Hulings, a Baltimorean whose lifelong ambition was to join the Marine Corps, was killed in action in Vietnam Saturday, the Defense Department reported yesterday.

He was the fifth Marylander whose death in the war has been reported in the last four days.

Corporal Hulings was a tank commander in a 4th Marine Regiment tank battalion.

He was killed at Quang Tri when an enemy shell exploded inside his tank, according to a Defense Department telegram sent to his mother, Mrs. Mary C. Hulings, of 5503 Belle Vista avenue, in the city's Hamilton section.

LETTER RECALLED

Corporal Hulings served in the war zone for nearly a year. He arrived in Vietnam March 17, 1966, his mother said last night.

Corporal Hulings was considering making a career as a marine, his mother said, but also spoke of becoming a State policeman.

He enlisted in the Marine Corps in June, 1964, upon his graduation from Southern High School. He went into the corps so quickly that he missed the school's commencement exercises.

Corporal Hulings is survived by his mother; two brothers, John and Edward Hulings; and four sisters, Catherine, Margaret, Jacqueline and Laura Hulings, all of Baltimore.

A Sense of Values

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN E. MOSS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues a most thoughtful and constructive article appearing in the Financial Analysts Journal for January-February 1967. The author, Miss Lucy E. Ritter, vice president of the California Western States Life Insurance Co. is a distinguished constituent of mine. Her work in the investment field has been distinguished by considerable success and the article follows:

A SENSE OF VALUES

(By Lucy E. Ritter, C.F.A.)

"Ask why God made the gem so small
And why so huge the granite?
Because God meant mankind should set
A higher value on it."

This charming bit of rhyme is attributed to Robert Burns, who wanted to provide his sister a suitable retort when her youthful swain derided her for her small stature.

Would that analysts could find a sense of value so easily explained. At times one wonders if some optimists think they have, for indeed there are those among us who act as if trees grow to the sky. Since this is a phenomenon alas not limited solely to analysts, let us remind ourselves of a few examples.

Once upon a time there was a boom in tulip bulbs. Our history books tell us of this strange craze. What started out as a normal market for tulip bulbs turned into a race to acquire more and more and to corner the market and to use tulip bulbs even as a medium of exchange. Such a madness developed that prices rose to insupportable levels and then came the collapse and the panic and hysteria that go with it. In more recent times we have viewed the Florida land boom. Everyone suddenly seemed to develop a hunger for real estate in Florida. In their enthusiasm speculators conjured up visions of population hordes racing into Florida tomorrow and built hotels for crowds tomorrow who weren't destined to arrive for many year, and before this fateful day arrived many of the early enthusiasts felt the noose of financial stringency tighten around their necks, and finally realized that they were hanging themselves—and did. Coming down the trail a little closer one thinks of the search for uranium stocks. Following upon the blast of the first Atomic explosions, suddenly it seemed as if one was considered not quite smart if one did not have a uranium stock or two tucked away in his sock. In our early innocence in such matters we listened with wonderment to remarkable discussions about clean and dirty bombs, possible substitutes and international complications; and all the while uranium stock prices marched up the hill, over the wall, and down, taking with them the hopes of the eternally optimistic.

Then there was the fad for new issues. Our enthusiasm for the unknown marvels of new scientific creations led us to scorn the known and the familiar. It was far more interesting to bid up an unrecognizable new gadget, clothing it with imaginary possibilities than to want to buy anything so utterly necessary, plebian, and square as a utility stock. It seemed not to matter that underwriting commissions for these promotions were exorbitant; if a few new issues had done very well it must follow that more would do even better. And a whole segment of the financial community rocked along with this one, built new offices and bought new furniture, while small savers lost their college money and widows their insurance money before they washed the stardust out of their eyes.

And now we have become performance conscious. If there are those among us who have done very well with capital appreciation, let us categorize everybody—take his measurement, or perhaps even more interesting—her measurements. Since we're still thrashing around with this one, it deserves the most serious scrutiny.

Like most fashionable new ideas, the emphsis upon performance started with some very solid observations. Capital gains along with increasing dividend returns are highly laudable objectives in any investment programs. Repeated evidence has taught us that well placed equity investment surpasses investment in debt over an extended period of time. Why, otherwise would banks, institutions, and wealthy individuals have spent so much of their time and attention on equities and on their approach to this subject. The effort now to make the fruit of this investment outlet available to everyone in quickly measurable form is leading to some dangerous new practices, which should be examined with a cold eye.

It is evident that the small individual, and perhaps even one not so small, is not equipped with the background or the tools to find his own way alone in the common stock forest. All manner of funds have therefore evolved to guide this pilgrim. Bank trust funds, pension funds, mutual and closed end funds, investment counselor funds, and now variable annuities beckon the wayfarer with their wares. Nothing could be more correct than the concept that the individual needs some professional guidance, and so in very large numbers investors have cast their lot with various institutions. It is in the execution of this responsibility that one must begin to ask questions. Funds have become so competitive and fees and commissions so lucrative that a great craze has developed wherein the performer wishes to outshine the field, and he wishes to prove that he can do it now. Naturally short cuts have developed. Too few are now content to buy excellent investments and hold them for long term participation in a growing society. It is necessary to trade and beat the other fellow. It now becomes more alluring to buy the same stocks all the other funds are buying for they will go up faster as the pressure develops on a limited supply. The trick then is to ride the market up and get out before the other passengers abandon the roller coaster. And some still wish to call this investment instead of by its true name—speculation. The fact that some very respectable and erstwhile solid institutions have allowed themselves to get into this game makes its implications even more serious. The pension funds want to know which bank will do the best, so they divide up their funds among various banks and then try to measure the results. Individuals sign up with mutual funds and naturally each mutual fund wants to look better than the other. So the managers decide they do not want to be caught overstaying the market and they toss huge blocks of stock back and forth on to the counter. The actual quality of the stock in question at any particular moment becomes almost less important than the knowledge of what the funds are doing with it. If you play this game, judging what the other fellow is going to do is almost more important than judging the stock in the first place.

It is deemed terribly old fashioned to mention that this operation brings all sorts of questionable values and activities into the market place. Who knows how to measure this kind of performance? Statisticians can develop all sorts of measuring devices, but how good are they? What will happen in a market where institutions willy nilly dump thousands of shares for no reason other than that they must show a capital gain and they want to get out before the other fellow does? Part of what will happen is that a good stock can be run up, dumped, and decline over 100 points almost overnight. In one week recently some of the high fliers lost 25% of their value. Another demerit is that some fund managers seem to have lost all sense of social responsibility, if they ever had any. It used to be considered seemly for the managers of great capital to recognize that they had a proper role to play in keeping the market place respectable and stable. And the solid citizens still know this and act accordingly. But now well publicized funds have enticed even some highly regarded banks into playing this game. This writer was shocked recently when the youthful manager of a bank fund told her that he did not care about the quality of the stock; he just cared if it was ahead of or behind the market. This writer suspects that the glamour boys in this sport have been closely advised by various and sundry advertising agents. So we have in reality two markets—one dominated by the high flying glamorous names—which is erratic and has wide moves—and the other composed of stocks, many of them excellent, along with others which are duds, which are not "camp" with the performance boys. It must be evident, since the recent market weakness, that some of the less dramatic issues treated their owners far better than many of the market leaders. Nothing in these remarks should be construed as a suggestion to overlook newly emerging situations, but it is proposed that common sense and balance be employed in arriving at a judgment. A sense of values is an elusive quality. Perhaps our difficulty here is that we are trying to measure in quantitative terms something too subtle to be so exactly defined. Society's mood shifts some times. In a period of advancing prosperity more emphasis tends to be placed on conspicuous success and less on the contemplative qualities. This can be said of our personal lives as well as of our political and business standards. They all seem to move together. It becomes easy to overlook long term building and emphasize short term strikes.

It may seem an odd sort of conclusion to be reaching in a small paper on business philosophy to suggest that a return to more fundamental precepts in our personal lives might also help to bring back a better sense of equilibrium to our business world and to our markets. But this writer does arrive at just such a principle and proposes its serious consideration by sound business people, market analysts and politicians. An enduring sense of values will do more toward achieving an investor's objective than a host of performance measurements based on premises too often specious. It might be useful to remind ourselves that many of the large fortunes in this country were built by taking reasonable positions in the first place, in land or other ownership vehicles, and staying with them as investments and tending them as a farmer tends his crops or a housewife her home. History would almost surely tell the reader that this was a more promising road to success than frequent trading. Balance and common sense are precious qualities, and vision and the long view crown the winner who stays with enduring values.

The Polipollutionists

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN D. DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I insert in the Appendix of the Congressional Record, with appropriate lack of comment, a satire by ohn enneth Galbraith which appeared in the Atlantic Monthly of January 1967:

The Polipollutionists

(By John Kenneth Galbraith)

(Editor's Note.—*Some have observed, through the smog, facets of a new crusade, but it is for Mr. Galbraith, the Harvard economist and former ambassador, to assemble the facts into this report on a growing movement in America.*)

Many years ago, I was in Madras in India and fell into conversation one evening with the chief inspector of dairy products for the city. He had a serious complaint against the members of a technical assistance mission of the United States government which, not long before, had installed itself in town. They had undertaken to instruct the many small retailers who delivered milk in the city not to water their product. This was wholly impractical; all of these merchants knew that the only way to eke out an insufficient supply was to dilute it. And our people had undercut his own effort, extending over a decade or more, which was to persuade the peddlers to use clean water instead of whatever was available from the gutter, which in India can be rather dirty. In classroom lectures since, I have often cited this to illustrate the problems one encounters in cross-cultural adaptation and the unwillingness of even the most scientifically oriented people to rely on empirically established fact.

This illustration and similar ones drawn from closer to home, and my use of them in popular education, have had an unexpected result. They have brought me in touch with the pollutionist movement in the United States. At first tentatively and cautiously, and then with growing confidence, people have been writing to greet me as an understanding soul. A few have come in on surreptitious visits. All have the slightly furtive habits of an oppressed minority. But all have the inner confidence born of the knowledge that, increasingly, they are a force in the society. They are people who think well of pollution and want to see it survive. They are deeply conscious of their present unpopularity—and they resent it. But they are gathering their forces and organizing. So far from being discouraged, they expect to win. I am in a position to say a few words about this movement. I want, above all, to correct the impression that pollution is a casual and spontaneous activity. On the contrary, it has deep and penetrating roots in the body politic.

In general, the pollutionists have much in common with the Communists as the latter are viewed by alert patriots, and to some extent, by J. Edgar Hoover. Avowed card-carrying members are not numerous; organizationwise they are not impressive. But supporting the small hard core of true believers is a great army of fellow travelers. They do the work. And there is reason to believe that they are growing in ideological commitment.

The pollutionists are represented over the entire country, but, as might be expected, they have their greatest concentration of power in Los Angeles and New York. It is here one finds the activists and thought leaders. The acknowledged head of the Los Angeles movement, a man who lives high on the hills between Hollywood and Glendale, defends the movement, first of all, on aesthetic grounds.

"If you haven't looked out over the top of the smog on an autumn morning with the whole city out of sight below," he commented not long ago, "you haven't seen what civilization can do." In the absence of the smog, he reminds his visitors, there would be nothing but the vast, dreary expanse of the city, an oppressive wasteland of neon lights, service stations, nutburger stands, and laundromats.

And much of the support for the smog comes, in fact, from those who think it conceals the city, although many insist that it also improves the appearance of the architecture. Some say that by not seeing the city hall they think less about the city government. The supporters of pollution in the City of the Angels are law-biding citizens; they have every intention of conforming to laws requiring the control of pollution from automobile exhausts; they do not incline even to passive resistance. They do think that by having three automobiles instead of two, and driving each one twice as much, they can easily and lawfully neutralize even the best blow-by devices on their crankcases and have just as much smog as before.

In New York, many pollutionists also think that the Pan Am Building and Park Avenue are far better when seen through the smaze. But New Yorkers are much more inclined to take their stand in favor of the benefits from breathing polluted air. Life in the metropolis is difficult and hectic and rather alarming, and becomes, with the passage of time, ever more so. The sulphur dioxide addict reacts to the atmosphere as do the more experimentally inclined to LSD. More and more of them, indeed, refer to the New York air simply as "acid." They like Con Edison and frankly believe that any cleanup would serve only to prolong what, under the best of circumstances, is a miserable existence.

Air pollution is not, of course, the only thing that rallies the support of the pollutionists. There are chapters which support water pollution, roadside pollution, and even dirty streets. The Cuyahoga River, which runs past the Cleveland steel mills, was some time ago declared by the government to be a fire hazard. As a result local pollutionists now go to drop matches in the water and hold cigarette lighters to the surface. It is very exciting, and they love it.

On the desert roads in Arizona, as any recent visitor is aware, one sees the work of the disposable tissue pollutionists. This state was peopled by men and women from the more inclement parts of the United States. And while they are glad to get away from the cold winters, they miss the snow. The Kleenex billowing along the roadsides is nostalgically reminiscent of snowdrifts. The older people from Iowa and Minnesota especially are deeply touched. The people of Arizona take a very strong stand on behalf of roadside pollution. So do Californians. In both states the pollutionists may even now be leading.

In Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire, the pollution party reflects the hardheaded Yankee frugality of the natives. Once it was necessary to mow the weeds and grass and brush along the highways and country roads. This was a considerable expense. Now beer cans and disposable bottles are providing a thick glossy carpet beside the right-of-way. Soon only the odd toadstool will come through. It will hardly be worth bothering about.

The pollution movement is not static. On the contrary it has a high technical dynamic. At MIT, Cal Tech, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, and the Manned Space Center in Houston, Texas, one encounters the cosmic pollutionists. They have the greatest vision of all—the pollution of space. When, in any one of these distinguished scientific centers, one sees a scholarly-looking man gazing into the heavens, it cannot be assumed that his interest is lunar, planetary, stellar, or even religious. Most likely he is thinking of the garbage he has helped to place in orbit.

Like most zealots, the pollutionists are mildly schismatic; they form factions and disagree amiably but vigorously. Much of the dispute turns on the limits, if any, to the constitutional right to express ones personality by discarding things wherever one damn well pleases. Speaking in New York last year, not long before he announced his candidacy for major, Mr. William F. Buckley, Jr., seemed to affirm the right of citizens to throw garbage out of the window, especially if John Lindsay happened to be passing by. The more libertarian pollutionists, as they call themselves, were delighted. Such are their numbers in New York, as the casual visitor can see for himself, that if Buckley had stood his ground, he would have been swept into office. But statesmanship assailed him; like many statesmen before him, he explained he had been misquoted. Many pollutionists oppose throwing organic garbage out the window. Mark Twain told in *Life on the Mississippi* how you could identify an old river hand: he did not allow the water of the great river to settle in the glass but stirred up the inch or two of sediment so as to get the full nutritive benefit. The same ritual is observed by the seagoing pollutionist cruising in Long Island Sound, Lake Erie, the Florida inland waters, or off the Manhattan sewers in the Hudson.

They have other pleasant customs. Thus they hold informal conventions and retreats at Niagara Falls. This awesome and now slightly yellowish cataract has a special, almost mystical meaning for pollutionists, much like that of Ripon for a Republican and Belmont, Massachusetts, for a Bircher. Once the mighty waters rejoiced only the eye and ear. Now they have something for the nose. Young pollutionists have revived the custom of their grandparents and go to Niagara Falls for their honeymoon. They believe that any child conceived within sight and smell of the falls will be forever filthy.

The pollutionists face the future with confidence. However, they are naturally concerned with the problem of leadership. Few feel, as he and they both put it, that Lyndon Johnson is a man with whom they can go to the well. They do not trust Ladybird. But they haven't made up their minds about Robert Kennedy. He has youth on his side, and that is good. Too many older people have idealized, nostalgic, and impractical recollections of how things were before civilization arrived. But they have yet to check on one of his trips down a river to see what the children leave behind. The New Left is also young and looks promising, but some warn that its looks can be deceptive.

All members of the movement know Richard Nixon to be a fair-minded man who will weigh carefuly the political advantages and disadvantages of a thing like pollution. And they know that he will take an earnest and principled stand on their behalf once they are really popular. But not before. Lester Maddox is still thought by some to be a comer, but he needs to broaden his base. He is identified with too narrow a concept of trash.

Until a short two years ago Barry Goldwater was the gray-white hope of the movement. All pollutionists dream of the day when a man can down a can or bottle of beer and let fly—with the container. As an avowed and militant opponent of government regulation, Barry, it was believed, could be counted upon to defend this basic freedom. Now the sophisticated pollutionists, who set the tone of the movement, are not so sure. Early this year, he lent his name to an effort to socialize Camelback Mountain, which abuts the Goldwater backyard. He wanted to turn it into a public park and thus prevent unsightly real estate development by the American free private-enterprise system. Such an aesthetic sense is naturally suspect—a man like that could come out against junkyards. Some now say that Barry may be a secret fellow traveler of Stewart Udall.

In fact, all members of the movement look forward to the day when their effort will attract a new and dynamic leader with an unqualified commitment to dirt. Nor is it likely that they will have long to wait. American cities, their empty lots, the highway approaches, the distant, distant countryside, the lakes and streams to the extent that they remain liquid, and the semisolid canopy over all bear visible, tangible, and frequently powerful testimony to the spirit that awaits only to be mobilized. Pollution may well be the nation's most broadly based and democratic effort.

Increases in Social Security Benefits

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACOB H. GILBERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of the House a resolution adopted at a meeting of the New York City Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO, on March 12, 1967, in support of increases in social security benefits. It was my privilege to be present and to speak to the approximately 3,000 senior citizens in attendance concerning the President's social security bill, H.R. 5710. The council's resolution follows:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE FOR STRONGER SOCIAL SECURITY IN 1967, SPONSORED BY THE NEW YORK CITY CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL, AFL-CIO—MARCH 12, 1967

Whereas, President Johnson has urged the Congress of the United States to increase Social Security benefits by an average of 20 percent with the biggest proportionate share going to the 2½ million retirees who now get only the minimum of $44 a month ($66 for a couple); and

Whereas, even the proposed increases would fall short of assuring Social Security beneficiaries genuine financial independence, as contemplated by the Social Security Act; and

Whereas, many other nations, far less affluent than the United States, have far more adequate social welfare systems; and

Whereas, no remotely comparable insurance protection is available to Americans at any price,

Therefore be it resolved, that we call upon the Congress of the United States to take prompt, positive action to attack the deficiencies that exist in the Social Security system, so that older Americans, widows and children, and the disabled can live out their retirement years in dignity and self-respect rather than in poverty and despair, and

Be it further resolved that since the program's biggest single defect is lack of adequate cash benefits, that the Congress act to increase these benefits as proposed by the President; and

Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to the United States Senators from New York and the Congressmen from New York, requesting them to support the President's proposals, and to place this resolution in the records of Congress; and

Be it further resolved that this resolution be given the fullest publicity through the communications media.

Results of Poll

SPEECH

OF

HON. PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, the tabulations have just been completed on my first constituent poll of this session, and I find the results most interesting.

I was particularly interested in the opinions expressed on the President's policy in Vietnam and the bombing raids on North Vietnam.

It would appear from the overwhelming support for these raids that the majority of the people favor heavy pressure to end this conflict, and feel that unilateral cessation of the raids would merely prolong the war.

However, the administration position on Vietnam generally barely received approval of the majority of those answering the poll. This would indicate that the people are divided on the question of the President's leadership, for whatever reason, but are willing to give him the benefit of the doubt.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I insert in the RECORD the results of this poll:

1. In general, do you agree with President Johnson's policy on Viet Nam?

	Percent
Yes	58
No	36

2. Continue the bombing of North Viet Nam or stop it?

	Percent
Continue	75
Stop	21

3. Permit tax credits for some portion of college tuition payments?

	Percent
Yes	77
No	22

4. Permit tax credits to private industry for some portion of the cost of job training?

	Percent
Yes	43
No	52

5. Tighten postal regulations to reduce the amount of unsolicited mail delivered to homes?

	Percent
Yes	88
No	9

6. The President should be elected by popular vote instead of through the Electoral College?

	Percent
Yes	82
No	14

Latin America Summit Meeting

SPEECH

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, next month, the President will attend a summit meeting with the chiefs of state of Latin America to assess the Alliance for Progress and to determine what steps are necessary to quicken the pace of progress.

I have noted with great interest the increasing tempo of the Alliance. What is especially gratifying is that more and more of the Latins are accepting their own heavy responsibilities in connection with the development of their nations.

This self-help is the key. We in the United States cannot cure the problems of Latin America. Only the Latins' own strenuous efforts can accomplish the necessary goals of economic, social, and political progress.

To these efforts, we contribute the vital catalysts of technical assistance and capital. I am proud of this contribution. It represents a realization of our responsibilities to our neighbors. It indicates that we have asked ourselves and answered correctly the following questions:

What right do we have to assert leadership in the world—unless we can prove our willingness and ability to help our neighbors in their struggle for economic, social, and political progress?

What right do we have to suggest to our African and Asian friends that representative democracy, responsive to the needs of its people, is the way of the future—if we fail to assist this hemisphere to achieve these goals?

We may be proud of our contribution to the Alliance for Progress. Castro is no longer a substantial figure of leadership in Latin America. The past 5 years have seen much progress. Juan Valdez, the John Smith of Latin America, may be living a better life. But what is more important is that his eyes have been opened to a realization of what great things can lie ahead for him and his children. These aroused expectations must be realized. Señor Valdez is not going to sink back into the morass of futility. Juan's leaders throughout Latin America are increasingly aware of this, and more and more are struggling to help Juan with his problems.

But these leaders and their governments need help, and we must provide that help if we make any claim to a sense of humanity and leadership.

It is in response to this expressed need that the President has agreed to join the chiefs of states of Latin America next month.

The agenda of the meeting speaks in terms of economic integration, multinational projects, and so forth. But as high-level deliberations take place on these themes, let us bear in mind that these are only the tools to accomplish the purpose—the purpose of helping our neighbor, Juan Valdez.

I say to our President that the John Smiths of this country wish him Godspeed.

Weight Watchers International, Inc.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the problem of obesity is one that is of constant and profound concern to the medical profession and to the general public. It is common knowledge that overweight persons are more susceptible to disease than those of normal weight. Indeed, emotional problems, too, can often be traced to excessive poundage.

In our health-conscious society, the medical profession has worked tirelessly to impart to the public the perils of obesity and the importance of maintaining a proper weight. These efforts have been directed, significantly, to people of all age groups.

In addition, a number of organizations have emerged in recent years that have sought to combat the obesity problem. But I believe that none is more dedicated, nor more eminently successful in improving the health and emotional outlook of its membership than Weight Watchers International, Inc.

The Weight Watchers International, Inc., now celebrating its fourth anniversary, has enjoyed phenomenal success in this brief period of time, and justifiably so. Its objective is simple: to have its members lose weight, without gaining it back and without undergoing needless and often dangerous starvation diets.

The extraordinary accomplishments of Weight Watchers International, Inc., which now has branches in 16 States and in Israel and Great Britain and has a membership estimated in the hundreds of thousands, is due in great measure to the efforts of its dynamic and energetic founder, Mrs. Jean Nidetch.

Mrs. Nidetch fought the problem of obesity since childhood. But the turning point did not come until a few years ago when she enrolled in the obesity clinic of the New York City Department of Health. When she first registered, she weighed 214 pounds; at the end of one year her weight stood at 142.

Heartened by a newfound youthfulness and personal happiness, Mrs. Nidetch began to convey her enthusiasm to others who were experiencing similar weight problems and began asking questions about her achievement. In doing so she was laying the groundwork for the creation of Weight Watchers International, Inc.

The initial meeting of this organization took place in Mrs. Nidetch's home, with an attendance of six women. However, word of the members' unusual success—by following the diet prescribed by the obesity clinic—spread rapidly, and today Weight Watchers International, Inc. is an organization that has won national, and, indeed, international acclaim. The praise has come from all segments of the community, and, most notably, from many respected members of the medical profession.

Americans are a weight-conscious people. In fact, an estimated 79 million adults are overweight, and of these, approximately 9 million are dieting. The statistics reflect the seriousness and the scope of the situation, and the fervent desire on the part of vast numbers of people to solve their weight problem.

On March 21, Mrs. Nidetch will be the principal speaker at a Weight Watchers' Founder's Night at Hunter College in New York City. More than 2,000 people, including those who have won, and those who would like to win, the battle against obesity, will attend this event—an important milestone in the history of this fine organization.

Working with Mrs. Nidetch are several former weight watchers who are devoting their full energies to helping overweight people combat the problems that beset them throughout the world. Her associates in the organization are her husband, Mortimer, a 69-pound loser, and Felice and Albert Lippert, who have lost 46 and 50 pounds, respectively.

Mrs. Nidetch, a homemaker, and a mother of two young sons, has made an important contribution to better health for tens of thousands of people through the development of Weight Watchers International, Inc., and I submit that her observation that—the more you lose, the more you win—is one that merits the attention of all those who are interested in losing weight, safely and lastingly.

Thoughts on the Congress Decision To Not Seat Adam Clayton Powell

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, last Friday, an editorial appeared in the Bristol, Tenn.-Va., Herald-Courier which I feel will be of interest to all of my colleagues, and I place it at this point in the RECORD:

POWELL HAS NO PLACE IN OUR GOVERNMENT

The people of Harlem, and civil rights leaders everywhere, are wrong when they declare that Adam Clayton Powell lost his seat in Congress because he is a Negro.

He lost it because of gross misconduct which, among other things, included the theft of at least $40,000 from the taxpayers. Had he not been a congressman, he very well might have gone to jail.

Even so, there is a movement underfoot not only to re-elect Powell from Harlem but to "punish" congressmen who voted to unseat him. Floyd McKissick, leader of CORE, reports Negroes will take the votes of various congressmen "into account" when election time rolls around.

"The Adam Clayton Powell case has been projected nationwide," McKissick said adding: "This is the major civil rights struggle—can the black people of Harlem and the black people of all America determine for themselves who will represent them?"

The answer, of course, is yes. But the "black people of Harlem and the black people of all America" do not have the right to send thieves to Washington, nor men whose conduct is such as to offend just about everybody.

Unfortunately, there are many indications that, among the Negroes of Harlem, at least, Powell is admired for his arrogance, for his immorality, for his thievery. They can admire him if they choose, but they cannot foist him upon the rest of the nation, even in the name of civil rights.

Congress has kicked him out once. If he is sent back to Washington, we hope Congress will kick him out again. He has no place in our government.

"Fight To Keep Poverty War Likely"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN H. DENT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, the views expressed by Crosby Noyes in the following column, "Fight To Keep Poverty War Likely," which appeared on December 30, 1966, in the Delaware County (Pa.) Daily Times, are of particular significance.

Mr. Noyes treatment of the question of the antipoverty program's future strikes me as being extremely good. In particular, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to his conclusion:

> Today a determined fight to keep the war on poverty ahead appears in the offing.

The article follows:

"FIGHT TO KEEP POVERTY WAR LIKELY"

(By Crosby Noyes)

WASHINGTON.—For some weeks now, the theme has been plugged with rising intensity: The war in Vietnam and the war on poverty cannot be waged at the same time.

As long as the shooting war is going on in Southeast Asia, the Great Society programs of social reform at home will remain largely on the shelf.

The argument has gained currency as the cost of the war in Vietnam has escalated.

The admission that this cost is now running at least double—some say triple—the estimates of last January makes a squeeze inevitable in other areas of government spending.

And many have jumped to the conclusion that the war on poverty would be an early victim of the squeeze.

This prediction, shared by a wide variety of interested parties, has been used as an argument by many liberals and civil rights leaders for ending the war in Vietnam forthwith and diverting the savings into a massive program of urban rehabilitation.

Republican leaders such as Sen. Dirksen of Illinois, with an eye on the 1968 elections and the narrower Democratic majorities in the new Congress, have been sharpening their pruning shears for all Great Society programs.

Democratic Sen. John C. Stennis of Mississippi suggests that in order to meet the cost of the war in Vietnam "we should put aside at least the major segments of the Great Society Program and the so-called war on poverty."

The administration's counterattack against this line of reasoning has been slow in developing.

For a time, it seemed that President Johnson himself went along with the somber conclusion that his plans for social reform were neither politically nor economically feasible at this point.

Cutbacks in the expected rate of spending for the poverty program and the ensuing despondency at Sargent Shriver's Office of Economic Opportunity were taken as clear omens that the ax was about to fall.

Now, rather suddenly, the signals have been changed.

Vice President Humphrey is once more charging around the country assuring everyone that Johnson is still "committed, without reservation, to winning the war against poverty."

And Shriver, sounding more confident than he has for a long time, is telling people that if Congress really does take a long hard look at antipoverty spending, "the program will come out okay."

Several factors would seem to account for the change of heart.

The first is a growing realization that the costs of our involvement in Southeast Asia are likely to be with us for a good many years.

Even if the major fighting should subside within the next few months, the task of pacifying Vietnam and restoring its political and economic stability would still carry a substantial price tag.

And since this cost does not, in fact, impose any unbearable strain on the American economy, it is a mistake to use it as a pretext for not doing what needs to be done at home.

Second is the simple fact that the war on poverty cannot wait.

Programs for educational, social, and economic progress can't be turned on and off again like a spigot without courting disaster.

Many people have been impressed and alarmed by the bewildering variety of administration schemes for dealing with the complex problems of the poor.

But the cost of all of these programs has totaled this year less than $1.7 billion. The savings from further cutbacks would be negligible. The cost in human discontent and social unrest could be incalculable.

Finally, there seems to have been a new reading of the political omens.

Superficially, perhaps, the results of the last elections may have encouraged the idea that the administration had moved too far and too fast in some of its domestic programs.

Yet surely the solution cannot be to throw in the sponge on any further advance—particularly in the fields of education, housing and jobs—and using the war in Vietnam as an excuse for immobilism at home.

If ever there was a formula for guaranteed political disaster, this is it. The new Republicans in Congress, many of whom come from the larger cities, may be a good deal less eager to cripple the administration's programs than has been generally supposed.

And today a determined fight to keep the war on poverty moving ahead appears in the offing.

Foster Grandparents Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, no phase of the war on poverty touches the heartstrings more than the foster grandparents program. By bringing older men and women to the assistance of young children in orphanages and homes for the retarded, two very important things are accomplished: the elderly, many of whom still have many useful years ahead of them, are given new meaning for their lives; and the children who need it most are getting the kind of attention that brings hope to their future.

I was pleased, therefore, to hear President Johnson's call for an expansion of this compassionate and needed program in his recent message to the Congress on the challenge of poverty which confronts this country.

In the foster grandparents program, 2,500 older people are administering tender loving care to 4,500 children in 27 States. Each "grandparent" works approximately 20 hours a week with two children, ranging in age from infants to teenagers, and receive a minimum salary of $1.25 an hour. This salary augments their pension or social security payments, without exceeding the allowable earned income.

The money is important, but the psychological benefit of being needed again —not just feeling that they are being put out to pasture—is even greater. For these older Americans have a lot of love left, and they desperately need to share it. Most of the children that they tend have never known it. The alliance was a brilliant stroke; a happy match. It needs to be expanded.

Meat Imports—Agriculture's Millstone

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, on January 23, 1967, the Secretary of Agriculture, addressing a group of farm leaders, said:

> With farm prices weakening, costs rising, and agriculture in general still a long way from parity of income, the Department of Agriculture will make full use of "a wide range of measures" to strengthen farm prices and maintain income in 1967.

As I look at farm price statistics and talk to farmers in Iowa and elsewhere it becomes more obvious to me every day that what this administration says and what it does are two very different things.

One of the many problems in agriculture today which needs the immediate attention of the Johnson administration is that of meat imports. About a month ago, the Department of Agriculture announced that on January 1 there were about 11.3 million head of cattle and calves on feed in 39 States—unexpectedly up 7 percent from a year ago. Faced with an unexpectedly large supply of domestic-fed beef, it would seem that we ought to be able to hold down foreign imports. But, with our present laws, we are, instead, going to be faced with an even larger volume of such imports. The Meat Import Act of 1964 provides that the quantity of fresh chilled or frozen cattle meat and meat of goats and sheep, other than lamb, which may be imported in any calendar year after 1964 should not exceed 725 million pounds. Except—with this adjustment—that this quantity shall be increased or decreased for any year by the same percentage that estimated average annual domestic production of these products in that year and the two preceding years increases or decreases in comparison with our average production during the base years 1959 through 1963, inclusive. In other words, when our production goes up, the amount which can be imported goes up by the same percentage.

Under the law, if yearly imports are estimated to equal or exceed 110 percent of an adjusted base quota, the Presi- is to invoke the quota on meat imports. The adjusted base quota for 1967 is 904.6 million pounds. The level of estimated imports which would trigger the imposition of the quota is 995 million pounds. At the outset, what this approach means is that if outsiders are careful enough in the shipments of meat to the United States, they can send in more than 90 million pounds in excess of the base quota without its ever having been invoked.

As of December 23, 1966, the Department of Agriculture estimated that meat imports into the United States during 1967 would be about 960 million pounds, which is 55 million pounds above the quota, but 35 million pounds below the figure it would take to bring the quota into effect.

The Department of Agriculture predicts that meat imports will rise to a point just below the trigger level at which an import quota would become effective. While this keeps down the level of imports, it is certainly no guarantee that U.S. beef producers will not be faced with lower prices, for no one can draw a magic line and say "If imports stay below this level, American farmers will not be hurt." Depending on conditions, even a small amount of imports at the wrong time can send farm prices plummeting. We are going to have to keep a close eye on this whole situation if we hope to prevent a price disaster like that of 3 years ago.

Imports of beef, veal, mutton, cheese and eggs are substantially higher than the levels of a year ago. Imports of meat subject to the 1964 quota law, for example, were almost 40 percent higher during the first 10 months of 1966 than they were during the same period in 1965.

It seems to me that unless the rising tide of agricultural imports is checked, U.S. farm income may take a serious drop this year.

Mr. Speaker, those of us from the Nation's agricultural areas know the country must import. We must take a little bitter with the sweet. But this does not mean we must continue to live with an unrealistically high level of imports in a particular agricultural commodity.

The present law does not do the job of protecting the American beef producer and some changes need to be made.

First. The formula by which the quota is derived is discretionary and too liberal.

It has not solved the problem of depressed farm prices and it does not sufficiently discourage imports. If we are going to continue to operate under this law, the quota itself should be reduced. Since the enactment of the present law, we have not imposed the quota.

Second. If we are going to continue to use the trigger method of invoking the quota, then we must improve our estimating abilities. Since the Meat Import Act became effective, we have been very inaccurate, being too high in 1965 and too low in 1966.

Third. The use of the trigger concept, where the trigger level is well above the actual quota, enables our principal foreign suppliers to subvert the intent of Congress. For example: New Zealand and Australia are the principal residual suppliers. In New Zealand, the meat board apparently has tight control over how much meat, or what types, is routed to particular markets. The Australian Meat Board is reported to have acquired, through recent legislation, the authority for firmer control over exports than it has had in the past. Except in the case of sevee herd reduction, it is assumed that these countries will route just enough meat to the high priced U.S. market to keep import levels about as high as permitted.

So, what we have is an area of 90 million pounds this year which these carefully self-controlled suppliers can put on our markets so long as the Secretary of Agriculture does not estimate that the amount will be more than 90 million pounds over the quota.

The trigger concept works to the advantage of our importers, not our producers.

Fourth. Another sizable loophole in the present law is the fact that canned, cured, and cooked meats are specifically exempted from the law. This means that countries exporting meats here can switch over to these categories once their fresh, chilled, and frozen meat volume reaches the level imposed by the quota law. In 1966, for example, on top of the 824 million pounds of imports covered by the meat import law, other nations shipped to this country an additional 130 million pounds of canned and cured meats.

To the extent that the quantity of these items in our American market affects the price the farmer gets for his products, they should be included in the quota also.

Fifth. Finally, the present law is that the President does not have to invoke the quota even if the trigger level is reached because the law gives him a convenient "out," by which he can increase or suspend the quota. He may suspend the quota for "national security interests," for "economic interests," because subsequent trade agreements insure the carrying out of the import law's policy, or if supply of products involved "will be inadequate to meet domestic demand at reasonable prices."

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that this is a loophole large enough to drive a truck through. This is particularly so with this administration's record in the export-import field.

What we really need is some way of greatly reducing imports when beef is under pressure here. The present quota law clearly does not provide much help for our cattle feeders at the present time. An adjustment of our existing law is definitely in order. Livestock producers are asking immediate attention.

Impact of Cutbacks on Arkansas' Highways

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN P. HAMMERSCHMIDT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate being given the opportunity to speak on the effects of the cutback in highway construction funds as applies to Arkansas.

After attending the public hearings of the joint Senate and House Public Works Committees, I wanted to express my views of these cutbacks, and I wanted to be sure that Arkansas' plight was well illustrated in the report of the committee hearings.

I am opposed to the cutbacks that were made in the highway construction funds. I question their validity in light of the language Congress has repeatedly used regarding the intent of the legislation that established and enabled this construction program.

I find my opposition to the cutbacks is also based on a sincere doubt that this procedure has actually worked to accomplish the economic goals they sought. It appears that these economic goals may have come about coincidentally to the action on the highway construction program, not necessarily as a direct result. This opposition is also strengthened by the fact that additional programs of Federal spending have been started or suggested, and that other programs have been expanded.

As I said, my interest also rests with Arkansas. Arkansas has been one of the few States that has met the intended progress of the highway construction program, so I am told. As a result, Arkansas has been more severely hurt by the cutbacks, and this has come as a strange reward for a "job well done."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to outline some of the specific problems that have been created in Arkansas as a result of the cutbacks. However, please note that the effects Arkansas has felt are not solely peculiar to Arkansas. Other States have suffered in a like manner, and others may soon begin to experience these same consequences.

From my point of view, one of the most serious repercussions of the cutbacks has been the strain they have placed on the Federal-State relationship. The concept of cooperative federalism had been partially built as a result of the establishment of the highway users trust fund. The existence of this fund caused many States to make significant increases in their highway construction programs; they added people, money, and emphasis to the building of highways.

The action to cut back on the allocation of highway construction funds has been received by some State officials as a betrayal of trust. These same officials had been encouraged to increase their State's participation in this program, and then, in a matter of hours, the program was knocked out from under them without warning. The State officials were not given sufficient time to plan for the delays in the program. Had they had ample warning, a schedule of priorities could have been established which would have reduced the impact of the cutbacks. Furthermore, as recently as the President's signing of the 1964 Highway Authorization Act, these State officials had been reassured of the importance of this program.

This sentiment is seen as you read letters from some of the State officials of our highway department. For example, Mr. Ward Goodman, director of the Arkansas Highway Department, said on February 23, 1967:

> We certainly cannot pace ourselves for the future because we don't know what the future holds. Frankly, we can't depend on what we thought were firm commitments.

Reduced highway safety is another important aspect of the cutbacks. Mr. Speaker, you are well aware of the problem of safety on our highways and the Nation's concern with this problem. In fact, it is my understanding that Congress has encouraged the completion of the highway program as a result of its concern with highway safety, as well as other considerations.

The economic effect of the cutback has been serious to Arkansas. The State highway department anticipates that unemployment, resulting solely from delayed projects, will amount to about 3,000 layoffs for a year. This is equal to 10,000 men being out of work for 14 weeks. Arkansas' economic condition is not likely to be able to provide these men with other jobs. As a result, many of them may eventually be forced to depend on various types of public assistance. It seems quite ironic to force men out of work, and then assume the cost of supporting them through public assistance programs.

A corrolary to the increase in unemployment will be a decrease in production capacity to meet the construction schedules that will occur when the cutbacks are restored. We are all aware that it took the construction industry several years to "tool-up" to the current capacity of work. If this cutback is not ended immediately, the construction industry will not be able to build the roads as fast as they are needed once the funds are fully restored.

The cutback problem will also be complicated by the fact that many smaller companies may be forced out of existence as a result of the cutbacks. Larger companies will be forced to sell materials and machines in which they have invested in the past few year. This is all illustrated by the fact that new equipment purchases have fallen off drastically, and repossessions of equipment have increased.

The cutback has also had a disorganizing effect on the Arkansas Highway Department. A great deal of planning and coordinating had gone into getting the Arkansas program to where it was. The cutback has meant the scrapping of some project programing and has instilled an uncertainty that makes it hard to plan for the future. As a result of the announcement of the cutbacks, the Arkansas Highway Department has delayed 25 projects involving over 65 miles of primary roads, and 42 projects involving 185 miles in secondary roads.

Arkansas has also been distressed by the fact that the effect of the cutbacks have been more severe on our State than on others. Arkansas had anticipated Federal funds for fiscal year 1967 of $40 million. The cutback reduced this amount to $29 million. But, in addition to this was the fact that Arkansas had purposely accumulated $12 million in previous obligation authority. Part of the $12 million had been reserved to handle paving projects. As a result, a great deal of preliminary grading work is now exposed to the elements, and is being eroded since it is not topped with pavement. The Arkansas highway director, Ward Goodman, estimated it will cost $500,000 to restore these graded sections of roadbeds. Part of the $12 million was to have been used as Arkansas' $23 million share of building a bridge at Memphis. This project has been postponed indefinitely.

It is clear that Arkansas has already suffered detrimental effects. In January of 1967, no projects were let by the Arkansas Highway Department. In February and March, lettings did not involve any Federal highway construction funds.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to summarize the effects on Arkansas. First, Arkansas had $13,528,891 remaining in fiscal year 1966 funds. The fiscal year 1967 fund supply was $39,689,081. In other words, Arkansas had a total fiscal year 1967 allocation of $53,217,072 which could have been obligated. Subtract from this amount the cutback limitation, less the February 28 restoration; the remainder is $31,368,000, which means Arkansas has only 59 percent of its original obligation authority to work with in fiscal year 1967. Arkansas' effect under the cutback has amounted to near 41 percent, not the 17 percent, 20 percent, or 25 percent that has often been referred to as the amount of the cutback.

Of course, some may say that all of this money would not have been used had it been available. I would ask that you look at Arkansas' history of using its funds. In the past, the funds have been used almost as rapidly as possible. The department had purposely saved part of its 1966 allotments so that special applications of these moneys could be made in 1967—paving and the Memphis bridge. But, even if all the fiscal year 1967 allotment had not been used, the effect would still have exceeded 25 percent.

In conclusion, I feel the administration's decision to cut back on the highway construction program was not responsible. The cutbacks should have been made in areas that may have had the intended effects on the economy, but would not have injured so many people and had such longrun effects. By the time the program is returned to its full capacity, many fewer contractors will be available to bid on projects, much work will have to be redone, suppliers of materials and money will have to recover losses caused by the cutbacks and, as a result, the future cost of construction will probably increase. In the long run, I feel the highway program will be seriously hurt by the fiscal policy that has been used by the administration. The decelerating effects on the economy, in my view, will not cease as soon as the program is returned to its normal schedule.

Lastly, I hope the Public Works Committees of both Houses will watch the administration's behavior on this question and on the projected future releases of cutback funds. If the progress we have been assured of is not made, I feel we should reconvene the hearings and take steps necessary to restore this program to its full capacity. I must also say that I seriously doubt the wisdom of curtailing the hearings in the middle of their 4-day schedule. The administration was heard, but the public was not.

All of these economic effects would be tolerable to the people of Arkansas if they were really convinced they were needed. In other words, we in Arkansas are completely willing to tighten our belts for the war effort. But when the administration insists on expanding other programs that are not truly essential to the war effort, and even starting others, we do not feel a program like the highway construction program should be cut back. To Arkansas, this cutback will have a long-term effect on our growth.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to make these comments, and I thank you for the consideration you may give my views.

American Diplomacy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, what serves as American diplomacy these days is difficult to understand. The events of the past few days concerning Stalin's daughter is a case in point.

A high-level decision passed upon by the President and Secretary of State denied Svetlana Stalin asylum in the United States.

By some logic the administration concluded her admission to the United States would have embarrassed the Soviet Union at a delicate time in our relations with Communist nation, and harmed current arms control negotiations and the Consular Treaty debate in the Senate.

This is absurb. Communist Russia is supplying 80 percent of the arms and munitions used by the North Vietnamese aggressors in southeast Asia. Russian weapon are spilling American blood, and we worry about embarrassing her at this delicate time.

I submit the failure to admit Stalin's daughter as a political refugee to the United States is an unprecedented blunder.

This shocking decision to deny admission to America of the most prized defector of the century plays into the Communist hands and could not have been handled better insofar as the Soviets are concerned if the details had been worked out in Moscow.

The President is guilty of either monumental poor judgment or incredibly bad advice in not immediately throwing open every conceivable door to Svetlana Stalin.

The Voice of America should have been turned on full blast, 24 hours a day proclaiming to the world that the daughter of the most infamous Communist in history had made a free choice to live in the United States, not under the despotism of her native land.

This is another glaring example of the no-win policy of our State Department which refuses to seize any initiative in the struggle against communism. While our men and boys are asked to serve and die in Vietnam, the administration and the State Department here at home continue the charade that Russia is not responsible for every American battlefield death we are sustaining.

The biggest victory in diplomatic history is handed the United States on a silver platter and our leadership tosses it away. The person or persons responsible for this decision at the policymaking level in the State Departmnet should be brought to full account before the American people.

Our State Department is so conditioned to agreeing to every Russian demand that they fail to react and exploit the opening when they have a chance to score a victory for America.

Every Communist, pro-Communist and fellow-traveler in the world has no trouble traveling in and out of the United States at will, thanks to the State Department and the Supreme Court, but let some strong anti-Communist such as Ian Smith, of Rhodesia, Thsombe of the Congo, or Stalin's own daughter seek refuge or an audience here and the door is slammed in their face.

Something is wrong in our State Department, and it must be corrected. During the 87th and the 88th Congresses, I introduced legislation calling for a complete investigation of the State Department personnel from top to bottom, together with its policymaking procedures, but this was bottled up successfully in committee.

When these decisions are made constantly that do harm to the United States, and enhance and increase the aims and purposes of the Communist world, we must conclude that the faceless persons in the State Department making these decisions are incompetent, naive, or worse.

I am certain the vast majority of Americans would welcome Stalin's daughter to our way of life, and show once again that America is the home of the brave and the land of the free. Tragically, the State Department image of America is the land of the gutless and the home of the spineless.

The rationale that by admitting Stalin's daughter we offend Russia is an insult to the American people who are at this very moment being called upon to sacrifice their sons in a war against communism in Vietnam.

Have we reached such a low level that we send our young men to die against an enemy we refuse to acknowledge and cater to with cringing fear and apprehension?

Speech of Brig. Gen. Regan Fuller, U.S. Marine Corps, Before the American Legion Armed Forces Committee Distinguished Military and Civilian Guest Dinner, at National Orange Show, San Bernardino, Calif., March 11, 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JERRY L. PETTIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. PETTIS. Mr. Speaker, I attended the National Orange Show this past weekend and heard an address delivered by Brigadier General Fuller, commanding general of the Marine Corps base at Twentynine Palms, Calif. I would like to direct his speech to the attention of my colleagues.

Every single American is concerned over the situation in Vietnam, and I feel General Fuller's speech brings into focus the reasons for our involvement in the war against aggression in Vietnam, and particularly the role of our great Marine Corps in this conflict.

The speech follows:

SPEECH BY BRIG. GEN. REGAN FULLER, USMC, TO THE AMERICAN LEGION ARMED FORCES COMMITTEE DISTINGUISHED MILITARY AND CIVILIAN GUEST DINNER, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.

Mr. Gaughan, Mr. Singer, Congressman PETTIS, General Martin, Admiral Combs, Mayor Ballard, distinguished guests and members of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

It is a great honor to be asked to speak tonight to such distinguished and key leaders of San Bernardino county. We Marines at Twentynine Palms feel very much a part of this county and of California. We are grateful that you so regard us. As a matter of fact, the Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms occupies about 1/20th of San Bernardino County.

This dinner is one of the many events which highlights the National Orange Show. The Marines are proud to participate. You will see them in the parade tomorrow.

Lest you might think that the armed forces have only a passing interest in oranges and other citrus fruits, I can tell you that during calendar year 1966 the defense supply agency purchased and shipped from Oakland and Seattle about one and one-half million dollars worth of oranges to Vietnam, as well as about five hundred thousand dollars worth of lemons and two hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars worth of grapefruit, or a total of about ten thousand tons of citrus fruits for our fighting men in Vietnam. How many of these came from California and how many came from that other place, I am not prepared to say. In any event, it adds up to about 50 pounds for each man in Vietnam. That's a big fruit basket.

I have been asked tonight to say a few words on Vietnam. Your very presence here this evening shows that you have concern for the young men who are fighting the war in South Vietnam. This group here tonight is composed of leaders in the business community, in the professions, and in government. You are influential in circles in which you travel—you are opinion molders and policy makers—you are constituents of legislators—you are legislators—you are letter writers and public speakers. California has a long history of supporting the fighting men of America. In this room tonight are gathered people cast in one mold—patriots, veterans, Americans.

Today we are engaged in a very big war which is directed against the forces of aggression, against those who would destroy our friends, our allies, and ourselves, and who would eliminate democracy and *freedom*.

Twenty-five years ago, we were engaged in another war. Prior to its outset, many Americans were in disagreement and there was much debate on the issue of American involvement in Europe. That debate was promptly silenced on 7 December 1941 by a single act.

The attack left no doubt in any American's mind as to who our enemies were. And we, the United States, united with others to defeat the enemies of the free world.

Today, we are engaged in just such a war against aggression in Vietnam. As we meet here tonight, the men of our armed forces—Marines, Army, Navy, Coast Guard and Air Force . . . over 400,000 young Americans are giving their all in Vietnam to preserve their country and the freedom of a beleagured people. Most of these men were not even born when World War II started.

In my talk tonight if I emphasize the marines it is with no intent to depreciate the other services. It is simply because these are the things I know best about.

When I enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1939, it was a very small Marine Corps indeed . . . 28,000 Marines.

In World War II, grew to 500,000. Today it is approaching 300,000 (100,000 more than a year ago) and there are now almost as many officers as we had in the whole corps in 1940.

70,000 of those marines . . . about one quarter of the marine corps . . . are now in Vietnam, more than we had in Korea. We have been there in a combat role since March 1965 when the *first* U.S. ground combat unit in Vietnam, a battalion of the 3d Marine Division, landed at Danang.

In the III Marine Amphibious Force in Vietnam, there are now two reinforced Marine Divisions and a powerful Marine Aircraft Wing with nearly 400 aircraft.

Our marines operate in the northernmost five provinces of South Vietnam. South Vietnam, as you know, is about three times as big as San Bernardino County. The five northern provinces, where the marines are, are about half as big as San Bernardino County . . . 10,000 square miles. Danang is about as far from Saigon as San Diego is from San Francisco. 31% of this area is coastal plain. This is where the rice is . . . where the fish are . . . and where the *most important ingredient* . . . . the *people* are. 2,400,000 of the 2,700,00 people in the northern five provinces live on the coastal plain. There are 700,000 in the Danang area alone. Rice . . . this coastal area raises 470,000 tons of rice a year. A VC regiment can live a month on just one ton of rice . . . his prime target, of course, is the people.

There, in a 3340 square mile coastal area are located all of the political and population centers of the First Corps tactical zone, all of its principal military bases, virtually all of its food producing land, and 90% of its people. There is where the enemy must obtain the food, recruits, and popular support he has to have to continue the battle, and there is where the government of Vietnam must eventually establish its firm influence. The marine effort is largely concentrated in this area and it is here that intensive counter-guerrilla programs and civic action programs are underway.

Initially, the marines were responsible for just eight square miles at Danang. Today our area of responsibility is 1700 square miles throughout the five provinces. We protect over 2,000,000 civilians of the 2,700,000 in the northern part of the country.

In the last two years the marines have fought over 175 battles of battalion size or larger in Vietnam and, as you citizens have grown to expect, never lost one. An average month in Vietnam sees the following actions by marines:

10 major operations of battalion size or larger.

11,400 small unit patrols and ambushes.

4,932 sorties by fixed-wing aircraft.

35,186 sorties by helicopter.

Your marines are busy. Additionally, in the past few months the marines have clobbered the best part of two crack NVA divisions. 10,000 marines are involved in this alone.

Have we made progress in Vietnam?

My knowledge is generally restricted to the marine areas, but there are many examples of progress in that region that mean something to me. Here are a few:

76 villages have defense forces today, that had none a year ago.

51 villages have a mayor who is willing to live there, whereas none of them had a mayor at all, a year ago.

The annual rice tribute exacted from the people in this area by the Viet Cong is down by 60%.

There have been 117 schools built in the last year.

117,000 people, in this one area of five provinces, elected to flee the Viet Cong during the past year, and put themselves under our protection. When the members of a Vietnamese family choose to abandon all of their possessions, to leave their traditional home and to turn themselves over to a group of strange Americans, they are, in a real sense, voting with their lives. 117,000 have done it in a year, and in the I Corps area, we now have over 280,000 of these refugees who have become disenchanted with the Viet Cong.

There are other similar indices. They all impel me to the conclusion that we are making progress. They all tell the same story; that the real war is among the people. The Viet Cong are gangsters, oppressing the people. We are digging the gangsters out, slowly. The people understand and—also slowly—are coming to appreciate it.

Here are a few of the ways we go about it.

We harried the gangsters with 88,000 antiguerrilla patrols last year; day and night, we never left them undisturbed. It cost them 3,500 dead guerrillas and 1,500 more guerrillas gave up and surrendered.

Additionally, we know that ultimately the Vietnamese are going to have to be able to protect themselves from the gangsters, so we work at improving their own basic military competence. To do this, we have organized what we call combined action platoons—two-thirds Vietnamese local militia; one third marines. The platoons are completely integrated. The men live, eat, sleep and fight together as a unit. Our marines teach, inspire and guide their Vietnamese counterparts, to the end that they are able to make a real contribution to the security of their home hamlet. A year ago we had only five such units; today we have 62, and twelve more forming. During the past year they conducted over 20,000 offensive patrols and ambushes, and I can tell you, the Viet Cong do not like it. Truly, it is one of our sharpest weapons, because the people themselves understand the implications of a U.S. soldier who is willing to get down into the mud, shoulder to shoulder with a little militiaman in defense of a village.

Another innovation that has helped us is the Kit Carson Scouts. Last year about 1,500 Viet Cong surrendered in the marine area. Out of those who have surrendered, we have found some whose hatred of the Reds is so great that they are willing to risk guiding our units in combat, pointing out where the enemy are, or pinpointing his installations. We build these men up; equip them well; recognize their achievements with awards; show them that we are in the game with them. It works.

I have spoken to you mainly about progress in rooting the guerrillas—the gangsters—out of the fabric of the people, because that is where I believe the ultimate victory in South Vietnam lies. I have not spoken of the important subject of the air campaign aimed at reducing the aid from North Vietnam, nor of our operations against the larger organized enemy units. That is not because I feel these to be unimportant. To the contrary, they are most important. We cannot do without the air campaign. The campaign against the major enemy formations is also essential. Last year the marines conducted 125 operations, of battalion or larger size, against the major Viet Cong or North Vietnamese forces and it cost the enemy about 18,000 dead. This includes the big operation Hastings, last fall, when the North Vietnamese came out of their sanctuary, crossed the demilitarized zone, and tried us on for size in open combat. Any time they try coming out in the open, they get badly hurt. Unfortunately, they are becoming more wary of large unit engagement, putting heavier emphasis on the guerrilla war, where our supporting arms are less effective.

What has been the cost to us?

Let us recall one of the battles of World War II where, at Iwo Jima, out of a force of Marines which also totalled 70,000, 5,000 were killed and 15,000 wounded in a period of only 35 days. In this war, our costs have fortunately been very modest by comparison . . . 2,300 Marines killed and 15,000 wounded since March 1965. 80% of the wounded have returned to duty. Remember that this is a period of almost two years wherein over 100,000 Marines have passed through Vietnam.

It hasn't all been killing. In just the past year, we have given meals to 3½ million people, medical aid to over 1,000,000, and we have brought security to over two million.

What kind of men are these marines who are fighting today in Vietnam. *They are young men*. As you know, it has *always* been the *young* people on whom the burden of war has fallen. I had just turned 23 in 1942 when I commanded a rifle company at Guadalcanal. *Things havn't changed*. Today the average age of *all* enlisted marines is 23 years and the average age of all the privates, privates first class, and lance corporals is only 20. A large percentage of the privates and privates first class are 18 or 19. Over 50,000 of the marines there are the young privates, privates first class and lance corporals I just mentioned—under 20 years of age.

I have watched and served with this current crop of young men in Vietnam. I can tell you that they are magnificent . . . all of them . . . the soldiers, the sailors, the coast guardsmen, the airmen . . . and the marines. They are better educated, better trained, and more physically fit and mentally alert than ever in our country's history. Most important, they know why they are there. They are confident in what they are doing. They have guts and they are kicking hell out of the enemy. They are also protecting and winning a people. The latter is the *most* important. These young men are your ambassadors in Asia.

I said they know why they are there . . . and they do. Why are they there?

The answer isn't an easy one. There are many instances where Americans have had to leave their homes to fight for what they believe in and for what is best for their country. To name but three . . . World War I, World War II, and Korea.

Each time we have learned that *retreat does not bring safety, and any sign of weakness does not bring peace. It is this lesson that has brought us to Vietnam,* and it is this lesson that has kept us in Europe for 20 years and in Korea for 15 years.

During the past five years, I have been the southeast Asia planner on CINCPAC staff, chief of staff of the 3d Marine Amphibious Force in Vietnam, and then chief of staff of the Fleet Marine Force, Pacific Command in Honolulu prior to coming to Twentynine Palms. As a result of these assignments, I have formed some personal convictions as to why we are in Vietnam.

"Why not retreat?" some may ask. "The Vietnamese are just 16 million people living halfway around the world from California. What do they mean to us?"

This is what they mean. This is no isolated revolution in South Vietnam. It is a war of aggression by North Vietnam against the people of South Vietnam with massive aid and encouragement from the Communist countries, particularly Red China. Its objective is the domination of all of southeast Asia. It has been going on since 1954.

We are there because a friendly nation has asked for help against aggression. We *pledged* ourselves some years ago. Three presidents, President Eisenhower, President Kennedy and President Johnson, have supported that pledge for over 11 years. To dishonor that pledge, to abandon that small brave nation of 16 million people to its enemies, and to the terror that would follow would be an unforgiveable wrong. There is another pledge . . .

The President of the United States . . . our Commander-in-Chief . . . visited our men in South Vietnam several months ago. He pledged to *them* that he, *and the American people,* were solidly behind them . . . *that we at home would never let them down.*

Apart from pledges . . . apart from national honour . . . *what are the stakes?*

The Communists have made no secret of their understanding of the stakes. Let no one think for one moment that these are not great stakes. *The security of this nation is tied to the peace of Asia*. And the peace of Asia is right now tied to Vietnam.

About a year and a half ago the Chinese Communists spelled it all out for us. This blueprint was widely printed in the papers of this country as Communist China marked and celebrated the 20th anniversary of the defeat of Japan in World War II.

At that celebration, a political document was published. The author was Lin Piao, vice chairman of the central committee of the Chinese Communist Party, vice premier of China, and minister of national defense.

In that document, Lin Piao quotes Mao as saying bluntly, "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." The same document declares that "seizure of power by *armed force,* settlement of political issues by *war,* is the *central* task and *highest* form of revolution."

Lin Piao went on to say that the Chinese revolution was won by three simple steps of strategy. They were:

(1) Beginning the revolution in rural areas, thereby gaining the land and the people against minimum resistance—and thus gaining strength;

(2) Encirclement and strangulation of the cities. And finally;

(3) Capture of the cities and subjugation of the people.

Then Lin Piao made his central point: that the rural areas of the world are Asia, Africa, and Latin America—while the cities of the world are Western Europe and North America.

"Win Asia, Africa, and Latin America," said Lin Piao, "then the United States and its western allies will be surrounded and eventually overwhelmed." He concluded with the announcement that the world revolution had begun. Where? In Vietnam.

So I ask you—*is this our war?*

And—*Do we fight it now?*

Have we become so blinded with plentitude that we cannot see the hard realities of National Security?

Or, do we wait for the Chinese Communist equivalent of Pearl Harbor?

Communist China was created by this Lin Piao thesis. This was the attempted pattern in Korea. Now Vietnam is the *first* campaign in an overall Communist strategy for the seizure and domination of all of southeast Asia and, in turn, part of an overall plan to seize all the free world by so-called wars of national liberation. The Communists already dominate much of Laos. They have infiltrated Cambodia. They have publicly announced that Thailand is next. Their guerrillas are already in Thailand. After that it is easy to visualize Malaysia and Indonesia falling. Then New Guinea, the Philippines, Australia, Okinawa, and Japan are vulnerable. Is this important? What do you think? Southeast Asia consists of 200 million people, as big as the U.S. It dominates the gateway between the Pacific and Indian oceans. It flanks India on one side and Australia and New Zealand on the other. *This is one of the richest regions in the world.*

So there is a subjective and sound strategic side to why we are in Vietnam because, in their attempt to enslave the people of South Vietnam, the Communists have commenced their campaign to seize all of southeast Asia, and ultimately to isolate the free world.

If we back away, we:

(1) Surrender our stake in Asia;

(2) We surrender the right of the United States to engage in commerce with one of the richest regions of the world;

(3) We risk giving 200 million people to the Communist camp;

(4) We surrender some of our own standard of living.

More important, if we back off, we can look for *more* Vietnams. *And these Vietnams will be easier for our enemies, because we have sent up a signal to friends and enemies alike that we cannot be trusted, a signal that tells our enemies that we are just a bag of feathers, neither to be respected nor feared.*

"More Vietnams" will spring up like mushrooms elsewhere. In South America, in the Middle East, and throughout the world. Scores of places around the world can expect to face crises large and small, sapping their strength and *our* strength, depressing their standards and *ours,* and gradually drawing the noose around our neck.

Let's be even more subjective. Unlike the free world, the communist-controlled areas almost wholly occupy a *single land mass*. The *free world* of which we are a *part,* of which we are the *leader,* and *to which* we are committed in terms of more than a *billion* people (⅓d of the world's population) is scattered across every continent; its shores are washed by every ocean on the map. It can marshal its strength of great resources only if it can unite that strength. This means open sea lanes and friendly ports. Southeast Asia is a big part of the free world and an objective of communist strategy of fencing off the sea lanes. If he does fence us off throughout the world, he has access to 90% of the surface of the earth.

But how does this all apply to us here in the U.S.?

We are, in this industrial age, a *have not* nation for the first time in our history.

Many of the raw materials for our modern production facilities must be *imported*.

There are 77 listed strategic materials. The U.S. is self-sufficient in only eleven of them. The other 66 have to be imported and they are all crucial to the defense of the U.S. Some of them come from southeast Asia.

If you don't believe this, mentally take all of the things out of *your* house that *rely* on the *sea lanes* of the world for their presence or production. Stack them up in your front yard. These are some of the materials we need.

Leave your car in the driveway. The steel alloys in it require cobalt, chromium, and antimony—90% of which is imported to the U.S. throw out your radio, TV set, and hi-fi. They require imported mica and copper. Next your telephone . . . more than half the materials used to make it come by sea. Throw out your pots, pans, toaster, and vacuum cleaner. Their ingredients are 75% imported. While you're in the kitchen, get rid of the coffee, it's imported. Then all of the canned goods and refrigerated beverages—the tin is imported . . . then toss out your refrigerator. Take off your roof if there's asbestos in it. It too is imported.

Sounds impossible? Not on your life. The Communists have *told* us what they plan to do. . . *isolate us*. We can't permit this to become a reality.

Twenty-six years ago, I took an oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, *foreign* and *domestic*. Events of 25 years ago today caused many of you to take that same oath.

No military man likes war. The waste of human life . . . the physical destruction . . . are things which he lives with very closely. I have been living with them since 1941. The man who has the closest view of war sees it best, and abors it most. *And* commanders—*generals* and *admirals if you will*—take no joy in decisions that deal in human suffering.

I would like nothing better than to see all 400,000 of those brave men ordered home from Vietnam, *but not at the price of going to war later—closer to home—and at a much greater cost*.

However, we are in no less danger today than we were on that eventful Sunday of 25 years ago. The aggressor we are halting—*defeating*—in southeast Asia, is as *clearly* identifiable, *to those who will look*, as in *any* war that we have ever fought.

I shall keep my oath.

I have outlined the reasons why I believe we are in Vietnam.

We, as a Nation, must adhere to:

A. Our pledge and our national honor and obligation to our allies.

B. Our position and strength as the leader of the free world.

C. Sound military strategy.

D. Economics.

Despite all this, is Vietnam a good place to make a stand? Would it have been better for us to draw the line at some later day, at some other place. I don't believe so. We would learn the hard way that nobody ever won anything by backing away; that somehow, somewhere, sometime you have to stand firm. Vietnam is the place where we have the chance to shore up our own freedom and the freedom of the next generation with less cost in the long run.

I spoke earlier of our young servicemen in Vietnam. They know why they're fighting and are confident. They will win this fight because we, who stand in safety behind them, *have* the fortitude to support them properly. In this sense, the issue is not really up to them, *it is up to us*, for *they* will never let us down.

As you leave here let me urge you to give your full support to the fine job they are doing. Even the best team needs unflagging encouragement. They deserve it from all of us.

Thank you for honoring me and the Marine Corps by inviting me to speak to you tonight.

Conte Backs President on South America Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, at a White House meeting last week, President Johnson discussed his proposals for increased aid to Latin America with about 40 Members of Congress.

He emphasized reliance on self-help and the necessity of demonstrated need in the Latin American nations, but pointed out that the evidence of progress has been so clear as to make it desirable for the United States to pledge increased assistance in the coming years.

These proposals will come before the House in a joint resolution which will express the sense of Congress; it deserves full and enthusiastic support in every aspect.

My good friend and colleague, Mr. Silvio O. Conte, who is one of the most knowledgeable Members of the House in the field of foreign affairs generally and of Latin American affairs particularly, was present at the March 10 meeting with the President and spoke out in favor of this South America program. At this point I insert in the Record, Mr. Conte's excellent comments which appeared in the Pittsfield, Mass., Berkshire Eagle:

Conte Backs President on South America Program

Washington.—Rep. Silvio O. Conte (R-Mass.) assured President Johnson yesterday of full support of his proposals for beefing up the Alliance for Progress in its next five-year phase, from 1970 to 1975.

Conte was among a score of Congressional leaders who attended a special White House briefing yesterday on the proposals which the President hopes to present to South American leaders at a meeting in April.

The meeting is to cover aspects of economic and military aid and cooperation among American hemisphere countries. In addition to the Congressional leaders, the session was attended by Secretary of State Dean Rusk, U.S. Ambassador-at-Large Ellsworth Bunker, U.S. Coordinator for the Alliance for Progress Lincoln Gordon, and Sol Linowitz, U.S. ambassador to the Organization of American States.

PRESIDENT CITES NEEDS

The President told the meeting that the United States should increase its investment in the Alliance for Progress in 1970 by some $300 million, bringing the total commitment up to $1.5 billion. He stressed that greater assistance was needed in the fight against hunger and in accelerated economic and social development programs in South America.

Conte said the President stressed that assistance under the alliance was not a handout. "The South Americans must demonstrate willingness and capacity to come up with self-help programs and local efforts to alleviate local problems," Conte said, "in order for the U.S. to contribute to the effort."

"However," Conte said, "the President reported that the South Americans are keenly interested in the effort and in establishing an American common market patterned after the developing European common market." The population in South America is expected to double by the year 2000, Conte reported the President as saying, and the economics of the various countries must be bolstered to avoid hunger and poverty.

"I informed the President that I could support his program wholeheartedly," Conte said, "but I warned him he would have a fight on his hands in getting the appropriation through the Congress. The President acknowledged this, and he complimented me on my efforts in the past on behalf of foreign aid appropriations. He encouraged all of us at the meeting to do all we could on behalf of the program."

Conte said he told the President he felt the increased emphasis on the alliance for Progress program should have bipartisan support. "It is long overdue," Conte said, "and in my judgment it is a logical followup to the original conference and treaty of Punta del Esta some six years ago."

FIVE POINTS OUTLINED

The President outlined five points on the proposed agenda for the April meeting. He said they would discuss:

—Latin American economic integration and industrial development.

—Multinational action for intra-structure projects.

—Measures to improve international trade conditions in Latin America for modernization of rural life and increased agricultural productivity, principally for food.

—Educational, technological and scientific developments and intensification of health programs.

—Elimination of unnecessary military expenditures.

Conte said he was especially pleased with the last item.

"I have urged this for years," he noted, "during our debates on the foreign operations appropriations bills and had stressed precisely such a position in the minority views I appended first to the foreign aid bill in 1965."

Conte said the President stressed the need to assure Latin Americans that the world and especially their North American neighbors have not lost sight of their problems in the shadow of the Vietnam war and other tense situations.

"The President told us the program is a two-day street,' Conte said. "By helping out in Latin America, we are bolstering the security and unanimity of the entire western hemisphere for ourselves as well as the Latin Americans. In my view, it is certainly an important effort and worth the necessary investment.

President Johnson's Message on Poverty Reflects Wisdom and Courage

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson's message on poverty in our cities reflects wisdom, courage, and a deep sense of humanity. The message made clear that our city slums are a caricature of our Nation's material progress and an outrage to our system of values. Improving the lives of those men, women, and children living in our cities is, therefore, one of the most important tasks facing us today.

The President properly emphasized in his message the importance of providing job opportunities and training for the people in our cities. Survey after survey, and report after report have, summer after summer, made clear that too many people for too long have been unable to work.

Our statistics show that despite our strides in reducing the unemployment rate nationally, the unemployment rate in our cities remains two to three times higher. This dire situation is further aggravated because our unemployment statistics generally overlook the people who have been denied opportunities so often or so long that they have given up even searching for work.

Mr. Speaker, this is a large Nation which possesses great resources. It is, therefore, absolutely vital, not only in terms of adding to the lives of the countless thousands of men, women, and children who live in the cities, but also for the overall economic health of the Nation that we begin today in our efforts to alleviate poverty in our cities.

The President's message is a blueprint. But as in the carrying out of all plans, work and energy are required. I, for one, wager that the people of the Nation will stand behind this effort and give to it every ounce of energy and idealism they possess.

The Food Stamp Program—Congressional Districts in Which It Operates—And the Need for New Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, the House Committee on Agriculture is holding hearings this week, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, on H.R. 1318, the administration bill which I have introduced to continue, and to expand, the highly successful food stamp program. There are now more than 650 food stamp projects operating, and they are located in so many congressional districts that I am sure every Member of the House who has such a project in his district, or who expects to have it, will want to make sure the necessary legislation is passed to keep the program going.

When we enacted the Food Stamp Act of 1964, Public Law 88-525, it was intended to be, and was, permanent legislation. However, the original law authorized appropriations only for the first 3 fiscal years, requiring Congress to take a new look at the program before June 30, 1967, to determine if it should be changed in any important respects before additional appropriations can be made.

At the time we passed the law in final form, there were some misgivings expressed here about some of the amendments added in the Senate, but the Department of Agriculture felt it could live with those amendments without serious difficulty and was afraid of what might come out of conference if an attempt were made at that time to try to knock out the Senate amendments. Consequently, the bill did not go to conference. Instead, the House agreed to the Senate amendments, and the bill went directly to the White House for signature.

SECRETARY FREEMAN SEES NO NEED FOR SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES IN LAW

Last year, Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman, who initiated the first pilot food stamp projects early in the Kennedy administration, and who has taken great pride in the accomplishments of the food stamp program ever since, sent the House the text of a bill which would amend Public Law 88-525 by merely changing the language on appropriation authorizations for the fiscal years after 1967, and making no other changes in the law. Before introducing that bill last year, however, I wanted assurance from the Secretary that the law is working satisfactorily and requires no changes of a substantive nature. I received such assurance in the following letter from Secretary Freeman:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., August 24, 1966.

Hon. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MRS. SULLIVAN: As I indicated to you in my letter of July 22, the Department has submitted a draft bill to provide appropriation authorities for the Food Stamp Program for fiscal years beyond 1967.

I know you are aware of the importance of completing this action during this session of the Congress if we are to avoid unnecessary disruptions in the orderly expansion of the program. If, in January, there is no firm assurance that the program funds will be available after June 30, 1967, we are certain that many localities will then hesitate to come into the program. As well, the lack of appropriation authorities could present problems in the processing of our 1968 budget requests through the Appropriation Committees.

We have carefully reviewed all of the provisions of the Food Stamp Act and conclude that this is the only amendment that is necessary at this time. As sponsor of the Food Stamp Bill, you know the provisions of the Act are flexible enough to meet special local problems and situations. As we and the States gain additional operating experience, this flexibility permits revisions and adjustments in program procedures where they appear to be necessary.

The Food Stamp Program continues to receive widespread support and approval. We want, therefore, to obtain the firm legislative base needed for continuing, orderly and progressive expansion in the latter part of fiscal 1967 and subsequent years.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN.

There was not sufficient time in the legislative schedule of the Congress last year, Mr. Speaker, to take up the food stamp bill before adjournment. Hence, I reintroduced the bill again this year, after again obtaining assurances from the Department of Agriculture that no changes other than in the language on appropriations would be necessary.

EARLY DIFFICULTIES IN PILOT PROJECTS

Mr. Speaker, we have had the food stamp program in operation in my city of St. Louis since January 2, 1963—initially as one of the early experimental pilot projects which gave to the Department of Agriculture and to the Congress sufficient data and experience to justify passage of the law in 1964 establishing authority for a nationwide program. From a modest beginning of pilot projects—costing altogether about $25 million a year—the food stamp program has grown to a level approaching 10 times that amount. The 1968 budget calls for $250 million.

I am frank to say that in the early stages of the pilot project in St. Louis, the food stamp plan was a continuing battleground over the regulations and the food stamp purchase requirements. Recipients must buy the food stamps each month, or semimonthly, out of that percentage of their net income which they would normally be expected to spend for food.

Many families which had received free surplus food under the direct distribution program previously in effect did not join up for the food stamp program, at least at first. There were various reasons. One was that the certification of eligibles for the free food had been so lax—as it has been in most areas—that thousands of families which had been receiving free surplus food just were not eligible for the much more strictly administered food stamp program and knew it, and never bothered to apply. Another important reason was the feeling on the part of many eligible families that while free food was fine—allowing them to use their limited incomes for other purposes—if they had to pay a specified percentage of their income each month for foodstamps, a good diet just was not worth it to them. The fact is that the original purchase requirements were so high, in many cases, compared to the actual amount poor people in St. Louis were spending for food, that it was just impossible for many families which wanted to do so to participate. To give just one illustration, families on public assistance receiving $65 a month, and paying the minimum of $47 a month for rent in a public housing unit, were nevertheless being called upon to spend $20 a month for food stamps. How could they?

PROGRAM NOW A SUCCESS

Eventually, these bureaucratic problems were overcome, through congressional intervention, newspaper and radio-TV interest, and the expanding awareness of welfare officials and Department of Agriculture specialists to the legitimacy of public complaints.

On the whole, the food stamp program in St. Louis, and in most of the hundreds of other cities and counties in which it is operating, has been a resounding success. The people who participate are deeply grateful for it and want it to continue; the stores find it workable and profitable to them; and the local authorities overwhelmingly prefer it to the program it replaces of direct distribution of surplus food to the needy, particularly since the food stamp program is singularly free of the cheating and abuses which so often have characterized the free food giveaway program. More than half the Members of the House have food stamp projects operating in their districts.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH FOOD STAMP PLANS ARE IN OPERATION

Following, Mr. Speaker, is a list of all of the food stamp projects now in operation, including the date on which they were begun and the congressional district or districts in which each is located:

[From U.S. Department of Agriculture Consumer and Marketing Service, Washington, D.C.]

Food Stamp Projects and Date of Operation as of February 1967

ALABAMA (3)

Rep. Nichols (4th District); Rep. Selden (5th District); Rep. Buchanan (6th District), Jefferson County, March 11, 1963.

Rep. Selden (5th District), Greene County, January 3, 1967.

Rep. Bevill (7th District), Walker County, May 6, 1963.

ALASKA (1)

Rep. Pollock (At Large): Nome Area, December 1, 1965, Brevig Mission, City of Nome, City of Teller).

ARKANSAS (21)

Rep. Gathings (1st District): Craighead County, November 15, 1966; Crittenden County, May 4, 1966; Cross County, February 8 1967; Lee County, November 16, 1966; Mississippi County, May 3, 1966; Monroe County, November 5, 1965; Phillips County, May 4, 1965; Poinsett County, February 7, 1967; St. Francis County, June 1, 1966.

Rep. Mills (2d District): Arkansas County, April 5, 1966; Conway County, November 3, 1965; Faulkner County, November 5, 1965; *Independence County, April 2, 1963; Izard County, December 22, 1966; Lonoke County, December 1, 1965; Perry County, November 2, 1965; Prairie County, December 2, 1965; Pulaski County, March 2, 1965.

Rep. Pryor (4th District): Bradley County November 17, 1966; Jefferson County, December 20, 1966; Lincoln County, December 22, 1966.

CALIFORNIA (4)

Rep. Clausen (1st District); *Humboldt County, 3/1/63.

Rep. Burton (5th District); San Francisco County, 9/1/66.

Rep. Mailliard (6th District); San Francisco County, 9/1/66.

Rep. Waldie (14th District); Contra Costa County, 12/1/65.

Rep. King (17th District), Rep. Holifield (19th District), Rep. Smith (20th District), Rep. Hawkins (21st District), Rep. Corman (22nd District), Rep. Clawson (23rd District), Rep. Lipscomb (24th District), Rep. Wiggins (25th District), Rep. Rees (26th District), Rep. Reinecke (27th District), Rep. Bell (28th District), Rep. Brown (29th District), Rep. Roybal (30th District), Rep. Wilson (31st District), Rep. Hosmer (32nd District); Los Angeles County, 12/16/65.

COLORADO (26)

Rep. Rogers (1st District); Denver County, 3/2/65.

Rep. Brotzman (2nd District): Adams County, 5/4/65, Arapahoe County, 2/1/66, Boulder County, 12/16/66, Clear Creek County, 5/6/65, Gilpin County, 5/7/65, Jefferson County, 5/5/65.

Rep. Evans (3rd District); Bent County, 2/8/67, Costilla County, 5/4/66, Crawley County, 12/20/66, Custer County, 1/4/67, Elbert County, 12/5/66, Huerfano County, 12/1/65, Las Animas County, 12/2/65, Otero County, 12/9/66, Prowers County, 2/10/67, Pueblo County, 12/7/65, Washington County, 2/7/67.

Rep. Aspinall (4th District): Alamosa County, 5/3/66, Conejos County, 5/5/66, Larimer County, 1/11/67, Logan County, 2/2/67, Mesa County, 1/6/67, Mineral County, 6/7/66[1], Phillips County, 2/2/67, Rio Grande County, 11/2/65, Weld County, 1/12/67.

CONNECTICUT (1)

Rep. Monagan (5th District): Waterbury District, June 1, 1965.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (1)

July 1, 1965.

GEORGIA (18)

Rep. Hagan (1st District): Burke County, January 3, 1967.

Rep. O'Neal (2nd District): Mitchell County, April 1, 1966, Thomas County, May 2, 1966.

Rep. Brinkley (3rd District): Houston County, January 3, 1967, Pulaski County, January 3, 1967.

Rep. Flynt (6th District): Bibb County, November 1, 1965.

Rep. Stuckey (8th District): Charlton County, May 2, 1966, Clinch County, May 2, 1966, Echles County, May 2, 1966, Lowndes County, May 2, 1966.

Rep. Landrum (9th District): Hall County, July 1, 1965, Lumpkin County, October 1, 1965, Rabun County, April 1, 1965, Stephens County, April 1, 1965.

Rep. Stephens (10th District): Hancock County, January 5, 1967, Richmond County, January 5, 1967, Taliaferro County, January 3, 1967, Washington County, January 3, 1967.

HAWAII (3)

Rep. Matsunaga (AL).

Rep. Mink (AL): Honolulu County, April 12, 1966, Kauai County, November 1, 1966, Maui County, November 2, 1966.

ILLINOIS (53)

Rep. Dawson (1st District), Rep. O'Hara (2nd District), Rep. Murphy (3rd District), Rep. Derwinski (4th District), Rep. Kluczynski (5th District), Rep. Ronan (6th District), Rep. Annunzio (7th District), Rep. Rostenkowski (8th District), Rep. Yates (9th District), Rep. Collier (10th District), Rep. Pucinski (11th District), Rep. Rumsfeld (13th District): Cook County, April 1, 1965.

Rep. Arends (17th District): Iroquois County, February 10, 1967, Vermilion County, February 27, 1967.

Rep. Findley (20th District): Calhoun County, January 5, 1967, Greene County, January 10, 1967, Jersey County, January 12, 1967.

Rep. Gray (21st District): Alexander County, May 3, 1966, Edwards County, January 10, 1967, *Franklin County, July 10, 1961, Gallatin County, June 8, 1966, Hamilton County, June 9, 1966, Hardin County, June 10, 1966, Jackson County, May 11, 1966, Jefferson County, May 11, 1966, Johnson County, May 11, 1966, Massac County, May 17, 1966, Monroe County, January 19, 1967, Perry County, January 19, 1967, Pope County, May 20, 1966, Pulaski County, May 23, 1966, Randolph County, January 23, 1967, Saline County, December 21, 1965, Union County, May 25, 1966, Wabash County, January 26, 1967, Washington County, January 27, 1967, Wayne County, January 27, 1967, White County, May 27, 1966, Williamson County, December 28, 1965.

Rep. Springer (22nd District): Champaign County, 2/6/67, Clark County, 2/6/67, Coles County, 2/6/67, Cumberland County, 2/6/67, DeWitt County, 2/7/67, Douglas County, 2/7/67, Edgar County, 2/8/67, Macon County, 2/15/67, Moultrie County, 2/20/67, Piatt County, 2/20/67.

Rep. Shipley (23rd District): Bond County, 1/4/67, Clay County, 1/6/67, Clinton County, 1/6/67, Crawford County, 1/6/67, Effingham County, 2/8/67, Fayette County, 1/10/67, Jasper County, 1/12/67, Lawrence County, 1/16/67, Macoupin County, 1/17/67, Madison County, 12/16/65, Marion County, 1/18/67, Montgomery County, 1/19/67, Richland County, 1/23/67, Shelby County, 2/24/67.

Rep. Price (24th District): Madison County, 12/16/65, St. Clair County, 12/3/65.

INDIANA (17)

Rep. Madden (1st District), Rep. Halleck (2nd District): Lake County, 6/1/66.

Rep. Roush (5th District): Madison County, 1/3/67.

Rep. Bray (6th District): Marion County, 5/2/66.

Rep. Myers (7th District): Putnam County, 12/1/66.

Rep. Zion (8th District): Floyd County, May 2, 1966; Gibson County, November 1, 1965; Harrison County, March 1, 1965; Knox County, May 2, 1966; Perry County, March 1, 1965; Pike County, November 1, 1965; Posey County, April 1, 1965; Spencer County, March 1, 1965; Vanderburgh County, April 1, 1963; Warrick County, November 1, 1965.

Rep. Hamilton (9th District): Bartholomew County, December 1, 1966; Switzerland County, December 1, 1966.

Rep. Roudebush (10th District): Marion County, May 2, 1966; Tipton County, December 1, 1966.

Rep. Jacobs (11th District): Marion County, May 2, 1966.

IOWA (42)

Rep. Schwengel (1st District): Des Moines County, January 9, 1967; Henry County, January 13, 1967; Johnson County, December 6, 1966; Lee County, January 11, 1967; Scott County, December 5, 1966; Van Buren County, April 5, 1966; Washington County, January 10, 1967.

Rep. Culver (2nd District): Dubuque County, April 1, 1966.

Rep. Gross (3rd District): Butler County, December 19, 1966; Cerro Gordo County, December 15, 1966; Franklin County, December 5, 1966; Grundy County, December 14, 1966; Hamilton County, December 5, 1966; Hardin County, February 6, 1967.

Rep. Kyl (4th District): Appanoose County, December 6, 1965, Benton County, January 9, 1967, Clarke County, November 7, 1966, Davis County, November 7, 1966, Decatur County, April 6, 1966, Jasper County, December 12, 1966, Lucas County, December 2, 1965, Marshall County, December 5, 1966, Tama County, January 10, 1967, Union County, January 17, 1967, Wapello County, November 7, 1966, Warren County, January 3, 1967, Wayne County, December 6, 1965.

Rep. Mayne (6th District): Calhoun County, November 7, 1966, Ida County, November 8, 1966, O'Brien County, April 4, 1966, Plymouth County, November 15, 1966, Sioux County, November 9, 1966, Woodbury County, April 4, 1966.

Rep. Scherle (7th District): Adams County, January 5, 1967, Dallas County, December 12, 1966, Greene County, December 6, 1966, Guthrie County, December 5, 1966, Harrison County, January 4, 1967, Madison County, December 5, 1966, Monona County, November 9, 1966, Pottawattamie County, February 6, 1967, Taylor County, January 5, 1967.

KANSAS (6)

Rep. Skubitz (5th District): Bourbon County, May 4, 1965, Cherokee County, May 6, 1965, Crawford County, April 1, 1965, Labette County, April 5, 1966, Wilson County, December 2, 1966.

KENTUCKY (44)

Rep. Stubblefield (1st District): Logan County, 12/1/66, Muhlenberg County, 12/1/66, Todd County, 12/1/66.

Rep. Natcher (2nd District): Simpson County, 12/1/66.

Rep. Cowger (3rd District): Jefferson County, 12/1/66.

Rep. Snyder (4th District): Campbell County, 12/1/66, Jefferson County, 12/1/66.

Rep. Carter (5th District): Adair County, 12/1/66, Bell County, 3/7/66, Casey County, 11/1/66, Clay County, March 7, 1966, Clinton County, November 1, 1966, Cumberland County, December 1, 1966, Estill County, November 1, 1966, Harlan County, November 8, 1965, Jackson County, May 2, 1966, Knox

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Footnotes at end of speech.

County, May 2, 1966, Laurel County, December 1, 1966, Leslie County, March 1, 1965, Lincoln County, November 1, 1966, McCreary County, December 1, 1966, Owsley County, February 1, 1965, Pulaski County, December 1, 1966, Rockcastle County, May 2, 1966, Russell County, November 1, 1966, Wayne County, November 7, 1966, Whitley County, December 1, 1966.

Rep. Watts (6th District): Clark County, November 1, 1966, Montgomery County, November 1, 1966.

Rep. Perkins (7th District): Bath County, November 1, 1966; Breathitt County, February 1, 1965; Carter County, November 1, 1966; Elliott County, April 1, 1966; *Floyd County, June 1, 1961; Johnson County, February 1, 1965; *Knott County, December 3, 1962; Lee County, October 4, 1965; Letcher County, March 1, 1965; Magoffin County, March 1, 1965; Martin County, February 1, 1965; Menifee County, March 7, 1966; Morgan County, October 4, 1965; *Perry County, March 4, 1963; Pike County, November 8, 1965; Wolfe County, October 4, 1965.

LOUISIANA (22)

Rep. Boggs (2nd District): St. James Parish, March 1, 1966; St. John the Baptist Parish, June 1, 1966.

Rep. Willis (3rd District): Assumption Parish, November 2, 1965; Iberia Parish, May 3, 1966; Lafayette Parish, December 1, 1965; St. Martin Parish, May 4, 1965; Vermilion Parish, May 4, 1965.

Rep. Waggonner (4th District): Red River Parish, January 10, 1967.

Rep. Passman (5th District): Caldwell Parish, April 5, 1966; Franklin Parish, December 7, 1966; Richland Parish, December 7, 1966.

Rep. Rarick (6th District): East Baton Rouge Parish, January 11, 1967; Iberville Parish, April 6, 1966; Pointe Coupee Parish, March 4, 1965.

Rep. Edwards (7th District): Acadia Parish February 2, 1965, Calcasieu Parish, December 1, 1965, *Evangeline Parish, January 7, 1963, Jefferson Davis Parish, May 4, 1966, St. Landry Parish, March 2, 1965.

Rep. Long (8th District): *Avoyelles Parish, March 1, 1963, Natchitoches Parish, April 6, 1965, Winn Parish, April 6, 1965.

MAINE (1)

Rep. Hathaway (2nd District): Androscoggin County, June 17, 1966.

MARYLAND (10)

Rep. Morton (1st District): Anne Arundel County, February 7, 1966, Caroline County, January 12, 1967, Dorchester County, July 12, 1965, Queen Annes County, November 16, 1965, Talbot County, October 13, 1966.

Rep. Garmatz (3rd District): Anne Arundel County, February 7, 1966, Baltimore County, July 11, 1966.

Rep. Fallon (4th District): Baltimore County, July 11, 1966.

Rep. Machen (5th District): Charles County, December 12, 1966, Prince Georges County, February 14, 1967.

Rep. Mathias (6th District): Allegany County, June 7, 1966, Garrett County, June 10, 1966.

Rep. Friedel (7th District): Baltimore County, July 11, 1966.

Rep. Gude (8th District): Anne Arundel County, February 7, 1966.

MICHIGAN (6)

Rep. Conyers (1st District), Rep. Esch (2nd District): Wayne County, 7/1/65.[2]

Rep. Harvey (8th District): St. Clair County, 12/1/65.

Rep. Ruppe (11th District): Gogebic County, 5/17/65, Houghton County, 6/3/65.

Rep. O'Hara (12th District): Macomb County, 12/1/65, Wayne County, 7/1/65.[2]

Rep. Diggs (13th District), Rep. Nedzi (14th District), Rep. William Ford (15th District), Rep. Dingell (16th District), Rep. Griffiths (17th District): Wayne County, July 1, 1965.[2]

Rep. Broomfield (18th District): Oakland County, December 1, 1965.

Rep. McDonald (19th District): Oakland County, December 1, 1965, Wayne County, July 1, 1965.[2]

MINNESOTA (29)

Rep. Quie (1st District): Dakota County, January 3, 1967.

Rep. Nelsen (2nd District): Pipestone County, January 4, 1967.

Rep. MacGregor (3rd District): Anoka County, January 3, 1967, Hennepin County, August 2, 1966.

Rep. Karth (4th District): Ramsey County, July 1, 1965, Washington County, January 5, 1967.

Rep. Fraser (5th District): Ramsey County, July 1, 1965.

Rep. Zwach (6th District): Benton County, January 4, 1967, Big Stone County, June 2, 1966, Chippewa County, December 2, 1966, Crow Wing County, June 1, 1966, Kendiyohi County, May 2, 1966, Lac qui Parle County, May 2, 1966, Renville County, January 4, 1967, Stearns County, January 3, 1966, Swift County, June 2, 1966, Wright County, January 3, 1967.

Rep. Langen (7th District): Becker County, May 2, 1966, Beltrami County, December 1, 1965, Hubbard County, May 2, 1966, Otter Tail County, January 5, 1967, Polk County, January 6, 1967, Roseau County, January 9, 1967.

Rep. Blatnik (8th District): Aitkin County, December 5, 1965, *Carlton County, March 4, 1963, *Itasca County, June 7, 1961, Koochiching County, April 1, 1965, Lake County, April 1, 1965, Pine County, December 5, 1966, *St. Louis County, June 5, 1961.

MISSISSIPPI (20)

Rep. Abernethy (1st District): Attala County, January 3, 1967, Chickasaw County, September 1, 1965, Clay County, July 5, 1966, Leflore County, February 1, 1967, Lowndes County, September 1, 1965.

Rep. Whitten (2nd District): Coahoma County, November 1, 1965, De Soto County, February 1, 1967, Lee County, January 3, 1967, Panola County, January 3, 1967, Quitman County, February 1, 1967, Tallahatchie County, February 1, 1967, Yalobusha County, February 1, 1967.

Rep. Williams (3rd District): Pike County, January 3, 1967, Warren County, February 1, 1967.

Rep. Montgomery (4th District): Madison County, October 1, 1965, Yazoo County, January 3, 1967.

Rep. Colmer (5th District): Forrest County, April 4, 1966, Harrison County, July 1, 1965, Jones County, July 1, 1965, Marion County, January 3, 1967.

MISSOURI (1)

Rep. Karsten (1st District), Rep. Curtis (2nd District), Rep. Sullivan (3rd District): *City of St. Louis, January 2, 1963.

MONTANA (3)

Rep. Olsen (1st District): Deer Lodge County, April 1, 1966, *Silver Bow County, June 1, 1961.

Rep. Battin (2nd District): Cascade County, December 1, 1965.

NEBRASKA (22)

Rep. Denney (1st District); Cuming County, February, 7, 1967, Dakota County, February 7, 1967, Gage County, December 7, 1966, Lancaster County, June 1, 1965, Nemaha County, November 1, 1966, Saunders County, November 1, 1965, York County, November 1, 1966.

Rep. Cunningham (2nd District): Douglas County, January 3, 1967, Sarpy County, April 4, 1966.

Rep. Martin (3rd District): Banner County, May 2, 1966,[2] Boone County, December 7, 1966, Boyd County, February 15, 1967, Buffalo County, December 5, 1966, Clay County, January 12, 1967, Custer County, November 1, 1966, Franklin County, January 13, 1967, Hall County, December 5, 1966, Holt County, December 29, 1966, Keith County, November 1, 1966, Morrill County, June 1, 1966, Rock County, February 28, 1967, Scotts Bluff Couny, May 2, 1966,[2] Sheridan County, May 2, 1966.

NEW JERSEY (4)

Rep. Hunt (1st District): Camden County, February 1, 1967.

Rep. Sandman (2nd District): Salem County, December 1, 1966.

Rep. Thompson (4th District): Mercer County, June 1, 1966.

Rep. Widnall (7th District): Bergen County, February 1, 1967.

NEW MEXICO (17)

Rep. Morris (AL), Rep. Walker (AL): Chaves County, April 1, 1966, Colfax County, December 1, 1965, Curry County, June 1, 1966, Eddy County, May 2, 1966, Guadalupe County, February 1, 1967, Harding County, November 2, 1965, Lea County, May 2, 1966, *Mora County, June 3, 1963, Quay County, November 2, 1965, Rio Arriba County, March 2, 1965, Roosevelt County, June 1, 1966, Sandoval County, April 1, 1965, *San Miguel County, June 5, 1961, *Santa Fe County, June 3, 1963, Taos County, March 3, 1965, Torrance County, February 1, 1967, Union County, December 1, 1965.

NEW YORK (1)

Rep. McCarthy (39th District), Rep. Dulski (41st District): Erie County Welfare District, February 1, 1966.

NORTH CAROLINA (22)

Rep. Jones (1st District): Bertie County, November 1, 1965; Chowan County, November 1, 1965; Dare County, November 15, 1965; Martin County, March 1, 1965; Northampton County, March 1, 1965.

Rep. Fountain (2nd District): Franklin County, March 4, 1966; Granville County, April 1, 1966; Halifax County, March 1, 1965.

Rep. Henderson (3rd District): Harnett County, January 3, 1967; Lee County, April 1, 1966.

Rep. Gardner (4th District): Chatham County, May 16, 1966; Moore County, April 1, 1966; *Nash County, November 1, 1962; Orange County, May 2, 1966.

Rep. Galifianakis (5th District): Durham County, December 1, 1966; Forsyth County, March 1, 1965; Person County, May 2, 1966.

Rep. Lennon (7th District): New Hanover County, December 1, 1966; Scotland County, December 1, 1966.

Rep. Broyhill (9th District): Cabarrus County, December 12, 1966; Surry County, March 1, 1965.

Rep. Whitener (10th District): Cleveland County, January 3, 1967.

NORTH DAKOTA (1)

Rep. Kleppe (2nd District): Morton County, December 1, 1966.

OHIO (33)

Rep. Taft (1st District) Rep. Clancy (2nd District): Hamilton County, 4/1/65.

Rep. Whalen (3rd District): Montgomery County, 6/1/66.

Rep. McCulloch (4th District): Allen County, 12/1/66.

Rep. Harsha (6th District): Clermont County, 12/1/65, Scioto County, 6/3/66.

Rep. Brown (7th District): Clark County, 12/1/66.

Rep. Betts (8th District): Richland County, 11/1/66.

Rep. Ashley (9th District): *Lucas County, 12/3/62.

Rep. Miller (10th District): Athens County, 11/1/66, Lawrence County, 11/1/66, Morgan County, 11/1/66, Washington County, 1/3/67.

Rep. Stanton (11th District): Lake County, 11/1/66, Summit County, 5/2/66.

Rep. Devine (12th District): Franklin County, 1/3/66.

Footnotes at end of speech.

Rep. Mosher (13th District): Lorain County, 12/1/66.

Rep. Ayres (14th District): Summit County, 5/2/66.

Rep. Wylie (15th District): Franklin County, 1/3/66.

Rep. Bow (16th Distict): Carrol County, February 1, 1967, Mahoning County, May 2, 1966, Stark County, May 2, 1966.

Rep. Ashbrook (17th District): Ashland County, January 3, 1967, Coshocton County, February 1, 1967, Guernsey County, February 6, 1967, Holmes County, December 1, 1966, Knox County, February 1, 1967, Wayne County, January 3, 1967.

Rep. Hays (18th District): Belmont County, February 1, 1967, Columbiana County, December 1, 1966, Harrison County, December 1, 1966, Monroe County, February 1, 1967, Jefferson County, December 1, 1966, Tuscarawas County, December 1, 1966.

Rep. Kirwan (19th District): Trumbull County, December 1, 1966.

Rep. Feighan (20th District), Rep. Vanik (21st District), Rep. Bolton (22nd District), Rep. Minshall (23rd District): *Cuyahoga County, May 1, 1963.

Rep. Lukens (24th District): Montgomery County, June 1, 1966.

OREGON (1)

Rep. Green (3rd District): *Multnomah County, December 3, 1962.

PENNSYLVANIA (29)

Rep. Barrett (1st District), Rep. Nix (2nd District), Rep. Byrne (3rd District), Rep. Eilberg (4th District), Rep. Green (5th District: Philadelphia County, May 2, 1966.

Rep. McDade (10th District): Bradford County, June 1, 1966, Lackawanna County, April 1, 1966, Sullivan County, January 3, 1967, Susquehanna County, January 3, 1967, Tioga County, June 1, 1966, Wyoming County, January 3, 1967.

Rep. Flood (11th District): *Luzerne County, October 1, 1962.

Rep. Whalley (12th District): Blair County, February 1, 1967, Huntingdon County, April 1, 1966, Mifflin County, June 1, 1966, Somerset County, May 3, 1965.

Rep. Moorhead (14th District): Allegheny County, April 1, 1965.[4]

Rep. Schneebeli (17th District): Dauphin County, January 3, 1967, Northumberland County, January 3, 1967.

Rep. Corbett (18th District), Rep. Holland (20th District): Allegheny County, April 1, 1965.[4]

Rep. Saylor (22nd District): Armstrong County, February 1, 1967, *Cambria County, March 1, 1963, Clarion County, February 1, 1967, Indiana County, May 3, 1965, Jeffedson County, February 1, 1967.

Rep. Johnson (23rd District): Clearfield County, May 3, 1965, Clinton County, January 3, 1967, McKean County, June 1, 1966, Potter County, June 1, 1966, Venango County, February 1, 1967.

Rep. Vigorito (24th District): Crawford County, February 1, 1967.

Rep. Morgan (26th District): *Fayette County, June 1, 1961, Greene County, May 3, 1965, Washington County, June 1, 1966.

Rep. Fulton (27th District): Allegheny County, April 1, 1965.[4]

RHODE ISLAND (4)

Rep. St Germain (1st District): City of Central Falls, September 1, 1966, City of Pawtucket, September 1, 1966, City of Providence, November 16, 1965, City of Woonsocket, September 1, 1966.

Rep. Fogarty (2nd District): City of Providence, November 16, 1965.

SOUTH CAROLINA (8)

Rep. Rivers (1st District): Beaufort County, February 1, 1967.

Rep. Dorn (3rd District): Edgefield County, November 15, 1966, McCormick County, March 15, 1966.

Rep. Gettys (5th District): Cherokee County, January 4, 1966, York County, December 13, 1965.

Rep. McMillan (6th District): Dillon County, June 1, 1965, Lee County, April 1, 1966, Williamsburg County, April 1, 1966.

TENNESSEE (38)

Rep. Quillen (1st District): Cocke County, November 1, 1966, Hancock County, April 7, 1966, Sevier County, December 1, 1966.

Rep. Duncan (2nd District): Anderson County, May 2, 1966, Campbell County, February 1, 1965, Claiborne County, February 1, 1965, Knox County, December 1, 1966, Morgan County, November 1, 1966, Scott County, February 1, 1965.

Rep. Brock (3rd District): Bledsoe County, November 1, 1966, *Grundy County, June 10, 1963, *Hamilton County, June 10, 1963, *Marion County, June 10, 1963, Meigs County, November 1, 1966, *Sequatchie County, June 10, 1963.

Rep. Evins (4th District): Cannon County, November 1, 1966, Fentress County, December 1, 1966, Pickett County, November 1, 1966, Rutherford County, November 1, 1966, Smith County, November 1, 1966, Wilson County, November 1, 1966.

Rep. Anderson (6th District): Lawrence County, November 7, 1966, Macon County, November 1, 1966, Sumner County, November 1, 1966, Trousdale County, November 1, 1966.

Rep. Blanton (7th District): Chester County, November 1, 1966, Fayette County, April 1, 1965, Hardeman County, May 17, 1965, Hardin County, December 1, 1966, McNairy County, May 2, 1966, Shelby County, February 1, 1966.

Rep. Everett (8th District): Dyer County, November 1, 1965; Haywood County, April 1, 1965; Henry County, November 1, 1966; Lake County, May 2, 1966; Lauderdale County, November 1, 1965; Shelby County, February 1, 1966; Tipton County, April 1, 1966; Weakley County, November 1, 1966.

Rep. Kuykendall (9th District): Shelby County, February 1, 1966.

TEXAS (2)

Rep. Teague (6th District), Rep. Wright (12th District): Tarrant County, October 1, 1965.

Rep. White (16th District): El Paso County, December 6, 1966.

UTAH (20)

Rep. Burton (1st District): Box Elder County, November 1, 1965; Cache County, December 1, 1965; Carbon County, June 2, 1966; Davis County, January 3, 1966; Emery County, June 2, 1966; Garfield County, November 1, 1966; Kane County, November 1, 1966; Morgan County, November 9, 1965; Piute County, November 1, 1965; Rich County, December 1, 1965; Sanpete County, December 1, 1966; Sevier County, January 3, 1967; Utah County, June 1, 1966; Wayne County, January 3, 1967; Weber County, June 1, 1965.

Rep. Lloyd (2nd District): Beaver County, February 3, 1967; Iron County, February 7, 1967; Juab County, December 1, 1966; Millard County, December 1, 1966; Washington County, February 3, 1967.

VERMONT (1)

Rep. Stafford (AL): St. Albans Welfare District, November 1, 1965; Franklin County, Grand Isle County, Lamoille County.

VIRGINIA (7)

Rep. Downing (1st District): Chesapeake City, November 15, 1966.

Rep. Hardy (2nd District): City of Norfolk, April 11, 1966.

Rep. Tuck (5th District): City of Danville, June 1, 1966.

Rep. Wampler (9th District): City of Bristol, March 4, 1966; *Dickenson County, March 4, 1963; *Lee County, March 5, 1963; *Wise County, February 1, 1963.

WASHINGTON (23)

Rep. Meeds (2nd District): Clallam County, December 1, 1966, Jefferson County, December 1, 1966.

Rep. Hansen (3rd District): Clark County, November 1, 1966, Cowlitz County, December 1, 1966, *Grays Harbor County, September 3, 1963, Lewis County, November 1, 1966, Mason County, December 1, 1966, Pacific County, November 1, 1965, Skamania County, November 1, 1966, Thurston County, November 2, 1965, Wahkiakum County, December 1, 1966.

Rep. May (4th District): Adams County, January 3, 1967, Asotin County, January 3, 1967, Benton County, April 1, 1966, Columbia County, January 3, 1967, Franklin County, April 1, 1966, Garfield County, January 3, 1967, Klickitat County, November 1, 1966, Walla Walla County, January 3, 1967, Whitman County, January 3, 1967, Yakima County, April 1, 1966.

Rep. Foley (5th District): Lincoln County, January 3, 1967.

Rep. Hicks (6th District): Kitsap County, December 1, 1966.

WEST VIRGINIA (40)

Rep. Moore (1st District): Braxton County, May 2, 1966, Calhoun County, January 3, 1967, Doddridge County, January 3, 1967, Gilmer County, January 3, 1967, Harrison County, January 3, 1967, Lewis County January 3, 1967, Marion County, January 3, 1967, Taylor County, January 3, 1967.

Rep. Staggers (2nd District): Barbour County, January 3, 1967; Greenbrier County, May 2, 1966; Monongalia County, January 3, 1967; Pendleton County, January 3, 1967; Pocahontas County, January 3, 1967; Preston County, January 3, 1967; Randolph County, January 3, 1967; Tucker County, January 3, 1967; Upshur County, January 3, 1967; Webster County, November 1, 1965.

Rep. Slack (3rd District): Boone County, October 1, 1965; Clay County, November 1, 1965; Kanawha County, November 1, 1965; Nicholas County, May 2, 1966; Raleigh County, October 1, 1965.

Rep. Hechler (4th District): Cabell County, January 3, 1967; Jackson County, January 3, 1967; Lincoln County, November 1, 1965; *Logan County, November 1, 1962; Mason County, January 3, 1967; Putnam County, January 3, 1967; Roane County, January 3, 1967; *Wayne County, November 1, 1962; Wirt County, January 3, 1967; Wood County, January 3, 1967.

Rep. Kee (5th District): Fayette County, October 1, 1965; *McDowell County, May 29, 1961; Mercer County, May 2, 1966; *Mingo County, November 1, 1962; Monroe County, May 2, 1966; Summers County, May 2, 1966; Wyoming County, May 2, 1966.

WISCONSIN (18)

Rep. Thomson (3rd District): Crawford County, December 6, 1965; Grant County, December 1, 1965; Lafayette County, December 1, 1965; Pepin County, May 2, 1966; Pierce County, May 2, 1966; Vernon County, December 1, 1966.

Rep. Zablocki (4th District): Rep. Reuss (5th District); Milwaukee County, January 3, 1966.

Rep. Laird (7th District); Langlade County, March 1, 1965.

Rep. Byrnes (8th District); Door County, February 3, 1967; Kewaunee County, February 1, 1967.

Rep. Davis (9th District): Milwaukee County, January 3, 1966; Waukesha County, May 2, 1966.

Rep. O'Konski (10th District): Burnett County, May 2, 1966; *Douglas County, November 1, 1962; Dunn County, May 2, 1966; *Iron County, March 1, 1963; Price County,

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March 1, 1965; Rusk County, December 5, 1966; St. Croix County, December 5, 1966.

WYOMING (23)

Rep. Harrison (AL): Albany County, January 3, 1967; Big Horn County, March 1, 1966; Campbell County, April 20, 1965; Carbon County, December 1, 1965; Converse County, December 1, 1966; Crook County, November 1, 1966; Fremont County, April 20, 1965; Goshen County, December 1, 1966; Hot Springs County, November 1, 1966; Johnson County, April 20, 1965; Laramie County, January 3, 1967; Lincoln County, April 20, 1965; Natrona County, November 1, 1965; Niobrara County, December 1, 1966; Park County, November 1, 1966; Platte County, January 3, 1967; Sheridan County, March 1, 1966; Sublette County, April 20, 1965; Sweetwater County, April 1, 1966; Teton County, April 20, 1965; Uinta County, April 1, 1966; Washakie County, November 1, 1966; Weston County, April 20, 1965.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH NEW FOOD STAMP PROJECTS ARE TO START

Next, Mr. Speaker, I submit a list of the areas, including congressional districts, in which new food stamp projects are to start in the near future:

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM—DESIGNATED AREAS NOT YET IN OPERATION AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 1967

ALABAMA

Bullock County: 3rd District, Representative Andrews.

Dallas County: 4th District, Representative Nichols.

Lamar County: 7th District, Representative Bevill.

ARKANSAS

Boone County: 3rd District, Representative Hammerschmidt.

Dallas County: 4th District, Representative Pryor.

Drew County: 4th District, Representative Pryor.

Greene County: 1st District, Representative Gathings.

Johnson County: 3rd District, Representative Hammerschmidt.

Marion County: 3rd District, Representative Hammerschmidt.

Ouachita County, 4th District, Representative Pryor.

Saline County, 4th District, Representative Pryor.

CALIFORNIA

Modoc County: 2nd District, Representative Johnson.

Riverside County, 38th District, Representative Tunney.

San Mateo County, 11th District, Representative Younger.

Santa Clara County: 9th District, Representative Edwards; 10th District, Representative Gubser.

Sonoma County: 1st District, Representative Clausen.

COLORADO

Archuleta County, 4th District, Representative Aspinall.

Delta County: 4th District, Representative Aspinall.

Dolores County, 4th District, Representative Aspinall.

Garfield County, 4th District, Representative Aspinall.

Gunnison County, 4th District, Representative Aspinall.

Hinsdale County: 4th District, Representative Aspinall.

Morgan County, 4th District, Representative Aspinall.

Yuma County: 3rd District, Representative Evans.

CONNECTICUT

Hartford Welfare District: 1st District, Representative Daddario; 6th District, Representative Meskill.

Middletown Welfare District: 2nd District, Representative St. Onge.

New Haven Welfare District: 3rd District, Representative Giaimo; 5th District, Representative Monagan.

GEORGIA

Berrien County: 8th District, Representative Stuckey.

Clay County: 2nd District, Representative O'Neal.

Colquitt County: 2nd District, Representative O'Neal.

Coweta County: 6th District, Representative Flynt.

Dougherty County: 2nd District, Representative O'Neal.

Grady County: 2nd District, Representative O'Neal.

Greene County: 10th District, Representative Stephens.

HAWAII

Hawaii County: At Large, Representative Matsunaga and Representative Mink.

ILLINOIS

Adams County: 20th District, Representative Findley.

Brown County: 20th District, Representative Findley.

Cass County: 20th District, Representative Findley.

Christian County: 23rd District, Representative Shipley.

Hancock County: 20th District, Representative Findley.

Logan County: 22nd District, Representative Springer.

Mason County: 18th District, Representative Michel.

McDonough County: 20th District, Representative Findley.

Menard County: 18th District, Representative Michel.

Morgan County: 20th District, Representative Findley.

Pike County: 20th District, Representative Findley.

Sangamon County: 20th District, Representative Findley.

Schuyler County: 20th District, Represenative Findley.

Scott County: 20th District, Representative Findley.

INDIANA

Daviess County: 7th District, Representative Myers.

Orange County: 9th District, Representative Hamilton.

IOWA

Buena Vista County: 6th District, Representative Mayne.

Clay County: 6th District, Representative Mayne.

Dickinson County: 6th District, Representative Mayne.

Emmet County: 6th District, Representative Mayne.

Humboldt County: 6th District, Representative Mayne.

Jefferson County: 1st District, Representative Schwengel.

Kossuth County: 6th District, Representative Mayne.

Linn County: 2nd District, Representative Culver.

Montgomery County: 7th District, Representative Scherle.

Palo Alto County: 6th District, Representative Mayne.

Ringgold County: 4th District, Representative Kyl.

Story County: 5th District, Representative Smith.

KENTUCKY

Allen County: 2nd District, Representative Natcher.

Butler County: 1st District, Representative Stubblefield.

Fleming County: 7th District, Representative Perkins.

Grant County: 4th District, Representative Snyder.

Greenup County: 7th District, Representative Perkins.

Hickman County: 1st District, Representative Stubblefield.

Kenton County: 4th District, Representative Snyder.

Powell County: 6th District, Representative Watts.

Rowan County: 7th District, Representative Perkins.

Shelby County: 6th District, Representative Watts.

LOUISIANA

Allen Parish: 8th District, Representative Long.

Beauregard Parish: 8th District, Representative Long.

Cameron Parish: 7th District, Representative Edwards.

Concordia Parish: 5th District, Representative Passman.

Tensas Parish: 5th District, Representative Passman.

West Carroll Parish: 5th District, Representative Passman.

MAINE

City of Bangor: 2nd District, Representative Hathaway.

City of Portland: 1st District, Representative Kyros.

City of Waterville: 1st District, Representative Kyros.

Washington County: 2nd District, Representative Hathaway.

MARYLAND

Baltimore City: 3rd District, Representative Garmatz; 4th District, Representative Fallon; 5th District, Representative Machen; 7th District, Representative Friedel.

MASSACHUSETTS

Areas to be specified.

MICHIGAN

Berrien County: 4th District, Representative Hutchinson.

Crawford County: 10th District, Representative Cederberg.

Gratiot County: 10th District, Representative Cederberg.

Ingham County: 6th District, Representative Chamberlain.

Iron County: 11th District, Representative Ruppe.

Jackson County: 6th District, Representative Chamberlain.

Kalamazoo County: 3rd District, Representative Brown.

Kent County: 5th District, Representative Ford.

Keweenaw County: 11th District, Representative Ruppe.

Lake County: 11th District, Representative Ruppe.

Lapeer County: 7th District, Representative Riegle.

Mackinac County: 11th District, Representative Ruppe.

Midland County: 10th District, Representative Cederberg.

Monroe County: 2nd District, Representative Esch.

Ontonagon County: 11th District, Representative Ruppe.

Van Buren County: 4th District, Representative Hutchinson.

Washtenaw County: 2nd District, Representative Esch.

MINNESOTA

Blue Earth County: 2nd District, Representative Nelsen.

Carver County: 2nd District, Representative Nelsen.

Footnotes at end of speech.

Cass County: 7th District, Representative Langen.

Chisago County: 8th District, Representative Blatnik.

Yellow Medicine County: 6th District, Representative Zwach.

MISSISSIPPI

Bolivar County: 1st District, Representative Abernethy.

Claiborne County: 3rd District, Representative Williams.

Covington County: 5th District, Representative Colmer.

Grenada County: 2nd District, Representative Whitten.

Hinds County: 3rd District, Representative Williams.

Holmes County: 4th District, Representative Montgomery.

Jackson County: 5th District, Representative Colmer.

Jefferson Davis County: 5th District, Representative Colmer.

Lamar County: 5th District, Representative Colmer.

Lawrence County: 5th District, Representative Colmer.

Lincoln County: 3rd District, Representative Williams.

Marshall County: 2nd District, Representative Whitten.

Monroe County: 1st District, Representative Abernethy.

Oktibbeha County: 1st District, Representative Abernethy.

Scott County: 4th District, Representative Montgomery.

Sunflower County: 1st District, Representative Abernethy.

Tunica County: 2nd District, Representative Whitten.

Washington County: 1st District, Representative Abernethy.

NEBRASKA

Antelope County: 3rd District, Representative Martin.

Arthur County: 3rd District, Representative Martin.

Butler County: 1st District, Representative Denney.

Dawson County: 3rd District, Representative Martin.

Kearney County: 3rd District, Representative Martin.

Adams County: 3rd District, Representative Martin.

Cedar County: 1st District, Representative Denney.

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic County: 2nd District, Representative Sandman.

Ocean County: 3rd District, Representative Howard; 6th District, Representative Cahill.

Passaic County: 8th District, Representative Joelson.

Union County: 12th District, Representative Dwyer; 13th District, Representative Gallagher.

NEW MEXICO

DeBaca County, Lincoln County, Otero County: At Large, Representatives Morris and Walker.

NEW YORK

Cattaraugus County: 38th District, Representative Goodell.

Chautauqua County, City of Jamestown: 38th District, Representative Goodell.

Clinton County: 30th District, Representative King.

Essex County: 30th District, Representative King.

Franklin County: 31st District, Representative McEwen.

Genesee County: 37th District, Representative Conable.

Monroe County: 36th District, Representative Horton; 37th District, Representative Conable.

Niagara County: 40th District, Representative Smith.

Ontario County: 35th District, Representative Stratton.

Orleans County: 37th District, Representative Conable.

St. Lawrence County: 31st District, Representative McEwen.

Wayne County: 36th District, Representative Horton.

Wyoming County: 37th District, Representative Conable.

NORTH CAROLINA

Clay County: 11th District, Representative Taylor.

Rowan County: 9th Distict, Repesentative Broyhill.

NORTH DAKOTA

Cavalier County: 1st District, Representative Andrews.

Emmons County: 2nd District, Representative Kleppe.

Oliver County: 2nd District, Representative Kleppe.

Pierce County: 1st District, Representative Andrews.

Towner County: 1st District, Representative Andrews.

OHIO

Muskingum County: 17th District, Representative Ashbrook.

PENNSYLVANIA

Beaver County: 25th District, Representative Clark.

Carbon County: 11th District, Representative Flood.

Columbia County: 11th District, Representative Flood.

Erie County: 24th District, Representative Vigorito.

Juniata County: 12th District, Representative Whalley.

Lawrence County: 25th District, Representative Clark.

Lycoming County: 17th District, Representative Schneebeli.

Mercer County: 24th District, Representative Vigorito.

Montour County: 17th District, Representative Schneebeli.

Perry County: 12th District, Representative Whalley.

Wayne County: 10th District, Representative McDade.

Westmoreland County: 21st District, Representative Dent.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Abbeville County: 3rd District, Representative Dorn.

Allendale County: 1st District, Representative Rivers.

Jasper County: 1st District, Representative Rivers.

Kershaw County: 5th District, Representative Gettys.

Laurens County: 4th District, Representative Ashmore.

Union County: 5th District, Representative Gettys.

TENNESSEE

Clay County: 4th District, Representative Evins.

Coffee County: 4th District, Representative Evins.

DeKalb County: 4th District, Representative Evins.

Grainger County: 1st District, Representative Quillen.

Hickman County: 6th District, Representative Anderson.

Jackson County: 4th District, Representative Evins.

Loudon County: 3rd District, Representative Brock.

McMinn County: 3rd District, Representative Brock.

Obion County: 8th District, Representative Everett.

Overton County: 4th District, Representative Evins.

Putnam County; 4th District, Representative Evins.

Van Buren County: 4th District, Representative Evins.

Wayne County: 6th District, Representative Anderson.

TEXAS

Brewster County: 16th District, Representative White.

Culberson County: 16th District, Representative White.

Hudspeth County: 16th District, Representative White.

Jeff Davis County: 16th District, Representative White.

Pecos County: 16th District, Representative White.

Presidio County: 16th District, Representative White.

Red River County: 1st District, Representative Patman.

Terrell County: 16th District, Representative White.

UTAH

Duchesne County: 1st District, Representative Burton.

Grand County: 1st District, Representative Burton.

Summit County: 1st District, Representative Burton.

Tooele County: 2nd District, Representative Lloyd.

Uintah County: 1st District, Representative Burton.

Wasatch County: 1st District, Representative Burton.

VERMONT

St. Johnsbury Welfare District (Caledonia, Essex and Orleans Counties): At Large, Representative Stafford.

WASHINGTON

Chelan County: 5th District, Representative Foley.

Douglas County: 5th District, Representative Foley.

Ferry County: 5th District, Representative Foley.

Grant County: 4th District, Representative May.

Island County: 2nd District, Representative Meeds.

Kittitas County: 4th District, Representative May.

Okanogan County: 5th District, Representative Foley.

Pend Oreille County: 5th District, Representative Foley.

San Juan County: 2nd District, Representative Meeds.

Skagit County: 2nd District, Representative Meeds.

Snohomish County: 2nd District, Representative Meeds.

Stevens County: 5th District, Representative Foley.

Whatcom County: 2nd District, Representative Meeds.

WEST VIRGINIA

Brooke County: 1st District, Representative Moore.

Hancock County: 1st District, Representative Moore.

Marshal County: 1st District, Representative Moore.

Ohio County: 1st District, Representative Moore.

Pleasants County: 4th District, Representative Hechler.

Ritchie County: 4th District, Representative Hechler.

Tyler County: 4th District, Representative Hechler.

Wetzel County: 1st District, Representative Moore.

WISCONSIN

Adams County: 7th District, Representative Laird.

Forest County: 7th District, Representative Laird.

Marinette County: 8th District, Representative Byrnes.

Oneida County: 10th District, Representative O'Konski.

Trempealeau County: 3rd District, Representative Thomson.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH ADDITIONAL FOOD STAMP PROJECTS ARE BEING ASKED

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I list below all of the areas in each congressional district seeking to be designated for inclusion in the food stamp program, but whose chances for inclusion will depend upon the appropriation of substantially more funds than so far have been authorized for the program:

REQUESTS FOR FOOD STAMP PROGRAM AS OF FEBRUARY 24, 1967

ARKANSAS

Chicot County: 4th District, Representative Pryor.

Ashley County: 4th District, Representative Pryor.

Logan County: 3rd District, Representative Hammerschmidt.

Desha County: 4th District, Representative Pryor.

Pope County: 3rd District, Representative Hammerschmidt.

Columbia County: 4th District, Representative Pryor.

Sharp County: 2nd District, Representative Mills.

Stone County: 2nd District, Representative Mills.

Little River County: 3rd District, Representative Hammerschmidt.

Crawford County: 3rd District, Representative Hammerschmidt.

Washington County: 3rd District, Representative Hammerschmidt.

Randolph County: 2nd District, Representative Mills.

Lawrence County: 2nd District, Representative Mills.

Grant County: 4th District, Representative Pryor.

Union County: 4th District, Representative Pryor.

Jackson County: 1st District, Representative Gathings.

Benton County: 3rd District, Representative Hammerschmidt.

Sebastian County: 3rd District, Representative Hammerschmidt.

Miller County: 4th District, Representative, Pryor.

GEORGIA

Carroll County: 6th District, Representative Flynt.

Chatham County: 1st District, Representative Hagan.

White County: 9th District, Representative Landrum.

Banks County: 10th District, Representative Stephens.

Whitfield County: 7th District, Representative Davis.

Taylor County: 3rd District, Representative Brinkley.

ILLINOIS

Fulton County: 19th District, Representative Railsback.

Knox County: 19th District, Representative Railsback.

Peoria County: 18th District, Representative Michel.

Tazewell County: 18th District, Representative Michel.

Woodford County: 18th District, Representative Michel.

Marshall County: 18th District, Representative Michel.

Stark County: 18th District, Representative Michel.

Bureau County: 18th District, Representative Michel.

Putnam County: 18th District, Representative Michel.

McLean County: 17th District, Representative Arends.

Warren County: 19th District, Representative Railsback.

Mercer County: 19th District, Representative Railsback.

Whiteside County: 19th District, Representative Railsback.

Rock Island County: 19th District, Representative Railsback.

Henry County: 19th District, Representative Railsback.

Henderson County: 19th District, Representative Railsback.

LaSalle County: 15th District, Representative Reid.

Will County: 14th District, Representative Erlenborn.

Kankakee County: 17th District, Representative Arends.

Kane County: 15th District, Representative Reid.

Livingston County: 17th District, Representative Arends.

Grundy County: 15th District, Representative Reid.

Ford County: 17th District, Representative Arends.

Carroll County: 16th District, Representative Anderson .

JoDaviess County: 16th District, Representative Anderson.

Lee County: 16th District, Representative Anderson.

McHenry County: 12th District, Representative McClory.

Winnebago County: 16th District, Representative Anderson.

Ogle County: 16th District, Representative Anderson.

Stephenson County: 16th District, Representative Anderson.

Boone County: 16th District, Representative Anderson.

DeKalb County: 15th District, Representative Reid.

Lake County: 12th District, Representative McClory.

Du Page County: 14th District, Representative Erlenborn.

Kendall County: 15th District, Representative Reid.

KANSAS

Marion County: 4th District, Representative Shriver.

KENTUCKY

McLean County: 1st District, Representative Stubblefield.

Metcalfe County: 5th District, Representative Carter.

LOUISIANA

Madison Parish: 5th District, Representative Passman.

Orleans Parish: 1st District, Representative Hébert.

Orleans Parish: 2nd District, Representative Boggs.

St. Helena Parish: 6th District, Representative Rarick.

MARYLAND

Frederick County: 6th District, Representative Mathias.

MASSACHUSETTS

New Bedford: 12th District, Representative Keith.

Boston: 8th District, Representative O'Neill.

Boston: 9th District, Representative McCormack.

Boston: 11th District, Representative Burke.

Gloucester: 6th District, Representative Bates.

Cambridge: 8th District, Representative O'Neill.

Somerville: 8th District, Representative O'Neill.

MINNESOTA

Murray County: 2nd District, Representatives Nelsen.

NEBRASKA

Merrick County: 3rd District, Representative Martin.

Howard County: 3rd District, Representative Martin.

NEW JERSEY

Warren County: 4th District, Representative Thompson.

Hudson County: 13th District, Representtaive Gallagher.

Hudson County: 14th District, Representative Daniels.

NEW YORK

New York City: 6th District, Representative Halpern.

New York City: 7th District, Representative Addabbo.

New York City: 8th District, Representative Rosenthal.

New York City: 10th District, Representative Celler.

New York City: 11th District, Representative Brasco.

New York City: 12th District, Representative Kelly.

New York City: 13th District, Representative Multer.

New York City: 14th District, Representative Rooney.

New York City: 15th District, Representative Carey.

New York City: 16th District, Representative Murphy.

New York City: 17th District, Representatice Kupferman.

New York City: 18th District, Representative Powell.

New York City: 19th District, Representative Farbstein.

New York City: 20th District, Representative Ryan.

New York City: 21st District, Representative Scheuer.

New York City: 22nd District, Representative Gilbert.

New York City: 23rd District, Representative Bingham.

New York City: 24th District, Representative Fino.

NORTH CAROLINA

Guilford County: 6th District, Representative Kornegay.

Warren County: 2nd District, Representative Fountain.

NORTH DAKOTA

Foster County: 1st District, Representative Andrews.

Richland County: 1st District, Representative Andrews.

OHIO

Adams County: 6th District, Representative Harsha.

Marion County: 8th District, Representative Betts.

Miami County: 4th District, Representative McCulloch.

Huron County: 13th District, Representative Mosher.

Wood County: 5th District, Representative Latta.

Erie County: 13th District, Representative Mosher.

Crawford County: 8th District, Representative Betts.

Logan County: 7th District, Representative Brown.

Medina County: 14th District, Representative Ayres.

Champaign County: 7th District, Representative Brown.

Sandusky County: 13th District, Representative Mosher.

PENNSYLVANIA

Union County: 17th District, Representative Schneebeli.

Snyder County: 17th District, Representative Schneebeli.

Adams County: 19th District, Representative Goodling.

Monroe County: 15th District, Representative Rooney.

York County: 19th District, Representative Goodling.

Centre County: 23rd District, Representative Johnson.

Northampton County: 15th District, Representative Rooney.

Berks County: 6th District, Representative Rhodes.

Butler County: 25th District, Representative Clark.

Delaware County: 7th District, Representative Williams.

Elk County: 23rd District, Representative Johnson.

Cameron County: 23rd District, Representative Johnson.

Franklin County: 12th District, Representative Whalley.

Lancaster County: 16th District, Representative Eshleman.

Pike County: 10th District, Representative McDade.

Forest County: 23rd District, Representative Johnson.

Warren County: 23rd District, Representative Johnson.

Chester County: 9th District, Representative Watkins.

Cumberland County: 19th District, Representative Goodling.

Lebanon County: 16th District, Representative Eshleman.

Lehigh County: 8th and 15th Districts, Representatives Rooney and Biester.

Bucks County: 8th District, Representative Biester.

Montgomery County: 13th District, Representative Schweiker.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Marion County: 6th District, Representative McMillan.

Darlington County: 6th District, Representative McMillan.

TENNESSEE

Union County: 2nd District, Representative Duncan.

Bedford County: 4th District, Representative Evins.

Roane County: 4th District, Representative Evins.

Hawkins County: 1st District, Representative Quillen.

Blount County 2nd District, Representative Duncan.

Cumberland County: 4th District, Representative Evins.

Polk County: 3rd District, Representative Brock.

TEXAS

Dickens County: 13th District, Representative Purcell.

Garza County: 19th District, Representative Mahon.

UTAH

Salt Lake County: 2nd District, Representative Lloyd.

WASHINGTON

Pierce County: 6th District, Representative Hicks.

Spokane County: 5th District, Representative Foley.

King County: 1st District, Representative Pelly; 2nd District, Representative Meeds; 6th District, Representative Hicks; 7th District, Representative Adams.

WEST VIRGINIA

Mineral County: 2nd District, Representative Staggers.

Berkeley County: 2nd District, Representative Staggers.

Grant County: 2nd District, Representative Staggers.

Hampshire County: 2nd District, Representative Staggers.

Hardy County: 2nd District, Representative Staggers.

Jefferson County: 2nd District, Representative Staggers.

Morgan County: 2nd District, Representative Staggers.

WISCONSIN

Sheboygan County: 6th District, Representative Steiger.

Columbia County: 2nd District, Representative Kastenmeier.

FOOD STAMP PLAN WOULD HAVE TO BE CURTAILED IF H.R. 1318 DOES NOT BECOME LAW BEFORE JULY 1

Mr. Speaker, all of the areas I have included in the three separate listings I have submitted to be printed as part of my remarks have a common interest in the passage of H.R. 1318 and in the appropriation thereafter of sufficient funds to finance these existing and proposed projects.

If legislation is not passed this spring, some of the existing food stamp projects could be continued through the use of section 32 funds but they would be subject to whatever regulations the Department of Agriculture wished to impose without regard to the requirements of the food stamp law we passed in 1964. Under that law, we included such things as coffee, tea, and bananas, which was not true under the pilot programs prior to the passage of the 1964 act. The Department, in fact, could limit the program merely to food items in surplus, which would cut down drastically on the almost unlimited variety of foods now purchasable through food stamps.

Furthermore, many of the existing projects would have to be dropped entirely and certainly no new ones could start.

So, all in all, and in view of the success of the program, as attested to by so many Members of the House who are familiar with the projects operating in their own districts, I am sure there will be great interest among the Members in expressing to the Committee on Agriculture their support for H.R. 1318 and in asking for early action to report and pass the bill as introduced.

HOW THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM OPERATES IN ST. LOUIS

Mr. Speaker, I think it would be helpful to the Members in whose congressional districts the food stamp plan is soon to start to know the mechanics of how it operates, and, for that reason, I am giving some of the details of the program as it functions in the city of St. Louis.

Eligibility is based on family size and income, and also on the family's liquid assets, as shown in the following table:

State of Missouri food stamp program—eligibility standards for nonassistance household

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND LIQUID ASSET[1] MAXIMUMS

Number of persons in household	Maximum monthly income	Maximum liquid assets[1]
1	$140	$750
2	190	1,500
3	230	1,500
4	270	1,500
5	310	1,500
6	350	1,500
7	390	1,500
8	430	1,500
9	470	1,500
10	510	1,500

[1] Liquid assets are defined as: Cash on hand or in a safety deposit box, checking and savings accounts, building and loan stocks, bonds, etc. Equity in a home is not considered part of the liquid assets.

1. For families consisting of more than 10 persons, add $40.00 for each additional person on monthly income; the maximum liquid assets cannot exceed $1500.

2. The maximum as stated in the above Table will be applied only to the non-assistance households as defined in Item IV–C of the Plan of Operation; they will not be applied to the assistance households as defined in Item IV–B of this Plan.

3. Monthly income is defined as gross income exclusive of all mandatory deductions, such as Federal and State withholding taxes, City Earnings Tax, OASDI deductions, union dues, retirement or pension contribution, health insurance and hospitalization payments.

(a) Where income is received from self-employment or business enterprises, deductions may be made for the cost of producing such income.

TYPICAL PURCHASE REQUIREMENTS AND BONUS STAMPS ISSUED

There is a definite schedule of stamp purchase requirements each month—or semimonthly—for each participating individual or family, depending upon income and family size. Families already on some form of public assistance in Missouri are automatically eligible, and the stamp purchase requirements for them are a little different from those for nonassistance households.

The nonassistance households which apply must be screened by the welfare department to establish income eligibility, and are periodically reexamined—every 3 months—to determine continued eligibility before recertification.

Although the monthly or semimonthly purchase requirements change from family to family according to such special considerations as very high shelter costs, regular medical expenses, and so forth, the normal stamp purchase requirements for a family of four would be as follows:

Missouri food stamp program—Net income basis of coupon issuance

4-PERSON HOUSEHOLD

Monthly net income	Monthly			Semimonthly		
	Purchase	Bonus	Total	Purchase	Bonus	Total
0 to $19.99	$8	$44	$52	$4	$22	$26
$20 to $29.99	10	42	52	5	21	26
$30 to $39.99	14	42	56	7	21	28
$40 to $49.99	20	40	60	10	20	30
$50 to $59.99	24	40	64	12	20	32
$60 to $69.99	28	38	66	14	19	33
$70 to $79.99	32	38	70	16	19	35
$80 to $89.99	36	36	72	18	18	36
$90 to $99.99	40	36	76	20	18	38
$100 to $109.99	$44	$34	$78	$22	$17	$39
$110 to $119.99	48	34	82	24	17	41
$120 to $139.99	52	32	84	26	16	42
$140 to $159.99	56	30	86	28	15	43
$160 to $179.99	60	28	88	30	14	44
$180 to $199.99	64	26	90	32	13	45
$200 to $219.99	68	24	92	34	12	46
$220 to $239.99	72	24	96	36	12	48
$240 to $269.99	76	24	100	38	12	50

SOME OTHER EXAMPLES

For a single individual, or a two-person household the purchase requirements are as listed in the following table:

Missouri food stamp program—Net income basis of coupon issuance

1-PERSON HOUSEHOLD

Monthly net income	Monthly			Semimonthly		
	Purchase	Bonus	Total	Purchase	Bonus	Total
0 to $19.99	$4	$10	$14	$2	$5	$7
$20 to $29.99	8	8	16	4	4	8
$30 to $39.99	10	8	18	5	4	9
$40 to $49.99	12	8	20	6	4	10
$50 to $59.99	$14	$8	$22	$7	$4	$11
$60 to $79.99	16	6	22	8	3	11
$80 to $99.99	18	6	24	9	3	12
$100 and over	20	6	26	10	3	13

2-PERSON HOUSEHOLD

Monthly net income	Monthly			Semimonthly		
	Purchase	Bonus	Total	Purchase	Bonus	Total
0 to $19.99	$4	$20	$24	$2	$10	$12
$20 to $29.99	8	20	28	4	10	14
$30 to $39.99	12	18	30	6	9	15
$40 to $49.99	16	18	34	8	9	17
$50 to $59.99	18	18	36	9	9	18
$60 to $69.99	20	18	38	10	9	19
$70 to $79.99	$24	$16	$40	$12	$8	$20
$80 to $99.99	28	16	44	14	8	22
$100 to $119.99	32	16	48	16	8	24
$120 to $139.99	36	14	50	18	7	25
$140 and over	40	12	52	20	6	26

And for a family of seven, this is the table which is used:

Missouri food stamp program—Net income basis of coupon issuance

7-PERSON HOUSEHOLD

Monthly net income	Monthly			Semimonthly		
	Purchase	Bonus	Total	Purchase	Bonus	Total
0 to $39.99	$14	$64	$78	$7	$32	$39
$40 to $49.99	20	62	82	10	31	41
$50 to $59.99	24	62	86	12	31	43
$60 to $69.99	30	60	90	15	30	45
$70 to $79.99	34	60	94	17	30	47
$80 to $89.99	40	58	98	20	29	49
$90 to $99.99	44	58	102	22	29	51
$100 to $109.99	50	56	106	25	28	53
$110 to $119.99	54	54	108	27	27	54
$120 to $129.99	58	52	110	29	26	55
$130 to $139.99	62	50	112	31	25	56
$140 to $149.99	66	48	114	33	24	57
$150 to $159.99	$68	$46	$114	$34	$23	$57
$160 to $179.99	72	46	118	36	23	59
$180 to $199.99	76	44	120	38	22	60
$200 to $219.99	80	42	122	40	21	61
$220 to $239.99	84	40	124	42	20	62
$240 to $259.99	88	38	126	44	19	63
$260 to $279.99	92	36	128	46	18	64
$280 to $299.99	96	36	132	48	18	66
$300 to $319.99	100	36	136	50	18	68
$320 to $339.99	104	36	140	52	18	70
$340 to $359.99	108	36	144	54	18	72
$360 to $389.99	112	36	148	56	18	74

PROGRAM WORKS WELL, BUT NEW AUTHORIZATION IS NEEDED

The program works, and works well, Mr. Speaker, as the many letters I have received from grateful constituents certainly attest. To me, it is a shame that the State of Missouri has not yet taken the steps necessary to enable localities other than the city of St. Louis to participate. I hope my State will soon make the necessary arrangements. The needy people in St. Louis County, who do not have this program available, are understandably envious of the good diets enjoyed by people living in the city who have the same incomes but also have the advantage of the food stamp program.

Many elderly couples, with little cash and small pensions, find the food stamp program a godsend. They suffer no loss of dignity such as old people do elsewhere in having to stand in long lines for free food handouts. Instead, they buy their food in the nearby grocery store, paying a major share of the cost themselves.

Low income families of large size are the greatest beneficiaries of the program. Their children can obtain the good, nutritious, fresh foods growing boys and girls require.

All in all, Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have been the initiator in the Congress of the food stamp program, and I am sure that every Member who has a part in the enactment of H.R. 1318 to continue and to expand the program will find that action a source of future pride and satisfaction.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT ON NEED FOR NEW LEGISLATION

The 1968 fiscal year budget submitted to the Congress by the President in January contained a notation, Mr. Speaker, that the food stamp program is to be financed next year entirely out of section 32 funds. The original pilot projects were financed in that manner, but at one-tenth the cost of the program budgeted for next year. Hence, I inquired if this proposed method of financing in any way obviated the necessity for passage this year of H.R. 1318. Frankly, I doubt very much that Congress would ever earmark $250 million of section 32 funds for this one program, but, assuming it agreed to do so for next year, I asked if the food stamp program could continue to operate as it is now operating without new authorization legislation.

Following is the report I received on this matter from Administrator S. R. Smith of the Consumer and Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture:

U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Consumer and Marketing Service,
Washington, February 16, 1967.
Hon. Leonor K. Sullivan,
House of Representatives.

Dear Mrs. Sullivan: This is in reply to your requests for certain advice concerning the status of the Food Stamp Act of 1964.

Our advice was requested as to whether an amendment to the Food Stamp Act was necessary at this time. Specifically, the question was raised as to whether this Department could continue to operate the current Food Stamp Program under the general authority of Section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended, in view of the fact that the President's Budget Message to the Congress proposes to finance the 1968 Food Stamp Program witn Section 32 funds.

The President's Budget proposes to finance the program authorized by the Food Stamp Act by a transfer of a portion of the funds appropriated under Section 32. This transfer must be approved by the Congress in the 1968 Appropriation Act for the Department. Such approval would simply make Section 32 funds available to carry out the provisions of the Food Stamp Act of 1964; it would not alter such provisions.

The Food Stamp Act of 1964 is continuing legislation; it has no termination date. Section 16 of the Act calls for further action by the Agricultural Committees of Congress; that section placed specific limitations on the dollar amount which could be appropriated to carry out the provisions of the Act for the 1965, 1966, and 1967 fiscal years. For fiscal year 1968 and all subsequent years, Section 16 states that the annual appropriation shall be "not in excess of such sum as may hereafter be *authorized* by Congress." (Underscoring supplied.) The history of this section appears to indicate that the phrase "not in excess of such sum as may hereafter be authorized" was intended as a limitation requiring subsequent basic legislation to support an appropriation rather than intended as an authorization supporting appropriations in such sum as the Congress might determine. Failure to amend this section could give rise to a question of point of order with respect to any provision for funds by the appropriations committee for the Food Stamp Program.

Failure of the Congress to extend the authorization for appropriations under the Food Stamp Act of 1964 to carry out the provision of the Act for 1968 and subsequent fiscal years would mean that this Department would not have the authority to continue to operate the present Food Stamp Program under the provisions of that Act after June 30, 1967.

While Section 32 provides broad authority and appropriations to the Department of Agriculture to operate programs for the general purpose of encouraging domestic consumption of agricultural commodities and products thereof among low-income groups, such funds could not be utilized to carry out a program under the Food Stamp Act in the absence of Congressional action making Section 32 funds specifically available to carry out the Food Stamp Act. However, some type of a limited food stamp program could be established and operated under Section 32 in lieu of the present stamp program.

Over and above the strictly legal questions, we want to point out that the success of the present Food Stamp Program, in large part, is due to the specific provisions of the Food Stamp Act of 1964, which were established only after a careful three-year test of the program. The Act now spells out detailed Federal-State administrative relationships and places specific responsibility for certification of eligible households in the State public assistance agency and its local counterpart offices. It also provides guidelines for the equitable treatment of States in applying for participation on behalf of their political subdivisions.

As you know, the Act proyides legal penalties against anyone who uses or acquires food coupons in any manner not authorized by the Act. Also, it provides specific safeguards to retailers and wholesalers so that they may be assured of an opportunity to present information before there is an administrative action to disqualify them from participation. Finally, in this connection, the Act sets forth rights of retailers and wholesalers for a judicial review of such administrative actions.

We would conclude, therefore, that legislation similar to that proposed in your bill is essential to the continuation of the program now being carried on under the Food Stamp Act of 1964.

Sincerely yours,
S. R. Smith, *Administrator.*

MEMBERS INTERESTED IN CONTINUING FOOD STAMP PROGRAM SHOULD EVIDENCE INTEREST

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope that all of the Members in whose congressional districts food stamp projects are operating effectively and successfully, or who soon expect to have food stamp projects initiated in their districts, will make sure this week that the Committee on Agriculture knows of their interest in H.R. 1318.

It was a surprise to me to discover that 16 of the 35 members of the committee which has responsibility for the food stamp legislation represent districts in which no food stamp project is operating. That includes eight of the 20 Democrats and eight of the 15 Republicans. Even more surprising, all but three of those 16 would still not have any food stamp projects in their districts if all of the areas which are scheduled to come in, or which have asked to come in, are eventually included.

This is not to say that six of the 20 Democrats and seven of the 15 Republicans on the Committee on Agriculture are all automatically against the food stamp program because their districts do not participate and presently do not plan to participate; rather, what I am pointing out is that a substantial minority of this committee consists of Members having no firsthand experience with the food stamp program in projects in their own districts.

To me, this indicates a need for a good deal of educational work on both sides of the aisle with friends on the Committee on Agriculture. I hope many of the Members will join me in that effort this week.

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*Pilot Projects.

[1] Combined with Rio Grande County.

[2] Includes City of Detroit Pilot Projects (July 5, 1961).

[3] Banner and Scotts Bluff Combined.

[4] Includes City of Pittsburgh Pilot Project (Mar. 1, 1963).

America, the Beautiful

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JAMES A. McCLURE

OF IDAHO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. Speaker, Clarence N. Shoemaker, Jr., principal of Kenwood and Greenhurst elementary schools in Nampa, Idaho, has just been awarded the George Washington Honor Medal for the third consecutive year by the Freedoms Foundation.

Whereas Mr. Shoemaker's first two awards were for essays, this year the medal is being presented as the result of a script for an Americanism program that he authored. His work in promoting American ideals has obviously been a source of inspiration to those around him, for I am told that the Nampa school system has also been cited by the Freedoms Foundation the past 3 years in a row.

At a time when patriotism is downgraded in some quarters, it is reassuring to me personally to know that in Idaho traditional values are still remembered. I therefore include at this point the text of Mr. Shoemaker's prize-winning script, as well as the aforementioned essays:

AMERICA, THE BEAUTIFUL

(Written and Directed by Clarence N. Shoemaker, Jr.)

America is a fabulous country—the only fabulous country!

From the rolling New England countryside to the rocky Pacific coastline; from the thunder of Niagara to the sun-baked stillness of El Centro—America is a land of magnificent contrasts; a place of raw desolation and lush abundance; of quick money and sudden loss; of bitter ugliness and tender beauty.

America is a land whose lofty mountains and deep rivers bear names that are music on the tongue, names rich in the lore and legend of marvelous and mysterious savage tribes who preferred death to defeat.

But America is more than poetry.

It is a land where men know that morality, conscience, and happiness are the exclusive possession of individuals and can be achieved only by individual effort with divine help.

SONG: COLUMBIA, THE GEM OF THE OCEAN

The history of the United States of America reads like the story of a poor boy from the backwoods country who made good. It was only a few years ago, not a long time as history goes, that our land was largely wilderness. Today, its teeming cities and productive farms are peopled by descendants of immigrants who have come from all over the world.

Only yesterday, we were thirteen colonies groping toward national unity. Today, we are a powerful republic to whom the free world looks for leadership. Our heroes have been not only great statesmen and generals, but also men and women who have established our industry, found the wealth of our mines, and cultivated the richness of our "good earth."

SONG: AMERICA

Today, the roots of America have grown deep into the fertile soil of freedom, but we often forget the beliefs of those who planted the seed and watered it with their tears and fed it with their labor and their prayers.

America was built on the first words of the Mayflower Compact, "In the Name of God, Amen."

Our ideals are not our personal property—they are the voices of people from generations past and they belong to generations yet unborn. We are the bridge between. If we are to preserve our values, we must rely on the ultimate weapons . . . human courage . . . and faith.

The only answer to guided missiles is guided men.

SONG: THE LITTLE BROWN CHURCH IN THE VALE

Today, the United States of America is the greatest Republic in the world because our "Founding Fathers" had faith and they put that faith in the God of their fathers.

Down through the years, this faith in God has kept our Republic great and has made possible the "American Way of Life."

The faith of our fathers can never be kept safe by merely being inscribed on a sheet of parchment and preserved in our archives. The fundamental freedoms of our constitutional government can only be preserved when they are held deep in the hearts of men and women who are aware of their costs in lives and blood and who fully understand what their loss would mean.

If there ever were a time in the history of our civilization when the people of a great nation needed to renew their understanding of the principles which built their own society, the time is now, and the nation is America.

Today, the "American Way of Life" and all that it stands for is being assailed by Communists and Socialists, and only God knows what is going to happen if we fail to stand firm against them.

SONG: GOD BLESS AMERICA

America, the beautiful, so she is. Let us always remember that. Let us never sell her short. Let us never degrade her. Let us never dishonor her. She may not be perfect, but she is mighty fine, and no one can truthfully deny that fact. Certainly the thousands who seek to flee from Cuba to America will testify to the wonders of this great land which is ours. Certainly the thousands who flee via Hong Kong from Communist Red China can testify to that fact. Certainly the thousands who have escaped or attempted to escape through the ugly wall in Berlin can give proof to what we say.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, we would like to ask you to join with us as we sing two of your old-time favorites: "America, the Beautiful" and "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

SONG: AMERICA, THE BEAUTIFUL

SONG: BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC

The last line of our National Anthem says:

"Oh, say, does that Star Spangled Banner
yet wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of
the brave?"

Does the flag still wave over a land of free and brave people?

Yes, it does—and it will for a long, long time—if we all don't become apathetic and complacent! We are now living at a time when accepted values and modes of thought are being questioned and disputed on all sides. So it is with the concepts of Americanism and patriotism.

We now live at a time when American patriotism faces its supreme challenge; a challenge at home from those who do not understand it in all of its lofty implications; a challenge from abroad from enemies who reject its fundamental principles and who are dedicated to destroying not only this country, but the ideals which these enemies rightly perceive as the motivating force of our society.

It is completely in our hands, in this generation, to decide whether Americanism will flower into a universal tree, whether it will wither and die from within, or whether it will be hewn down from without.

We must all rededicate ourselves to the America we love and the spirit of freedom, enterprise, and initiative that have made us great. If we will all do this, the Star Spangled Banner will continue to wave "O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

This is in spite of pacifists, card burners, beatniks, fellow travelers, yellow travelers, and blinded persons who fail to see the goodness and beauty of America and who fail to understand that freedom is the greatest possession which civilized man can possess.

We who love America are in the vast majority and we must keep it that way.

SONG: NOW THE DAY IS OVER

We would like to leave you with our hope for your part in mankind's journey in the world of tomorrow, a hope expressed in an old Gaelic blessing:

"May the road rise up to meet you,
May the wind always be at your back,
May the sun shine warm upon your face,
And the rains fall soft upon your fields,
And, until we meet again, may God hold you
in the hollow of His hand."

FAITH OF OUR FATHERS

(By Clarence Newell Shoemaker, Jr.)

Today, the United States of America is the greatest Republic in the world because our "Founding Fathers" had faith and they put that faith in the God of their fathers.

America was built on the first words of the Mayflower Compact, "In the Name of God, Amen."

In the year 1776, on July 4, our forefathers expressed their hopes and purposes in the Declaration of Independence. This is the most important statement of a national purpose ever made: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness."

A careful examination of the Declaration of Independence reveals that our "Founding Fathers" referred to God no less than four times. Each of these references specifically affirms the dependence of man upon Divine Providence.

Thomas Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, stated clearly that our life and liberty come from God, and not from man, or groups of men. He believed that civil liberties in the last analysis were dependent on religion and on a belief in God.

The Declaration of Independence is emphatic on such words as "Liberty," "usurpations," "Despotism," and "Tyranny." Clear is the ring that man's unalienable rights come from the Deity and not from any government.

It was during the all-important Federal Convention, called for the purpose of drawing up a constitution, that Benjamin Franklin said: "Gentlemen, I have lived a long time and am convinced that God governs the affairs of men. If a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid? I therefore, move that prayers imploring the assistance of Heaven be held every morning before we proceed to business."

It is significant that every single daily session of Congress every convened under the Constitution of the United States of America has been opened with prayer.

Down through the years, this faith in God has kept our Republic great and has made possible the "American Way of Life."

America has been built by individual effort and a recognition of individual responsibility. This country was not built by men who relied on someone else to take care of them. It was built by men who knew and understood the faith of our fathers.

Thomas Jefferson was asked for the richest passage in literature, and he said it was the first sixteen verses of the fifth Chapter of Matthew.

Daniel Webster was questioned as to what he considered the greatest legal digest; his reply was the Sermon on the Mount.

In commenting on the Holy Bible, George Washington said: "It's impossible to govern the world without the Bible."

It was the intention of the framers of the Constitution of the United States that everyone could rise as high as their education, ambition, training, experience, and incentive would take them. The private enterprise system has always been an integral part of our "American Way of Life" and our constitutional government was designed to serve the people.

The faith of our fathers can never be kept safe by merely being inscribed on a sheet of parchment and preserved in our archives. The fundamental freedoms of our constitutional government can only be preserved when they are held deep in the hearts of men and women who are aware of their costs in lives and blood and who fully understand what their loss would mean.

If there ever were a time in the history of civilization when the people of a great nation needed to renew their understanding of the principles which built their own society, the time is now, and the nation is America.

Today, the "American Way of Life" and all that it stands for is being assailed by Communists and Socialists, and only God knows what is going to happen if we do not make some changes.

The greatest need in this country today is for a resurgence of morality—a new and honest respect for the spirit and meaning of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States of America. Each of us would do well to remember General Robert E. Lee's observation that "Duty is the sublimest word in our language. You cannot do more; you should never wish to do less."

I do not suggest a revolution, but I do urge a rededication to the America we love and the spirit of freedom, enterprise, and initiative that have made us great.

The maintenance of our constitutional Republic, is in the final analysis, dependent upon the will and wisdom of the people. Today, we should all be concerned over the trend in this country to materialism and the resulting loss of faith in the truth of Benjamin Franklin's statement that "God governs the affairs of men."

There is precious little that a person *can not* do as a Christian. Look at our history! It is a record of men who were weak in physical power, but great in the strength of their faith. It is a record of heroic men, both known and unknown, who lived out their faith and the faith of their fathers.

All of our freedoms stem from Christian freedom. Without Christian freedom, no political or economic freedom is possible. Freedom can only exist in a society where everyone accepts truth, honesty, justice, fairness, charity, and generosity as a rule for their conduct at all times. Thus, if we are to protect the dignity and freedom of the individual, we must first have faith in God.

At the dedication of the Bunker Hill Monument the great statesman and brilliant orator, Daniel Webster, said: "Hold on, my friends, to the Constitution of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands. Miracles do not cluster, and what has happened once in 6,000 years may never happen again. Hold on to your Constitution, for if the American constitution should fall there will be anarchy throughout the world."

As we strive to maintain the "American Way of Life," let us not forget the words of Webster when he declared: "I shall know but one country. The ends I aim at shall be my country's, my God's and Truth's. I was born an American; I shall die an American."

What greater inspiration do we need?

I AM AMERICA

(By Clarence Newell Shoemaker, Jr.)

My birth certificate is the Declaration of Independence and I was born on July 4, 1776. I am a fabulous country of many things and many people. I am the United States of America.

I am over 180 million living souls and the ghost of millions who have courageously lived and died for me.

I am William Penn and Paul Revere. I stood on the Lexington green and fired the shot heard around the world. I am Washington, Jefferson, Hale and Patrick Henry. Bunker Hill, Valley Forge and Yorktown are a part of my heritage. I am John Paul Jones, Daniel Boone, the Green Mountain boys and Davy Crockett. I am generals Lee, Grant, and MacArthur. I am Abraham Lincoln and The Gettysburg Address.

I remember the Alamo, the Lusitania, Pearl Harbor and Iwo Jima. Whenever freedom called, I answered that call. I have left my heroic dead in the Argonne Forest, Flanders Field, on the rock of Corregidor and on the cold bleak slopes of Korea.

I am the Golden Gate Bridge, the wheat lands of Kansas, the farm lands of Idaho and the fabulous forests of the Northwest. I am the Grand Canyon and Old Faithful. I am a small village in the hills of New England, an open-pit copper mine in Montana and a farm in South Dakota.

My capitol, Washington, D.C., is like no other American city. It is completely free from any state government and there are no factories or commerce here. It has but one business and that is government.

From the top of the Washington Monument you can look north to the White House and to the east you see the Capitol. To the west is the long reflecting pool and the memorial to Lincoln. Inside is the famous statue of him by Daniel Chester French. His face is compassionate, sad and strong.

Looking south, you see the Tidal Basin, the famous cherry trees and the memorial to Jefferson, author of the declaration of Independence and our third President.

Across the Potomac river in Arlington, Virginia, in the huge national cemetery, is the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. All during the day and night, back and forth, paces an armed sentry in honor of those men who are known "but to God". There is no other memorial in my capitol which is quite so symbolic of our Republic as this one. There have always been the unknown Americans who have played a fundamental part in my progress, in addition to the famous men whose names have been known to all.

I am a Christian nation founded upon Christian principles. My people recognizes God's power and authority and their responsibility to Him.

I am a nation that believes in the worth and dignity of the individual and his inability to solve his own problems without the help of God.

A sense of responsibility to God carries my people beyond the short range view of what they can get for the moment. They consider the future benefits or damages as a result of their actions and conduct.

I am a government that is responsible to God and the people. Most of my organic documents of government—the Mayflower Compact of 1620; the Declaration of Independence of 1776; the Constitution of 1789—give recognition to God.

I am a nation of freedom loving people. God created my citizens as free moral agents with the power to choose between right and wrong. Freedom is possible for those citizens who choose the right. Tyranny, suppression and slavery is the lot for those who choose the wrong. William Penn, one of my great statesmen and patriots, summed it up accurately when he said: "If men will not be governed by God, then they must be ruled by tyrants."

I am the front porch of a farm house in the Midwest. The front porch is associated with no other country. It is a place to sit and relax for a few moments before you finish the day's chores. It is a place to sit and read the paper or visit with your neighbors.

Political posters tacked on the country store near the crossroads down by the creek are a part of my heritage. The tiny country churches, roaring snows, howling winds, endless fields and crystal clear lakes are all a part of me.

I am big. I sprawl from the Atlantic to the Pacific, more than three and one-half million square miles of throbbing private enterprise. Within my boundaries lies a wondrous country. I am a land of fertile fields, country mailboxes and winding country lanes. I am remote quiet villages and large metropolitan cities that never sleep.

I am a republican form of government with the Constitution as my corner stone. It is the best plan ever devised by man to assure freedom and to release the creative powers of everyone. Its guarantees of life, liberty and property have made possible the great "American Way of Life".

You can lok at me and see Patrick Henry ending his fiery speech before the Virginia Convention with these defiant words: "I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!" You can see the colonists discussing their problems at a town meeting, the building of the Wilderness Road and Lewis and Clark crossing the Continental Divide. You can see the multi-colored lights of Christmas and hear the strains of Auld Lang Syne as the old year passes.

Yes, I am the United States of America and these are the things that I am. I was conceived in freedom and, God willing, in freedom I will spend the rest of my days.

May I always possess the integrity, moral courage and strength to keep myself unshackled, to remain a stronghold of freedom and a beacon of hope to all the oppressed throughout the world.

This is my prayer—my goal—my wish.

May God be with me, always.

Columnist Carl Rowan Urges Support for the Teacher Corps

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, columnist Carl T. Rowan recently wrote the following of the Teacher Corps:

> The major school superintendents, mayors and other astute observers already have seen enough to conclude that the Teacher Corps offers something without which the antipoverty program cannot succeed.

He goes on to describe the need to eliminate "the insidious hopelessness" which plagues the schools of poverty and which the Teacher Corps—with new teaching methods and enthusiastic, committed teachers—is helping alter.

Support for the Teacher Corps, he concludes, "can strike a blow for decency and dignity for a lot of long-neglected kids.

Mr. Speaker, the column by Mr. Rowan recently appeared in the Indianapolis Star. I insert it in the RECORD, and call it to the attention of my colleagues:

ARTICLE ON THE TEACHER CORPS FROM A RECENT ISSUE OF THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR BY CARL T. ROWAN

In Chicago's Shakespeare Elementary School one day last fall, 35 third graders were designated as "slow learners" and placed in a separate class.

These youngsters were already two years behind their classmates in reading and other schoolwork. The "experts" figured that by the eighth grade, they would be four years behind.

Then some teachers who had some extra time, extra skill and extra concern took a look at those 35 youngsters. Their conclusion: Given adequate, sympathetic instruction, all but two of these children can complete high school with adequate grades, make competent career decisions, and become responsible, self-supporting members of society.

The teacher team that cared, and took that extra look at 35 kids who, at the ripe old age of 9 had been consigned to failure, are part of the National Teachers Corps.

There are now 1,213 Teacher Corps members trying to carry that extra care, that special skill, that vitally needed imagination, into the slum schools of 111 school districts in our urban and rural slums.

They are hardly a token of what is needed in the Chicagos, New Yorks, and Hernando, Mississippis of America.

But the school superintendents, mayors and other astute observers already have seen enough to conclude that the Teacher Corps offers something without which the antipoverty program cannot succeed.

They know that if we cannot alter old processes where insidious hopelessness is drilled into 8- and 9-year-olds, that if we cannot educate these children and lift them above despair that engulfed their parents and grandparents, then there is no hope for our inner cities. And there is little hope that we can cut our relief rolls; or win any real victories over crime; or improve in any lasting way the relations between the races.

So, educators around the country are asking for three times as many Teacher Corps teams as they have. Whether they get them, or keep the ones they have, will probably be decided by a tall, gentle-natured Texan.

He is George Mahon, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. Since the death of Rep. John Fogarty, the House subcommittee that must pass on President Johnson's request for additional funds for the Teacher Corps has been full of conflict, and is more anti-Great Society than it was before. Many vital issues in the fields of health, education and welfare may live or die by the margin of one vote in this panel. Thus Mahon's influence is likely to be crucial.

Probably he alone can remove from the "stepchild" category a program that has received effusive praise from a variety of people such as Jack J. Efurd, superintendent of schools in Gentry, Ark.; Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York City, and Alfred Gilpin, president of the Indian Tribal Council and a school board member in Macy, Neb.

Congressional enthusiasm for the Teacher Corps seemed widespread in Congress in 1965 when President Johnson proposed creation of a large force of idealistic young men and women who would supplement the staffs of slum schools. It was no secret to congressmen that many teachers shunned these schools. (An official in Boston recently proposed "combat pay" for teachers serving in certain slum schools.)

So the Higher Education Act of 1965 spelled out a program under which a team composed of one master teacher and several interns (often former Peace Corps volunteers who are paid $75 to $125 a week while undergoing intensive summer training) is assigned to schools to work with disadvantaged children.

Congress authorized $64,000,000 for the program for the fiscal year ending this June 30. It finally got around to appropriating only $7,500,000. The President has asked for a supplemental allocation of $12,500,000—or enough to train 2,500 more interns this summer.

That is what is before the subcommittee now chaired by Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa. And the President has asked $36,000,000 for fiscal 1968.

Richard Graham, director of the Corps, recently asked school districts for a frank appraisal of the program. Of the 79 reports received so far, 77 districts asked for more Teacher Corps teams, one was happy with what it had, and one district was critical of the personnel it received.

Not a bad record for a program that is being run on peanuts.

Mahon is under a lot of pressure to hold down spending. But he just might find the Teacher Corps a place where he can strike a blow for decency and dignity for a lot of long-neglected kids and still not get the feeling that he's bankrupting the treasury.

Self-Help: Key to Success Under the Alliance for Progress

SPEECH

OF

HON. CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, revolutionary changes are taking place today in our hemisphere. Once unlettered and deprived peoples are clamoring for and attaining their rightful place in the modern world of the 20th century.

To a great extent these new developments and the fresh hope of fulfillment which accompanies them have arisen as a direct result of U.S. financial and technical assistance under the Alliance for Progress.

On April 12, President Johnson will meet with his fellow American chief executives in a summit meeting at an already historic site—Punta del Este, Uruguay. There, where the Alliance was born in August 1961, our President will reiterate this country's support for the legitimate claims to the basic needs of millions, for homes, work and land, health and schools.

The vast hemispheric economic and social development program which began with such high hopes at the beginning of this decade will receive new impulse, and will shift from its initial organizational phase into a much broader program of economic integration and multilateral endeavor.

The Alliance for Progress has achieved major breakthrough in the social and economic fields. Millions of our fellow Americans in Latin America are now free of the scourge of malaria and similar endemic threats; thousands of new classrooms provide adequate space and equipment for eager students; countless farmers are reaping better crop yields through technical and financial assistance under supervised agricultural credit programs; small industries are being established through U.S.-provided seed capital to help diversify traditional one-crop economies; tens of thousands of people are dwelling in new homes—all these and many more achievements can be traced to programs under the Alliance for Progress.

Although the most difficult part of our task lies ahead, we can, nevertheless, be proud of these accomplishments. What would our hemisphere be like today if we never had an Alliance for Progress?

We can also be satisfied as a nation that we have not shirked our Alliance commitments. The 10-year, $100 billion program established in 1961 called for 80 percent of the financing to come from public and private sources in Latin America itself. Of the remaining 20 percent, 10 percent represented the U.S. commitment and the rest was to come from international lending bodies.

In the first 5 years of the program the United States more than met its pledge of $1 billion per year through contributions via AID, Export-Import Bank, Food for Peace, the Social Progress Trust Fund—administered by the Inter-American Development Bank—the Peace Corps and others.

Efforts and results have proved satisfying, but above all the one single, underlying achievement which dwarfs all others in significance is the new, pervading Alliance spirit which can be seen and felt throughout Latin America. As President Johnson said in his speech commemorating the fifth anniversary of the Alliance last August:

> The Republics of this hemisphere have shown that deep social change is compatible with peace, is consistent with democracy, and is consonant with individual liberty. We have sounded a sure and certain note; namely, that great change can be wrought by reason and not rifles, by builders and not bullets.

Above all, there is a new trend toward self-reliance of the type that generates self-pride and the strength to accomplish self-imposed change.

Ralph Waldo Emerson once wrote:

> Welcome evermore to gods and men is the self-helping man.

If this famous essayist were alive today he would be overjoyed to witness the application of this principle of self-help throughout Latin America. This concept has from the very start been the key to the success of our hemispheric development programs, for without it no amount of foreign aid can help.

President Johnson has repeatedly indicated our country's willingness to help those nations who help themselves.

U.S. assistance has aided innumerable self-help projects in Latin America—whether in national programs such as tax and agrarian reform or on the grass-roots level in community development projects.

I should like to mention just a few such programs today.

You may be interested to know that each AID mission director in Latin America now draws from a special fund of $50,000 to support small, high-impact activities. In these projects dividends have been far in excess of the amount of U.S. assistance invested. For example, in Costa Rica 195 hand pumps were made available to rural communities that lacked potable water. In Bolivia $250 worth of cement enabled a community to finish building a wing on a children's hospital.

Often entire villages derive their livelihood from the production of one or more handicraft items. AID and the Peace Corps are actively supporting programs to help such communities maintain their income through improved and expanded production.

In Ecuador AID and the Peace Corps are lending assistance to "town plans" aimed at comprehensive community improvement. In Cayambe, local citizens, under the town physician, have cooperated in the construction of a modern marketplace, a health clinic, a carpentry co-op, and in providing up-to-date equipment for their schools.

In one small town overlooking 2-mile-high Lake Titicaca in Bolivia, a young American Peace Corpsman is working side by side with his Bolivian partner, building and installing water pumps.

Food for peace provides part payment in foods to workers building small farm-to-market roads.

These and many more community development projects are giving new meaning to the lives of millions of inhabitants of small rural towns in Latin America.

As the American Presidents gather in Punta del Este, they will consider new, more effective means of achieving the goals of the Alliance. May our moral support and best wishes for a fruitful outcome accompany our Nation's leader and his assistants as they represent our country at this historic inter-American meeting.

Thank you.

The Year of the Civil Delinquent

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker—

> Once upon a time freedoms and rights, debate and discussion, meant stability, reason and responsibility. Somehow, today, these basic concepts have been debased to include coercion, provocation, incitement, violence and destruction.

So said Morris I. Leibman addressing the annual public meeting of the Chicago Crime Commission on October 10, 1966. I offer for the interest of my colleagues the full text of Mr. Leibman's incisive critique of these challenges facing our Nation.

No better words to introduce Mr. Leibman can be offered than those by William B. Browder, president of the Chicago Crime Commission:

THE YEAR OF THE CIVIL DELINQUENT

(An Address by Morris I. Leibman at the Annual Public Meeting of the Chicago Crime Commission, Oct. 10, 1966)

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER

(By William B. Browder, President, Chicago Crime Commission)

It is most appropriate that our speaker today at the start of Chicago Law Enforcement Week should be Morris I. Leibman. He believes that an understanding and respect for the rule of law by every citizen is a basic requirement for successfully waging war against crime and preserving the free society.

As senior partner in the law firm of Leibman, Williams, Bennett, Baird and Minow, he is one of Chicago's most distinguished lawyers. At the same time he is serving the larger community as a Civilian Aide at Large to the Secretary of the Army, as a member of President Johnson's Panel of Consultants on International Affairs and National Security, as Chairman of the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on Education about Communism and its Contrast with Liberty under Law, just to name a few of his many consulting activities.

Whether the problems are international or local in scope, Mr. Leibman's incisive and penetrating mind gets to the heart of the problem. As you will now see.

THE YEAR OF THE CIVIL DELINQUENT

Mr. MORRIS I. LEIBMAN. "Many of our citizens seem to be suffering from a new malady—civil delinquency. This ailment—civil delinquency—seems to strike all ages.

"Some of the kids are involved in political questions in a new way—a kind of panty raid approach to policy. The first stage of this disorder is called 'wayout.' The more 'wayout' it gets, the more 'in' it is. This is a new kind of logic that seems to mean that the sillier it is the better it is. Some of the common symptoms of civil delinquency are tantrums and exhibitionism. Other symtoms include violent pacifism and dirty tricks. Also, one of the aspects is worship of fire—burning crosses or burning draft cards, burning stores or burning cars.

"Among the middle-aged, one of the most widespread symptoms appears in the form of the self-appointed expert with all the instant solutions. These people conduct a kind of off-Broadway political voodoo show that represents a modern Don Quixote riding in a souped-up sports car. We need these self-appointed experts as much as we need 'do it yourself' brain surgeons. At least such a 'do it yourself' surgeon risks only one person at a time.

"Mind you, I am delighted that our free society permits this childish nonsense, but we have the right—probably the duty—to challenge this foolish behavior.

"Once upon a time freedoms and rights, debate and discussion, meant stability, reason and responsibility. Somehow, today, these basic concepts have been debased to include coercion, provocation, incitement, violence and destruction.

"Once upon a time if a dog bit a man that wasn't news—but if a man bit a dog that would make headlines! Today you probably couldn't get that kind of headline because we seem to be in an era when all the news is about man biting man. We seem to be involved in a national bad dream—an LSD orgy—a kind of escape from reality into the world of mirage—the world of UFO's and IFO's.

"You know about UFO's—Unidentified Flying Objects? I cannot get very excited about UFO's because I am much more troubled about IFO's—Identified Flying Objects—mischievous immaturity, infectious ignorance, 'chip on the shoulder' protest, and arrogant irresponsibility. These IFO's are manned by pilots. These IFO pilots can be properly described as the civil delinquents.

"The label makers

"Let's look at some of these civil delinquents. What about the label makers? You know them. The label makers suffer from a tyranny of categories. This civil delinquent doesn't want to think about issues. He just wants to make categories. He can do it by color—the other fellow is red, pink, or pinkish. The civil delinquent can do it by pigment of skin—the other fellow is anti-Negro or anti-White; an integrationist or a segregationist. And, of course, the other fellow is always a liberal or a conservative, or a leftist or rightist. The civil delinquent doesn't want to stop to analyze the issues. He just invents new labels. In order to classify the complexities of foreign policy, our label makers have turned to ornithology. You're either a 'hawk' or a 'dove,' with subclassifications of 'owls,' 'chickens,' or 'pigeons'—and don't forget we also have a few 'parrots.'

"The civil delinquent is not only a label maker but he talks in cliches.

"1. 'He' is law abiding: 'they' are the criminals. 'He' never violates the spirit or letter of the law. 'He' obeys traffic rules. 'He' doesn't fudge on his income tax; 'he' never shuns jury duty; 'he' always cooperates with the police; 'he' is very willing to testify in any case; 'he' doesn't mind getting involved; and 'he' never avoids controversy.

"The civil delinquent has a preconceived notion of what hate is. Of course, 'he' has no hate or prejudice. It is the other fellow. But just imagine what the civil delinquents would have said if the accused killer of eight nurses had not been white; or the mad killer at Houston or the assassin at Dallas had not been white men. Remembering the morning after the shock of Watts? As the civil delinquent walked down the street and saw non-whites going to work, can you imagine what he was thinking.

"The hooters and the shooters

"Another type of civil delinquent is the hooter. I have never understood that free speech involved the right to disrupt public hearings of any kind. I don't think the spectators at the UN, or at a House Committee hearing, or a Senate Committee hearing, or a City Council, have a right to shout, interrupt or interfere with the procedures as conducted by the authorities. If the civil delinquents have any objections of substance or form this should be handled through legislation and legal process.

"The shooters

"We've mentioned the 'hooters,' now what about the 'shooters'—I mean the 'weapon-happy' men in your own community. Among all forms of civil delinquency, this is the worst. Whether he's a Minute Man, a Ku Kluxer, or a RAM, the civil delinquent who relies on weapons to affect social justice really merits only one epithet—criminal. Let's start a sensible disarmament program at home.

"Police brutality

"Among the civil delinquents it is the fad to claim 'police brutality' on every occasion. You notice they always use the same two words 'police brutality'—never manhandling by police, assault by police, beating by police. This concept of police brutality stems from a special freedom granted in America and a few other societies in the history of the world. Simply stated it is that even if you are a criminal, the law officer, who is the only one who has a right to use force may not use excessive force. This special freedom has now been perverted by the civil disobedient into a notion that the policeman cannot use any force.

"Let's get this straight. The creator of brutality is the man who fails to obey a police command, whether it is 'come with me' or 'move on.' The moment that person, of any color or race, refuses to comply peacefully and promptly, he is the man who compels force to be brought into play.

"One of the basic theories of the Judeo-Christian Code and Western civilization is reason—not force—and the citizen who fails to obey a police command is violating a basic fundamental of civilized society. The minute that he forces the officer to touch him, the civil delinquent has transformed a conflict of opinion into a conflict of physical violence.

"Thus, the refusal to move, the lying down, the sitting down—though passive actions in themselves—are actually active criminal brutality for they demand the use of physical force. We have performed many miracles in this society, but until now we have not found a nonviolent way to pull a living deadweight body from under a car or out of a doorway.

"Let it be clear, once and for all, that the culprit is not the officer; it is the civil delinquent. If the arrest or command is improper, the resort must be to legal remedies.

"The sit-down student

"What about the striking student? Where does he fit into this picture of civil delinquency? Hasn't one of the really shocking spectacles of recent times been the students sitting-in at academic institutions?

"The history of civilization is the struggle of reason over force, and the right of an individual to attain his highest potential as a human being by the development of his mind. One of the majestic symbols of this historic struggle is the idea of a free university where men can study and search for the truth. It is the sanctuary of the human mind. The academic struggle is with the forces who believe in the physical and the muscular—not in the moral or the intellectual.

"The student civil delinquent violates the whole concept of reason by using physical obstruction. Any student guilty of such physical activity fails to understand the nature and importance of the university to a free society. He ought to be treated accordingly.

"Let's get straight on the youth issue.

"I know it is going to be their world. It has to be their world; and I want them to have every opportunity to learn and prepare.

"What I resent is the refusal of the minority to use their great opportunities for equipping themselves for tomorrow.

"I don't object to having them now and then stuff themselves into Volkswagens, but let's not make the mistake of letting anyone think that this is how you solve serious problems.

"The civil disobedient

"Now—for the last and most common of the civil delinquents—the civil disobedient.

"It is claimed by some that civil disobedience is one of man's highest moral acts; that a truly moral man is one who, encountering a law he deems unjust, will disobey that law. The moral man, they argue, is the man who transcends the law for the higher moral justness beyond. We would then be faced with each man making his moral decision outside of our system.

"I believe that the democracy we have created in this country is the most ideal system and environment a moral man could hope to find. For his concern with the natural law, the higher law, he is not banished—frustrated—from society. Rather, he is given maximum avenues of protest. He is given the remarkable opportunity to present his moral opposition to the law of the land through machinery provided by the democratic framework. He is allowed—even encouraged—to improve man-made laws and bring them closer to a higher moral law. The voice in the courts, not on the streets, will strike the "immoral" laws.

"Some supporters of civil disobedience ask, 'Isn't disobedience to a law one of the most accepted legal procedures for the testing of our substantive rights?' 'Isn't it true?' they ask 'that disobedience fits well into this theory of democracy?'

"Certainly democracy allows us to challenge laws in order to test them in the courts through our unique machinery of justice. Remember that only one court decision is needed to change a law. The test case has never been considered civil delinquency.

Civil delinquency is the counterfeit of orderly challenge!

"Should the entranceways of this room be blocked by pickets or demonstrators using the excuse of free speech, they would not—in my eyes—be civil demonstrators, but rather, criminal demonstrators.

"In effect they would be committing assault and battery on our right to assemble here peacefully because such mob action destroys the dialogue. Can you seriously accept that is is necessary to bring out the latent hostility in the streets to advance the public interest? Do those who practice and promulgate disobedience to the law offer us a new system, a new society—a meaningful choice?

"Civil disobedience is impractical because it makes an enemy of the law and offers no valid substitute. When used as a mass tactic it verges on anarchy. Anarchy is the antithesis of freedom and justice. To continue to practice it in the face of this reality and where social reform is operative, is fanaticism.

"And a fanatic has been well defined as one who redoubles his effort while forgetting his aim.

"Civil disobedience is not a civil right. Civil disobedience is an implicit denial of the very political process that insures most of the rights that those who disobey enjoy. Law protects the minority. That process deserves and requires something better from both the minority and majority. Demogoguery is not democracy. Provocation is not dissent.

"Unfortunately, however, it is much easier and far more exciting to cause social disturbances than to undertake the painfully hard work for social progress. Any idiot can cause a riot and riots can become fads. And since when are riots not an abomination? Since when are Molotov cocktails ever justified? Since when, in a free society, with all of its imperfections, is it a badge of honor to go to jail? Marching on jails? The first step in lynching. Is this the kind of society we want? It is the kind of society we are going to get if we continue to be satisfied with street politics, with the substitution of drama for dialogue. Make no mistake about it. What is happening is aimed directly at the structure of our society. And it cannot end soon enough.

"I think it is most appropriate that the Chicago Crime Commission has this year taken a firm stand against the lawlessness called "civil disobedience." We in Chicago are proud of our Citizens Crime Commission and most grateful for its strong unswerving leadership in the battle against all forms of crime.

"What is to be done?

"Now what can we do about all of this? What is the cure for the civil delinquency malady and for the civil delinquents? First, we will have to adjust our perspective.

"Thomas H. Huxley, the eminent English biologist and political philosopher, in a speech at Johns Hopkins University some [illegible] years ago—get that date—said: 'You Americans and your descendents, who reasonably can be expected to number 200 millions at your second centennary, have to ascertain whether this great mass will hold together under the forms of a republic. . . . Your one condition of success, your whole safeguard, is the moral worth and intellectual clearness of the individual citizen.'

"Our priority allegiance must be to our system of law, which is not only the best, but the only system ever invented to reconcile the continuing struggle for justice and the individual's privilege to follow his moral conscience. It is the greatest multi-remedy government ever created. Therefore, you must play it by its rules. The more individualistic you are, the more you must subscribe to lawful methods.

"Ours is a society that accommodates change peacefully because it knows that the law of life is change. It makes provision for change through system—not leaving it to whims.

"History teaches us that there are only two ways of effecting deliberate social change: evolution and revolution. Again and again we have chosen to accommodate change through political evolution rather than through violence and the secret of our success has been our devotion to law as the only meaningful instrument by which to seek justice.

"The only purpose of revolution is to create this system which the true revolutionaries dream of. If we revolt against this, we have no place to go.

"Not only are we required and duty-bound to obey the technical law of the system, but we owe even a higher duty—we must elevate the spiritual and moral requirements of the unwritten law of manners and civility.

"Civility is required and it is more than mere obedience to the law. The tradition of civility in our society is bound up with respect for law. Respect not only precludes civil disobedience, but goes beyond mere technical obedience to the law. Respect means, at least, that the law is not looked upon as an enemy or a necessary evil. Respect means that the law is regarded as the primary medium of change in a free society. Respect means realizing that the alternatives to law are coercion, intimidation and, eventually, violence.

"Respect means, above all, that one is concerned with the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

"Civility also requires a personal plus factor. By personal plus I mean:

"1. Let's not be trapped by labels.

"2. The complex problems must be handled issue by issue.

"3. Avoid superficiality; instant solutions; pseudo and anti-intellectualism; nihilism; insist on standards of excellence.

"4. Organized crime is your enemy because it is against our system. We must avoid its support or even a suspicion of support.

"5. Stay away from group defamation—Maddox is not the South—and Carmichael is not the Negro.

"6. Don't apologize for, or excuse, stupidity, violence or criminality.

"7. Look out for the wrecker in any movement who attacks his own moderates. Don't compromise any movement by permitting the wreckers to join it. It's your duty to keep the Nazis and the Reds, the hooters and the shooters and the kooks out of your movement. The justness of the cause does not justify joining forces with the enemies of society.

"If we don't have self-discipline plus, then we agree with those who assert that men need masters.

"Our individual responsibility at all levels also will require higher standards. My emphasis today is that the times require even more care; that our conduct must be even more meaningful than it has been, particularly in a dangerous world of instant communication and instant transportation. Our law enforcement will only be as strong as the courage and commitment of our citizens. The citizens are 'us' not the mythical 'they.'

"With respect to the whole series of problems involving use of the streets and hounding public officials in their homes, the time has come to distinguish between freedom of speech and provocation; between petition and lawful assembly; as opposed to physical pressure and coercion. The right of free speech is not a club to deny others their rights. Our rights to use the streets and the rights of public officials to enjoy the privacy of their homes need not be counter to the First Amendment—when all these rights can co-exist without conflict.

"Civil delinquency offers no solutions; it merely interferes with them. We have to spell out a newly marked and complex path with civility and decency. The remedies are here in the courts—many courts with many views—we can begin to chart out the balance of rights where millions of people are clustered in closely packed cities. Let's have a whole series of law suits on a whole series of specific situations. Our legislative bodies of all kinds and the courts are the proper civil forums to test out the new issues and the new problems.

"Civilization is the victory of reason over force and law is the only possible instrument in the search for justice. We are alive now because of civilization. It is a unique and delicate process. Our civil rights were created, by a very few civilized men and, once gone, would be as thoroughly lost as if they were blasted to bits by a nuclear bomb.

"The issue is clear.

"Aristotle says that only two kinds of beings can live outside of civil society—gods and beasts. Let us never dare to pretend we are gods; let us ever remember our heritage so that we never become beasts."

Urban Problems and the Summit Meeting

SPEECH

OF

HON. JEFFERY COHELAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend President Johnson on his special message to Congress regarding the Latin American summit meeting. It is reassuring and encouraging that despite the many demands on his time, the President is clearly not ignoring our responsibilities to our neighbors to the south. His vigorous support for the Alliance for Progress once again testifies to our recognition of the urgency involved in helping these neighbors to help themselves.

In the 5½ years since the first historic meeting at Punta del Este, the cooperative efforts of the American Governments and peoples have resulted in substantial progress. But even as we have progressed we have recognized that, in order to achieve the alliance's goals of opportunity and stability, the pace of progress must be stepped up significantly. Otherwise, we shall repeat the mistakes of the past characterized so aptly by the phrase, "too little, too late."

In his quest for continued and accelerated progress, President Johnson is planning to journey in April to a second historic conference at Punta del Este. There, with the Presidents of the other American Republics, he will join in a rededication to the goals of the alliance, and a new commitment to concrete measures for achieving those goals.

Not the least of the alliance's goals is to alleviate the squalor, hunger and disease, the hopelessness of unemployment and the lack of opportunity among the millions of urban poor in Latin America.

Unmanageable population increases are a fact of life throughout the underdeveloped world. Latin America is the fastest growing of all these regions. Recent estimates have placed the population of Latin America at 200 million, with projected totals of 300 million by 1975 and more than 600 million by the year 2000—tripling the present number in 35 years.

However, the most striking feature of Latin American population growth is the rapid movement to the cities. The rate of urbanization in Latin America is the highest of any underdeveloped region in the world. Growth rates of 4 to 5 percent have brought the total urban population to where it now exceeds the rural by several hundred thousand. With continuing high rates of natural increase and heavy farm-to-city migration, this slight margin is expected to grow to more than 15 million by the end of the decade.

Twenty-five percent of the population is concentrated in 10 metropolitan areas of over 1 million each. The stagnation of rural economies and the attraction of the urban areas send thousands more to the great Latin American cities every day. More than 60 percent of the people of Argentina, Chile, and Venezuela live in cities. The urban populations of Colombia, Mexico, and Uruguay are rapidly approaching the 50 percent mark.

This trend toward urbanization is a characetristic of all developing societies. It is generally recognized as a basic index of economic growth. But the accelerated rate prevailing in Latin America, under conditions of unplanned growth, confronts urban centers with a wide range of critical problems. Central to all is their lack of capacity to provide jobs, housing, water, sanitation, education, and medical care. If the social and economic problems of Latin America are to be dealt with realistically, the needs of the cities must receive urgent consideration.

When the summit conference at Punta del Este is called to order, the agenda before the American Presidents will not carry the topic "Urban Problems" as such. But every item on the agenda will have as its primary or secondary purpose alleviation of those critical problems associated with accelerated urbanization.

One major item addresses itself directly to educational development and intensification of health programs, as well as to technological and scientific development. In the item aimed at modernization of rural life and increase of agricultural productivity, principally of food, it is not difficult to foresee the benefit to the hungry urban poor.

Three major items are addressed directly to acceleration of economic activity throughout Latin America. They deal with the Latin American economic integration and industrial development, multi-national action for infrastructure projects, and measures to improve international trade conditions. In the terms of reference of Latin America's urbanized millions, those items translate first into jobs, and then into better housing, better clothing and better food; into utilities and urban services; into schools and hospitals, teachers and doctors; into greater satisfaction of needs and wants; into respect and care for human dignity; into economic mobility, and broadened horizons and rising hopes.

Even the final item on the agenda, elimination of military expenditures excepting what is absolutely essential, aims at drawing the string from a curse which has haunted many nations: the priority of guns before butter, of shiny implements of war amid the shadows of poverty, sickness, and despair.

These are purposes to which all of us can dedicate ourselves. We have before us the means to express that dedication immediately, in the Resolution of moral and financial support for the commitments the President will be called upon to make at the summit.

To speed the Western Hemisphere along the way it chose at Punta del Este more than 5 years ago, I urge that we give the President and this resolution our strongest endorsement.

DOD Official Cites Military Information Objectives

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. MOSS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues a letter I have received from Mr. Phil G. Goulding, who recently assumed the duties of Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, in which he reviews the information objectives of that office and outlines some of the steps contemplated to improve and insure greater public understanding of our military activities, particularly in Vietnam.

Mr. Goulding makes it clear he shares the concern of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Government Information that the American people must be fully and accurately informed about the affairs of Government, and pledges that his efforts will be directed toward achieving that objective.

I take this opportunity to reassure my colleagues and the public that the Committee on Information will review all actions to insure performance matches promise.

The letter follows:

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., March 8, 1967.

Honorable JOHN E. MOSS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Government Information, House Government Operations Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Having now assumed the duties of Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, I want to assure you that I am aware of your keen interest in our public information activities and that I appreciate your important responsibilities in this area as Chairman of the Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee. I share fully your concern that the American people must be kept informed about their government.

It is appropriate that I keep you advised of the activities of my office and of steps we take to improve our operations. It is my intention to do whatever must be done to insure greater public understanding of our national defense. In this, I have the full support of Secretary McNamara.

We have made a beginning this past month in several areas.

(1) Secretary McNamara held an open, televised, across-the-board news conference on February 15, in spite of his busy schedule on Capitol Hill. We hope to increase our on-the-record meetings with newsmen by both the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense under a variety of formats, hoping that at least one each month will be open for full radio and television coverage.

The Secretary also held an on-the-record meeting with the wire services, followed by a session with the networks, to clarify the record regarding his views and those of the Secretary of State on the war in Vietnam. He continued his regular meetings with individual newsmen—eleven during February—and held a number of on-the-record meetings with newspaper and television reporters at the Capitol in connection with his appearances there. (I should also note that during February we had on-the-record news conferences, open to all media, by Secretary of the Air Force Harold Brown and General J. P. McConnell, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force. Additionally, both the Secretary of the Air Force and General Earle G. Wheeler, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have appeared recently on national TV news panel shows.)

We will continue to supplement open news conferences with specialized background briefings and meetings with the press. For example, there was considerable press interest in techniques of Navy mining after the announcement that we were mining certain river areas of North Vietnam. We arranged for the Pentagon press to be briefed by a rear admiral, an authority on mining, who answered all questions within legitimate security considerations. He did *not* discuss the actual operations in North Vietnam, but *did* provide information which helped the newsmen write authoritative stories on types of mines and mining techniques.

(2) This government is releasing more information on the war in Vietnam than has any government on any war at any time in history. As you know, there is no censorship of any kind. Improvements, however, can and will be made. Announcements of significant or unusual military developments and actions in Vietnam must be made promptly, not only because the people are entitled to this news as rapidly as possible, but also because any other course makes us easy prey for Communist propaganda. It is not always possible to make the first announcement, particularly when the facts are hazy. The first reports from the field are not always the most accurate. Information firm enough for a newsman to write about is not necessarily firm enough to be the basis of an official statement by the United States Government. Nonetheless, we should attempt to release the truthful picture before the Communists release a distorted version. This we are attempting to do. Some examples of such actions during recent weeks:

(a) A Navy aircraft inadvertently overflew a portion of Communist China's Hainan Island. This was announced by our office as soon as we had accurate details. I believe that this rapid response forestalled any serious attempt by the Red Chinese to gain a propaganda advantage from the error of our pilot. Had we taken too long, or taken the advice of those who believe that we should not admit our mistakes to the world, the Chinese Communists might well have made a statement which turned one aircraft into four, shot down two of those four and alleged a strafing of innocent farmers.

(b) We urged that MACV make prompt announcements to the press corps in Saigon of the recent military actions instituted against North Vietnam: firing of artillery across the DMZ, bombardment of shore targets by the Navy, bombing of additional thermal power plants and mining of certain river areas. In all four cases, announcements were made as quickly as security permitted. If we find resistance to such prompt announcements, we intend to overcome that resistance—unless, of course, security is involved.

(3) I believe that more can be done to develop newsworthy information which has not heretofore been tabulated or released. We have, for example, recently released statistics on total numbers of fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft, of all types, lost over the last two fiscal years, in Southeast Asia and elsewhere. These tables also included the number delivered to the inventory. We hope to update them this month, and to continue updating them in the future. The updating should be valuable both because the figures include projected losses, which change as each day goes by, and because some of the categories suitable to the purpose of the comptroller and systems analysis people who provide the figures could be somewhat misleading to others. The statistical tables, for example, include among the "deliveries" some remodeled aircraft added to the inventory. While this number is but a small fraction of 7000-odd planes, the terminology will be revised in the updated release to avoid misunderstanding. I also hope that the updated release will break down the two fiscal years, 1966 and 1967, which were lumped together in the initial version.

(4) Improvements can be made in established procedures. We have initiated such improvements. For a long time I have been extremely concerned, for example, by the use of the terms "light, moderate and heavy" in the daily reporting of casualties in Vietnam. Many persons mistakenly believed that this constituted all of our casualty reporting, ignoring the daily names released here and the weekly tabulations which include every American fatality in Vietnam since 1961. Additionally, this kind of daily briefing has led time and time again to news stories that the United States suffered "heavy losses," when actual losses have been a few wounded and one or two dead. A recent Page One story in a major newspaper talked of "heavy" U.S. losses in an action in which there was one fatality. Our system was to blame.

With the approval and encouragement of Arthur Sylvester, I questioned this system many months ago. At that time, the operations people advised me that use of casualty numbers on a daily basis would give the enemy information of value concerning combat effectiveness of specific units. Upon assuming this office, I renewed discussions on this subject with both the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. They agreed to support a change, if one could be worked out which was satisfactory to General Westmoreland from a security viewpoint. Messages were sent to MACV directing that the change be made, if General Westmoreland concurred, and leaving the details to be worked out there. As you know, the change has now been made. I consider it a major step forward.

(5) I have asked that the information officers in Vietnam be reminded of the absolute importance of rapid public disclosure of operational accidents and errors which cause civilian casualties in South Vietnam or casualties to United States or allied forces. No one is more concerned by these accidents than General Westmoreland. Despite all of his precautions and his orders, these tragic accidents are going to take place in war. While the reaction in this country and abroad is inevitably an unfavorable one, it is nevertheless in the national interest to announce these mistakes as rapidly as accurate information is available. You have doubtless noted several such announcements in recent days. This is not a new policy, but it is one which must be continued with additional emphasis.

It is not always easy to collect the facts as fully, quickly and accurately as we would wish. But my objective, in these cases as in others, is to determine the facts as quickly as possible, release them, admit the mistakes, clear the record and move on to other matters. Nothing is to be gained and much can be lost by any other course.

(6) I have asked my top people for their recommendations on what can be done in each of their areas of responsibility to increase the flow of news to the public, consistent with constraints of national security. I have asked my deputy to give immediate and special attention to these three areas:

(a) The present policy banning newsmen from accompanying U.S. aircraft over North Vietnam or U.S. ships which are engaged in surface interdiction operations north of the 17th parallel.

(b) The possibility of working to declassify more information which could and should be declassified. While this office does not have the power to "declassify," we do have an influence which can be exerted. In my personal opinion, far too much information is classified today. Not only is this information denied to the people, but also the overclassification of some material tends to downgrade the importance of the security system and is apt to give inadequate protection to that information which truly must be kept secure.

(c) Existing rules and regulations of the four Services on access of newsmen to bases, particularly in their coverage of crashes, accidents and other emergencies.

I do not know whether changes are desirable or necessary in the base access policy or in our current policy which prohibits newsmen from accompanying planes and ships north. Whether a pilot should bear the additional responsibility of a noncombatant passenger is certainly debatable. But I do believe that a policy established some time ago under conditions then existing should be re-examined, both by the Public Affairs people, and most importantly, by the operational people.

I welcome your advice and assistance, and that of your committee and your staff. Our objectives are identical—to strengthen democracy by providing a full and rapid flow of information to the American people.

Sincerely,

PHIL G. GOULDING.

The Draft and Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, over the past few weeks, I have placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD statements and articles by educators, retired military officers, and other concerned and knowledgeable citizens on the feasibility of establishing a voluntary Army as an alternative to the present draft. Today, I am pleased to submit excerpts from a speech by Prof. Joseph P. McMurray, of Queens College, Flushing, N.Y., before a recent national conference on the draft, sponsored by the American Veterans Committee. I cannot help but agree with Professor McMurray that the concept of compulsory military conscription is totaly alien to the American traditions of individual liberty and freedom. I earnestly commend Professor McMurray's remarks to my colleagues for their consideration and study before we act on legislation to extend the Selective Service System.

Professor McMurray's comments are as follows:

I have, as you know, proposed a volunteer army as a means of ending the draft in the United States. I am glad to be here today at the invitation of Gus Tyler to put that suggestion before you. I am here on my day off—the College offices are closed in observance of Veterans Day. What I have to say is not the official opinion at Queens College, nor is there such an opinion. I speak as an individual but I know that my concern reflects the widespread interest among college and university people in the draft. . . .

EXAMINE BASIC ARGUMENT

My suggestion for ridding us of the draft came about, in part, because I do not believe in a world without alternatives. No plan is perfect and time makes us judge our plans against new backdrops. You cannot put your foot into the same stream twice, Heraclitus told us. So I believe we are wrong, ladies and gentlemen, to accept alternatives to the draft itself without first examining the basic argument. Do we, in the United States today, need to put our young men into what, in strong and plain language, must be seen as involuntary servitude?

I think the basic issues of the draft can be discussed on two grounds. The first is on the ground of freedom, which is most important, and the second is on the ground of the draft's economic meanings.

Men should not be deprived of their liberties, their choices of careers, or their choices of action in order to satisfy the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the admirals, the Congress, or even the President of the United States, unless clearly there is no other way—and I stress that phrase—no other way to insure the security of the nation.

The Selective Service system has been admired by its head as a "channeler" of men. General Hershey said before a Congresional committee, ". . . we have channeled people into training for occupations and professions that were said to be very necessary in national life . . . I have no idea how many people we are deferring that may as well be immediately involved in survival as the people who are in uniform . . . in fact, it takes 85% of our time," the General continued, "with the people we are trying to encourage to go into professions and occupations and training for those by deferring them . . ."

UNJUST SYSTEM

Any system that takes people into involuntary servitude either by putting them into uniforms or by forcing them into occupations is unjust.

Such a system, defended on the grounds of justice and fairness, in the words of President Brewster of Yale, "tarnishes our national spirit," and suggests that the only way to serve humanity is "to repudiate your country."

The conscription of men in any form, under any system, raises a question of freedom in the United States and I shall not be brainwashed to think otherwise. The draft is economically wasteful and economically unfair.

GREATER DANGER

The men who are presently drafted are forced to subsidize by their lost time and their lost wages the costs of defending their country. Why should we expect men in the armed forces to bear the greatest expense at the same time we expect them to bear the greatest danger? Freedom must have its own motives. Freedom must supply men with incentives and rewards for behavior or government becomes a punishing and coercive force.

I believe that rewards and pride are better than bondage. I propose that men be recruited into the armed forces by means of attractive benefits. Some of these benefits might be in the form of salary. One could expect a soldier to earn at least as much as a new police officer, yet he does not even after long years of service.

ARGUMENT FOR REENLISTMENT

Benefits might take the form of bonds or other savings put away during the man's service and payable to him later in life. Educational benefits were cited in a recent Defense Department study as one of the key reasons for enlistment. A guarantee of future educational opportunity in a college or vocational school would be a cogent argument for enlistment.

I have no doubt but that $40 million budget of the Selective Service operation could fund a successful recruitment campaign for the armed forces.

TWO ESTIMATES

Mr. McNamara, according to a Reporter magazine piece by Bruce Chapman, gave two estimates of the additional cost of an all-volunteer army. One estimate was $4 billion; it was made in February. The second was $20 billion, made in December. You have heard of Mr. Morris' estimate of $17 billion.

The ease with which these billions slip through the rooms of the Pentagon inclines me to agree with Mr. Chapman when he writes, ". . . the Department of Defense has either found the computation of cost of this alternative to the draft inordinately complicated or has not given it serious consideration."

I should like the idea of a volunteer army to have the serious attention and consideration it deserves. Will it cost billions? Yes, freedom is expensive and our own freedom is as expensive and as precious and is worth investing in as any freedom we have paid for in the past. It might cost as much as $300 million per State, a small percentage of our gross national product, to keep men out of a state of involuntary servitude. What is our money for it if it cannot keep us free?

PLAN FOR AN END

But let us begin to at least plan for an end of the draft. Let us stop deluding ourselves that more conscription will solve the problems of unfair conscription or that teaching in Brooklyn or in Mississippi are viable alternatives to service in a combat area.

Let us stop teaching our young men how to "cop out" in cynical avoidance of military service. In some situations, every man may be called to patriotic service. But until those situations are clearly before us, let us not confuse patriotism with adherence to an outmoded bureaucracy.

Our young men and women love their country. They have shown us that in their acts of conscience, in their urban corps, in their teacher corps, in their tutoring of the young, in their fight for minority rights and in their willingness to sometimes die in that fight.

ALTERNATIVE SUGGESTED

I propose an alternative to a system that has made military service a shameful act and a place for the unlucky or the unwanted. I propose that we honor the men who serve their society by protecting it by treating them with the compassion of an abundant and a grateful society. Men will risk death for us and they will risk it voluntarily as the long histories of the armed forces, the police, and the fire departments of this country have proven. We must provide all of these men with the benefits due their hard and difficult work.

I ask you and I ask those in our government responsible for these matters to turn away from coercion and force. I ask that every effort be made immediately to study ways of reducing and eventually eliminating the numbers of men taken into service against their wills.

I ask that every man and woman serve our nation with the right to choose the form of service he or she shall give, as fits a nation of free men and women.

Put Years on Your Life

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, Lester J. Bradshaw, president of the Insurance Federation of America, member of the Sales Executive Club, author of "Lessons in Public Speaking," and well-known insurance man, has written of how you can avoid collecting on your life insurance by keeping your weight down and staying alive.

His story, called "Put Years on Your Life," is set forth here for the edification of my colleagues and perhaps for their good as well:

PUT YEARS ON YOUR LIFE

(By Lester J. Bradshaw, Jr.)

A personnel executive of a major airline buttoned his shirt, tied his tie, straightened his sports jacket and walked from the doctor's examination room to the M.D.'s office.

He's just taken an insurance physical, and was confident he met all of the requirements for the $75-thousand straight life policy he'd been discussing with his agent.

"Mr. X", I'll call him, was forty seven years of age, and in excellent health, so he thought. Why shouldn't he be? He played golf as often as possible; mowed his own lawn (with a power mower): piloted his own boat; even indulged in "short, fast" games of handball with his growing children.

But our "Mr. X" wasn't only forty-seven—he was more than fifty pounds overweight—fifty pounds that precluded any insurance company from writing any policy at normal risk rates.

The premium was beyond his means; the need for insurance certainly was not. His family had grown to include four children. His mortgage was in the high 'thirties—and uninsured.

Sure, he carried life insurance, and had also dabbled in the stock market and mutual funds. Taking it all into account, he probably had a net worth of approximately $150-thousand.

But after his widow would pay off the mortgage, set aside money for college for the children, and meet other obligations, just what would be left to support that home, those children, and "Mrs. X" should "Mr. X" suddenly pass on?

This isn't a unique situation. In discussions with many agents who had encountered similar circumstances with this prospects, I concluded that the majority of such overweight executives—who really needed, but couldn't purchase insurance at standard rates because of a weight problem—needed advice, and advice straight from the shoulder, no holds barred.

THE "CRASH DIET"

For many years, there have been so-called "crash diets" that were "guaranteed to strip off weight in thirty days."

Do they work?

Sometimes, yes. But in the majority of cases, these diets have proved to be ineffectual, if not downright dangerous unless embarked upon under the careful and continuous supervision of a competent doctor.

As a former "shining example" of just how problematical excess weight can be (6′ 3″, 250-pounds), I decided that a test should be run—not only on a scientific diet, but on an overall weight-reduction program. And, I thought, who would make a better subject than myself?

I made up my mind that if anyone was going to be the scapegoat of such a program, it was going to have to be me.

Ruling out the "crash diet", I entered Columbus Hospital in January 1966, for a complete physical examination. The hospital's director, Dr. M. Bazzini, although agreeing that I was in "excellent shape for a man of 51," insisted that, over the next twelve month period I take off a minimum of 35 pounds—blood pressure readings of 133/70 notwithstanding.

Back in my office, I consulted the charts. Dr. Bazzini was right; they revealed that for my height, I shouldn't weigh more than 215 pounds.

CORROBORATION

That afternoon, I had lunch with the Senior Vice-President of a major life insurance company. The veep, himself, knew of more than twenty prospects who wanted coverage—many in excess of $100-thousand—but who couldn't qualify because they were overweight.

"CRUSADER"

My "crusade", I decided, would begin on February 1, 1966, but let's see what happened, before telling you how. The records were carefully kept by Nick, Don and Larry, of the Biltmore Hotel in Manhattan, who co-operated with me in this venture.

Chronologically, forty pounds (five more than Dr. Bazzzini had required) were lost:

	Pounds
Feb. 1, 1966	250
Mar. 1	239
Apr. 1	234
May 1	232
June 1	228
July 1	221
Aug. 1 (vacation)	226
Sept. 1	223
Oct. 1	221
Nov. 1	219
Dec. 1	214
Jan. 1, 1967	213
Feb. 1	210

WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT

So you ask just what it's all about? New York "NEWS" columnist Ed O'Neill ribbed me in his February 13 column: "Insurance exec, Big Les Bradshaw, a confidante of former GOP National Chairman Len Hall, (is) shopping around for a new nickname on the heels of losing 40 pounds 'scientifically.' So what's so scientific about self-induced starvation?"

Out of deference to Ed, I'll have to refute that starvation stuff. In fact, I'd rather have carried the weight than starved myself for a whole darned year. After all, my Grandfather lived to the ripe old age of 81, and weighed in at 261. My father was 245 pounds at the time of his death at 78.

I was darned if I was going to starve, and here's the diet I followed:

Morning: Fifteen minutes of Yoga exercises before breakfast to relieve physical and mental tensions.

Breakfast: Hot roast beef, one slice of enriched white bread, two cups of black coffee, three glasses of water.

After Breakfast: Walk (to office, if possible) for thirty minutes.

Mid-Morning: Two cups of black coffee between 9:30 and 11:30 a.m., and three glasses of water.

Luncheon: Hot roast beef sandwich, two cups of black coffee, three glasses of water, no additional bread with sandwich.

Pre-Dinner: Relax—and to help relax, drink two Scotches with Perrier Water.

Dinner: Tomato juice, steak (about 12 ounces), one slice enriched white bread, two green vegetables, two cups of black coffee, three glasses of water, "Whip & Chill" (by Jello) for dessert.

There are only a few things to remember. No eating before bedtime; no potatoes; no salt. If you've got a yen for a tummy filler before going to bed, try either two glasses of water, or low-calorie soda, or low-calorie tomato juice.

SCIENTIFIC STARVATION?

I think it's obvious that this diet is far from "scientific starvation." In fact, it's probably far more than many people, who don't diet at all, eat in an average harried working day. The meals are flavorful, appetizing and filling. You don't walk around with a growling tummy while you're trying to shake off the poundage.

By the way, coupled with this diet is an overall fitness program that has its enjoyable good points. Each week, I visited the Biltmore hotel's Turkish Baths. Twenty minutes in the Hot Room, then thirty minutes in the Steam Room, alternating with a dip in the Pool. This, and a massage and alcohol rub to top off the afternoon have their compensations.

RESULTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

As any doctor will tell you, the overweight executive driven by a demanding job to the stress and strain of nervous and physical tension, is a poor risk—not only to an insurance company, but to his own family's well being.

If I can share my experience with others, perhaps help them to live longer, healthier and happier lives, I'll be satisfied.

Remember, I didn't work any miracles with this weight reduction program. I merely established a sensible, practical, workable—and even enjoyable—diet, coupled it with a mild exercise without the strain of a starvation or crash diet.

Gene Tunney, former World's Heavyweight Champion, and a long-time friend of mine, looked over the one year record and wrote me: "You deserve a lot of credit for what you've done in the past year and I want to congratulate you."

Gene registers his hearty approval of this program, and I'm sure that doctors everywhere would agree. For the overweight executive, whether a candidate for insurance or not, I think my own experience can serve as a well-taken lesson and a guide for his own physical fitness program.

Who Invented the Term "Junk" Mail?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LESTER L. WOLFF
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I have been accused by many direct mail industry leaders of having used the term "junk" mail to describe certain types of third-class mail that would be affected by my proposed bill to increase rates for such mail. Under leave to extend my remarks I include this article from a leading weekly newspaper in my district, North Shore Community, of Thursday, March 9. This article provides evidence that the descriptive term referred to was not of my invention, but rather a generic term adopted by the industry itself and one that the public uses generally.

The article follows:

TOO MUCH "JUNK" MAIL?

(By Gloria Kaufman)

"The Junkman Cometh" in rain, snow, sleet, and hail. Struggling under a load of third class "junk" mail, the postman wends his way to each door where he unburdens himself of mail that generally is unsolicited and unwanted.

Considered an invasion of privacy by many, it often is consigned to the nearest wastebasket. Many housewives are tempted to say, "Don't call me, I'll call you," to advertisers who insist upon initiating undesired correspondence.

A bill currently pending before Congress would increase the third class postage rate to cover the full cost of delivery, thereby making it prohibitive for some of the users, or abusers, of the present mail rate to continue stuffing letterboxes.

Community polled North Shore housewives too elicit their reactions to receiving "junk" mail. The replies follow:

Mrs. Robert Stratford of Sea Cliff: "It's a great filler for the garbage bag. It doesn't bother me because I don't read it.

"About the only pieces I read are the ones that come from the supermarket I patronize and the local stores. The rest I pitch into the garbage.

"It's just a form of advertising that's very cheap because of the third class mailing rate. If the rate is increased, another way will be found."

Mrs. Katherine Sacerdote of Manhasset: "Lots of people are annoyed and don't even bother to open it. They just throw away that kind of mail.

"I know of the proposed legislation and I expect that sending junk mail will be cut down if the third class rate is increased. I'm sure that the present rates promote business and I have no real objection, but if the cost isn't upped, first class mailing will be raised. Five cents is quite enough for that.

"I heard some people say that if we paid what it actually costs to send a letter coast to coast, we'd pay 30 cents. What it amounts to is first class mail subsidizing businessmen."

Mrs. George F. Hagerman of Glen Cove: "I feel sorry for the postman who has to lug all that junk mail around. It's an imposition.

"It's slightly annoying to receive but I don't keep it around that long. I open the envelopes to make there there are no $1,000 bills and then file it in the waste basket."

Mrs. Philip Kallenberg of Sands Point: "I know that people are harrassed by it, but we don't get too much out here.

"I think the rates should be higher. The commercial rate is being raised, and by raising third class mail, it might relieve us of some of the burden. The onus should be on business."

Mrs. Max Firetog of Roslyn Heights: "It's very frustrating to open it and find nothing that interests you. Perhaps if the cost were increased, there'd be less junk mail.

"I look at it because I never know beforehand what it is and then I throw it away. I don't like being solicited through the mails."

Mrs. Sam Gerstein of Kings Point: "Speaking as a business person, I'm aware that some of it is never lost. It has value for persons living in out-of-the-way spots or for those who don't drive. It's a cheap way to advertise.

"I don't consider it a nuisance. I look at all of it because I don't have any stores right around the corner. But I could see a busy housewife dumping it in the garbage."

Mrs. Thomas Amato of Lake Success: "I get very annoyed and throw it away, except for supermarket ads.

"Mail is very important. I hate it when I'm solicited through the mails. I consider it an invasion of my privacy."

Mrs. Edna Wharton of Port Washington: "I can't stand high pressure salesmanship. I've had books and records sent to me when I never subscribed for them. What I dislike most of all is having to fill out forms saying I don't want something.

"Most of it is just nonsense and I throw it away. If it pertains to something literary or musical I will read it. Of course I am grateful for discount coupons I receive."

Mrs. Harvey Levine of Flower Hill, Manhasset: "I feel sorry for the postman and the garbage man—one carries it in the other carries it out. It recently dawned on me that I always open the mail near a wastebasket.

"There has been far less junk mail this year than in previous years, due to a series of articles run in one of the newspapers which detailed the adverse reaction to it. There were rashes of 'Would you like more mortgage money . . .' and 'Send this in and you'll get a free everything.' I distrust the coupons that give you a discount of five cents off the regular price. How do you know what the regular price is? A small sample of a new product is effective in that you have a chance to try it.

"If the new postal rate is approved, it would eliminate some of this mail and make companies use their advertising more effectively."

The OEO Legal Services Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WAYNE L. HAYS
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, one of the most effective antipoverty programs operating in my district is the OEO legal services program in rural Tuscarawas County. This program is the subject of a very informative article by John Allan Long, entitled "Lack of Legal Aid Hurts Rural Poor," which appeared in the Christian Science Monitor on March 1. The article follows:

ANTIPOVERTY HELP—LACK OF LEGAL AID HURTS RURAL POOR

(By John Allan Long)

The middle-aged woman strode into the Ohio lawyer's office, waited a moment, then cracked her fist down on his desk and demanded:

"I've been waiting 14 years now and I want a divorce."

Another had three families but no money to hire a lawyer to dissolve two of her marriages. Now she wanted to straighten out her marital affairs.

These are two of 300 cases attorney James R. Thomas has handled in the past four months in New Philadelphia, Ohio. He is directing what is perhaps the only free legal-aid program for rural poor in the country, outside Indian reservations.

His clients come from all over Tuscarawas County in northeastern Ohio. Few have ever had legal help. They can't afford it. Most, in fact, distrust the law.

"The rural poor, though not rioting or together in one blot," says Mr. Thomas, "need legal aid as much as the urban poor, yet I have not found anyone in a similar job.

"By and large, the law is stacked against the rural poor. Every time they start to get up, the law knocks them down. They think there isn't any law protecting the poor and sometimes they're right."

RANGE OF PROBLEMS

The free legal service, funded from local and federal sources, offers aid for all kinds of problems facing the rural poor.

Half the cases are domestic. The rest involve the poor's constant dealings with welfare agencies, landlords, merchants selling on time, and others. It is in these areas that the poor feel the law is against them, says Mr. Thomas.

"The landlord has fast eviction procedures. Down through the years the landlord has had the best of the tenant," he adds, "The same is true with the merchant.

"I know merchants in my town who jack the interest rate to the maximum legal limit. The poor pay more for everything they buy," he says, "We tell the poor to bring their contracts to us. But we must also [work to] change the lending laws."

The problem of easy credit and high interest often affects job opportunities for the poor, Mr. Thomas explains:

A man can't make his payments so his wages are attached; he may become unemployable or take a job below his skills since "no industry wants to take on such a man because it's expensive for the company."

AGENCY FRUSTRATION

The Tuscarawas legal service assists the indigent in their often-frustrating experiences with various social agencies.

"Many come in and think they have legal problems but they don't. We just need to direct them to the right agency.

"The poor, when they have a problem, go to one agency, and if it's not the right one they go to another, and then another, and they might land in 10; and they feel they're getting the traditional run-around.

"But they're not. It's just that the agencies don't know enough about each other to direct the poor to the right place at first."

It is taking time to win the confidence of the poor in Tuscarawas County.

"They still feel that somehow I'll double-cross them, says Mr. Thomas.

"And who is to say this mistrust is not founded, up to a point," argues Oscar M. Laurel, a district attorney from Laredo, Texas, and a member of the President's Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty which recently held hearings in Memphis.

LAW SUSPECTED

"There is a deep-set lack of confidence in the law. The reason is that through the years they've been battered around.

"Why look up to a lawyer when that lawyer, after seeing you have no fee, says he can't do anything for you?"

The local bar association in Tuscarawas County had been seeking ways last year to finance a legal service for the poor when Mr. Thomas, serving with a local antipoverty agency, suggested antipoverty funds.

They got $34,000. Local attorneys support the program, as do local-government officials.

"They don't have to take time now to find excuses for why they can't take a poor man's case," explains Mr. Thomas, who himself has been in the same position.

"And every once in a while when they did take a case, they'd spend three times as much time on it because they weren't skilled in the problems of the poor."

Third in a series on the success and direction of antipoverty programs developed chiefly through self-help, private organizations, or government assistance.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H–112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

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Appendix

Military Power and World Order

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, in my remarks, I include an article entitled "Military Power and World Order" relating to our policy in Vietnam, written by Prof. James H. Sheldon, of New York City, and appearing in the February 1967, issue of the United Church Herald, a publication of the United Church of Christ. In view of the amount of discussion which many religious groups, as well as others, have devoted to Vietnam, Professor Sheldon's sound and logical article presents an accurate picture of the background of our participation there, and the reasons therefor.

As Professor Sheldon well said, among other things:

> In short, we are not in Viet Nam to win a war, but to prevent a future, larger war. We are not looking for conquest, but we are committed by treaty to help in the preservation of freedom and order, and we are determined to prevent the take over of a strategic area by force which, if successful, will leave southeast Asia at the mercy of Communist domination.

In the 1930's, prior to Winston Churchill being Prime Minister of England, there were those who failed to act when they should have to prevent World War II, a future, larger war, which, in all probabilities would have been averted, if firm and strong leadership existed at that time.

The article follows:

MILITARY POWER AND WORLD ORDER

(By James H. Sheldon)

Two groups with diametric views on Vietnam have paraded all year in New York's Times Square. On a typical Saturday afternoon demonstrators carry signs reading *Bring the Troops Home Now, Vietnam for the Vietnamese* and *End U.S. Aggression in Vietnam.*

A few yards away the placards read *Bomb Hanoi* and *Jail the Red Rats.*

A responsible view of the situation requires that we disavow both of these extremes.

We are not in Vietnam for aggression, but because we have a treaty obligation to give military support. And if South Vietnam is for the Vietnamese, the first forces to be thrown out are the invaders from the North.

Just what is the United States trying to accomplish in Vietnam?

Adlai Stevenson summed up our purpose on the day he died:

"My hope in Vietnam is that resistance there may establish the fact that changes in Asia are not to be precipated by outside force. This was the point of the Korean War. This is the point of the conflict in Vietnam."

In 1954 the United States agreed with other signatories of the Manila Pact that "aggression against any of the parties or against any state or territory" in the area would be met by action to avert the "common danger." South Vietnam was named in an annex to the treaty as an area in which aggression would constitute a common danger. The Senate ratified this agreement by a vote of 82 to 1.

Subsequently, in response to requests from the South Vietnamese Government, we began to provide assistance "in the defense and protection of freedom" against an "attack controlled and directed from outside the country" (President Johnson, Feb. 17, 1965).

This marked the genesis of our presence in Southeast Asia—a presence in which we are not alone. Forty countries have rendered aid in one way or another, and although the press has given it little prominence, armed forces from Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, South Korea and Thailand are in Vietnam side by side with Americans and Vietnamese.

Most Americans, especially those who are church members, view peace as the prime objective in world affairs.

Peace, however, is not something which just grows. It results only from long, hard work devoted to establishing law, justice, education and economic security.

As President Johnson has said: "We will gain little by merely talking of the 'search for peace.' For peace must be built, must be the work of many men." And this requires, the President added, "more wisdom in their hearts."

The first bit of wisdom is very simple: when a line is drawn on a map with the collective approval of the powers qualified to speak for the region or the world community, that line must be respected by all. If one nation is permitted to cross such a line on its own initiative, the world is headed for trouble. And if the process is permitted to repeat itself, the world is headed for all the terrors of global war.

No one can claim that the line between North and South Vietnam was ordained by the Almighty, but it *was* established at an international conference and it had at least the formal approval of such earthly powers as exist for determining such matters.

Freedom House, a respected institution established by friends of the late Wendell Willkie, has issued a significant statement to this effect:

"We believe most Americans know that if aggression against South Vietnam—disguised as a 'war of liberation'—is not successfully resisted, more aggression and perhaps even larger scale war will follow. That is the lesson of Ethiopia. That is the lesson of Munich."

In short, we are not in Vietnam to win a war, but to prevent a future, larger war. We are not looking for conquest. But we are committed by treaty to help in the preservation of freedom and order, and we are determined to prevent the take-over of a strategic area by forces which, if successful, would leave Southeast Asia at the mercy of Communist domination.

"Very well," say the critics, "but we don't like the way President Johnson is going about this. Congress hasn't declared war. In any event, we should leave it to the United Nations. And besides, we should have been negotiating with somebody by this time."

These criticisms are frequently tied up with personal attacks on the President, whose motives many peace spokesmen seem to distrust for reasons which they never get around to documenting.

The argument about the legality of our presence in Vietnam is the one most frequently heard.

It is precisely at this point that peace leaders might do a little homework. The existence of a state of war is a *de facto* matter and it may arise in many ways—self-defense and action under a collective security agreement like SEATO being the most usual. Under the UN Charter and today's treaty structure it is difficult to picture a situation where an individual country might properly declare war, except in undertaking an act of open aggression (and aggressors don't usually bother about such niceties).

The majority of wars in which the United States has been engaged since 1776 were undeclared wars, starting with our first overseas military operation against Moroccan pirates in the Mediterranean. The pirates had attacked our shipping, after which we were at war, and it was the President's duty under the Constitution to act accordingly. No war was declared for it already existed. To declare war under such circumstances is not only unnecessary but would certainly be misunderstood, and such an act would probably be bad law.

The UN Charter recognizes the right of self-defense as well as the right of collective self-defense under established regional agreements. Signatories to such agreements have committed themselves and a unilateral declaration of war would be an act of surrogation.

Critics might better devote their inquiries to the legality of General Ho's endeavors to secure control over a region to which he has no shadow of claim.

We come now to those who say, "We should let the United Nations do it."

While the UN must eventually take responsibility in such situations, Vietnam is outside the area in which it can operate successfully, except by attempts at mediation and moral persuasion.

The United States has repeatedly reported its actions in Vietnam to the United Nations and has asked that the Security Council act. Our first request at the time of the Gulf of Tonkin affair resulted in a message from the Hanio government (Aug. 19, 1964) stating that it would regard any UN action as "null and void." That is still the position.

What, then, should we do in the present circumstances?

To get out of Vietnam now would involve abandoning all the responsibility which the United States has assumed for the preservation of international boundaries. It would leave South Vietnam to the tender mercies of General Ho, and there are nearly a million people in South Vietnam who chose to become refugees from their homes in the North rather than endure Ho's government.

We also have an obligation to other people in Southeast Asia. To Thailand, for example. If Communist wars of liberation succeed in Vietnam, Thailand is next on the target list. In fact, infiltration from the North is already heavily evident there. Thanat Khoman, Thailand's Foreign Minister, said to me: "If we once go down we are not about to rise again. What we are supporting is not a U.S. policy in Vietnam but a policy of keeping freedom in Vietnam."

Obviously military actions are an inadequate foundation for peace in Southeast Asia. Peace demands much more than armies. The first need is respect for international law and order. But law and order mean little unless founded upon justice and a secure economy.

We delude ourselves if we say that a democratic government in the accepted sense of that term exists in South Vietnam. But we are equally wrong if we argue that the imperfect regime there is inferior to those which prevail in at least 41 other countries about which peace-minded Americans are not prone to comment.

The turnout of more than 80 percent of eligible Vietnamese voters at the recent election of delegates to a National Constituent Assembly was an extraordinary sign of burgeoning self-government. Nothing like that percentage voted in the recent New York gubernatorial elections, and in New York no terrorists lurked around the polling places ready to throw bombs, as they did in Vietnam.

Still, South Vietnam urgently needs to develop the elementary mechanisms of government in much of its territory. This cannot be done without some degree of stability, and the Vietcong and the National Liberation Front are determined to prevent this stability from developing.

The extent of this determination was first driven home to me when I visited one of the most constructive of the early U.S. AID programs in Vietnam—a project to eliminate malaria by the periodic spraying of huts and houses throughout several provinces. The project could have no conceivable enemies except perhaps the mosquito population. Yet the Vietcong were shooting holes through the spray cans being used by the project's 1,500 employees.

Why this strange alliance between mosquitoes and the Vietcong? The explanation was fairly simple. The Vietcong bosses did not want to see a decrease in the malaria rate, if it were to be credited to the government which they were bent on destroying.

This brings us to what President Johnson has called "the other war" in Vietnam—the social war that has to do with building the foundations for freedom in Southeast Asia.

It is regrettable that in the millions of words written by religious critics of American policies to date, so few have been devoted to the President's proposal for a billion-dollar development program in the Mekong River region—a program which could provide the basis for a new order of life and security for millions of people.

It is silly to think that we can just stop fighting and still have any basis for carrying out the kind of social and economic program which is needed in the Indochina area. And if that program is to be implemented, the churches must build support for it now. If the genius of American democracy lies in such things as our own TVA, then it is time to start laying the groundwork for similar projects in Southeast Asia. Yet hardly any church voices have been heard on this point.

Finally, we need to clarify the question of who is willing to negotiate and who is not.

The United States has repeated its readiness so many times and in so many places that some nations have taken this part of our policy as a sign of readiness to give up and go home. This is not so, but we have certainly kept the record straight. Hanoi, on the other hand, has made it repeatedly clear that it will only negotiate if the United States and the other participating countries *do* go home. Of course, there would then be nothing left to negotiate about.

At the Manila Conference the United States and all other governments involved with us in South Vietnam declared once more their desire to sit down at a conference table and spelled out some rather fair terms for the purpose. The reply from Hanoi was still intransigent. It came at once in an official broadcast on October 25: "The U.S. aggressor must get out of Vietnam first; then we will have a talk!"

For good measure, the North Vietnamese Prime Minister added another statement regarding possible UN intervention: "The Government of the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam has most categorically declared that for many reasons the United Nations is not competent to take any decision whatsoever about the Vietnam problem, and such a decision will be null and void." This language was almost precisely the same as that used two years earlier when the United States first asked the UN to intervene at the time of the Tonkin Gulf crisis.

Nevertheless, the UN will continue to play a major role in the long process of seeking a just settlement. And it is right for churchmen to stress the need for talk.

Calls for negotiation, however, ought to be directed mainly toward Hanoi at this particular time, and few if any critics of our Vietnam policy have bothered to take that elementary step.

I am reminded of a luncheon conversation in Saigon with a democratic young teacher who took a half-hour to present a long list of grievances against the Saigon government and the American military group. A Vietnamese priest who was with us finally said: "Yes, but don't all these criticisms apply even more strongly to Hanoi?" To this the young teacher replied: "Of course they do, but I can't find anyone from Hanoi who will listen to me."

I am afraid this is the frame of mind of too many church critics of our Vietnam policy. It is easier for them to say harsh things about friends than to say the things that need to be said to others.

Granville W. Elder, of Houston, One of the Ablest Postmasters in History

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to Granville W. Elder, one of the ablest, the most widely renowned, and respected postmasters in the United States and the pioneer of many postal innovations. He has recently completed 40 years service as a postal employee and 19 years as the postmaster of the Houston Post Office.

Starting near the bottom as a substitute clerk in Houston, Granville Elder soon became executive secretary to the postmaster. Within 2 years he created the first postal credit union, which he managed until he became postmaster in 1947. Under his direction and due largely to his initiative and progressive spirit, the Houston Post Office—one of the largest in the United States—has become the most efficient and highly mechanized post office in the Nation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial commending Mr. Elder, from the Houston Chronicle of March 4, 1967, and articles about Mr. Elder from the Houston Chronicle of January 1, 1967, and March 3, 1967.

There being no objection, the articles and editorial were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Houston (Tex.) Chronicle, Jan. 1, 1967]

ELDER SAYS IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE

(By Barbara Strong)

What are the chances of a gigantic mail foul-up in Houston?

Houston's Postmaster Granville W. Elder speaks with all the assurance of a man who has loaded the dice.

"I just don't see how we could have the same thing happen here. Whatever emergency arises, I can call a staff meeting and we can get it under control," he says.

Historians may want to take note of Elder's confidence, because the experts say an extended mail snarl in Chicago last October was inevitable and possibly the first of similar fiascos unless the Post Office Department takes drastic steps to update its operations in face of an unexpected mail boom.

This year's volume—80 billion pieces of mail—is more than six percent ahead of last year's, and wasn't due for another 10 years.

Houston's share was one billion, 300 thousand—a whopping increase of about 15 percent.

But Elder says he has a few things going for him:

A $15.4 million "model" post office building completed in late 1963.

About $6 million in up-to-the-minute electronic equipment, including 5.8 miles of conveyor belts.

A staff of "genises," particularly his director of installation services, George J. Poitevent, who engineered the present facility.

Ability to convince large volume mailers—such as oil and utility companies—that they like to use Zip Codes and they want to mail several times during the day, rather than after the 5 p.m. rush.

"You've got to have more than the equipment," Elder says. "You have to have the cooperation of the business world, because computers generate the largest volume of mail.

"Our business community is most cooperative. Long ago they started separating local from out-of-town mail. Then they began mailing frequently during the day.

"Now they even clue us in when they're expecting to have a particularly large volume of mail. Sometimes they bring it in ahead of time for us to work during a slack period and mail on schedule."

Even the Christmas rush failed to daunt Houston's 5000 postal workers, other than to make Elder a little nervous.

This was the year of waiting—waiting for a peak in the anticipated volume of 146 million pieces of Christmas mail.

The 1965 peak came Dec. 17, when 8.5 million packages, letters and cards went through the post office. One year and three days later the daily volume had risen to a mere 7.75 million.

'Twas the week before Christmas and the total for the season was two million short of the 1965 pace. Elder was wishing for some business.

"We're clean. I'm afraid. . . . Maybe tonight, or tomorrow," he said.

Apparently Houston mailers had gotten the word. Outgoing mail was ahead of schedule. But mail from other parts of the country arrived later than expected.

Each year, as the Christmas mail steadily grows, more of the work is done by electronic machinery, and less by extra hands.

In 1947, the Post Office here hired 2021 temporary workers; this year, only 100.

The only problems Elder is willing to acknowledge are a lack of space and, of course, money.

The model facility at 401 Franklin, on the north end of the Civic Center, is aging before its time. "It was built to last 25 years," Elder say, "but it ain't gonna make it."

While Houston doesn't have the ultimate in post office facilities, it has most of the automated equipment the department now is seeking to install in all major cities. This equipment includes:

Five Mark II Facer-Cancellers, which cancel at the rate of about 35,000 letters an hour each, because they can find stamps anywhere on a letter.

More of these $20,000 machines gradually will replace 12 "fliers," which cancel at best 15,000 letters an hour because the letters must be "faced" with the stamps in the right position.

Automatic letter sorting machine, which reads and distributes by city, state and Zip zone up to 40,000 printed addresses an hour. Twelve persons operate this $118,000 machine, which in April will acquire two gadgets at the non-budget price of about $250,000 each.

The new devices—optical character readers—will replace the operators.

Their memory systems will enable them to do the same sorting by area, and even to make out abbreviations and a certain amount of misspelling.

Carousel sack and parcel post sorting machines, which eliminate most of the manual loading and unloading of heavy mail by shooting the packs onto different belts to move them to letter sorters, delivery ramps or other posts. The sorters cost about $200,000 each, excluding the belts, and allow distribution of about 50 parcels a minute.

[From the Houston (Tex.) Chronicle, Mar. 3, 1967]

POST OFFICE TESTING GROUND, VISITING SOLONS SAY

(By Ted Sheil)

Houston Post Office will continue to be a testing ground for new mailing equipment, visiting congressmen said today.

The congressmen praised the efficiency of Houston Postmaster Granville Elder and Chief Engineer G. Poitevent.

Led by Congressman Joe Pool, the visitors are members of the House subcommittee for Post Office facilities and modernization building research.

They are Charles H. Wilson (D., Cal.), William L. Scott (R., Va.) and William R. Ford (R., Mich.) They are here to contrast the operations of Houston Post Office, completed in 1962, and Dallas Post Office, more than 20 years old.

They questioned employes about problems associated with new equipment, including an automatic letter sorting machine, one of the first in operation in the U.S. It has a 50 percent greater output than manual sorters and reduces errors.

Pool agreed the post office needs 10 acres of adjoining land between the post office and the nearby railroad tracks.

Elder said the land would be a must within four years because of the growth in Houston's mail.

Houston Post Office, which has 600,000 square feet of working space, is already one of the largest post offices in the U.S.

[From the Houston (Tex.) Chronicle, Mar. 4, 1967]

TO GRANVILLE ELDER, IN APPRECIATION

Postmaster Granville W. Elder has rounded out 40 years in the postal service. For the past 10 years and more he has held the top position in the Houston Post Office, itself quite a record since the average tenure in the position of the 29 men who have held it has been four and one-half years.

Elder made his mark from the start. Shortly after entering the service as a substitute clerk he became executive secretary to the late Postmaster Roy B. Nichols. After only two years in the service he launched the first of many innovations for which he has been responsible. That was the organization of the first postal credit union, which he managed until he became postmaster in 1947.

Other "firsts" for him iiclude the snorkel-type mail box, the world's first drive-in postal facility, the first permanent drive-in post office, "jet mail" service which was a forerunner of the ABCD (Accelerated Business Collection/Delivery) program. He has received 22 awards and citations from Washington, including the Meritorious Service Honor Award for customer and public relations.

Houston's central post office in considered the most mechanized and most efficient postal operation in the nation. It has a rival in Detroit, but it is a notable fact that after some mechanized operations were tried out first in Detroit, personnel from that city were brought to Houston to observe how well the local staff handles those same operations.

Granville Elder's sure touch is to be seen in all the outstanding accomplishments of the Houston postal service.

Many men would retire and rest on their laurels after such long service and after amassing such a record. His staff and customers alike hope that he will not, for many years to come.

Social Security Benefits

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. G. ROBERT WATKINS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, the President has proposed that social security benefits be increased by 20 percent—double what he proposed just before the 1966 elections.

A group in the U.S. Senate has topped even that—proposing increases that come closer to 50 percent—and that effort is being given strong support by certain lobbying groups.

However, we are told that no more than an 8-percent increase can be given now without increasing the social security tax rate which is already destined to rise until it reaches a total of 11.3 percent, or $745.80, per employee.

Personally, I feel very strongly that our elder citizens should receive every last penny that they can possibly be given through the social security system.

But, I cannot, in good conscience, support any social security tax increases at this time.

This, then, places me against the President's request, but in favor of increasing social security benefits by 8 percent, retroactive to January 1, 1967. I further favor a system whereby such benefits will rise automatically with rising prices, and allowing those on social security greater earning allowances.

The increase in social security taxes which went into effect January 1 is the 11th time these taxes have been raised since the system started in 1937. The startling thing is that the tax was not raised during the first 13 years—all 11 raises coming during the last 17 years.

When the system started in 1937 the tax was 2 percent—1 percent each on employer and employee on the first $3,000 of income, making the employee's tax $30. Starting with January 1, 1967, the tax had reached a total of 8.8 percent on the first $6,600 of wages, making an employee's tax $290.40. This means an increase of nearly 1,000 percent in 30 years.

U.S. News & World Report has estimated that the President's plan would require an immediate increase to 9.3 percent on $7,800, making an employee's tax $352.17.

And, we cannot, we must not forget, that for every cent of social security taxes paid by employees, the American employer must pay an equal sum.

As you know, the present law calls for periodic increases until we reach $372.90 per employee, and, of course, an equal amount from the employer. This present top would, of course, be increased proportionately if the President's plan is enacted.

I am sure that we all agree that even at the present rate, social security taxes are reaching the income tax levels of many families, I fear that the social security tax load cannot be greatly increased without inciting rebellion among the younger workers who stand to contribute more than they can ever take out of the system.

A study by the Tax Foundation Inc., of New York, shows that a 21-year-old just entering the social security system as a taxpayer will contribute $32,496 in taxes and accumulated interest over a 44-year work period, while based on a life expectancy of 13 years after retirement could only collect $19,704 in benefits.

I fully recognize that those who are suffering the most from the present Great Society inflationary spiral are those elder citizens subsisting on social security benefits and other pension forms. In the last 2 years basic social security benefits have fallen 7 percent behind the consumer price index.

This could be offset with an immediate 8-percent increase in benefits retroactive to January 1, an amount the Social Security Administration says can be given without a corresponding increase in taxes.

We can then protect the beneficiaries from future inflation by providing for automatic increases tied to rising prices.

This Congress should then undertake a series of fiscal policy reviews aimed at halting and ultimately reversing the inflationary spiral trend—making a dollar worth a dollar again.

When we do this we will have accomplished more for the beneficiaries of the social security system than any benefit increase can—and we will also be giving an economic lift to today's and tomorrow's wage earners.

The 20th Century Wars Were Destructive and Helped Communism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, an article entitled "History Proves Result of

Wars of the 20th Century Were Destructive and Helped Communism," written by Robert M. Harriss, of New York City, has recently been referred to my attention. In the article, Mr. Harriss proposes his theories on the relation of the successful conduct of our wars to our relative fiscal stability.

Believing this article to be of interest to Senators, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

History Proves Result of Wars of the 20th Century Were Destructive and Helped Communism

(By Robert M. Harriss)

Our ancestors came here to escape the endless political and religious wars in Europe. Washington and the founding fathers forewarned us to keep out of European wars. The progress we made in following this advice was unbelievable, and we became the example and the strongest nation in the world.

A sound foreign policy is essential to a sound national and domestic economy. For the past 50 years we have not had a sound, constructive, consistent foreign policy.

WORLD WAR I

Woodrow Wilson ran for the second term on the platform that he had kept us out of war, but shortly after his election we entered World War I for the so-called purpose of saving democracy in Europe. As Winston Churchill pointed out to the last William Griffin, the result of that war was Stalin in Communist Russia, Hitler in Nazi Germany and Mussolini in Fascist Italy.

WORLD WAR II

Roosevelt ran for the third term on the pledge that he would keep our country out of the European war, and promised the mothers and fathers that their sons would not be sent to fight in foreign wars. Shortly after his election, he got us into World War II for the so-called purpose to save Poland and the freedom of the small nations of Europe. The result was that Poland not only lost her freedom, but many small nations of Europe were given to Communist Russian control. Our so-called allies in this war, Communist Russia and Communist China, are now dedicated to the destruction of our heritage of freedom.

KOREAN WAR

We would not permit General MacArthur to win this war and defeat the Chinese Communists. For this objective, the great soldier, patriot and statesman was fired and the war ended in giving the Communists North Korea and was a victory for Communist China and the saving and building up of Communist China. There would be no Vietnam War had they permitted General MacArthur to win the Korean War and no Communist China today.

CUBAN WAR

With the aid of Communist Russia, and our foreign policy, the Communist Castro won the Cuban War and took over that country only ninety miles off our shores. This is a constant threat to our country and Latin American nations.

THE VIETNAM-ASIATIC WAR

By intrigue we were finagled into this war and we now have a divided opinion as to what should be done. The answer by most Americans is that we should win the war as soon as possible or else get out—and keep out of future European, Asian and African wars. Again, General MacArthur warned us to keep out of ground wars in Asia.

We would never have been in these European and Asiatic wars without a Communist, European and international conspiracy. They could not have been financed except through government borrowing and financing the foreign nations and taxing the American people. The result has not proved the preservation of the freedom and independence of the foreign nations, but has resulted in the unbelievable growth of the power of world Communism. These wars have resulted in the killing, wounding and incapacitating for life, physically and mentally, hundreds and hundreds of thousands of the youth of our land. They have resulted in an impossible ever increasing debt, destructive taxes and inflation. The government debt, interest and taxes must simmer down to be paid by labor, farmer and the people—if paid. Interest on the Federal Debt and resultant taxes is bankrupting the nation and, based on our present gold standard price of $35.00 per ounce, is destroying the goose that laid the golden egg, that is the capitalistic incentive system. The unbelievable debt is largely due to interest on the bonds issued to finance these wars. The past generation failed to pay any part of the debt or interest, and the present generation is doing likewise. The debt and interest continues to mount and, of course, the future generation cannot and will not pay this impossible debt and interest. The situation now is critical and our nation is facing disaster unless we take prompt and constructive action. We must remember, the power to tax is the power to destroy. We won the wars, but lost the peace. History proves we helped Communism.

We are only about six per cent of the people of the world. Our country has many grave problems: economic, financial, monetary, racial hatreds, crime, morals, etc. to solve. How, then, can we lead, control and direct the other ninety-four per cent of billions of people in the world, at least until we have put our house in order.

THE ACTION NECESSARY

According to the Constitution, the greatest economic control of all is vested in the Congress, and that is the right to coin and regulate the value of money. For generations this great fundamental control has been in other hands. We are now on an unredeemable paper fiat money basis with exorbitant high interest rates, tight money and credit which stops constructive development. The action essential is to stop foreigners from taking away our gold. These foreigners have now taken away about one half of our gold supply, and now silver is being put out of circulation, and at the same time it is a crime for American citizens to possess gold. We must return to honest redeemable money based on what the paper dollar is really worth in terms of gold and silver in the world markets. A realistic price on gold would be most helpful to the manufacturer and the farmer, because it would enable foreign nations to buy more of our goods and commodities and thus be of benefit to our farmers, industry and labor. At the same time, it would make it more difficult for foreign nations to sell, or dump their goods and commodities in the United States that they produce with cheap labor. This would result in a quick, favorable trade balance, lower interest and adequate credit. This is essential for a sound national and world recovery.

Lincoln faced a similar monetary situation and won the war and saved the Union by issuing about five hundred million dollars of "greenbacks", most of which are still in circulation and have saved the nation more than sixty billion dollars in interest compounded at five per cent and still rendering a most valuable service to the country. In the devastating depression of the early thirties, tight credit and exorbitant interest were stopped when we embargoed foreigners from taking away our gold. This resulted in a higher price for gold, much lower interest rates and easier credit that started our country on the road to economic recovery.

A realistic price on gold is inevitable, and the sooner done the better for the sound national and world recovery. Until, and unless, such a program is put into effect, fundamental conditions, both national and in the world, will continue to grow worse and may end in disaster.

This is not the cure-all but the first essential step which must be followed by practical economy in government and a balanced budget. Most important of all, as history proves, materialism without God always destroys itself. Therefore, we must have a spiritual reawakening in our nation for love of God and our country and fellow man. Then by prayer, example, impregnable national defense and strength, we can save our heritage of freedom and constitutional government, and help the way to a better world.

The Kee Report: Crime Control

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES KEE

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include last week's public service television and radio newscast, "The Kee Report." The subject discussed is "Crime Control."

The newscast follows:

This is Jim Kee, bringing you the Kee Report.

At the request of the President, the Congress is now considering the adoption of a Federal program to combat one of the nation's most serious social problems. This problem is the growing incidence of crime, especially among our young people.

It will come as a shock to most good citizens to learn that the 15 year olds commit more serious crime than any other age group—that the crime rate is highest among those under 21—and that most bulgaries are committed by youths under 18 years of age.

These figures reveal that there is a serious defect somewhere in our youth training program. It is traditional in our country that the primary responsibility for dealing with crime rests upon State and local governments. In view of this—someone may ask why a Federal program is needed to deal with the crime wave. The answer is that in this mechanical age, local and State police authorities would be overwhelmed without Federal and interstate cooperation.

The automobile provides fast transportation for the criminal as well as for the law-abiding citizen. This is merely one of the new tools which the present-day criminal has in his arsenal. In point of fact, the criminal's trade has been completely changed by these new mechanical tools. This is why the Federal Government must act.

This has happened before. A few decades ago, our nation was deeply alarmed by a wave of kidnaping for ransom, a crime wave brought to a head by the kidnaping and subsequent death of the Lindberg baby. The public demanded action. The result was a statute which made it a Federal offense to transport a kidnaped person across state lines. Today kidnaping has virtually disappeared as a quick money source for the criminal.

Bank robbing is more common today than it ever was before. But the old-time safe blower is out of style. The modern robber prefers a daytime stick-up using the automobile for a quick get-away.

The President has proposed that Congress enact a Safe Streets and Crime Control Act to help local authorities in their efforts to find the causes of crime and to apply the proper remedy. The Federal Government is in a strong position to help in this crusade.

This year the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover will complete 50 years of service to his country—over 40 of them as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. When Mr. Hoover first assumed charge, the FBI was inefficient and, unfortunately, it was also corrupt. Under his direction, this agency has become a model police force completely free of scandal and perhaps unmatched in effectiveness by any police force at home or abroad.

Last year the FBI captured 15,000 fugitives and recovered more than 20,000 stolen cars. Just think of the help this gave local police authorities who lack the power to cross state lines in pursuing either criminals or stolen cars. In addition, evidence supplied by the FBI enabled Uncle Sam to collect nearly 300 million dollars in criminal fines—or more than enough to pay for the entire FBI operation.

This Federal agency has performed one more splendid service for our country. Under Mr. Hoover's able direction, the FBI has done a superb job in tracking down Communist agents. The help of this agency will be vital for the new anti-crime drive.

Thank you for listening.

Early To Bed and Early To Rise and Plenty of Headaches Therein

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, the time is fast approaching when the collective clocks of the Nation will be turned ahead 1 hour. They would occur on the last Sunday in April, and for a considerable period of time thereafter schoolchildren will be going to bed at daylight and rising during the night. This is all the more reason that I believe the Congress should consider my bill to reduce the period of daylight saving time from 6 to 3 months.

I insert in the RECORD, at this point, a recent letter I received from the Missouri Home Savings & Loan Association:

MISSOURI HOME SAVINGS
& LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Springfield, Mo., March 3, 1967.

We are 100 percent for the enclosed H.R. Bill 3546 as introduced by Honorable Durward G. Hall.

In September and October, we in this area and other areas are getting up in the dark—going to work in the dark—school children are waiting on school busses in the dark but having to go to bed in daylight—farmers are inconvenienced and are outspoken against the six month period. We are getting up earlier in daylight savings time than we did in the World War II emergency years. A feeling of tired exasperation seems to prevail in September and October.

We earnest seek your vote and influence to help pass the three summer months daylight savings bill.

MISSOURI HOME SAVINGS &
LOAN ASSOCIATION,
By C. M. JEFFRIES,
Vice President.

Noteworthy Address by President Kenneth Kaunda, of Zambia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, by unanimous consent, I am extending my remarks to include an address at the University of Windsor, in Canada, by my good friend and distinguished African leader, the Honorable Kenneth Kaunda, President of Zambia. The address follows:

NOTEWORTHY ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT KENNETH KAUNDA, OF ZAMBIA

It is with the greatest pleasure and gratitude that I accept the honour you have conferred upon me today. I am deeply conscious that, in bestowing upon me this high award, the University of Windsor has honored not only me but my country and its people; and when I express my own appreciation, I know that they would want me to express their thanks as well.

I am sincerely grateful for the opportunity to count myself an alumnus of this distinguished University and to share in the prestige of its ever-increasing intellectual attainments. To a head of state, caught up in the turbulent demands of political life, the reception of a high university honor carries with it a very particular meaning which few other events can share. This much in itself would be ample to ensure that I should carry wtih me as I leave Windsor and Canada today, fond and grateful memories.

But this afternoon's ceremony has had additional significance for me. Canada and the Canadian people have achieved a special place of esteem in Zambia, and indeed throughout all of free Africa. In my country, the feeling of affinity, I might even say affection, toward Canadians is substantial and real. If you travel in Zambia, and I sincerely hope you will, you will quickly sense that yours is a special place in the hearts of my people.

Let me add that our feeling of admiration is partly a matter of deep trust, based upon Canada's consistent support of policies which recognize the essential dignity of all human beings. As a result of this, Canada enjoys the trust of the new nations of Africa to a degree possibly without parallel in history. I shall not labor this point for fear that in so doing I should embarrass my hosts. Let me say simply that, in today's world, and especially among the nations of free Africa who jealously guard their right to remain non-aligned, the pull of a nation which has earned universal trust is great indeed.

We in Africa are perhaps more conscious than in many parts of the world of the vital contribution which the universities make to national life. Universities are still a scarce comomdity with us, and university graduates even more so. In Zambia at the present time there are precisely one hundred and sixty three university graduates in a population of about four million people. This sad legacy of our colonial past is a fact from which no one can take pride; it shatters some of the common myths about what the colonial powers did for Africa. Indeed, in discussing it, it is difficult for me to stop short of severe recrimination.

Nevertheless, our eyes are turned toward the future, not the past. In Zambia, our university is in the first year of its operation, with a student enrollment totalling twice the number of university graduates in the country. We see our university not only as a repository and disseminator of knowledge, but as an institution capable of making a unique contribution to national life.

I see the University in today's society as being unlike any other institution. By its very nature, it stands above the partisanship of race and colour and all other divisive influences which pose a constant threat to the development of a nation. Completely preoccupied with the advancement of knowledge and the improvement of understanding, the university has neither the time nor the tolerance to harbour the petty tensions which so frequently become crucial in the life of the nation at large. Governments, business, labour unions and others come to rely on the university as the one institution wholly committed to objectivity, integrity and truth.

I stress this because I know that we in Zambia will rely increasingly on our new university—not only for trained experts, but for the wisdom and guidance which the universities alone can supply.

As you know, during the past year Zambia has had imposed on it by conditions outside its own borders, a complex and rapidly changing economic environment. You are probably somewhat familiar with this, and in any case an attempt to review it today would be impractical for reasons of time. I should greatly prefer to talk to you about one special phase of life in Zambia which is very close to my heart and to which my country is committed on a permanent basis. When the dust of the current emergency is settled, we shall still be committed to our determination to build within Zambia a completely non-racial society, in which no man is judged either on his ethnic origin or on the color of his skin.

At this juncture let me emphasize our determination in Zambia to establish and to build like Canada and like the United States one country, one nation, under one Government and one law from people of not only different racial origin, but of different colors —black, white, yellow, brown—anything, any color—but all human beings able to contribute each according to their own ability. Factors of geography—the favourable climate conditions—history and bright economic prospects brought immigrants from Europe and Asia. A lot of them want to stay and make a decent home in Zambia, contribute to its growth and development. The philosophy of the ruling Party—UNIP—and the attitude of the Zambians generally is to bury the colonial past in the limbo of forgotten things and look more to the prospects of the future make non-racialism a great possibility.

There are, however, frustrating problems to the achievement of our goal which neither Canada nor the United States faced and will never face. First internally, the legacy of the colonial past lingers to perpetuate certain sectional interests among the white community who did not welcome the equality of opportunity which independence brought with it; who are opposed to all that we stand for. These would like to see chaos and destruction for Zambia if only to prove their unfounded fears and our alleged political immaturity and administrative inexperience. Secondly, there are the powerful supporters of these hard core specialists outside Zambia equally opposed to our philosophy of life—those pockets of resistance struggling to turn the clock of liberation back; the financiers of certain interests who fear that economic fair play to which we are committed will reduce their effectiveness and their sphere of influence. Thirdly, the fact that we were only recently born and in Africa where nothing good can be expected. The news media, the Political Scientists outside Africa seem to analyse and interpret events in that continent in a manner different from that adopted for the west and the east in general. A small crisis in Africa, a cabinet crisis for example is sensationally reported, analysed, and interpreted as imminent political anarchy, chaos and doom, but not in Europe or anywhere else.

Today, the death of a whiteman in Rhodesia is a very important piece of news, but not the killing of an African. The restriction of a whiteman in Zambia is big news, but not the restriction of masses of people in Rhodesia, South Africa or indeed the Portuguese territories. True a lot happens in Europe and elsewhere which would have grave implications if it happened in Africa.

Nothing has so retarded the advancement of learning in human relations than the disposition of certain news media, political scientists and policy makers to ridicule and vilify events in Africa which they cannot comprehend. Prejudice and the cynicism which are evident outside Africa tend to befog every issue and hence placing it invariably out of focus, out of perspective for purposes of accurate analysis. Prejudice, cynicism, wrong expectations in turn produce a wrong reaction, wrong policy-recommendations in respect of genuine developments. These are among some of the most unfortunate determinants of the foreign policy process to which our policy of nonracialism is subject. These are among the forces which have tended to have a negative influence in our sincere efforts in Nation-building; these are the forces we are determined to fight against by hook or by crook. We shall win because we are right.

What we need now from those outside who subscribe to our philosophy and ideals of building a society that is color blind is sympathy and understanding; not prejudice, cynicism or aloofness. Zambia's contribution and indeed the contribution of Africa as a whole cannot be effective unless the rest of the world can view the course of events in that continent with the sympathy and understanding it requires.

Four months ago, Zambia put into effect its First National Development Plan, covering the next 4 years. Under it, approximately a million dollars will be spent to provide the infrastructure for economic development. These expenditures, mainly from the public treasury, will be concentrated in the rural areas, and among the most important single items is education.

As I have said, we believe it is absolutely essential to the success of this programme that Zambia be built along non-racial lines. My Government and I are under no misapprehension of the difficulty of the task which this involves. It is essentially a problem to be dealt with on two fronts. First, it is our purpose that race and color should be completely subordinated as factors in the economic and social life of our country. Secondly, a problem which is largely peculiar to Africa, ethnic loyalties must be reduced into loyalty to the nation.

Let me remind my audience that Zambia is the most southerly of the independent African nations apart from Botswana and Lesotho. South of our borders, and even to the east and west, Africa is still under the yoke of racialism in its worst form, where millions of human beings are deprived of any hope of self-government and are subjugated to the will of tiny minorities.

In those countries, they still claim that the African majority is "not ready" for self-government. Three years ago they said this of my country; and now it has understandably become an article of faith with them that Zambia's independence should be shown to have been premature and ill-advised; that Zambia too was not ready. The importance of this to the racial states on our borders is obvious. Every day that Zambia survives, every step that Zambia takes toward building a thriving non-racial community, means that another of their supporting props has been removed.

Paradoxically, the main threat to our nonracial designs for Zambia comes from within. Those of you familiar with African history know that until shortly before its independence two years ago, Zambia was actually part of a federated state which included Southern Rhodesia.

Every nation has its dissident minorities, whose antics can be tolerated—at least until they become a serious threat to the nation's welfare. I am more concerned with a second question which is probably running in many of your minds at the moment, having to do with internal disunity like this; "Were many of the independent African countries really ready for independence? What of the upheavals and the coups of which we read so much? Do these not suggest that independence came too soon to some of them?"

In reply I would remind you no one could have expected the gap between a colony and a nation to be bridged by the granting of independence alone. There are very few great nations in the world today whose history does not contain accounts of rebellions, revolutions or civil wars, some of which were far more dire and devastating than anything which post-independence Africa has produced. Anyone who expected that Africa would leap nimbly from centuries of colonial exploitation to the stable maturity of the world's advanced countries has simply not read history.

Of the coups in Africa, I say: those have indeed been unfortunate; some of them might have been averted by more mature leadership. But I would hope that the world will not read into them anything more ominous than it would have been willing to read into their prototypes in other nations at a similar stage of their development.

Let me look further into this problem of internal disunity in African states. It must be remembered that the conception of the nation state is almost entirely new to Africa. Prior to the independent states, the structure of the indigenous population was primarily along tribal lines. The colonial powers did virtually nothing to modify this structure; in fact they worked hard to encourage its perpetuation. Consequently, when newly independent states began to emerge, they found themselves with borders that had not only been set largely by chance, but had been set with no reference to the loyalties or attachments of the populations within them. This has imposed on the newly-independent states a monumental task on nation-building which probably exceeds the challenge faced at any time in the history of the developed countries. Indeed one of the greatest achievements of the organization for African unity since its inception has been the fullest recognition of the dangers inherent in the artificial boundaries. Member nations of the O.A.U. recognise and acknowledge the present boundaries as basis on which Africa's future and unity can be worked out. It is a credit for the organization.

As I have said, we see the first indispensable step in the process as the establishment of a completely nonracial society. On the one side is the question of color and race as such; and on the other, that of long-standing ethnic loyalties with our borders. In my country, we are working on both fronts.

On the question of race and color, there was at the time of independence much apprehension lest the African majority would use its new political power to avenge itself for the indignities of the colonial era. This has not happened, and it will not happen.

White, black, brown or any other—to us it makes no difference. Believing in God as we do, we believe He is the sole Creator of all men, men of all colors and races. We hold that if all human life flows from God, it is wrong to destroy or curtail that life because of racial, religious, political or any other such differences. This, my friends, is the pledge of independent Africa, not of Zambia alone. I have said to my people many times, and permit me to repeat it to you, that in spite of the worst forms of oppression, I know of no African leader who said after independence, "Chase all white men into the sea."

We in Zambia freely acknowledge the great contribution which expatriate labor has made, and will continue to make, to our development. We shall jealously guard the right to govern by majority rule, but we would be foolish indeed to make any pretention of "going it alone" for many years to come. We need all the outside help we can get.

What I have said of expatriate labor applies as well to foreign capital and enterprise. The temporary emergency to which I referred earlier has in no way lessened the political stability of Zambia—on the contrary, it has strengthened it. The potential wealth of Zambia is great, and to those outside our country who are willing to commit their funds to participate in our industrial and commercial development, I have repeatedly said that we shall continue to protect their right to enjoy the profits accruing from their initiative.

Turning once again to the question of internal unity, I would say only (as I have already implied) that this is an African problem and it must be left to Africans to work it out. Our colonial heritage has left us at an extreme disadvantage. The task of hammering out a cohesive national identity in an area whose boundaries bear no relation to economic, political social or ethnic factors, but only reflect the chance and caprice of a century-long scramble for colonial advantage, is a large task indeed. On the one hand, we have no choice but to seek as rapidly as possible to turn geographic areas into nation states. On the other hand, African leaders are acutely aware that nationalism itself carries dangers in its wake, and especially so in our highly fragmented continent. We see already that an over-emphasis on nationalism can threaten the peace and security of the continent, and the prospect of its economic advance, for a century to come.

In conclusion, my friends, Africa is no more than a decade old; it is undergoing a period of political, economic and social consolidation; what she will need therefore, in the years ahead is not backward-looking criticism and cynicism. Give us the help we desperately need; give us understanding; and give us time; and Africa will work out its problems—with results which will not only benefit itself, but will accrue to the world at large.

Our eyes look to the future of Africa, not the past. May the rest of the world, which never knew the brand of colonialism which Africa knew until so recently, join us and help us in our determination.

Truth About Trading Stamps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill, H.R. 5462, which would establish a Commission on Trading Stamp Practices to provide for the regulation of trading stamp companies.

It has recently come to my attention that the National Federation of Independent Business has published a thesis on trading stamps presented before the Marketing Legislation Class of the Col-

lege of Business Administration of the University of Cincinnati, by Ed Wimmer, Jr., of Covington, Ky., and Chad P. Wick of Dayton, Ohio.

I believe this pamphlet contains important information which should be available to our colleagues, and I commend it to their attention:

THE TRUTH ABOUT TRADING STAMPS—STUDENTS ANALYZE A MULTIMILLION DOLLAR INDUSTRY

(Presented before the Marketing Legislation Class, College of Business Administration, University of Cincinnati, by Ed Wimmer, Jr., Covington, Ky., and Chad P. Wick, Dayton, Ohio.)

TRADING STAMPS HISTORY

In 1892, Schuster's Department Store in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, inaugurated the first program whereby customers were issued trading stamps on the total amount of purchase. Although the trading stamp program was orginated by Schuster's Department Store, the first organized stamp program involving the stamp company concept, was initiated by a man named Thomas Sperry, in 1896, and is known today as the S&H (Sperry & Hutchinson) Stamp Company.

Trading stamps are used by retailers as a promotional device, which are claimed to attract and hold customers. The basic function of the trading stamp is to provide a merchant with a greater share of the existing market by utilizing the power of the premium to entice the customer to trad with him rather than with his competitor.

There were approximately 300 trading stamp companies operating in the United States by 1963, but many have gone bankrupt since that time. The four largest stamp companies in order are:

1. S&H Stamp Company.
2. Gold Bond.
3. Blue Chip.
4. Top Value.

According to one survey, more than 80 per cent of all American households save trading stamps, which has resulted in this industry growing from a $10 million annual business to more than $1 billion in 1965. The S&H Stamp Company is the best example of this phenomenal growth.

Growth of the S. & H. Stamp Co.

Since its founding in 1896, the Sperry & Hutchinson Company has been the most successful. Fortune Magazine reported that of the 80 per cent of all American households who save trading stamps, half of these save S&H stamps. In regard to sales area, S&H is the only stamp company operating on a national basis, with retailers offering stamps in 47 out of the 50 states; plus operations in foreign countries and hundreds of redemption stores.

Due to the fact that most stamp companies are privately owned, it is difficult to determine the extent of their operations or holdings such as cash, securities, et cetera. (However, some states require certain facts about corporations operating within their borders, which information indicates that S&H had total assets of $256 million at the end of 1963). Fortune listed S&H number 31 among America's top 500 corporations. The vastness of their operation is hard to conceive:

1. S&H published the largest single-run color publication ever printed in the United States—32 million copies.

2. S&H reported the printing of 150 billion stamps in one year; three times the number of stamps printed by the federal government.

3. To get these stamps to the public, S&H services more than 80,000 merchants (at last count), and green stamps are now redeemed at centers over the entire United States.

4. S&H maintains an inventory of more than 13 million pieces of merchandise, requiring the area of more than five Yankee Stadiums for storage.

5. William Sperry Benecke, President of S&H, expects their foreign and domestic sales to double in the next ten years. This would be a 2,900 per cent increase over 1950.

S&H expects this growth to develop in a number of areas:

1. Induce home builders, car dealers, etc., to give stamps on their products and services.

2. Encourage nationwide companies, such as Van Lines and other corporations, to use stamps to promote greater sales effort.

3. S&H also expects to expand its operations into all kinds of businesses in Europe, Latin America and the Far East.

4. Finally, the company is looking into all the possibilities of diversifications; a list of ventures includes making and distributing educational equipment and sporting goods, publishing and developing what they call a "consumer financial package"—offering a tie-in service with insurance companies, mutual funds, and savings banks.

ARE TRADING STAMPS FREE?

The cost of participating in a trading stamp program is normally 2.5 to 4 per cent of the gross sales of the retailer. Furthermore, when establishing the price of the stamp pad, the management of the stamp company must provide sufficient revenue to offset the enormous cost of its operations, among which are such things as:

1. Preparation, printing, and the distribution of catalogs and saver books.
2. Value of the premiums.
3. Shipping, warehousing and distribution of premiums.
4. Maintenance of redemption centers.
5. Advertising, signs, radio, television—and the spectacular "Free Stamp" offers that run into billions of extra stamps.
6. Maintenance of an effective sales force, clerical, accounting and legal staff; plus heavy expenditures for lobbying against trading stamp legislation.
7. Salaries.
8. Research, testing.
9. Reserves—the amount of money which the stamp companies must keep on hand to cover the redeemed stamps, estimated to run into millions of dollars annually.

All these costs must be passed on to the ultimate consumer. Further, it is estimated that stamp companies have set aside more than $50 million annually for redemption of stamps that will never be redeemed. No income taxes are paid on these enormous reserves.

Nation surveys and chain officials support charges

Consumers Protective Council, Seattle, Washington, in their 1965 Trading Stamp Information Guide, reported that in a national survey trading stamps (with only one exception) are the most expensive item involved in operation a market that uses trading stamps.

The National Survey disclosed:

1. Trading stamps are more costly than advertising.

2. Trading stamps are more costly than insurance, light-power-water taxes and other essential items.

3. Trading stamps are more costly than the payrolls of either the meat or produce department.

4. Trading stamps are more costly than any single item appearing on the operating statements, the only exception being the grocery department payroll.

Consider the charges that stamp plan costs "must be passed on to the consumer," in light of the statements of those who should know every phase of the trading stamp business—the big stamp givers themselves:

1. "Market operators will have to increase their gross profit to cover the cost of stamps. It is up to the housewife to determine their end." J. A. Seitz, former President of Colonial Stores, Inc.

2. "Trading stamps are a type of shell game. They are not free, and we will fight their use in our stores with every weapon at our command. The merchant has to buy every stamp from the stamp promoter, and as with any other business expense, he must pass the cost of stamps along to the consumer in higher prices. These higher prices usually show up principally in the seldom or never advertised items, and it is these items which represent the biggest part of the food shoppers' budget." Safeway, second largest food chain in the U.S.

3. "There is no way for us to offer trading stamps as an inducement to patronize our stores without passing the cost on to the consumer. You do not add 2 to 3 per cent to your overhead and cause it to disappear." Jewel Tea Company, Chicago.

4. "Stamps are squirrel food." President of Grand Union, huge chain operation offering stamps. (Circulated 1,500,000 stamp premium catalogs at time of statement.)

5. "I am in agreement with the president of the Child's Chain which we just took over—trading stamps are a disease". . . Jos. B. Hall, former President, Kroger Company.

6. "In Bloomington, Indiana, stamp savers bought $1,770 worth of groceries to get an electric roaster priced at $43.95, when the same amount of food could have been bought at a non-stamp store for $1,546, or enough saved to buy five roasters."—Reader's Digest, "Bonus or Bunkum".

PATTERN OF OPERATION

The first step in opening many markets is to sign an exclusive contract with a big food chain. This usually leads to city-wide, regional and statewide distribution, often overnight.

At the moment the food chain launches its publicity campaign, the stamp company ties in with elaborate window and sidewalk promotions, radio and television and newspaper publicity, and salesmen immediately contact service station operators on either side of each chain unit, giving the operators an "opportunity" to "sign up"—the inference being: "This is it, brother. Do you want them or should I call on your competitor?" . . . In some cases, service station operators were notified in advance by their suppliers to "be ready" to sign up when the stamp salesman called.

Following the quick sign-up of the service stations in each community, the stamp salesmen then go to work, granting "exclusive contracts" to neighborhood hardware dealers, dry goods stores, beauty parlors, ice cream stands, funeral directors, drug stores and other small businesses—with the exception, of course, of the independent grocers who are barred from participation in the stamp plan where a supermarket chain has an exclusive contract covering food. (In Greater Cincinnati and Greater Dayton areas, where a vigorous anti-stamp campaign was conducted, only a handful of merchants signed up, aside from service station dealers and chain food stores.)

By now, two, three, four or even more competing stamp companies enter the market, and in most cities and towns, where there are two competing supermarket chains, they the the ones to get the two most popular and most highly advertised stamp plans. Those who are limited to second or third rate plans are in the position of a grocer forced to offer substitutes for Coca-Cola or Pepsi-Cola. The business naturally suffers a loss.

As the months go by, most markets reach a point of stamp saturation, and it is then that the real blood-letting competition begins with offers of 50 to 100, 500, 1,000, or even a million "free stamps" in big promotions, resulting in hidden price increases by the stamp givers, and more small merchants and service stations going out of business. The redemption stores become the most profitable operations in the city.

Documented evidence

I. The following is documented evidence on file showing some of the tactics used to force trading stamps into the local business establishments. The affidavit below was selected from hundreds of similar statements:

Hon. PAUL RAND DIXON,
Chairman, Federal Trade Commission,
Washington, D.C.

I, the undersigned, do hereby report the following experiences with an official and a sales representative of the . . . Company when I abandoned trading stamps in my service station which I lease from . . . located in Cinncinnati, Ohio.

On, or about August 13, 1964, I discontinued the use of S&H trading stamps. A few hours following discontinuance, an S&H salesman stopped at the station and asked what happened, and "where are your stamp signs?"

My brother Carl answered: "There is no sense in having the signs up because we have discontinued giving stamps." When we informed the stamp salesman that we could not afford the stamps, he said: "I'll see you later."

What followed was something like a page out of the Mafia. . . . . . salesman, ... called and ordered me to reinstate the stamps. He first mentioned that . . . . had a contract with me to keep the stamps, which was not true, and I told him so. He then told me that I had a verbal agreement and I answered this accusation by saying the only agreemnt I ever entered was to build the business the best way I could.

Mr. . . . . insisted that I could not drop the stamps. Then, Mr. . . . . . district sales manager of . . . . , came in on the line and he said: "The stamps go back in or another dealer goes in." I argued my case the best I could, and in the conversation he threatened to not only put my brother and me out of the . . . . . station, but my other station in . . . . . where I have been giving Top Value Stamps.

In the course of our conversation, Mr. . . . made the remark that: "I paid the S&H stamp man $500 to get stamps for your station and I am not going to see stamps leave that station."

Trading stamps cost me $3,300 in 1963 in my . . . . station, and in July the stamps in the . . . . station cost $200.

I work at least 90 hours a week and so does my brother, and our net earnings were under $1 per hour for each of us in 1963 and so far in 1964.

It is impossible, therefore, for us to continue stamps and continue in business without cheating the public in one way or another. We decided to get rid of the stamps after a thorough survey of our customers who told us they would not quit if we quit stamps.

I feel that if this sort of intimidation is allowed, the small station owner is ultimately doomed by his own supplier."

Signed, ------ owner

CINCINNATI, OHIO 45230.

(This method of operation is not confined to one company. Many of the other major oil companies are just as guilty of such practices.)

II. The following is a bulletin issued by the Kroger Company, written by P. C. Judge, then a Vice President of the Roanoke Division.

To: All Kroger Employees—Roanoke Division.

You could do Kroger and me a great favor. You also could be of great assistance by helping to swell our business—resulting in more dollars to you from the Kroger Employees' Profit Sharing Fund.

Many filling stations and some other businesses have recently dropped Top Value Stamps. The previous organization of Top Value people in Roanoke lost some of their aggressiveness. Many filling stations are reconsidering Top Value stamps because they realize what an important sales tool they are. I am enthused to know that we have a fine Zone Manager in Mr. Mike Bryant, who has only been in charge of this stamp operation in Roanoke for a short time. He is a splendid fellow and a "hard-hitter" and he predicts his sales organization will be second to none after he gets his feet on the ground.

Here's the big favor you can do for us. Those of you who drive automobiles, please make it a point to go into one or two filling stations a week and before purchasing gas, ask: "Do you give Top Value stamps?" If the filling station attendant tells you he does not give Top Value stamps, then why not drive to one who does? If we all do this for the next two or three months, it will be a big help in getting some of these accounts re-established. Furthermore, you all should be saving TV stamps and not purchasing from those who do not give them.

You can also do Kroger and me a big favor by doing the following: If you or your friends go to a Top Value Redemption Store, and should you notice any discourtesies or lack of interest on the part of Top Value Redemption Store employees, please report this directly to Mr. Macy who will in turn contact Mr. Bryant. It will be best for you not to make yourself known as a Kroger employee when going into a Top Value Redemption Store. We are insisting that those people appreciate their jobs and customers as we all must do.

I am counting on you for your help.

PCJ: jcb *|S|P.C. Judge*

ARE STAMPS A LEGITIMATE ADVERTISING DEVICE?

Many people believe that trading stamps are a legitimate advertising device, and some trading stamp users have attempted to justify the extra cost of stamps by saying they are a "form of advertising." We contend that trading stamps are not a legitimate advertising device because advertising gives information about "where and what merchandise is available." Trading stamps achieve no such purpose.

Advertising tells about the services a store has to offer and about its policies. Trading Stamps do not perform this function.

Advertising gives information about new products, items, et cetera. Trading stamps do not.

Therefore, trading stamps do not perform the function of advertising. Instead, they are a form of "bait" or "lure" by which the customer is made to feel she is getting "something for nothing."

People who buy gasoline, for example, to obtain a certain trading stamp, make brand selection a secondary consideration. The big oil companies have spent billions of dollars to establish "brand images". Now, they build up the stamp image.

Advertising techniques

I. Peter Volid, President of the King Korn Stamp Company, said in an advertisement directed to supermarket operators:

"Women are followers and collectors of fantasy; three or 93, they like to collect things—like stamps. The typical supermarket shopper reacts excitedly to the same basic stimuli as do little girls—especially when a store recognizes her psychology for what it is. Cater to the little girls. Play store with them by offering King Korn stamps."

II. One company increased the price of slow moving chocolate covered cherries by 50 per cent, offering 100 free stamps—and sold out in one day. Value of stamps . . . 10 cents.

Harvard Law Review

. . . . such schemes, by tempting the unsuspecting with the hope of getting something for nothing, lure them to improvidence and extravagant expenditure.

Furthermore, unlike ordinary advertising, the trading stamp system serves no useful purpose. It thrusts an additional and unnecessary cost on distribution which must ultimately be borne by the entire public . . . .

PROFITS TO THE STAMP INDUSTRY

1. Time Lapse

A retailer pays the stamp company representative for the stamp pads upon delivery, but the stamp saver does not redeem her filled books for a term of several months, or even years. In the meantime, the stamp company has this money (interest free) as working or investment capital.

Fortune magazine states that approximately 60 per cent of the stamp company sales are available at all times for investment.

2. Unredeemed Stamps

Many people feel that as high as 50 per cent of the stamps sold to retailers in some instances never find their way back to the redemption centers. The leading stamp companies reported in a survey taken by the United States Department of Agriculture, that they expect to redeem from 75 to 95 per cent of their stamps. Rather than go into detail on this point, let us assume that 85 per cent of the stamps sold will be redeemed.

The 20 per cent unredeemed stamps would be equal to $200 million on expected sales of $1 billion for 1965. This would amount to more than $3.75 million per week. Therefore, $3.75 million worth of stamps sold each week will never be redeemed.

Just how much is $3.75 million? This breaks down to an average of $750,000 per day on a basis of a five-day work week. This means that of the total trading stamps sold each day, the stamps that will go unredeemed will yield an amount equal to the salary we pay the President of the U.S. for almost four years.

Congressman Lester Wolff estimated that stamp companies put $50 million away each year in reserves to redeem stamps that will never be redeemed. These huge tax free funds are used for expansion and other purposes—a device that no other business is able to employ.

3. Merchandise Markup

Excessive discounts to stamp companies gained by huge purchases (often out-dated merchandise) are estimated at millions of dollars. The stamps, however, are in redeemed premiums at the highest retail prices. Stamp companies do not advertise bargains at redemption stores. By making trading stamps replace cash, they are able to receive a markup of 50 per cent or more on all merchandise delivered.

An actual case study

A leading Washington, D.C. department store offered a General Electric automatic toothbrush for $11.88. It was not advertised as a "loss leader" or "leader", but as a normal everyday item.

In the 1964 catalog of the leading stamp company, the same General Electric toothbrush (same accessories) was listed at 6¼ books of stamps. (This company has 1,200 stamps per book.) Therefore, because stamps are sold in the Washington area at $15 per pad of 5,000, the retailer who gives stamps has to pay $22.50 (6¼ books), to purchase the amount of stamps required to buy the toothbrush at a stamp redemption store. This means the stamp company charged $10.62 over and above the department store price. (The department store's markup was 30 per cent; the trading stamp company's markup was approximately 63 per cent.)

Department store	
Toothbrush (retail price) —30 percent markup	$11.88
Cost of department store	8.32
Stamp company	
Toothbrush (6¼ books) —63 percent markup	$22.50
Cost to stamp company	8.32

It can easily be seen here that if the stamp company would receive a quantity discount for buying in such large quantities (which they undoubtedly would), their cost would be substantially less than $8.32, making their net profit that much greater. . . . 17,500 stamps @ $15/5,000=$22.50.

Employment opportunities?

What about the claim that stamp companies provide jobs that stimulate the economy? This claim has no foundation whatsoever. To perpetuate good public image and the image of its products, a manufacturer must maintain an efficient system of wholesalers, brokers, retailers, salesmen, clerks, bookkeepers, et cetera. The more personal promotion the manufacturer can get, the more of his merchandise is moved, and the more jobs he creates.

Stamp companies do not promote the sale of the premiums they stock, nor do they service them. They promote stamps, and their entire program is aimed at destroying the distribution system of the manufacturer. As their purchases mount, they suppress opposition; and their control over suppliers, the press and other media is well known. The record will show that stamp companies destroy more jobs than they create.

When trading stamp plans were first launched, officials of all big manufacturers openly condemned the trading stamp plan as a "scheme". However, as volume built up, criticism was no longer heard. The big oil companies refused to comment. Most radio and TV officials shut off commentaries unfavorable to stamp plans.

We believe that our analysis has revealed that the trading stamp companies are guilty of false advertising claims, coercion of dealers, discriminatory contracts, restraint of trade, monopoly, and an almost total disregard for the well-being of the consumer.

IS LEGISLATION AN ANSWER?

In 1915 the U.S. Supreme Court declared: "Complainants (stamp companies) have given reasoning to the mere mechanism of this scheme, but no force to their evil influence upon conduct and habit; not enough force to their insidious potentialities . . .

"Advertising is identification and description; appraisal of quality and place, which is a simple matter, single in purpose and motive—there being nothing ulterior involved . . . The schemes of the stamp companies have no such directness and effect. They rely upon something else than the article sold.

"They tempt by promise of value greater than the article and apparently not represented in its price. The appeal is to cupidity . . . something in it which is marked from the common eye, for the purchaser is made to believe that he can get more out of the fund than he had put into it.

". . . This may not be called in an exact sense, a lottery; may not be called gaming. It may, however, be considered as having the seduction and will of such . . . It has ulterior purposes, and how it has developed stamp companies vividly represent in their own averments . . ."

State legislation

Kansas

The Supreme Court of Kansas has twice upheld anti-trading stamp legislation. The first involved the imposing of a license tax upon the use of trading stamps. The second was an outright prohibition of their use in the State of Kansas.

The big stamp companies have asked the Attorney General each year to support repeal of the legislation . . . without success. No attempt has been made by either the chains or the stamp companies to take their cases to the Supreme Court.

Washington

The state of Washington passed legislation in 1916 limiting the redemption of stamps to cash and a $6,000 license is required for any store offering premium redemptions. At regular intervals, the stamp companies have sought repeal without success. Again, no attempt was made to reverse the Washington prohibition in an appeal to the highest court.

Louisiana

The Supreme Court of Louisiana in 1915 upheld the constitutionality of a state statute imposing a prohibitive license fee on any person dealing in trading stamps of any kind—a prohibitive fee ranging from $5,000 to $10,000 annually.

The court, in determining the constitutionality of anti-stamp legislation, gave its views as to the economic impact of trading stamps in business communities:

"Whatever others may think, therefore, it is fairly evident that the people of Louisiana have been of the opinion for 15 years, that the trading stamp business is not an industrial pursuit, . . . but is a mere parasite, seeking to fatten upon such pursuits."

Wyoming

The state of Wyoming limits redemption to cash. The State Supreme Court upheld the new 1958 law banning trading stamps. The Senior Justice said: "The lure of trading stamps is an evil . . . The legislature has a right to suppress them."

New Jersey

The state of New Jersey sued to recover $7,165,000 in stamps issued by one stamp company that were not redeemed. The law requires that cash must be offered and that bonds must be posted to cover possible losses to consumers.

Ohio

In Ohio one 80-store group claims trading stamps cost them $2 million annually. Another sued S&H to stop false advertising and false comparisons claiming $150,000 damages. Several proposed bills have been killed.

District of Columbia

In the case of the District of Columbia, stamps were outlawed in 1913, but in 1963 President Kennedy was induced to ask for a repeal of the law. Efforts are now being made to restore the original act.

Maryland

The Court of Appeals of Maryland in the case of State vs. Hawkins (Md. 1902) upheld a conviction for violation of an Act of the Maryland Legislature prohibiting the issuing of trading stamps. In its opening the court stated:

"The uncertain, undetermined, or unknown is what attracts a large class of people in every community, and it is dealing with the 'uncertain, undertermined or unknown' that has ruined many, and the tendency to thus deal (appealing to the gambling instinct) is one of the evils of the present day."

North Dakota

The Supreme Court of North Dakota in the case of Olson vs. Ross (1918):

". . . Many of the stamps are lost and never presented for redemption, so we allow the stamp company a clear profit of 50 per cent. What fools we mortals be. Of course, the business is deceptive and pernicious."

New York, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Idaho, Montana, California, Oregon, Alaska, Hawaii, Florida, Michigan, Colorado and many other states, as well as Canada and Great Britain, are presently considering anti-stamp legislation. Most attempts to outlaw stamps have been met with consumer pressure instigated by the stamp companies, which resulted in many defeats. Fake consumer groups, clubs, leagues, et cetera, have been organized and well financed, and operated most effectively.

Millions of businessmen and their customers have expressed a hope that the investigations being conducted by the Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission will result in corrective action by Congress and the State Legislatures.

Hon. Charles M. Babb of Austin, Texas, attorney for the Texas Association of Petroleum Retailers, summed up the whole case against trading stamps when he said:

"Our forebearers had a basic and fundamental distrust of any plan, scheme, or device which had the lure of promising 'something for nothing'. Their experience had taught them, as it should teach us, that the consumer rarely, if ever, gets 'something for nothing'."

Quoting from his review in both the Texas Law Review and the Boston College Industrial Law Review, Mr. Babb continued:

"In either event the only winner is the trading stamp company, the ultimate loser always being the customer. . . . It is difficult to conceive a court today, if presented with legislation for the first time, overturning a prohibition on trading stamps.

CONCLUSIONS

A total evaluation of the trading stamp business is difficult in such limited space, but we believe the well documented evidence contained herein should be available to and be analyzed by everyone.

DO PEOPLE WANT "THE TRUTH?"

The foregoing thesis on trading stamps presented before classes at University of Cincinnati, by students Ed Wimmer, Jr. and Chad P. Wick has been reproduced in the hope that it would be a contribution to the many efforts being made to curb the abuses of the trading stamp business.

Over the past several months, there has been a tremendous rise in sentiment favoring drastic action by Congress, the state legislature and the regulatory agencies of government, either to end the false claims, pressures, coercion and other evils charged against the stamp companies, or to outlaw stamps entirely.

Anti-stamp sentiment, even among the biggest users of stamps, is not confined to one country. In England, the big chains, The Propriety Articles Trade Association, and other groups have used the newspapers to appeal to the public and to Parliament to "rid the British Isles of their stamps." Sweeping legislation has been passed in two Canadian Provinces and in parts of Australia.

A lure of "something for nothing," however, is a powerful narcotic, and its hold on countless millions of people is affecting the smallest purchase of goods and services.

In the past several years, the government has had to take bigger and bigger steps toward protection of the public from stock frauds, insurance rackets, gambling syndicates, food and drug poisoning, false advertising, marijuana, monopolistic practices, and many other evils.

It is our opinion that the thesis developed for presentation before students at the University of Cincinnati, deserves widespread distribution and the utmost consideration of every person concerned with the breakdown of ethics in the American market place. The rise of great power groups (due to a laxity in our laws governing unfair trade practices and monopoly power) cannot be ignored any longer if the whole structure of the free enterprise system is to avoid catastrophe.

We urge everyone to weigh the following statements, facts and figures as supporting evidence of the strong public, business and legislative sentiment favoring immediate action against the stamp companies, now building up over the nation.

ED WIMMER,
President, Forward America, Inc., Vice President, National Federation of Independent Business, Inc.

It is my opinion that the trading stamp business has become a matter that now demands attention of the Congress of the United States. Since I announced an intention to investigate the ramifications of this billion dollar industry, my office has been besieged with congratulations and urgent appeals for help.

Somehow, and I would judge very soon, we Americans must decide to either bring about marketing conditions that are the bulwark of the good society, or risk the loss of what we now pretend to cherish so dearly.

If the few are permitted to run roughshod over the hopes and dreams of the many, and use any method to attain success, the future will hold little, if any, promise for oncoming generations.

My full intention is to pursue a course that will not only lead to a complete understanding of the trading stamp business, but one that will end in bringing about reforms which will protect the public and all legitimate business, large and small. I look upon trading stamps as a parasitic burden on the backs of business and a tax imposed upon the customer by private interests.

Organizations or individuals will find me and my staff ready and willing to look at both sides of the trading stamp issue, but unwilling to compromise where freedom to compete fairly (without coercion from any source) is weakened or otherwise endangered.

LESTER WOLFF.

NATIONWIDE SENTIMENT

In 1962, the National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., with headquarters in San Mateo, California, polled its entire membership on the question: Trading stamp plans . . . are you for or against aggressive Government action to control the activities of trading stamp plans and their promoters?

Results

	Percent
For	65
Against	25
No vote	10

The National Federation of Independent Business, Inc. reports the largest individual membership of any business or professional man's organization in the United States . . . more than 200,000 strong. Through its publication The Mandate, members are given an opportunity each month to voice their opinions on four or five important legislative issues affecting the national economy, the results from which are forwarded to Members of Congress by 2,500 Federation District Chairmen.

Other polls taken by colleges, chain store groups and various magazines and associations, all reveal that action to curb the abuses of trading stamp plans is long past due.

WHAT THEY SAY

"There is nothing about trading stamps to commend them to any conscientious and impartial person. They are an attempt to levy tribute . . . and any high sounding phrases such as "free enterprise," cannot change the basic fact that trading stamps are a parasitic injection into the mercantile blood stream. The entire merchandising industry of Canada is opposed to them, which includes both chains and independents." Statement signed by Retail Merchants Association of Canada, Manitoba Farmers' Union, Winnepeg District Trades and Labor Union, Better Business Bureau, Vancouver City Council, Canadian Association of Consumers, Canada Retail Druggists' Association—and other groups.

"Stamp plans are veritable monsters which the retailers and consumers have fastened upon our industry. They are a form of flim-flam merchandising running out of control in many areas. They are an effective tool of monopoly power, restricting competition and harming small business." Congress of Petroleum Retailers.

"The stamp companies are trying to break our 40-year restriction by making stamps good for insurance instead of premiums. They have lined up some of the most powerful people in the state to put Washington in the stamp column by this backdoor approach. We need your help." Robert Campbell, Washington State Food Dealers' Assn.

"It is clear to me that businessmen must absorb or pass on the cost of trading stamps. As Governor I cannot initiate legislation, but I pledge my support to any action taken in that direction." Governor (now Senator) Frank Lausche.

"There can be no doubt that when people get that something-for-nothing look in their eyes, that comes from every passing out of stamps at the checkout counter, there are forces at work in the human mind which tend to weaken character and destroy all sense of real values." A Protestant Minister.

"Food stamps are illegal in Canada under Canadian Criminal Law. A drive is being made to report each case to the Attorney General. Stamps inject an unnecessary middleman into the economy to the detriment of consumer and retailer. A 2% tax, which Canada claims stamps levy, would amount to $70 million for consumers to pay, says a Canadian publication. After trading stamps went into effect, the food index increased in Halifax, 2.8; St. John 2.; Minkton, 3.9; Toronto, 4.2 and Ottawa, 3.3." Excerpt from Consumer Conference News, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Trading stamp plans are a device through which our people are receiving a superficial type of education causing so many of our citizens to lose more of their ability to think for themselves." Letter from a Catholic Bishop.

"My considerate opinion of stamp plans is simply this. They are economic prostitution at its best—economic insanity at its worst." Charles Bromann, Associated Food Retailers, Chicago.

"There is no place for trading stamps in any professional business. A drug store that is plastered with stamp signs is a black eye to pharmacy. Stamps are supposed to be a form of price-cutting, and when given on articles under Fair Trade they are used as a method to get around a Fair Trade Law. The added cost to the drugstore proprietor and the time lost in handling such a device, could be well invested in other directions." Peter Sletterdahl, Journal Editor, National Assn. of Retail Druggists.

"First, may I say that the White House—and Mrs. Eisenhower—deal almost exclusively with independent stores, in and around Washington. In addition, the First Lady frequently stops at roadside markets on her way to the Gettysburg farm. Contrary to press reports, Mrs. Eisenhower does not save trading stamps." Mary Jane McCaffree, Secretary to Mrs. Eisenhower.

Food and U.S. Foreign Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ODIN LANGEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, world food needs are certainly of concern to, and have significant impact on, American agriculture.

With inadequate prices offered to domestic producers of food and fiber these days, I call my colleagues' attention to a statement delivered by Mr. Herbert J. Waters, Assistant Administrator for War on Hunger, Agency for International Development, State Department, before the Executive Management Conference of the American Meat Institute, March 6, 1967. If there is no objection, I hereby insert Mr. Waters' statement in the RECORD at this point:

FOOD AND U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

I appreciate this chance to be with you to discuss a topic of mutual interest. I am always pleased at seeing American businessmen giving serious study to the implications of domestic agricultural trends. It is all the more important, now that food and food production has become the number one concern of the world.

The theme of your Conference, "Food and Farm Policy: Impact on the Livestock Segment of American Agriculture", is important. But the fact that you had the foresight to include within that theme, your request for discussion of "Food and U.S. Foreign Policy", is of even greater importance to me.

Certainly, the future of American agriculture cannot be separated from an over-all world situation. As a nation, we have made too many mistakes in the past trying to unilaterally develop farm policy without adequate consideration of international trends and international responsibilities. Whether any of us like it or not, what happens in the rest of the world directly affects what happens to each of us. For that reason, it would be seriously impractical to discuss food and farm policy without a careful look at what is happening in the world around us.

Commercial exports of American farm production have grown amazingly in recent years, and, in addition, there is the increasingly dominant problem of the hungry part of the world's population.

While it is this latter challenge that is my basic responsibility, it is impossible for me to try to honestly face that challenge without taking a deep and continuing interest in our domestic food and farm policy.

By the same token, it would be shortsighted for any American businessman to consider what may happen in food and farm policy without taking into account both the growth of international commercial export trade in agricultural commodities and the vastly increasing demand for food in the world as a whole—regardless of the ability to pay for it in conventional terms.

Your Conference shows that you once more as an industry are *not* short-sighted. You are very rightly taking a deep look at changing circumstances at home and abroad. Like the rest of you, I have been impressed by Don Paarlberg's usual careful analysis of the present economic and social position of American agriculture and American farm families, and the significant trends he sees developing. Like the rest of you, I am looking forward to the presentation by our mutual friend, Roscoe Haynie, Chairman of your Board of Directors, and President of Wilson and Company, Inc., covering the policy discussions that have occupied the attention of the National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber, of which he is a member. I just hope that I can make a useful contribution to your overall appraisal by emphasizing some of the developments on the international scene.

Let me outline for you eight promises, which I will endeavor to support in more depth.

First of all—our food abundance—the abundance we worried so much about during the past few decades—has been a vitally important national asset, and the dwindling availability of that asset is giving us serious concern today.

Second, adequate food supplies in our own country are essential to everyone—they are essential to curb inflationary pressures; they are essential to our balance of payments, which in turn means the security and sanctity of our dollar; and they are certainly essential to our foreign policy and our worldwide responsibilities of leadership.

Third, we face a very real threat of a squeeze ahead in maintaining an adequate supply of feedgrains, and that squeeze could discourage expansion of poultry and meat production that is vital to you.

Fourth, growing commercial demand, resulting from higher purchasing power, and not foreign aid requirements, is causing that squeeze on feedgrain availability.

Fifth, expanded feedgrain production in the United States is fully justified, and can be encouraged without detriment to the economic interest of the producers.

Sixth, expanded production of all foods must be encouraged in less-developed countries, and this can be done without economically hurting American producers or American business firms marketing the products of American agriculture.

Seventh, the world hunger problem *is* serious—It may well get worse before we can solve it—and none of us can escape either its challenge nor its consequences.

Eighth, our Government is giving the War on Hunger the highest priority in all of our foreign assistance efforts—and we are convinced we need to mobilize private enterprise to win it.

That, in a nutshell, is the message I want to discuss with you today.

Let us consider my first point about our food abundance and its tremendous value as a national asset.

The efficient productivity of American agriculture has always assured our consumers adequate food prices at reasonable costs—a bargain often not fully appreciated. Perhaps we have taken that productivity too much for granted. For too long we have been conditioned to worry about farmers producing too much, so it is difficult now to adjust to changing conditions.

Perhaps we are all partly responsible for what has happened and is happening to our food abundance. Somehow, we let the idea of having more than enough become regarded as *wrong* in this country.

Just because we did not have immediate dollar demand for all the food and feed our farmers could produce, we fussed about the accumulation of grain surpluses as something evil—something to get rid of—and something to avoid. Over a period of many administrations, Democrat and Republican alike, we had an official goal of getting rid of our surplus—as if that alone was the answer to all our problems in agriculture.

From the standpoint of the producer, that goal was understandable. Any surplus hanging over the market can depress prices and lower a farmer's total returns. Farmers quite rightly felt they had just as much right to tailor their production to maximum returns as did U.S. steel corporations or U.S. auto manufacturers. Neither of the latter would think of producing so much they destroyed their own price structure, and had to sell below cost in the market place to get rid of the accumulated steel or autos.

What we seem to have ignored, however, is that there are national interests in food production that go beyond just the farmers' own interest—and that you can't turn farm production off and on as easily as you can pull the switches in steel mills or auto factories.

Of course, some did express concern over cutting back our producing plant below safe levels in the national interest. By and large, however, they were like voices in the wilderness. Almost everyone wanted to get rid of surpluses—and that became the main objective in agricultural policy over the last two decades.

Among those who voiced concern over where such a course might lead us was the now Vice President, Hubert Humphrey, who has consistently argued that the Nation's interest demands that we always have *more* than enough, to avoid the risk of having *less* than enough. He and some others argued, quite rightly, that always having a little more than enough protects the national interest; it protects the consumers, it protects business firms built on processing and distributing food products, and it certainly protects and strengthens our hand in foreign policy.

The only trouble was no one wanted to pay the bill for such protection of our national interests, and farmers did not feel that they alone should bear the burden of that protection. As a result, we embarked on deliberate efforts to cut back our production at the very time world demand was increasing.

If our goal was just to get rid of surpluses, we have certainly succeeded. For nearly five years, we have been consuming more grain than we have been producing. As a result, we have eaten up our reserves.

As the surpluses have vanished and the reserves have dwindled, however, we are beginning to recognize all the more the value of food abundance, and the importance of adequate reserves.

All of us need to do an about face in some of the thinking of the past two decades. Instead of being concerned about surpluses, the public needs to be concerned about maintaining adequate food supplies.

This brings me to my second point—the fact that adequate food supplies are essential to everyone. Food abundance is power, in a world facing scarcity. And the fact is that we have less power today than we had a few years ago when we were worried about surpluses.

We have a triple claim on our food production today. The first claim, of course, is to adequately feed our own citizens at reasonable prices. The next claim is to have the maximum possible amount available for export, to earn dollars protecting our balance of payments. The third claim is to support our foreign policy—not just as humanitarian assistance as necessary as that often is—but more importantly, to protect our own security and maintain our free world leadership.

Unless we have sufficient food to meet the requirements of all these claims, some national interests must suffer.

Let us look at the situation in the light of the crops most directly affecting the livestock industry—feedgrains. You have reason to be concerned. This is the third point I wanted to make.

Corn dominates the feedgrain supply and demand structure. In 1966, we produced the largest corn crop on record. The 1966 crop topped the 1965 production—the highest on record to that date—by .5%. There is a basic and fundamental fact to be noted here. We had the two highest corn crops on record—back to back. Nevertheless, for those crop years—1965 and 1966—we will have consumed 700 million bushels more than was produced.

Another basic fact is that by October 1, 1967, the U.S. Department of Agriculture is estimating a carry-over of only 450 million bushels of corn—less than 10% of the estimated 1967–68 requirements, and about half the desirable carry-over level.

Anyone studying the corn statistics could not help but be impressed by how sharply the carry-over has been dropping, not only quantitatively, but also relative to needs. A desirable carry-over—if it is to be used as a safety factor—must be related to the growing demand and total disappearance of corn. Yet while disappearance has been growing, the carry-over is rapidly dwindling—dwindling beyond the safety point.

What are we doing about it? Unfortunately, I am afraid not enough.

A recent special USDA intention survey indicates an increased acreage in 1967 of about 5 million acres of corn. This would indicate a harvested acreage of about 61 million acres of corn for grain. It should be recognized that the additional land coming into corn production will not be the best on the farm. Nevertheless, if we assume the highest yield on record, 73.8 bushels, production would be 4.5 billion bushels.

Yet under even these circumstances, it is my estimate that the carry-over would *decrease* on October 1, 1968 to about 350 million bushels. This would be about 500 million bushels less than the desirable level carry-over. Of course, there is no guarantee that the production out-turn will equal the record yield per acre. Many of you may be familiar with the work of Dr. Thompson of Iowa State University, relative to the importance of weather on recent record yields. We have no assurance such favorable conditions will continue.

In any event, it seems obvious that we need a considerably higher acreage of corn in 1967 than the 61 million acres now indicated—if we are going to avoid a tight squeeze on the feedgrain supply, which could have serious implications for the entire livestock industry.

This brings me to my fourth point, the fact that increasing commercial demand, not foreign aid requirements, is creating the squeeze on feed supplies. There has been a sharp drop in the carry-over of total feed grains—down from over 80 million short tons in 1960 to an estimated 25 million short tons in the beginning of the 1967–68 marketing year. However, the drop has been due mainly to increasingly heavy utilization for livestock feed. Exports have also moved sharply upward, but the big increase has been in commercial shipments.

I hope we can keep the relative size of our government food aid programs in perspective. Food grains, rather than feed grains, have made up the bulk of our Food for Peace shipments abroad. Only about 1½% of the feed grains of the total feed grain utilization in fiscal year 1966 went into government program shipments. Less than three tenths of one percent went into donation program shipments. In fiscal year 1966, shipments under all government-sponsored programs represented only 7.8% of total U.S. feed grain exports.

It should be evident that reduction in AID shipments of feed grain would not materially affect the threatened squeeze in the feed grain supply-demand situation.

It is evident that either there must be a marked increase in the production of feed grains, or rather drastic cuts will have to be made in utilization other than for foreign assistance.

That is why I contend, as my fifth point, that expanded feedgrain production in the United States is fully justified, and can be encouraged without risking any financial setback to producers. The demand for meat and meat products is going up in the world, and that can only mean a continuing rising demand—commercial demand—for feedgrains.

While increasing food demands for the world as a whole is usually related to the population explosion, meat demand is more directly related to rising incomes. We have rising incomes in most of the developed areas of the world today, as well as improving incomes in the developing countries. As incomes rise, people will not only demand more food, they demand better food. Our rising commercial exports of feedgrains today reflects the rising demands for meats in many areas of the world.

We have seen what has happened as Europe progressed through the Marshall Plan stage to self-sustaining economic growth. We are seeing what has happened to countries like Spain, Taiwan, Greece and Israel, as they move up the ladder to economic development and show the effects of increased purchasing power. They have all become good commercial markets for American feedgrains, as the demand for meat produced in their own countries has increased.

Prospects for expanding commercial markets of feedgrains appear to fully justify further steps to encourage expanded production in the United States. We have already eliminated the voluntary acreage diversion for payment to encourage an increase in feedgrain acreage production. However, the most recent surveys of farmers intentions to plant indicate that only a small part of the acreage diverted in 1965–66 will go back into feedgrain production in 1967. While eliminating payments for voluntary acreage diversion, USDA is still requiring a minimum 20% diversion for participation in corn and grain sorghum programs. Probably after the March 20th Intention to Plant Report, the USDA will want to review the situation again, to see if there should not be a reduction in the required diversion by program cooperators. Present trends seem to warrant serious consideration of such a change, to get the acreage we will need.

While expanded production within the United States appears fully justified to meet commercial needs, expanded production of all foods in the less-developed countries of the world is even more justified and necessary, and must be encouraged. As I indicated earlier, in the sixth of my eight premises, our efforts to stimulate agricultural production in the less-developed areas of the world, will *not* conflict with the interests of American farmers or American business marketing the products of American agriculture. Quite the contrary.

The quicker we can get other countries standing on their own feet, and less dependent on concessional sales of American agricultural products, the bigger total commercial markets we will have for our own agriculture. History has proven this true. By helping countries produce more of whatever they can produce efficiently for themselves, we help strengthen them economically so that they are better able to buy commercially whatever additional food they may require.

All of us must accept that this nation will attempt to assist the world's impoverished nations along the road to greater economic development. It is in our nature and our tradition to do so. It is also in our own self-interest—and the interest of our national security—to do so.

Yet, none of us want to see huge populations building up overseas that would continue to be dependent on relief food shipments from the United States or elsewhere. In the long run, this would not really contribute to future well-being.

But if we are to avoid this mass dependence on food aid, in one form or another, the only answer is greater concentration of our efforts to stimulate agricultural development in the areas of the world now so dependent on external food assistance, matched by efforts to curb population growth. In the interim, while this development is going forward, there will be needs for food aid from this country and from other countries. Over the long pull, however, we expect to reach, and are working toward, the day when external food requirements, beyond what developing countries can produce for themselves, can be converted into commercial sales.

It isn't a simple matter of an either/or choice. It isn't just a matter of deciding whether we are going to provide food aid from the United States or teach developing countries to produce for themselves. The truth is that it is going to take all they can do, and all we can do, to keep up with the tremendously growing demand of the next few decades.

This brings me to my next to the last premise—the real seriousness of the world food problem.

I am sure this sophisticated group is familiar with the statistics about the growth of world population and world hunger. I don't want to belabor you with statistics, but I am not sure most business people fully grasp the cumulative effect of present growth rates on the world.

It took us from the beginning of time until 1830 to reach our first billion of world population. It took only a hundred years more until 1930 to reach the second billion. By 1960, only thirty years later, we had the third billion. At the rate we are going we'll reach the fourth billion by 1975.

Unless we change that growth rate it will take only 10 years more, until 1985, to reach the fifth billion, and then only 8 years more, until 1993, to reach the sixth billion. By the year 2000, only 7 years later, demographers tell us we will be confronted with 7 billion people in the world.

How are we going to feed them?

The world's population is doubling every 35 years at the present rate of annual increase—about 2 percent per year.

If the world had faced an annual 2 percent increase in population since the time of Christ—and if there were only 2 people, a man and woman, in existence at that time—the experts tell me that today the world would be covered by a layer of humanity 100 feet deep.

It's obvious that we can't go on producing people at that rate. If we are going to win the "War on Hunger," food production must go up, but population growth must go down—*both* are essential.

With all the knowledge that man has accumulated since the beginning of time, with all the new lands we've had available to develop and exploit, of all the new technology we have devised, we're still barely able to feed the world today. In fact, we are not able to feed it adequately.

There are more hungry people than ever before. About one-half the world's people are underfed, badly fed—or both. Malnutrition is killing and crippling ruthlessly. An estimated 10,000 people, mostly children, die each day from undernutrition and malnutrition. We now know that malnutrition in early years stunts mental and physical growth.

The less-developed countries have increased food production since World War II just as fast or even at a faster rate than developed nations. Yet production per capita has gone down, as populations have gone up. It is simply a case of the stork outrunning the plough.

None of us can afford to ignore the situation.

Back through history, if famine existed in one part of the earth, it barely touched the rest of its people. That is no longer true. We live in an era of rapid communication. What happens in one quarter of this globe can no longer be ignored by the rest of the world—for the sake of our own security.

Hunger used to be the silent enemy of man. Starvation used to be the silent way of death. Not any more. Instead of silence, it can mean a resounding roar of violence. Today we are talking about the fate of millions, yes hundreds of millions; not just thousands, who used to suffer in famines.

Today people know they no longer have to die of starvation, passively and quietly—not bothering the affluent of the world.

People on the edge of starvation are desperate as well. In today's world, desperation can only mean destruction.

That brings me to my final premise. That's why the Agency for International Development is giving its highest functional priority to the "War on Hunger." How can we expect a better world—how can we expect to have more productivity, more education, more wealth, more equality and opportunity for all men—how can we realistically expect these things when each day more men die or are debilitated by hunger?

We can't. And that's why we have no choice but to wage "War on Hunger." Whatever we've been doing, it hasn't been enough. The tragic fact is that the world has not much improved the situation. Things are getting worse, not better. How long are we willing to let this continue? We have great new technological resources. We can do things never before believed possible. What possible excuse can there be for not applying our skills to the problem of feeding the hungry? We know there is no one simple or easy solution. We know from experience in our own country the complexities of modernizing agriculture. It took us a span of almost a century. We haven't that much time to spare, in getting the job done in the rest of the world. Our challenge is to speed up this modernization process—whatever it takes to get it done.

We're going to have to look at general government policies and services, including budget allocations to agriculture; and decisions with respect to pricing and producer-incentives, land tenure, taxes, and agricultural credit.

We are going to need greater attention to new technology, including research, extension education, with especial attention to the development and introduction of improved seed varieties or breeds of crops and livestock and better practices for their production.

We are going to need vastly stepped-up physical inputs for production, including fertilizers, pesticides, seeds and machines, with appropriate attention to their marketing, distribution and cost as well as availability. We are going to need more adequate marketing systems, improved transportation and storage, and the creation of better processing facilities.

There is one thing we know—government can't do it alone: either our government, or the governments of developing countries. We can help. We can be a catalyst. We can influence government policies. But, to get the speed-up, we need in modernization of agriculture in the areas that need it the most, we need to mobilize the skills, the talents, the capital and the management experience of American private enterprise agri-business.

You've made it work in our country. It hasn't been just the extension agents that taught farmers modern methods. It's been the fertilizer salesman, the hybrid corn salesman, the farm machinery salesman. It hasn't been just the research of land grant colleges alone that modernized American agriculture. It has been the research and the adaptation of research of American business supporting a more productive American agriculture.

We now need to bring that same talent, that same experience, that same skill to bear on tackling the food problems of the world.

We are determined to do it. We are determined to involve private enterprise to greater degree than ever before in the successful conduct of agricultural development abroad.

We are convinced it's the best way to get the job done.

And we are convinced that American business—all American business—has just as big a stake as our government does in seeing that the job gets done.

I hope we can count on your help.

Fino Introduces Bill to Make Funeral Expenses Tax Deductible

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation to allow former dependents of a deceased taxpayer to deduct the expenses of the funeral of the taxpayer from their Federal taxable income, provided that the taxpayer's estate has not already had such a deduction.

Nowadays, when a relative dies and a member of the family pays for the funeral expenses, the burden of those expenses is great, but the person paying them gets no tax deduction. I think that this is unfair. It often adds personal financial hardship to the misery of a death in the family.

The only way that relatives can get a kind of tax deduction for funeral expenses is when there is an estate which can deduct them from the year's taxable income. This benefit goes only to the wealthy. I am concerned with the poor family that scrapes together $500–$1,000 without any question of an estate lurking in the background. They deserve the deduction more. My bill would give a funeral expense deduction to any person who was a dependent of the taxpayer or a spouse.

The Perversion of a Cause

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

[From the Evening Star, Mar. 13, 1967]

THE PERVERSION OF A CAUSE

The sudden decision today by James Meredith to withdraw from the race for Adam Clayton Powell's congressional seat is dramatic testimony to the power of the racist campaign that was mounted against him. Meredith, who was courageous enough to face the threats and the guns of the white Southern bigots, has been forced to retreat before the violence and prejudice of the Negro community.

It came as no particular surprise that Powell should raise the cry of racial persecution as an answer to Meredith's challenge. That is, after all, the Powell style. Anyone who questions a single action by the freewheeling former congressman is immediately accused of racism and bigotry.

What did come as a shock—what in fact has all the makings of a tragedy—is the number of Negro leaders who joined the attack on Meredith and the drive to pervert the civil rights movement to serve the shoddy cause of Adam Clayton Powell.

The young hotheads, Floyd McKissick and Stokely Carmichael, might be expected to gravitate to where the action is and to seek a share of the headlines Powell is still able to produce. But Martin Luther King and Jackie Robinson are mature men who should be expected to retain some sense of proportion in the emotion-charged Powell affair.

King has said that Powell was discriminated against by Congress because of his race. There are, to be sure, some racists in Congress, and undoubtedly they voted according to their prejudices. But those bigots, as King well knows, are in the minority. Is it not just possible that the majority was swayed by considerations other than race? Considerations such as the fact that Powell, the public servant, misappropriated more than $45,000 from the public treasury for the benefit of himself, his family and his friends; that Powell, the ordained minister, is a flagrant philanderer; that Powell, the congressman, is in contempt of court, unable to return to the district he supposedly represents for fear of being thrown in jail?

Robinson, for his part, contributed to Meredith's ordeal with the observation that the young idealist had "sold himself for a few bucks" in accepting the Republican nomination to run against Powell. "No self-respecting Negro should have involved himself in this thing," Robinson said.

But was it not precisely because Meredith has a degree of self-respect that he felt impelled to make the painful and hopeless bid for election, exposing himself to the slurs of Adam Clayton Powell and his fellow black racists? And do not, in fact—as Meredith believed—the people of New York's 18th district deserve at least the choice of someone other than this loud-mouthed, self-serving charlatan who has abused their trust for years?

McKissick has said the Powell issue is the "major nationwide civil rights struggle." It is nothing of the sort. And if that grotesque distortion of the facts is sold to any sizable segment of the American public—black or white—then the once-noble civil rights drive will indeed have been detoured into a shabby, unworthy, disreputable, deadend road.

Death of Don M. Sjostrom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. LLOYD MEEDS

OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Speaker, on January 6, 1967, Don M. Sjostrom, an Agency for International Development area operations officer engaged in refugee work, was killed in a sneak attack by North Vietnamese troops on the town of Kat Khang in Sam Neua province in northeast Laos. Sjostrom was directly responsible for the support of some 30,000 refugees, mostly hill tribesmen who have moved from Communist-held to Royal Laotian Government territory because of military action or for political reasons.

Most of Sam Neua, a mountainous province on the North Vietnamese border, is in Communist hands, and the numerous refugee sites served by the USAID refugee relief operation are surrounded by Communist Pathet Lao controlled territory. In directing relief operations, Sjostrom was required to oversee all resettlement activities and distributions of rations within his area. This involved frequent visits to sites located within war zones and thus constantly subject to enemy attack.

Sjostrom's unhesitant devotion to this difficult task which often exposed him to danger was a point of constant admiration among his fellow workers. One of his supervisors said:

> In his passing the Mission suffered a great loss; so did the refugees of Northern Laos; so did everyone who ever knew him.

In recognition of his contributions to the furtherance of United States and Laotian objectives in northern Laos, the mission has nominated Don Sjostrom for the Secretary's award and recommended that his name be inscribed on the plaque in the lobby of the Department of State.

Sjostrom, 26, was born in Everett, Wash. His parents now reside in Bothell, Wash. After graduation from the University of Washington in 1963, he served with the Peace Corps in Thailand for 2 years before joining AID in May 1965.

Don Sjostrom's dedication to helping his fellow man in Laos deserves our recognition and admiration. His work, now carried on by other devoted Americans, is an important, though too little recognized, part of our total effort to help assure freedom of choice and a better life for the people of southeast Asia. This hero, and the others carrying out this vital work, must not go unsung.

Massacre at Ap Rach Dia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, although the vast majority of Americans are united in support of our servicemen in Vietnam, there are those who would make a mockery of their sacrifices there. They give both aid and solace to the enemy by their words and actions.

I applaud an editorial in the Washington Evening Star on March 11, which points out the irresponsibility of this small minority, and poses a good question. I include this editorial below:

MASSACRE AT AP RACH DIA

Not many months ago, when American troops used nausea-inducing gas to clear tunnels and bunkers in Viet Cong territory, the reaction was a blend of horror and dismay.

In this country the ever-ready pickets turned out with their placards, bitterly condemning this "inhuman" treatment of inoffensive people. The Americans were denounced around the world as a race of barbarians. And the Communists, falsely accusing us of using poison gas, made the most of their propaganda innings.

For a while at least, as a result of this phony uproar, we stopped using gas, even tear gar. Instead, the cleanup job was left to the "tunnel rats"—soldiers who were sent into the Viet Cong labyrinths to clear them. No gas. Let the "rats" take their chances with an ingenious variety of booby traps, not to mention poisonous snakes left behind by the Viet Cong to receive these American intruders.

This background provides a setting of sorts for one of the most singular anomalies of the vicious war in Vietnam—the almost automatic reaction by people who should know better to excesses (and there have been excesses) by troops on our side—and the indifference of these same people to atrocities by the Communists.

Since 1957 Viet Cong terrorists have assassinated at least 11,000 civilians in South Vietnam and have abducted 40,000 more—policemen, school teachers, hamlet chiefs, almost anyone who didn't play the Communist game. But who cares? No pickets paraded in front of the White House in protest. This slaughter produced no teach-ins, sit-ins or student strikes on our college campuses. Perhaps the enormity of the Viet Cong outrages was too much for the peacenik mind to take in. If, so, the recent massacre near Ap Rach Dia, a South Vietnamese hamlet, may open some eyes.

This massacre, in the larger frame of reference, was a minor affair. The Viet Cong were holding 12 civilian prisoners, 11 men and a woman. They were chained together. When a South Vietnamese Ranger unit came near, the Viet Cong, unable to remove the prisoners, tried to kill them. Ten, including the woman, died of slashed throats. One man, shot and with his throat cut from ear-to-ear, will survive, but he can't talk. Only a farmer, Vo Van Hiep, with one of his lungs punctured by a gaping Viet Cong knife wound, has lived to tell the story. And as he tells it, this was murder, pure and simple.

Angry protests? There haven't been any. Why not? Because, we suppose, 10 murders piled on top of the 11,000 murders do not count for a great deal.

Still, if this can be thought of as a small thing, it is nevertheless an incident which unmasks the real face of the enemy. And it may be that the significance, the brutishness, of the senseless killing of these 10 helpless prisoners will be easier for the American people to comprehend than the slaughter of 11,000 .

Arizona's Water Needs Have Been Deferred Too Long

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, the House Interior Committee is holding hearings this week on the Colorado River Basin project of which the central Arizona project is the major element. Out of these hearings I am hopeful will come a basis for affirmative action on one of the nation's most critical water problems.

As my colleagues will recall, this legislation emerged from committee last year but never made it to the House floor. One of the reasons for this turn of events was the vicious campaign conducted by self-styled conservationists who frightened the American public into believing that the Grand Canyon was in danger. Previous to this Arizona's water needs had been bypassed by decades through differences over water rights, a 12-year court battle and other diversions.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, it is not without some bitterness that my fellow Arizonans take note of reclamation progress being made elsewhere in the country. Last week the distinguished editor William R. Mathews writing in the Arizona Daily Star of Tucson, made the point that Arizona's water needs have been ignored while other areas of the country have benefited greatly from Federal water programs.

Without objection, I shall insert the Star editorial at this point in the Appendix:

[From the Arizona Daily Star, Tucson, Ariz., Mar. 6, 1967]

ARIZONA WATER NEEDS ARE IGNORED

The January issue of Engineering News-Record, a 222-page slick-paper publication devoted to a great extent to reports and forecasts concerning water projects across the United States, lists more than 200 projects representing long-term investments of close to a dozen billion dollars from Hawaii to the Atlantic seacoast, but not a single one in Arizona.

How heavily Arizona, with its great need for the Central Arizona Project, has been ignored by Congress is apparent as one notes the spending in California, in the Pacific Northwest, in the Missouri River Basin, in the Ohio-Mississippi River Valleys, in the Hudson River Valley, along the Great Lakes, along the Atlantic coast, and in the Deep South, including Florida.

Arizona is lumped into the third of six major drainage areas, along with parts of California, Nevada, New Mexico, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Nevada is mentioned with a working project. Billions go elsewhere, including $240 million to start work on a 450-mile channel on the Arkansas River from where it joins the Mississippi River up to Tulsa.

In California, nearly $4 billion is mentioned in projects from one end of the state to the other. A look at the names of the projects fails to bring forth a single one that the Sierra Club of California has attacked. Yet that organization of 40,000 members helped paralyze congressional action on the Central Arizona Project on the completely false and phony accusation that the project would ruin the Grand Canyon!

While a look at the list of big projects stirs pride that America is facing up in general to its water needs, it brings a feeling of real depression that Arizona, with needs fully as great as most of the areas mentioned, has had to content itself in recent years with relatively minor flood control works, front works on the Colorado River, etc., while the big money has gone elsewhere.

To repeat, billions of dollars have gone into projects which have not stirred a breath of criticism from the Sierra Club of California. Could it be because those projects are in California?

It's a cinch that with a growing nation and a burgeoning population Arizona, with its municipal growth and its rich, and in many instances, totally unwatered, agricultural lands, will not be ignored forever. The questions, though, are biting: Why has Arizona been ignored so long? What is going to be done in the future? Will it be done in time to save the present economy?

The Ladies Help the Boys' Clubs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. JOELSON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that a constituent, Mrs. Marinus de Nooyer, of Passaic, N.J., will be chairman of the woman's conference at the national convention of the Boys' Clubs of America. The convention will be held in Pittsburgh from May 1 to May 5.

"Pat" de Nooyer is serving her fourth term as president of the Woman's Committee of the Passaic Boys' Club, and well knows the great contribution that women can make to assist boys' clubs. As her Congressman, I congratulate her. I hope that her selection is the forerunner to the establishment of a national auxiliary in which dedicated ladies can play a valuable part in promoting the good work of boys' clubs.

Small Businesses Get a Good Friend in Georgia Neese Clark Gray

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHESTER L. MIZE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, the appointment of Georgia Neese Clark Gray of Topeka, Kans., former Treasurer of the United States, as Chairman of the Small Business Advisory Council, bodes well for small business firms across the country. In Mrs. Gray they have a friend who understands their problems and who will see that the Small Business Administration directs its efforts toward providing the greatest amount of assistance and counsel possible.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to call attention to an item on Mrs. Gray's appointment, which appeared in the Washington Post of Tuesday, March 14. This article by Marie Smith tells why Mrs. Gray is eminently qualified for this appointment. The article follows:

SEES MORE DOLLARS NEEDED: BOOSTS SMALL BUSINESSES

(By Marie Smith)

Georgia Neese Clark Gray, first woman treasurer of the United States, forged another first for women yesterday when she was sworn in as chairman of the Small Business Administration's National Advisory Council.

A Kansas banker and businesswoman, Mrs. Gray brings to her new post the same determination to succeed she had as treasurer.

"I have never worked harder than I did as treasurer," she said yesterday. "If I hadn't made good at that job, there'd never have been another woman in it."

As evidence of her success as treasurer is the fact that the post, now vacant, has been filled only by women since she resigned in 1953.

Mrs. Gray was appointed to the post in 1949 by President Harry S. Truman.

Following yesterday's swearing in ceremony in SBA's conference room at 811 Vermont ave. n.w., Mrs. Gray said she sees the difficulty in getting adequate financing as the number one problem of small business owners today.

Based on her experience as a member of the Kansas Advisory Council of SBA, she said she does not think the agency is doing all it could to help small business and she is expected to have some positive recommendations when the national council meets in May.

She said her bank, the Capital City State Bank of Topeka, has a firm policy of making loans to small business and told several success stories about small businesses she has aided. She said she granted a loan five years ago to a man in the heavy equipment business when it looked like a gamble but he made good on it, so today "all the banks in Topeka are after his business."

She also has a special interest in helping women become small business owners. She told of granting a loan to a group of women for three beauty shops and a beauty school. The loan was paid off and two more secured since then for expansions, she reported.

Mrs. Gray learned the banking business from her father but she had a 10-year fling as an actress on the stage and in Hollywood before settling down in Richland, Kans., to run the family businesses.

Her husband, Andrew Gray, assists her in the management of the businesses which include a grocery store, a general merchandise store, grain elevator, a farm and an insurance business.

Mrs. Gray took her new post yesterday with the highest recommendations of former President Truman who sent a telegram to Bernard L. Boutin, SBA administrator, saying "I know of no one who is more qualified by experience to provide effective leadership in serving the needs of the small businessmen of this community."

Sgt. William L. McMillion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES KEE

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, U.S. Senator ROBERT C. BYRD and I were privileged to attend with military officers and medical personnel a moving ceremony yesterday afternoon in the office of the commanding general of Walter Reed General Hospital.

Sgt. William L. McMillion, of Princeton, Mercer County, W. Va., was presented the Bronze Star with "V" Device, which is a recognition for bravery over and above the Bronze Star, by Brig. Gen. Philip Mallory.

The citation reads as follows:

HEADQUARTERS 25TH
INFANTRY DIVISION,
APO San Francisco, October 20, 1966.

General Orders No. 1274.

AWARD OF THE BRONZE STAR MEDAL FOR HEROISM

1. TC 320. The following AWARDS are announced.

McMillian, William L., RA13807274, SGT E-5, Co B, 2nd Bn, 27th Inf, 25th Inf Div.

Awarded: Bronze Star Medal with "V" Device

Date action: 28 June 1966

Theater: Republic of Vietnam

Reason: For heroism in connection with military operations against a hostile force: Sergeant McMillian distinguished himself by heroic actions on 28 June 1966, in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving as a squad leader in Company B, 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry. As elements of Company B swept through the dense tropical jungle, they discovered an extensive tunnel system which according to intelligence reports was believed to be the Viet Cong Headquarters for the area. Though well aware of the fact that in similar tunnel searches in the area two Americans had been killed, Sergeant McMillian volunteered to explore the underground fortifications, realizing that any intelligence obtained from a search would have tremendous bearing on the success of friendly operations in the area. Arming himself according to the existing conditions of the underground structure, he squeezed into the tunnel entrance with only a pistol and flashlight. Without hesitation, he advanced through the enemy's subterranean stronghold skillfully evading numerous antipersonnel devices cleverly interspersed throughout the enclosures of the tunnel system. In the course of his intensive search, Sergeant McMillian discovered valuable enemy documents and a sizable cache of equipment. His material accomplishment engendered by his outstanding courage and aggressiveness proved greatly detrimental to the insurgent effort in the area concerned. This outstanding display of aggressiveness, devotion to duty, and personal bravery is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, the 25th Infantry Division, and the United States Army.

Authority: By direction of the President under the provisions of Executive Order 11046, dated 24 August 1962, and USARV message 16695, 1 July 1966.

For the Commander:

THOMAS W. MELLEN,
Colonel, GS, Chief of Staff.

Official:

HERBERT L. FORSYTHE,
LTC, AGC, Adjutant General.

Sergeant McMillon is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell McMillon, of Princeton, W. Va. Following completion of his education in Fayetteville, Fayette County, W. Va., he entered the U.S. Army on January 7, 1963, and served in Germany before his assignment to the 25th Infantry Division in Vietnam during January 1966.

Nearly 3 months after his demonstrated bravery on September 19, 1966, at Zu Moy, Vietnam, this West Virginian of courage was severely wounded by shrapnel from an exploding mine. He was awarded the Purple Heart at the 3d Field Hospital, Saigon. He arrived at Walter Reed General Hospital on October 2, 1966.

Fortunately, due to superlative medical care, this devoted son of America continues to improve and will shortly join his family in West Virginia.

Mr. Speaker, I regret the fact that the eloquent words of U.S. Senator BYRD of West Virginia, spoken during this ceremony, were not recorded so they could be shared by the Members of the Congress.

This valued constituent deserves the gratitude of all of America for his courage, his bravery, his effective and substantial contribution to the freedom—the safety—the liberty of the younger and future generations of our Nation.

He cared more for the future of others than he cared for his own safety. We owe him a debt far beyond our ability to repay. I salute Sergeant McMillon.

Human Investment Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. G. ROBERT WATKINS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with many of my colleagues in sponsoring the Human Investment Act of 1967. The present measure, an improved version of the Human Investment Act of 1965, has been widely discussed, both in Congress and in the press, so I do not need to again go into detail as to the purpose and scope of the bill.

It is apparent that existing government training programs, Federal, State, and local, while most meritorious in principle, cannot meet all expectations without sufficient job vacancy information. This bill gives an incentive to private employers to do their own training, or to assist present employees in getting such training, and thus avoids the problem of job placement faced by Government programs.

I sincerely hope that the Human Investment Act may receive bipartisan support. It represents investment in our own people, is designed to aid every working man and woman. What could be more important?

Save 1st Naval District

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks I include therein a recent editorial from the Boston Traveler entitled "Speaking of Economy," and referring to the proposed merger of the 1st Naval District at Boston with the 3d Naval District with headquarters in New York.

This editorial is a very strong, persuasive argument and it makes out an excellent case for the retention of the 1st Naval District at Boston.

I was shocked when I learned of the proposed merger, and immediately conveyed my strongest protests to appropriate officials of the Navy and Defense Department.

It is extremely difficult for me to apprehend the reasons for this merger, because I cannot possibly envision any substantial savings that can be made, if any at all, save trivial ones, and, in fact, it seems to me that it could conceivably result in higher costs for the Government and therefore an ultimate monetary loss, if such a plan is consummated.

As the editorial points out, Boston is really the heart of the most important naval activities on the east coast.

These major naval facilities are all closer to Boston than they are to New York, and the Government has a present investment in them, reaching up toward $2 billion. This fact should not be taken lightly by the planners.

Moreover, plans are in being calling for the outlay of $137 million for the 1st Naval District as against only $37 million for the 3d Naval District in terms of new construction alone. This fact must also be considered, if the Government is to avoid waste and mismanagement.

It is clearly demonstrated that Boston is much closer to all of the major naval bases and installations including the huge naval base at Newport, Quonset Point Naval Air Station, the large Polaris radio station at Cutler, Maine, the Navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., and the submarine base at Groton, Conn.

Since Boston is the center of a huge naval complex of vital installations and activities in support of the Atlantic

Fleet, and in the furtherance of naval plants and objectives, as is pointed out, New York by comparison is a mere outpost.

It would seem very clear that not only efficiency and economy, but also the demands of strategy and tactics, are much more easily served by the present arrangement, in which the 1st Naval District at Boston is such an important and, I believe, indispensable center.

If naval problems are going to be handled effectively, I hope that Secretary McNamara and the Department of Defense and Secretary Nitze and the Navy, will very carefully review and reevaluate this proposed elimination of the 1st Naval District, because, it will not only be more costly, in my judgment, but it would remove a historic Navy command from Boston, which has been there virtually since the Navy was established.

There is no question about the fact that Boston is a great naval center and always has been. This command typifies and exemplifies the strong, loyal, enthusiastic support which Boston and New England has always given the Navy. To remove it now would seriously impair morale of personnel and hamper efficient, naval leadership.

The Boston Navy Yard is, in a real sense, one of the great traditional posts of the Navy, closely associated with its morale, its strong support by the people and the recognition of the Navy's importance to our defense.

Moreover, I think that the proposal to make New York the center of Navy leadership and activity for the northeastern seaboard would be a great mistake of policy.

I am truly aghast that the Navy itself should have originated and presented such a shallow, unsound proposal, and I hope, now that there is an opportunity for more sober, deliberative consideration, that Secretary McNamara and the Department will in their wisdom decide against implementing this very unwise measure. The flag of the naval command for the Northeast must remain in Boston.

The editorial referred to follows:

[From the Boston (Mass.) Traveler, Feb. 20, 1967]

SPEAKING OF ECONOMY

Running the U.S. Navy with efficiency and economy is the shared responsibility of Defense Sec. Robert McNamara and Sec. of the Navy Paul Nitze. With this in mind, they are now planning the Navy-wide reorganization which will include the consolidation of the First Naval District headquarters (Boston) with the Third Naval District headquarters (New York).

Fine. If the merger promotes efficiency and economy, let's have it. But these interests will not be promoted if the consolidated headquarters is located in New York City, as McNamara proposes. The place for this headquarters is Boston, situated at the heart of the most important naval activities of the two districts.

Major naval facilities here in New England, all of which are closer to Boston than to New York, involve buildings and structures of more than $1.67 billion replacement value spread upon 22,232 acres of land. Construction plans running through 1972 call for an outlay of $137 million in what is now the First Naval District and only $37 million in the Third Naval District.

In mileage comparisons, Boston is only 77 miles from the huge Newport Naval Base but New York is 207 miles from Newport. Boston is 67 miles from the Quonset Naval Air Station, New York is 197. Boston is 332 miles from the big Polaris radio station at Cutler, Me.; New York is 544. Boston is 55 miles from the naval complex at Portsmouth; New York is 265. Even the submarine base at Groton, Conn., which is part of the Third District, is closer to Boston than New York.

In short, Boston is in the middle of a vast land complex of naval activities and meanwhile faces seaward in direct support of the Atlantic Fleet. New York by comparison is an outpost.

In the best interests of efficiency and economy, therefore, the headquarters of the merged districts should be established here in Boston, in the Navy-owned Fargo Building on Summer street. For savings in transportation, housing, buildings rentals, communications, parking facilities, fleet support and taxpayers' burdens, Boston has to be the choice.

According to the present merger plans, the transfer to New York will start taking effect July 1. It seems incredible that the voice of New England's Congressional delegation hasn't been strong enough to argue this down before now.

The Quincy Patriot Ledger

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. **BURKE** of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the people of my district have long been fortunate to have in their midst a local newspaper of nationally recognized stature and integrity—the Quincy Patriot Ledger. This is not the first reference I have made to the Ledger in this Chamber, for on many occasions I have brought to your attention examples of its fine reporting and lucid perspective on issues of moment; nor, undoubtedly will it be the last, for its well-established standards will be borne through future years. But the outstanding individual who has served nobly as its editor for the last 15 years has marked in his departure the end of an era. I wish to pay a special and personal tribute to him, John R. Herbert, and to express the appreciation of all to whom he brought the products of his vision with consistent quality 6 days a week.

We have not lost him entirely; for, in assuming the editorship of the Boston Herald, he moves only 8 miles away, a more central position from which his influence will be spread throughout Metropolitan Boston. We wish him success in these new duties, with the certainty that he is more than equal to the challenge. His impressive credentials bear this out; the list of John Herbert's accomplishments deserves the respect of each of us, but, more than that, we should honor him as a great humanitarian for his unselfish service in the national interest.

I respectfully direct your attention to two articles, the first of which appeared in the Patriot Ledger of Monday, February 20, 1967, the other in the Boston Herald of the same date. These will reveal, in part only, the character of this great man of journalism.

The articles follow:

[From the Quincy (Mass.) Patriot Ledger, Feb. 20, 1967]

JOHN R. HERBERT NAMED EDITOR OF BOSTON HERALD

BOSTON.—John R. Herbert, editor of The Patriot Ledger since 1952, today assumed the position of editor of The Boston Herald.

The appointment was announced yesterday by George E. Akerson, president and publisher of the Boston Herald-Traveler.

Mr. Akerson said Mr. Herbert will write editorials be in charge of the newspaper's editorial policy, in addition to his other management duties.

While employed by The Patriot Ledger, Mr. Herbert received prizes for his work in helping restore a free press in Latin American nations after the fall of such dictators as Juan Peron in Argentina, Perez Jiminez in Venezuela and Rafael Trujillo in the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Herbert was head of a special committee of the Inter-American Press Association to bring technical assistance to Latin American newspapers. Aided by a $950,000 grant from the Ford Foundation, he organized the Inter-American Press Association Technical Center Inc. of New York and was elected its first president. He is now chairman of the board of the Center.

A journalism graduate of Boston University, Mr. Herbert joined The Patriot Ledger in 1930. He was honored by the university with its Distinguished Achievement Award on the 50th anniversary of journalism education at Boston University.

He also holds an honorary degree from Suffolk University. Mr. Herbert, who lives at 181 Bellevue Road in the Squantum section of Quincy, is married and has two sons.

[From the Boston (Mass.) Herald, Feb. 20, 1967]

JOHN R. HERBERT NAMED EDITOR OF THE HERALD

George E. Akerson, President and Publisher of The Boston Herald-Traveler, announces the appointment of John R. Herbert, prominent newspaper editor and leader in the field of international journalism, as Editor of the Boston Herald effective Monday.

Herbert has been Editor of The Patriot Ledger in Quincy since 1952.

His international achievements are many and varied. He is one of the North American newspaper executives who helped to restore and to develop a free press in Latin America with the fall of such dictators as Peron, Perez Jimenez and Trujillo. Heading a special committee named by the Inter American Press Association to bring technical assistance to Latin American newspapers, Herbert developed a program that the Ford Foundation underwrote with a $950,000 grant. The organization, known as the Inter American Press Association Technical Center, Inc., of New York, elected him as its first president and he now serves as Chairman of the Board. He also is a lifetime member of the Executive Committee of the Inter American Press Association.

His leadership in bringing assistance to Latin American newspapers has brought Herbert two top honors:

In 1962, Columbia University conferred upon him the Maria Moors Cabot prize for his work in the "advancement of international friendship and understanding in the Americas." The previous year he won the Tom Wallace award, presented by the newspapers of Latin America for "untiring efforts to promote greater assistance to Latin American publications."

After the fall of Trujillo, the Dominican Government presented him with its highest civilian honor, the Order of Merit of Duarte, Sanchez and Mella.

In the Latin American field Herbert participated in the 1961 UNESCO conference in Chile to find methods to combat illiteracy in the hemisphere; he was a member of the IV Seminar in Venezuela, sponsored by Harvard University and the North American Association of Venezuela to study the problems of that Latin American state; and he has lectured at Ciespal, a training school for Latin American professors of journalism at Quito, Ecuador.

Herbert's international involvements, however, have not been confined to the Latin American field.

He is a long-time-member and former chairman of the Committee on International Communications of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. As chairman, he played a key role in setting up the intensive tour he and 11 other leading American editors made of the Soviet Union in 1962. During this trip the editors had a stormy two and half hour session with Nikita Krushchev, during which the then Soviet Premier announced that the Russians had an anti-missile missile so accurate it "could hit a fly in space."

Having had a long, hard look at the Soviet Union, the editors later sought permission to make a similar tour of Red China. Herbert is heading these negotiations and although the U.S. State Department has given permission for the trip, the Red Chinese have so far refused approval.

Herbert has served longer than any other editor as a juror for the Pulitzer Prizes awarded annually by Columbia University. His usual assignment as Pulitzer Juror is in the field of international news coverage.

Herbert was graduated from Boston University, where he studied journalism. His alma mater has honored him on many occasions, the latest being a "distinguised achievement" award when the 50th Anniversary of Journalism Education was observed by the University in 1966. He has received an honorary degree from Suffolk University for his leadership in the field of journalism.

He is a trustee of Thayer Academy in Braintree; Director and Clerk of the Corporation of the Quincy Cooperative Bank; a Director of the Quincy-South Shore Chamber of Commerce; Trustee of the Reuben A. and Lizzie Grossman Foundation; member of the National Alumni Council of Boston University; member and past president of the Quincy Rotary Club; member of the President's Advisory Council of Eastern Nazarene College; and a member of the International Press Institute of Zurich, Switzerland.

He is a regular participant in the Tufts College Assembly on Massachusetts Government.

Herbert was born in Boston and he lives in Quincy. He is married and has two sons. His older son, John A. Herbert, is with Scandinavian Airlines System in Europe and his younger son is a student at Columbia University.

As an Editor, Herbert believes today's world challenges newspapers to present a well balanced report on what is going on in the world, the nation, the state and the local community.

"Americans are scattered all over the world these days," he says, "some in the armed forces, some in the Peace Corps, others on business or governmental assignments. Editors realize there is no longer any such thing as 'foreign' news. Rather, we have to think about news from outside the United States as International coverage, but this kind of news can be very close to us here in Boston. For example, the fighting in Vietnam to many a Greater Boston young man may be only as far away as his local draft board.

"But our interest in the world cannot stop with the involvement of local people in its complexities; the atomic age imposes a responsibility for all thoughtful citizens to be concerned with an orderly world, if at all possible. Yet with this challenge in the international field, a newspaper must keep a close watch on the state and local scene so that readers may have an accurate and complete news report."

"Wars Are Lost in Washington"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Lane, U.S. Army, retired, is a close personal friend, a past professor of military history, and the writer of a public affairs syndicated column. His most recent article, "Wars Are Lost in Washington," is an accurate appraisal of the dilemma which confronts our fighting forces in Vietnam.

I insert at this point in the RECORD, Major General Lane's article; and after reviewing the intelligence communities' reconnaissance photos over North and South Vietnam taken during the ill-fated Tet truce, I urge all colleagues to read and ponder it carefully:

WARS ARE LOST IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON.—Turn your eyes away from the clamor about bombing North Vietnam. That is a straw man to divert your attention from the vital question. Focus your eyes on South Vietnam.

There our young infantrymen prowl the border areas in quest of the Viet Cong. Suddenly a company is ambushed by superior Viet Cong forces. A fierce battle ensues and our company suffers heavy casualties.

The battalion commander moves the balance of his forces to the battlefield by forced march and helicopter lift. A reinforcing column is ambushed. Then, as the battalion brings its superior fire power to bear on the Viet Cong, his forces melt away in the jungle. No pursuit is possible because the Viet Cong have only to step across the border to the sanctuary of Laos or Cambodia.

In this fight, the initiative rests entirely with the enemy. He picks the target, prepares the plan, launches the surprise attack and withdraws when the advantage swings to the American side.

This is the worst kind of warfare. All the advantages are stacked in favor of the enemy. He has a secure line of communications which our men are not allowed to attack. Our men must fight frontal warfare against a well-supplied enemy who can attack without warning from a secure sanctuary.

The conventional aim of battle is to sever the enemy line of communications. As the battle then consumes his food and ammunition, he must surrender. Thus, the battle is ended quickly with minimum bloodshed on both sides.

But not in South Vietnam. There the President has decreed that our forces may not attack the enemy lifeline.

Picture the scene. Our units patrol the jungle border. The enemy may cross the border and attack our forces at will; but our forces may not cross the border to attack the enemy. The communists have set up a perfect arrangement for slaughtering Americans.

This is not war. The communists are trapshooting from a secure sanctuary and our men are the clay pigeons. Who has persuaded President Johnson to commit our fighting men under such rules?

When the communists cross the border to attack our forces, we have every moral and legal right to cross the border and destroy their forces. The President has a solemn duty as Commander-in-Chief to allow his men those rights of self-defense which he presently denies them.

With our superior fire power and mobility, our forces would clean out the enemy nests in ninety days. The war would be over, because Ho Chi Minh cannot fight without his sanctuary. He can trapshoot from a secure sanctuary, he can terrorize defenseless peasants, but he can't fight modern warfare.

It is entirely false to contend that our modern infantry cannot contend with guerrilla warfare. It is the sanctuary accorded by our own government which prevents the defeat of the enemy in Vietnam.

Thus, the presidential policy causes the slaughter of our men in battle, opens the people of South Vietnam to endless terror waged from the sanctuaries, undermines world respect for the United States and exalts communist prestige for its successful defiance of U.S. power.

This is the central error of U.S. policy in Vietnam. The Soviet Union asserts that communist aggression against a free country must be tolerated, but if the free nation counter attacks against the aggressor, world war will ensue. President Johnson abides that clearly untenable thesis. Under such a rule, the ultimate communist conquest of the free world is assured.

The international furor about bombing distracts attention from the presidential refusal to allow our forces to strike back against the forces which are attacking them. This is the critical decision which has invited and supported the communist aggression. It is an unconscionable posture for an American president to support. It must be changed.

Devine Public Opinion Poll Results

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SAMUEL L. DEVINE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, 30 days ago I mailed a public opinion poll to approximately 50,000 constituents in the 12th Congressional District of Ohio.

Tabulations have just been completed on 5,000 returns and are set forth below for the information of our colleagues.

My people continue to maintain a most active awareness of the problems facing our Nation and are most perceptive to the real issues and answers:

Public opinion poll

[In percent]

Do you favor:

1. Continuation of Great Society "war on poverty"?

Yes	18
No	80
No opinion	2

2. Six percent surtax to further finance Vietnam war?

Yes	19
No	78
No opinion	3

Public opinion poll—Continued
[In percent]

3. Increase in social security benefits?

a. If so, by what percent? Ten percent average.

Yes	44
No	48
No opinion	8

4. Raising limits on outside earnings for social security recipients to $3,000, or $5,000 average?

Yes	83
No	12
No opinion	5

5. Tax sharing program, returning funds to States without Federal controls?

Yes	74
No	17
No opinion	9

6. Replacing present draft system with lottery type?

Yes	25
No	53
No opinion	22

7. Continuing Vietnam efforts at present level?

Yes	10
No	88
No opinion	2
(a) If not, accelerate?	32.5
(b) Or, decelerate?	2.0
(c) Or, cease bombing altogether?	2.0
(d) Or, complete withdrawal now?	3.5
(e) Or, pursuing whatever steps necessary to win?	54.0
(f) Or, turn it over to the United Nations?	6.0

8. Mandatory retirement age for Federal judges?

a. If so, what age (70 years).

Yes	84
No	13
No opinion	3

9. Mandatory retirement age for Congressmen?

a. If so, what age (70 years).

Yes	73
No	20
No opinion	7

10. Supreme Court decisions by greater than a simple majority on constitutional questions?

Yes	80
No	13
No opinion	7

11. Reducing voting age by Federal law to 18 years?

Yes	30
No	59
No opinion	11

The Heritage of Dr. Charlie Smith

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD H. POFF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I have in my files a letter which I hold most dear. It is handwritten. It is subscribed by a man I called teacher, counselor, and friend. It was written and mailed the very morning he suffered the stroke which was his terminal travail.

I know no tribute to make Dr. Charlie Smith more generous than he deserves. Perhaps, the words of the following editorial from the March 10 issue of the Roanoke World-News, best speak the sentiments of the people whose lives he touched:

THE HERITAGE OF DR. CHARLIE SMITH

Roanoke Valley has lost its foremost citizen and Virginia one of its outstanding educators.

The death of *Dr. Charles J. Smith* on his 85th birthday has brought a feeling of great sadness to the community—a feeling tempered, however, with the knowledge that he had lived a full and tremendously useful, productive life and that his brilliant mind was to the final moment.

To those who knew and loved him through the years the manner of his going was a benediction to the institution which bore the imprint of his hand and intellect. It was as he would have wished, we feel certain.

For just three years short of a half century, "Dr. Charlie" was a vital part of the Roanoke area—a man of letters, an orator without peer, a counselor and guide, but above all a humanitarian. To say that he was a beloved gentle man is to employ words all too inadequately.

In his 47 years here, 29 of them as president of Roanoke College, he must have made thousands of addresses. He was always in demand to fill vacant pulpits and as speaker at conventions. He had that wonderful knack of being able to make any asemblage feel that its particular field was the most important in the world. He never employed a note. Polished English fell from his lips like the rippling of a mountain stream.

Nothing can better illustrate the peculiar niche Dr. Charlie held in the hearts of Roanoke Valley citizens than the manner of his formal leave-taking of the presidency of Roanoke College during his final commencement in 1949.

With characteristic eloquence and mastery of the language, he recited modestly the accomplishments of his administration; appraised the present and looked to the future. It was one of the few times in his life that he ever read an address. "The Portrait of an Educated Man," he called it.

When he finished, there was the usual warm applause but there wasn't a dry eye among the big crowd sitting in the sun-drenched quadrangle. Tears were rolling down many a cheek. It was his valedictory and an occasion of unparalleled emotion.

The community did not want to let him go and it was good fortune which gave him nearly two more decades of alert citizenship.

A young Lutheran minister when he first came to Salem, Dr. Smith had held a pastorate in Pennsylvania and ministered for 12 years at Holy Trinity in New York City except for a brief period in World War I when he was an Army chaplain and went to France for his church.

At Salem Dr. Charlie found a tiny 78-year-old Lutheran College which had barely survived the Civil War and had been struggling ever since to keep its doors open. In the next three decades, despite the Great Depression, he tripled its enrollment, admitted co-eds for the first time and built several new buildings, including chemistry and physics labs and a gymnasium and athletic field.

When he retired and surrendered the reins to *Dr. H. Sherman Oberly* in 1949 Roanoke was on sound footing, one of the state's finest private colleges, its future assured.

It was fitting that anyone who had given so much of himself was so frequently honored. He was the first "Southwest Virginia Citizen of the Year." The Roanoke Rotary Club of which he had been president (also district governor) established a Roanoke College scholarship in his name. The Salem Chamber of Commerce had conferred a special award.

Dr. Charlie was noted for his wit and possessed a wealth of good stories. If he was ever angry he did not disclose it to those about him. As a minister and a college head, his advice was sought by many and always cheerfully given. Few civic endeavors began without his blessing. His friends were numbered by thousands.

Countless Virginians today must echo the words of *Dr. Perry F. Kendig*, college president: "I am proud to have been his friend."

One does not grieve when such a life comes to a close. Rather, one gives thanks that it was. Such memory is forever verdant.

Selective Service System

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, there is no other domestic issue today that is drawing so much attention as proposals for revisions in operation of the Selective Service System.

I have followed the many suggestions and recommendations made with great interest. Of course, at this time, it is impossible to say just what will be done, but I believe this matter deserves the closest and most careful study the Congress can give.

The following editorial from the Frankfort, Ind., Morning Times, of March 11, 1967, is a carefully and thoughtfully written evaluation of the question of centralization and local boards. I believe the editorial is a valuable contribution to the debate over the Selective Service System, and I am happy to commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

GUIDANCE AND CONTROLL ARE VITAL TO OPERATING DRAFT BOARD SYSTEM

President Johnson has put off a decision on whether Selective Service local boards should be continued or replaced with a centralized system.

This is a matter which should be debated carefully. For there is danger that in abolishing local boards the baby would be thrown out with the bath water.

Certainly there are inequities when decisions are made by more than 4,000 local boards, each with the final say within very broad limits (except for appeal) on who is ready to go and who is to be deferred.

But the question is not whether there are inequities. It's whether the benefits balanced against the inequities of this system are greater or less than in a centralized setup.

Many people feel these days that they are becoming numbers or entries on a computer memory bank. Some variation is desirable. Human beings require human judgments.

In a court of law, considerable latitude is given juries and judges. In courts of law, also, a man is entitled to be judged in a local area by a jury of his peers. In those countries where men are taken off to courts considerable distances away, justice is more legal, less human and more subject to inequities.

In South Vietnam, one reason there have been so many draft dodgers is that the communities are not part of any selective service system. It's the central government coming in and taking their young men without local say-so that they resent bitterly. It has built up in many communities a resistance to the Saigon government. Villager after villager said he wants some local say in what happens to the young men of his village.

In the United States, local boards came into existence as a result of the strong resentment aroused in the Civil War days when "outsiders" came into the local communities and gathered up young men of draft age.

Local boards can take local conditions into account.

Centralized rules are dangerous without the leavening of a local human element. Otherwise it becomes, not rule by law but rule by bureaucratic regulation.

Inequities within the local board system can be corrected without abolishing the system.

1. The present system requires that a young man's original local board shall be his local board all his life. Sometimes this becomes ridiculous. A man may move away from the area and never return. If the principle is that each man's case is judged by his neighbors, some provision should be made for a man's records to be transferred to his new neighborhood if he moves there.

2. When each local board moves in its own direction, unaware of how other boards are deciding cases, serious inequities are bound to arise.

This problem can be solved in part by regular interstate regional workshops for local board members, clerks, government appeal agents and appeal board members. At these seminars, individuals from each community could share their experiences, their methods, interpretations and decisions. Each man would see how others did things.

All major companies have an auditing group and quality control groups. The military services have inspectors general or the equivalent. The federal government has a General Accounting Office. These look into errors, inferior practices and inequities. The Selective Service System should have some body within the system which would regularly receive reports on alleged inequities and widely differing practices between one board and another. This body would determine what recommendations to make to prevent unwise variations it found.

3. Some boards have gotten out of touch with the citizens of their communities. Some have become lax and left classification up to their clerks. Some no longer know their own neighborhoods. Some have so much to do they don't have the time to give adequate consideration to each case. One board has more than 54,000 registrants, another less than 30. One-fifth of the 16,632 local board members are over 70, 400 members over 80 and 12 over 90.

The large boards should be cut down in size and new boards added. More tiny boards should be combined with others. There must be a wider representation from the community on some boards and a check made to determine that every board member has the vigor and the time to do this crucial unpaid job.

A Town Closed Up To Win

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday evening, the Mediapolis Bullettes girls basketball team won the Iowa State Girls' Basketball Tournament in Des Moines.

The Mediapolis girls soundly defeated South Hamilton of Jewell, Iowa, 51–35, in the final game.

All of us in the First District of Iowa are proud of the girls from Mediapolis. We salute their fine record of accomplishments.

We are especially proud of Coach Vern McLearn. He did an outstanding coaching job. Finally, two girls, Nancy Sheridan and Sheryl Wischmeier, were named to the all-tournament team.

The following story appeared in the Burlington Hawkeye on Sunday, March 12. It tells of the feeling and spirit in Mediapolis on winning the State tournament:

A TOWN CLOSED UP TO WIN

MEDIAPOLIS.—"If it started to rain, a fella'd have a hell of a time getting in out of it," said a disgruntled customer as he tried the door of Crosson's Locker plant here Saturday afternoon.

A sign on the door read "Gone to the game." The door was locked.

So were doors up and down the main thoroughfare of this Des Moines county town of about 1,200.

Signs in store windows praised the Mediapolis Bullettes. Some merely announced a closing time. Others had words of encouragement such as "Go, Go, Go Mediapolis".

A stroll up and down the thoroughfare showed more stores closed than open. Carloads of people bound for Des Moines swept through the nearly-deserted main street.

DESERVES IT

"But these girls deserve it. By golly, they've done all right. They've done this town proud." And the man turned back from the locked door and strolled on down the sidewalk in the gathering mist of a day that couldn't make up its mind if it was spring or winter yet.

"Go, Go, Go, Mediapolis".

And go they did, soundly whipped Jewell South Hamilton 51 to 35 in the final round of the Girls' State Basketball tournament Saturday night at Des Moines.

And the town, which was decimated by Des Moines fever Saturday, hurried home to get set for a big reception for the state champs.

Plans called for the team to arrive at Mediapolis school around 3 p.m. today after a departure from Des Moines at 11 a.m.

Somehow the town of Mediapolis will open its stores again on Monday but things may never be the same here.

Veterans' Pension Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following explanation of the veterans' pension bill reported by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs today:

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

TITLE I

(1) A cost of living rate increase for all veterans alone, veterans with dependents, widows alone, widows with children, and children alone who are now receiving a pension under Public Law 86–211, as amended.

(2) A substantially greater increase for widows and widows with children in the lowest income categories (approximately 8½ percent).

(3) A $5 per month rate increase for Spanish-American and prior war widows.

(4) An increase of $5 per month in the "housebound" allowance under current law for veterans, from $35 to $40 per month.

(5) The creation of a new "housebound" rate of $100 per month for veterans under the old pension law.

(6) A special aid and attendance allowance of $50 per month for widows receiving pensions under Public Law 86–211, the old pension law, the Spanish-American War and prior wars, who are found in need of aid and attendance.

(7) Presumption of permanent and total disability for pension purposes on attainment of age 65.

(8) Presumption of need for regular aid and attendance for pensioners who are being furnished nursing care in public or private nursing homes.

(9) Reduction of the 5-year alternative marriage requirement for widows to 1 year (any period if there is a child born to the parties to the marriage). This liberalization also applies to the service-connected death programs.

(10) Exclusion of income for pension purposes of amounts equal to amounts paid by a wife for the last illness of the veteran prior to his death.

(11) Exclusion of income for pension purposes of amounts equal to amounts paid by a widow or a wife for the last illness and burial of the veteran's child.

(12) Exclusion of income for pension purposes (and for dependency and indemnity compensation for parents) of annuities under the retired serviceman's family protection plan (ch. 73, tittle 10, United States Code). For the purpose of determining eligibility of parents for dependency and indemnity compensation, the bill would also provide for the exclusion from consideration as income of pension payable under the provisions of title 38 of the United States Code as in effect on June 30, 1960 (the so-called "old pension law" in effect before enactment of Public Law 86–211).

(13) In the medical field, the furnishing of any type of therapeutic or rehabilitative device, medical equipment and supplies (except medicine) when medically indicated to pensioners entitled to pension based on need for regular aid and attendance unrelated to individual need for an invalid lift.

(14) Provides that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall pay in aid and attendance pension cases having service prior to World War I—namely, the Spanish-American and Indian wars—the higher rates as between those authorized in Public Law 86–211 and those specifically provided for those earlier wars when such action would be in the best interest of the veteran. These veterans are the oldest living veterans now on the pension rolls. Pension is paid to them on an entirely different basis than that applicable to veterans of World War I, World War II, and Korea. They do not have to meet income limits. They are not familiar with the process of completing the annual income questionnaire (required under Public Law 86–211) and because of their advanced ages, in many instances they do not fully understand the program which would be most beneficial to them. There are only two Indian war veterans (ages 95 and 100) living and there are 1,655 Spanish-American War veterans (average age 88) who might be involved in this authority.

TITLE II

The benefits provided by the bill in title II for those serving after August 5, 1964, are:

(1) An increase in service-connected disability compensation for veterans serving during this period from the present 80 percent of the wartime rates to full wartime rates, under all circumstances.

(2) Pension for non-service-connected disability and death for the veterans, their widows and children as currently provided for veterans of World War I and later war periods, and their widows and children. Entitlement to pension, however, would only be earned during the period of the Vietnam conflict.

(3) Burial allowance of $250 to cover the burial and funeral expenses of deceased individuals who had served during this period.

The benefits provided for those serving after January 31, 1955, are:

(4) Extension of the 2-year presumptive period for veterans who develop a psychosis within that period after discharge by providing them a service-connected status for purposes of medical and hospital treatment.

(5) Miscellaneous medical benefits such as authorizing payments to State homes for veterans of this period and the use of private contract beds in a Commonwealth or a possession for non-service-connected conditions. The same sort of care may be provided under contract in the Veterans' Memorial Hospital at Manila, Republic of the Philippines.

(6) The furnishing of drugs and medicines to aid and attendance pensioners. The bill also amends the law so that service-connected veterans receiving aid and attendance compensation shall be furnished drugs and medicines for non-service-connected conditions and to extend this benefit to pensioners under the old law who are so helpless or blind as to need the regular aid and attendance of another person. This is to be done by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs through his own resources or local groups in accordance with such contract arrangements as he may make. This provision conforms with the intent and purpose of two previously passed House bills of the 89th Congress—H.R. 11934, which passed the House on May 16, 1966; and H.R. 12723, which passed the House on August 31, 1966.

(7) Authorizes an allowance of $1,600 toward the purchase of an automobile for a veteran who, as a direct result of the performance of military duty, has lost or lost the use of one or both feet, one or both hands, or who has suffered permanent impairment of vision in both eyes as defined. Application is required for this benefit within 5 years after the date of discharge, within 3 years after sustaining the loss of sight or limbs regardless of date of discharge, or within 1 year from date entitlement to compensation for the disability is determined. There is a savings clause for individuals discharged or released prior to the bill's enactment. Similar benefits have previously been available to World War II and Korean conflict veterans.

TITLE III

(1) Section 301 would authorize the payment of the additional allowance for loss of certain members or organs, in addition to the basic rate of compensation. For example, a veteran with the loss of an eye and a hand may now receive only one allowance of $47 in addition to the basic rate of compensation based on the combined degree of disability. Enactment of the bill will authorize in such a case an allowance of $94 (two times $47) in addition to the basic rate. Under the amended bill, however, the total payment in any case may not exceed $400 and the loss of more than one creative organ would, for this purpose, be considered a single "loss." A bill identical to section 301 (H.R. 228) was reported by the committee in the 83d Congress and in the 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, and 89th Congresses, passed the House, but failed of passage in the Senate.

(2) Section 302 of the bill would assure the issuance of a burial flag under those circumstances where an individual dies while in service but his remains are either lost at sea, or are for some other reason not recovered. Burial flags are normally issued by the applicable service department when an individual dies while still in service. The authority for such action (10 U.S.C. 1482(a)), however, is limited to those cases where there are "remains," and thus no flag can be issued where the remains are not recovered. This apparent gap in the law was at one time bridged by the provisions of Public Law 187, 78th Congress, which authorized the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to issue a flag under such circumstances. By its own terms, such law terminated with the end of World War II, although its benefits were extended by Public Law 28, 82d Congress, to cover individuals who served in the Armed Forces during the Korean conflict (June 27, 1950, to January 31, 1955).

The bill reinstates the authority previously contained in Public Law 187, 78th Congress,.and makes it applicable to persons who die during the period after January 31, 1955.

(3) Section 303 authorizes full benefit payments under Public Law 89–358 "to educationally disadvantaged veterans so they can complete high school without losing their eligibility for follow-on college benefits". Time spent in the pursuit of such a course would not be charged against the veteran's basic period of entitlement.

(4) Section 304 increases the rates of payment under Public Law 89–358, the Veteran's Readjustment Assistance Act, to $130 monthly for a veteran without dependents, $155 for a veteran with one dependent, and $175 for a veteran with two or more dependents, with proportionately smaller rates for individuals who are taking courses on a three-fourths, half-time, or cooperative basis.

(5) This proposal would amend the War Orphans Educational Assistance Program by increasing the period of time during which training may be taken. The present limits are between the ages of 18 and 23. The proposed legislation would extend this to age 26. This action is consistent with the provisions of the so-called Vietnam GI bill of rights, Public Law 89–358, which provides for an 8-year period in which a veteran must complete his education. There is no requirement, in Public Law 89–358, on the date in which he must initiate a course of study under this law, simply that he complete it within an 8-year period.

New Hope for Western Kansas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, the present era of technological advances in the field of agriculture has brought with it a mixture of blessings and disappointments for those who have chosen farming as a way of life. One of its greatest disadvantages has been the extent to which it has contributed to the shift of rural people to the larger urban centers.

A most welcome turn of events is occurring, however, which may spell the end of this loss in population to our rural communities in western Kansas. This new atmosphere of hope and optimism has resulted from the decision of various industries to locate plants at various locations, providing an important source of income and jobs for hundreds of families in my district.

The following article from the March 7, 1967, issue of the Kansas City Star tells the story in more detail. This mentions only some of the more recent and notable ones. Numerous meatpacking plants, commercial cattlefeeding operations, a large Westinghouse neon bulb factory, several sizable farm equipment plants, and many, many smaller industries often overlooked, could be added—all established within the past few years. The article, "Industry Finds New Sites in Western Kansas," follows:

INDUSTRY FINDS NEW SITES IN WESTERN KANSAS

To borrow the old political campaign line, the prairies are afire for industry in Western Kansas. Industrial expansion totaling 71 million dollars now is under way west of Wichita, and 48 million dollars of that figure has been announced just since the first of the year. This is not giant-size factory growth by the measuring sticks of the big Eastern metropolises. But it is a remarkable turn of events out in the sparsely-settled wheat country.

Even more notable is the fact that this is all private investment in an era when the federal government seems to have a hand in financing just about every project around. The latest Western Kansas development is a 4-million-dollar medical supplies plant to be built in Hays by an Illinois laboratory firm. It will employ 700 persons. The principal question asked by Baxter Laboratories, in its search for a new site, was about the availability of labor. The Kansas Department of Economic Development ran a labor market survey in Hays and assured the company that the workers were there. Indeed, with the shrinking manpower needs of American agriculture in a generally tight national labor market, rural areas now offer a fertile source of new plant workers.

Other new Western Kansas plants either under way or proposed include an 18-million-dollar ammonia fertilizer plant and a 13-million-dollar electric generating station at Dodge City, a 20-million-dollar sugar factory near Goodland and a 7-million-dollar helium extraction plant at Elkhart. Most of these enterprises, of course, are oriented either to Kansas agriculture or the state's natural resources. But the Hays plant could lead a trend in which environment and central location nationally are prime factors, provided other basic needs can be met.

Faced frequently with shabby surroundings, political obstacles and labor problems in old, established centers of industry, particularly in the eastern part of the United States, more and more companies may be looking with interest the clean little towns of the open-sky country. For the Sunflower state, such new avenues of diversified economy mean not only fresh dollars but a cushion against Nature's capriciousness toward agriculture. A wheat-killing drought will not be as comprehensive a disaster when the wheels still are turning at the local manufacturing plant.

A Tall Texan

SPEECH

OF

HON. ELIGIO de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, although I do not know this from having been here at the time, I am reliably informed that 30 years ago Tex Easley came to Washington from his native Texas to cover Congress for the Associated Press.

I do not doubt that this happened. I only find cause for wonder that the Tex Easley we see every day in the Press Gallery and our offices and the corridors of the Capitol should have been able to sit up to a tyepwriter three decades ago. However, it must be true.

For 30 years, then, our friend Tex has been building his reputation as an outstanding reporter—an accurate, fair, and painstaking newsman who does credit to the great organization he serves. And he is not alone a good reporter; he is a wonderful human being as well, a man who attracts friendship because he is himself friendly.

I am proud to join in saluting Tex on this anniversary of his entrance on the Washington scene, and I heartily wish him well as he starts on his second 30 years of covering the Congress.

National Teacher Corps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1967 are currently being considered in the Education and Labor Committee of this body. This legislation also contains provisions for the National Teacher Corps which has been a controversial issue in some quarters.

President Johnson said in his education message that:

> Young as it is, the Teacher Corps has become a symbol of new hope for America's poor children and their parents—and for hard pressed school administrators.

At this point in the RECORD, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues the statement of Dr. S. P. Marland, Jr., respected educator and superintendent of the Pittsburgh Public Schools, in support of this effort. Pittsburgh's awarness and prior planning made the incorporation of the National Teacher Corps into their system a natural transition. As Dr. Marland suggests, this program working at the request of the local schools, and with cooperation on all levels of government, helps to tap the idealism and motivation of young people for public service, and this commitment is a major factor in the elimination of educational deprivation in America.

The statement follows:

NATIONAL TEACHER CORPS

Thirty-two members of the National Teacher Corps are functioning members of the Pittsburgh Public School faculty. They are teaching in eight schools in four disadvantaged neighborhoods of our city. Teamed with experienced teachers of the regular staff the corpsmen are gaining insights into the teaching of boys and girls with low socio-economic backgrounds. Many of the N.T.C. members are finding ways and means of creating interest in learning, of strengthening the desire to learn, and of giving remedial help for the low achiever. Fully integrated into the school faculty the corpsmen plan, and practice with the regular teams, taking on more and more responsibility with teaching groups. They teach solo, large and small groups, or team teach.

In addition to the classroom experience the interns have the complimenting activity of working with the home and school visitor, the school medical department and the school counselor. The principal plans for community agency contacts as they relate to the school needs. The classroom activities, the school service activities and the community agencies serve to give the intern a comprehensive experience in total teaching.

The N.T.C. training is directed not only to the development of teaching skills, but, probably more important, to the development of a commitment to teaching and, particularly, a commitment to teaching in deprived neighborhoods.

The N.T.C., therefore, is bringing into the teaching profession in Pittsburgh a group of college graduates who are trained in our classroom laboratories for teaching in the depressed neighborhoods. The concurrent course work at the University of Pittsburgh enhances their professional growth. These young interns will then be better equipped to cope with the problems of teaching in the inner-city—we hope in Pittsburgh.

Memorial Address at Lincoln's Tomb, February 12, 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, one of the most meaningful and remarkable events in our Nation is the annual ceremony on February 12 at the tomb of Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, Ill. People of all ages, from all parts of the United States and many from overseas come on the anniversary of the birth of the great emancipator to honor his memory.

Patriotic organizations play a leading role in these ceremonies, and some of our Nation's most distinguished citizens speak on this occasion.

The noontime outdoor ceremony on this year's anniversary of Lincoln's birth was under the sponsorship of the Department of Illinois, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

Principal speaker at this ceremony was Brig. Gen. James D. Hittle, USMC, retired, director of national security and foreign affairs, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, who is well known to many of us in this House, as a result of his service prior to retirement. He served as legislative assistant to the Commandant of the Marine Corps and as assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs. He is also a syndicated columnist for the Copley News Service. Incidentally, the highly regarded Springfield, Ill., State Journal and Register is one of the Copley publications.

I believe that Members of the House will agree with me that Gen. Hittle's address was both thoughtful and eloquent. Moreover, it had pertinent meaning as his theme was the lessons we could learn from Lincoln's example in terms of problems our Nation faces today. The portions of his address relating to the Monroe Doctrine, and the need for blockading North Vietnam reflect much historical research and study of Lincoln's life.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include at this time the text of the address by Brig. Gen. James D. Hittle, USMC, retired, director of national security and foreign affairs, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, delivered on February 12, 1967, at memorial ceremonies at Lincoln's Tomb:

ADDRESS BY BRIG. GEN. J. D. HITTLE, USMC, RETIRED, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL SECURITY AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS, VFW DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS MEMORIAL SERVICE AT LINCOLN'S TOMB, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., FEBRUARY 12, 1967

We are gathered on this occasion at the tomb of Abraham Lincoln to pay homage to that truly great man.

This February 12 marks the 158th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. This is, of course, a time for reverent remembrance. One cannot, I believe, remember him without a sense of reverence. There was something deeply sacred about the man, his attitudes, and his actions.

This is a time for remembering, also, because there was so much that Abraham Lincoln did that must not be forgotten.

Every one of us here today—every American who has lived since Abraham Lincoln lived—every person in this world who believes in freedom—has been beneficiary of this man whose memory we honor today.

Abraham Lincoln taught us many things. On the occasion of my participation in this ceremony, I am continually reminded of one of his greatest attributes. I refer to his humility, and I can tell you in all truthfulness that I approach my task of speaking here today with a spirit of humility, not only because of the man we honor and remember today, but, also, because of a circumstance surrounding my presence here.

As you are undoubtedly aware, and as I am most certainly aware, the address at the Annual Lincoln Day Dinner in Springfield this evening is being made by one of our Nation's most beloved statesmen, one of our most inspiring public servants, a distinguished son of the State of Illinois, a recognized authority on the life of Lincoln, and the most eloquent speaker of our times. I refer, of course, to the Minority Leader of the United States Senate, the Honorable Everett McKinley Dirksen.

Thus, the fact that I am speaking on the same day, on the same subject, and in the same city as Senator Everett Dirksen cannot but help compound the humility with which I approach my privileged task.

Yes, we are here to remember Lincoln and recall what he did for our country and the beliefs for which it stands. Remembering and honoring is highly appropriate. But it should not be the only aspect of our thoughts concerning him on this occasion.

We should translate our study of Lincoln, our reverence for him, our honor of him into lessons we can learn from him. We can learn from him for many reasons.

He was a man of profound wisdom. He was a man who saw problems and issues in their fundamental and moral aspects. He recognized issues of the day in their true historical perspective. He was a man who discharged his obligations—as unpleasant and as burdensome as they were—with both tenderness and toughness.

He understood the meaning of power, of patience, of perseverence.

Lincoln caried the burden of leading our Nation through its greatest trial of survival. It was, for Lincoln, truly an ordeal by fire. It was a fire in the most literal sense—of musketry on the field of battle, of conflagration by the torch of conflict. It was an ordeal by fire in the figurative sense, for the decisions which he alone could make involved widespread destruction and death. Lincoln did not flinch from such decisions, although they seared his sensitive soul.

What, then, are some of the lessons that we can learn from the example of Lincoln, in terms of today's problems?

Among the many we could learn from Lincoln, there are some which seem to me particularly pertinent to today's difficulties: We could learn much and profit greatly from Lincoln's example of cutting through a problem to the heart of the issue. He disdained sophisticated, pseudo-intellectual gobbledygook, and strained rationales. Lincoln had that rare ability to see great problems in their essentials.

Wordy exercises were not Lincoln's dish. His attitude in this regard was well expressed by his statement:

"If you call a tail a leg, how many legs has a dog?

Five? No. Calling a tail a leg don't make it a leg."

A return to this clear-cut thinking of Lincoln is particularly necessary today.

In dealing with almost every issue confronting the American people at home or abroad we can learn from examples of Lincoln's fortitude, his common sense, his inherent morality, and his inflexible determination.

Specifically, there are two issues today which are profoundly important to our Nation's security and its long-range survival. They are issues that, in principle, parallel problems that confronted Abraham Lincoln. They are the kind of issues which Lincoln did not side-step, which he faced and accepted and, as history has proven, dealt with correctly.

The first of today's problems which so fundamentally corresponds with a major trouble of Lincoln's time concerns Cuba. Of course, you and I well know, technically our Cuban problem of today was not a problem of Lincoln's day. But, our Cuban problem does relate to the same issue Lincoln faced in his time.

Cuba today is really a suburb of Moscow. It is a Communist base in the strategic heart of the Americas.

But, it is more than this. The Kremlin take-over of Cuba is a clear-cut case of conquest of Cuba by a foreign power. It is, in the fundamental sense, a most blatant example of foreign intervention in the Americas. Thus, it is an indisputable violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

That Doctrine, as every school boy or girl well knew for over a century—and I hope they still know—places our government squarely against foreign intervention in the Americas. So far the Kremlin and Castro have gotten away with their violation of that Monroe Doctrine. Why? Because they are gambling that the U.S. won't enforce it. So far they have been right. They are encouraged by those in our country who advise against any action that might upset the men in the Kremlin.

What did Lincoln do in a similar situation? It was a strikingly similar one. Briefly, here's what happened:

During the early part of the War between the States it looked to the European nations that even if the U.S. didn't break up, the war would be so long and so difficult that President Lincoln could do nothing about protecting the Monroe Doctrine. Thus, Emperor Napoleon the Third of France—Louis Napoleon—decided to make a bold move for an empire in the Americas. To do this he planned to set up a puppet government in Mexico. It was a complicated piece of diplomacy, which Austria supported. It called for French occupation of Mexico and the placing of an Austrian nobleman—Maximilian—on the throne of Mexico.

This was nothing but political intervention, military occupation, and violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

Lincoln's reaction was bold and inflexible. He refused to recognize by deed, by word, or by inference the establishment of Louis Napoleon's puppet rule in Mexico. Lincoln and his Secretary of State—the often angry, but often right—Mr. Seward, wouldn't negotiate with the French puppet Maximilian, directly or indirectly.

The legal Mexican President, Juarez, was forced to flee before the European troops. During the French occupation, the Juarez government was little more than a myth. For all practical purposes it didn't even have a capital. But through it all, the government of Juarez, the Indian, remained in Lincoln's eyes the official government of Mexico. Lincoln understood loyalty to an ally in trouble.

Lincoln and Seward wouldn't condone French rule of Mexico through "de facto" recognition—the kind of recognition that today too many are urging us to extend to Red Cuba.

During these bitterly difficult years of the War between the States, Lincoln's military resources were stretched to the limit. Lincoln knew it, and so did Louis Napoleon. What Louis Napoleon was after was to obtain acceptability for his puppet. He meant to use Lincoln's difficulties as the means for creating a feeling that the U.S. could "live with" the French puppet government of Mexico.

Let's not forget that there are some today who don't want to get the Kremlin upset, who say we can "live with" a Red Cuba.

Lincoln knew he couldn't fight the French Empire in Mexico and a war at home at the same time. He had to settle the secession issue first. He would deal with the French in Mexico thereafter.

In the meantime he stood stalwartly by the principle of the Monroe Doctrine. He wouldn't "live with" its violation. To Lincoln the French intervention was wrong—more than wrong, like Communism today, it was evil. And Lincoln wasn't the kind who would rationalize something wrong and evil into something "almost" right.

Lincoln protested strongly to France against its intervention in Mexico. Then, following Lincoln's tragic death, Seward, and President Andrew Johnson, Lincoln's successor, continued Lincoln's bitter opposition to Louis Napoleon's violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

Throughout this period, while U.S. policy was helping topple the puppet government, the kind of message sent from Washington to Louis Napoleon of France concerning Mexico was a short one. It read: "get out of Mexico."

Lincoln had seen the French intervention in Mexico in its full danger. He refused to appease. He refused to "live with" a foreign-controlled Mexican government. He refused any form of recognition. He wouldn't negotiate. To Lincoln, the Monroe Doctrine was to be honored, enforced, and not by degrees.

Seward and Andrew Johnson, following Lincoln's policy, marched 50,000 troops under General Phil Sheridan to the Mexican border. The navy was readied. For Louis Napoleon the game was up. The Monroe Doctrine was to be enforced.

It should be clear to us how Lincoln would have reacted to today's Russian conquest of Cuba and the resulting violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

There is another problem confronting the United States today that is strikingly similar to one that faced Lincoln. This relates directly to the conduct of the war in South Vietnam.

The problem Lincoln faced was how to cut off the guns, ammunition, and other war materiel available to the confederacy from England and other European industrial countries. At the same time, he knew he must prevent the Confederacy from sending to Europe its agricultural products. These, principally cotton, helped provide payment for the materiel needed to wage war against the Union.

That situation is comparable to what we face today in the conduct of our war in South Vietnam. It is a matter of logistic fact that North Vietnam's aggression and ability to wage large-scale war is made possible by the supplies being poured into North Vietnam by a steady procession of Communist ships. Many of these ships also carry North Vietnamese products to the Communist bloc overseas.

It is no secret that if the North Vietnamese were deprived of the anti-aircraft missiles, the tremendous tonnages of ammunition, the oil, MIG aircraft, and the multitude of other items being delivered in Russian and European Red-bloc and Red Chinese ships, the war, from the standpoint of the Communists, would soon begin to fade.

In his time, Lincoln well knew that the guns and bullets being delivered from overseas to the Confederacy meant dead and wounded for the Union forces.

Today, the same logistic reasoning applies to our war in Vietnam. What the Communist ships are delivering to North Vietnam means dead and wounded for the United States and our allies in that struggle.

Lincoln, in keeping with his character, saw the thing in clear and simple perspective. There was, as he so correctly saw it, one basic solution to the problem. The shipping between England and the Confederate ports had to be stopped.

There was one way to do it—that was to impose a blockade. Now, this was no routine decision on the part of Lincoln. Here was a coast-line, including the Gulf of Mexico, almost 3500 miles long that had to be blockaded. Along that coastal area were almost 200 places where cargo could be landed. Lincoln's navy at the outset of the war was a small and widely scattered organization of miscellaneous type ships. At the outset there was only one Union vessel available to cover every 300 miles of southern coast-line.

Lincoln was confronted with another problem. There was extensive sympathy for the Confederate cause in England. English shipping and financial interests were reaping huge profits from sales to the Confederacy. And England was then the world's greatest sea power.

Lincoln was not deflected from the course he knew he had to follow, neither by the difficulty of the task nor by the opposition and threats of the British Empire with the world's biggest navy. On April 15, 1861, Lincoln did what he knew he had to do. He issued his first proclamation of blockade against the Confederacy.

Lincoln, perhaps, had an advantage over us today. His decision was based on strategic and moral principles. He was, in his rather technologically primitive times, neither confused nor misled by electronic computers and the artificialities of extreme cost-effectiveness, which is at times the most costly inefficiency there can be.

The cost of the blockade was tremendous, but Lincoln did not measure lives saved and a war shortened in terms of dollar-cost. In eight months the available navy was more than tripled. Eventually Lincoln's application of Union sea power got results. Prices skyrocketed in the Confederacy. Successful blockade-running became the exception. The delivery of European-made weapons and war materiel was virtually shut off by the Union fleet.

Lincoln's steadfastness in the face of the difficulties, the high cost and the danger of retaliation by the British Empire, is accurately reflected in his letter to General Canby in December of 1864. Lincoln repudiated the arguments for relaxing the blockade, not irritating European nations, not bringing difficulty on enemy combatants and non-combatants alike.

He said: "We cannot give up the blockade."

Today, our Nation would do well to reflect upon the wisdom, the strategic instant, the courage, and the determination of Abraham Lincoln in imposing a blockade of the Confederacy.

And so, as we meet here today on this anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, we can be grateful for many things. We can be grateful that America produced in that historic crisis of a century ago the man, Abraham Lincoln, who met the crisis and persevered. We can be grateful that we have the example of this man whose wisdom, honesty, and fortitude in his time of ordeal sets such a noble example for us to emulate in our own time of troubles.

We can be grateful that we have had such a leader. We can blame only ourselves if we do not in our time measure up to the standards he set in his.

Dr. Charles L. Hudson and the War on Poverty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished president of the American Medical Association, Dr. Charles L. Hudson, of Cleveland, has contributed greatly to the development of a vitally important aspect of the war against poverty—OEO's neighborhood health centers program. Dr. Hudson was consulted by Sargent Shriver on guidelines for this program, and he laid the groundwork for the active participation of local medical societies in the operation of the centers. Antipoverty health centers bring comprehensive, round-the-clock health care to residents of target poverty neighborhoods, many of whom have never seen a doctor or a dentist before.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Hudson represents the enormous contribution to antipoverty success being made by the leaders of virtually all major professional groups and industries in America. His role in shaping the health centers program is described in an article by Sanford Watzman, which appeared in the Cleveland Plain Dealer on February 22. As many of my distinguished colleagues will be interested to read Mr. Watzman's article, I insert it at this point in the RECORD:

DR. HUDSON ENROLLS AMA IN POVERTY WAR

(By Sanford Watzman)

WASHINGTON.—A partnership between the American Medical Association and the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, with Dr. Charles L. Hudson of Cleveland playing a key role, has enhanced the prospects of an ambitious new health program for the poor.

Dr. Hudson, as AMA president conferred with R. Sargent Shriver, director of OEO, on guidelines for the project. The Clevelander suggested participation by local medical societies, and Shriver happily agreed. Authorities regard this as an important element of the program.

It calls for establishment of comprehensive neighborhood medical centers in poverty areas. A congressional appropriation of $49 million should allow funding of 20 such centers. Cleveland is one of 70 communities across the nation from which applications are anticipated.

Dr. Hudson's proposal will prove helpful in two ways, according to Dr. Joseph T. English, acting director of health affairs for OEO.

"We had said public health departments, medical schools and hospitals could serve as operating agencies," Dr. English said.

"But Dr. Hudson said: 'Let's add the medical societies. That's where the doctors are. Let's encourage them to get involved.'

"In the first place, you have to remember that in many parts of the country there are no schools or hospitals. So the medical societies will fill a void.

"In the second place, bringing doctors into the program as individuals, rather than through institutions, humanizes the program."

Dr. English continued: "We are very impressed here with Dr. Hudson. When you meet him, you're reminded of the tradition of the family physician in this country. He is a man of warmth and compassion."

A speech by Dr. Hudson last November to the AMA, in which he urged more attention to the poor, attracted the notice of Shriver and his medical staff.

It prompted Shriver to set up a private luncheon for the Clevelander at Shriver's home here, where the guidelines were discussed.

The AMA speech also inspired the Cleveland Academy of Medicine to undertake a survey of the health needs of the Hough area and of possible methods of meeting those needs. The survey is now in its preliminary stages.

Dr. Hudson specializes in internal medicine at Cleveland Clinic and is an associate professor of medicine at Western Reserve University. His term as AMA president expires in June.

From Boy to Man in the Job Corps

SPEECH

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the story of the Job Corps, what it is, what it does, and how it helps in the fight against poverty, was presented in an interesting and informative fashion Sunday, March 5, in the weekly magazine of the St. Paul, Minn., Pioneer Press. Reporter-Photographer Mike Zerby told the story through the eyes of his camera and the words of Mitchell Dozier, a corpsman at the Camp Isabella Conservation Center in the Superior National Forest.

This effort to enable poverty-bound young men and women "to correct weaknesses while discovering capabilities" is described in an article, the text of which I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD. The article is an adaptation of a story carried earlier by the Worthington, Minn., Globe.

For those Members of this House who have doubts, or want to know more, about the Job Corps, I especially recommend this brief but encouraging glimpse into the life of one of the young Americans this program is helping. Through basic education, training, and the development of attitude and outlook, the Job Corps is bringing young men and women to say, like Mitchell Dozier, "I'm hoping that one day I will become somebody."

FROM BOY TO MAN IN THE JOB CORPS

(By Mike Zerby)

Mitchell Dozier used to hate himself.

He had only marginal reading ability and limited math skills. Finding a good job and a satisfying way of life seemed impossible.

"I hated myself because I didn't finish high school."

Now he is a member of the Job Corps, discovering himself, his capabilities and limitations. He is getting a basic education, learning a trade and acquiring hope for the future.

To become a corpsman, boys between 16 and 21 must be citizens, have no criminal record, be school dropouts and unable to find or hold adequate jobs. Family income must be less than $3,500 a year.

The 30,000 corpsmen are scattered throughout the country in 111 camps. Dozier arrived at Camp Isabella, in the Superior National forest 90 miles northeast of Duluth, a year ago. His first impression of the camp: "A very beautiful place."

He is one of 224 boys being rehabilitated in group living, education, work projects designed to correct weaknesses while discovering capabilities.

Corpsmen come from many places. To separate them from their old, presumably undesirable, environment they usually attend a camp more than 300 miles from home.

With so many new faces from differing backgrounds, Mitch, like many corpsmen, was initially "sort of lonely," But now he "has a lot of friends at camp."

"Life is always work," said Mitch, and group living is a full-time job.

He is a leader in Dorm 4. Thomas McDonald said Mitch was selected because he likes people and wants to help them. "He's a good leader."

"As a leader I have to see that the guys always get up on time, that they cooperate in group living and do what is necessary," said Mitch. This includes housekeeping and maintenance in the dorm.

Complaints are aired at dorm meetings. There are some problems and flareups, but "most of the guys, if you take time to talk with them, will straighten out," said Dozier.

Only 31 disciplinary discharges have occurred.

Group living is considered a most important part of the program.

"Getting an education is important," for Mitch. "I will be satisfied when that is done."

Education is composed of reading, math, driver education, world of work and a trade. Corpsmen spend 40 per cent of their time in class, the rest working. Tests determine educational levels and the students progress at their own speeds.

Mitch started reading at second grade level, is now at ninth grade level, will reach twelfth grade level before leaving. He is studying algebra and typing and in driver education he is learning about bulldozers and graders.

As a result of the world-of-work course, Mitch hopes to become a volunteer in VISTA, another anti-poverty program. By helping others in need of help, he feels he can "sort of pay back" for the help given him.

Corpsmen completing the program should be able to compete with the average high school graduate.

Work at the camp gives practical experience, mostly in forestry and conservation. They have built parts of Camp Isabella, including a gym; thinned forests, built campsites and roads.

"Mitch has progressed quite well," said Nate Nelson, a camp official. "He's willing. He works. He doesn't goof off. He's developing a sense of responsibility. This is part of what we're trying to do."

The gym is a needed part of recreation at the camp. They have a fledgling backetball team in the Silver Bay league. There is also a recreation hall with pool table and movies.

But after learning and working all week, what does a teenager want to do? Go on a date—with a girl!

On weekends corpsmen go to Ely, Silver Bay, sometimes Duluth, with transportation provided.

But a new face in a small town is not always welcome. As Mitch put it, "the girls used to look at the corpsmen pretty hard. They didn't know what the program was. People are suspicions and want to know where we come from. If we carry ourselves properly, people will realize we aren't a bunch of hoodlums."

Ely assistant police chief Joseph Baltich, agreed. "There has not been as much trouble as initially expected. The only real incident (a smashed dome light on a police car) included the local kids and it just kind of snowballed. We had to bar the corpsmen from town for a month." The boy involved was discharged from the corps.

The incident led to the establishment of a courtesy patrol, much like the military police. Two corpsmen patrol the towns.

"Since the CPs have been on the job, no trouble," said Baltich.

A teenage waitress in Ely said "the guys behave real nice, maybe they even try too hard to be nice."

Mitch said Ely is friendly. "People have been real nice to me."

Relations have steadily improved. Duluth Cathedral high school invited 30 corpsmen to a basketball game. Ten Silver Bay families invited boys to dinner.

Progress is being made.

But what has all this cost, taking a boy and making a man?

Approximately $7,500 a year per man, according to E. M. Brickner, education director.

"But compare this with the cost of supporting a man and his family on relief for who-knows-how-many years," said Brickner.

"Even more important, what is the value of knowing you can earn a decent living and respect of others?"

It will be several years before the real worth is known.

But, for Mitchell Dozier, he doesn't have to hate himself anymore. He wants to complete his training, marry his girl and work in VISTA.

"This is sort of like a dream world to me," he said. "I am hoping that one day I will become somebody."

President's Tariff Cuts on Watches and Plate Glass Show U.S. Desire To Liberalize Trade, Salvage Kennedy Round

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY S. REUSS
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, all of us know that, if it is to succeed, the Kennedy round trade negotiations must make substantial progress within the next 30 to 60 days.

The President recently made a splendid showing by unilaterally cutting tariffs on watches and plate glass of the earnestness of the United States desire to lower trade barriers.

If our European trade partners will act in the same spirit in Geneva, there is hope yet that the Trade Expansion Act which we passed in 1962 with such great expectations will bear fruit.

An editorial from the Milwaukee Journal of Tuesday, March 7, 1967, on the President's tariff cuts follows:

President Acts To Get Tariff Sessions Going

President Johnson's decision to cut tariffs on foreign watches and plate glass underscores anew this nation's commitment to freer world trade. The move took courage. It was vigorously opposed by labor and industry and some members of congress. But there is much more at stake here than simply a fresh thrust of foreign competition for domestic industry.

The president's action represents a kind of 11th hour attempt to rescue the so-called Kennedy round of tariff negotiations which has been stalled in Geneva. This is the most ambitious attempt ever undertaken to lower barriers in world trade. More than 50 nations are involved.

When the negotiations began in May, 1964, the goal was a 50% across the board cut in industrial tariffs and a comparable lowering of levies on agricultural goods. These high aspirations soon got snarled in a web of conflicting and confusing national interests. The six European Common Market countries wrangled for months over a common agricultural policy. Britain and West Germany insisted that the United States do away with its "selling price" system of placing a high value on certain imported chemical goods—higher, that is, than the manufacturer's declared value. There are countless other stumbling blocks, involving tariffs in the coal, steel, aluminum, pulp and paper industries.

The president's unilateral move on watches and plate glass was designed to clear the log jam. And, unless other countries respond favorably, the whole round could be doomed. for the current trade expansion act, under which American negotiators are operating, expires June 30.

Dr. Charles B. Huggins, Nobel Prize Winner, a Narrative of Inspiration

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BARRATT O'HARA
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, Chicago Today is a magazine published by the University of Chicago for alumni and other friends of the university. The editor is Michael Claffey and the associate editor is Jon Kleinbard. They with other members of the staff have the warm compliments of the personnel in this congressional office where Chicago Today is read with interest and benefit.

In the current number is an article by Robert J. Hughes on Dr. Charles B. Huggins, Nobel Prize winner and one of my most distinguished constituents, that I recommend to the attention of all my colleagues. It is a thrilling, dramatic and inspiring narrative of a boy who got his education the hard way—

> I ate for 60 cents a day while in Harvard medical school—

And rose by work and dedication to the lofty heights.

The article follows:

Discovery Is Our Business

(Note.—*Twenty-eight Nobel Prize winners have been connected with The University of Chicago, including four present members of the faculty: Charles B. Huggins, who shared the 1966 prize for Physiology and Medicine; Robert S. Mulliken, who won the 1966 Chemistry prize; Sir John Eccles, Professorial Lecturer in the Department of Physiology, who shared in 1963 prize for Physiology and Medicine; and George W. Beadle, president of the University, who shared the 1958 prize for Physiology and Medicine. The following article, devoted to Dr. Huggins, the William B. Ogden Distinguished Service Professor and Director of the Ben May Laboratory, is the first of a two-part series in Chicago Today that will deal with the 1966 laureates. An article on Professor Mulliken will appear in the Summer issue.*)

(By Robert J. Hughes)

"Discovery is our business," reads a sign in the office of the Ben May Laboratory for Cancer Research. "We need a shibboleth for students," Dr. Charles B. Huggins explains. The shibboleth also appears in large, Chinese characters, the gift of a former student.

But to Charles Huggins, discovery is not just a business. The discovery of a new fact is a powerful emotional experience. He flutters one hand rapidly against his chest to show how it feels to catch a glimpse of something no one ever saw before. To Huggins, the discovery of a new scientific fact is art and music, poetry, and in part, religion. For Huggins, discovery led in October 1966 to the Nobel Prize for developing a hormonal treatment for cancer of the prostate.

Talking of science, Huggins is intense and articulate. He speaks softly but rapidly. His face is mobile and expressive, his hands never still. Another facet of his complex character appears when he talks about patients. The scientist becomes a physician. Dr. Huggins then typifies what most people want their own doctor to be—knowledgeable, experienced, sensitive and sympathetic. He has an air of being interested in other people.

At The University of Chicago Hospitals and Clinics, where he has taught and worked for forty years, Huggins insists that "all things are to be done in the best interest of the patient. He is not merely an object of clinical investigation. His welfare comes first."

In almost any situation, Huggins generalizes effortlessly, as if always seeking a hidden truth behind the most commonplace experience. A kettle of water is always on the boil in his laboratory, and when a visitor drops in, Huggins reaches for it. "Instant coffee is the lifeblood of scientific investigation," he repeats as he stirs up a cup for his guest.

In general, Charles Huggins is considerably less than candid when he talks about himself and his career. It is true that he did not plan a career with single-minded purpose, but he remained true to himself as life came to him, and the inevitable result has been great achievement. A list of the honors received over the years by Dr. Huggins includes the Medal of the American Cancer Society; the Walker Prize of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; the Order "El Sol del Peru," Grand Class Officer; the Knight of the Order "Pour le Mérite" from the German Federal Republic; the Francis Amory Prize of the American Academy of Sciences;

the Borden Award in the medical sciences; the triennal Comfort Crookshank cancer research award of the University of London; the Gairdner Annual Award for medical research; the Lasker Award; the Passano Award; the Gold Medal of the Rudolf Virchow Medical Society; the first Ferdinand Valentine Award of the New York Academy of Medicine—and many others. Huggins appreciates such awards. "Science flourishes where there is reader interest. Heifetz cannot play in top form in an empty hall day after day. He has to have a little handclapping." The hand-clapping for Huggins has become long, loud and sustained. In the midst of the first flurry of excitement over the award of the 1966 Nobel Prize—receptions, interviews, requests for public appearances—Huggins began to feel disturbed at the demands on his time. "I still have to stay at the laboratory bench the same amount of time every day to keep in practice. This just means I get home later every night. Receiving this award is certainly a bed of roses—but a bed of roses isn't very comfortable."

Huggins works sixty to seventy hours every week. He has one goal: To help alleviate human suffering caused by cancer. Although noted for a puckish sense of humor, he is intense and grave when he talks about his work. "By its very nature, cancer is of all diseases the most singular and the most fearful. At a certain moment in some creatures, including man, a number of cells of the body—cells which have worked in harmony with myriads of others during a life which has often been long—begin suddenly to multiply. These malignant cells, through their utterly useless growth, infiltrate the body until it is overwhelmed. When he has cancer, man is literally consumed by his own flesh."

Last year cancer caused the deaths of some 280,000 Americans—about the same number of American deaths as during World War II. For the past decade it has been the chief disease cause of death in women between fifteen and fifty-four. If present rates continue, cancer will strike 48 million Americans now living, and 30 million will die as a result. Charles Huggins has dedicated his life to trying to halt this carnage.

Charles Brenton Huggins was born September 22, 1901, in Halifax, Nova Scotia. His father was a pharmacist, and his grandfather a "newcomer," a British army sergeant who settled in Halifax around 1850. His mother's family, the Spencers, were early American settlers who were Loyalists during the American Revolution and left Boston for Canada. His early life was austere, although not improverished. His father died when he was 12. One of young Huggins' earliest medical chores was helping his mother cook up batches of "Huggins' Liniment" for arthritis in the kitchen of their home. There was enough mone yto permit Huggins to enroll at Acadia College in Wolfville, Nova Scotia. In addition to studying Latin, Greek, and the usual run of liberal arts and sciences, he took a course in human anatomy given by a local physician. This and his pharmaceutical experience, undoubtedly led him toward medicine and biochemistry as a career. Huggins was determined to earn his degree in three years. In 1919, the year his mother died, he went to New York to study organic chemistry and physical chemistry in summer school at Columbia University. It was perhaps the most miserable period of his life. Every other student seemed to be much more intelligent to the Canadian boy away from home for the first time. Although he lived in a dormitory, no one spoke to him except the teachers. He spent his weekends visiting museums, attending concerts and plays.

Back at Acadia, he took extra courses during his last year and received his B.A. degree in 1920, at the age of 19. To Nova Scotians in those days, Boston was the medical center when serious illness occurred. A trip by ferry to the American seaport was far less expensive and inconvenient than a journey to Montreal. Harvard's medical school was widley known and highly regarded by all whom Huggins asked for advice. He applied there in March, 1919. Huggins found Harvard far more congenial than his ten-week experience in New York. He was the youngest in his class, and was handicapped by lack of money. In the mornings, he earned extra dollars by rising early to work as an anesthesiologist in surgery while still a student, then having a quick breakfast before classes started. "I ate for 60 cents a day while in medical school. Breakfast consisted of a doughnut and a bowl of oatmeal—10 cents. I skipped lunch. Then I found a restaurant where the proprietor was kind to a starving medical student . . . I would order a modest supper and he would come around to offer me seconds and thirds. I always took them. He would have been better off giving me a couple of dollars a night and telling me to take my business elsewhere."

After completing medical school, Huggins accepted an internship at the University of Michigan. Probably the real reason he chose Ann Arbor was that a fellow student from Maine had sent for a batch of literature describing the University of Michigan and its new hospital, and it seemed adventurous.

* * * * *

The University of Chicago was just establishing its own medical school and the first faculty members were being sent on a grand tour of European clinics and hospitals. Dr. George M. Curtis, who later achieved fame for his discovery of the relationship between iodine and thyroid disease, stopped at Michigan on his way back from Europe and watched an operating procedure. Young Huggins, who was assisting, waited until he stripped off his gloves and gown and then approached Curtis. "Could there be a position for a young man at Chicago?" Huggins asked. Curtis urged Huggins to write Dallas B. Phemister, head of Chicago's new Department of Surgery. Chicago invited Huggins to come for an interview. It was his first expense-paid trip—a major event. He kept costs low with a meal of bacon and eggs on the train. Huggins walked across planks to get to the entrance of Billings, was interviewed by Phemister, and offered a $2,400-a-year research fellowship. He accepted.

This might have been the beginning of a distinguished career in surgical research—but it wasn't. Huggins was to report to Chicago in July 1927, but a minor crisis intervened. The physician who was to be chief of the urology section at Billings backed out. Urological surgery could be handled by general surgeons, but someone highly skilled in cystoscopic diagnosis was needed. Huggins was asked if he could stay at Michigan, working in the urological section there, until October. He did so, and came to Billings, when it opened, as a diagnostic specialist in urology.

* * * * *

Dr. Phemister's influence on young Huggins was great. "Essentially, Dr. Phemister's philosophy was Confucian. He believed the aim of life is continuous self-improvement, and one's group is more important than one's self." Phemister was a man of wide cultural interests. A joke around Billings in those days was that if he found a patient with a volume of German poetry on his bedside table, any operation would be free. Huggins learned that he had acquired permanent tenure at The University of Chicago when Phemister asked, "How would you like to spend a year in a European clinic or laboratory—we will supplement your salary with $3,000 for travel." In 1929, Huggins went abroad.

* * * * *

Upon returning to the University, Huggins became chief urologist. He continued his research and became a full professor of surgery in 1936, before he was 35 years old. Between 1933 and 1953, Huggins worked on the physiology and biochemistry of the male reproductive tract. His studies on the chemistry and hormonal control of this tract formed the basis for his work on cancer of the prostate, which has been honored by the Nobel Prize.

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In 1943, Dr. Huggins received a letter from a man named Ben May of Mobile, Alabama. May had seen a report from London confirming Huggins' work on prostatic cancer and appealing for research funds. May wrote that he was interested in making a contribution but didn't know the etiquette. Would it offend the British if an Alabama businessman made a donation? The subsequent correspondence was terse. Huggins took time to write Ben May advising him to go ahead—the British would be deeply appreciative. Incidentally, Huggins added, some American laboratories would be appreciative of support, too. Huggins received a quick, affirmative answer.

* * * * *

On a University of Chicago Round Table radio discussion in 1949, Ben May told of his surprise when he first received a letter from Huggins thanking him for his support.

"It startled me to realize that an able man should have to be grateful to me for giving a few thousand dollars toward work when this work might well be the very work which might save my life or the life of a member of my family."

* * * * *

Ben May's support of the Huggins laboratory continued. In 1951, Huggins and Laird Bell, chairman of the Board of Trustees of The University of Chicago, went down to Mobile again. They met with May for five minutes in a hotel room.

"We asked for permission to name the laboratory after him. He said, 'sure,' and that was about all there was to it."

* * * * *

Like Ben May, Charles Huggins lives a quiet, almost ascetic life. He works seven days a week, with half-days off Saturdays and Sundays. Mrs. Huggins makes sandwiches for his lunch, which he eats at his desk. Then he takes a fifteen-minute nap, and "Heaven help anyone who wakes him," remarks an ex-student. Some seventy-five scientists, technicians, students, and supporting personnel now are at work in the Ben May Laboratory for Cancer Research. Their work receives financial support from Mr. May and The University of Chicago Cancer Research Foundation, an organization of civic-minded men and women that raises several hundred thousand dollars a year.

* * * * *

Huggins sees science as an exciting quest to learn nature's secrets. "Nature hides her secrets with consummate modesty and speaks usually in an unintelligible tongue. By means of a good idea we can force nature to give a yes or no answer. If the answer is maybe, then the experiment is badly designed or poorly executed."

* * * * *

Can there be anything emotional about a cold, objective scientific fact? Huggins is emphatic:

"Of course there's emotion. I work all day and get no place, I feel rotten. I may as well have been taking tickets all day on the IC train. The next day, I see something no one has before, and I feel great. You feel as if you're intoxicated with alcohol. You go around slapping your worst enemies on the back and asking them how they are."

Huggins feels that a man does research to satisfy a basic personal need. "He is like a poet who must write."

* * * * *

For obvious reasons, Charles Huggins has been described as a man of strong opinions. He believes in hard work, marriage, young people—and the eventual control of cancer. Like seventy per cent of all University of Chicago faculty members, Dr. Huggins and his wife live within easy walking distance of the campus. They take long, brisk walks, shop together at the local supermarket on Saturday afternoon, and discuss the price of eggs.

"We love this neighborhood," Mrs. Huggins explains.

* * * * *

The esteem in which Dr. Huggins is held by his former students can be explained in part by his sense of humor, his enthusiasm for science, his talent, his literate and articulate manner, and the demands which he made on them. There is another quality which the good teacher must possess, however, and Margaret Huggins knows that her husband possesses it in good measure.

When the children were growing up, Dr. Huggins would bring along a good supply of books on family trips. An hour or two each day would be devoted to study. Once on a trip to the nearby Indiana Dunes, Huggins began unpacking the books he had chosen for the season and the children complained to their mother:

"Why do we have to study every day while we're on vacation?"

"Sshh!" replied Mrs. Huggins. "You know how much your father loves to teach!"

Ill-Advised Farmworker Wage Criteria

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BURT L. TALCOTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, the Secretary of Labor is engaged in another numbers game which threatens California agriculture with even greater labor problem than heretofore.

Briefly, Mr. Wirtz has decided that California growers must prove that they cannot obtain domestic workers at $1.60 per hour—up from $1.40 an hour—before requests for certification of supplemental workers will be entertained by the Department of Labor. The rates for some other major agriculture States have been increased, but none approaches the $1.60 figure for California. Some were not increased at all.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that any objective analysis of the situation would reveal that the net effect of this arbitrary action by the Secretary will be to restrict the employment opportunities available to domestic workers in California—rather than to improve their economic status, as claimed.

While not a minimum wage rate in a legal sense, promulgation of the $1.60 requirement before growers can qualify for supplemental labor will have the same effect.

At the $1.60 rate, growers wishing to hire supplemental labor cannot afford to employ as many domestics—assuming they are available—thus restricting the employment opportunities for domestic workers.

Mr. Speaker, the weekly newsletter of the Council of California Growers for March 13, 1967, contains a most enlightening discussion of this latest problem confronting California agriculture, and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues and other interested persons.

The full text of the article follows:

WIRTZ ISSUES NEW WAGE CRITERIA WELL ABOVE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MINIMUMS

Using his familiar weapon . . . the supplemental worker program . . . Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz opened a new campaign last week to put an even higher artificial floor under farm wages . . . a floor this time well in excess of the national minimum wage adopted by the Congress last session.

The Secretary has set his sights on $1.60 an hour for California farm workers . . . up from $1.40 . . . although he offers to settle for something less in states that compete with California.

Florida growers who have to use supplemental workers to harvest their crops will be faced with a $1.35 per hour . . . up 20 cents . . . but still 25 cents an hour less than their competitors in California.

The defenders of the Secretary's efforts continue to say that the proposed minimums apply only to those growers who feel they must use supplemental workers . . . that there is no compulsion to pay that rate. The events of the past two years pretty well discredit that argument. Since growers who needed supplemental workers had to meet the $1.40 minimum . . . that figure has become the effective state minimum in California.

While adoption of the new minimum by bracero users may not have as strong an influence upon other growers . . . because of the sharp reduction in numbers of bracero users . . . competition for domestic workers will force wages up again . . . actually some 60 per cent in three years for those growers who must meet the new wage criteria.

Others of California's competitors . . . such as Texas . . . who have found other means of meeting their worker requirements . . . have an even greater price advantage. The minimum in these states is only a dollar an hour . . . the national figure . . . spotlighting once again the fact that there appears to be no correlation between the Secretary's labor-oriented decrees and considered decsions of the elected Congress.

The Secretary was charged . . . in 1965 . . . with seeking to make the cost of foreign workers so high that no grower was able to afford them. In light of the steady increases in other costs . . . compared to sagging prices . . . his new wage decree may be just the move to place supplemental workers out of the reach of many grower pocketbooks.

It will be the smaller growers who stand to suffer most. It is they who are least able to afford the costly conversion to labor saving devices to compensate for the reduction of the work force.

And a reduced work force it is. In 1965 the Secretary predicted that the end of the bracero program . . . coupled with his enforced wage increases . . . would result not in a reduction of workers . . . but of an increase in domestic workers to replace the foreign workers. Growers . . . on the other hand predicted that they would have to get along with fewer workers . . . and perhaps more machines.

The February Farm Labor report from the U.S. Department of Agriculture says the most recent survey week shows "the smallest total (number of workers) for a survey week in any month of record." In other words . . . the farm work force has been reduced to the smallest figure in recorded history.

The same report shows the total number of hired workers in California . . . for the same period . . . is down 22 thousand from last year . . . and 40 thousand below the five year 1961–65 average. Which would indicate that the Secretary's confidence in the ability of agriculture to maintain its work force without foreign workers was somewhat misplaced.

Underlying the entire situation is the nagging fear on the part of growers that the superb growing and harvesting conditions that have existed for the past two years may one day disappear . . . before the mechanical revolution is complete . . . and utter chaos may exist.

Premier of British, Honduras Addresses Michigan Legislature

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, last week the Michigan Legislature sat in joint session to meet, to greet, and to listen to a distinguished guest, the Honorable George Price, Premier of British Honduras.

The occasion for this session, the first held by the Michigan Legislature in honor of a head of a foreign government, was a business investment conference called under the auspices of the Michigan Partners of the Alliance program.

British Honduras, at present a colony, soon will become an independent nation with the name of Belize, and the Michigan Partners program is pledged to assist this new nation in its economic and social development.

I am sure that this partnership will mean a great deal, not only to Belize, but also to Michigan, and that this friendship between the peoples of Michigan and this Central American country will continue to grow over the years.

The remarks of Mr. Price before the Michigan Legislature follow:

ADDRESS OF PREMIER OF BELIZE TO THE JOINT CONVENTION OF THE MICHIGAN STATE LEGISLATURE

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Honourable Members, we come from the heart of the Americas and we bring you the best wishes of the National Assembly and the people of Belize.

We in Belize have daily reminders of Michigan and its good people. Your flag flies in our Central Park. Michigan loaders help build and maintain our roads. We have places named Mount Pleasant, San Luis and San Ignacio, which are the Spanish names of your Saint Louis and Saint Ignace. Some of your cars are seen on the streets and roads of Belize.

Although Belize is a member of the Commonwealth, we have strong ties with your country. Many of your people have contributed to our economic growth and to our education and to our social development. You buy our mahogany, chicle, citrus, bananas, lobsters and sugar valued at about five million dollars in 1966. We, in turn, buy a variety of goods from you amounting to some twelve million dollars in 1966.

Some of our Belizean people seek further education in the United States of America; others take up residence. A few have made the supreme sacrifice fighting as members of the U.S. Armed forces in the defence of freedom and democracy.

More and more of your people visit our country as tourists to take advantage of the tropical sunshine, delightful climate, excellent bathing, fishing and hunting grounds and to see our Maya ruins.

I say we come from the heart of the Americas because the geographic center of the Western Hemisphere is deemed to be somewhere in south-eastern Mexico, Belize, Cuba or Jamaica. It is in this critical, geo-political area that two ways of life meet in confrontation: the way of communism in Cuba and the way of democracy, Christian Democracy in Belize.

You live in the temperate zone of the four seasons. We live in the tropics. Although underdeveloped in our economy and our society, we are strong in our democracy, and we are determined to live our lives in the tropics. For we know it is an important place in which to live.

Charles Morrow Wilson wrote in his book "The Tropics: World of Tomorrow": "The tropics inevitably will have most to do with deciding whether the United States or Soviet Russia will lead the world of tomorrow."

There is an intense struggle in our hemisphere and we cannot escape it. Flashes of it are seen at the conferences of Havana and of Lima; in violence in deep jungles and mountain fastness. It festers in slums, in arid lands and soil-exhausted fields.

In our Manifesto for Belizean progress we spoke of the struggle: "Two giant forces are on the move today in the world. They offer people two ways to a better world. They strive to win people's unswerving loyalty to their way of life.

"One way is the path of free choices to form a government and to mould an economy and a society. Call this way Christian democracy, or western democracy, or the two-party system of parliamentary government. The key-stone is democracy—the rule of the people, the acceptance and the recognition of the individual's sacred personality.

"The other way is the path of no choices. People are asked to place their life's future in an iron-clad, heartless and relentless political, economic, social system. Call this way communism, totalitarianism, dictatorship or the absolute state. The key-stone is tyranny—the enslavement of the people and the deification of the state."

Belize has chosen the way of free choices. We are motivated by Christian Democracy which imposes on us an obligation to throw ourselves into the things of earth and "to cause the earth to flourish to the uttermost of its natural powers for the good of man . . ."

Man's power is truly great, and the greater it becomes, the more his individual and community responsibility extends. The greater the partnership the greater the responsibility. For we live in a world in which science and technology have advanced to such perilous heights that our survival depends on cooperation and common achievement.

Wise men from all continents met not long ago and they told of the state of the world. Their call to action is striking. "Never has the human race enjoyed such abundance of wealth, resources, and economic power. Yet a huge portion of the world's citizens is still tormented by hunger and poverty and illiteracy.

"Never before today has man been so keenly aware of freedom, yet at the same time, new forms of social and psychological slavery make their appearance."

The masses of China and India are battering the ramparts of western civilization because more walls were built than highways to prosperity and happiness. Tomorrow the growing masses of the Caribbean and of Central and South America might batter at your gates unless you build more highways of mutual greatness and hemispheric prosperity and happiness.

We can find our personality and our survival only in partnership or in union with others. Ours must be a common vision of the world. Ours must be a common power of action. May I take this opportunity to say how honoured and grateful we are that you have accepted us as your partner.

Weather and communications satellites encircle our globe and make ours a common vision of the world. A weather statellite gives us in Belize instant reports on the cloud formation that covers Michigan. Particles of dust floating in the atmosphere make common cover of our individual lives.

Advances in agriculture, hydrography and industry, when applied in partnership, can make wild jungles yield golden harvests and desert wasteland bloom with fragrant flowers. Scientific and financial improvements in transportation and markets can bring to your tables succulent tropical produce; and to our tables the produce and manufacture of temperate zones.

For both you and we are stewards of fertile lands and of immense natural resources. They await the hand of man to turn them into our treasure for all to share and to enjoy.

First the seed must die before the grain and fruit spring from the ground to yield rich harvest. The earth must die in winter before the harvests come in autumn.

By the toll of death, man buys his birthright of the earth. By the toll of death Alpena, Michigan, is joined to San Ignacio, Belize. For Teresa Donajkowski did not die in vain the day she fell into a waterfall of our mountain pineridge. In her brief service to Belizean youth, this Michigan girl taught them to face the future with courage and with hope. Belizeans are grateful to her, to her people, and to her fellow citizens.

Her monument is the living memory and the potential growth of our Michigan Belizean friendship and partnership. We face together a new life in a better world. A world in which our country will become a viable economic part—the new nation of Belize in Central America united, sovereign and independent; a friend and a partner.

From this friendship and from this partnership, we draw our strength and lift our hearts; and we see the grandeur of the new sunrise.

LANSING, MICH., *March 8, 1967*.

Congressman Horton Calls Attention to Views and Experience of Members of Rochester Local Draft Boards

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, we of the 90th Congress are engaged in a study and review of the system by which this Nation chooses the men who will be drafted into military service to defend her.

Like many of my colleagues, I have commented on the need for legislation in this vital area and, in fact, have introduced a bill which would reform the system.

The keystone of my bill is the recognition which it gives to the role of the local draft boards in the selective service system. The ability to give "hometown" attention to cases involving local men who are called to the service of their country is an element to be respected and regarded in our debate on this issue.

Today I should like to call attention to this human element which has kept the Nation's system alive and viable through the years since World War II. Throughout this Nation there are selfless, dedicated men and women who work or serve on draft boards and their staffs.

My 36th Congressional District is no exception. Five men who serve on local boards in Rochester, N.Y., were featured in a recent newspaper article in the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Each has served more than 25 years on their respective boards. In effect, they have supplied the wisdom and the dedication which has distinguished our selective service system for its humanitarianism.

The five men, Messrs. Joseph Silverstein, George McAvoy, Hyman Mandell, Joseph Farbo, and William Blamire, are respected leaders of the Rochester government and business communities.

I know these men and am proud of them. They have tempered sometimes difficult decisions with a regard for the welfare of their fellow men. All are examples of the type of man who has kept the selective service system in pace with the needs of the Nation and the welfare of members of their communities.

So that I may share their views on the draft system with you today, I would like to present this news article, written by Mr. Don Poniatowski of the newspaper's staff:

LOCAL BOARD OFFICIALS AGREE—MOST DISLIKE DRAFT LOTTERY

(By Don Poniatowski)

George McAvoy, 70, was a doughboy. He was drafted in 1917 under a lottery system. He is chairman of local draft board 75.

Joseph Silverstein, 70, became a draft board member in 1940, when the fish bowl lottery decided which men would sink or swim. He is now chairman of Local Board 74.

Joseph Farbo, 60, and Hyman Mandell, in his 60s, were also draft board members when World War II soldiers were selected by number, not age. Farbo is vice chairman of Local Board 74, and Mandell is vice chairman of Local Board 75.

They didn't like the lottery induction system then. And they don't like it now.

Mandell yesterday said he felt the answer was mandatory service upon graduation from high school for both men and women.

He said youths should be required to serve 2½ years in whichever branch of service they choose. Girls should serve two years.

Farbo said he was opposed to a lottery-type system, which has been proposed by President Johnson, because it would leave "our national interest to chance."

He said the present induction system is satisfactory.

Silverstein, city comptroller, said the only overhaul needed in the present Selective Service system is in student and occupational deferments. They should be tightened, he said, but "I don't believe in a lottery."

McAvoy said whatever the government decides to do about the draft is okay with him.

The four men sat together in the Federal Building. Each had spent over 25 years handling inductions. Ninety-five per cent of them are routine. The rest are touchy.

"The most difficult cases are the ones involving conscientious objectors," said Farbo. "How can you look into a person's mind? What type of background can a boy who is only 18 or 19 have that would prove his contention?"

Hardship pleas and cases involving college students whose grades are passing but do not meet Selective Service standards for deferment are also difficult to handle, according to Farbo.

"It's a challenge to be a judge and jury over some boy," said Silverstein.

Members of local draft boards said Monday they were hurt by implied criticism in a report made by President Johnson's blue-ribbon advisory committee on the draft.

White House officials in discussing the report, suggested the commission felt the present local boards are stagnant and too fixed in their thinking.

The trouble locally, according to Farbo, is interesting young talent in joining the board. Members receive no compensation for their work.

"I've been wanting to quit for a long time," he said. "But I won't until I'm sure there will be a reliable volunteer to take my place. And I think half the board members feel the same way.

"I'm a government man," said Mandell. "I'll keep serving as long as they want me."

Missing from the group was a fifth 25-year man, William Blamire, Chairman of Local Board 73. He is vacationing in Florida.

A Threat to Shipline Bookings

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues will be interested in the fact that a public hearing will be held on Monday, March 20 at 9:30 a.m., at the auditorium of the Labor Department at 14th Street and Constitution Avenue here in Washington, D.C., under the auspices of the U.S. Coast Guard on the subject of regulations proposed by the Coast Guard to cover disclosure regarding safety standards in passenger ships.

One view of the situation is set forth by the very able Eric Friedheim, editor of the Travel Agent in its March 6 issue.

Inasmuch as the rules proposed by the Coast Guard are designed to implement our legislation, I am sure that the editorial by Mr. Friedheim will be of concern to the Members of the House, and I set it forth here and at length:

A THREAT TO SHIPLINE BOOKINGS

(By Eric Friedheim)

Regulations proposed by the U.S. Coast Guard to inform travelers about the safety of various passenger ships appear unnecessarily stringent.

The new rules implement well-intentioned legislation by Congress which understandably had been aroused by the *Yarmouth Castle* fire and other serious mishaps involving cruise vessels carrying American vacationers.

For some time, Washington officials and Capitol Hill have been deeply concerned over safety, as well as financial, deficiencies of the booming cruise trade. Several bankruptcies and highly publicized strandings set the stage for a Congressional and Maritime Board crackdown.

Undoubtedly, there is need for strong measures to keep the fly-by-night cruise promoters out of U.S. ports; ASTA endorses, with certain alterations, the principle of requiring ship operators to establish sufficient financial responsibility to indemnify passengers, should the voyage be cancelled.

The shipping industry, as well as reputable tour wholesalers, retail agents and others in the travel business, agree that financial stability of the operators and the safety of their vessels are paramount.

But in the haste to insure these objectives, the Congress and the Federal government may be imposing remedies that could endanger the economic well-being of shiplines whose resources and structural integrity are beyond question.

Coast Guard officials, who have the responsibility for enforcing the new law requiring full disclosure of a vessel's safety standards, are demanding that such information appear prominently in all advertising and promotional literature circulated by operators, agents and tour wholesalers.

Texts that must be incorporated in all such ads, folders and brochures vary according to which international safety standards the vessel adheres. Obviously, such language incorporated in shipline advertising not only increases costs substantially but also can have a highly depressing impact on shipline travel.

Requirements of this nature are not imposed on any other form of transportation in this country, and is highly discriminatory. The results of this discrimination may very well induce in the minds of potential passengers the idea that sea travel is unsafe, which, of course, is blatantly untrue.

Creation of a fear factor in every shipline advertisement or cruise brochure is certain to make this form of transportation even harder and more expensive to sell. It comes at a critical time when major shiplines are seeking new ways to shore up their defenses against traffic erosion from airline competition, particularly on the Atlantic.

While the language of the ship safety disclosure law is specific in demanding the standards of each ship be stated in all literature and advertising, some discretion is left to the Coast Guard.

It should be borne in mind that passenger ships may adhere to various safety requirements established under the Safety of Life at Sea Conventions of 1929, 1948, 1960 and 1966. The 1929 convention grew out of the *Titanic* sinking and prescribed various improvements, including lifeboat minimums. The *Morro Castle* burning precipitated the 1948 convention dealing with better fire protection devices. Structural criteria were reexamined in the 1960 convention following the *Andrea Doria* disaster. In 1966, the world's merchant marine upgraded fire precautions in a convention yet to be ratified by many maritime nations, including the U.S.

All safety at sea conventions are highly technical and the mere statement within an advertisement that a ship adheres to a particular convention is meaningless to the lay public. It is possible that a ship built since 1960, for example, may not fully meet the 1960 requirements since the slightest deviation from the agreed-upon standards could throw her into the 1948 category, with resulting adverse impact. Aside from beclouding the image of many safe ships, the Coast Guard's insistence that typography must be of a certain size and prominence will pose grave problems for publications and advertisers. Small advertising, such as is placed by agents, wholesalers and smaller companies, will greatly increase in cost. They gravely threaten such syndicated promotional publications as *Cruises and Tours*.

Shipping and travel executives believe ship safety can be assured without compulsory public statements. The Coast Guard still has authority to deny port facilities to any vessel it considers unsafe. The rules covering financial responsibility and the precautions of insurance underwriters also give added protection.

The travel industry has an opportunity to air its views on the new rules at a public hearing in Washington, March 20. Agents and others wishing to comment in writing may address the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, D.C. 20226, prior to March 17.

Transportation Planning—An Essential Ingredient in Urban Development

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the future of many of our Nation's older cities has been jeopardized by their failure to plan and control their past development.

This basic failure has spawned problems that are either costly or nearly impossible to solve—haphazard urban sprawl, inner city decay and ghettoization, traffic congestion and inadequate mass transportation.

Our experience with these problems makes it clear that coordinated transportation systems must be included in any plans for the revitalization of our older cities and the development of new ones.

The relationship of sound transportation planning to sensible urban development was discussed in the Pittsburgh Press of March 12, 1967, in an article by Mr. G. Warren Heenan, former president of the Toronto Real Estate Board. Under leave to extend my remarks, I insert Mr. Heenan's article at this point in the RECORD:

ARTICLE BY G. WARREN HEENAN

For any major urban area, mass rapid transit as the main base of a balanced transportation system creates and enhances property values like nothing else on earth.

If an urban rapid-transit system never earned a dime, it would still pay for itself a thousand times over through its beneficial impact on real-estate values and increased assessments.

The planning of transportation and development must go hand in hand. Development generates movement. Ease of access encourages development. A plan for one makes sense only if integrated with an appropriate plan for the other.

A system must be established that will permit continuing growth without congestion.

Downtown—the heart of the region—must be accessible from all parts. And the entire region should offer its residents attractive surroundings to live and work in.

Uncontrolled scattering of development cannot be tolerated as it would result in the progressive despoiling of the entire area.

There is only one way to prevent large cities and their surrounding suburbs from being strangled by traffic, poisoned by exhaust fumes, and forced to devote more of their living and working space to parking lots.

That is to provide inexpensive public-transportation service that is frequent, fast and reliable enough to induce citizens to leave their cars at home when they go to work.

Mass rapid transit is about the best bargain since Peter Minuit, governor of New Netherlands, bought Manhattan Islands from the Indians for $24 worth of trinkets in the early 1600s.

MUST BE IN REACH

Real-estate value is created by two fundamental things—people and accessibility.

The more accessible any land area is, the more valuable it becomes.

As a result of their lack of accessibility, many of our cities are in danger of losing their economic and cultural vitality—and all of us are paying an increasingly higher price in terms of tension, time and money just to move about.

There is more and more evidence that traffic congestion is strangling the growth of many of North America's great cities because they have neglected to provide for total transportation needs.

Local and state leadership must take the initiative in identifying transportation problems and developing solutions.

The Federal Government, whose transit role has only recently been defined, can play an important supporting role in helping cities achieve balanced metropolitan transportation systems.

Thailand Displays a Commonsense Interest in Self-Preservation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the United States has a firm ally in southeast Asia in the country of Thailand. They are side by side with us in Vietnam and have long realized that opposition to the takeover of Asia by the Communists is in their own best interests.

The following editorial appeared in the Washington Star, of March 13, 1967, and I am pleased to commend it to the attention of our colleagues:

THAILAND AS A DOMINO

Few secrets have been more open. Everybody has known for years that Thailand and the United States have been cooperating in setting up a formidable complex of airfields and other military installations designed to counter the Communist threat. So nothing could be less surprising than the official announcement in Bangkok that the complex is a major base for American bombing attacks against North Vietnam.

In affirming this to the whole world, the Thais have made clear that they have no apologies to offer. As members of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, they have long since demonstrated that they believe communism must be firmly resisted everywhere. As far back as the 1950s, during the Korean War, they left no room for doubt about where they stood. They were among the most vigorous supporters—participating directly in the battle—of the United Nation's military operations against the North Korean and Chinese Communist aggressors.

Now they are doing essentially the same thing. Their contribution involves more than making airfields available to American bombers. They have also committed themselves to an investment, on the soil of Vietnam, of their own ground troops enlisted in the struggle against the Vietnamese Reds. The investment is not massive, but it constitutes an impressive token of Thailand's resolve to help others to be free in order to preserve its own freedom.

All this serves to dramatize the Thai belief that the so-called domino theory really makes sense. Under the guidance of Peking and Hanoi, North Vietnamese regulars have infiltrated Thailand's rural regions. The Thais do not intend to be falling dominoes. In cooperating as they are with America, they are displaying not only courage, but a common-sense interest. in self-preservation.

The CCC's Export Credit Sales Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, the operations of any governmental agency should always be open to scrutiny, particularly when it would appear that it is flaunting the standards and limitations set upon it by Congress.

I have been quite concerned over the recent action of the CCC—Commodity Credit Corporation—which has been involved in a number of ventures that, in my judgment, are clearly a deliberate attempt to circumvent the will of Congress. I believe Congress should make it clear that the situation has gotten out of hand. We should determine what, and where, changes should be made following a thorough appraisal of the operations of the CCC.

In the March 13, 1967, issue of Barron's, an interesting account of the CCC record in observing congressional intent is analyzed and under unanimous consent, I place it in the RECORD:

LOOPHOLE OR RATHOLE?—CONGRESS SHOULD PROBE THE CCC'S EXPORT CREDIT SALES PROGRAM

(By Shirley Scheibla)

WASHINGTON.—The doors of Intra Bank of Beirut slammed shut five months ago, but worldwide repercussions are being felt even today. In this country, dazed officials seem shocked that the Commodity Credit Corp. holds $21 million in letters of credit on the defunct Lebanese institution. Worse, CCC has no idea how much, if anything, the paper is worth. Naturally enough, Congress is beginning to wonder, too. CCC, after all, is supposed to support the price of agricultural commodities, and dispose of U.S. surpluses. What it was doing with Intra's letters of credit—and to what extent its financial countries—$50 million with Poland, $10 mil- a mystery which the agency, so far, hasn't adequately explained.

CCC'S FOREIGN POLICY

When it does, its answers to pointed questions from Capitol Hill are bound to range far and wide. For Intra Bank is only one of the questionable claims held by CCC against foreign banks, under its little-known Export Credit Sales Program. Not heretofore publicly disclosed are CCC claims of $68.8 million against the Bank of Egypt and some good-sized loan agreements with Communist countries—$59 million with Poland, $10 million with Hungary and $13.2 million with Czechoslovakia.

Moreover, CCC is negotiating right now with Yugoslavia, on a $10 million line of credit for the purchase of wheat, wheat flour and rice. Once Administration policymakers approve additional credit sales, the agency expects to start new talks with the Tito regime. (Both deals would come atop a controversial one announced last month to sell Yugoslavia $9.6 million of edible oils under Public Law 480—the farm-suplus disposal act.) All told, the agency expects to boost such outlays, currently amounting to $250 million (and just $124 million only six months ago), to well over $350 million in the next year.

Aside from the obvious financial risks, CCC's wheeling and dealing behind the Iron Curtain eventually may land the agency in political hot water. Thanks to the dust-up in Beirut, Congress is hearing about it for the first time. An amendment to PL 480, proposed by Rep. Paul Findley (R., Ill.) and recently enacted (after the edible-oils deal), forbids trade with any Communist states providing aid to North Vietnam. But CCC spokesmen are quick to explain that since their credit sales program is not covered by the law, they are free to do as they please. Trading with the Reds, they add, is consistent with the current Administration's "bridge building" policy.

The other side hopes so, too. "We want to continue our traditional trade with the U.S., which has been dealt such a shocking blow by the Findley Amendment," says Gavra Popovic, economic counselor in the Yugoslavian Embassy. "We must find a mutually acceptable means of doing so." Congressman Findley himself, upon learning of the scheme, bluntly called is nothing less than "a deliberate attempt to circumvent the will of Congress."

Until now, to be sure, the program has been restricted to commodities held in CCC inventory, plus tobacco covered by CCC loan. The agency, though, is drawing up a major new regulation under which it could purchase private stocks for export credit sales, of anything the agency may consider in excess supply. Exults one CCC lawyer: "There's virtually no limit to what we can do under this. We might even include frozen orange juice."

Clearly, it would give the agency unprecedented influence in world commodity markets. Already the program allows Uncle Sam to feed both friend and foe. In addition, CCC can supply the use of dollars for up to three years (or indefinitely, where it can't collect the debts). What's more, buyers get the advantage of export subsidies on such items as wheat, wheat flour, tobacco and rice. Yet sales under the program show up as pluses in the U.S. balance of payments—another count in its favor within the Administration.

UNKNOWN STATE

CCC officials admit, however, they're unable to make adequate investigations into the soundness of some of the foreign banks they've begun doing business with. As an aide told Barron's: "Once we decide to extend credit to such countries, we have no choice but to deal with a state bank, regardless of its condition." Last October, as it happens, the Bank of Egypt defaulted on a note due the U.S. Export-Import Bank. In the very same month, CCC accepted $6.6 million worth of Bank of Egypt's letters of credit. It took another $7.7 million the next month, $9.4 million more in December and still another $1 million in January 1967. At Eximbank, a highly placed source comments: "We'd have to be crazy to do more business with the Bank of Egypt. Now they're in default on $2 million and haven't even paid interest." At CCC, they seem hardly alarmed.

Congressmen, as noted, are just becoming aware of all this, because the agency doesn't announce individual transactions under its Export Credit Sales Program. The current budget request gives no clues either, since CCC has chosen to use part of its $14.5 billion borrowing authority rather than seek special appropriations for the program. Legally, the agency has been relying on its standing authority to dispose of surplus commodities—no matter how or where.

THERE WAS A TIME

The whole program got started in 1956, when CCC indeed was burdened by huge grain surpluses. Here's how the pattern evolved. First an exporter had to obtain government approval of a contemplated sale, together with a bank letter of credit which covered it. The letter was used in lieu of cash to pay CCC for the necessary stocks. (CCC's price was at the export market level, as determined by CCC, and included the benefit of any export subsidy in force on those items.) The exporter then would sell for the best price he could get, enabling him to turn over his money quickly—and escape all liability for the credit arrangements. CCC looked to the bank rather than the foreign buyer for repayment.

The letters of credit were issued for a maximum of 36 months. Interest rates were based on those in the U.S., including CCC's cost of borrowing from the Treasury and even the Federal Reserve rediscount rate. Such terms were unusually generous, since it would be difficult (if not impossible) to find anyone else willing to extend credit on perishable commodities for so long a period. In addition, interest rates often were set far below those obtaining in the foreign buyer's own country.

For six years, while the Agriculture Department was all but giving away CCC surpluses under PL 480, the Export Credit Sales Program achieved no great magnitude; sales for the total period amounted to $109 million. But in 1963, things began to pick up. Sales reached $76 million that fiscal year, as disposals under PL 480 slackened off. By February 1965, after CCC inventories effectively had been reduced, the agency changed its regulations to let an exporter buy private stocks for delivery abroad. Instead of being paid by the foreign buyer the U.S. exporter, on furnishing proof of shipment, received from CCC a sales certificate which could be sold, or used to buy CCC stocks. The agency, for its part, was "paid" by letter of credit.

CCC previously had been accepting letters of credit only on U.S. banks. Now it considered any U.S. branch of a foreign bank, if supervised by New York State banking authorities, as the equivalent. (All CCC dealings with Intra Bank were through its New York branch, classified as a "U.S." bank.) Under any flag, however, banks willing to finance sales on Agriculture's scope were hard to find.

Just prior to February 1966, the Department asked Eximbank to finance the export of agricultural commodities, for dollars, on liberal credit terms of up to three years. The institution replied by saying that it lacked authority. An official recently explained that reasoning for Barron's:

"For the past three years, Congress has specified in the authorization bill for Eximbank that we may not do any business with Communist-dominated countries except as the President of the United States may determine in the national interest. The only Presidential determination the bank has had in the matter of agricultural commodities came from President Kennedy. He said we could insure or guarantee but not finance the sale of such commodities on commercial terms to Russia, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Rumania.

"The bank interprets 'commercial terms' to mean not more than 18 months and at least 25% in cash. Under such conditions we have guaranteed the sale of $24.4 million worth of wheat, cotton, soybeans, soybean meal and dry milk to Hungary and $4.2 million worth of tallow and cotton to Poland. For most countries we don't like to go over six months for perishable commodities because the collateral gets eaten."

ONWARD AND UPWARD

When CCC got the reply, an official recalls, "we explored whether Eximbank was able to do additional financing of the scope we wanted. After we found they were not, we went ahead with our own program." It was launched on February 22, 1966, through a new and highly significant—but little-noticed—regulation. The rule stated that CCC would accept letters of credit from foreign banks, including even those without U.S. branches, provided (1) the interest rate was hiked one point above that for American banks and (2) an American bank guaranteed 10% of the commercial risk (but not the political risk) of the total amount. Actually, the latter "provision" could be waived.

The result: program sales zoomed to $210 million for fiscal '66, and to $250 million in the first half of fiscal 1967. (As noted, they are expected to exceed $350 million next year.) Under the new regulation, CCC began accepting credits from banks in Japan, the Netherlands, West Germany, Greece, Italy, Korea, Lebanon, Morocco, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand and Tunisia, as well as the aforementioned letters from banks in the United Arab Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The regulation also provides a basis for present negotiations with Yugoslavia.

HAIL NASSER?

As puzzling as any are the deals with Bank of Egypt. According to a CCC official, the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems "made the decision" to export commodities to the UAR, and "once this decision was made, we had no alternative but to accept the letters from the Bank of Egypt." According to a spokesman for that "advisory" council, however, it does not originate policy and expresses no opinion on the legality of proposals. It rules only on whether agency proposals are "in line with policy" of the national Administration. On this basis, it offered no objection last year to the proposed $70 million line of credit with Bank of Egypt. CCC went ahead as though it had carte blanche.

"NOT PUBLIC DOMAIN"

In summary, CCC's recent program transactions with the UAR are shown in the accompanying table. These figures, it should be noted, were given to Barron's by CCC. The State Department is much more closed-mouth. After The New York Times, in a recent report, noted that UAR President Nasser threatened not to pay his country's debts to the U.S., Foggy Bottom was besieged with inquiries about the size of that debt. The official figure put out by State was $169.2 million. However, when asked for a breakdown (showing under what programs which claims were acquired), State shot back: "That information is not in the public domain."

How about those deals with the Iron Curtain countries? The $50 million to Poland is for three years at 7%. Half is for cotton and tobacco, calling for annual payments of accrued interest, plus a lump-sum payment of the entire principal after three years. The rest is for feed grains, rice, and barley (30,000 tons only), with payment of both principal and interest in equal annual installments. Hungary's $10 million, running for three years at 7%, is for wheat, feed grains, cotton and tobacco. Equal annual payments of principal and interest are required. The $13.2 million for Czechoslovakia, finally, is for grain sorghums, and has the same repayment terms. Meanwhile, NAC recently gave the nod to the follow-on $10 million for Yugoslavia; a CCC request for advice on an additional amount now is pending. CCC officials say the interest rate will be around 7%.

What comes next in CCC's bridge-building? By the end of this month, officials hope to issue their new regulation, permitting the agency to purchase private stocks for export credit sales. This would eliminate the need to tie the program to CCC's own stocks—currently, upland and extra-long-staple cotton, milled and brown rice, corn, cornmeal, barley, oats, rye, grain sorghums, wheat, wheat flour, bulgur, tobacco, cottonseed oil, soybean oil, nonfat dry milk, cheese and butter.

SECTION 4

The authority is based on Section 4 of PL 808, enacted last November, which states: "Commercial sales of agricultural commodities out of private stocks on credit terms of not to exceed three years may be financed by Commodity Credit Corp. under its Export Credit Sales Program. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corp. annually for its actual costs incurred or to be incurred under its Export Credit Sales Program."

So far CCC has not sought an appropriation for the program. Undoubtedly, that explains why most members of Congress seem unaware of it. With its $14.5 billion of untapped borrowing authority, the agency says it really may not need to ask for specific Congressional approval. Without it, they've already managed to go pretty far afield.

Value, UAR letters of credit accepted by CCC

Month accepted	Wheat flour, 36 months [1]	Wheat, 36 months [1]	Tobacco, 36 months [1]	Edible oil, 12 months
June 1966	$3,162,545	$4,393,512	$2,182,039	
July		6,697,743		$2,426,800
August		6,956,895		
September	11,874,046	5,644,550		791,334
October		6,588,484		
November		5,314,254		2,375,821
December		7,127,300		2,246,020
January 1967		1,076,344		
Total	15,036,591	43,799,083	2,182,039	7,839,975
Grand total	68,857,689			

[1] Repayable in 3 annual equal installments of principal and interest. Most carry a 7 percent interest rate.

Green Berets Left Many Friends in New Hampshire

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, in the course of our difficult struggle in South Vietnam, one branch of our Armed Forces which has been the subject of much praise and attention—and deservedly so—has been the U.S. Army's Special Forces, known popularly as the "Green Berets" from their distinctive headgear.

The Green Berets have compiled an admirable record, both in the skills of battle and in their ambassadorship abroad on behalf of the U.S. Government.

Only recently, the residents of the New Hampshire Second Congressional District were accorded a chance to view this fighting force firsthand and learn for themselves of their enviable record.

For several weeks a group of Green Berets were stationed in New Hampshire's Grafton County where they underwent special cold weather survival training. While there they made a favorable impression on the residents, conducted themselves as good-will ambassadors of our Armed Forces, and left many friendships in their wake when they finally departed at the end of their training period.

As an example of the feeling these Green Berets left behind them, I am presenting here for my colleagues' benefit, the fine editorial from the Plymouth, N.H., Record. Its sentiments are typical of those expressed by New Hampshirites as the Green Berets left for duty in Vietnam:

To the Green Berets

Whatever one's national inclinations, whether expressed through waving the flag, quiet repose or sincere difference, one thing is for certain; you cannot help but admire our Green Berets—for the job they are doing and the group of men they are.

Here is a group of men who have volunteered for this special branch, each for his own reasons. They are given the duty of performing what is directed from above—our nation's leaders. Whether or not, in fact, they agree is subordinate to purpose. They are first United States soldiers.

We would like to think of a day when wars, armies, guns and killing would no longer be necessary but each of us knows inside, and especially these men in uniform, that this will be an awful long time in coming while nations continue to struggle for power; some just, some criminal.

The United States, be it right or wrong and in a present-day context, still represents an ideal coveted by most of the peoples on earth—a nation governed by the consent of the governed.

We have our many failings, but at the same time like to feel we have fewer than anywhere else on earth.

The Green Berets represent this spirit of humility in many theatres through their devotion, comradeship, tolerance and the joy in doing a job. Whether jumping from a trembling aircraft for that exhilarating experience or rubbing frostbitten toes at the end of the day, these men are made for their job.

The education has been ours and we are thankful and honored for having had our area chosen. For whatever these men have learned about skiing, cold weather survival and snowshoeing, we have learned tenfold in seeing mind conquer matter and the joy in doing a job together, for the good of all. The departure of the Green Berets from Plymouth is unlike any other in years past for in those rumbling trucks go our soldiers and officers, our ambassadors, gentlemen, and most of all, our friends. In reality we must face the inevitable truth that some of the boys who have received orders to southeast Asia may not return from that teeming land. But the job they have done now stands out so much more vividly in our minds. In our own humble, inadequate and Yankee manner we say—Good-bye and good luck to the Green Berets of the White Mts. and the World!

LIFT: A Unique Proposal To Improve Housing for Low-Income Families

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GARRY BROWN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, in recent months members of both parties have begun a long-overdue appraisal of the housing problems in our cities and of our urban programs which have often failed to live up to expectations. As Senators Charles Percy, Jacob Javits, and others in the Congress have pointed out: What is clearly needed is a fresh approach, some new catalyst by which we can benefit our cities and assist our low-income citizens by bringing them into a position of economic self-sufficiency.

In the last survey of housing in this country, in 1960, we had a total of 58.2 million units of housing.

The shocking fact was discovered that 10,952,000 of these units were classed as substandard, as defined by the Public Housing Administration. It was further noted that 826,259 owner-occupied units were classed as dilapidated, and that 501,352 units classed as dilapidated were standing vacant. The need for action in this field is clearly evident.

Last year citizens of Kalamazoo, Mich., recognized this need and implemented a plan to improve housing conditions for the less fortunate through a unique organization called LIFT—Loan Improvement Fund Today.

Conceived by John Milroy, a Kalamazoo bank executive and president of the city school board, LIFT is designed to fill the void which exists between low-income families and the normal commercial lending institutions. A private nonprofit organization, LIFT makes low interest home improvement loans to families who are turned away as "high risks" by the major lending institutions. Money for these loans now comes from the voluntary contributions of Kalamazoo County churchgoers. However, more substantial funding is anticipated from foundations and other interested groups as the program develops.

The first "LIFT Sunday" appeal in Kalamazoo County churches realized nearly $16,000. And LIFT "lifted" its first family a few weeks ago by providing the money for a Kalamazoo couple, unable to borrow elsewhere, to remodel the inside of their aged home. Since then, two other nonprofit groups—the Kalamazoo Housing Improvement Corp. and the Northside Development Association—have merged their efforts with LIFT to meet the housing needs for low-income families.

The combined forces of these organizations, with the support of the Kalamazoo County Council of Churches, are now staging another "LIFT Sunday" appeal, March 19, to accomplish their unified objectives.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend the citizens of Kalamazoo who have reached into their hearts to help some of the community's struggling families, and to urge everyone in the Kalamazoo area to again participate in this worthy cause.

For although this effort is presently small in scale and not a final answer to the need, it is refreshing to see a sound, workable program bring appreciable progress in eliminating urban blight without massive Federal spending.

It is also refreshing to see a program which puts the primary responsibility for better housing squarely where it belongs—on the shoulders of the community and in the hands of its concerned citizenry.

But more than this, Mr. Speaker, I hope that LIFT, and other programs like it, will focus attention on this pressing problem, and prompt my colleagues to bring out of this 90th Congress an effective and efficient housing proposal for low-income families that will lessen the burden of government, combat community deterioration, and provide the motivation to achieve greater human dignity and self-respect.

Veterans' Groups Endorse Veterans' Apprenticeship Assistance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I have been truly gratified with the response to H.R. 2383, the Veterans' Apprenticeship Assistance Act, which I introduced into the 90th Congress on January 16, 1967.

From across the Nation organizations and individuals have written to express their endorsement and support for the proposal. In some cases, the bill has been supported in principle, with suggestions for amending it.

In any case, this demonstration of interest is most welcome and signifies widespread concern about present inadequacies in the cold war GI bill.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2383 is designed to authorize on-the-job training and apprenticeship programs under the GI bill enacted by Congress in the 89th Congress.

The GI bill as it was passed in the Senate and introduced by many of us in the House contained provision for the inclusion of apprenticeship programs. This provision was in the tradition of both the World War II and Korean wars which included such training for veterans.

Subsequently, however, the apprenticeship training aid was struck in conference. As a result, thousands of returning Vietnam veterans who are not interested in academic education—but do want vocational training—will be unable to benefit from the GI bill.

Key among organizations which are supporting H.R. 2383 are veterans' groups. In order to acquaint my colleagues with their views, I am including in the Record at this point letters which I have received from such groups:

AMVETS, State Headquarters,
Montgomery, Ala., February 14, 1967.
Hon. Clement J. Zablocki,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir: Please be advised that a Special Committee of AMVETS Post Commanders throughout the State of Alabama has reported favorably on H.R. 2383 (Veterans' Apprenticeship Assistance Act), and that—acting on this recommendation—the State Executive Committee of AMVETS, Department of Alabama, meeting in Montgomery, Alabama, on February 12, 1967, has unanimously endorsed this proposal.

You may feel free to inform any other veterans groups or any of your colleagues in Congress of our support of this bill and we hereby express our appreciation to you for your introduction and support of this bill, as well as other bills supported by you and favorable to the veterans of this nation.

Very sincerely,
Charlie Casmus,
State Commander,
Department of Alabama.

AMVETS, Post No. 2,
Anchorage, Alaska, February 20, 1967.
Representative Clement J. Zablocki,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir: My sincere thanks for your letter of Feb. 1st. I will send letters to my congressman from Alaska, and also pass the word along to the members of our Post's.

We are and have been spending vast amounts of money in our Foreign Aid, and World Peace Programs. I personally feel we should, and very well able to spend a few dollars here at home.

H.R. 2383 has very good merits, and I wish you the best for its future.

Thanking you, I remain,
Respectfully yours,
Phil Copson,
Commander.

AMVETS,
National Capital Post 15,
Washington, D.C.
Hon. Clement J. Zablocki,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Zablocki: You are to be congratulated for having the vision to sponsor a bill of such vital importance to the future of our Country. We of Post #15 support H.R. 2383 as legislation which must become law.

With every good wish for success,
Sincerely yours,
Joseph Aronson,
Commander.

AMVETS,
Department of New York,
Bronx, N.Y., March 7, 1967.
Representative Clement J. Zablocki,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Representative Zablocki: Your Bill H.R. 2383 was read to the Executive Committeemen of AMVETS Department of New York at our last State Executive Committee meeting held on February 19, 1967 at the Bronx Whitestone Motel, Bronx, New York.

The members of our State Executive Committee were in complete accord with your feelings as outlined in this Bill.

I am most happy to inform you that there was an unanimous vote by our State Executive Committee to completely support you in your efforts to get this Bill passed.

Trusting that you shall be successful in your efforts to get passage of H.R. 2383, we remain.

Yours for AMVETS,
Dick Thornblad,
Adjutant.

February 14, 1967.
Representative Clement J. Zablocki,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Zablocki: Having read the information on H.B. 2383, which you so thoughtfully sent to me I find I am in complete accord with your line of thinking.

It would be a miscarriage of justice to exclude the Viet Nam veteran from on-the-job or vocational training.

Granted the House Veterans Affairs Committee found abuses of this program in the past. This I feel should rest upon the shoulders of those who administered this program, not the veteran in Viet Nam who is fighting for his country.

Sincerely,
Dale Livingston,
National Executive Committeeman,
Ohio Department of AMVETS.

P.S. Attached is a sheet on which you will find the names of many veterans who also agree with your thinking:

Donald E. Wyatt, H. E. Grenter, Jerry Stanley, Cuba S. Becker, Diego Ramirz, Paul R. Delgado, Donald A. Nelson, Frank Gonzalez, Clinton R. Wattmer, Germaine Nelson, Joan Stanley, Reil Wyatt, Arlie Mae Watson, Justine Delgado, Saturmina Ramirz.

The American Legion,
Department of Missouri, Inc.,
Jefferson City, Mo., February 15, 1967.
Representative Clement J. Zablocki,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Zablocki: I am most appreciative of the information received from you concerning H.R. 2383 a bill to correct the inequities apparent in previous legislation concerning the Vietnam Veterans.

Personally I have been greatly concerned by the deficiency in the present G.I. bill which did not consider the great need for vocational type training as well as academic, and as Commander of the Missouri Department of the American Legion I am most appreciative of your efforts as expressed in the current bill which is up for consideration.

Please accept my thanks for your efforts.

Sincerely yours,
Charles A. Barron,
Department Commander.

The American Legion,
Department of Texas,
Austin, Tex., February 21, 1967.
Hon. Clement J. Zablocki,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Zablocki: Thank you very much for your letter of February 1, 1967, and the copy of the Fact Sheet on H.R. 2383.

We in The American Legion in Texas very much appreciate your interest in the welfare of veterans and particularly those of the Vietnam period and wish to advise that your recommendations closely parallel those recommendations of The American Legion. We are studying your proposals and you can be assured that we appreciate what you are trying to do in behalf of our veterans.

With kindest regards, I remain,
Sincerely yours,
Jack W. Flynt,
Department Commander.

Veterans of World War I
of the U.S.A., Inc.,
Washington, D.C., January 26, 1967.
Hon. Clement J. Zablocki,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Zablocki: I congratulate you on your bill, H.R. 2383, and appreciate your forwarding your fact sheet thereon to me.

I, during my business days, did train seven (7) World War II veterans in my business as floor setters, tile setters, and so forth, and I am happy to endorse this bill of yours, H.R. 2383.

If there is anything further that I, as National Commander of this organization, can do, I will be most happy to hear from you.

With very best wishes, I am,
Sincerely yours,
William H. Walker,
National Commander.

Susan B. Anthony

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDNA F. KELLY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I am more than happy to join with my colleagues in commemorating two important events in the history of progress for women's rights in the United States. The first is the birthday of Susan B. Anthony, a leader in the effort to gain political equality for women which culminated in the adoption, in 1920, of the 19th amendment to the Constitution. The second is the 50th anniversary of the seating of the first woman in Congress. On March 4, 1917, Jeannette Rankin, of Montana, took her seat in the U.S. House of Representatives, and thus became the first woman to serve in the greatest legislative body in the world. Both of these ladies will long be remembered for the part which they played in the history of progress for women's rights in the United States.

As a woman and a Member of the House of Representatives since 1950, I am proud to pay tribute to these ladies because it was by their initial efforts that equal rights for women was achieved.

Recently the pace for recognition of equal rights for women has been accelerated. We all owe recent Congresses a debt of gratitude for many of these changes, which have added to still further equality for women. The Equal Pay for Women Act, which was signed into law by the late President John F. Kennedy on June 10, 1963, was a most important step toward the more equitable treatment of women. I was most fortunate to have served as the presiding officer of the House of Representatives during the debate on that bill, and also to have been with President Kennedy when he signed this bill into law. Another milestone was the extension of the equal opportunity provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, to prohibit discrimination based on sex. Much progress has been made and still more should be made in order to correct the inequities which still exist.

Recently I learned of a story of Susan B. Anthony which I will always remember and which I will attempt to relate as briefly as possible. I think it is pertinent to all who seek public office.

Susan Anthony had accepted an invitation to speak in a small town and, after a long journey through a heavy snowstorm to keep this commitment, she arrived at the station, where she was greeted by the stationmaster who told her that he was sure no one would attend the meeting to hear her speak. With his help, she proceeded to the town hall, where she was scheduled to give her address, and on arriving there, she found the janitor and his little son attempting to shovel a pathway into the hall. He, too, told her that no one would attend the meeting and that he would help her to her lodging. Susan Anthony went into the hall and gave her address, listened to by the janitor and his small son.

Many years later, that State passed the 19th amendment, granting women's suffrage, by only one vote. That vote was cast by the little boy who attended that meeting and, in his argument in the State legislature, he claimed that he had to vote for the rights of women, due to the courage of Susan B. Anthony and due to the fine address she gave on that cold, cold night.

A Viet Village That Came Back to Life

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, U.S. troops in the Republic of Vietnam have the primary mission of defeating enemy main forces and destroying their base areas while Vietnamese units are devoting their priority of effort to operations in direct support of pacification. However, it is important that we understand that U.S. forces are also directly supporting pacification, particularly in areas where there are insufficient Vietnamese troops to perform this critical function. An example of this support was recently reported in the Chicago Daily News. The article accurately points out another way our forces are contributing to the effort in the Republic of Vietnam. In these days of overemphasis on alleged errors of our troops in bombing or shelling the wrong city or village, the reading of this article should be refreshing to the Members of the House of Representatives.

The article follows:

A VIET VILLAGE THAT CAME BACK TO LIFE

(By Raymond R. Coffey)

RACH KIEN, SOUTH VIETNAM.—Four months ago, Rach Kien was a ghost town.

The population had dwindled from 3,500 to less than 300, the rice mill and schools were closed, most of the shops lining the dusty market square were shuttered, surrounding rice paddies were abandoned, and most of the houses in town were empty.

And the Viet Cong were in complete control.

Today the population has climbed back above the 700 mark, more people are returning to their homes every day, the market is bustling and there is regular service by 12 to 15 buses between here and Saigon daily.

The Vietnamese government is back in business in Rach Kien, and the Viet Cong have been driven out.

What made the difference is the presence of the U.S. Army, which sent a battalion of infantry here last December in one of the first American moves into the Mekong Delta.

What's being done in Rach Kien, a district town in Long An Province about 15 miles south of Saigon, is almost a textbook illustration of what the experts mean when they talk about pacification of the Vietnamese countryside.

The most important element in pacification is not providing handouts of food or building new schools but providing security.

People have to be convinced that if they line up with the government, they are going to be protected—and that the protection is not suddenly going to disappear and leave them to reprisals by the Viet Cong.

In late November, 1965, the Vietnamese government and troops completely withdrew from Rach Kien under increasing Viet Cong pressure.

Most of the townspeople fled right behind them.

Then in December, 1966, the U.S. Army sent a battalion of the 25th Division down here.

That battalion was replaced a month ago by the 3d Battalion, 39th Regiment, 9th Infantry Division, commanded by Lt. Col. W. R. Richardson of Augusta, Ga., and the results of the U.S. presence have been remarkable.

"This is a sort of pilot project to see what we could do about re-establishing the Vietnamese government here and giving the people the kind of security they could believe in," said Capt. Walter E. Cramer of Savannah, Ga., the battalion's civic action officer.

The government is back in business. An acting district chief, a village chief and a hamlet chief are in residence here.

Two teachers who fled have returned and a school has been reopened in a former Buddhist temple with more than 100 pupils.

"At first, only about one third of the shops in the market were open," Cramer said. "Now it's about two-thirds. We've even got two jewelry stores and the owners feel secure enough to put their stuff out on display."

The Americans have conducted a medical program in which Army medics and the battalion doctor have treated more than 800 persons in Rach Kien and the surrounding area.

Three or four nights a week more than 200 people gather in the marketplace to watch television or movies provided by the Americans.

The battalion is also installing electricity in the school and other town buildings and provides the people with about 3,000 gallons of drinking water a day.

The villagers are once again working their rice paddies, carrying Vietnamese flags into the fields with them so that the Americans don't mistake them for Viet Cong.

There are still plenty of Viet Cong around. Just two miles south of Rach Kien, the Americans can't get near the village of My Le without getting shot at.

But the battalion is gradually pushing its influence outward, running regular operations to clear the enemy out of areas around Rach Kien.

In Support of Anticrime Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the members of the House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 5 are today holding hearings for the first time on the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967. The need to give Federal help to local law-enforcement agencies, especially in large metropolitan areas such as Cleveland, Ohio, which is part of my district, is obvious. All one has to do to see that more men and equipment, plus innovative ideas, are needed in the fight against crime on the streets, is to pick up a copy of almost any newspaper from any community of substantial size. This front-page story from the Cleveland Plain Dealer on Monday, March 3, is a perfect example of the problem local communities face—a problem which I consider to be exceptionally grave at this point and one that needs the attention of all public officials, Federal, State, and local. The article follows:

MURDER RATE ZOOMS IN CLEVELAND

Five days of bloodshed last week in which a CTS bus driver and two East Side grocers were shot to death have increased Cleveland's 1967 homicides to 35.

This is 21 more than at this time in 1966. And last year Cleveland recorded an all-time high of 156 murders.

At this rate, Cleveland's murder toll could reach 200 by the end of 1967. Police regard this as nearly unavoidable—even with enactment of gun registration laws.

Two policemen who regularly deal with the illegal use of weapons said gun registration could not begin to control firearms in the commission of crimes.

"The average person involved in these murders isn't going to come to the police station to register his weapon," said Lt. Michael Roth, head of the arms unit.

"He won't come in even if there is a registration law saying he will go to jail if he doesn't."

"Criminals won't be stopped by gun permit laws," said Sgt. Harry G. Leisman, who is assigned to city jail and is president of the Cuyahoga County Pistol League.

"They will go to another city, another state, even another country to get the weapons they want."

"Many of the weapons we have seized in murders are foreign makes," Roth said.

"Congress and the President should seal off this import of foreign guns," Roth said, "even though it would be unpopular because gun imports are big business and the mail-order houses wouldn't like it."

Few American guns turn up in crimes, Roth said, because manufacturers' serial numbers and purchasers' names are recorded at the time of sale. American guns, he noted are more expensive.

Sgt. Leisman cited statistics to show that gun registration would be ineffective in halting many Cleveland street crimes.

"Of about 240 robberies in a recent period, there was no weapon of any kind used in about two-thirds of these cases," he said. "I wonder how many of the 'armed' robberies in this period were committed with blank starter pistols sold in many stores?"

Leisman added: "The real problem is the human being. He is the one who handles the weapon. Historically the human being has not done too well in his efforts to avoid war, violence and brutality."

"Rigid enforcement of the law is the only answer," Roth said.

"Criminals," Leisman said, "must be treated by the courts as the dangerous animals they are and not as good little boys who were raised in bad neighborhoods and made little mistakes by robbing five or six old women or cutting someone's throat after a backyard argument."

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, let me say I am very pleased the President has seen fit to recognize the problems of crime in our cities, and I hope legislation is passed that will help cities like Cleveland solve this terrible and serious problem. I also think the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, EMANUEL CELLER, should be commended for taking prompt action on the proposed crime bills.

Mounting Public Outcry on Crime

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, the public outcry against decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court hampering the prosecution of crime continues to mount. The dissenting opinions in the famed Miranda case expressed, in no uncertain language, the dire effects of the majority ruling on the law-abiding citizens of our Nation.

A respectable and respected minority of the members of the President's Crime Commission have cited the need for overcoming these Supreme Court decisions.

Judiciary Committee hearings are commencing today on administration-sponsored anticrime legislation. It is hoped that full attention may be given also to the need for achieving the constitutional objective of "justice," not only for the criminally accused but for the law-abiding citizens as well.

In the Tuesday, March 14, Wall Street Journal, an editorial emphasized the need for reform in order to overcome the unconscionable advantage given to the accused at this time. I call to the attention of colleagues this editorial, entitled "Crime and Ideology," which reads as follows:

CRIME AND IDEOLOGY

Citizens worried about mounting crime can thank a Senate Judiciary subcommittee for taking testimony on how recent Supreme Court decisions have hampered law enforcement, an issue which the Administration's touted anti-crime crusade has pointedly avoided.

The practical effects of these decisions, several commentators make clear, are ominous. They give the criminal so much leeway even a self-confessed murderer can go free. Beyond that, we're convinced, an analysis of the philosophy the decisions reflect would tell the nation a good deal about its crime problem.

The Judiciary subcommittee under Senator McCLELLAN heard Philadelphia District Attorney Arlen Specter testify that the Court's decisions have meant the loss or abandonment of many prosecutions. And Judge J. Edward Lumbard, chief of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, said High Court decisions and other influences have made it so difficult to convict criminals that "it is unthinkable" the nation could allow such a situation to persist.

Similarly, a minority statement in the report of the President's Crime Commission pointed out how recent decisions have sharply limited traditional use of confessions and even threaten to preclude police interrogation of suspects. The minority asked if "the scales have tilted in favor of the accused and against law enforcement and the public further than the best interest of the country permits."

The statement concluded that such an imbalance does indeed exist, and called for nothing less than a Constitutional amendment modifying the Bill of Rights. The modifications would insure the police an opportunity for interrogation, permit use of any truly voluntary confessions and allow prosecutors to comment on the silence of the accused.

This minority statement was written by four distinguished attorneys, three of whom are past presidents of the American Bar Association. Three additional members of the panel concurred, meaning the statement was backed by over a third of the Crime Commission. Here is a pivotal issue of law enforcement, raised by the most responsible quarters, which demands attention and exploration.

Yet not only was the statement ignored in subsequent Administration proposals, but the majority of the Commission itself managed not to utter one word about the issue in its 300-page report. The reason for the curious silence, we suspect, is much the same as the original reason the decisions were made. That is, to many the doctrines involved are not subjects for rational debate, but articles of faith.

Take the decisions expanding the privilege against self-incrimination. The Crime Commission minority statement noted that among legal scholars, "the question is now being increasingly asked whether the full scope of the privilege, as recently construed and expanded, is justified either by its long and tangled history or by any genuine need in a criminal trial."

Certainly, in none of the instant cases was there much indication that previous police practice had served to convict innocent persons. Rather than legal precedent or practical justice, the source of the Supreme Court majority's decisions favoring criminals was its own rarefied ideology. This has become so apparent that even a liberal columnist like Joseph Kraft has recently been commenting on "the weakness of the liberal theology as a rationale for judicial determination."

Their connection with this secular theology gives the Court decisions an importance beyond even their great practical effect. For it is the same ideology that holds, in gross exaggeration of several certain truths, that a criminal is an object of sympathy deserving every break, that society sins against the criminal rather than the other way around, that a lawbreaker bears no individual moral responsibility.

By starting with the Supreme Court decisions embodying that ideology so completely, some subcommittee or commission might be able to trace its pervasive effects, and its concomitant dilution of every variety of moral authority.

The exploration would expose one important root of today's troublesome crime problem, a root many ideologists would prefer to keep hidden.

Labels on the American Political Scene

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, political labels have always been a source of great controversy. They have "made" individuals, or they have destroyed them, mainly because the meaning attributed to such labels was not really understood.

Mr. Ray J. McHugh, chief of the Washington Bureau of the Copley Press has written an interesting editorial on this subject and I place it in the Appendix of the RECORD:

A NEW LABEL: TRADITIONAL AMERICAN

It has become apparent that traditional labels applied to the major American political philosophies have lost most of their significance, particularly the word "conservative."

In the classic political sense, a conservative is a person who seeks only to preserve existing institutions and views. This has never really been true—conservatives are not opposed to change and progress.

The important distinction is that they seek progress on an orderly basis within the framework of the Constitution and the traditions of the United States of America.

Clearly a new and more accurate term is needed on the national scene to describe correctly the core philosophies of many of those we call "Conservatives" today.

What could be more appropriate than "Traditional American"—a title that transcends party lines, clears false connotations and delineates a philosophy that is gaining momentum among American voters?

Who is a Traditional American?

A Traditional American is a person who like the Founding Fathers believes this nation is divinely blessed by the Creator, and, therefore, reverence and trust in God are a national heritage.

The Traditional American believes implicitly in the rights, safeguards and republican form of government established by the Constitution and its amendments.

The Traditional American believes that government cannot give what is already Creator-endowed, but that it governs with consent of the governed, deriving its power from the people. He believes that minimum necessary government and authority closest to the local level are best.

The Traditional American respects morality, law and order, seeking necessary change through established legal means not through street warfare.

The Traditional American believes in the right of private property and its great corollary, the free enterprise system, an economic formula that has made the United States the most prosperous nation in history.

The Traditional American is a patriot in the full sense of the word. He is proud of the heritage, customs, legends, glories and flag of his nation, knowing these are among things that carry the national meaning to successful generations. By definition "tradition" is the handing down of knowledge through the generations.

The Traditional American believes in a strong national defense, knowing our blessings are coveted by others with far less scruples. He is ready to stand for his country in its hours of need, offering his life if necessary.

The Traditional American is many more things that together have built the United States of America into the nation that it is today. The progress he advocates is the only true and lasting progress because it is built on a foundation of tried and true principles and with the mortar of reason and equality.

Subversion by Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues an excellent editorial by Norman Cousins concerning the Central Intelligence Agency which appeared in the March 4 edition of the Saturday Review. The editorial discusses the recent disclosure of CIA funding of domestic organizations and traces the history of the activities of this Agency. Since some time has elapsed since the CIA's funding activities came to light, there is a danger that the initial debate will end without the establishment of effective controls over the Agency. The editorial calls for the continuation of the debate and shows the great need for a congressional oversight committee such as the one proposed in my bill, House Joint Resolution 305.

The editorial follows:

SUBVERSION BY GOVERNMENT

The CIA was conceived twenty years ago as a specific response to the global subversive activities of communism. It was decided, on the highest levels of government, that what the U.S. needed was a super-secret agency with worldwide capabilities—an agency far more secret than even the FBI.

The CIA was specifically exempted at the start from most of the checks and balances that are indigenous to American Constitutional government. The funds at its disposal might run into billions of dollars, but there was no requirement for open public or legislative debate or review. The agency would be responsible to the President and would operate through a watchdog committee in Congress but even this procedure was at variance with the Constitutional requirements.

The work of the CIA was divided into two broad areas. One area involved the operation of a top-level information-gathering service that would make its reports available to the security centers of government, such as the White House, Department of Defense, Department of State. The second area was an operational branch that would carry out top-secret activities designed to advance the national interests of the United States.

It is now essential, on the basis of available but limited information, to attempt an assessment.

The analyses and reports compiled by the information or intelligence arm of the CIA, according to many competent observers inside and outside government, have been of the highest order.

It is over the action area, however, that the difficulties and the debates have arisen. The most recent disclosures about the CIA concern secret government funds being channeled into universities, labor unions, and organizations of students, newsmen, and businessmen. CIA officials privately would probably point to such activities as being among their finest achievements. For these were no cloak-and-dagger operations involving thefts of secret documents or underground acts of daring and violence. These activities have been part of an effort to mount an intellectual and cultural counter-offensive against the threat of communist ideology. The CIA was shrewd enough to know that the most effective forces it could recruit and send into the field would come not from the far right but from the center and the non-communist left. In the case of the international meetings of students, newsmen, and labor leaders, the main purpose of the CIA was not to use Americans as agents but to give the United States top-level representation at world intellectual or economic meetings involving opportunities for leadership.

Defenders of these CIA activities say that the nation has been well served by what they describe as a highly sophisticated and knowledgeable counter-offensive against the enemies of cultural and political freedom. It is also said that the CIA, both in Washington and in the field, has maintained the highest standards in the recruiting of its personnel.

But all this is beside the main point. For what is intended as a defense of the CIA actually constitutes its severest indictment. It has now been demonstrated that even the most well-intentioned purposes and projects, when conceived and carried out within the context of undercover operations, carry penalties that far outweigh any good that might be achieved. The abuses of the CIA are not chargeable to poor judgment of its officials. The abuses are inherent in the terrible misconception behind the existence of the CIA.

The secret underwriting by the CIA of activitfes by the National Student Association is a case in point. Some student leaders who cooperated with the CIA were exempted from the draft. All were required to lie and to sign oaths saying they would not reveal the true state of affairs.

Half the nation's population is under the age of twenty-five. It is always risky to characterize the dominant mood of any generation, but there are many indications that many of the young people of this country today are losing confidence in the ability of their elders to operate a civilization responsibly or to demonstrate the kind of integrity that can provide a moral tone for the society. The discovery that the government itself has played a corrupting role is not likely to have a cleansing effect on the attitudes of the young people toward adult-approved institutions.

The misconception behind the existence of the CIA is a simple one. That misconception is that it is possible and proper to turn over to a group of men, the kind of authority and power that the U.S. Constitution was specifically designed to prevent. In fact, the very existence of the CIA is a monument to the failure of the recent and present generation of policymakers in government to take the basic philosophy of this nation seriously. The main point or principle that emerged from the work of the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention was that the biggest danger to human freedom was represented not just by bad men at the heads of bad governments but by good men who were put in positions where they were able to operate outside the law. The Founding Fathers didn't have to be told that extraordinary situations would arise in which extraordinary authority might be required. What concerned them, however, was that the existence of such situations might stampede and mislead men into creating a mechanism that in itself would be subversive of Constitutional government.

While the full story of the CIA in practice, as apart from theory, is known only to a few, enough is now known to underscore the foresight of the American Founders. Consider Cuba. When President John F. Kennedy came to office, he was confronted by a fully developed plan to equip and finance an emigré invasion of Cuba. The effort failed, despite extravagant advance assurances to the contrary. The President was urged to bail out the enterprise by authorizing the use of American troops for invasion purposes. This the President refused to do—not because the might of the United States was inadequate for such an objective, but because the President had a sense of history, respect for the moral position of the United States in the world, and was opposed to the killing of thousands of Cubans.

The Cuban episode revealed one aspect of the grave danger represented by the CIA. This was that it could set forces in motion which could impel an American President, governed by considerations of national pride, to depart from his own basic policies. President Kennedy had the widsom and the courage to avoid compounding a national error. It would be a serious mistake, however, to suppose that such qualities are automatically built into the Presidency.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower sought to ease world tensions by exploring with the Soviet Union the possibility of bringing the spiraling world arms race under control. He wanted to take full advantage of any genuine change in Soviet leadership following the death of Josef Stalin. The President's moves in this direction were blocked by the action of the CIA in penetrating the airspace of the Soviet Union with a spying plane at precisely the time a Paris summit meeting was about to begin. The President was persuaded by the head of the CIA to identify himself with the incident, lest it appear before the world that the President had been cut off from the nation's own security policies.

General Eisenhower ordered the discontinuation of the spying planes over Russian territory, but the episode undermined his long-held hope that he could make a fundamental contribution to the enlargement of world peace. No one knows whether the summit meeting, if it had been held, would have altered history, but it is not inconceivable that a dent might have been made in the arms race, possibly including the signing of a nuclear test ban and a nonproliferation treaty. In any event, it was demonstrated once again that the CIA had veto power over U.S. policy.

The role of the CIA in Vietnam is a matter of speculation. One of the sticking points in the Geneva negotiations of 1954 that ended the French occupation of Indo-China had to do with the provision in the Geneva Treaty calling for all outside forces to leave the area. Premier Mendès-France of France has said he was pressed at the negotiations to provide assurance that the departure of the French would not be the signal for the arrival of the Americans. Mendès-France replied he had no reason to believe that the United States would not respect the terms of the Geneva Treaty. Shortly after the French left, the United States moved into Laos and Vietnam. The Bao Dai government in South Vietnam was replaced by that of U.S.-backed Ngo Dinh Diem. The countrywide free elections specified in the Geneva agreement were called off by South Vietnam. Shortly thereafter, the Vietcong started its campaign of assassination, terror, and subversion against the South. The Vietcong was backed by North Vietnam but a large part of its total military supplies—at one point it reached an estimated 80 per cent—came from the United

States, having been captured or turned over by Vietcong sympathizers.

Eventually, the Diem government was violently overthrown from within and its President killed in a coup in which the United States was a tacit partner, according to former U.S. Ambassador to Vietnam Frederick G. Nolting, Jr. The Ambassador said he believed it was not the CIA but the State Deparment that gave its approval to the enterprise. Be that as it may, the critical point here is that the government of the United States was involved in the subversion of another government. The overthrow and murder of Diem made a shambles of America's declaration that it came into South Vietnam at the express invitation of that government in order to keep it from being subverted.

As for Laos, this observer has no information about the role of the CIA in the ghastly mistake that led the United States in 1960 to help Phoumi Nosavan stage his military coup against the elected government of Souvanna Phouma. What is known, however, is that the coup touched off a civil war, with the United States in the incredible position of supplying arms to both sides and paying the salaries of both armies.

Eventually, the United States helped to restore the government of Souvanna Phouma, but the incredible misadventure had meanwhile taken the lives of thousand of civilians and soldiers.

While in Vientiane, Laos, in 1960, I met a pilot from the Tom Dooley Hospital who told me he had just turned down an offer of $3,000 a month from the CIA to fly arms secretly to a corner of Burma where remnants of the Chinese Nationalist Army had settled after the revolution. Several weeks after my encounter with the pilot, I read newspaper reports about demonstrations outside the U.S. Embassy in Rangoon when it became known that the United States had violated Burmese sovereignty and had jeopardized Burma's security vis-a-vis its powerful neighbor to the north. If one aspect of the work of the CIA is to make friends for the United States, this particular aim was not furthered in Burma.

The Secretary of State has justified these activities by describing them as an inevitable concomitant of international life in the world today. The United States, he has said, should not be the only country to stand aloof from such undertakings.

This remarkable statement misses the main points at issue. One point is that one of the characteristics that distinguishes the United States from totalitarian countries is the trust that it can inspire both in its own people and in other peoples throughout the world. How do we weaken the communist conspiracy or any other conspiracy when we make other nations uncertain and suspicious about the depth and range of our secret activities inside their countries? Is it established that the only effective way of dealing with totalitarians is to imitate them?

A second point has to do with the concept of a free society held by those who are now acting in its name. When did the American people give their representatives in government the right to engage in the subversion of other governments or to decide arbitrarily and outside Constitutional processes how their money is to be spent, or to involve its own citizens in secret oaths, or to give some citizens special privileges for playing the game?

The third point is that there is no more pathetic fallacy than the notion that such enterprises can be carried out without corrupting those who are part of them. Those who believe that it is possible to mount a CIA in a free society and keep its operations sanitary are poor students of history. Moreover, the notion that it is possible to keep these operations totally secret is a species of naiveté.

Nothing would be easier than to attempt to pin the blame on a few government officials. The blame must reach into the society as a whole. Nothing as large as this could have come this far without the involvement of large elements of the American community.

A government now exists within a government. That interior government has not been elected. It cannot easily be replaced or recalled. But neither is it beyond the reach of the American people. It will be said that the nation's security requires that further debate over the CIA be closed. But it is precisely in the name of national security that the debate must be pursued—that is, if the national security bears any relationship to what the nation is all about.

Representative Machen Opposes Burning at Kenilworth Dump

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 21, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I had the privilege of testifying before a joint hearing by the Senate Subcommittees on Business and Commerce and Public Health, Education, Welfare, and Safety on the problem of stopping the open air burning health menace at the Kenilworth dump. This is a vital problem to the governments and the residents of the District and of Prince Georges County and with unanimous consent, I include my testimony in the Appendix at this point:

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE HERVEY G. MACHEN, DEMOCRAT, OF MARYLAND, ON THE KENILWORTH DUMP, BEFORE TWO SENATE SUBCOMMITTEES, MARCH 14, 1967

I wish to express my gratitude to Senators Morse and Tydings and their distinguished colleagues for holding a full hearing into a matter of such significance to residents of the District and of Prince Georges County.

It only takes a situation like the open air burning at the Kenilworth Dump to dramatize the need for regional cooperation and action toward two problems that do not recognize state, county or city lines: Air pollution and waste disposal. And we are faced with both of these problems in dealing with the Kenilworth Dump.

It is unfortunate that these problems have reached the critical point. It is unfortunate that two important subcommitees of the Senate must devote their valuable time to hearings and consideration of these primarily local problems. And the most unfortunate aspect of the whole controversy, to me, is that we are trying to solve them in something of a vacuum because of the governmental relationships that are peculiar to the metropolitan area.

I believe that you gentlemen are in the position of mediating the differences of opinion in this controversy in order to arrive at a solution that is fair and equitable to the governments involved and to the residents of Prince Georges County and the District. We all know what the problems are and that they demand swift and reasonable remedy in order to relieve our citizens of the environmental menace emanating from the dump.

But how will it be done?

I would like to address my remarks at the proposal pending before the District Commissioners recommending a sanitary landfill on District property at Muirkirk as an alternative to Kenilworth's open air burning until the new incinerator is completed three to five years from now.

My initial reaction to the proposal was that if it became a reality, I wanted strict assurances that open air burning would not be transferred from the Kenilworth Dump to the Muirkirk sanitary landfill, and that upon opening of the new incinerator the sanitary landfill operation at Buirkirk would cease. On Feb. 6, 1967, I wrote to Walter N. Tobriner, president of the Board of District Commissioners, asking about this.

Commissioner Tobriner replied on Feb. 15, 1967, and assured me that in his words, "in the day-to-day operation of the proposed sanitary landfill itself there will be no burning." As to the question of closing the sanitary landfill after three years, he said that "I think there is no question of this because, if for no other reason, the capacity of the Muirkirk site will then have been exhausted." Mr. Chairman, at this point I will offer Commissioner Tobriner's letter for the record as Exhibit 1.

Mr. Chairman, recently I received a number of letters and a petition from residents of the Muirkirk-Beltsville-Vansville Heights area opposing the proposed sanitary landfill on the grounds of possible danger from trucks, a possible public nuisance, and the contention that property values would decline. In another letter to Commissioner Tobriner, on Feb. 24, 1967, I asked him to explore the possibility of using an abandoned gravel pit in the county as an alternative site for the proposed sanitary landfill. His reply is included at this point in the record as Exhibit 2.

Commissioner Tobriner, in his reply of March 10, 1967, limited his discussion of the possibility of using a gravel pit to the problems of acquisition. I realize how time-consuming acquisition would be and had in mind primarily a lease arrangement which would require only negotiations between the District Commissioners and the landowner. My purpose in asking the District Commissioners to consider using a gravel pit is that we do have a large number of them in Prince Georges County, they are already excavated and most of them are not in or near residential areas, thus eliminating the only objections I have heard to the sanitary landfill proposal.

However, I hope the door isn't closed on this possibility. I am hoping that the Commissioners will pursue it further. I feel that it would be a waste of good federal property in Muirkirk when there is other private property available that already has been defaced, and would probably be improved by a sanitary landfill.

Mr. Chairman, there are several legal points involved in this issue which I wanted cleared up before I reached a decision about the Muirkirk proposal. Briefly, they involve the rights of citizens of Prince Georges County to seek relief in the courts if the sanitary landfill became a public nuisance. Some time ago I was asked by an official of the Town of Cheverly to get a legal opinion on the possibility of the town seeking an injunction against the open air burning at Kenilworth Dump. At my request the American Law Division of the Library of Congress considered the question and forwarded an affirmative opinion, with the usual apprehensions. Briefly, the opinion stated that the question on seeking temporary injunctive relief from the courts turns on the Town of Cheverly establishing in effect, that the air pollution menace is the greater of two evils: the evil of the health hazard from accumulating refuse and the evil of air pollution from the burning of refuse.

At this point I would like to offer for the record the Library of Congress legal opinion as Exhibit 3.

The next legal question was propounded by the District Commissioners and the opinion was written by Charles Duncan, the Corporation Counsel. It was based on the assumption that the District received the necessary federal funds to proceed with the sanitary landfill at Muirkirk and the question as "Is there any legal impediment to the District's disposing of some of its refuse in the manner described above (sanitary landfill at Muirkirk)?"

Inasmuch as Mr. Duncan's answer is rather lengthy I shall just quote his conclusions. He said that:

"I therefore conclude that the District might be subject to being enjoined from engaging in the proposed refuse disposal operation if it should be determined to the satisfaction of a court that such operations are creating a nuisance, whether it be in the jurisdiction in which the landfill operation is carried on, in a jurisdiction through which the refuse is transported, or in the District. However, such a determination must be based on substantial evidence, and the injunction would only affect disposal operations to the extent necessary to alleviate the nuisance.

"I note, in passing, that I have been informed that present plans for this refuse disposal include transportation of the refuse in covered trucks over main truck routes and daily covering over of the refuse at the landfill, thereby reducing to a minimum the possibility of the creation of a nuisance. Under such circumstances, it would appear doubtful that a case could successfully be made out for an injunction on the basis of a nuisance having been created by the District of Columbia."

He finally concluded that, "on the basis of the foregoing, that there is no legal impediment to the disposal of refuse by the District of Columbia in a sanitary landfill in an adjoining jurisdiction. If, however, the operation should be found by the court to constitute a nuisance, there is the possibility that an injunction will lie against the District's disposing of its combustible refuse in this manner."

Mr. Chairman, I want to make it clear that I am not recommending that any legal action be taken against the District in this matter. I am citing these opinions in order to demonstrate that if the landfill operation is not carried out in a manner meeting the highest possible standards for protection of the public health and welfare in that area of the county, the homeowners in that area may have their rights protected through the possibility of court relief.

The third legal question deals with the acquisition of the Muirkirk site itself. This goes back to the District Appropriations Act of 1923, Public Law 67-457, which directed the President of the Board of Trustees of the National Training Schools for Girls to "purchase a tract of land of not more than one-hundred sixty acres, situated in the District of Columbia or in the State of Maryland or in the State of Virginia, as a site for the use of said school. . . . "The law said that the title to the tract would be in the name of the United States and it is at this time.

I asked the Comptroller General's office to give me an informal opinion about the legality of the District using this property as a sanitary landfill.

The Comptroller General's office replied that, because of short notice and lack of jurisdiction, it could not provide a thorough answer. The question, in large measure, rests on the language of the title itself, and I have not seen the title. The Comptroller General's office suggested that the question I raised would properly be one for the Attorney General to determine, and, in order to clear up any possible questions about the proposed use of the Muirkirk site I strongly recommend that the subcommittee and the District of Columbia government secure an opinion on this point. Nevertheless, I would like to insert in the record the informal statement of the Comptroller General's office as Exhibit 4.

Mr. Chairman, this about concludes my presentation, except for a statement of my position on the issue.

First and foremost, I feel that there has been a lack of communication and resultant misunderstanding between the District Government and the residents of the Muirkirk-Beltsville-Vansville Heights area on the proposed sanitary landfill. I strongly recommend that the District officials who are most knowledgeable about this proposal go directly to the homeowners of this section of Prince Georges County and give them candid and complete answers to their questions.

Secondly, I am convinced that the homeowners in the area will have their rights protected through the courts if a public nuisance results from this proposed operation. I believe that we all stand firmly opposed to the closing down of one public nuisance and health menace at the Kenilworth Dump in order to open another one at Muirkirk.

Third, I do believe that the District Commissioners are sincere in trying to do everything possible to make this proposed sanitary landfill an example for the region, and to avoid infringing on anyone's privacy, land values, and health and welfare in the Muirkirk area. They have assured me of no burning in the day-to-day operation; that the trucks will not disturb private homes and that the landfill itself will be shielded from public view by a thick borderline of trees; that the landfill itself has a short lifespan and that at its termination some consideration will be given to other public uses, possibly recreational.

However, before the District requests a supplemental appropriation for this project, I strongly recommend that it secure an opinion on its legal authority to use Muirkirk for this purpose and that a program of public information at the grass roots level be initiated immediately.

If these conditions are fulfilled properly and promptly I believe that we can move ahead to stop the open air burning menace at Kenilworth Dump and provide a temporary means—without treading on homeowners' rights—of disposing of refuse until the new incinerator is opened and an intelligent approach to waste disposal for the region is evolved.

EXHIBIT 1

LETTER FEBRUARY 15, 1967, FROM COMMISSIONER TOBRINER TO REPRESENTATIVE MACHEN

DEAR MR. MACHEN: This is in further response to your letter of February 6, 1967, regarding the proposed sanitary landfill near Muirkirk, Maryland.

You asked several questions, the first of which was whether there will be burning of any nature at the proposed sanitary landfill. The sanitary landfill method of refuse disposal consists of compaction and burial of the materials. While there is no burning involved in this disposal, I have one reservation about giving the degree of assurance you have asked. This is that clearing of wooded areas of the site will be necessary on a few occasions, initially and as the fill advances, and, as you know, burning of brush, stumps and unmarketable trees is almost a necessity in this operation. Since burning of such clean vegetation is widely practiced by developers, is seldom objectionable at a reasonable distance from habitations and can be scheduled for suitable weather conditions, we would be most reluctant to agree to forego the economies which it would afford. I would emphasize, however, that with respect to the day to day operation of the proposed sanitary landfill itself there will be no burning.

Your second question concerned whether there is any way in which to shorten the estimated eight-month period, after funds become available, for organizing the landfill operation and stopping the Kenilworth burning. As indicated in the report, the eight-month period is estimated as the minimum possible for procuring the equipment, erecting the transfer station and making other preparations for use of the Muirkirk site.

The report also mentions a possibility of converting the present Kenilworth operation to a sanitary landfill for the interim period. Our engineers and the staff of the National Park Service are giving this idea further study to determine its feasibility. Preliminary data indicate that the remaining space at Kenilworth might, if utilized for a sanitary landfill as opposed to open burning, provide disposal of the required quantities of refuse for not much longer than eight months at best. This same space would be sufficient for three years or longer if the burning method is continued since this provides a volume reduction of some 85 percent.

For this reason, and because there is no alternate outlet for the refuse, the funding of the longer-range project, at Muirkirk or elsewhere, must be unquestionably assured before the Kenilworth operation may be converted to sanitary landfilling. This funding would require approval by the Congressional Appropriations Committee. In addition, the conversion would entail additional operating costs of approximately $6,100 per month which would have to be appropriated by the Congress before the conversion could be made.

Your third request is for solid assurance that upon completion of the new incinerator in three to five years the operation at Muirkirk would be closed down permanently. I think there is no question of this because, if for no other reason, the capacity of the Muirkirk site will then have been exhausted. Unfortunately, I am unable to say that the District will not need a sanitary landfill site after that because, as mentioned in the report, we must anticipate temporarily deactivating the four existing incinerators, one at a time, for rehabilitation to meet the new standards of air pollution control. It seems probable that, during such periods of reduced incinerator capacity, use of sanitary landfilling at some location will be necessary. We are hopeful that the current COG-sponsored regional studies of solid waste disposal will result in regional disposal facilities which by then will be available. If not, the District will need to search for another site.

I hope this gives you the information you wished. I regret the necessity for what may seem to be quivocation but, under the circumstances, there are no simple yes or no answers and I thought you would want the whole story.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

WALTER W. TOBRINER,
President, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

EXHIBIT 2

LETTER, MARCH 10, 1967, FROM COMMISSIONER TOBRINER TO REPRESENTATIVE MACHEN

DEAR MR. MACHEN: Thank you for your letter of February 24, 1967, in which you suggested that the District look into the possibility of using an abandoned gravel pit for a proposed sanitary landfill instead of its site near Muirkirk, Maryland.

Your suggestion has much merit and we have considered it although we have not pursued the idea in depth thus far for a number of reasons, chief of which is that we have not been able to locate a specific site which met specifications for a good landfill operation and which appears available to us within a reasonable time at a cost competitive with the Muirkirk site. As you know this site is already owned by the District and can be used without additional outlay of funds for site acquisition. The costs of acquiring an acceptable site or sites in a metropolitan area within an economical haul distance are extremely high. Using any other site than District or federally owned property, unless, of course, it could be acquired at an extremely nominal cost, will add greatly to the already sizable costs of the proposed operation.

The time involved in acquiring such a site is also a sizeable obstacle. It is almost axiomatic to say that any proposed site for a waste disposal operation within economical haul distance of a large metropolitan area will receive opposition from some quarter, thereby, lengthening the probable time of acquisition. In this case, it is logical to assume that the period for stopping the burning at Kenilworth would be lengthened considerably beyond the currently estimated eight months to one year following authorization and availability of funds if negotiations for a site between the District and a private land holder should be undertaken. Even should an acceptable federally-owned site be located which otherwise met specifications, transfer of property could be very time-consuming.

I do not cite the above simply to raise objections to your suggestion for I believe you raise an excellent point. However, I want you to know some of the basic reasons why, with the great interest in stopping burning at Kenilworth, as soon as possible, our tentative selection has been the District's site near Muirkirk. Nevertheless, let me assure you that in line with the recommendation in the Preliminary Report of January 28, 1967, on Proposed Sanitary Landfill (copy of which I believe you have) which the Commissioners' approved in principle, we shall continue our studies to refine the landfill program and investigate all possible alternatives.

With best personal regards.

WALTER N. TOBRINER.

EXHIBIT 3

OPINION OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, AMERICAN LAW DIVISION, ON INJUNCTIVE RELIEF FOR TOWN OF CHEVERLY

Subject: Can the Incorporated Town of Cheverly, Md., File for Injunctive Relief To Enjoin the District of Columbia From the Open-air Burning of Trash at Its Kenilworth Dump?

As per our telephone conversation concerning the above problem, this is to advise you that under the provisions of D.C. Code § 1–102, the District of Columbia is constituted a body-corporate for municipal purposes with powers, among others, "to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded".

In consequence of this provision, it would appear that the incorporated town of Cheverly, Maryland, could file suit in the appropriate courts of the District of Columbia to enjoin the latter from the apparent nuisance of "open-air" trash burning at the Kenilworth dump, provided, however, that, under its corporate charter, the town of Cheverly, in turn, has a charter power to sue and be sued.

As to the burden of proof required, it is presumed that the basic action will be one for injunctive relief to restrain the operation of a public nuisance. In this context, and generally speaking, it would appear that on an application to the court for a preliminary injunction, the plaintiff must establish that the benefits which will accrue to him if the preliminary injunction is granted greatly exceed the hardships that will befall the defendant upon the granting thereof; otherwise, in balancing the hardships, if the hardships resulting to the defendant greatly exceed any benefits which will accrue to the plantiff from the granting of temporary relief, the courts will usually refrain from interfering with the defendants' operations until there can be had a full and complete hearing on the pleadings and proofs.

Upon a hearing of the application for the injunction to restrain a public nuisance, the central issue is whether or not a right is being invaded, i.e., questions concerning the presence of an actual injury and damages are not essential elements. In such a case, the injunction will issue upon a clear showing that the act or thing threatened would result in the invasion of a public right, no matter how slight.

In the establishment of these matters relating to the nuisance of open-air garbage burning, it must be noted that such operation is not a nuisance per se. To make it so, it should be shown and proven that said operation results in offensive odors, or smoke or gas which affects a populous district, or that there is danger of fire spreading to neighboring property. (*Moulton* v. *Fargo*, 39 N.D. 502, 167 N.W. 717; *Nashville* v. *Mason*, 137 Tenn. 169, 192 S.W. 915.)

As to the degree of effect upon the surrounding area that such elements of the nuisance must have, there appears to be no general rule affording a precise method of measurement. All that can apparently be said in this respect is that if the effect is slight the hardship to the plaintiff town of Cheverly must also be slight and the balance of the hardships involved would be weighted in favor of the defendant in the absence of substantial facts demonstrating the contrary.

EXHIBIT 4

INFORMAL OPINION OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE ON LEGAL USE OF MUIRKIRK SITE FOR SANITARY LANDFILL

Question: May land located in Muirkirk, Maryland, which was originally acquired for use by the National Training School for Girls with title in the United States, be used by the D. C. Government for a sanitary fill?

In the act of February 28, 1923, 42 Stat. 1327, 1358, P. L. 67–427, there was appropriated $62,000 to enable the President of the Board of Trustees of the School to purchase land and construct buildings for the use of the National Training School for Girls. The act further provided that title to the land should be taken in the name of the United States; and that the Attorney General could acquire the land by condemnation if necessary, the costs thereof to be paid out of the $62,000.

This appropriation act was a D. C. Appropriation Act, composed of 60 percent D. C. revenues and 40 percent Federal funds (Federal payment to D. C.). Also, it could be that title to land was vested in Federal Government to avert a legal question in case condemnation was necessary.

Section 3–101, D. C. Code (Act of March 16, 1926, 44 Stat. 108) abolished Board of Trustees of National Training School (School) for Girls. Section 3–103 of the same Code created a Board of Public Welfare for the D. C. transferred to such Board all powers, authority and property, duties and obligations formerly vested in the Board of Trustees of the School.

Section 32–902 of the D. C. Code, as amended in 1926, provides, in effect, that upon the dissolution of the Board of Public Welfare, or if it should cease for a space of six months to maintain a training school for girls, all the property, real and personal (of the corporation) shall rest in the United States. It should be noted that section 32–309 is concerned with Training School within D. C.

Section 32–907 of the D.C. Code, provides that all provisions relating to National Training School for Boys (chapter 8 of title 32, D.C. Code) not inconsistent with provisions of chapter 9 of Code (Girls School provision) are for application to Girls School. Section 32–805 of D.C. Code provides that Board of Trustees of National Training School for Boys shall hold property in a trust for United States.

In 1939 Board of Trustees for Boys School was abolished and all its functions turned over to Department of Justice to be administered by Bureau of Prisons.

The D.C. Board of Public Welfare which administered the Girls School was abolished by Reorganization Order No. 58, as amended (issued in accordance with Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1952). Order No. 58 established under the direction and control of a D.C. Commissioner a Department of Public Welfare and transferred the functions of the former Board of Public Welfare to the Department.

We understand that the funds made available in the D.C. Appropriation Act of 1923, were used to acquire a site and construct buildings at Muirkirk, Maryland, for use as a Training School for Girls. Apparently at a later date the property was not needed for such a purpose. However, the appropriation act says nothing as to the use of the property if eventually not needed for a training school for girls.

Further, the Department of Public Welfare, the successor to the Board of Public Welfare (successor to the Board of Trustees) was never dissolved, nor are we in a position to state that the Department of Public Welfare has ceased to maintain a training school for girls (other than at Muirkirk) or a substitute for such a school.

Further, since legal title to the land at Muirkirk, is in the United States, it does not appear it is held in trust for the United States. However, since D.C. funds, in effect, were used to purchase the property, it may be argued that equitable title is in the D.C. and only bare legal title is in the United States.

In any event, an authoritative decision as to title or at least as to whether the D.C. may use the land for any purpose it wishes, would appear to be a question for the Attorney General to decide rather than this Office.

Svetlana Stalin Is Embarrassing Soviets

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I insert at this point in the RECORD an "editorial of the air" by Mr. Martin Karant of radio station WKPT in Kingsport, Tenn., which I feel states very well my feelings on the recent decision of the State Department to not permit the daughter of Stalin to enter the United States at this time.

The editorial follows:

SVETLANA IS EMBARRASSING SOVIETS

(By Martin Karant)

The departure from Soviet Russia of Svetlana Stalin must be giving the top commies in the Kremlin some real nightmares. Here is the daughter of the man who was so idolized as one of the daddies of communism . . . then so despised for his ruthlessness . . . . leaving her fatherland for the West. And of all the places to ask for political asylum, it was the United States! If communism has any foe in this world, it is the United States . . . yet here is where she wants to live. She didn't ask to live in any of the neutral nations or any of the communist-dominated satellites . . . . no, she said the U.S. of A.! Can't you just see the red faces and the fury of their top brass?

Well . . . international diplomacy being what it is, we've said that we simply can't consider giving Svetlana political asylum here because it might complicate our relations with the Soviet Union. What we'd like to know is . . . HOW? Both nations remain pretty much at arm's length all the time anyhow. Why should we offer political asylum to so many other lesser communist defectors and then refuse Svetlana the right to live in complete freedom of the communist yoke? Her defection is one of the most condemning acts communism has ever suffered and now we act as though we're going to drop her like a hot potato. How does this look to the rest of the non-communist world? Are we for 'em or not?

Since when has this country gotten so soft that it is afraid we might hurt the poor itty bitty commies' feelings if we allow one of their refugees to come over here? We fail to see how Svetlana's defection is any different than so many others.

The Statue of Liberty has on it a poem, "The New Colossus," part of which says . . . "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, the wretched refuse of your teeming shore. Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me, I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

Well . . . Svetlana is *tired* of communism. She's not rich, unless she has somehow or other gotten some money outside the soviet border. She is certainly yearning to breathe free. She would qualify as "wretched refuse" from communism. She is now homeless. In short, she meets the qualifications we post on the Statue of Liberty for all the world to see . . . yet we do not live up to its promise.

Why not?

Think about it!

Inner City School Teachers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, recently the Cleveland Plain Dealer carried an excellent editorial on a subject which I have been advocating for some time; namely, the need for attracting more teachers into the inner city schools by placing them on a 12-month employment basis.

I strongly believe that many teachers with substantial seniority who presently refuse to serve in inner city schools would have substantial inducement if they knew they would be employed the full year if they accepted an assignment to an inner city school.

I particularly commend the Cleveland Plain Dealer for pointing out that a 12-month teaching assignment would attract more male teachers into the school system. Many male teachers now have to take jobs as cabdrivers, bartenders, summer camp councilor, necktie salesmen, and various other nonteaching job assignments to supplement their annual earnings by working during the summer vacation. It appears to me this is a tremendous waste of human resources at a time when our Nation needs good teachers to do a good job.

I hope other newspapers will endorse this principal as did the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The editorial follows:

INNER CITY SCHOOLTEACHERS

It takes something extra to teach school in an inner city neighborhood, and school boards have to offer some extra compensation to induce teachers to teach there.

Dr. William B. Levenson, former Cleveland schools superintendent, has suggested a good and diplomatic inducement. He says: "Give them 12-month employment, with a proportionate increase in pay of 25% to 30% above their present nine-month base pay."

Boston has offered a $1,000 bonus for inner city teaching. The teachers' union has turned that down.

The federal Teachers Corps, some special problem-class differentials and repeated pleas by school men to lift allowances for inner city teachers are all bearing down on this same problem.

The inner city teacher faces bigger classes, culturally unprepared pupils, pupils more transient, more often ill and absent, from homes which give teachers less help in fastening into a child's mind the lessons learned in class.

Dr. Levenson's idea skirts the "bonus" argument, which causes jealousy among teachers who don't get it. It offers summer work in the school system instead of the summer jobs to which many teachers scatter when the last bell rings.

We agree with him that it would attract men teachers, so many of whom have to find summer jobs to supplement income. And men teachers are woefully scarce though badly needed to convince young bucks that learning is not a ladies' game.

Dr. Levenson made his proposal to the American Association of School Administrators convening in Atlantic City. Let us hope that big-city schoolmen from here and elsewhere put his plan to the test.

General de Gaulle and Democracy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the French electorate has just returned the Gaullists to power—by a slim margin perhaps, but they are still in control. Thoughful commentary on the French elections appeared in the March 12, 1967, edition of the New York World Journal Tribune. I commend that article to the attention of our colleagues.

The article follows:

GENERAL DE GAULLE AND DEMOCRACY

(By W. R. Hearst, Jr.)

This column often has observed that many countries are not intellectually geared to, not ready for, or just plain don't want a democratic form of government. To a degree, many of the African and some Latin-American countries fall into one or another of these categories.

While we don't generally think of France as anything but a republic—an idea it encourages by numbering its major governmental changes—the current elections there make you kind of wonder.

Outrageously undemocratic actions by President Charles de Gaulle and his followers preceded the parliamentary elections in France last Sunday. Yet voters upheld his leadership and are expected to confirm it in today's run-off vote.

France's famous national motto—liberty, equality, fraternity—has taken rather a beating in the elections. France still may be long on fraternity, but De Gaulle's political oppponents had a tough time trying to get any liberty (to speak) or equality (of police treatment or air time) throughout the campaign.

According to totally reliable American observers and news agency reports, the following are a few typical examples of the bullying, strong-arm tactics used to insure the election of candidates pledged to the Gaullist banner.

When former Premier Georges Pompidou debated former Jremier Pierre Mendes-France, an opponent of the De Gaulle camp, supporters of Mendes-France were set upon by Gaullist toughs.

Leader of the Gaullist bully-boys was Paul Comiti, whose regular job is personal bodyguard to De Gaulle.

The incident was not unusual. Throughout the campaign, whenever any brawl threatened, police and security forces could be relied on to take the side of the Gaullists.

Thus, when rightist Jean Tixier-Vignancour attempted a balcony speech on election eve at his Toulon headquarters, he was drowned out by the sirens and honking of police cars. Police tear-gas grenades, one of which hit him in the face, finally drove him from the balcony.

De Gaulle personally was not above tactics which were both moral and legal violations of French election laws. Using his position as an excuse, he made a flagrantly political speech before the campaign officially opened and another after the campaign was officially closed.

Both were broadcast through the nation by its radio and TV outlets which, under strict government control, gave 50 per cent of all available political time in the campaign to Gaullist candidates. The many opposition parties had to split all the rest.

De Gaulle should and does know the French people pretty well. In his addresses he told them and the world that only his party represents political security in France.

He warned that any other cause, led by anyone else or by any other party, would result in political chaos.

By their votes last Sunday, and by the voting expected today, the French people give clear proof not only that they tolerate outrages against democracy. They give proof that they accept De Gaulle's vision of his own indispensability.

This is the root of my concern.

Before Gen. de Gaulle returned to French political life in 1958 as the two-time "savior of the republic," he wrote the constitution of the Fifth Republic he still heads. He gave himself extraordinary powers not possessed by either the former premiers or presidents.

This early assumption of almost royal prerogatives, which came to stark and ugly blossom in the present elections, also was accepted with a minimum of protest by the people.

They had good reason to listen to his argument that he needed the power if political stability was to be restored to the country. Prior to his return, French politics since World War II had been in such chaotic condition that a government fell on an average of every six months.

And what does all this mean?

To me it means that the French people both want and must have a strong man to boss them around. Otherwise the electorate will goof off, following any political pied-piper presumably named Pierre somebody or other over the nearest political precipice.

The French did this repeatedly before De Gaulle assigned himself to re-save them. And De Gaulle—who, we agree, knows them better than anyone else—says flatly they will do it again unless he remains their leader.

This being so, it argues that the French electorate is incapable of, or unwilling to, intelligently bear the responsibility which devolves upon people in a democratic form of government. That responsibility demands political maturity and thoughtful independence, not just a lot of talk for which the French are so famous.

Call it what you will, define Gaullism as you will, the dictionary describes his kind of government as a dictatorship. And the head man of a distatorship—whether you call him general or Mr. President or Mr. Chairman or Il Duce or der Fuhrer, or just plain Mao for short—is also by dictionary definition a dictator.

I'm not saying that De Gaulle should be equated with Hitler or Mussolini. But thanks to the political immaturity of the French people he has been able to turn himself into a more or less benevolent dictator on the order of Salazar.

Under the circumstances, can we still think of France as a Republican democracy any more? As I said before, it makes you kind of wonder.

Address by Hon. James H. Scheuer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, much has been said lately about the prevalence of crime in our country—and great emphasis has been placed on the importance of modernized and coordinated law enforcement to help cope with this concerning problem.

Recently, my esteemed colleague and good friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. SCHEUER], addressed a national symposium of law enforcement science and technology at the Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago.

Because I have rarely seen so fine a definition of the crime situation and possibilities for its alleviation, I include Mr. SCHEUER's address in the RECORD today:

ADDRESS OF U.S. REPRESENTATIVE JAMES H. SCHEUER, DEMOCRAT OF NEW YORK, NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM OF LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, CHICAGO, ILL., MARCH 9, 1967

I am delighted to have been asked to join the distinguished authorities on this program to discuss the role that the United States Congress and the Federal government can pay in advancing the frontiers of knowledge in the field of law enforcement, science and technology.

My interest in advancing the frontiers of knowledge in law enforcement technology is not an idle or academic one. I represent the Southwest Bronx of New York City, an area in which crime is a problem of the first magnitude. The yearly questionnaire which I send to all of my constituents has consistently reported crime as the single greatest concern of the residents of that area. Serious crime in the street, and the predictable protest meeting thereafter, have blighted the quality of life in my district.

Our knowledge of crime is skin deep. There are more unknowns than knowns—by far. But of one thing I am sure: mere application of more of the same—be it more men, more equipment, more police patrols, or whatever—is not likely to have a major impact on the problems of crime in our streets and in our local neighborhoods.

I am a strong advocate of major social welfare, education, anti-poverty programs, open housing legislation and the like. But we all recognize that these great programs, while indispensable preconditions for progress, alone cannot eliminate, and perhaps not even seriously retard, the spiraling increase of crime in the streets of our major urban areas.

What then is the answer? Well, it is undoubtedly all of the things that I have already suggested would be inadequate in themselves—increased police salaries, increased and updated law enforcement training programs, and increased efforts to eliminate poverty and discrimination throughout the nation.

But an even more important element in a truly comprehensive program lies in the reevaluation of our entire criminal justice system and in the injection of change, innovation and creativity into the prevention of crime in our streets. We must challenge all of our assumptions—our entire way of doing business, if we are to encourage progress and promote substantial change in the status quo.

I am disturbed to find a deep-seated current of fatalism and uninformed dismay in virtually every sector of our society about the problems of crime in America. This fatalistic acceptance of the inevitable permeates not only the public at large, but also police forces, correctional institutions, state and local governments, and to a large extent, even Congress itself.

Is it not time to throw off the shackles of negativism about crime in our streets and neighborhoods and face the problem from a twentieth century perspective? Cannot we forget the old cliches that crime will always be with us, that you can't make moral men out of mortal men, and start doing something about the serious increases in crime in our society—a problem that currently threatens our every way of life?

A major Federal effort to encourage research on new methods of preventing and controlling crime in America seems an indispensable first step in increasing public interest in, and large-scale support of, both technological and behavioral research into all facets of the crime problem.

Only the Federal government has the resources and the management coordinating capability to make a serious impact on crime through sophisticated and expensive innovation and research. Cities and states just cannot muster the resources or the highly professional management, scientific and technical manpower to do the job that must be done. Every program that has led major technological breakthrough in this century—whether it be the Manhattan Project, manned space-travel, or the supersonic transport—has been organized and financed by the Federal government.

In what form should assistance and encouragement be provided by the Federal government to the technological and behavioral researchers who are either currently working on the problems of crime prevention or who could be encouraged to work in this area if the resources, incentives, and organizing initiatives were made available on a large scale?

This support and encouragement, I believe, could best be dispensed through the creation of a National crime institute. I have worked for two years to create and encourage the development of such an institute in the national government, and am co-sponsoring in the 90th Congress with Senator Edward M. Kennedy, a bill to create a *National Institute of Criminal Justice*. I am convinced that it is the best potential vehicle for advancing the frontiers of knowledge in a whole host of fields which are directly related to crime prevention and control.

Under the provisions of my bill, this institute would conduct a survey of the existing programs and untouched areas of opportunity in the field of crime prevention and control, building on the sensitive, thoughtful and stimulating report of the President's National Crime Commission. It would be tragic to permit the Crime Commission's splendid report to follow the precedent of a myriad of Government reports and gather dust in the files without thorough follow-up, and continuing analysis of the problems which it delineates.

A second purpose of the National Institute of Criminal Justice would be to fund a large-scale research program to discover new and improved equipment and methods for crime control. This research would be both basic and applied in nature, and while most of it would probably initially be in the form of grants to universities and private corporations for projects related to their interests and capabilities, hopefully, in the near future, the National institute would begin gathering its own expertise and research personnel. These researchers would carry out a continuing basic research program into those areas where a vacuum exists and in which no one is working in our universities and corporations.

Still another purpose of the National Institute of Criminal Justice would be to support demonstration and training programs to insure that research findings and potential theoretical breakthroughs meet the test of the market place and are applied by the officer on the beat and the correctional officer in the prison. The demonstration stage is an important stage in any research process, for it enables the researcher to test his findings in a field situation, often in a series of field situations, none of them identical, but all relevant to sound evaluation and sophisticated refinement of new approaches and innovations.

As part of this support of demonstration and training programs, the National institute would make a thorough investigation of the possibility of developing new, nonprofessional careers across the nation in both law enforcement and corrections to meet the critical personnel shortage that is plaguing crime control agencies at the state, county and municipal levels of government.

I have been a principal advocate in the Congress of the necessity of investigating traditional career patterns to access the need and opportunity to develop new and better jobs for high school graduates and those with even less formal education in the areas of health, education, civil service, law enforcement, coorrections, and the like.

J. Douglas Grant, a participant in this symposium, has long since done the pioneering work in the correctional field, by advancing powerful evidence for the theory that our whole manpower approach in the field of corrections is outmoded and inadequate. His research and experience proves that nonprofessionals, indeed even ex-offenders, can often reach many ex-convicts who would ordinarily remain untouched by our traditional institutions and conventional methods of rehabilitation.

My bill provides for a thorough exploration of the full potential of police aides in the entire law enforcement field. A police aide system would provide us with substantial relief for our current police manpower shortage. New York has developed career programs for meter maids and school-crossing guards which after some initial skepticism is now recognized as successful by all concerned.

We will find that there are many responsibilities of the policeman that could be better handled by those with substantially different training, background, and abilities than that of the average police officer. As an obvious example, community relations aides can and do serve as a cultural bridge between the police and the deprived ghetto community.

My bill also provides that the National Institute would have an extension service, similar to the program of agricultural extension agents in the Department of Agriculture. This extension service would provide the Institute with a necessary and useful link with state and local law enforcement personnel.

Extension agents would distribute information and research findings in crime prevention and control to state and local law enforcement, courts, and correctional personnel in a position to apply the new knowledge sponsored and gathered by the institute. This would help keep the ever present "knowledge lag" problem to a minimum.

The extension service would also provide the National Institute of Criminal Justice theoreticians with a communications system which would keep them in daily—even hourly—touch with the practitioners of law and order in the precincts "where the action is." Thus, the Institute would be constantly tuned in on the practical needs of the law enforcement officer so that new problems could be promptly tackled and new solutions to daily problems could be sought, with the police officer, the judge, and the correctional officer constantly in mind.

The National Crime Commission has provided us with ample evidence of the need for immediate action by the Federal government in encouraging crime research. The Commission has pointed out, for example, that the Justice Department alone, among the cabinet-level departments of the national government, is virtually without a budget for research and development.

This situation is an absurdity, and must be corrected without delay. The Office of Law Enforcement Assistance has been a small but valuable step in the right direction. But the Federal government is still spending more on research on coal, on tooth decay, and on new uses of soybeans this year than it is spending on the entire budget of the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance.

While the Federal government supports nearly 300,000 scientists and engineers who are working to protect our country against foreign enemies, the number of research professionals supported by the Federal government who are working to protect our internal security against the ravages of crime in the street could be counted on the fingers of one's two hands.

The President has included in his Safe Streets and Crime Control Bill a provision for research. The provision is somewhat vague, however, and it specifies neither the instrument for carrying out a research program in the Federal government nor does it earmark funds specifically for the research sections of the program. Nevertheless, there is unquestionably room in the President's program for a National Institute of Criminal Justice.

The findings of the President's Crime Commission clearly encourages a research vehicle for the Department of Justice. It may be unfortunate that the recommendations of the Crime Commission for research suggests a confusingly high degree of institutional diversification.

But the report documents, beyond any doubt, that research is indispensable to a twentieth century blueprint for attacking crime in our streets.

There are many highly worthwhile and promising ideas for research which are outlined in the Crime Commission report. A National institute could encourage and support such recommendations as the metropolitan computer-assisted command and control system, the automatic fingerprint recognition system, and the use of regression analysis in solving crimes, which would probably be years in development if placed under th direction of our presently existing institutions at all levels.

The need is clear, but where do we go from here? You, the participants in this conference, are the professionals and the innovators in the area of crime prevention research. You and I know that crime in America is an enormously sensitive and difficult problem and that crime in the streets is the number one problem of many of our cities. You are only too well aware of the need for creativity and innovation in attacking crime. If we are to correct these deficiencies, if we are to marshal the resources to do the job, we must all take an interest and shoulder responsibility as respected professionals, practitioners, and citizen leaders in stimulating Congress to act on this need.

Research is neither an attractive nor a seductive legislative product. The products of research are not immediately dramatic nor romantic; they are distant, often negative, and generally hidden from the public eye. Research has to be carefully evaluated for its long-range potential and yield.

Politics, on the other hand, is a relatively short-run game, primarily concerned with the 'here and now.' The Administration and most of the members of Congress predictably will be more interested in programs that will have visible impact before the 1968 election.

The promotion of a National Institute of Criminal Justice is therefore, a cause that invites the concern and leadership of citizen leaders outside of Congress. Congressmen are most likely to respond to sophisticated programs such as this one, when they are encouraged by their constituents and by experts in related fields; in short when they are made aware of a need by sources outside the Federal bureaucracy.

The creation and continued growth of the National Institutes of Health is largely due to the role played by medical professionals in dramatizing both the need for support of medical research and the potential impact of large-scale Federal support for this research. I call on you, the professional researchers and administrators in crime control, to provide the same leadership for your area of need.

Passage of the National Institute of Criminal Justice is not beyond the realm of the possible in this session of Congress. Crime has finally received recognition as one of America's most serious domestic problems. This message from the streets and avenues of America has finally come over loud and clear.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy has risen to accept the challenge and is co-sponsoring this legislation in the Senate. Senator Kennedy and I have already added a number of co-sponsors in both the House and the Senate, and our co-sponsors are members of both the Democratic and Republican parties. The Senate Judiciary Committee is considering our bill in addition to other crime bills in their hearings this week, and Chairman Celler has indicated that consideration will be given our bill by a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee in the near future.

I am encouraged that the outlook for passage of a bill to create a National crime institute in this Congress is bright, and I pledge to you that I will work unendingly to encourage meaningful, thoughtful Federal action on all fronts in the war against crime.

The right of freedom of movement for our urban population is at stake in this fight. The right of our citizens to freely walk the streets at night without fear is a precious and essential element in our inalienable American heritage. But securing that right is not a simple process. Over 100 years ago Dostoyevsky wrote that "with ready-made opinions one cannot judge of crime. Its philosophy is a little more complicated than people think."

I urge you to join with me to dismiss ready-made opinions, to search for new answers to old problems. I urge you to help Congress create the vehicle in the Federal government best designed to assist you professionals in making your maximum contribution to this great National effort.

Together we can take an important step forward to cure one of America's most crippling domestic ills, the sickness of crime in the streets.

Assistant Treasury Secretary Davis Reminds European Bankers That Investment in Underdeveloped Countries Is Good Business

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the best way to sell a banker on a course of action is to show him that it is good business. This is exactly what Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, True Davis, did recently in a speech before the Zurich Economic Society. Secretary Davis' objective was to urge European bankers to increase their countries' investment in underdeveloped countries. Using the Inter-American Development Bank, of which he is Executive Secretary, as an example, he first pointed out that nations other than the United States, which put up 16 percent of the bank's leading capital had received 28 percent of the hard currency purchases made with IADB loans. He then suggested that it may be necessary to tie such loan-generated purchase to the nations supplying the bank with capital.

The moral to be drawn by the European bankers is a good one. Their Governments must supply more capital to the IADB, the Asian Bank, the World Bank, and other foreign assistance ventures, or suffer a reduction in their exports which are created by this assistance.

An article on the Davis speech by Eliot Janeway which appeared in the Chicago Tribune of last Monday, March 13, follows:

Point of View—Janeway: Old Chinese Proverb Hits Home in Europe

(By Eliot Janeway)

New York, March 12.—Europe has just had a great scare. The miracle of her prosperity has threatened to collapse into an anti-climax of recession. When Europe is up, she enjoys lecturing America. But when she is down, she looks to America for reassurance and leadership.

Europe is down and looking our way—and not in vain. Early this month, the former American ambassador to Switzerland, True Davis, now assistant secretary of the treasury and United States executive director of the Inter-American Development bank, accepted an invitation to address the Zurich Economic society. He brought the house down with his hard-boiled prescription for curing the present slump.

One good reason for the attention Davis' pronouncements command in the European financial community goes back to the way his success story in business broke the normal pattern in 1959, when he persuaded one of the best run and richest businesses in Europe—Holland's Philips Lamp operation—to buy out his agricultural pharmaceutical business in St. Joseph, Mo.

LOOKS UP TO SELLERS

Europe looks down on Americans on whom it unloads businesses for dollars. By the same token, any American who figures out how to sell his business to a prime European concern, and then turns up in a strategic place in our government structure, commands a respectful hearing from the financial community there.

In financial diplomacy, as in football, the big question is who has the ball. Up to this point, the European critics of the dollar have controlled it. Davis took the ball away. The old play on which Europe has been scoring against Washington tags us with squandering dollars aid abroad without enough direct tangible payback to America to justify the drain.

The new play Davis made applies the military concept of the cost-benefits ratio to the terms of aid and trade. Taking his own Inter-American bank as typical, Davis added up 375 million dollars of hard cash put into it by America as against only 105 millions by other advanced nations. In terms of the total resources available to the Inter-American bank, Davis calculated, industrialized nations other than America had put up 16 per cent of the capital, and had walked away —by the middle of last year—with no less than 28 per cent of the money-good procurement business made possible by the bank's lending operations.

NEED TO LIMIT

"I suggest," Davis told the assembled high command of the gnome-ocracy, "that it may soon be necessary to take steps to bring about . . . a more equitable balance, in the relative cost-benefits ratio of development assistance by limiting procurement to those nations who are investing in the developing countries of the world."

No very sophisticated or technical financial terminology is needed to explain the aid-trade decision which Davis was inviting the dollar-rich, export hungry Europeans to make. It's as easy to understand as the old-time Chinese laundryman's ultimatum to his customers: "No tickee, no shirtee." If European industry wants the export benefits from the assistance dollars going into the undeveloped countries, European governments will have to behave more like partners, and less like freeloaders and second-guessers.

Judging by the warm and respectful reception Davis got, his friendly ultimatum caught our European creditors at a time when they know they need all the export business they can get—especially in dollars, which are so easy for them to talk down but so hard to do without. Having reminded the export-conscious Europeans that "exports follow investment," Davis left them with one particularly good reason to jump at the new deal he offered.

LOOK TO AGRICULTURE

"The commercial potential of American agriculture," he said, "holds the greatest hope for social progress and international welfare of any goal reachable in the 20th century. Investing in world agriculture today to feed the increasing population of the world, offers a greater potential than did the industrial investments of the 19th century. If nations don't want to take advantage of this type of opportunity, then I feel they are short-sighted."

The best way to sell a deal is to be happy to take it yourself; and to show that you are is also the sure way to make your sale stick. Davis' diplomacy was good business and, therefore, good politics, too.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Development Act

SPEECH

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. MATHIAS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a new bill—H.R. 7201—to develop the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal at once as a pilot project for the entire Potomac River Basin.

This bill would provide the authority and funds for necessary, modest expansion of the canal, to make possible the restoration of its historic features, the development of its vast recreational potential, and the active conservation of its scenic assets. Equally important, the bill would establish overall policies of cooperation, creativity and care to guide and direct this development along the paths which best promote both the general public interest in the historic canal, and the particular interests of the people, groups and governments directly involved.

For over 2 years, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, a Federal interagency task force has been shaping proposals to implement the President's pledge to make the Potomac a model of scenic beauty and recreational opportunities. The details of these comprehensive plans have not yet been released for public scrutiny. It is apparent, however, that we have not yet achieved areawide agreement on many major points, including the extent, management and means of development of any large park along both banks of the Potomac. Because these questions are not resolved, it is likely that congressional approval of any such proposals will be slow. It is also likely that Federal funding will be slower, since only very limited amounts of money are available for any park projects at the present time.

Yet such delays could be extremely damaging. Throughout the Potomac Basin there is great interest in sensible conservation, and a tremendous amount of energy and experience waiting to be put to work. The longer that proposals drift, unimplemented and often undefined, the more this good will is going to be eroded by disappointment, skepticism, and suspicion. The longer that action is postponed, the more difficult action will become.

I am convinced that the Federal Government should start exerting strong, responsible leadership now in the Potomac Basin. Further, I am convinced that the place to start is on the property which the Federal Government already owns: the C. & O. Canal. Part of the canal has already been designated a national monument, but for too many years it has been a monument to Federal neglect. It is past time to take down the barriers and the "No Trespassing" signs, and to start opening up, cleaning up, restoring and developing the canal for public enjoyment. It is past time to restore the confidence of all the people of the basin, by demonstrating that a national park can be a great community asset, and not just an exclusive preserve for other people from somewhere else.

Mr. Speaker, the bill I have introduced today is not a final answer, but it is a beginning. It provides the framework for a program of the size we can afford, and of the scope which we are ready for. It emphasizes constructive cooperation among all the individuals, clubs, organizations, and public agencies committed to conservation and development of the canal. It sets forth clear policies to meet the difficult problems, including access rights and determination of land titles and boundaries, which have proved so troublesome in the past. Finally, it rechristens the entire canal as the "Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park," to symbolize the change from passive maintenance to active management.

A program to improve, and open up the C. & O. Canal is extremely valuable in its own right. As a model program for the model river, its importance is potentially immense. I believe that this legislation advances the objectives and promotes the interests of the canal's neighbors and the Potomac's friends. I hope that they will join me in seeking prompt congressional consideration of H.R. 7201.

I would like to include at this point the following section-by-section description of H.R. 7201:

A SECTION-BY-SECTION DESCRIPTION OF H.R. 7201

TITLE AND DEFINITIONS

Section 1 of H.R. 7201 entitles the bill the "Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Development Act."

Section 2 sets forth the definitions used throughout the bill. For example, "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, who is legally assigned all of the responsibilities which in fact are carried out by his subordinates, including the Director of the National Park Service and the Superintendent of the C & O Canal.

Two definitions deserve special notice:

1) "Person" is defined to include not only individuals, partnerships and corporations, but also non-profit organizations and clubs. This provision recognizes the very active and constructive role taken in the Potomac Basin by conservation groups, civic organizations, historical societies, sportsmen's clubs, scouting groups and others, and provides for their full participation as partners in the Canal's development.

2) The bill recognizes and seeks to reduce the very complex and persistent problems which often delay negotiations and agreements in the many cases where public or private titles to lands, or the boundaries of particular properties, are vague or conflicting. Thus for purposes of the title searches and surveys in section 4 of the bill, and the cooperative agreements in section 5, subsection 2(g) defines "landowner" as "any person, local government, or State owning, or on reasonable grounds professing to own, lands or interests in lands adjacent to or in the vicinity of the Park."

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PARK

Section 3 establishes the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park for the dual purposes of (a) preserving, restoring and interpreting the historic and scenic features of the Canal, and (b) developing its recreational potential.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park as so established would embrace the entire length of the Canal, from its lower end at Rock Creek in the District of Columbia to its upper end in Cumberland, Maryland. The Park would also include the Canal appurtenances, such as dam abutments, located across the Potomac at certain points in West Virginia.

In addition to the Canal property now in Federal ownership, subsection 3(b) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire additional lands of interests in lands for restoration of historic and engineering features of the Canal, protection of scenic values, and development of public recreational facilities. The means of acquisition authorized are expressly limited to donation, purchase, easement, lease for up to fifty years, or exchange. Acquisition by condemnation is not authorized. The acreage to be acquired by purchase is limited to 1000 acres, while no limit is placed on acreage which may be donated, leased or exchanged.

TITLES AND BOUNDARIES

Section 4 of H.R. 7201 is intended to resolve most of the title and boundary problems which now exist along the Canal, without placing undue burdens on individual landowners.

Subsection 4(a) thus directs the Secretary of the Interior to begin as soon as practical a comprehensive title search and field survey to determine the boundaries of the Federal lands comprising the Canal property. After this work has been completed, the Secretary shall print the results of the survey, with detailed maps, and distribute them free of charge to all area landowners and interested state and local governments for their comments and questions. Interested parties shall have at least 120 days to question and discuss any part of the survey before it is filed with the General Services Administration, the agency which maintains official records of all Federal real property.

The bill expressly states that this survey is not intended to prohibit later negotiations about specific boundary conflicts, but rather is designed simply to define, much more accurately and completely than ever before, the precise boundaries of these Federal lands.

Subsection 4(b) relieves individuals, nonprofit organizations and clubs of the expenses too often required to establish clear land titles and boundaries in the Potomac Valley. This provision requires that the Secretary of the Interior shall pay all reasonable costs of title searches or surveys required to establish ownership or boundaries of lands which individuals, organizations or clubs own or profess to own. The provision would apply when searches or surveys are required (a) before a land purchase or other agreement can be completed, or (b) to resolve conflicts raised by the comprehensive survey of Federal lands described above.

COOPERATIVE ACTION

Section 5, one of the most important sections in the bill, provides for a wide range of cooperative efforts involving all public and private interests to promote historic restoration and interpretation, public recreation, conservation, preservation of scenic values, and the other purposes of H.R. 7201.

Subsection 5(a) sets the foundations for a new, flexible and creative partnership between the Federal government and the owners of lands adjacent to the Canal. Under this subsection, the Secretary is authorized to reach contracts and agreements with these landowners for a wide range of projects to assist these landowners, extend the benefits of the Canal and enhance its value. For example, through this program the National Park Service could contract-share recreational facilities with a neighboring county or city park. Under another individual agreement, a landowner could agree to permit public use of a trail across his land, in return for Interior Department clearing and maintenance of the trail. Under a third kind of agreement, the Interior Department could give technical assistance and personnel services to a landowner who agrees to maintain an attractive woodland for a specified number of years.

Subsection 5(b) provides in general terms for cooperation among the Interior Department, other Federal agencies, state and local governments, and all interested private parties in programs which could include soil conservation, wildlife propagation, historic restoration, and recreation.

One crucial element in cooperation among public agencies is Federal recognition of local and state initiatives in land use and recreational planning. Section 5(c) of H.R. 7201 provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall take such state and local plans into account wherever they affect lands near the Canal, and as much as possible shall develop the Park in ways which harmonize with state and local efforts.

ACCESS

Access problems have been perhaps the greatest single source of difficulty on the Canal in the past. H.R. 7201 would minimize these problems in the future by providing, for the first time, a statement of general principles applying not to Federal properties in general, but specifically to the Canal property.

Section 6 thus sets forth the basic considerations determining access rights, and also describes two specific types of situations in which individual crossings of Canal property are guaranteed. Subsection 6(a) declares that the enactment of H.R. 7201 would not affect adversely any valid existing rights or permits relating to Canal lands, insuring that previously negotiated agreements would be continued. In addition, subsection 6(b) allows the Interior Department to approve under permit additional uses of Park lands, and crossings for highways, railways, water and sewer lines, and other utilities in addition to those presently approved.

To supplement those general provisions, two types of crossings are specifically assured:

(a) Where privately-owned lands lie between the Canal and the Potomac River, the owners of those lands shall have access across the Canal for agricultural purposes, subject only to any restrictions found absolutely essential to preserve the Park. This provision, in subsection 6(c), is not intended to suggest that access to such lands for any other purposes shall be limited, but rather simply states that access for this particular purpose shall be insured.

(b) Under subsection 6(d), sportsmen are granted authority to cross the Park at any point by foot and by the most direct route to gain access to the Potomac River or to non-Federal lands for hunting, provided only that while these indiivduals are on Park lands their firearms are unloaded, bows are unstrung, and dogs are on leash.

FEES

Section 7 declares that no fees shall be charged for public day use of the Park for recreational purposes, insuring that it will remain available to all the people for their enjoyment without cost.

ADVISORY COMMISSION

Section 8 establishes the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Commission, an advisory commission which would give representatives of area residents a formal voice in the management of the Park and the establishment of Park policies.

The Commission would be composed of 19 members, appointed for five-year terms. Eight members would represent the four Maryland counties (Montgomery, Frederick, Washington and Allegany) through which the Canal runs, with two members being appointed by the county council or board of commissioners of each of these four counties. Eight other members would represent the States of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia and the District of Columbia, with two members being appointed by the Governor of each of these three states and an additional two members being appointed by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Three members, including the Chairman of the Commission, would be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and at least two of these three would represent regularly constituted conservation organizations.

Members of the Commission would serve without compensation, but would be reimbursed for reasonable expenditures.

The Secretary of the Interior is required to meet and consult with the Commission at least once a year on general and specific Park policies. He is specifically required to consult the Commission before establishing any general rules or regulations concerning access rights.

FUNDS

Section 9 of H.R. 7201 provides that any funds available for administration of the Canal property shall be used for the purposes of the Park. In addition, the appropriation of $3 million is authorized during the first three fiscal years to carry out the specific purposes of this Act, plus such sums as may prove necessary in subsequent years.

The New York Cabbie

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the men who drive New York City's taxicabs are among the most maligned and among the most praised in the country.

As has been pointed out many times New York City's cabbies supposedly disappear at rush hour and are guilty of other transgressions of the cab rider's code of behavior. It can also be said, however, that the individual acts of courtesy, assistance to the police and to the public, usually go unsung.

A recent example of one of the hazards of being a New York cab driver occurred when a cabbie in Brooklyn stopped his vehicle to help an elderly woman who had apparently collapsed in the street. As he helped her up she pushed a gun into his ribs and took his wallet.

The following tribute to the New York cab driver appeared in the February 20, 1967, edition of their trade newspaper Taxi Drivers Voice. I commend it to the attention of our colleagues:

PORTRAIT OF A NEW YORK CAB DRIVER

(By Bob Considine)

One of the most easily recognized American prototypes is the New York cab driver. He has been in 10,000 movies and now is starring on the late, late show. But hardly "live." He doesn't like to work at his trade that late at night in Fun City. He might be murdered, strangled, mugged or robbed of his night's income.

In the moon pictures he looks a lot like Jimmy Durante, affects a cap, slaughters the Queen's English, makes jollies and comments with wisdom that would have made Socrates wince with envy. In real life he's a pretty scared, underpaid, under-appreciated guy whose income hasn't nearly come along with those in other callings.

He may be a student, an out-of-action actor, a struggling novelist, almost anybody. On the whole, he has a better record than his counterpart in, say, the brokerage business. He is fingerprinted, mugged, and investigated before he can swing the flag on his meter.

If he has a police record, even a traffic ticket record, he can't get a license to drive any hack that operates under the supervision of the N.Y. Police Department. But his rival, the gypsy driver, isn't subjected to any of the more stringent regulations of the regular New York cabbie.

Everybody damns the New York cab driver for being scarce when it rains, when it's time to go to work, time to go home, time to leave, or time to go to a theater, time to leave, or time for him to eat. Or go to the bathroom.

If there were suddenly ten times as many cabs in town, the plight of the average driver would be infinitely worse than it is today. What would he do during the slack hours? They are already pretty bad, as are the rates when he's actually working.

It's a big industry. It transports one million passengers a day on 600,000 trips. It's a surprisingly well-conducted industry, which cleansed itself of hoodlums years ago.

The taxi industry in New York received its last rate increase in 1952. Every other city in the country has taken a more realistic attitude. New York City taxi rates are thus the lowest in the country, and the service surely is the best.

There is one fully licensed cab for each 662 New Yorkers. Chicago has one for each 771 persons, Baltimore one for each 815, San Francisco one for 967, Philadelphia one for 1,140. Detroit one for 1,270, Cleveland one for 1,494, Houston one for 1,963, Los Angeles one for 2,500. The picayune rise in rates now being fought for by operators and independent drivers in New York would still maintain the city's rep as the bargainest taxi town.

Mayor Lindsay leans towards appointing a civilian taxi board of three members. If appointed, it in turn would have to hire many private eyes to do the job that 70 special police of the Hack Bureau now do. It wouldn't have the know-how, nor would the drivers face quite the same discipline they now maintain under the hack bureau.

The suggestion has been made that off-duty N.Y. police be permitted to drive cabs. This has worked out well in Philadelphia. An off-duty cop carries his gun, and the criminal element of Philadelphia has been properly alerted. This has resulted in a sharp decline in assaults on drivers.

In New York, the alternative has been to build glass barriers between the passengers and driver. That pleases neither because there is no longer any communication (which is half the joy of riding in a New York cab), bad ventilation, the danger of being flung against the glass on short stops, etc.

For further details, ask Jimmy Durante. He'd be happy to explain the crisis in 10,000 words.

Pfc. William Dayton Vietnam Casualty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Pfc. William Dayton, of Jacktown in Dorchester County, Md., was recently killed in Vietnam, and I wish both to commend his courage and to honor his memory by including the following newspaper article in the RECORD:

PFC. WILLIAM DAYTON

CAMBRIDGE, MD., March 6.—Services for Pfc. William Dayton, the first Dorchester county soldier killed in Vietnam, will be held at 1 P.M. Thursday at the Pilgram Holiness Church here. Burial will follow in Dorchester Memorial Park.

Pfc. Dayton died February 24 in the Marine Air Base Hospital in Da Nang where he was taken after he stepped on a land mine. The 21-year-old marine is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Dayton, of Jacktown, Md.

He joined the Marines in May and was sent to Vietnam in September. He was attached to the 1st Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division.

He is survived by his parents and a brother, James Dayton, of Hyattsville, Md.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

Appendix

Proposed Changes in the Selective Service System

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record, by request two editorials. Both concern proposed changes in the Selective Service System.

One editorial, entitled "In Pursuit of Equity," written by Frank Conniff, was published in the New York World Journal Tribune of March 7, 1967. The second editorial, entitled "Good Beginning Toward a Fairer Military Draft," was published in the Milwaukee Journal of March 8, 1967.

There being no objections, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the New York (N.Y.) World Journal Tribune, Mar. 7, 1967]

IN PURSUIT OF EQUITY

That was what the President's special commission on the draft called its report, and that is the course Mr. Johnson has taken. In his proposals to Congress, which include the alterations he will invoke under authority of existing law, the President accepts the commission's most important suggestion and will put it into effect.

He will make 19 the age of "maximum vulnerability," to use the commission's phrase. This means that young men would sweat out uncertainty for one year instead of eight, as at present.

And the 200,000 or 300,000 who must be chosen annually for service from among the 2 million who reach 19 each year would be picked by "random selection"—some form of lottery.

The President has not yet made a decision on educational deferments (except to say he will end those for graduate work, aside from medicine and dentistry). He asks Congress and the public to debate the matter.

Nor has Mr. Johnson accepted the commission's plan for a drastic overhaul of the whole machinery of selective service boards, which has introduced wide local divergence in deferment standards. He has named a task force to give further study to this problem.

There is certain to be lively congressional debate on this message, especially over student deferments. Most of What Mr. Johnson calls for can be done by his executive authority, but Congress is asked to extend the draft law itself, and that allows room for amendments and possible limitations on the powers of the President.

It is to be hoped that Congress will not try to write a whole system of regulations into law and that it will go along with the President's plan.

That plan—the Fair And Impartial Random System—still has loopholes and cannot altogether live up to its initials of FAIR. But by concentrating on 19-year-olds, rather than older men, and by virtually limiting the chances of conscription to that age, it has made a long stride in pursuit of equity.

It should be endorsed by Congress and the people.

[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal, Mar. 8, 1967]

GOOD BEGINNING TOWARD A FAIRER MILITARY DRAFT

There has been growing awareness that the system under which we draft our young men for military service may on occasion be unfair, sometimes needlessly disruptive of personal life and perhaps unwholesome in its effects on higher education.

It has been asked, with justification, why a college student should have his draft obligation deferred. It has been noted that a college student can pyramid his immunity by graduate work, marriage and fatherhood and finally by becoming too old to draft. By requiring students to maintain a certain academic average to keep the draft board at bay, educators have pointed out, the system puts overwhelming pressure on achieving good grades, which already are worshiped to excess.

Critics have said that present policy tends to create a military force topheavy with school dropouts, the disadvantaged and the academically untalented. They further note that the present system of taking older men first—from age 26 downward—disrupts career and marriage plans and causes hardship to employers.

Two study groups now have considered these matters and made recommendations. One was named by congress, the other appointed by President Johnson. The president, with both reports in hand, now has made his own report to congress.

Both groups and the president are in solid agreement on a major point—that young men, starting at age 19, be drafted first. The president plans to make this change by executive order.

Since more men will become draft eligible than the armed forces can use at any one time, the presidential commission proposes some type of impartial, random selection method to pick those who must serve—some form of lottery like the "goldfish bowl" of the past. The congressional group says it won't work. The president disagrees. He has ordered the defense department to work out such a system and have it in operation by Jan. 1, 1969, although congress may have other ideas.

The president and both study groups want to end postgraduate student deferments, with limited exceptions. The president, for example, thinks only medical and dental students should be exempt and plans to issue an executive order to that end, although congress again may intervene.

Johnson and the commissions split three ways on undergraduate deferments. The congressional group defends the present college deferment system. The president's commission wants to end it except for officer trainees. The president himself says the matter needs more discussion and study.

The presidential commission sees inequities and inconsistencies in the operation of the whole draft and appeal board setup. It wants the machinery overhauled and tightened up. Again, the president wants this deferred for study.

The congressional study group took the firmest line on use of military reserve members. It urged Johnson to order more organized reservists to active duty and thus better spread the war burden. The president had no comment on this recommendation, which surely deserves better.

Despite the disagreement, the discussion has been healthy. It spells the end to our backward system of drafting older men first. It probably will result in some sort of lottery to pick men impartially. It would end the guaranteed haven of graduate school for most eligible men and at least focuses attention on the obvious inequities of undergraduate deferment. And it promises a thorough look at the whole mechanism of selective service.

Kent County Crash Squad and First Aid Training Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, House Minority Leader Gerald Ford, has shared with me a letter from Dr. C. Mark Vasu, of Grand Rapids, Mich. The letter concerns the background and status of the Kent County crash squad and first aid training program. Having had considerable experience in this area, and having helped operate and write the manual for the emergency room at Roosevelt Hospital in New York City in 1946–47, I can well appreciate the accomplishments of this program.

Under unanimous consent I insert, at this point, Dr. Vasu's letter in the Record:

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.,
November 17, 1966.

Hon. Gerald Ford,
House of Representatives, Room H 230, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Ford: It has been brought to my attention by Dr. James Muldoon that you have expressed an interest in our Kent County Crash Squad and First Aid Training Program. I would like to take this opportunity to spend a few minutes with you and acquaint you with the background and current status of this program.

During the last few years many of us have been actively engaged in teaching some aspects of first aid to rescue groups. It became obvious that these individuals, which included the firemen, policemen, and ambulance drivers, were not only intensely interested and dedicated to their roles in first aid rescue work, but eagerly sought more information. They were also most appreciative of any contact with physicians, as brief as it may have been.

Last year a pilot study using eight physicians, all specialists in their fields, was arranged for the firemen, policemen, and ambulance drivers of Kent County, particularly the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan. This program was a panel discussion intended to discuss briefly some aspects of first aid related to various specialties including internal medicine, orthopedics, obstetrics, thoracic surgery, neurosurgery, pediatrics, and general surgery. Some philosophy regarding the handling and transportation of patients and general attitude of rescue groups was also discussed. At the conclusion of this conference a questionnaire was handed out to the members of the attending group for their comments and recommendations. Overwhelmingly the return showed that they wanted more of the same, plus, if possible, sessions with each individual physician as often as possible. Thus was born the First Aid Training Program. This program was intended to supplement the excellent Red Cross training which these gentlemen have already received. By no means were we attempting to completely dominate the teaching program, but merely to serve as an additional teaching device on a consultation basis for these workers in the rescue field.

The program at present for the First Aid Training involves a two hour session given every three months in the police auditorium. It is directed to the first aid instructors of the police and fire departments and the ambulance drivers. This program is currently in operation and will continue on an indefinite basis.

In addition to this program, we have instituted a Crash Squad in Kent County. This squad was also approved by the Kent County Medical Society. The physicians, all interested volunteers, are available to the police and fire agencies within Kent County at any time and at any place where there is a need for professional medical help in the emergency care or removal of an accident victim. The police and firemen receive excellent first aid training, as we noted above, and are well prepared for most emergency situations when they arise, but the Crash Squad will provide additional help in the unusual situation. This will apply in most situations where their previous training or experience is not adequate to provide optimum care, or where a long time lapse is anticipated before the patient can be removed to an appropriate medical facility.

This Crash Squad program has been in operation for the past month and, at the present time, includes ten physicians comprising all specialties in the field of medicine. These physicians respond to any call from the police or fire department on request. The call from the agency is directed initially to the physicians exchange where the list of the Crash Squad is maintained up to date. It is stressed that there is no charge for the physicians' services and that the patient's care will be assumed by his own physician as soon as the latter is available. This same group of physicians are available to the police and fire agencies in the event of a major disaster.

The consolidation of these programs into an effective working format by the County Medical Society recently stimulated interest from the American Medical Association. On our most recent program of First Aid training given the evening of November 14, we had the pleasure of the company of Mr. Michael Silvar from the American Medical Association. He was representing Dr. Richard F. Manegold who is Director of the Department of Hospital and Medical Facilities for the American Medical Association. In a letter that Dr. Manegold sent me, dated November 9, 1966, he stated "I am greatly impressed with the activities of your group. Your program appears to me to be well thought out, and one which deserves wide publicity as a model for the nation. We are anxious to learn at first hand of the activities of all county societies with exemplary programs such as yours."

Mr. Silver spent a considerable amount of time with us reviewing the program of rescue operations and had lengthy discussions with Superintendent of Police Johnson and Chief Viet of the Fire Department. Dr. Dale Kessler, current President of the Kent County Medical Society, Dr. William Haeck, recent past President of the Kent County Medical Society, Dr. James Muldoon, Dr. John Wilson, Dr. Fred Doornbos, and I met with Mr. Silver for dinner that evening in the Peninsula Club to discuss our program. He again expressed great interest and seemed to feel that this was by far the most active program of this type in the United States.

The enthusiastic interest shown by the American Medical Association, by our local police and fire departments, and by our department seems to point out the unique aspect of this program. We do not intend to stop here but frankly intend to explore all possibilities whereby the physician can increase his contact with the community. To date, the image of the American physician and, in fact, the image of even the fireman and policeman is poor and does not seem to be increasing in respect, but rather there has been somewhat of a declining pattern in the public's appraisal of these individuals. We contend that this is not a true image and that we are ready, willing and able to administer help and assistance at any time to any group. We are available, and in the future plan to make ourselves even more available.

The concepts that have been outlined for you above, Mr. Ford, have been considered by the American Medical Association as a model for the nation. We felt that this should be brought to your attention since it represents progress in your own community.

Thank you very kindly for allowing me to impose upon your busy schedule.

Respectfully,

C. MARK VASU, M.D.

Richard K. Robinson Winner in VFW Voice of Democracy Contest in West Virginia—Student at Shinnston High School

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, the 20th annual West Virginia Voice of Democracy Contest, sponsored by the Department of West Virginia Veterans of Foreign Wars, was won by Richard K. Robinson, of Mannington. Richard is president of the junior class at Shinnston High School.

As the State winner, he participated in the national contest held in Washington earlier this month during the VFW annual legislative conference.

A copy of his speech was published in the March issue of the West Virginia VFW News and I ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

VOICE OF DEMOCRACY WINNER RICHARD ROBINSON'S SPEECH—"DEMOCRACY: WHAT IT MEANS TO ME"

Richard K. Robinson, Shinnston High School junior, was recently selected statewide winner in the VFW "Voice of Democracy" contest. His five-minute tape recorded script, based on the theme, "Democracy: What It Means To Me," is as follows:

"On July 4, 1776, three million American colonists declared to the world that they would not surrender their liberties to any foreign power. John Adams declared, 'We shall never submit.' Almost two years later, the colonists ratified the Constitution of the United States of America, the finest document of its kind ever written. This Constitution, although purchased at a huge cost in money and blood, provides America with the backbone of its democratic system. And with this, Americans have built the greatest democracy of all. A country so strong that it has withstood the test of time, and has emerged victorious from a number of smaller conflicts and two world wars. In fact, America was called, during the 2nd World War, the 'arsenal of democracy.'

This combination of patriotism, type of government, the Constitution, and the American spirit is the true meaning of democracy. Here we find the reasons which impel Americans to sacrifice everything, even life itself, for their country.

It is the responsibility of every American to carry on this great tradition. And what better way is there to do this than to educate oneself in the happenings of the past, present, and the future? James Madison commented that, ". . . a people who mean to be their own governors, must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives." Each day, in my studies, I am witness to the drama of history, the science of numbers, the wonders of chemistry, and the languages which enrich this nation. I feel that I am doing the best thing by staying in school and by building a foundation of knowledge for the future. In this way I will help not only myself but I will also help America by being able to make wiser decisions and to understand, in a clearer way, the events around me. We can, therefore, quickly see that our responsibility to America is to strive for a good education because education is the bulwark of freedom.

But our education should not end upon leaving the classroom or receiving a diploma. Our search for truth and facts must be a constant one. And we should use what we have learned in maintaining our democracy. We can do this by personal participation in public affairs—by taking a keen interest in topics of discussion and problems of community and state and by being tolerant and reasonable. Americans should not sit idly while problems of great importance are left to the decisions of a few.

However . . . in dealing with new and bold concepts we must also be cautious—for in the words of the Declaration of Independence, "Prudence . . . will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes." It is the duty not only of this generation, but also of subsequent generations, to guard our Constitution and its purposes with an eternal vigilance. We must not recklessly abandon the wisdom of our Founding Fathers.

Never before in the history of the world has one nation had so much power as this great country. What America does will directly or indirectly affect the policies of every government around the globe. This position makes it even more essential for us to be active and vigorous in seeking a greater America.

The time for rededication has arrived. Let us all remember that democracy is the single type of government which requires the courage and perseverance that has characterized previous generations. The American doctrine was devised by brave men for brave men. If the men are still brave, the doctrine will continue to be good. But not otherwise. Think it over, Americans, and let this generation promise to strengthen and extend our democracy. But if we are not willing to accept this challenge, then we had better be thinking, deciding what we will tell our children. What shall we say was more important than democracy? They will want to know.

Poverty Contributions to Political Action

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, being a political officeholder, I can attest that it is difficult to obtain funds from taxpayers to organize politically. I wonder how many who do not give realize that their taxes are being used, perhaps unbeknownst to them, for political action.

Most taxpayers feel their tax dollars earmarked for poverty go to help elderly and distressed fellow citizens. Yet, day after day, it becomes more evident that the poverty funds are used for political gain and to keep the affluent leaders financed and in control. War on poverty organizations are being used as political organizations. Recipients then, through group action, are given a voice over us individuals.

Consider the "News and Views From the Poverty Program" as reported in the News Leader of Baton Rouge, La., for March 5, 1967—Baton Rouge having just recently received additional poverty funds totaling $2¼ million.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the News account be here inserted in the RECORD:

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM THE POVERTY PROGRAM

(By Celeste M. Newbrough)

The advisory councils of our communities play an important role in the war on poverty in Baton Rouge.

The advisory councilmen are leaders elected by the residents of each area. They are not a part of the staff of Community Advancement, or their Neighbor Service Center, but they are an independent elected body. The Advisory councils, as I understand it, have two major functions.

First, The Advisory Council Chairman and members act in behalf of the people of their communities. They organize drives, contact city councilmen, endorse political issues and candidates, and when necessary, they try to apply civic pressure to get things done.

For instance, in Valley Park, Mr. Purvis, Advisory Council Chairman, and the rest of his council worked hard with the citizens of the community to obtain an improved sewerage system for that area. They are now working with representatives from the City Parish Government, the State Highway Department and the Federal Highway Department, in an effort to obtain an overpass which will once join together the community of Valley Park, which was split up by the interstate highway system.

Another example is South Baton Rouge, where Mr. Joe Delpit, South Baton Rouge Advisory Council Chairman, and other members of his committee, interviewed the four candidates for the judgeship race. After serious deliberation of their platforms and qualifications, the Advisory Council endorsed two of them and attempted to mobilize community support behind these two candidates. They picked the winners.

Still another example is the Advisory Committee of Scotlandville, who spearheaded community support for a federal credit union for that area. They got it.

The Credibility of the Soviet Union and North Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial entitled "Soviet Credibility Gap," published in the Memphis Commercial Appeal of recent date. The editorial challenges the credibility of the Soviet Union and North Vietnam.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SOVIET CREDIBILITY GAP

The time has come for someone to challenge the credibility of the Soviet Union, North Vietnam, and their apologists.

Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, visiting in Britain, pumped new fuel into the propaganda pipeline by claiming that Hanoi is ready to talk peace if only the United States will stop bombing North Vietnam.

He spoke the words knowing how quickly he could count on vocal support from the Fulbright-Morse bloc in the Senate, anti-Vietnam editorial pages, and peace committees on college campuses, and, of course, the Communist party apparatus in America.

But even as Kosygin spoke, the North Vietnamese were seizing the opportunity to escalate infiltration of South Vietnam during the truce for the Oriental New Year, and the Viet Cong were violating the truce in incidents that went past the 100 mark.

Dean Rusk, the American secretary of state, made the Johnson administration's policy on peace talks clear when he said, "You can't stop this war simply by stopping half of it."

He insisted that the Communists would have to make some significant gesture of reciprocity. But all that America can see is a determination by North Vietnam to prolong the war. The hints about peace talk possibilities, such as those from Kosygin, fall with the thud of a wooden nickel.

The Soviet Union also is working feverishly to ease the cold war fears of Western Europe, Kosygin's recent trips to Paris, Rome and London are loaded with admonitions that the world has misjudged Soviet intent.

But if that is the case, why is the Soviet Union increasing defense expenditures (up five per cent in 1966 and eight per cent this year)? Why does it continue massive military aid to North Vietnam? Why does it continue to cast West Germany in the role of a villain?

The answer is simple. Through this propaganda, the USSR hopes to divide the Western allies. The idea is to weaken West Europe by squeezing America out, to limit Nato's strength, and to isolate the United States in its effort to prevent Communist expansionism in Southeast Asia.

The big credibility gap today is in the Kremlin. If Kosygin were sincere about easing tensions and making peace practical, one simple gesture on the part of the Soviet Union would give his words a ring of truth. Russia could dismantle the Berlin Wall.

Increase of Social Security Benefits for Retirees

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most important legislative bills to be considered in this session of Congress is to bring about an increase in social security benefits for thousands of retirees. These older folks are undergoing great hardship in meeting the cost of living obliations because of the increased high cost of the necessities of living and other expenses which must be met.

I am herewith submitting a resolution unanimously adopted by the East Chicago Branch No. 1399 of the National Association of Letter Carriers for the information of the Members of Congress. An identical resolution was passed by the Lake County AFL–CIO Central Labor Union of the Calumet Region of Indiana.

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION

Whereas, President Johnson has urged the Congress of the United States to increase Social Security benefits by an average of 20 percent with the biggest proportionate share going to the 2½ million retirees who now get only the minimum of $44 a month ($66 for a couple); and

Whereas, even the proposed increases would fall short of assuring Social Security beneficiaries genuine financial independence, as contemplated by the Social Security Act; and

Whereas, many other nations, far less affluent than the United States, have far more adequate social welfare systems; and

Whereas, no remotely comparable insurance protection is available to Americans at any price;

Therefore be it resolved, that the Congress of the United States take prompt, positive action to attack the deficiencies that exist in the Social Security system, so that older Americans, widows and children, and the disabled can live out their retirement years in dignity and self-respect rather than in poverty and despair; and

Be it further resolved, that since the programs' biggest single defect is lack of adequate cash benefits, that the Congress act to increase these benefits as proposed by the President; and

Be it further resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to Senators Vance Hartke and Birch Bayh and Congressman Ray J. Madden, requesting them to support the President's proposals, and to place this resolution in the records in of Congress; and

Be it further resolved, that this resolution be given the fullest publicity through the communications media; and

Be it further resolved, that affiliated local unions be sent copies of this resolution and be urged to adopt similar ones and send to the appropriate legislators.

PETER CALACCI,
President.
E. B. LAWBAUGH,
Financial Secretary.

Adopted at the regular meeting, February 28, 1967, Lake County AFL–CIO Central Labor Union.

Taxpayers Feel Pinch

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, a good case for reductions in Government spending is made by Mr. Charles E. Hayes, executive editor of the Arlington Heights Herald, Arlington Heights, Ill., in a recent, excellent article.

Mr. Hayes points out that the burden of the taxpayer has been steadily increasing and has reached the saturation point. There is no question but that under present conditions there is more advantage in cutting spending than in increasing taxes, as has been proposed by the President. The taxpayers of the country find it difficult to meet the high cost of living today, and increased taxes will very likely add to this cost.

Mr. Hayes' article follows:

TAXPAYERS FEEL PINCH

(By Charles E. Hayes)

Suburban taxpayers aren't smiling very broadly these days.

Small wonder.

Rising local tax rates are destined to soar even higher; municipal and school officials are searching for new revenue; increased state taxes seem certain in the immediate future.

And the pinch on the taxpayer's pocketbook suffered its fatal squeeze a few weeks ago with President Johnson's proposed federal budget and fiscal program.

If Congress grants his request for $144 billion in new spending authority for fiscal 1968, it will mean even less take-home pay for suburbanites—more withheld income taxes and Social Security taxes.

The President proposes a 6 per cent surcharge on personal and corporate income tax bills to begin July 1, 1967, and to end June 30, 1969.

For a family of four earning $7,500 this year, it would mean a $21 increase in income taxes. The family's tax bill would rise from $686 owed on this April 15 to $707 on April 15, 1968, deadline for 1967 taxes.

Social security taxes would increase in stages from a total of $290.40 for a person earning at least $6,600 in 1967 to $599 in 1974 for a worker earning $10,000 annually.

This means a worker would pay 4.4 per cent of his first $6,600 this year. On Jan. 1, 1968, he would pay 4.4 per cent of his first $7,800 and by 1974 he would be paying a total Social Security and Medicare tax of 5.55 per cent on his first $10,800.

These increased tax burdens will be unpopular with a restive suburban middle class in no mood to tolerate a larger bite from its paychecks. Congress increasingly will feel pressure to heed public demands for spending restraint before a tax increase.

In his budget message, President Johnson asked $1.9 billion for the wide range of Great Society domestic programs. In many cases, their efficiency and effectiveness have been open to serious question. As yet, the taxpayer has no assurance these broad programs have been sifted out and refined to a point where federal funds will be used to better advantage than earlier Great Society appropriations.

Other items in the staggering budget deserve close Congressional scrutiny. This includes $73.1 billion slated for military spending. Largest "peace time" defense budget in history, it includes an estimated $24 billion a year to continue the war in Viet Nam.

Defense spending is a "sacred cow" in Congress; to challenge the veracity of a military budget is almost akin to treason. Such expenses rarely get more than minimal scrutiny; continued evidence of military waste and duplication are traditionally brushed aside.

Many experts even predict that Congress will press for even higher defense spending, let alone pare the President's requests.

The hike in Social Security taxes would finance the President's proposed 20 per cent over-all increase in Social Security payments beginning July 1. Those on minimum payments would get a whopping 59 per cent jump, and everyone would receive at least 15 per cent more.

It's obvious that those on Social Security have fallen behind under inflation—despite some liberalization of payments—and that there are areas where the needs of elderly citizens have been overlooked.

Reputable economists, however, have suggested that an 8 per cent increase, coupled with last year's 7 per cent rise, would make up for the inflation of the past 15 years and be both eminently fair and economically feasible.

As taxpayers look about for a political scapegoat, they shouldn't overlook the Congress itself.

The President proposes, the Congress approves.

Without Congressional authorization, the President cannot spend a penny of public money. Congress has the power—and responsibility—to examine the budget, evaluate spending proposals, and control taxes.

This doesn't absolve President Johnson of his responsibility—he prepares the program—but in the final analysis, it is up to Congress to either accept or reject the Administration's tax and budget requests.

In the weeks to come, there will be much gnashing of teeth and clucking of tongues for the benefit of hapless constituents. There will be a plethora of GOP press conferences and a volume of outraged oratory.

There will even be some token cuts. Social Security deduction proposals may be pared.

But when the political fog lifts, the President's program will have been approved.

From Democrats, there will be appeals to patriotism, prosperity, and social conscience.

From Republicans, there will be protests and '68 campaigns mounted on a platform of federal spending and higher taxes.

But from taxpayers, there will be rebellion.

It's already brewing, especially in suburbs. The middle class taxpayer isn't heard in the White House; he feels helpless to influence state and national fiscal decisions.

He really has only one recourse for protest.

It's only a token protest, but it's direct.

The suburbanite is bound to express it the next time there's a school or village referendum, regardless of need or merit.

Russian Immigrants Oppose Consular Treaty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the fears and concern of the Russian immigrants in America is best stated in a letter received from the president of their association, which I insert into the RECORD at this point:

RUSSIAN IMMIGRANTS' REPRESENTATIVE ASSOCIATION IN AMERICA, INC.,
New York, N.Y., March 7, 1967.

U.S.A.–U.S.S.R. CONSULAR CONVENTION

1. The most dangerous and unacceptable article of this Convention is the one that grants to every employee of a Consulate full immunity from the criminal jurisdiction of the U.S.A. Therefore, any employee of a Consulate can commit any crime and all the U.S. can do is to declare him "persona non grata" and deport him to the U.S.S.R. where he will, no doubt, receive a reward from his Government.

2. Equally dangerous is the paragraph granting the documents given by the Government of the U.S.S.R. full equality with those given by our own Government. This will give the possibility of accusing a citizen or lawful resident of the U.S.A. and claiming his extradition to the U.S.S.R. (Article 8, p. 1.)

3. The U.S.S.R. has always maintained that all those who have ever been citizens of the U.S.S.R. continue to owe them allegiance even if they have sworn allegiance to other countries. In this connection the paragraphs of Article 7, giving the Consulates rights to register the births, deaths, weddings etc. of its former citizens, takes on a sinister outlook.

SERGE BELESSELSKY,
President.

Schlesinger on Vietnam: "Cynical, Arrogant, Irresponsible"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARK MacGREGOR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, much has been said of late of the growing dissatisfaction with President Johnson's Vietnam policies among members of his own party. The St. Paul, Minn., Pioneer Press recently carried an incisive criticism of Arthur Schlesinger's attack on that policy. In the words of the March 10 editorial, Mr. Schlesinger's attack was "cynical, arrogant, and irresponsible."

The full text of that editorial follows:

ARROGANCE AND CYNICISM

Arthur Schlesinger's attack on United States Vietnam policy was cynical, arrogant and irresponsible.

The author, former adviser to President John F. Kennedy and now a Harvard University history professor, in effect called President Johnson and administration officials liars during his recent press conference.

He said the administration is not interested in negotiating an end to the war in Vietnam or it would call a halt to the bombing of North Vietnam.

"The actions of the administration . . . seem to me to lead irresistibly to the conclusion that it does not wish negotiation now," he said. "The time has come to break the hopeless logic which can never find the right moment for negotiation."

Schlesinger's attack came a week or so after Sen. Robert Kennedy, echoed by brother, Teddy, criticized failure to end the bombing of North Vietnam. The timing smacks of calculation. The Kennedys, with obvious political intent, have begun what appears to be a systematic undermining of the Administration's Vietnam policy. They avoid a direct, frontal attack. Unlike the sincere critics of American Vietnam policy—the Morses, the Gruenings, the Gen. Gavins—Bobby has been an Administration supporter with "reservations." Those reservations include whatever items are politically expedient. When Bobby decided it would be wise to do so, he took his anti-bombing stance.

Schlesinger, vice-chairman of the ultraliberal Americans for Democratic Action, got the word and attacked in more direct fashion. He blithely ignored the fact that U.S. policy calls for unconditional negotiations with Hanoi and that Hanoi has refused to indicate any willingness to negotiate without pre-set conditions.

The fallacy in the Kennedy-Schlesinger position is that Hanoi will come to the bargaining table if only the bombs stop falling in the North. The evidence does not support that view.

But the Kennedy-Schlesinger position actually could prove to be harmful and deadly. Their statements could reinforce Hanoi's belief that the American people or a majority of them are against the bombing and will force a halt to it if Hanoi can hold out a little longer. Rather than encourage a quick end to the Vietnam war—an event most Americans would like to see—the Kennedy approach may have the opposite impact and additional American troops could die as a result of a prolonged conflict. As the late President Kennedy's brother Bobby undoubtedly is held in high esteem by non-Americans. He is regarded as an important man. That gives his views more weight than is justified by his position as a very junior senator from New York. That fact also gives him greater responsibility to avoid playing politics with critical issues like the Vietnam war.

Neither he nor Schlesinger has exhibited much of that necessary characteristic in the current case.

"Golden Anniversary of the Pratt Daily Tribune"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, during the first week of this month, the Pratt Tribune, of Pratt, Kans., one of the leading daily newspapers in my congressional district, celebrated its 50th anniversary. The Tribune has developed and grown continually during the past half century, expanding its 'service to cover a six-county area; but it has never veered from the objectives set forth by its founders—to mirror the life of the time and boost the best interests of Pratt County while publishing the news.

The Tribune is an excellent example of how interdependent are the newspaper and the town and area it serves. The history of this newspaper illustrates the tradition of the smalltown newspaper which has enriched the rural areas of the Nation. Journals such as the Tribune have traditionally provided a sounding board for the opinions of their readers on current issues and have always been the rallying point for promotion of projects for community betterment. This also has been and continues to be the role of the Pratt Tribune.

To commemorate the golden anniversary of the Pratt Tribune, I wish to insert in the RECORD, an article from the March 1 edition, entitled, "Newspaper History Closely Entwined With Life of City":

NEWSPAPER HISTORY CLOSELY ENTWINED WITH LIFE OF CITY

A newspaper is so closely intermingled in the life of a town that neither can survive long without the other.

While the City of Pratt is 82 years old, and the Pratt Tribune this week observes only its 50th anniversary, the newspaper has nevertheless, become firmly entwined in the life and growth of the community.

Rufus Gray, 315 S. Taylor, Pratt historian, says of the town in 1917, "It was alive and growing. There was a five-year period when Main street was always piled with building material. Old business buildings were torn down and rebuilt and new ones were going up. It was a period when the town seemed to be on the move."

Accelerating the economy of the town was the railroad divisional point established here and providing a $100,000 monthly payroll.

Prattans, of course, were concerned about World War II and a draft evader those days just didn't stay around long, Mr. Gray said. People were much more patriotic then than they are now. Patriotic programs and parades were considered a necessary part of life.

A SAD THING

"The sad thing," Mr. Gray noted, "is that people today want their town and nation to stay as they are, full of opportunities, pleasures and benefits, not realizing the opportunities and pleasures are here because others have died to make it so."

In that early period there was a series of mysterious fires in the business district, Mr. Gray recalled. Six or seven buildings were burned as well as some barns. While there never was a prosecution the firemen noticed that one man was always present when they got there. "They had a talk with him," Mr. Gray said, "and the fires stopped."

People complained of high prices in 1917 just as they do now. Mr. Gray told this amusing story: "I went into Jetts grocery department to buy some food," he said, "and one of the old-timers said to me, 'Mr. Gray prices are getting out of hand. I just bought a pound of butter, a dozen eggs, a pound of coffee, a pound of bacon and a can of peas, and I have 10 cents left out of a dollar.' "

While food was cheap, wages were also low. A section hand got a dollar a day and Mr. Gray, as a beginning teacher, got $100 a month. "But," he mused, "I bought a good overcoat for $15."

NEWSPAPERS THEN

Speaking of the newspaper in the 50-year span, Mr. Gray says they are entirely different. Because not so much was happening, the newspaper in 1917 mentioned everything anyone did, perhaps only two or three lines, but the activities of more people were covered.

Newspapers then were not tied by legal aspects. "When Mr. Gephart was editor," Mr. Gray recalled, "a man in town beat up on his wife. Mr. Gephart ran the story, with the stipulation that he would mention no names in print if the incident did not occur again. The man beat up his wife again and Mr. Gephart ran the whole story and suggested the errant husband leave town. He did."

The man in question did return later, Mr. Gray said, made his peace with the editor and they became good friends.

The hue and cry of "what are our young people coming to" doesn't make a dent on Mr. Gray. He states firmly they are no different now than they were 50 years ago. Their mode of attire may be different but they have the same problems and the same excess energy which needs to be directed in the proper channels. But each era has its craziness in music, antics and wearing apparel. "I taught school 40 years and I know that if you work with young people and channel all that energy, a majority of them turn out fine," Mr. Gray contended.

MOANING ABOUT TAXES

The fervent moaning about taxes was also prevalent in 1917. People did, however, form the Taxpayers Association which held taxes down, not to the detriment of the community, but "didn't let them run away." The condition of the town did not absorb all the news. The "bone dry law" innovated in 1917 had its effect upon the city. The Tribune reported that Sheriff Ralph Jenkins noted that two weeks had elapsed since there was a prisoner in the county jail. "It indicates to me," the sheriff said, "that intoxicating liquor has been the primary cause of most of the crime committed and that it is one of the most baleful evils that ever befell any state or nation."

A NEW FIRE TRUCK

The same month the city purchased a new fire truck from Reo Motor Co. The truck was equipped with a 35 h.p. engine capable of speed up to 25 miles an hour over rough roads. Cost of the new vehicle was $1,700.

In July 1918 Prattans voted to have a new high school building at a cost of $110,000. However, the Tribune commented, "Pratt had an election yesterday but from the vote cast it would seem that a great many people did not know it", proving that people were as casual then as they are now of exercising their right of franchise.

Even though a war was in progress, women of the federated clubs met with civic leaders and organized the City Beautiful club with the express purpose of sprucing up the town. Mrs. Lear Richardson was named president of the new organization.

Another first in 1917 was the naming of a Pratt County agent, Albert V. Norlin of Rush county. The Tribune noted, "Mr. Norlin is not coming here as a dictator nor even an advisor. His purpose is to cooperate with farmers in helping solve problems that present themselves."

Of Help Against Rising Crime

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, all the laws in the world will be ineffective against crime if the courts are not just, firm, and intelligible in their decisions.

Unnecessary confusion, doubt, and uncertainty have enshrouded the criminal law of this land in consequence of recent court decisions whose fuzzy, amorphous, libertarian propensities are the determined view of a majority of the U.S. Supreme Court as presently constituted.

There was no need for the court to write these decisions in the way that it has. They are prolix, vague, and devastating to effective law enforcement.

It is time that the Congress reviewed decisions of the Supreme Court of the last decade, to see how many of these are remediable by legislation. To the extent they are remediable, Congress should act to give to sorely beleaguered law-enforcement officials the reasonable and necessary powers to protect the vast majority of law abiding citizens against every mounting criminal viciousness.

I am inserting in the Appendix to the Congressional Record at this point an excellent editorial from the Wall Street Journal of March 14, indicating that, for some strange reason, there has been a curious silence on these important truths, concerning these decisions, from much of the press.

The American people are entitled to the truth and the truth is that a great deal of the rising crime in America is directly attributable to loose and undesirable decisions from the U.S. Supreme Court. The documentation in support of this is truly shocking.

All one needs to do to see how bad the situation has become is to read the dissenting opinions from the Supreme Court minority itself.

The editorial follows:

CRIME AND IDEOLOGY

Citizens worried about mounting crime can thank a Senate Judiciary subcommittee for taking testimony on how recent Supreme Court decisions have hampered law enforcement, an issue which the Administration's touted anti-crime crusade has pointedly avoided.

The practical effects of these decisions, several commentators make clear, are ominous. They give the criminal so much leeway even a self-confessed murderer can go free. Beyond that, we're convinced, an analysis of the philosophy the decisions reflect would tell the nation a good deal about its crime problem.

The Judiciary subcommittee under Senator McClellan heard Philadelphia District Attorney Arlen Specter testify that the Court's decisions have meant the loss or abandonment of many prosecutions. And Judge J. Edward Lumbard, chief of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, said High Court decisions and other influences have made it so difficult to convict criminals that "it is unthinkable" the nation could allow such a situation to persist.

Similarly, a minority statement in the report of the President's Crime Commission pointed out how recent decisions have sharply limited traditional use of confessions and even threaten to preclude police interrogation of suspects. The minority asked if "the scales have tilted in favor of the accused and against law enforcement and the public further than the best interest of the country permits."

The statement concluded that such an imbalance does indeed exist, and called for nothing less than a Constitutional amendment modifying the Bill of Rights. The modifications would insure the police an opportunity for interrogation, permit use of any truly voluntary confessions and allow prosecutors to comment on the silence of the accused.

This minority statement was written by four distinguished attorneys, three of whom are past presidents of the American Bar Association. Three additional members of the panel concurred, meaning the statement was backed by over a third of the Crime Commission. Here is a pivotal issue of law enforcement, raised by the most responsible quarters, which demands attention and exploration.

Yet not only was the statement ignored in subsequent Administration proposals, but the majority of the Commission itself managed not to utter one word about the issue in its 300-page report. The reason for the curious silence, we suspect, is much the same as the original reason the decisions were made. That is, to many the doctrines involved are not subjects for rational debate, but articles of faith.

Take the decisions expanding the privilege against self-incrimination. The Crime Commission minority statement noted that among legal scholars, "the question is now being increasingly asked whether the full scope of the privilege, as recently construed and expanded, is justified either by its long and tangled history or by any genuine need in a criminal trial."

Certainly, in none of the instant cases was there much indication that previous police practice had served to convict innocent persons. Rather than legal precedent or practical justice, the source of the Supreme Court majority's decisions favoring criminals was its own rarefied ideology. This has become so apparent that even a liberal columnist like Joseph Kraft has recently been commenting on "the weakness of the liberal theology as a rationale for judicial determination."

Their connection with this secular theology gives the Court decisions an importance beyond even their great practical effect. For it is the same ideology that holds, in gross exaggeration of several certain truths, that a criminal is an object of sympathy deserving every break, that society sins against the criminal rather than the other way around, that a lawbreaker bears no individual moral responsibility.

By starting with the Supreme Court decisions embodying that ideology so completely, some subcommittee or commission might be able to trade its pervasive effect, and its concomitant dilution of every variety of moral authority.

The exploration would expose one important root of today's troublesome crime problem, a root many ideologists would prefer to keep hidden.

Those Blooming, Bloody Redcoats

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, around the globe the British Empire has shrunk to the size of a pea under the appease and retreat Socialist leadership of Harold Wilson. Only her interference in the affairs of free people and her money-making prestige remain.

The Business Week for February 4, 1967, bannerlined the latest British bridgebuilding, "ICI Signs Contract With Peking—To Supply $2.8 Million Worth of Fertilizer."

Mr. Speaker, I ask the remainder of the article be here inserted in the Record.

Despite the political turmoil in Red China, some business deals continue to be made. Imperial Chemical Industries, Britain's chemical giant, has signed a contract to supply $2.8-million worth of nitrogenous fertilizer to the Peking regime.

ICI said the new order was the largest fertilizer deal it has yet made with China. In May, 1965, ICI signed a contract for delivery of 40,000 tons of ammonia.

Nitrogenous fertilizer and ammonia are also ingredients for gunpowder which goes into bullets and bombs and can be used—probably has been—to kill our constitutents and sons. Small wonder Britain does not care to get into our wars, for Red China is one of the suppliers of the Communist enemy in North Vietnam. Whose money does England use to permit her to finance this Communist Chinese dynamite deal? Income tax moneys taken from American taxpayers, just as were used to finance her fertilizer plant in Castro's Cuba.

The Washington, D.C., Evening Star for March 10, 1967, carried an interesting report of the progress of the English pound sterling—backed with American credit and silver. Great Britain has been able thus far to keep her gunrunning activities out of the public eye, but she is about due for her deserved world scorn. Once soft on nazism—now soft on communism—so long as she can make a pound. I insert the Evening Star article in the Record:

BRITISH POUND RENEWS HEALTH ON STRICT DIET

(By John Cunniff)

New York.—Trimmed lean through an austerity diet at home and fed a nourishing supply of credit from abroad, the British pound sterling seems more able than a year ago to carry its weight in international monetary affairs.

The improvement, however, is a relative one, and the fact that Britain now is able to repay some debts means only that the very sick pound of last summer has been taken off the critical list.

For some time last year there was doubt that its value could be maintained in the world money markets at the equivalent of about $2.80. Perhaps the pound wasn't worth that, the critics said, and maybe Britain should admit it.

Perhaps, the critics continued, British goods were manufactured too expensively and thus could not compete in world markets with goods of other nations.

CURRENCY A SYMBOL

A nation's currency is only as strong as the nation. It is its symbol. And inefficient Britain was importing more than it was exporting, draining itself of power, living beyond its means.

To devalue the pound would make British goods a relatively better buy abroad. But such an admission of weakness would have damaged Britain's role as a banker. It would have cheated her creditors.

This would have been only the beginning. The relative value of one currency to another would be thrown out of balance further. Trade among nations would be disrupted. International relations would be strained. The dollar and other currencies would be pressured to devalue.

Because of the seriousness to world order, central banks in several nations pledged to support the pound. Tremendous reserves of credit were made available to Britain.

Britain now is able to repay the United States what it borrowed under these agreements. It may still owe money to other central banks. But the trend is toward stability.

The austerity program meant, essentially, that Britain was forced to get down to work, to do with fewer luxuries, to work hard and produce more, to accept higher taxes along with a lid on wages and prices. The goal: to make and sell more, to buy and consume less.

This austerity program is beginning to show results. The balance of trade—the relation between exports and imports—is improving in Britain's favor. The results for February were disappointing, but the nation still expects to export more than it imports for 1967.

Austerity as a political posture cannot last long, however, for the advocator may eventually be thrown out of office. And too much deflation also could wreck the economy.

WILSON'S CHALLENGE

Prime Minister Harold Wilson's challenge now is to make British industry competitive without austerity. And this means nothing less than the remaking of Britain.

Britain's old-fashioned methods, its outdated plants and its rigid attitudes, have provoked scorn among some other industrialists.

A North American banker maligned British businessmen with the comment that they would rather fix prices on the golf course than lower them through competition. Other critics called the nation an industrial museum.

A standard, scoffing cartoon showed two British businessmen off to their country homes on Friday afternoon, departing with the comment, "Have a nice weekend, see you Tuesday."

Much of this criticism is myth, but there is the suggestion of truth. The inefficient equipment, old methods, stuffy education and labor-management animosity are bound to be changed.

Pentagon Studies Draft Alternatives

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the Congress must soon decide whether to revise and extend the Selective Service Act. This decision can be made only after all relevant information is before us and all alternate methods of military manpower procurement are thoroughly investigated.

Mr. Neal Stanford, staff correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, offers a factual examination of draft alternatives in a recent article, which follows:

MANPOWER APPRAISAL — PENTAGON STUDIES DRAFT ALTERNATIVES

(By Neal Stanford)

WASHINGTON.—Is there an alternative to the draft?

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara (under orders from President Johnson) is to consider "alternatives," including "the possibility of meeting requirements on an entirely voluntary basis in the next decade."

He has a year in which to come up with a report.

Put another way, the President has asked: Can the draft be done away with; and, if not, how can it be improved?

It could obviously be done away with under some circumstances.

Assistant Secretary of Defense (manpower), Norman Paul, has said that if a third of the available manpower were not exempt for physical and mental reasons, the services could possibly recruit the numbers needed—but skill and trainability would be sacrificed.

Also, a draft probably would not be needed if the manpower needs of the services were cut enough. That would mean cutting forces from their present 2.7 million to well under 2 million.

LAPSE RECALLED

It is recalled that when the draft act was allowed to expire in 1947 for some 15 months, the number of men in uniform fell to 1.4 million, and a new draft law had to be passed to get the needed manpower. All the service chiefs have made it clear they think the draft is essential to keep the force levels at the present 2.7 million figure.

It is also possible that manpower needs of the services could be met were there is a severe depression. With men out of work, and no prospect of a job for these 18- to 26-year-olds, it is obvious many would volunteer. But a depression is a heavy price to pay for eliminating the draft.

Another possibility would be to extend the service age limits both ways—take younger and older men than the 18–26 bracket. But that would not assure the caliber of enlistees desired. In fact, it might endanger it, and it would increase the number of "escapees."

ANOTHER WAY

Another possible way to get volunteers, rather than draftees, would be to extend the draft service to four years, making it equal to the time for enlistments in the Air Force and Navy.

If young men know that they would have to serve four years one way or the other, many probably would enlist rather than wait for the draft and pick their own service.

But if it is a case of a four-year stretch as an enlistee against a two-year stretch as a draftee, the time difference has its attraction.

Still another way to do away with the draft would be to make enlistment so attractive that volunteers would fill all the services, not just the Air Force, Navy, and Marines.

This could be done several ways, disregarding expense, of course.

The most obvious would be by a big pay boost.

RATE UNKNOWN

Mr. Paul of the Pentagon, however, has this to say about that approach: "It is sometimes contended that the draft could be eliminated if military pay rates were raised sufficiently. There may be some theoretical rate of pay sufficient to attract the required manpower—in total numbers—into the Army and the other services."

But, he continues, "we do not know—and have no accurate way of estimating—just how high that rate would have to be."

He points out that Congress has just approved the largest single military pay raise in history, about $1.2 billion. But it has not eliminated the need for the draft.

It is obvious that the additional compensation required (with manpower needs being where they are, and the economic picture being as promising as it is) would have to be high indeed. And it would have to be extra high to get the higher-quality personnel that is increasingly needed.

PROPORTION LOWER

Incidentally, foreign military-manpower systems do not seem to have found an effective alternative to some form of draft. The only two NATO countries currently not using some compulsory service system are the United Kingdom and Canada.

In both the proportion of men required for military service is far smaller than in the United States; and in Britain even with reduced strengths, there is trouble recruiting, especially for specialized personnel.

But there are other ways than direct pay increases to make enlistments more attractive, but not necessarily attractive enough to make the draft unnecessary.

The so-called "fringe benefits" of military service could be increased and enhanced.

Commissaries and PX's are a definite attraction, though the present trend is to close down some of these rather than increase their number and business.

Hobby shops and recreational facilities could be used more as enlistment inducements.

The retirement system and life-insurance payments could be made more attractive.

The military could do more in the way of education of its personnel.

Already the Pentagon has taken steps to encourage reenlistments—if not enlistments—in the most technical specialties. It has increased the rates of differential "proficiency" pay to specialists in the most technical-shortage skills to as much as $100 per month above the basic rates in other specialties.

Also there are more than 50 different programs under which young men can volunteer either in the regular forces of the reserve components for enlisted or officer service.

Figures show that about two-thirds of new enlisted personnel, after completing basic training, are assigned to specialist schools for courses ranging in length from two months to a year or more.

BIGGEST U.S. SCHOOL

Each year more than 2,000 different courses are offered in service schools and training centers. More than 370,000 personnel completed courses in these schools last year. The total cost of operating these schools and training centers is over $1,000,000,000 a year.

(This figure does not include pilot training, professional education, and the service academies.) This makes the military establishment, actually, the country's largest single training institution.

Education is certainly one way to make military service, and enlistment, more attractive. But despite the fact that it is being done already on a sizable scale, this has not been enough to make a draft unnecessary.

One substitute for the draft that has been seriously suggested and has some support is a national lottery. Selective Service Director Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey is against it. It would substitute in some form or other the luck of the draw for present deferments, enlistments, and draft by age.

One proposal would have it be by birth dates, all those born on a certain date being drafted.

To sum it up:

Secretary McNamara has a year in which to come up with some alternatives, or substitutes, for the draft, and the military services are definitely skeptical.

General Hershey put it succinctly just the other day: "Not until there is a considerable change in the international climate can the United States end the draft."

NTC Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ELMER J. HOLLAND

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following letter:

PITTSBURGH CITY COUNCIL OF PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS,
March 9, 1967.

Hon. ELMER J. HOLLAND,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HOLLAND: Our organization has endorsed the National Teacher Corps program here in Pittsburgh. The cooperation between the University of Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh Board of Education has been outstanding and we feel that the children in our schools are clearly benefitting from the services of the additional personnel.

We also recognize the possible long range advantages of training teachers in and for urban schools.

We would like to urge you to support the extension and expansion of the NTC program.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Harold Tweedy,
President.
Mrs. Donald Levenson,
Legislation Chairman.

A Tribute Well Deserved

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ARCH A. MOORE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, Weirton, W. Va., has long been known as an all-American city, made up of many different individuals and containing more than 39 different religious denominations. From time to time this community has seen fit to honor its most deserving citizens. On Sunday, March 12, 1967, Weirton paid tribute to Jim Wares for his long record as a school teacher, an athletic coach, and administrator.

Mr. Speaker, Jim Wares is an American Negro who has excelled as an athlete, as a teacher, as a coach and as a public educational administrator. All of us who know Jim Wares are proud to call him a friend.

Jim Wares' life has merited the admiration of the city of Weirton and I include with my remarks an editorial written by Paul Glover, the distinguished editor of the Weirton Daily Times, dated March 14, 1967:

A Tribute Well Deserved

Weirton's sense of brotherhood, friendship and tolerance was eloquently expressed Sunday when 900 residents paid glowing tribute to big Jim Wares for his long record as a school teacher, athletic coach and administrator.

The banquet ranked in magnitude with those held in Millsop Community Center for former President Jack Kennedy, Thomas E. Millsop, George A. Stinson, Mike Starvaggi and the late Monsignor D. P. Murphy.

The testimonial banquet for Mr. Wares was originated by hustling Ed Urban, who is one of the community's top athletic boosters and one of its most traveled. The idea was picked up by George D. Tokash and Anthony Torchio and from then on the movement burst forward with spontaneity.

It was Jim's old friend, Carl R. Hamill of West Virginia's Sports Hall of Fame, who headed a Gifts Committee which raised more than $2,500 for Mr. Wares.

Mr. Wares, whose 33-year career in education was curtailed by a paralytic stroke, was amazed by the vastness of the reception. In manner most noble and very characteristic of his lifetime, he felt the tribute was unearned.

Equipped with both a bachelor's and master's degree, Mr. Wares long has held the necessary creditials for his educational and administrative careers. But his immense popularity came from his personal dealings with children, particularly in sports.

Mr. Wares first had attained quite a reputation as teacher and coach at the segregated Dunbar High School from 1934 to 1955.

When integration was started in 1955, Mr. Wares was assigned with two fellow Negroes—Charles Leveridge and Hattie Lewis—from Dunbar to Cove Elementary School.

There may have been misgivings and apprehension among some fathers and mothers about integration, but there wasn't the slightest among the children. With such three highly qualified and personable teachers, the youngsters recognized no color line. And so far as the three are concerned, there never has been a disagreeable incident between them and pupils because of race.

In recognition of his great record with the Cove Junior High Knights football team, Mr. Wares was presented a watch in 1955. That was the same watch he wore at Sunday's banquet. It's one of his greatest possessions. The inscription reads simply but dramatically: "To the Coach—From the Knights."

Later, Mr. Wares advanced to Weir High as teacher and assistant in all major team sports and still later was named one of the three Little School principals. He performed effectively and efficiently in all positions.

Although Mr. Wares has been gone from his hometown in Uniontown all these years, it was a magnificent gesture of that community that so many joined Weirton in Sunday's testimonial.

Mr. Wares says his retirement is only temporary, that he will return to his school work.

Mr. Wares has been good to Weirton and his contributions to the educational system have been reflected for many years in the civic, sports and educational achievements attained by hundreds of youngsters who were taught the game of life at his knee.

The Ploughshare and the Sword

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to call to the attention of the U.S. Congress and the American people, the well-written article of the Times of Malta for Friday, February 24, 1967.

This article outlines the important address on the purposes of NATO by my good friend, George J. Feldman, our excellent U.S. Ambassador to Malta, given before the Malta Atlantic Association on February 23, 1967. This significant event took place at the conference room of the headquarters, Allied Forces Mediterranean.

The Ambassador adequately pointed out that NATO is necessary for the West to be in a position to take positive and constructive initiatives to bring about the reconciliation we all seek:

The article, including the address of Ambassador Feldman, follows:

The Ploughshare and the Sword

Mr. George J. Feldman, U.S. Ambassador in Malta, addressed the Malta Atlantic Association yesterday. A crowded gathering at the Conference Room of the Headquarters Allied Forces Med. listened attentively to the American Asbassador expound the NATO concept. Mr. Feldman said:

"Those who write and speak on the subject of war and peace are overly fond of using the ploughshare or the sword metaphor in a mutually exclusive sense, but in my view, these two symbols are inexorably linked.

"The North Atlantic Treaty Organization has as its symbol the shield and the sword. I think that the addition of the ploughshare to the symbolism of the shield and the sword might have been more appropriate; for the menace of the early 1950's was, in fact, a double threat—military and economic.

"The NATO military alliance (the sword and shield) dealt with the first of these while the ploughshare of the Marshall Plan effectively prevented the internal collapse so confidently predicted by the Soviets. With the advent of the 60's, and the gradual lessening of tension between East and West, the Alliance came to be seen in some quarters as an embarrassment and an obstacle to a further rapprochement.

"PREVENTING AGGRESSION

"The spectacular success of NATO in preventing aggression in Europe should be ample proof that the Soviet Union comprehends and conducts herself according to the realities of power. What assurance have we that the 1961 Berlin crisis will be the last, or that a power vacuum occurring anywhere in the West will not attract aggression? NATO has made it clear to friends and foes alike that it will stand by its commitments.

"As an example, of the non-aggression element of deterrent force, in the not-too-distant past the Soviet leadership, because of misguided assumptions, concluded that the balance of power could be turned in its favour and that one of the NATO allies, the United States, could be stared down in a nuclear confrontation. Soviet missiles were implanted in Cuba, directly threatening the United States. But precisely because we stood firm and fast, wisdom prevailed and the Soviet missiles are there no longer.

"A deterrent force in being is not a negative thing. It is, instead, a positive good, creating an environment of security in which economic and social needs may be pursued in peace, and with some sense of permanence. Peaceful coexistence was born of the notion of collective security, and from it genuine cooperation may yet follow.

"EAST-WEST RELATIONS

"Today the East Europeans are increasingly desirous of developing relations with the West. They realize that the crisis they face in their economies, the need for more advancement of science and technology and their quest for cultural expression can only be satisfied through closer relations with the West. This, to a large extent, is true of the Soviet Union, although the realization may so far be stronger amongst the Soviet people than the Soviet leadership.

"We know that we have the means to repel aggression wherever it occurs. We know that we have the will to do so. But if NATO were to be weakened, denigrated or dismantled of these means, the West would no longer be in a position to react to Communist challenges and to take positive and constructive initiatives to bring about the reconciliation which we all seek.

"NATO was but the first sign of a will-to-unity within Western Europe—the sine qua non to its economic revival and subsequent integration. Without permitting that prosperity to make us now less vigilant, we in NATO can, I think, take just satisfaction in the present state of 'thaw' between East and West—in a freer flow of information, tourism and trade; in the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty; in the recent treaty on the peaceful uses of outer space; and, currently, in the move to regularize and extend consular contacts.

"LOGIC OF POWER

"Make no mistake, this progress, these understandings, are the product of the logic of power.

"Much remains to be done, and no task is more important than that of negotiating a nuclear non-proliferation and—eventually—disarmament agreement with Russia.

"There are those who, having sheltered with NATO under the more immediate threat of the early 1950's, profess now to see no further need for the Alliance. The notions of Positive Neutralism (whatever that is) and of a Third World are touted as the catalysts most likely to bring East and West together. They are, of course, nothing of the kind. Instead, they are dangerous manifestations of re-emergent nationalism of the kind which for so long fragmented Europe, plunging her again and again into the chaos of war. The 'new' political nationalism, resting now on an economic rather than a military base, is nonetheless divisive.

"My own country is occasionally singled out by some of our more assertive friends as the power seeking to dominate the Alliance. As the country bearing the greatest economic burden, and disposing of the preponderance of military power, the United States is, without question the single most powerful NATO member. In such circumstances it is perhaps inevitable that the question of national pride should arise.

"We have no desire to dragoon the nations of the West into a self-protective alliance against their will. But we do claim to have the common sense to realize that in the task of building peace we can no longer find security apart from the rest of the world or through defenses and policies confined to the Western Hemisphere.

"If we have encouraged European unity, it is because we believe that we can deal more easily and more fairly with a united Europe, as an equal partner in the Alliance. That it *is* a true partnership is evident in America's recent move through the Nuclear Defence Affairs Sub-Committee, to share the authority and the responsibility in deciding when, where, and under what circumstances nuclear weapons might be used for the common defence.

"It would be unrealistic to pretend that NATO is free from problems of structure and command. But these are the problems of a vital, functioning organization.

"We do well to bear in mind the remarks of Denmark's permanent representative to the NATO council who recently commented:—

" 'NATO is the only organization where the Americans are always with us, the Germans are never against us, the French are not on top of us, and we do not need to fear the Russians.'

"Some persons express the view that the United Nations should handle all international disputes: but the authors of the Charter thought otherwise. Article 33 of Chapter VI on Pacific Settlement of Disputes provides that the parties "shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice." Since its inception the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has proven to be an outstanding "regional agency or arrangement" for the carrying out of the spirit and intention of the United Nations Charter.

"Returning now to my initial metaphor of the ploughshare and the sword, I see both as necessary symbols of civilization: and, in NATO, I see a sword unsheathed—but as yet unused—as democracy's brightest weapon."

Viet Crash Kills Maryland Resident

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Alc. Daniel C. Reese, of Seat Pleasant, was recently killed in combat in Vietnam, and I wish both to commend his courage and to honor his memory by including the following newspaper article in the RECORD:

VIET CRASH KILLS STATE AIRMAN, 23—D. C. REESE WAS RESIDENT OF SEAT PLEASANT

SEAT PLEASANT, MD., March 13 [*Special*]—A 23-year-old Seat Pleasant airman was killed in the crash of an observation plane last week in South Vietnam, the Defense Department announced today.

Airman 1.C. Daniel C. Reese was killed March 9 while on a reconaissance flight that had started at Naj Trang Air Force Base. The plane was a C-47.

All members of the crew were killed in the accident, according to a telegram sent by the Defense Department to Airman Reese's wife, Mrs. Sandra C. Reese, of 1103 Sixty-seventh avenue.

The plane crashed Thursday, but the wreckage was not found until the next day.

Airman Reese had been in Vietnam since last October and in the Air Force for about 2½ years. He was planning to make it a career, as is a younger brother, Airman 3.C. Lavagetto Reese, 19, who is currently on leave before going to Okinawa.

Airman Daniel Reese was born in Bluefield, Va., and graduated from Tazwell County High School there before enlisting in the Air Force. His family has lived in Seat Pleasant about a year.

Besides his brother and wife, Airman Reese is survived by a daughter, Darnell; his father, Dan Reese, and two sisters, Dorothy and Phyllis Reese. All but the last live in Seat Pleasant. Miss Phyllis Reese still lives in Bluefield.

Interest Equalization Tax

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, the balance of payments has been a nagging problem for the last 17 years. The interest equalization tax which the House passed yesterday is one of the cornerstones of our Government's efforts to solve this perennial deficit.

The bill passed yesterday increases the present 15-percent tax on foreign securities to 22½ percent, or by one-half. The administration originally requested that the tax rate be doubled, and I concurred in that judgment. However, now that the compromise rate increase has been agreed upon, I support the bill, H.R. 6098.

One particularly important feature of this legislation is the authority given to the President to adjust the interest equalization tax up to the limits described in the bill. It is my hope that the President and Secretary Fowler will use this legislative mandate as a bargaining wedge with other countries to hold their interest rate structures in line. Ideally, this discretionary authority will provide a useful tool in establishing long-term international agreements to lower interest rates and provide for orderly growth in the economies of the free world.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to make a few additional comments about our balance-of-payments problems. In the testimony before the committee and in our deliberations, the allegation was made that any decline in interest rates experienced in our domestic money markets would seriously jeopardize our payments position. The position was proposed that the American monetary authorities should not permit the interest rate structure to ease further, for fear of driving investors abroad and causing a reflow of foreign funds attracted by last year's tight money market.

There should be no doubt in anybody's mind that the American economy is the strongest and most viable in the world today. The American dollar is the basis of international exchange. We are, in fact, the bankers of the world.

Mr. Speaker, it would be a grave mistake if we were to succomb to the arguments that we must sacrifice our domestic well-being in order to shore up our payments position.

Let us look briefly at the international financial picture. The allegation is made that the easing of short-term interest rates in the United States has caused a dangerous gap with comparable rates in the European economic community. Fortunately to the contrary, America's financial leadership has forced a turnaround in world interest rates.

As we all know, interest rates peaked in the United States in late summer, and the Federal Reserve Board embarked upon their easier money policies in mid-November.

In early January, West Germany cut its discount rate one-half point to 4½ percent. Later in the month, the United Kingdom cut its bank rate by one-half percent, and money rates in London have continued down since that time. The discount rate was lowered by one-fourth percent in Canada and Belgium, and by one-half percent to 5½ percent in Sweden in early February. This morning's paper reports that the Dutch have followed suit.

Meeting at Chequers in England January 21, the Finance Ministers of France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States "welcomed" the recent steps to ease money, and agreed to "make it their objective to cooperate in such a way as to enable interest rates in their respective countries to be lower than they otherwise would be."

The actions of our Federal Reserve Board and the Secretary of the Treasury do not exist in isolation. When tight money relaxes in New York, it will be followed in the marketplaces of the world.

Some observers claim that our weakening trade position in 1966 makes it imperative to attract foreign investors to U.S. bonds and securities. Last year's modest increase of $100 million in our payments deficit, following the $1.3 billion increase in 1965, was indeed remarkable considering the rapid rise in Government military and foreign aid outlays. The demands of Vietnam have, quite predictably, caused a narrowing in our trade surplus.

This is a matter of great concern. However, the January statistics show that our economy is equal to the challenge. The most recent data available show that U.S. exports for January rose

8.5 percent from December levels, and the trade surplus advanced by $324.6 million in 1 month. These were the highest month-to-month increases on record except March 1965, which followed a longshoremen's strike.

The administration, the Congress, and the Federal Reserve Board must remain alert to international monetary developments. But we must never abandon the low interest rates necessary for sound domestic economic growth in response to pressures of the international money markets. Our payments position will improve through the voluntary cooperation of the American business community. Rapid technological change and product improvement will boost our exports. Wise Government planning can coordinate and sustain balanced economic growth domestically, and continue to improve our payments position.

The Interest Equalization Tax Act plays a useful and important role in this effort.

Selective Service System

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RAY ROBERTS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, much has been said about the draft recently and I just want to share with you the statements of a man who has worked with the Selective Service System for 18½ years as chairman of a local draft board. Following is a letter from Mr. Clarence W. Roberson, Jr., 133 Davidson Drive, Terrell, Tex., "About the Draft":

TERRELL, TEX.,
March 10, 1967.

HON. RAY ROBERTS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

"ABOUT THE DRAFT"

DEAR SIR: It is with a great deal of apprehension that I read about some of the proposed changes in our present Selective Service System. This epistle may be long and consuming of your valuable time but I wish to fully cover my personal thoughts re this matter.

I have been chairman of Local Board #79, representing Kaufman and Rockwall Counties, since the inception of the present Law eighteen and a half years ago. I am a physically retired officer of WW II and have been connected with the Military since I first went to a CMTC camp in 1922 at age of 17. The other member of the Board from Kaufman County, Mr. Jake Pettigrew is a veteran of WW II, who received very severe wounds in the European Theatre. The member of the Board from Rockwall County is Mr. John Spong, who is a WW I veteran. We believe that we have a very efficient and a very compassionate Board. The recent idea suggested that local boards be eliminated and replaced with 300 to 500 scattered Centers over the Nation is beyond the imagination. The idea of a lottery on young men's minds and bodies is also beyond the imagination. Local Boards and their individual members and the member's personalities are bound to have wide diversifications but they are human and they are close to the People. Our Board here cares not that you are rich or poor; that you are Democrat or Republican; that you are Jew or Gentile. We go by the book and 'salt and pepper' into our decisions a lot of equality and compassion in this business of taking a young man from his home and family. We pride ourselves in being able to do things for the 'national interest, health and welfare', as the term is often used.

We classify and induct men regularly but we also defer men when it is believed to be to the best interest of all concerned. A man died here last week from terminal cancer. He was a WW II veteran—a fact that I did not know until after his death. He had a son in college and had to bring the boy home to help him round up his business. This made the boy immediately eligible for the Draft. The family gets the necessary papers into the boy's file and we change the classification to III–A for dependency. We feel that we have done the only correct and right thing. Would this have happened from a cold-blooded civil service employee Center? I doubt it very much. We have many such instances. As Shakespeare wrote in the "Merchant of Venice"—"The quality of mercy is not strained, It droppeth from the gentle heavens; It is twice blest; It blesses him that gives and him that takes"—There will be no Centers that will apply this Shakespeare'anism. Let's keep the Draft Board Business close to the People.

Now let's get down to snuff: What's wrong with the Draft? Very little, to tell you the truth but here are my personal peeves. A young man should be allowed to get a college education; should he so desire—but in four (4) years. Because Papa and Mama has the money wants to 'perpetuate' him in College should have no bearing on the matter. In my day you could get (and usually did) a Master's degree in one (1) year but now they parlay it out thru two (2) years or more. This is usually done in this manner: In the first year of graduate work the student takes a job teaching some underclassman (usually Freshman) subject—to make money, he says, to pay his tuition. This is usually a lot of hoakum and baloney but it gets him thru two more years. Then Bless his little ole soul, if Papa and Mama has the money—he 'figgers' that he might as well try for the Brass Ring and work on his PhD degree—and here we go again. I believe in giving a young man the four years and then let him revert immediately back to a 18–19 year old priority.

We need no lottery. Who wants their mind, their body and their future wrapped up on the drawing of a black bean, a white bean, a low number, a high number or whatever other screwballed method that the Powers-that-Be can improvise?

The Services should not be so choosy: I cannot for the life of me understand how an Induction Station operates in selecting and rejecting men at their physical examinations. They will accept a man totally blind in one eye and reject a man that has his vision corrected by prescription glasses. One colored registrant of ours did not mention in his "Questionaire" that he had a glass eye (or we, the Board, would have put him in 4–F) and the Army took him and he went to Germany for two years. We had a football player here in high school that kicked field goals so long that at age 19, when he took his 'Physical' they turned him down because the right leg was ⅓ of an inch longer than the left leg. I would really like to know how that made him unfit for service along side a half/blind white boy or a glass-eyed colored boy. Let's toughen up *at* the Induction Center. And as the Baptist preacher used to say—'Just one more thing': A boy at age 15 or 16 gets into a group of older men and gets into trouble—theft, vandalism, housebreaking or such—He pays a fine and his Dad takes him to the woodshed but his 'record' is on the police books. He cleans himself up in body and mind—But the great Services do not want him because of his "record". He becomes an outcast among his young group—He wants to serve, to see the World, to get a new clean breath but it is denied him because of his 'record' as a 15 or 16 yr old kid. They come into our office with tears in their eyes—wanting to serve, desiring a new life and we are not able to help them.

Let's put more feeling and more personal touch into the Draft Business; strengthen the few defects and renew this present Law in July—No Centers and No Black Beans.

Respectfully,

C. W. ROBERSON, Jr.

Your Right to Keep and Bear Arms

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, recent lip-service to antigun legislation has brought a wave of mail from indignant fellow citizens. And rightfully so, for the Constitution of the United States still reads:

> A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

The prohibition is against the Federal Government and because of recent legislative maneuvers in the Federal judiciary to rewrite the 14th amendment, the prohibition may well nullify State laws in conflict.

The proponents of the firearms bills know full well that short of a constitutional amendment, no valid law can be passed relating to firearm keeping and bearing. That is unless the Supreme Court is ready to reextend the interstate commerce clause to a man's gun closet in his home.

An interesting editorial appeared in the Baton Rouge State Times on March 8, 1967, which I insert at this point in the RECORD for our fellow Members to read:

ONLY A BEGINNING?

A firearms control bill introduced in the U.S. House by Rep. Celler of New York makes the proposals of Sen. Thomas Dodd sound as laissez faire as a pirate's auction on the shores of Barataria Bay in olden time.

Mr. Celler need look only to the oldest gun control law of all in the nation, the New York Sullivan Law, to see how dismally his own plan would fail as a deterrent to crime.

Mr. Celler proposes: To outlaw all interstate sale of shotguns, rifles and pistols except between federal licensees; to remove federal firearms control from the U.S. Code title on interstate and foreign commerce and put it under the criminal sections; to commit Congress to a policy of pre-empting state firearms controls should there be conflict between state law and proposed federal law.

Mr. Celler's bill must be considered in light of statements of gun law supporters that such a measure represents "only a beginning." This was the comment of Sen. Edward Kennedy (Mass.) on Oct. 19, 1966.

If this is only the beginning, what ending is in the minds of the gun law promoters?

None of them has touched on this important point, you know.

The Celler bill went to the House Judiciary Committee (of which he is chairman) in a rapid shuffle of weapons legislation which has put him in the position of eclipsing Sen. Dodd.

How do things go with the Sullivan Law in New York, Mr. Celler's state?

From New York police and other official sources it appears that the police of New York City between 1950 and 1965 reduced by 21 per cent the permits to carry pistols; reduced by 77 per cent the permits to possess pistols for protection at home or at a business; increased pistol confiscation from 3,247 in 1950 to 5,104 in 1964.

For those same years, the FBI Uniform Crime Report discloses: The rate of murders per 100,000 New Yorkers rose from 3.7 to 6.1; the number of murder victims increased from 294 a year to 702; robberies in New York City rose from 9,620 in all of 1965 to 15,208 for the first three quarters of 1966 (last figures compiled).

Obviously, the nation's oldest gun law has been amazingly successful in disarming citizens of the great City of New York without reduction of crime. That is the only conclusion possible as to the effect of the law enacted in 1911 and named for a legislator who died, insane, under the wheels of a railroad train. Crime has become so rampant in New York City that the great Eastern metropolis is second only to Los Angeles in its rate of outlawry.

Gov. John Connally of Texas, who has had a proximity to misuse of firearms, denied (happily) to most people, in the Kennedy tragedy when he sustained his own wounds, and in whose Austin there was the terrible "tower" slaughter, should be heard by Congress as he was in his own legislature: "I recognize that there is a great hue and cry in some areas of our country for a gun registration law. I am not convinced that this is the answer to our problem for two principal reasons: The criminal element could still obtain firearms illegally; and many of our most dastardly and shocking crimes have been committed by individuals who would have encountered no difficulty in obtaining and registering firearms under even the most strict gun registration law recommended. I believe that we should hit at the unlawful use of firearms and concealed weapons rather than at the right of ownership."

Gov. Connally speaks with the voice of cool reason. He should be heard.

A disarmed populace, as has been said, encourages criminals to step up the pace and brutality of their activities.

Outrage, Continued

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY C. SCHADEBERG

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. SCHADEBERG. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial from last night's Evening Star quite accurately reflects my own thoughts on the case of Adam Clayton Powell. Sadness is the only word that describes my own feelings in this matter. I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues the editorial from the Washington Star:

OUTRAGE, CONTINUED

Anyone who harbored the wan hope that the loss by Adam Clayton Powell of his cherished congressional seat might have taken some of the wind out of the former representative's flamboyant sails should forget it. Each day brings fresh evidence that Powell's ability to outrage the sensibilities of reasonable men—and his delight in doing so—remains undiminished.

This Powell-style effrontery reached unprecedented heights at his latest Bimini press conference, conducted jointly with his admirer, the former comedian, Dick Gregory. The two men, tossing the conversational ball back and forth, developed a comparison between Adam Clayton Powell and Jesus Christ.

It began with Powell's announcement that he would stage a triumphant return to Harlem on "Palm Sunday, the day of victory." He added that he would "bring along my Bimini disciples . . . but I won't be riding the foal of an ass." Gregory spoke up: "If Adam is arrested on Palm Sunday, crucified on Good Friday, I'll bet that when the officials go to get him on Easter morning, they would find he is not there but that he had risen."

Reporters at the scene noted that conversation was carried on in a joking vein. The humor eludes us.

Not content with blasphemy, the Rev. Mr. Powell went on to challenge the authority of the state to carry out the contempt of court warrant that makes him liable to arrest at any time. If the state should carry out the order, Powell said, "the people of Harlem" won't let him stay in jail very long.

A New York appeals court has just refused to stay the order for Powell's arrest. Even so, there still may be fine questions of state law involved in the decision of whether or not to arrest him if he goes ahead with his plan to appear on Sunday. New York authorities will unquestionably study the matter carefully before making a final decision.

But one factor that must not be given any weight in the decision is Powell's thinly-veiled incitement to riot. If it is legally right to arrest him, the arrest should be carried out. And if Powell's former constituents should take him up on his suggestion, all force necessary to maintain order should be promptly applied.

Any other course of action would amount to the capitulation of the state of New York before Powell's blustering threats. And if that should indeed happen, the consequences to the district, the state and the nation could be an irreversible approach to the brink of disaster.

Savings Bond Sales Surge in February

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK J. BRASCO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, on March 4, an excellent article was published in the New York World Journal Tribune discussing the recent upturn in the sales of savings bonds.

I am delighted to learn that the President's savings bond program is so successful. The purchase of savings bonds is an involvement in America's future, and I urge Members of this body to support the President in promoting his savings bond program.

I am pleased to reprint the World Journal Tribune article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

SAVINGS BOND SALES SURGE IN FEBRUARY

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Savings bond sales in February surged to a seven-year high for the month producing the biggest net inflow from the program since late in 1964, the Treasury reported.

February sales of Series E and H Bonds amounted to $426 million, up 23 percent from the $345 million of February, 1966, but trailing the $492 million of the month before. Sales of E Bonds alone were $394 million, the highest for a February in 22 years.

Redemptions of both series totaled $363 million, up only 4 percent from the $349 million of a year before and sharply below January's $458 million.

NET INFLOW

Sales exceeding redemptions gave the treasury a net inflow of $63 million from the program last month, nearly double the January gain of $34 million and in sharp contrast to the net outflow of $3 million in February last year.

It was the biggest gain since the $70 million of November, 1964.

The rise undoubtedly reflected the general trend toward greater consumer savings in recent months compared with particularly skimpy savings through the early part of last year, an official said.

But he added that bond sales have consistently shown year-to-year gains since the increase in the interest rate to 4.15 percent from 3¾ percent early in 1966.

The Challenge of Crime

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JEFFERY COHELAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, the Los Angeles Times has suggested that it would be a crime if the President's Crime Commission report were allowed to gather dust.

The newspaper, in an editorial of February 21, strongly recommends full implementation of the report.

Crime can be controlled. But we cannot expect the police and the courts to do the job by themselves. All groups, all citizens must strive to both strengthen law enforcement and to erase the many causes of crime.

The task, as the editorial suggests, will not be easy. But what is the alternative? To allow a national disgrace to grow even worse? To let crime and the fear of it sap the meaning from our lives? To the contrary, I think the American people will fully meet this challenge.

I heartily concur with the editorial's sound judgments, and respectfully place it in the RECORD as part of my remarks:

THE CHALLENGE OF CRIME

The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice concluded its historic report on crime in America on a note of hope and deep concern.

If this nation is to meet the threat and the challenge of crime, declared commission members, "it must do more, far more, than it is doing now. It must welcome new ideas and risk new action . . . It must seek knowledge and admit mistakes."

"Controlling crime in America is an endeavor that will be slow and hard and costly. But America can control crime if it will."

Never before had so broad and detailed a study of crime been undertaken. In it the commission sought knowledge and welcomed new ideas as the basis for recommending new action.

There will be differences of opinion in the response to many of the specific recommendations, just as there were often differences among the commission menbers themselves.

There can be no dispute, however, as to the immensity of the problem and the need for concerted action at every level. And it would be tragic if disagreement with details were permitted to lead to rejection of the whole report.

The commission utilized 63 staff members, 175 consultants and hundreds of advisers in amassing the knowledge and considering the ideas that led to more than 200 recommendations. Each of the major areas of study—nature and extent of crime and delinquency, police, courts, corrections, organized crime, narcotics, and science and technology—will be examined in depth by The Times on its news and editorial pages.

Many of the recommendations are already in effect in Los Angeles County and California. Yet we have no reason to be complacent. Like all cities and all states, we can profit by a reexamination of the nature of crime, those who commit it and the ways in which it can be controlled.

Two misconceptions of crime, in particular, are destroyed by the commission: that it is a very narrow range of behavior and that its control is solely the responsibility of the police, the courts and correction agencies.

In numbers of individuals and varieties of action, crime represents a vast range of behavior that "no single formula, no single theory, no single generalization can explain," said the commission.

The control of crime similarly must involve the entire range of society, in groups and individually.

The commission then has offered the background for discussion and a blueprint for action. What it cannot provide, however, is the will to act that must replace the public's apathy and passive fear.

It would be criminal indeed if the commission's extraordinary report is allowed to gather dust.

Violent Death—It's a Split Second Away

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. S. JOHNNY WALKER

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the tremendous cost, in terms of life, suffering, and economic loss, attributable to the Nation's highway death toll. At least, we should be. Therefore, I shall not dwell upon the subject, except to say that it seems to me a high price to pay for transportation.

One of my constituents, Thomas J. Wertenbaker, a writer for the Albuquerque News, is the winner of the first place prize in the 12th Annual American Trucking Association, Inc., National Newspaper Safety Writing Competition. And rightly so, as I am sure you all will agree after reading his story entitled "Violent Death: It's a Split Second Away," which appeared in the Albuquerque News. The award will be made here in Washington April 6.

The story follows:

VIOLENT DEATH: IT'S A SPLIT SECOND AWAY

(By Thomas J. Wertenbaker)

I am a teacher of good teenage boys, a father of boys and an Albuquerque driver of cars and motorbikes. I am still haunted—like you, no doubt—by thoughts of the hurtling steel car on South Broadway and the flaming torch deaths of those five fated youngsters.

It's a one-track world. Two years ago my own boy was hurled from his bike by a driver who forgot to brake. (In the hospital Jeff could ruefully surmise that the right-of-way is less reliable than defensive driving.) Last summer, just a couple of blocks from my house, a kid was killed trying to walk across Wyoming Boulevard. Up the street a man was crushed recently by the lumber in his wagon when a motorist rammed him from behind.

One morning on my way to school I had to pass something bunched beneath a blanket by a cycle twisted under the wheels of a truck. It was almost like that again a few weeks ago when I saw Steve Goldman injured at Wyoming and Montgomery. (Perhaps young Steve hadn't looked; or perhaps he didn't believe motorists exceed 45 on that lethal east-west speedway.)

Just the other day I had to help a chalk-faced, traumatized girl who had suddenly seen she could not beat the light at Wyoming and Candelaria—had braked, spun, and nearly overturned. (She couldn't be late for school, she told me.)

MOURNFUL MISSIONS

The sirens wail by us every day around here on their mournful missions—sometimes close, sometimes farther away. You pause for a moment to listen, and you wonder if it's for one of your own or for one you know. We all live a hair's breadth or split second away from the crumpling steel and the shattering glass, the tire's screech and the sickening thud. It may be a small world; it is certainly a dangerous and a very frightening one.

You have your own thoughts about youth, responsibility, mobile power, and public highways; here are some of mine:

It is quite natural for adolescents—and mental adolescents—to vie with nature or one another in tests of prowess—especially boys in the presence of girls. But tests of manhood with cars on the public streets are witness only to arrested childhood; a man would scarcely be so irresponsible. The Unsers have their glory, but they did not win it on Central Avenue.

To some of today's Western teenagers (and to some of their kookie elders) the motorcar and motorcycle are a midcentury reincarnation of the legendary cowboy's steed. Like fancied bronco-busters, a few of the insecure ones measure their manhood by their mastery of the machine. Their callous punishment of engines, clutches, gears, brakes, and rubber is as ruthless, cruel, senseless, and infantile as some of their predecessors' abuse of mounts. With all that noise, stink, and razzle-dazzle, they make like they're hell-bent for somewhere; but everybody knows they're only spinning their tops.

TWISTED KICKS

You see an occasional teenager getting his twisted kicks in the feel of the pulsing power at his quivering foot. His caress of the floor-shift stick is almost sexual. Such perversion speaks of frustration, anger, and chagrin. He feels bewildered and inadequate for a world ungeared to attend his ease and pleasure. He buries fright and loneliness beneath exhilaration, playing "King of the Road." Alcohol, when he can get it, just intensifies his already delirious and dangerous intoxication.

Of course, he is not alone: it is a commonplace that many an otherwise cautious, courteous, considerate, seemingly civilized adult—once he slips into a "cockpit" and clutches "controls" in his hot hand—becomes an impatient, rude, reckless, road-hogging, tailgating, lane-cutting, light-jumping, swearing, speeding demon—a real-swinger of a highway maniac. Behind every delinquent juvenile lies an adult model.

Your occasional otherwise neighborly teenager (that lost leader of tomorrow) once he gets his itching foot on the throttle, shatters the serenity of peaceful neighborhoods with the thunder and squeal of his launch-pad blast-offs, raucous bleats of his discordant horn, a thunderous varoooom from his muffler cut-out, and the shrill shrieks of his two-wheeled turns around the blind corner. At night you hear his up-shifts and his down-shifts snarling and whining across the city.

NOBODY CARES

Apparently nobody is surprised or alarmed; nobody cares—police or public—least of all parents. We're such friendly, docile folk: 'Y'all come back." What's a little noise, a boy's exuberance, a touch of sport. Let the kid drag. Or perhaps he's in a hurry—to get somewhere, like maybe to the morgue. Anyhow, it drowns out all those sirens. And besides, we're all too busy counting the death-toll to care, fascinated, like the Parisian hags knitting by the guillotine, counting the heads roll in that earlier Reign of Terror. Maybe he'll kill nobody but himself, and they'll report it as "a one-car accident." Maybe he'll scatter his guts across private property, so he won't count on the official death list.

A question: when a youngster is hailed into juvenile court and his name withheld in view of his age, why aren't his parents hailed into adult court and their names flashed in neon—in view of theirs? Consider the carnage we tolerate so placidly on our streets—the gutters stained with blood—and you know we are all guilty of grossest contributory negligence. Why do so few of us ever stand trial before the bar of justice? Is it because we are ever our over-lenient judges? A society of murderers abjures punishment.

Would it offend our genteel sensibilities to preserve the other night's charred and twisted death-chariot and take it on tour, place it on exhibition about our dishonored streets? It might be loaned, for a closer inspection, to each in turn of our city's high schools. Let's not be gruesome: it could be cleaned a little and the sickening stench perfumed away. Nobody would hear the screams or blister in the heat. The kids who were in the other car might take a second look. The parents whose serene sleep, we are told, was interrupted by the terse word could come and see just what they begot. What a cool "show and tell"!

ANSWERABLE

Those taxpayers who begrudge driver education or rigid vehicle inspection or adequate police patrols or a peace-justice system answerable to the people who want peace could come and calculate the cost of their tax investment cancelled in the deaths of those fiery five. Officials who know that even a publicized radar speed enforcement is "inefficient" could be instructed in just how terribly efficient is a quarter ton of steel moving more than a mile a minute.

But I'm immoderate—some kind of nut—even to suggest it. Have we not the latest safety engineering features in our cars and on our highways? Have we not perfect confidence in parental permissiveness to ease adolescents tranquility into an unaccommodating world we feel so guilty bequeathing them? After all, we've got all those little safety flags fluttering from all those antennas. We have every sixth car (or whatever it is) sporting its plastic saints to sanctify us. And we have the National Safety Council keeping score.

It would be unthinkable just now, with Ralph Nader's book finally fading into oblivion like the Digest's old shocker "And Sudden Death"; it would be sad now, with those neat, sporty '67 models rolling off the assembly lines (and what's good for business is good for Albuquerque, isn't it?); it would be absurd to hold the mirror mercilessly before our shameful, bloodied, visage; preposterous to disturb our comfortable complacency for a trifle, a statistic. Life's so blissful here in our cozy little city in the West.

Excuse me; I just heard those sirens in the night, and I think of my children, trusting and asleep, and tomorrow so near. I think I'm going to be sick.

Love is Love's Reward

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, yesterday at the food stamp hearings before the Agriculture Committee, we were indoctrinated with the "new" infectious disease of what is wrong with trying to help the less fortunate.

A young, robust man, Dr. George A. Wiley presented himself as Director of the Poverty/Rights Action Center here in Washington, D.C., which, he explained, is national headquarters for welfare recipient organizations across the country. He certainly was well dressed, educated, and quite obviously not a welfare recipient. In his company was the organization general counsel, Mr. Carl Rachlin, of the Scholarship, Education, and Defense Fund for Racial Equality and other related causes. Mr. Rachlin, a highly successful attorney in his anti-law and order field, with offices now or formerly on Park Avenue in New York City—hardly a receiver of food stamps or welfare.

This witness presented each Member present with a small booklet purporting to give the history of the National Welfare Rights Movement, supposedly a front for a federation of over 200 welfare rights organizations from 26 States and some 70 communities. The organization holds national meetings and plans demonstrations. We have reached an unfortunate era when certain elements in our land stoop so low as to inject the poor into their efforts to create and foment strife.

I ask, who pays their bills? Who is exploiting whom?

So that our colleagues may be advised of the rabble rousing that continues to instigate attacks upon America and divide our people, I am inserting the booklet on the welfare recipients' movement in the RECORD:

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS MOVEMENT

FROM THE BEGINNING

For over 30 years our nation's Public Welfare System has denied recipients enough money to live at a minimum level of health and decency and deprived them of their rights to dignity and fair play. But not since the Great Depression have the poor organized to get their legal and human rights.

EARLY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION

During the early years there were few welfare recipient groups, and they were usually puppets of the local welfare departments.

But early in the 1960's independent groups of determined recipients began to form. Unfortunately they were few and far between, and their births and deaths were hardly noticed.

NEW HOPE

By 1966 the thrust of the civil rights movement and the noise of the "war on poverty" had brought a new sense of hope to many poor people. Across the nation welfare recipients began to organize and raise their voices.

THE SEEDS OF UNITED ACTION

In May, 1966, welfare recipient groups from half-a-dozen cities met in Chicago to discuss how they could work together. A new organization, the Poverty/Rights Action Center, had called them together.

Recipients from Cleveland, Ohio reported they were planning a March to the State Capitol to demand more money from welfare. The other groups wanted to join them, but didn't have the money to go to Ohio to join the March.

Since the March would reach the State Capitol on June 30th, it was decided that on that day each group should hold a demonstration in its own city, to support the Ohio March and protest local welfare problems.

SPREADING THE WORD

The Poverty/Rights Action Center was asked to coordinate the demonstrations and to try to find welfare groups in other cities to join in a National Day of Welfare Rights Demonstrations.

The Center set up its Headquarters in the Nation's Capitol and began to build a coast-to-coast communications network among welfare recipient organization. By June 30th welfare groups in over 25 cities had been mobilized for action.

THE BIRTH OF A MOVEMENT

On June 30th, 12:01 AM recipients in Pittsburgh began the day with a vigil in front of the State Welfare Department. As the sun rose, demonstrations spread from Boston, Massachusetts to San Bernardino, California.

By the end of the day, over 6,000 recipients had participated. It was the first such nationwide demonstration of poor people in over 30 years. A new movement had been born—THE NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS MOVEMENT.

A TIME FOR BUILDING

After the June 30th demonstrations, the Poverty/Rights Action Center continued its efforts to locate other groups of welfare recipients.

In August the Center called the First National Meeting of Welfare Rights Groups. Recipients representing over 70 local welfare groups from 11 states gathered in Chicago to plan for united action.

A NATIONAL ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN

At the meeting a National Coordinating Committee of Welfare Rights Groups was formed as a temporary body to shape the policy for the new movement. A national organizing campaign to build local memberships was launched.

The local groups were urged to expose the illegal practices of their local welfare departments and to demand the right to represent recipients.

LINKING TOGETHER

The number of groups grew rapidly. By December there were over 130 welfare recipient groups. Communications within the movement became an increasing problem.

The Chicago meeting had asked the Poverty/Rights Action Center to start a welfare newsletter. The "Welfare Leaders Newsletter" was started in October. By January it was being sent every two weeks to over five hundred local leaders.

DEVELOPING THE ORGANIZATION

In December the first meeting of the National Coordinating Committee was held. The members decided to add representatives from the 12 additional states with newly formed recipient organizations.

They also decided that the February Coordinating Committee meeting would also be a national meeting. This would allow more people to be involved. The meeting would be held in Washington where Congress and the President might hear. More training in organizing was needed, and the organizing campaign needed to be expanded.

THE FEBRUARY MEETING

The meeting greatly exceeded all expectations. More than 350 welfare recipients and organizers from 19 states assembled in Washington, D.C. February 4th to 6th. They exchanged ideas on organizing techniques; they developed a four-point legislative program for the 90th Congress; and participated in training workshops on welfare law and organizing techniques.

EXPANDING THE MOVEMENT

For the first time since the 1930's a major segment of the poor is developing its own national organization to influence national policies and programs which affect their lives and families.

The Movement has now grown to over 200 recipient groups in more than 70 cities in 26 states. By summer we hope to have a solid base of strong welfare recipient organizations in every major city in the country.

In July there will be a national convention to formally *establish a national organization of welfare recipients.* Prepared by Poverty/Rights Action Center, headquarters of the National Welfare Rights Movement. 1713 R St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, Tel.: 462–8804.

A Volunteer Army

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, in considering revisions in the present method of recruiting military manpower, all alternate systems being proposed should be thoroughly investigated. Dr. Milton Friedman, of the department of economics, University of Chicago, argues effectively for the adoption of a volunteer army in a recent issue of Newsweek. His article follows:

MILTON FRIEDMAN ON A VOLUNTEER ARMY

A military draft is undesirable and unnecessary. We can and should man our armed forces with volunteers—as the United States has traditionally done except in major wars.

Only a minority of young men now enter the armed forces. Hence, some method of "selective service"—of deciding which young man should serve and which two or three should not—is inevitable. But our present method is inequitable, wasteful and inconsistent with a free society.

On this point there is wide agreement. John K. Galbraith and Barry Goldwater, the New Left and the Republican Ripon Society have all urged that conscription be abolished.

Even most supporters of the draft regard it as at best a necessary evil.

The draft is inequitable because irrelevant considerations play so large a role in determining who serves. It is wasteful because deferment of students, fathers and married men jams colleges, raises the birth rate and fuels divorce courts. It is inconsistent with a free society because it exacts compulsory service from some and limits the freedom of others to travel abroad, emigrate or even to talk and act freely. *So long as compulsion is retained, these defects are inevitable.* A lottery would only make the arbitrary element overt. Universal national service would compound the evil—regimenting all youth to camouflage the regimentation of some.

THE PAY IS LOW

Two principal objections are made to a volunteer force:

(1) That a "professional" army endangers political freedom. There is a real danger, but it arises from a strong armed force not from the method of recruiting enlisted men. Napoleon and Franco both rose to power at the head of a conscript army. However we recruit, the essential need is to maintain close links between the officers corps and the body politic.

(2) That a volunteer army is not feasible because, at present terms, too few men volunteer. Little wonder: the starting pay, including cost of keep, is about $45 a week! We could readily attract more volunteers simply by paying market wages. Estimates of how much total military pay would have to go up vary from $4 billion to $20 billion a year.

Whatever the extra amount, we are now paying a larger sum in concealed form. Conscription is a tax in kind—forced labor exacted from the men who serve involuntarily. The amount of the tax is the difference between the sum for which they would voluntarily serve and the sum we now pay them—if Joe Namath were drafted, his tax might well run into hundreds of thousands of dollars. The real cost of manning the armed forces now, *including this concealed tax*, is greater than the cost of manning a volunteer force of the same size because the volunteers would be the men who find military service the most attractive alternative.

THE COST IS HIGH

Moreover, a volunteer force would need fewer recruits. We now waste manpower by high turnover, unnecessary training and retraining and the use of underpaid servicemen for menial tasks.

Adding to cost, low pay for men in service encourages extravagant veterans' bonuses—currently more than $6 billion a year (over 40 per cent as much as total military pay). Young men seeking shelter from the draft impose unnecessary costs on colleges and universities. Other young men fritter away their time in stopgap jobs awaiting conscription, while industry seeks men to train.

The monetary savings that would come from abolishing conscription are dwarfed by even greater nonmonetary advantages: young men could arrange their schooling, careers, marriages and families in accordance with their own long-run interests; draft boards could be freed from the appalling task of choosing which men should serve, deciding claims for conscientious objection, ruling whether young men may leave the country; colleges and universities could be free to pursue their proper educational function; industry and government could hire young men on their merits not their deferments.

One of the greatest advances in human freedom was the commutation of taxes in kind to taxes in money. We have reverted to a barbarous custom. It is past time that we regain our heritage.

Local School District Growth Problems

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARK MacGREGOR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, committee hearings are currently being held in the House of Representatives on the proposed amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. This is serving to highlight some of the very critical problems which beset our local school districts.

The 3d Congressional District of Minnesota has one of the fastest growing school populations in the Nation. The superintendent of a typical school district is Erling O. Johnson, a former Commissioner of Education for the State of Minnesota, and one of the leading school administrators in the United States today.

On February 8 of this year, Superintendent Johnson spoke before the Citizens League of Hennepin County, outlining some salient facts and figures on his school system. Mr. Johnson's statement forcefully highlights the problems which are presently facing so many of our local school districts.

The statement follows:

STATEMENT TO CITIZENS LEAGUE, ANOKA-HENNEPIN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 11, ANOKA, MINN., FEBRUARY 8, 1967

INTRODUCTION

This statement is prepared to assist the Citizens League Area Revenue and Tax Needs Committee to survey public school revenue needs in the metropolitan area during the next several years. The statement includes in Part II the information requested by Mr. Arne Schoeller, Associate Director Citizens League, giving specific information for 1960–61, 1966–67 and projections for 1972–73. Part I gives some background information about the school district, and Part III briefly points out financial needs of the district.

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Anoka-Hennepin Independent School District No. 11 is located on the northern edge of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and it contains some of the fastest growing and developing suburban communities in the Twin Cities metropolitan area. The district, with administrative offices in the City of Anoka, has within its borders 170 square miles of land, and it includes all or part of 14 cities, villages and townships. Five-sixths of the school district is in Anoka County, the fastest growing county in Minnesota. The 1950–1960 U.S. Census figures indicated a county population increase of 142% (35,557 to 89,915). A general census taken in 1965 showed the population total to be 130,000, a 44% increase in five years.

The school district maintains a program of instruction in grades kindergarten through twelve in nineteen elementary buildings, three junior highs and two senior highs.

Growth of the enrollment is very rapid—being approximately 2100 per years. This year, there are 2770 in kindergarten and 890 in grade 12. Next fall, the 890 seniors who are leaving will be replaced by at least 2800 in kindergarten to make a built-in increase of 1910 pupils. In 1955, total enrollment was 5361, in 1961, it was 10,400, and in 1966, it is 21,700. The enrollment, therefore, doubled during the last 5 years and quadrupled in 11 years.

Doubling of the enrollment also required rapid increases in buildings, staff, budget and bonded debt. In September, 1966, I had served this school district as superintendent for twenty-six months and, in that period, eight large new school buildings had been opened. The budget during the 5 years has grown from $4,287,679.81 in 1960–1961 to $11,890,074.00 in 1966–67. The bonded debt was $7,305,000 on July 1, 1961, and $19,165,000 on July 1, 1966.

On December 6, 1966, the voters authorized an additional $8,820,000 in bonds to finance two junior high schools and an area vocational-technical school. On January 11, 1967, bonds were issued in the amount of $4,720,000, thus bringing the bonded debt to $23,485,000 on February 1, 1967.

The district's valuation per pupil is very low. Almost exactly 95% of the school districts in Minnesota have a higher valuation per pupil to tax for school support. In the 1963–64 school year, 93% of the school districts of Minnesota also spent more per pupil unit for all purposes than did this district. This low valuation per pupil naturally results in this district receiving very high state support. Only five per cent of the districts in the state receive more state money per pupil. Significant also in describing the financial picture in this district is the fact that the local effort to support schools is greater than that exerted in eighty per cent of the school districts of the state.

II. FISCAL, ENROLLMENT AND COST STATISTICS

Comparisons of various items associated with school costs in Anoka-Hennepin Independent School District No. 11 between the school years 1960–61 and 1966–67 are in the following. Some estimates are also made for 1972–73:

	1960-61	1966-67	1972-73
1. Operating budget	$3,517,614	$10,432,102	$20,193,500
2. Land and buildings	1,033,348	4,500,000	4,500,000
3. Other capital outlay	147,662	196,600	250,000
4. Debt redemption	525,424	1,261,372	3,388,000
Total budget, 1 to 4	5,224,048	16,390,074	28,331,500
5. Enrollment:			
(a) Kindergarten	1,418	2,800	3,000
(b) Elementary	5,742	12,324	17,000
(c) Secondary	3,595	7,250	15,000
(d) Total K to 12	10,755	22,370	35,000
6. Certificated personnel:			
(a) Kindergarten	$21	$45	$50
(b) Elementary	160	433	590
(c) Secondary	143	382	750
7. Pupil-teacher ratio:			
(a) Kindergarten	67.5	62.2	60
(b) Elementary	35.9	28.5	30
(c) Secondary	25.1	22.1	20
8. Financing:			
(a) Local property dollars	$1,641,674	$4,350,368	$9,175,000
(b) Local percent	38.7	38.5	38.5
(c) Mills levied	123.53	160.99	208.5
(d) State dollars	$2,328,983	$6,528,079	$13,774,000
(e) State percent	58.4	57.8	57.8

	1960-61	1966-67	1972-73
8. Financing—Continued			
(f) Federal dollars	$70,368	$318,320	$714,930
(g) Federal percent	1.8	2.8	3
(h) County	$13,833	$17,000	
(i) Miscellaneous	$32,708	$82,000	
Total revenue receipts	$3,986,966	$11,295,767	
(j) Financed by bonds	1,033,348	4,500,000	
(k) Other nonrevenue receipts	224,344	682,000	
Total receipts	5,244,658	16,477,767	

	1960-61	1966-67	1972-73
9. Valuation:			
(a) Assessed	$13,583,074	$29,820,924	$44,000,000
(b) Pupil units	10,524	22,600	38,500
(c) Valuation per pupil unit	$1,297	$1,320	$1,300
10. Cost per pupil unit:			
(a) Maintenance	$277.30	$404	$531
(b) Capital outlay and debt	72.30	75	88
(c) Total	349.60	479	619

III. FINANCIAL NEEDS

State aid formula

Item 8 in Part II points out that Anoka-Hennepin Independent School District No. 11 receives 57.8% of its revenue receipts from the state and that 38.5% comes from local tax sources. This is for total cost of operation, including debt service. If the youngsters of District No. 11 are to continue to receive equal educational opportunity, the foundation aid formula must be updated regularly so that the state continue to pay its share of increased costs per pupil.

Construction aid

District No. 11 will also need funds from the state to assist in paying for construction or debt service. This is well documented by the forecasts for 1972–73.

Facts on U.S. Paper Industries Machinery Manufacturing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

FACTS ON U.S. PAPER INDUSTRIES MACHINERY MANUFACTURING

The U.S. industry producing paper industries machinery is seeking an amendment of the tariff which will partially restore the rates of duty which have been reduced in past trade agreement negotiations.

The industry is acting through the Ad Hoc Committee on Paper Industries Machinery Tariffs. Thirty-two companies are participating in this effort. Their headquarters are located in the following States: California, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Many of these companies have a number of plants.

On the basis of the location of the industry's manufacturing plants, the following States and Regions of the United States have a direct interest in this problem:

Location and statistics concerning the U.S. industry producing paper industries machinery, 1963

Geographic area	Number of establishments	All employees		Cost of materials	Value of shipments
		Total	Payroll		
		Number	*Thousands*	*Thousands*	*Thousands*
Total	217	18,605	$130,614	$196,467	$403,925
New England	46	4,518	31,340	38,462	90,446
New Hampshire	6	1,392	9,090	9,451	26,169
Massachusetts	29	2,592	19,050	25,304	57,324
Middle Atlantic	83	5,803	41,794	57,805	126,978
New York	41	2,544	18,162	28,707	59,527
New Jersey	21	1,869	14,149	19,447	41,682
Pennsylvania	21	1,390	9,483	9,651	25,769
East North Central	48	6,931	48,370	89,359	162,548
Ohio	12	1,425	10,372	13,587	31,112
Wisconsin	24	5,286	36,668	74,287	127,714
West North Central	7	86	749	483	1,542
South	21	777	4,908	7,275	14,174
Pacific	12	490	3,453	3,083	8,237

DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The proposed legislation would amend the tariff so as to increase the rate of duty applicable to imports of paper industries machinery to 20% ad valorem. This would be a partial restoration of the reductions in duty which have been accomplished in past trade agreement negotiations.

The purpose of the bill is to place the domestic industry in a more equitable and competitive position against import competition in the United States market.

Imports now account for more than 5% of the U.S. market, and the imports' share is increasing. At the same time, the U.S. industry's share of the world export market is sharply decreasing. Foreign tariffs and taxes imposed on U.S. exports, in combination, are equal to 20% or more. Hence, the bill will place the U.S. industry on the same basis in relation to imports into its market as the other nations have achieved in relation to U.S. exports entering their markets.

I. The proposed 20% tariff will still be far below the full tariff rate which preceded trade agreement concessions

The tariff provisions pertaining to paper industries machinery, and the relationship of the full (1930) rate to the current trade agreement (GATT) rate, and the requested increase are shown in the following table:

TSUS item	Articles	1930 rate	Current (GATT) rate	Proposed rate
	Machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or paperboard; machines for processing or finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard, or making them up into articles:			
668.00	Machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or paperboard	35% ad val.	7% ad val.	20% ad val.
668.02	Other	35% ad val.	10% ad val.	20% ad val.
	Parts of the foregoing machines:			
668.04	Bed plates, roll bars, and other stock-treating parts for pulp or paper machines	20% ad val.	13½% ad val.	20% ad val.
	Other:			
668.06	Parts of machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or paperboard	35% ad val.	7% ad val.	20% ad val.
668.07	Other	35% ad val.	10% ad val.	20% ad val.

II. The principal foreign competitors of the United States in the supply of paper industries machinery impose a combined tariff and tax on imports from the United States which equal or greatly exceed the 20% rate requested by the U.S. industry.

Country	Value basis for duites and taxes	Nominal import duty rate	Nominal rate of tax levied on imports	Combined effective duty and tax rate
Canada	Free on board	22.5 percent	11 percent	33.5 percent.
West Germany	Cost, insurance, and freight.	7.8 percent	6 percent	20 percent.
France	do	12.9 percent	25 percent	48.1 percent.
Italy	do	14.9 percent	7.2 percent plus 4 percent.	34.5 percent.
United Kingdom.	do	14 percent plus 10 percent.		31.7 percent.
Norway	do	10 percent surcharge.	13.64 percent	31.3 percent.
Sweden	do	15 percent surcharge.	10 percent	32.9 percent.
Finland	do	do	11.2 percent	34.3 percent.

III. Mounting U.S. imports and declining exports have produced a sharp drop in the Nation's favorable balance of trade in paper industries machinery.

U.S. foreign trade in paper industries machinery

[Value in dollars]

	Imports	Exports	Balance of trade
1962	7,211,095	83,291,077	+76,079,982
1963	10,706,353	74,247,836	+63,541,483
1964	17,295,193	64,376,000	+47,080,807
1965	22,430,688	66,732,584	+44,301,896
1966 (11 months)	25,419,692	55,231,929	+29,812,237

IV. The United States is also adversely affected by a declining share of the declining volume of world exports of paper industries machinery.

Exports of machines for making pulp, paper, or paperboard of the United States, Canada, EEC, EFTA, Finland, and Japan

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	1962	Percent of total	1965	Percent of total	Percent change, 1962-65
United States	$83.3	23.7	$63.9	19.5	−23.3
Canada	9.1	2.6	8.8	2.7	−3.3
EEC	129.9	36.9	139.7	42.6	+7.5
EFTA	101.9	28.9	90.9	27.7	−10.8
Finland	----------	----------	18.4	5.6	----------
Japan	28.0	8.0	6.4	2.0	−77.1
Total	352.2	100.0	328.2	100.0	−6.8

V. Under the combined impact of these adverse foreign trade trends, the U.S. industry has sustained a serious decline in earnings.

The U.S. industry is worthy of Congressional support for the achievement of equitable treatment in the U.S. market vis-a-vis its foreign competitors: through expanded capital expenditures it has boosted employment and output far above the average of U.S. manufacturing industries. But expanding import competition and contracting exports have contributed to a loss of earnings.

Basic data for the U.S. industry producing paper industries machinery

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

	Employment	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures	Ratio of gross earnings (before taxes) to value of shipments
				Percent
Average 1958-60	16,980	$341,167	$5,940	17.1
1965	20,041	$482,188	$12,138	15.0
Percent change	+18.0	+41.3	+104.3	−12.3
All manufacturing: Percent change 1958-60 to 1965	+7.8	[1] +32.3	+74.1	[1] +8.9

[1] 1961 to 1965.

VI. U.S. tariff concessions on paper industries machinery, which would be partially withdrawn by the proposed legislation, were granted to Sweden, Canada, and the EEC, whose exports of such machinery to the United States represent less than 1/10th of 1% of their total exports of all products to the world.

The enactment of the legislation by raising the U.S. tariff from the level of 7–10% to 20% (still far below the 35% "full rate") would be tantamount to a partial withdrawal of the concessions previously granted to Sweden, Canada, and the EEC. Paper industries machinery, however, does not represent a significant component of the total export trade of those countries.

Exports of selected categories of products by the principal foreign producers of paper industries machinery, 1964

[In millions of U.S. dollars]

	Exports of paper industries machinery to the United States (SITC 718.1) (1)	Total exports of all products to the world (2)	Percent, col. 1 of col. 2
Canada	4.6	7,681	0.06
EEC	8.1	42,560	.02
EFTA	6.5	24,050	.03
of which:			
United Kingdom	1.0	12,357	.01
Sweden	2.9	3,672	.08
Finland	.2	1,291	.02
Japan	.1	6,674	.001

Pledges as Good as Plugged Nickels

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, history demonstrates to us the folly of appeasing Communists and the folly of trusting them to keep solemn agreements. This fact is dramatically pointed out in the following editorial which appeared in the Chicago Tribune on Wednesday, March 15:

PLEDGES AS GOOD AS PLUGGED NICKELS

Gen. James F. Collins, president of the American Red Cross, says that the North Vietnamese Communists have refused to allow Red Cross inspection of prisoner-of-war camps. He said that the Red Cross is convinced that the camps in which American prisoners are held are not complying with the argeements of the Geneva conventions on the treatment of prisoners of war.

This is just another bit of evidence on how Communists honor their most solemn undertakings. Yet at the very moment the United States is displaying a childlike faith that Communists are capable of keeping their word. It is willing to negotiate an end to the war in Viet Nam with the very government which refuses to abide by its pledge of honor the Geneva conventions, and its willingness is unshaken by the knowledge that that same government has violated the separate Geneva agreement of 1954 which was supposed to insure stability and peace in the former French territories of Indo-China.

At the same time the Johnson administration is pressing for a consular treaty which would open various American cities to soviet penetration thru consulates whose personnel would enjoy total diplomatic immunity from any crime. It knows that these Red bases would engage in espionage and subversion, for even Secretary of State Rusk has admitted that there would be "an increased problem of internal security proportionate to the number of soviet consulates actually established."

What none of the proponents mentions is that the principal safeguard the treaty presumably would insure was supposed to have been accomplished as long ago as 1933, when President Franklin Roosevelt granted recognition to the Soviet Union. The principal argument advanced for a consular accord is that American travelers in Russia would gain protection now denied them if they were arrested or detained.

Yet a protocol to the article of recognition in 1933 was designed to achieve this very result. Mr. Roosevelt wrote Maxim Litvinoff, the soviet foreign commissar, who negotiated recognition, that "we shall expect that the nearest American diplomatic or consular officer shall be notified immediately of any arrest or detention of an American national, and that he shall promptly be afforded the opportunity to communicate and converse with such national."

If the Communists had honored this agreement, there would be no necessity to renegotiate it now, but they did not. How much more is any promise from them going to be worth the second time around?

The fact is that our naive leaders in the executive branch and the Senate lack the most elementary understanding of the nature of communism and the methods of soviet diplomacy. In 1956 the Senate internal security subcommittee compiled a list of almost 1,000 treaties and agreements entered by the Soviet Union in the 38 years until then, and its conclusion was that the Soviet Union "had broken its word to virtually every country to which it ever gave a signed promise."

Among these, of course, was the United States. We extended lend-lease to the Soviet Union on the understanding we should have repayment. The Russians welshed on a bill of almost 11 billion dollars. The Tehran and Yalta war-time agreements were idiotic sellouts of United States and allied interests, but they had American defenders, and the only argument of these apologists was that the undertakings were really not bad, but they produced evil effects because the Soviet Union had failed to live up to them.

With this dismal record, we are willing to stick our head in the noose again. Will Washington ever learn?

Tributes to John E. Fogarty

SPEECH

OF

HON. FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1967

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to submit for the Record the following: A preface for a reprint of the tributes and eulogies to my former colleague, John E. Fogarty; a list of the many awards bestowed upon John E. Fogarty during his lifetime; and a copy of the biography of John E. Fogarty that appeared in the Congressional Directory, so imposing because of its simplicity and humility:

List of Awards, Congressman John E. Fogarty

LaSalle Alumni Association: Citation for integrity and ability in public life reflecting credit on LaSalle Academy. January 26, 1941.

Providence College: Honorary degree of Doctor of Political Science. June 10, 1946.

American Federation of Labor: Citation for continuous work in the Congress in prompting the general welfare. 1951.

American Cancer Society: Distinguished Service Award for leadership in Congress in the enactment of cancer control legislation. 1952.

National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders: Citation in appreciation for Congressman Fogarty's contribution to the health and welfare of citizens of this country. 1954.

National Association of Retired Civil Employees: Citation for support given to legislation of benefit to retired government employees. September 30, 1954.

R.I. Auto Dealers Association: Citation for legisaltive efforts of benefit to auto dealers. 1954.

R.I. Society for Crippled Children and Adults: Award of merit for work in the area research on crippling diseases. 1955.

R.I. State Federation of Post Office Clerks: Citation for long and outstanding career in support of legislation beneficial to federal employees. 1955.

Welfare League for Retarded Children: National Award Citation and Bronze plaque for distinguished service in the field of mental retardation. November 19, 1955.

United Cerebral Palsy Association: National Distinguished Service Award for outstanding support of the cause of America's cerebral palsied. January 1, 1956.

R.I. State Dental Society: Annual Medal of Award for distinguished leadership in public health dental research. January 17, 1956.

American Vocational Association: National Award for great interest and efforts in the field of vocational education. January 28, 1956.

Children's Cancer Research Foundation: Citation of honor for courageous and far-sighted leadership in medical research bringing better health and happiness to children everywhere. 1956.

National Association for Retarded Children, Inc.: National Award of Merit for work with retarded children. April 22, 1956.

Miriam Hospital: Award of Life Membership in recognition of loyal devotion. 1956.

American Association of School Superintendents: National Award for efforts as recognized leader in the Congress on legislation of benefit to federally impacted school districts. September 1956.

Parents Magazine: Distinguished Service Medal for work on behalf of children. October 8, 1956. Award given one person in entire country each year.

Redbook Magazine: Selected as one of the Ten Outstanding Members of Congress who have done most for youth of the country. October 1956

Benevolent Society for Retarded Children, Inc.: National Award for sponsoring beneficial legislation in field of mental retardation. November 10, 1956

Disabled American Veterans: Awarded the Bousquet Trophy for outstanding service to disabled American veterans. December 7, 1956

Cranston Chamber of Commerce: Citation in recognition of noteworthy and consistent efforts for the betterment of the general health. January 22, 1957

American Vocational Association: National Award for distinguished services in the field of vocational education. April 29, 1927

Georgetown University: Award of membership in Scholastic Honor Society of Georgetown Dental School. May 23, 1957

American Legion Department, R.I.: Citation in Appreciation for contribution to the health and welfare of the citizens of this country. June 15, 1957

R.I. College of Pharmacy: Honorary degree, Doctor of Science. June 12, 1957

University of Rhode Island Alumni Association: Awarded honorary membership in the alumni association of University of Rhode Island. June 8, 1957

American Hospital Association: Awarded honorary membership in recognition of his outstanding efforts toward the improvements of the nation's health. Atlantic City, N.J. October 2, 1957

R.I. Hospital Association: Awarded honorary membership in recognition of his outstanding contributions to the advancement of the health and welfare of the people of this country. Providence, R.I. October 22, 1957

American Dental Association: Awarded honorary membership in recognition of his support of research and health measures. Miami Beach, Flordia. November 4, 1957

American Public Health Association: Presidential Citation 1957 awarded for exceptional services to Public Health. This is the first citation ever given and it is intended that it will be awarded each year to the outstanding man of the country. November 11, 1957

R.I. Association for Mental Health, Inc.: Award for work toward the improvement of the nation's health. November 14, 1957

Davis Memorial Goodwill Industries: National Award for Good Will toward the Handicapped. Washington, D.C. February 27, 1958

National Epilepsy League Incorporated: National Citation on behalf of persons afflicted with epilepsy. Washington, D.C. February 28, 1958

National Conference on Social Welfare: National Conference on Social Welfare Award for 1958 in recognition of outstanding efforts. Chicago, Illinois. May 14, 1958.

National Tuberculosis Association: National Commendation for efforts, accomplishments and record of devoted public service concerning the importance of the tuberculosis problem. Philadelphia, Pa. May 19, 1958.

National representatives of Religious, Civic, Welfare, Education, Veterans, Health and Labor Organizations: Presentation of a scroll signed by each representative to express appreciation. Washington, D.C. July 29, 1958.

Maryland State Dental Association: Award in acknowledgement of valuable services in elevating the standards and advancing the Science of Dentistry. Baltimore, Maryland. May 7, 1958.

Southern New England Timing Association: Award Plaque presented in appreciation for the invaluable assistance to further drag strip racing in Rhode Island. August 3, 1958.

American Public Welfare: Highest commendation and praise for statesmanship and leadership in these areas representing the growth of the social conscience of America. Providence, R.I. September 24, 1958.

National Rehabilitation Association: President's Award for outstanding achievement in advancing the rehabilitation of the handicapped. Providence, R.I. September 24, 1958.

R. I. Conference of Social Work: Resolution in recognition of his statesmanship and leadership in the growth of the social conscience of America. December 10, 1958.

R. I. Chapter National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation: Award plaque in recognition and appreciation of his outstanding work, selflessness and devotion to the cause of humanity. Providence, R.I. January 3, 1959.

World Health Organization: Appointed by the President as Congressional Adviser to the U.S. Delegation to the WHO Assembly held in Geneva, Switzerland, May 1957, 1959 and 1962 and in New Delhi India in February, 1961.

American Rheumatism Association and Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation: Presentation of award for staunchly and devotedly supporting the cause of research and professional education in Arthritis and other Rheumatic Diseases. Washington, D. C. June 5, 1959.

American Gastroenterlogical Association and the World Organization of Gastroenterology: First Citation Award in expression of great appreciation and respect for the tremendous support not only to gastroenterology but to recognize complete dedication and expenditure of effort in a truly non-partisan sense for medical research and health for peace efforts throughout the world. Atlantic City, N.J. June 6, 1959.

University of Rhode Island: Honorary degree, Doctor of Laws. June 8, 1959.

Bryant College: Honorary degree, Doctor of Humane Letters. July 31, 1959.

American Public Health Association, Inc.: Presentation of special Lasker Award for extra-ordinary public service in championing the advancement of medical research and public health as a member of the United States House of Representatives at a Special Session of the 87th Annual Meeting in Atlantic City, N.J. October 22, 1959.

Council of Chief State School Officers: Presentation of distinguished service citation in recognition of his service to the children and schools of America as a leader in the Congress of the United States. Boston. November 12, 1959.

The Food Law Institute: Award for distinguished food law services to the American people. Washington, D.C. November 16, 1959.

Kiwanis Club: Honorary Member of Kiwanis International. December 9, 1959.

National Multiple Sclerosis Society: Award of Distinction for enlightened service to the fight against multiple sclerosis. December 23, 1959.

American Association of Retired Persons: Citation for service in grateful appreciation for significant and valued contributions to the enrichments of retirement living. St. Petersburg, Florida. January 18, 1960.

New York Medical College: Award of Centennial Medal. New York City. April 18, 1960.

Democratic National Committee: Testimonial Scroll to "Mr. Public Health" for contribution in Congress to the cause of medical research for the people's benefit at the Democratic Congressional Dinner District Armory, Washington, D.C. April 30, 1960.

American Psychiatric Association: Honorary Fellowship. Atlantic City, N.J. May 9, 1960.

U.S. Department of Labor: Award of Merit. Official Commendation and praise in recognition of significant and outstanding contribtuion toward furthering the work of the Department of Labor. Washington, D.C. May 10, 1960.

Allied Masonry Council: Presentation of awards for devotion to the Education of the Youth of America and sound apprentice training. Washington, D.C. May 10, 1960.

Graduate School of Library Science of Drexel Institute of Technology: Presentation of Graduate Schools Distinguished Achievement Award for "humanitarian work on behalf of American Health Education and Welfare during 20 years of public service as a member of Congress and for his interpretation to the public, Congress and public agencies of the vital role of libraries in the preservation and dissemination of America's cultural heritage and in the advancement of Learning." Philadelphia, Pa. May 17, 1960.

Federal Hill Parent Teacher Association: Presentation of award with inscription "Champion of the People-Youth-Education-Medicine". Providence, R.I. June 19, 1960.

United Cerebral Palsy Association of R.I.: Certificate of Appreciation for unselfish and devoted service. Pawtucket, Rhode Island. June 22, 1960.

Muscular Dystrophy Association of America, Inc.: Special Citation for his devotion to those of our fellow citizens who suffer from crippling diseases. New York City. June 27, 1960.

President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped: Presentation specially prepared plate book of commemorative employ the handicapped postage stamp as a small token of appreciation of his help and support through the years. New York City. August 28, 1960.

R.I. Association for Retarded Children, Inc.: Dedication of Headquarters Building, to be known as "The John E. Fogarty Center". Providence, R.I. September 20, 1960.

R.I. League for Nursing: Citation for support of Nursing. Providence, R.I. October 20, 1960.

American Podiatry Association: Award of Man of the year. Hartford, Connecticut. October 22, 1960.

Association of Military Surgeons of the U.S.: Elected Honorary Member and awarded medal. Washington, D.C. November 1, 1960.

R.I. Library Association: Citation for championing the role of the library in the American way of life. Providence, R.I. November 2, 1960.

Providence College: Citation and award of first Veritas Medal to be bestowed on those who have shown devoted and outstanding service to Providence College. Providence, R.I. November 14, 1960.

Alpha Omega Dental Fraternity: Achievement Medal for Extraordinary Public Service, Washington, D.C. December 29, 1960.

R.I. Heart Association: Presentation of silver bowl "In recognition of courage and service in the fight against heart disease." Providence, R.I. February 16, 1961.

American Association of Dental Schools: Honorary Membership in recognition of outstanding contributions to Dental Education and Research, Boston, Mass. March 27, 1961.

R. I. Education Association: Presentation of Charles Carroll Citizen Award for rendering outstanding service to R. I. Education. Providence, R.I. April 3, 1961.

Alpha Epsilon Delta International Premedical Honor Society: Honorary member as outstanding man in the country interested in both medical education and medical care of the aged. Providence College, Providence, R.I. April 16, 1961.

Lions Club: Testimonial of sincere appreciation of distinguished and unselfish service. Providence, R.I. May 20, 1961.

LaSalle Alumni Association: Distinguished Layman Award. Providence, R.I. May 29, 1961.

Fraternal Order of Eagles: Golden Eagle Award for leadership in the "Jobs after 40" Program, Providence, R.I. June 3, 1961.

Knights of Columbus: Outstanding Catholic Layman of R.I. Providence. June 3, 1961.

Brown University: Honorary Degree, Doctor of Laws. June 5, 1961.

Salve Regina College: Honorary Degree, Doctor of Laws. June 5, 1961.

Brandeis University: Honorary Degree, Doctor of Laws. June 11, 1961.

R.I. Optometric Association: Annual award of merit for contribution to visual welfare, Providence, R.I. June 10, 1961.

National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation: National Citation for Distinguished Service. Washington, D.C. June 15, 1961.

U.S. Department of Labor: Appointed as Representative to U.S. Labor Attaché Conference, Rome, Italy. July 2, 1961.

Kiwanis Club. Recognition of Contribution to Club, Providence. September 27, 1961.

American Cancer Society: Award for distinguished service. Providence. October 4, 1961.

American College of Dentists: Honorary Fellowship, Philadelphia, Pa. October 15, 1961.

National Association for Mental Health, Inc.: Award, Miami Beach, Florida. November 16, 1961.

R.I. Library Association: Honorary Membership. November 1, 1961.

Muscular Dystrophy Assn.: Award for success of 1961 Drive.

Butler Mental Health Center: Arthur Hiler Ruggles Award, Providence, R.I. March 5, 1962.

Delta Epsilon Sigma (Theta Chapter) National Catholic Scholastic Honor Society: Citation for distinguished service, Providence College, Providence, R.I. April 1962.

Dr. Joseph H. Ladd School: Dedication of the John E. Fogarty Medical and Rehabilitation Unit, North Kingstown, Rhode Island. April 29, 1962.

Government of D.C.: Certificate of Appreciation for invaluable contributions to welfare of his fellowmen. May 9, 1962.

Rhode Island Medical Society: Elected Honorary member. May 9, 1962.

Rhode Island State Association Future Farmers of America: Future Farmers of America Honorary State Farmer Degree. May 12, 1962.

Rhode Island Association Senior Citizens Club: Citation on Senior Citizens Day. May 20, 1962.

New York Medical College: Honorary Degree Doctor of Science. June 6, 1962.

R.I. Governors Committee on Employment of Handicapped: Citation for meritorious service for activity on behalf of handicapped. June 7, 1962.

Rhode Island College: Honorary degree Doctor of Pedagogy. June 9, 1962.

American Society of Medical Technologists and Canadian Society of Laboratory Technologists: Certificate of Appreciation for valuable contribution to Second North American Conference of Medical Laboratory Technologists. Washington, D.C. June 20, 1962.

St. Francis College: Honorary degree of Laws. October 6, 1962.

University of Rhode Island: Dedication of the John E. Fogarty Health Science Building for the Colleges of Pharmacy and Nursing. Kingston, R.I. October 10, 1962.

Northern Virginia Assn. for Retarded Children: Award for unusual efforts in fostering care and understanding for mentally handicapped children, Arlington, Va. October 16, 1962.

Portuguese Fayal Relief Committee: Award for assistance in introducing legislation to provide for victims of Fayal earthquake which permitted 2,000 families to come to U.S. Providence, R.I. October 21, 1962.

Association of Schools of Public Health: Award of Merit in gratitude for work done in interest of public health, education and welfare. Providence, R.I. November 3, 1962.

United Irish Council of R.I.: Award in recognition of outstanding achievements. Providence, R.I. December 2, 1962.

Alpha Zeta Fraternity (Agricultural and Professional Fraternity): Honorary membership, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, R.I. December 5, 1962.

Rhode Island Heart Association: Honorary Member of Board, Providence, R.I. February 12, 1963.

Jewish War Veterans of USA: Award to outstanding Catholic for work in Brotherhood, Providence, R.I. February 22, 1963.

National Council Boy Scouts of America: Elected Honorary Member May, 1963.

World Health Organization: Appointed by President as Congressional Advisor to WHO Assembly in Geneva, Switzerland, May 7, 1963.

National Fraternal Society for the Deaf Prov. Div. No. 43: Certificate of appreciation in obtaining aid for advancement of the deaf, Providence, R.I. May 25, 1963.

Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania: Honorary Degree—Doctor of Laws. June 11, 1963.

International Congress on Education of the Deaf: Award of appreciation for efforts for deaf Washington, D.C. June 27, 1963.

International Association of Public Employment Services: Award of Merit, Chicago, Ill. July 2, 1963.

American Library Association: Annual Trustee Citation, Chicago, Ill. July 14, 1963.

American Association of Retired Persons, International: Citation for Distinguished Service, Copenhagen, Denmark. August 14, 1963.

R.I. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation: 1964 Ben Fish Award for outstanding contribution to the rehabilitation of disabled persons. Providence, R.I. October 18, 1963

Georgetown University: Honorary Degree—Doctor of Laws. October 28, 1963.

National Hemophilia Foundation: Humanitarian Award, Washington, D.C. December 6, 1963.

Italian Government: Decree from President of Italy conferring title "Commendatore al Merito della Repubblica Italiana." February 1, 1964.

National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation: Awards in recognition of dedicated service. Philadelphia, Pa. & Framingham, Mass. December 3, 1963 and January 25, 1964.

Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation: 1963 International Award in Field of Mental Retardation, NYC. February 5, 1964.

American Industrial Hygiene Association: Acclamation as foremost Champion of good health and particularly as an advocate of health protection of workers, Washington, D.C. February 6, 1964.

American Heart Association: Award of Merit, the first one to be bestowed by the National Association, Providence, R.I. February 9, 1964.

Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf: Resolution of expression of gratitude for efforts in behalf of deaf children. Riverside, Calif. April 17, 1964.

International Association of Machinists: Machinists non-partisan Political League All American Award, Westerly, R.I. April 18, 1964.

Massachusetts Dental Society: Honorary Membership, Boston, Mass. May 4, 1964.

New York University: New York University Medal in appreciation of meritorious service to his countrymen. Sterling Forest, N.Y. May 13, 1964.

Gallaudet College: Presentation of silver medallion on occasion of 100th Anniversary, Washington, D.C. June 6, 1964.

University of Notre Dame: Honorary Degree—Doctor of Laws. South Bend, Indiana. June 7, 1964.

Air Force Association: Citation of honor in tribute to dedicated and distinguished service in the field of educational research. Washington, D.C. September 9, 1964.

R.I. Recipients of Graduate Fellowships under PL 85–926: Expression of appreciation for opportunity to pursue studies in the education of retarded children. Providence, R.I. September 14, 1964.

Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America: Honorary Membership. October 3, 1964.

R.I. Conference of Social Work: 25th Anniversary Award, Providence, R.I. October 8, 1964.

Association of American Medical Colleges: Merit Award Medallion for signal service rendered American medical education. Denver, Colo. October 18, 1964.

The Myasthenia Gravis Foundation, Rhode Island Chapter: Honorary Membership Award for distinguished public service. Providence, R.I. November 18, 1964.

Pascoag Knights of Columbus: Plaque in expression of esteem for dedication to advancement and welfare of fellow man. Pascoag, R.I. January 30, 1965.

Fogarty Award Dinner: Award in recognition of years of dedicated work for the benefit of the mentally retarded. Providence, R.I. April 24, 1965.

R.I. College Alumni Association: Presentation John F. Kennedy Award. Providence, R.I. May 15, 1965.

World Health Organization: Appointed by President as Congressional Advisor to WHO Assembly in Geneva, Switzerland for sixth time. May 4–21, 1965.

Council for Exceptional Children: Citation for Legislative Statesmanship, Washington, D.C. June 1965.

Teachers College, Columbia University: Award Teachers College Medal for Distinguished Service, N.Y. June 1, 1965.

Providence Public Library: Elected Member of Corporation. Providence, R.I. June 4, 1965.

Manhattan College: Honorary Degree—Doctor of Laws, N.Y. June 8, 1965.

St. Joseph's Hospital: Citation in Appreciation, Providence, R.I. June 26, 1965.

Tri-Organizational Scientific and Clinical Conference: Dr. A. B. C. Knudson Rehabilitation Award, New York City. July 15, 1965.

International Association for Dental Researchers: Honorary Membership, Toronto, Canada. July 24, 1965.

American College of Osteopathic Internists: Honorary Fellowship, Philadelphia, Pa. September 30, 1965.

United States Jaycees: Member National Advisory Board for Mental Health and Mental Retardation Programs. September 1965.

National Association for Mental Health, Inc.: Honorary Membership, New York City. November 19, 1965.

National Society for Crippled Children and Adults: Award, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill. November 21, 1965.

Loyola University: Honorary Degree—Doctor of Laws, Chicago, Illinois. January 30, 1966.

American Heart Association, Inc.: Award Association's 1965 Heart of the Year Award, White House, Washington, D.C. February 3, 1966.

Washington University School of Dentistry: Citation for contribution to Advancement of Dental Science and Dental Education, St. Louis, Mo. March 18, 1966.

Institute for Retired Professionals of the New School for Social Research: Award for contribution to well-being of nation's older citizens, New York City. May 12, 1966.

World Health Organization: Appointed by President as Congressional Advisor to WHO Assembly in Geneva, Switzerland. May 3–5, May 20, 1966.

Connecticut State Dental Association: Fones Award for outstanding achievement in interest of humanity, Bridgeport, Conn. May 19, 1966.

Alpha Sigma Pi Fraternity of Gallaudet College: Man of the Year Award in Recognition of Outstanding Contributions to Welfare of the Deaf, Washington, D.C. May 25, 1966.

R.I. Parents Council for Hearing and Handicapped Children, Inc.: Appreciation Award, Providence, R.I. May 26, 1966.

College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery: Honorary Degree—Doctor of Science, Des Moines, Iowa. June 2, 1966.

National Council of Senior Citizens: Award of merit for outstanding work on behalf of elderly citizens, Washington, D.C. June 3, 1966.

Howard University: Honorary Degree—Doctor of Laws, Washington, D.C. June 3, 1966.

Gallaudet College: Honorary Degree—Doctor of Laws, Washington, D.C. June 13, 1966.

University of the Pacific: Honorary Degree—Doctor of Science, San Francisco, Cal. June 15, 1966.

American Library Association: Lifetime Honorary Membership, New York City. July 10, 1966.

BIOGRAPHY FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

John Edward Fogarty, Democrat, of Harmony, R.I., elected in 1940; reelected to succeeding Congresses.

PREFACE

More perhaps than anything else, the career of John E. Fogarty symbolizes the strength and magnificent vitality of American democracy. Through all his labors in a quarter century of public service, there runs a common thread: Jeffersonian faith in the capacity of ordinary men to govern themselves, and to do a better job in the long run than a ruling elite.

John Fogarty's approach to public service was based upon a simple belief in democratic processes as a means for improving man's lot and enriching his life. He knew well that a stunted mind or deformed body represented formidable obstacles to that goal. He also knew that man's capacity to attack disease and poverty and ignorance had been enormously strengthened by modern science and technology. This knowledge, and the determination to use it productively, constituted his special strength as a Congressional leader.

Characteristically, his deepest concern was of the young. Here, the inroads of disease and deprivation are the deepest, and the need for marshalling all resources of help the most pressing. For his efforts to aid handicapped children—particularly the mentally retarded—and to enlist the Nation's conscience in their behalf, John Fogarty will be remembered with gratitude. The work that he started will stand as a monument to his vision and insight and restless energy. It is the only kind of monument that would have meant much to him—the knowledge that he had brought help to those society has long ignored or overlooked.

The impact of this man on the cause closest to him—the support of medical research—is impossible to exaggerate. If the National Institutes of Health is today the world's most powerful and influential force for the support and conduct of medical research, it is in large part because John Fogarty early perceived its promise and fought tenaciously for its programs. Thus his influence touches not only the lives of Americans but all who are beneficiaries of medical advance throughout the world.

Truly John Fogarty achieved a stature of international recognition. His service as United States Delegate to the annual assemblies of the World Health Organization extended his associations and influence to world wide dimensions. As a consequence he gained a profound understanding of the crucial role of health in the development of nations and as a common cause around which the peace of the world could be sought. His espousal of "Health for Peace" legislation and for a broader international role for the United States in health and science derived from this deep conviction. The proposal of Representative Melvin Laird to enlist congressional support in the establishment of "The John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences" at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, would be the finest commemoration of this man's work for the well being of his fellow man.

In Congress he left behind a legacy of service in behalf of better health which few have approached and none surpassed. This is reflected in the tributes appearing in this volume—spontaneous expressions from friends and associates in all walks of life.

The spirit in which John Fogarty labored and the devotion he brought to his task are mirrored in the simple words of Washington's Farewell Address: "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The rest is in the hands of God."

Passing of Congressman John E. Fogarty a Loss to the Country and This Union

SPEECH

OF

HON. JAMES A. BYRNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1967

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I was shocked and grieved when I heard of the death of my deep, warm, personal friend, Congressman John E. Fogarty.

John was a great American, a defender of labor, and a great legislator. His name will stand out forever for the advances that he was responsible for in seeking appropriations for medical research, mental health, child welfare, cancer, heart—the ailment of which he succumbed—and in many other dieases and afflictions affecting mankind, rich or poor.

As a bricklayer and a member of the bricklayers' union, he was in the foremost rank as the defender of labor and collective bargaining. Recently, the article below appeared in the Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer magazine. I am proud to present this outstanding tribute to John Fogarty and call its attention to the Congress.

John Fogarty was a proud Irish-American. He was a credit to the Congress of the United States and his beloved State of Rhode Island. He will be long missed by his many friends and officials in the Nation. It will be my earnest prayer that the good Lord will shower him with many blessings and eternal rest. May his beloved family, proud of his dedication to his Nation—leaving to them a great heritage and loving memory, be protected with God's blessing:

Passing of Congressman John E. Fogarty a Loss to the Country and This Union

The sudden passing of Congressman John E. Fogarty of Rhode Island, who had been a highly regarded member of this International Union for 35 years, will be felt as a great void among those in our country who care about the health and welfare of people everywhere. Always proud of the fact that he was a bricklayer, Congressman Fogarty made an indelible impression on the many hundreds of I.U. members he had met over the years.

In particular, delegates to the I.U. convention last year in Montreal have vivid memories of his convention talk in which he called for greater appropriations to meet America's health needs, and of his reminiscences about his early days as a bricklayer in Providence, Rhode Island, where he started serving his apprenticeship in January 1932 and became a journeyman member of Local 1 in May 1938. He was elected to Congress in 1940 after having served as President of Local 1.

A man with a previous history of a heart attack, he died in his office on Capital Hill on January 10 about two hours before the start of the 90th Congress. He was 53. As chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee handling health, education and welfare matters, he was a powerful figure in Congress.

In his remarks to the Montreal convention, Congressman Fogarty recalled that when he first ran for Congress in 1940, he was earning $1.50 an hour as a union bricklayer and "averaging $45 a week." When he suddenly found himself making $10,000 a year (a Congressman's pay at that time), he thought he would be a rich man. He confided to the delegates that he thought he owed more money than when he was first elected to Congress.

May eminent persons had some fine things to say about this outstanding Congressman and outstanding bricklayer. Here are some of the things said:

"John Fogarty was a great leader and an effective member of Congress. I am shocked and saddened by his death. He was a major architect in the fields of health and education. Lady Bird and I extend our deepest sympathies to his wife and daughter."—President Lyndon B. Johnson.

"I am shocked and grieved in the death of my dear friend, Congressman John E. Fogarty. He was not only a great legislator and a great American, but he was one of God's noblemen. His name will forever occupy prominent pages in the history of our country. For it was under the leadership of Congressman Fogarty that the tremendous advances were made in the making of appropriations in the fields of medical research, mental health, child welfare, heart, cancer, and all other conditions afflicting mankind."—John McCormack, speaker of the House of Representatives.

"John Fogarty was always a credit to the Congress and a credit to this International Union. I am personally grieved by the loss of a dear friend."—President Thomas F. Murphy of the BM&PIU.

"This is a tremendous loss to the country, especially that phase of government that has to do with national health. Rhode Island and the Congress will not be the same without him."—Senator John O. Pastore of Rhode Island.

"As an individual, Congressman Fogarty believed that his government should care about people who lacked access to good health and adequate opportunity. As chairman of the Congressional subcommittee that appropriated funds for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare, he provided the leadership that gave his fellow man the opportunity to live a healthier and richer life. . . . We shall miss his presence. But his work will live on in those millions of people who have a better life because of his outstanding efforts in the Congress."—Chairman John M. Bailey of the Democratic National Committee.

John E. Fogarty's Favorite Vision

(From an address by Mrs. James Bush-Brown Director, Pennsylvania School of Horticulture for Women)

Perhaps you have heard the story of Christopher Wren, one of the greatest of English architects, who walked one day unrecognized among the men who were at work upon the building of St. Paul's cathedral in London which he had designed. "What are you doing?" he inquired of one of the workmen, and the man replied, "I am cutting a piece of stone." As he went on he put the same question to another man, and the man replied, "I am earning five shillings twopence a day," and to a third man he addressed the same inquiry and the man answered, "I am helping Sir Christopher Wren build a beautiful cathedral." That man had vision. He could see beyond the cutting of the stone, beyond the earning of his daily wage, to the creation of a work of art—the building of a great cathedral. And in your life it is important for you to strive to attain a vision of the large whole.

Connecticut Girl Wins Top Honors in College Aid Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, I was very pleased to learn that Miss Judith Ann Mattern, a freshman at Albertus Magnus College in New Haven and who comes from Old Lyme in my district in Connecticut, will be the guest of the Ronson Corp. at the 35th annual convention of the National Association of Tobacco Distributors in New York City. Miss Mattern, the daughter of Ernest Mattern, sales manager of New England Cigar and Tobacco, Inc., of New London, Conn., is the top winner in the NATD's college aid program. Recently she was on the first semester dean's list at Albertus Magnus with the highest average in the freshman class.

The NATD college-aid grants, open to children of full-time wholesale tobacco salesmen, are supported by contributions from NATD manufacturer and supplier members. Started in 1959 with grants to 14 students, such aid is now given to 50 college students. Since 1963 the NATD has also offered scholarships and presently 20 sons and daughters of retailers serviced by NATD wholesale members, are holders of these awards.

This assistance is an excellent example of the growing trend of voluntary corporate educational grants, and I commend the NATD manufacturers and suppliers for the support they are giving to the children of their distributors, dealers, and salesmen. In addition I am proud of the achievements of Miss Mattern, and wish her the best success in her academic career.

Again the Far, Far Right in Germany?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, the latest issue of Prevent World War III, published by the Society for the Prevention of World War III, Inc., 50 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019, contains an important article dealing with the recrudescence of extreme nationalist and neo-Nazi movements in Germany. This is a matter which should be of deep concern to all Americans interested in the preservation of freedom and peace in the world. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I place this article in the Appendix of the Congressional Record.

The article follows:

Again the Far, Far Right in Germany?

(By James H. Sheldon)

(Note.—In this article we have used the German abbreviation, NPD, to identify the Nationale Demokratische Partei Deutschlands. The English equivalent is National Democratic Party of Germany.)

The election of 23 candidates of a neo-nazi party to State Parliaments in Bavaria and Hesse during November's elections has provoked alarm both in Bonn and in many other capitals.

West Germany's National Democratic Party (NPD) is scarcely more than two years old, but it has already become an important factor on the political scene and a dangerous rallying point for extremists throughout West Germany.

On November 6, the Party polled 225,000 votes (7.9%) in Hesse. In the Bavarian State elections on November 20, it received 390,000 votes, or 7.4% of the total. In Nuremberg, site of Hitler's mass rallies, the NPD polled 13.1% of the total. On Bayreuth, the city whose Wagnerian traditions the Nazis used to exploit, it won 13.9%.

This established the NPD as the third largest party in Bavaria, and resulted in shutting out altogether the conservative Free Democratic Party, previously the third ranking group.

At this rate the new rightist party might well poll between 2.5 and 3 million votes at next September's Bundestag elections.

Inevitably, the cry has gone up: "Is it happening again in Germany?" Leading newspapers and commentators have suddenly "discovered" the danger of an ultra-right resurgence in Germany, and Bonn political figures have been about equally divided between open agitation over the results, and a worried stance advising everyone "not to be alarmed by a local situation."

What actually does NPD stand for? What are its principles? What is the significance of these elections?

Had such developments occurred during a period of economic depression, they might have been more easily explained—but in fact they came at a time when West Germany's economy is burgeoning and her foreign trade increasing more rapidly than that of any of her competitors.

Commenting on the whole situation, the *Manchester Guardian* observed (Nov. 24, 1966):

"The NPD leaders affect at least a veneer of respectability, but in one sense they are more dangerous than their more moronic predecessors. For they are the focus of a dissatisfaction which has grown up after the

'German Economic Miracle'; after West German democracy has proved itself; after the Federal Republic has been accepted into the comity of Western nations."

The NPD has in fact developed what it says is a "non-Nazi" position, but which nevertheless takes advantage of most of the same political and emotional factors that supported the ultra-right in the thirties. All this is presented in a new dress.

The NPD announces 12 "principles." There is also a manifesto attacking German division and lifting up the slogan: "Germany for the Germans—Europe for the Europeans!"

Principle No. 9 calls for an end to "one-sided" war crimes trials in Germany while "in other countries millions of war crimes against German men, women and children go unpunished."

No. 10 calls for a "true picture of history." "We demand an end to the lie about sole German responsibility for the War," it says.

The same point also calls for an end to money "extorted from our nation" as compensation to Jews. (Although Jews are not specified by name in the printed document, the meaning is fully spelled out in election speeches.)

No. 11 reads: "Germany claims the territories where Germans have lived for centuries." This refers to the lands beyond the Oder-Neisse line, but NPD officials interpret it also to include Austria as "German land."

In actual campaigning, these positions served to justify a good deal of demagoguery attacking the United States, attacking NATO, calling for the deportation of "foreign workers" and "foreign armies," demanding "nuclear equality," etc.

The infusion of former Nazi methods was particularly visible at the local level, where NPD election orators had to undergo training at a center directed (according to the West German Ministry of the Interior) by an ex-Nazi official named Otto Hess. Associated with him were two other former Nazis, who served as speech-writers.

As a result, local propaganda became much more explicit than a mere reading of the "principles" might lead one to expect. A London *Times* correspondent reports a luncheon talk with an NPD official who, "in the course of a tirade, noted that 'not a single Jew had been gassed on German soil.'" The official repeated the standard neo-Nazi formula, that the gas chambers had been erected by Americans after the war, "to blacken Germany." When asked for his opinion of Hitler, the party representative would reply that "it is too early to give an historical judgment."

In fact, the Bavarian campaign seems to have gotten so rough that the Bavarian chief of the NPD, who is also deputy federal chairman of the party, Franz Florian Winter, tendered his resignation, saying he wanted to avoid responsibility for bringing "Godless fanatics" back to power. In spite of Herr Winter's defection, NPD went on to score quite a success.

In Wiesbaden, Heinrich Fassbender, 67, led the successful campaign which resulted in winning 8 seats for NPD in the Hesse Parliament. Fassbender is worth a paragraph, because he campaigned as a veteran of World War I, and "not one of those ex-Nazis." He gave up a parliamentary seat as a Free Democrat to join NPD. Nevertheless, Fassbender's ultranationalism during the campaign was obvious to anyone. "We don't need America," he said. Enlarging on NPD's 10th Principle, he added: "We are against compensation to any Jews in Israel—German Jews, yes; Israelis, no."

Fassbender directed a special attack against Willy Brandt, who left Germany to fight in the Norwegian Army during the War. "He was on the other side," Fassbender said. "It is disgusting."

Now Fassbender will take his seat in the State Parliament of Hesse, as the senior NPD spokesman there.

Opposition to German participation in any nuclear non-proliferation treaty was frequently stressed by NPD's national vice-chairman, Fritz Thielen. "Such a treaty," he said, "will not deter other powers, such as Israel, from building these weapons."

Other parties were attacked at NPD rallies as "stooges" of the United States and her World War II allies. The nationalism of Gen. Charles de Gaulle was sometimes cited as proving that nationalism is now "respectable."

The NPD has about 21,000 enrolled members, according to Bonn sources. Of these, at least 3,500 are former Nazis. Of its 17-man executive committee, 12 are former Nazis.

The enrolled membership, of course, does not reflect the actual polling strength (this approached a third-of-a-million in Hesse and Bavaria alone). The party's paper, *Deutsche Nachrichten,* has a paid circulation of about 45,000 according to the national chairman Fritz Thielen, who also says that enrolled membership is growing at the rate of about 1000–1200 a month.

One disturbing aspect is that fully a third of NPD's membership consists of young people, who have no personal clear recollections of the Nazi period. The party thus presents a two-pronged appeal—to the old extremists on the one hand, and the youthful hotheads on the other.

West Germany's outgoing Chancellor Ludwig Erhard was more than justified when, in his farewell address, he declared that the strength of this ultranationalist party presents "a challenge to all democratic forces."

It now becomes necessary to view these Bavarian and Hesse election returns in the sober light of their relationship to other factors influencing West German political attitudes.

School texts, in the period since Allied control ended, have tended more and more to gloss over the terrors of Hitlerism. Many former Nazis have been rehabilitated and brought to posts of high prominence in the governments of both West Germany and East Germany.

When Baldur von Schirach, erstwhile Fuehrer of the Hitler Youth Movement, was released from Spandau Prison, West Germany's largest illustrated magazine, *Stern,* found it expedient to pay an enormous sum for his memoirs. *Quick,* the second largest publication in this field, has been running the memoirs of Hermann Goering's widow.

Meanwhile the *National-Zeitung und Soldaten-Zeitung,* a national publication originally founded to report the doings of SS veterans, has grown into a widely circulated "news" weekly, with well over 100,000 readers—perhaps the second largest West German circulation in that field.

The *National-Zeitung* has such obvious overtones of racism that, although it served for a long time as the organ of NPD, the party has since established a smaller official publication of its own. The *National Zeitung,* however, continues to grow, and is the strongest voice of revanchism in West Germany. Its thinly disguised neo-nazism is without doubt the principal propaganda force in the drive of the ultra-right to return to power.

According to this publication, the Nuremberg trials were merely the victors' device for "revenge," the record of Hitler's murder of 6 million Jews is only a "phony propaganda story," and veterans of the Nazi SS corps are "heroes."

According to the Nov. 11, 1966, issue, the NPD result in Hesse was "a triumphal victory." A long article is devoted to "the truth" about Nazi concentration camps in Austria ("Is Germany Going to Pay for 3 Million Jews Allegedly Murdered in Austria?")

The November 25 issue comments on the Bavarian elections. "Measured by the wild yelping of the anti-Germans inside Germany and abroad, the election decision of November 20 was good and proper," boasts a large-type editorial. Again, a full page article deals with payments to Nazi victims, under the heading "Restitution Without End."

One feature of the *National-Zeitung* is a column announcing reunions of former Nazi military units. These affairs often turn out to be veritable hotbeds of rightwing extremism.

A Dutch newspaper, *Vrij Nederland* (Amsterdam), recently sent a team of reporters to cover a "reunion" of the Schleswig-Holstein branch of HIAG (Mutual Aid Society of the Soldiers of the former Waffen SS). The Chairman attacked the "conscious falsification" of the Nuremberg Tribunal's decision which condemned the Waffen SS as a criminal organization. "We're getting sick of attention which the foreign press again thinks it has to devote to Nazism and neo-Nazism," he shouted.

At the reunion, copies of the veterans' local paper were distributed. It reported in much detail the funeral of the late SS General Sepp Dietrich. When he died last May, we learn, he was carried out by 6,000 of his comrades singing the Horst Wessel song.

In spite of all this, it is not the purpose of the present article to say that West Germany is on the way to neo-nazi takeover. The forces of democracy are also strong—and Ludwig Ehrard's evaluation of the NPD is shared by the bulk of thoughtful people. But we must remember that a similar situation also obtained in Germany thirty-five years ago.

The new Chancellor, Kurt-Georg Kiesinger, is himself at least nominally a former Nazi, but he has admitted his past and been cleared. The nagging questions still remain, however: Would it not have been possible to find a head of government free from *any* Nazi tinges? Are the German voters today *really* awake to the beginnings of neo-nazi revival? Is not the NPD brand of nationalism a menace to the Western unity of NATO? Will it weaken our common stance against communism?

These are only some of the questions. The next decade will bring the answers.

The New Attorney General

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, the warm approval that has greeted the selection of the Honorable Ramsey Clark for the highly important position of Attorney General of the United States is a tribute to his splendid personal and professional qualifications.

As the following editorial from the New York Times observes, the President's promotion of Mr. Clark "is a reward for demonstrated merit." He is a worthy son of an illustrious father and the country is indebted to both for their dedicated public service.

The editorial reads:

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL

President Johnson's promotion of Ramsey Clark to the post of Attorney General is a reward for demonstrated merit. As an Assistant Attorney General in charge of the lands division and more recently as Deputy Attorney General, Mr. Clark has proved to be a skilled and energetic administrator. On difficult issues of civil rights, wiretapping, and criminal law, he has shown himself to be a man of conscience with an alert concern for individual liberties.

In view of this record, it would have been unfortunate if the President has been deterred because the new appointee is a fellow Texan and the son of an old friend. Nevertheless, we applaud the decision of Justice Tom Clark to resign from the Supreme Court now that his son has been designated as Attorney General. He has acted upon a scrupulous regard for the proprieties that has become sadly uncommon in recent years. Others in Government would do well to emulate his earnest determination to avoid even the appearance of a conflict of interest.

Justice Clark's retirement will oblige President Johnson to make another pivotal appointment to the Supreme Court, which in recent years has often divided five-to-four on major issues. The President will undoubtedly be counseled by some would-be advisers to appoint a conservative in order to maintain the present balance. Others will argue the symbolic importance of appointing for the first time a Negro or a woman to the nation's highest court.

Since history has a way of crossing up Presidents who try to calculate too finely the future course of their judicial appointees or the political purposes their designation might serve, Mr. Johnson would do well to concentrate above all else on choosing a new member whose intellectual qualities, professional attainments and humane understanding warrant selection. The country and the Court will be best off with such a choice.

Plans for Progress

SPEECH

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have been informed that a group of businessmen are forming a merit employment council in New York City which will carry out on a community basis the national program of plans for progress.

Plans for progress is the national voluntary equal employment opportunity program of American business. Through it, some 354 major corporattions undertake individual and collective programs which are expanding employment opportunities for minorities and are having increasing impact on the motivation and training problems of young people. These projects include work at the national and community level, as well as extensive in-plant activities to achieve the objectives expressed in the individual companies' plans-for-progress pledge.

Plans for progress is staffed by eight executives loaned for 1 year by member companies which continue to pay their salaries and benefits. They work from Washington headquarters, with administrative support from the U.S. Department of Labor.

The 1967 staff of plans for progress is headed by Eugene F. Rowan, of the J. C. Penney Co. Serving as administrative coordinators are: Christopher B. Conner, PepsiCo., Inc.; Robert W. Goode, Mellon National Bank; David S. Nye, Mobil Oil Corp.; Malcolm H. Oettinger, Jr., National Broadcasting Co.—RCA; Clifford E. Puckett, General Dynamics; George S. Sunday, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., and I. L. Van Voorhis, Jr., Aluminum Co. of America.

In addition to sparking the internal action programs of its members, plans for progress administers several programs on a national level.

National and regional educational conferences have reached more than 10,000 businessmen, educators, and students, stressing both the social and economic advantages of equal employment opportunity and showing how it can be achieved. This program includes annual conferences between industry recruiters and administrative officials of predominantly Negro colleges to inform each group of the needs and capabilities of the other. A total of 438 participants, representing 177 companies and 69 colleges, attended the 1966 conference.

A series of vocational guidance institutes were held in 1966 at which the teachers and counselors of teenage students were given instruction and motivation to prepare minority youth for jobs in business. The U.S. Department of Commerce, through its Economic Development Administration, enabled plans for progress to expand its VGI program through a grant of $125,000. With this seed money, plans for progress companies contributed in excess of $200,000 to bring the program to 17 cities across the Nation.

The task force on youth motivation sponsors visits to 70 predominantly Negro colleges where 220 Negro executives, employed by plans-for-progress companies, discuss with the students the advantages of a business career. Additionally, some 500 high school graduates now employed in responsible jobs with PfP companies have visited high schools and junior high schools as living witnesses that opportunities exist in business for those who prepare for them by getting a high school degree and developing a skill. This program is being expanded to reach students from the seventh grade up.

Plans for progress has organized meetings in more than 25 cities at which experts explain to businessmen the manpower development programs of the Departments of Labor, HEW, and OEO, and how businessmen can make use of these programs.

Since its formation in 1961, plans for progress has added significantly to the number of minority employees in positions of responsibility in the member companies. The number of white-collar employees, particularly, has increased substantially. Certainly part of this increase is attributable to the general economic health of the Nation during this period, but plans-for-progress companies also believe they have contributed to the increase by actively seeking out minority employees.

Both as a national program and through participation of member companies, plans for progress works closely with the voluntary employer associations of 49 major U.S. cities. These associations perform a variety of community services in the equal opportunity employment field, such as training minority workers for jobs in business and industry and serving as a clearinghouse and source of employment information. Similar programs are planned for 42 additional cities in 1967. New York City will participate in this effort.

I am pleased to note that among those companies initiating this affirmative action are the following from the congressional district I represent:

PLANS FOR PROGRESS COMPANIES HEADQUARTERED IN MANHATTAN

ACF Industries, Air Reduction Company, Allied Chemical Corporation, American Airlines, Abex Corporation, American Can, American Home Products, American Radiator & Standard Sanitary, American Sugar, AT&T, American Tobacco Company, Arwood Corporation, Avco Corporation, Babcock & Wilcox Company.

Celanese Corporation, Colgate Palmolive, Columbia Broadcasting System, Combustion Engineering, Continental Can Company, Corn Products Company, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., Eastern Airlines, Inc., Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S., General Dynamics, General Electric Company, General Telephone & Electronics Corporation, W. R. Grace & Company, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company.

Hooker Chemical Corporation, IT&T, Kennecott Copper Corporation, Lever Brothers Company, Magnavox Company, McGraw Hill, Inc., Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corporation, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, National Biscuit Company, National Dairy Products Corp., National Distillers & Chemical Corp., National Lead Company, New York Life Insurance Co., New York Telephone Company, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.

Olivetti Underwood Corporation, Otis Elevator Company, Pan American World Airways, J. C. Penney, Inc., Pepsi Co., Radio Corporation of America, Railway Express Agency, Inc., Saint Regis Paper Company, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., Shell Oil Company, Singer Company, Mobil Oil Corporation, Sperry Rand Corporation, Standard Brands, Inc., Stauffer Chemical Company.

Sterling Drugs, Inc., Texaco, Inc., Todd Shipyards Corporation, Trans World Airlines, Inc., Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp., Union Carbide Corporation, U.S. Industries, Inc., U.S. Plywood Corporation, Uniroyal, Inc., Vitro Corporation of America, Western Electric Company, Inc., Western Union Telegraph Co., National Board of YMCA, American Electric Power Service Corp., Time, Inc.

Tribute to a Brave Man

SPEECH

OF

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, Rear Adm. Howard A. Yeager, who served his country with distinction both during war and peace, died as he had lived, a brave man to the very end of his career. It was typical of the admiral, who had spent a lifetime in the service of the Nation, that he made the supreme sacrifice while endeavoring to remove his invalid wife from their burning residence.

Two young members of the WAVES, Laura Jean Martin, of Port Charlotte, Fla., and Laura Mae Garrett, of Los Alamos, N. Mex., also lost their lives in a vain attempt to save Mrs. Yeager. The admiral managed to put her in her wheel chair and take her from the second floor to the first floor by elevator, after which he collapsed. Mrs. Yeager, who was later rescued by firemen, told them that her husband had saved her life.

In an editorial entitled "Loss to the Nation," the Chicago Tribune of March 14, paid tribute to the heroism of Admiral Yeager. Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include this editorial, together with the Tribune's news account of March 13:

[From the Chicago Tribune, Mar. 14, 1967]

LOSS TO THE NATION

Rear Adm. Howard A. Yeager was a hero even in death. The commandant of the 9th naval district died in a fire in his residence at Great Lakes Naval Training station while bringing his invalid wife thru the smoke and flames. He was found beside her wheelchair after bringing her down the elevator. Mrs. Yeager, after being carried from the house, told nurses: "Don't bother with me. Take care of him. He saved my life."

Adm. Yeager's last act of sacrifice was a final example of inspiring devotion. An officer who wore the decorations of his own country and two others, whose order as executive officer of the U.S.S. Nevada launched the bombardment which started the Normandy landing, he yielded one of his stars to come to Chicago so that he might care for his wife. For more than 12 years she had been a victim of multiple sclerosis.

The admiral would have retired in three weeks, reverting to his permanent rank as vice admiral. The day of his retirement had been proclaimed as Adm. Yeager day and he had been made an honorary citizen of Illinois.

This recognition was merited, for all his friends and associates considered Adm. Yeager one of the finest men they had known. His outgoing personality made it easy for him to form lasting friendships. He was unsparing in keeping speaking engagements in the service of his country and in the cause of youth—no fewer than 287 in the last year.

The country has suffered a great loss. Its sympathy extends also to the families of two WAVES who perished in the fire.

NAVY PROBES ADMIRAL YEAGER FIRE DEATH

Navy fire experts from Washington were expected yesterday at the Great Lakes Naval Training center to investigate the fire that caused the deaths of Rear Adm. Howard A. Yeager, 61, commandant of the 9th naval district, and two WAVES.

Adm. Yeager and the WAVES, Laura Jean Martin, 21, of Port Charlotte, Fla., and Laura Mae Garret, 25, of Los Alamos, N.M., died of apparent smoke inhalation as fire virtually destroyed the admiral's 20-room navy home on a bluff overlooking Lake Michigan at Great Lakes.

RESCUE INVALID WIFE

Four firemen who entered the burning, smoke filled house rescued the admiral's invalid wife, 60, after they reached out blindly and felt her wheel chair on the first floor just outside the door of an elevator that led from the second floor living quarters.

Adm. Yeager's body was found on the floor beside his wife's wheel chair. A navy spokesman said that the admiral, upon discovering that the house was afire, apparently got his wife out of bed, placed her in the wheel chair, and took the elevator to the first floor, where he collapsed after pushing her wheel chair from the elevator.

In the emergency room at the base hospital, Mrs. Yeager, who has suffered from multiple sclerosis for more than 12 years, told nurses:

"Don't both with me, Take care of him. He saved my life."

The two WAVES, who lived in the house to take care of Mrs. Yeager, apparently had been awakened by fire and smoke and had made their way from their second floor quarters toward Mrs. Yeager's bedroom in an attempt to save her.

TRAPPED IN FLAMES

Their bodies were found on the second floor of a two-deck sunroom near the elevator. After the fire was discovered about 3 a.m. it was believed they had escaped from the building. It was not until a search was made of their barracks that it was determined they had been trapped in the burning residence.

Two stewards, Rudolfo Fabiculanan, 23, and Jose Salamanca, 22, who lived in a basement apartment, were awakened by smoke but were unable to get to the second floor because of heavy smoke.

"I ran up to the pantry and called the fire department. I tried to get upstairs but I couldn't. I ran down to the basement and went out the door there. Then I ran around to the front, but the smoke there was so heavy I couldn't get in," Fabiculanan said.

Adm. Yeager also turned in a fire alarm, a navy spokesman said.

Mrs. Yeager, who is in Great Lakes hospital, suffered smoke inhalation and burns on the back, arms, and legs.

The Yeager's son, Lt. Howard Bailey Yeager, a naval supply officer at Washington flew to Great Lakes as soon as he was informed of the tragedy.

A Navy spokesman said there was no suspicion that the fire started from anything but accidental causes. Damage to the 50-year-old residence was reported as more than $20,000. The spokesman said, however, "it will probably be cheaper to tear it down."

U.S. Military Academy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate very much being asked to once again serve on the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy. I was originally appointed to this Board in 1953 by the late Speaker, Sam Rayburn, and have served continuously since that time. It is an assignment that I have enjoyed very much, and I dare say that very few people realize what a progressive educational institution with an outstanding faculty the Military Academy really is.

The United States Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., will be 165 years old today. In the years since its founding it has become steeped in tradition and has achieved a prestigious reputation in this country.

The words "Military Academy" and "West Point" have acquired the definition of "dedicated service," from the time of the institution's inception to the present. During these years however, the Academy and its programs have not remained static.

The originating act of Congress established the United States Military Academy as a peace establishment. Our Founding Fathers—Hamilton, Washington, Jefferson, and others—realized that an army of citizens must have some means whereby it can keep abreast of current military knowledge and can retain this knowledge. It was decided that a core of professionals would be required to form the base on which the expanded armed forces would be established.

In the early days of our country, the skills and art of musketry were basic to our close-to-the-frontier population; and the art of fortifications and the science of gunnery were considered the only real requisites for developing and retaining military knowledge. Thus the U.S. Military Academy was established, as the Nation's first military college and its first school of engineering. From among the Academy's graudates have been drawn the founders of the engineering departments in many of our national colleges and universities, the professors and educators who taught in these civilian institutions, and many of the explorers and engineers who opened up the West or built our railroads, bridges, and canals.

Academy graduates served with distinction in the Mexican War, the Indian Wars, the War Between the States, and the Spanish-American War—as they were to serve later with distinction in 20th-century conflicts.

As the science of warfare in the 19th century developed beyond the fortification and gunnery stage, the nature and scope of the education offered by the U.S. Military Academy developed also. The new military techniques, along with the sciences and humanities needed to impart the knowledge required by our rapidly growing Nation, were included in the curriculum.

The educational system at the Military Academy kept pace with national developments; and by World War I, as names like Pershing and MacArthur came to the forefront, it became evident that our military leaders could hold their own with contemporaries throughout the world.

Between the two World Wars, the U.S. Army and the Academy graduates continued to advance in military knowledge and to keep pace with international requirements. Again in World War II, Academy graduates, as well as other American military leaders, served with great distinction and assumed roles of global command.

With the advent of World War II, the professional officers of the U.S. Army—as pace setters for the free world—were required not just to keep up, but to keep ahead. The number and complexity of their responsibilities mushroomed.

Today, graduates of the Military Academy are serving in top assignments as military leaders, as key advisers in the realm of foreign affairs, as scientists in research and development, and as pioneers in the Nation's space program. Many other alumni have embarked on second careers, in civilian life, holding important positions in industry and education. At the present time, seven Academy graduates are serving as heads of American institutions of higher learning.

The U.S. Military Academy has been able to meet these requirements because of its forward-thinking programs and its planned curriculum which forms an educational base upon which its graduates may advance in wide-ranging and varied fields of study. More than 50 percent of the Academy alumni pursue graduate schooling in our civilian colleges and universities; and the majority of these graduates complete their courses with distinction, in competition with their civilian counterparts.

The Military Academy is no longer strictly an engineering school. It now has a balanced curriculum which devotes time to both the sciences and the humanities. This balanced curriculum enables the graduates to compete against contemporaries in a variety of fields and to achieve excellence in winning scholarships and fellowships.

Incidentally, only Harvard, Yale, and Princeton have sent more graduates to Oxford University as Rhodes scholars.

The program of instruction at the U.S. Military Academy is designed to prepare the cadet for a full career in the Regular Army, with all its implied and associated tasks. The Military Academy does not train a cadet merely to be a second lieutenant.

Many groups have measured the worth of the Academy, including a Board of Visitors composed of educators, business and civic leaders, and Members of Congress who annually evaluate the manner in which the Academy is accomplishing its mission.

Also, the Military Academy must meet the standards of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, an organization which every 10 years accredits all degree-granting institutions in the geographical region in which the Academy is located. This distinguished group, in its last evaluation of the Military Academy, said:

> The Commission appreciated the opportunity it and others have had to examine the purposes and affairs of an outstanding institution and takes this means to commend the United States Military Academy for setting and revealing, in this additional way, standards and procedures for distinguished work, thereby performing a service to the whole community of higher education. Even in an Association devoted to the pursuit and interpretation of educational excellence, there is only so much room at the top; this space is reserved for a few, including in the Commission's judgment, the United States Military Academy.

It is difficult to say more than this accolade. However, I should like to quote a few excerpts of statements made to one of our leading news magazines by Dr. Frederick L. Hovde, president of Purdue University and himself a Rhodes Scholar, Dr. Hovde has previously served on the Board of Visitors of the Air Force Academy and this year will complete his third year on the Board of Visitors of the Military Academy. In 1966 the Board named him chairman for the visitation. Dr. Hovde said:

> During the years since World War II the Academies have directly and continuously been responsive to the needs of the Armed Forces for more broadly trained personnel than ever before.
>
> The Academies have improved their academic instructional programs to a point where only a few of our leading universities give better undergraduate instruction.

Also, in speaking of the requirements of the Armed Forces and the manner in which the Military Academy is meeting these requirements, Dr. Hovde said:

> It is clear to everyone that the management of the Armed Forces today requires an officer corps possessing every conceivable kind of professional training and skills.
>
> The education of our military professionals is a continuous and career-long process with tours of active duty interspersed with constant schooling. Our professionals are by far the best educated in the world.
>
> It is the policy of the Academies and the Armed Forces to see to it that their academically-qualified graduates go on to graduate work in the leading universities of the nation. Wherever these men go they do well. They should do well because the graduates of both the Air Force Academy and the Military Academy score near the top of the graduates of all our civilian universities on the Graduate Record Examinations.
>
> Among the younger, highly-educated officers in the Army and Air Force who have taken graduate work, a tour of teaching duty at the Academies is a highly prized assignment. Having a large pool of young officers with graduate training to chose from, the Military and Air Force Academies have an outstanding young teaching faculty with up-to-date training. Furthermore, if any of these young officers do not perform well in their teaching duties, they can be immediately transferred and others brought in. None of our civilian universities can do this.

Comparability Benefits for Postal Workers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to address a rally in New York City of the Metropolitan Postal Council, which represents 50,000 postal workers in the greater New York metropolitan area, on March 12, 1967.

I have always supported legislation which would benefit the men and women who do such an excellent job for the public in the Post Office Department.

These Government employees serve in the finest traditions of public service and are entitled to the rewards for that service which are rightfully theirs.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following resolution adopted by the New York Metropolitan Postal Council on March 12, 1967:

> NEW YORK METROPOLITAN POSTAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION FOR LEGISLATIVE RALLY, MARCH 12, 1967
>
> Whereas: The Government has denied postal workers the economic weapon of strike and has refused to compensate for this loss, and
>
> Whereas: Postal workers salaries have continued to lag behind those in private industry and state and city civil service, and
>
> Whereas: These low salaries are responsible for major personnel recruitment problems which have contributed to steadily deteriorating postal service, therefore be it
>
> Resolved: That, this rally representing 50,000 postal workers in the Greater Metropolitan Area, announces to the nation that postal workers are sick and tired of having the budget balanced on our backs and subsidizing the treasury. Postal workers are bitter, resentful and in no mood to be sloughed off with another peanut raise. Therefore, be it further
>
> Resolved: That this rally of 5,000 postal workers assembled at Central Commercial High School in New York City places itself on record in support of all legislation which would properly upgrade the underpaid postal workers and also in support of HR 7. Copies of this resolution to be sent to our national officers, senators, congressmen and the press.
>
> PHILIP LEPPER,
> *President, Branch 36, N.A.L.C.*
> JACK LEVENTHAL,
> *President, Branch 41, N.A.L.C.*
> MOE BILLER,
> *President, Manhattan-Bronx Postal Union.*
> HAROLD FOSTER,
> *President, Brooklyn Postal Union.*

Henry Stimson and Lyndon Johnson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, one of my deepest concerns has been and will continue to be the continued escalation of the war in Vietnam. In that regard, the future appears dismal at best. There is wide agreement on the essential truth that there will be no peace in Vietnam without meaningful compromise. I direct my remarks to all participants engaged in that tragic war when I say that the dogmatic, hard-line attitude which presently prevails must give way to meaningful and fruitful compromise. Otherwise, the slaughter of friend and foe—including many innocent civilians—will continue; and, I might add, the toll of lives lost will rise in direct proportion to the escalation of the war and its attendant intensity and violence.

I believe that our country should take the initiative in bringing about a solution to the hostilities in Vietnam. Yet, unfortunately, there is valid reason for believing that we may indeed be closing the doors to compromise and moderation. I am not alone in maintaining that our policymakers are embarking upon a still harder and more uncompromising line in Vietnam. I would like to share with my colleagues an article by a gentleman who has very aptly expressed this same general theme. The article follows:

> HENRY STIMSON AND LYNDON JOHNSON
>
> From time to time something happens that provides a new insight into the Vietnam war and those that are making it. An example occurred at the time of the most recent escalation—the mining of waterways in North Vietnam, and the shelling of North Vietnamese territory with artillery. It was not so much the event that was revealing, but its aftermath, particularly the press conference held on February 27 by President Johnson. There was an atmosphere of finality about the press conference. Max Frankel of the New York Times said that "the President left the impression that he was resigned to the verdict of history."
>
> The text of the President's remarks gives one the feeling that an extremely important decision has been taken, that it will be followed to its ultimate outcome, and that Mr. Johnson is philosophically prepared to accept the praise or the blame. This impression is conveyed especially by a long quotation from a statement by Henry L. Stimson, the Secretary of War in the Truman admin-

istration during World War II. I would like to read this quotation because I think it is revealing:

"The sinfulness and weakness of man," said Stimson, "are evident to anyone who lives in the active world. But men are also good and great, kind and wise. Honor begets honor, trust begets trust; faith begets faith; and hope is the mainspring of life. I have lived with the reality of war, and I have praised soldiers, but the hope of honorable faithful peace is a greater thing, and I have lived with that too. That a man must live with both together is inherent in the nature of our present stormy stage of human progress, but it has also many times been the nature of progress in the past, and it is not reason for despair. . . .

"We have been late in meeting danger, but not too late, the Stimson quotation continues. "We have been wrong but not basically wicked. And today with that strength and soundness of heart we can meet and master the future. Let them learn from our adventures what they can. Let them charge us with our failures and do better in their turn. But let them not turn aside from what they have to do, nor think that criticism excuses inaction. Let them have hope, and virtue, and let them believe in mankind and its future, for there is good as well as evil and the man who tried to work for the good, believing in its eventual victory, while he may suffer setback and even disaster, will never know defeat. The only deadly sin I know is cynicism." That is the quotation from Henry L. Stimson read by President Johnson at his press conference on Feb. 27,

Stimson was a man with a fine reputation. In government and in the press, he was widely regarded as moderate, wise and judicious. He was an honest government servant trying to do the best job he could for his country. He has another distinction. He was the central figure in the group of advisers who persuaded President Harry Truman to drop the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima.

I think that it is always interesting, and frequently illuminating to look at history, and in this instance, I think that there is something to be learned by looking at the decision which Stimson urged, as well as at what he subsequently had to say about it. We have a good source for this in his biography which was written with Stimson's collaboration by McGeorge Bundy. It is called *On Active Service in Peace and War* and was published by Harper in 1947. The book is made up of a large number of quotations from Stimson's diary, memoranda, and articles, skillfully organized with connecting material written by McGeorge Bundy. Stimson approved the manuscript and wrote the introduction. I would like to quote from a passage by Bundy which deals with the decesion to drop the atom bomb on Japan and the Japanese surrender.

"Interviews after the war indicated clearly that a large segment of the Japanese Cabinet was ready in the spring to accept substantially the same terms as those finally agreed on. . . . But in the view of Stimson and his military advisers, it was always necessary to bear in mind that at least some of Japan's leaders would seize on any conciliatory offer as an indication of weakness. For this reason they did not support Grew in urging an immediate statement on the Emperor in May. The battle for Okinawa was proceeding slowly and with heavy losses, and they feared lest Japanese militarists argue that such a statement was the first proof of that American fatigue which they had been predicting since 1941. . . ."

Let me explain this quotation from the Stimson book in present day terms. The Japanese cabinet was divided between the hawks and the doves. The doves knew that Japan could not win the war and wanted to seek a peace through diplomatic channels. The hawks, or the militarists, wanted to fight on to the bitter end. The critical factor that strengthened their arguments was the allied doctrine of unconditional surrender. This was particularly important, because it left in doubt the fate of the Emperor who was a vital symbol of Japanese culture and nationhood. The Japanese wanted to know if the institution of the Emperor could be retained after surrender. Several Americans, especially former Ambassador to Japan Joseph Grew, argued that if the allies would reassure the Japanese with a public statement that they could keep the Emperor, the Japanese would then sue for peace. Interviews with Japanese officials after the war confirmed that Grew was correct. But his argument did not carry in the American government, despite the fact that the Japanese were putting out peace feelers through the Russians and through Switzerland. The American government chose to ignore these peace feelers. The Stimson book presents a revealing commentary on this situation. In it McGeorge Bundy writes, "There were reports of a weakening will to resist and of 'feelers' for peace terms. But such reports merely stimulated the American leaders in their desire to press home on *all* Japanese leaders the hopelessness of their cause; this was the nature of warmaking. In war, as in a boxing match, it is seldom sound for the stronger combatant to moderate his blows whenever his opponent shows signs of weakening. To Stimson, at least, the only road to early victory was to exert maximum force with maximum speed. . . . Stimson believed, both at the time and later, that the dominant fact of 1945 was war, and that therefore, necessarily, the dominant objective was victory. If victory could be speeded by using the bomb, it should be used. . ."

After the war, Henry Stimson wrote an article in *Harper's* magazine defending his advocacy of using the atom bomb on Japan. "My chief purpose," he wrote, "was to end the war in victory with the least possible cost in the lives of the men in the armies which I had helped to raise. In the light of the alternatives which, on fair estimate, were open to us I believe that no man, in our position and subject to our responsibilities, holding in his hands a weapon of such possibilities for accomplishing this purpose and saving those lives, could have failed to use it and afterwards looked his countrymen in the face." So said Henry L. Stimson.

In 1958 the Rand Corporation undertook a study of the phenomenon of surrender. They looked at a number of historical occasions, when nations have surrendered in the hope of distilling certain principles about when and under what conditions surrender can be achieved. Out of this study came a book by Paul Kecskemeti entitled *Strategic Surrender: The Politics of Victory and Defeat,* available in paper from Atheneum,

Kecskemeti carefully analyzes the question of the hawks and the doves in the Japanese cabinet. He inquires into what was necessary in order that the viewpoint of the doves should succeed and that the war should be brought to an end by diplomacy. He says that the doves already wanted to sue for peace in the spring of 1945. "But what about the military extremists?" Kecskemeti asks. "Did they not need the atomic flash over Hiroshima to see the light? Did they not finally abandon their uncompromising stand because the atomic bomb softened their dour spirit? And was it not such a change in the army's attitude that finally enabled the Emperor to offer surrender? We are now in a position to answer these questions unequivocally," says Kecskemeti. "We know the details of the policy discussions that immediately preceded the sending of the surrender note. After the dropping of the bombs the discussions show no manifest change in the attitudes held by either the end-the-war group or the military extremists. The deadlock in the Supreme War Council and the cabinet persisted after Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and even after the Soviet declaration of war. It was not a change in the attitude of the military leaders that enabled the Emperor to offer surrender . . ."

It is clear from this and other studies that the Japanese wanted to end the war a long time before the atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, that they would have agreed to end it if the U.S. had been willing to make minimal concessions. The main concession they wanted was the retention of the Emperor, and we ended up giving them that anyway. We could have had peace with Japan at least six months, perhaps a year earlier, if we had been willing to say publicly that we would grant them what we ultimately ended up giving them. But we did not. We chose instead to pursue a military rather than a diplomatic course, and we became the first, and so far the only country, ever to drop a nuclear weapon on a defenseless civilian population. We did it not once, but twice. It was not the decision of fanatics or extremists, but of good, moderate men of wisdom and responsibility, like Henry Stimson and Harry Truman. Why did this happen? Kecskemeti points out that we had no communication with Tokyo and we didn't really understand the political situation in Japan. But there is another factor, which in my opinion is more important. It is the predominance of the military point of view. Military men, and Stimson was one of them tend to think in military terms. They like military solutions and they favor concepts like victory. It is a part of their great tradition and their training.

What does all of ths mean for us today? It seems to me that we are doing today exactly what we did in 1945. We are failing to understand the political situation in Hanoi, and the complex political relationship between Hanoi, the NLF, Moscow and Peking. We are ignoring peace feelers which are so obvious that our failure to recognize them is the scandal of the civilized world. And we are escalating the war, because like Henry Stimson, the President fears that if we stop the bombing or make any overt gesture toward peace, the hawks in Hanoi will interpret this as a sign of our fatigue, and will prosecute the war more vigorously.

One of the best informed journalists in Washington is James Reston of the *New York Times*. He has good sources of information in the White House and in the State Department. In a column last October 2, he said that President Johnson was searching sincerely for an honorable settlement of the war. "He is prepared for a cease-fire and a phased withdrawal of all combatants in Vietnam," wrote Reston. "He is willing to dismantle the American bases in the peninsula; he is in favor of the neutralization of all of Southeast Asia, and he is prepared to let the peoples of South and North Vietnam decide their own political future, even if this means a coalition with the Communists or even a Communist government." Reston then went on to bemoan the fact that Johnson had not been able to convince anybody that he was sincere about this. He couldn't convince the French, he couldn't convince Hanoi, and he couldn't even convince the British.

I think that the reason he couldn't convince anybody, aside from his reputation for disingenuousness, was that he wouldn't state this position unequivocally in public. He would not publicly commit the US to this position, just as President Truman in 1945 would not publicly commit the US to the preservation of the institution of the Emperor of Japan. And so just as the war went on in 1945, so the war must go on in Vietnam. Many good men will die needlessly, and many mothers and fathers and wives of soldiers will weep bitter tears before it is all over.

How fitting it was then for President Johnson to quote Henry L. Stimson. But whoever gave him the quotation should not have left him only with those wise words of the late statesman. They should have given him the closing paragraphs in his 1947 article in *Harper's* magazine:

"As I look back over the five years of my service as secretary of war, I see too many stern and heart-rending decisions to be willing to pretend that war is anything else than what it is. The face of war is the face of death . . . War in the twentieth century has grown steadily more barbarous, more destructive, more debased in all its aspects. Now, with the release of atomic energy, man's ability to destroy himself is very nearly complete. The bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki ended a war. They also made it wholly clear that we must never have another war. This is the lesson men and leaders everywhere must learn, and I believe that when they learn it they will find a way to lasting peace. There is no other choice."

Henry L. Stimson was right. The face of war is the face of death. And I fear that that is the choice that Lyndon Johnson has made.

We Propose: A Modern Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, the House Republican Task Force on Congressional Reform and Minority Staffing conducted an exhaustive study of the operation and organization of the Congress during the 89th Congress. The results of some of our efforts were published last fall by the McGraw-Hill Book Co. under the title of "We Propose: A Modern Congress."

I would like to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a review of this book, written by Mr. Donald Lambro, which appeared in the January issue of the monthly magazine, Rally.

I am grateful to Mr. Lambro for his thoughtful and perceptive remarks on the book, and call the attention of my colleagues to Mr. Lambro's article, reprinted below, and, to those who have not yet found time to read it, a careful scrutiny of "We Propose: A Modern Congress":

POWER FAILURE

(By Donald Lambro)

"We have quite enough presidential power and will have more; let's at least begin to think about coping with it."

That's what *New York Times* Washington Bureau Chief Tom Wicker wrote in the *Harvard Law Record* earlier this year about the growth of the executive behemoth. Much of his criticism stems from the President's bold assumption of power in his execution of the war in Vietnam, but Mr. Wicker is also concerned lest the custom of seniority and the Senate's filibuster be destroyed.

Wicker's analysis hit Capitol Hill desks at a time when congressional reformation was an explosive issue. The Joint Committee on the Reorganization of Congress was knee-deep in hearings, the secretive Democratic Study Group was plowing ahead with plans for major reforms, and the academic community was advising the Congress that the time had come to shed its customs and enter the twentieth century.

Meanwhile, the Republican Task Force on House Reform was busy making its own assessment of "the first branch." Two years ago this group organized to investigate needed congressional changes, and it recently compiled its findings in a new book.

We Propose: A Modern Congress is by and large one of the most enlightening studies of the legislature to appear in the last decade. Albeit within its pages there are reforms and solutions which are decidedly not in Congress' best interest. But these 21 representatives have laid bare the nuts and bolts of congressional machinery and pinpointed the breakdown areas.

"Certainly," says Rep. Donald Rumsfeld (Ill.) in his chapter on the congressional office, "the extensive use of radio and television by the President and the executive branch, coupled with the prohibition against radio and television coverage in the House and Senate, have tended to encourage broader understanding of the executive's activities."

The picture of a withering, dwindling Congress is further magnified when one considers that nearly half of any electorate can't ". . . identify the individual who represents them in the national legislature. . . ."

Clearly, Congress has not kept pace with the times. The work which Congress should be doing is not being done. For example, once a U.S. representative could spend almost all his time on the floor of Congress debating, questioning, and maneuvering. Today he spends more than 75 per cent of that time away from the floor. The First Congress enacted 118 public and private measures. By contrast, some 13,789 bills were introduced in the House alone during the first session of the incredible 89th Congress.

The private and much of the public sector—the executive branch, universities and business—have moved with the speed and efficiency of the computer age. The number of data processing machines used by the executive branch has skyrocketed from 90 in 1956 to more than 2,000 in 1965. The Congress, on the other hand, has been content to plod along with old tools and dated methods.

Today there is no efficient, automated system by which Congress could handle the increased work load. Former Rep. Fred Schwengel of Iowa cites an example:

". . . minority members of Congress . . . [receive] such limited assistance from expert personnel assigned to the standing committees that the wonder is that any differentiation at all [is] made on most of the issues before the national legislature. . . . The solution clearly [speaks] to the very health of our government process."

Forthcoming reform must address itself to the problem of a dangerously out-of-kilter check and balance system. With more than 80 per cent of major legislation passed by Congress being initiated and drafted by executive departments, our national legislature has indeed become "the sapless branch."

Mr. Schwengel seems to have a firmer grasp of the intended role of Congress than most of his former colleagues. He writes:

"Congress has the responsibility to set public purpose, to allocate resources, to test the validity of proposals from the President against the wishes and mood of the people. In carrying out its legislative, oversight, and representative functions, Congress must have not only full and free access to information within the executive branch but the analytical capabilities to separate the 'signals from the noise.' Moreover, if Congress is to retain any degree of autonomy, it must equip itself with the necessary machinery and avail itself of adequate manpower for *independent* intelligence gathering, sorting and analysis."

Shipbuilding, 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to insert into the RECORD the text of an address which I delivered this morning at a seminar of the Maritime Trades Department, AFL–CIO, at the Statler Hilton Hotel in Washington. The subject of the seminar was "Shipbuilding, 1967—Year of Decision."

The address was as follows:

SHIPBUILDING,1967—YEAR OF DECISION

(By Congressman WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE, seminar, Maritime Trades Department, AFL–CIO, Statler Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., Mar. 16, 1967)

I am pleased to be with you today to continue our crusade for a bigger and better Merchant Marine. There are those in Washington who have persisted in the belief that the airplane would be able to take over all of the functions of our Merchant Marine during our lifetimes but it appears that there is some change of heart in this direction since even the Defense Department is contemplating the construction of a large number of FDL's. True, these will contribute very little to either our shipbuilding or our ship operating capacity, but, at least, they indicate that ships have not yet joined the Dinosaur.

Coming as I do from New England, which for such a long period was the center not only of ship operating but shipbuilding activity, I am extremely interested in the American Merchant Marine. During recent months the problem of ship operation has been amply covered by the speakers who have appeared before you and I propose to discuss a subject very dear to my heart—that of shipbuilding. During World War II, our shipyards performed a miracle in the construction of some 5,500 ocean-going ships in four years' time—a record that has never been and probably never will be equalled in the world. In the middle of 1942 before our new shipyards swung into action, the Germans were sending more tonnage to the bottom than was being produced by the allies and there was great danger that the war would be lost on the ship lanes to Britain. Fortunatley, however, improved methods of anti-submarine warfare and an increased tempo of ship production in the United States turned the tide and thereafter the ultimate outcome was never in doubt. Most of us recall the name of Henry Kaiser as the foremost shipbuilder of that era, but most of us who are familiar with shipbuilding recognize that Henry Kaiser, able as he was, could not have performed without a supply of old-time shipbuilders behind him.

In 1941 and 1942 a number of new shipyards were built extending all the way from South Portland, Maine, to Florida, the Gulf and the Pacific Coast, and each of those yards was staffed by a cadre of shipbuilders from the older yards. For example, the yard at South Portland was operated by a group of men drafted from the Bath Iron Works, at that time famous destroyer builders, and Todd Shipyards—at that time a highly skilled repair organization. The men from those companies managed to take unskilled workers from wide areas in Maine and make them into shipbuilders in a relatively short time with the result that a significant contribution to ocean-going tonnage was made. Similarly Kaiser on the West Coast took labor from whatever source he could and with the guidance of skilled and experienced lead men and foremen and made an outstanding record in the construction of ships. Other companies were equally successful. Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock sent some of their people down to North Carolina and constructed a yard where no large ships had ever been built and produced magnificently for the allied cause. While we all join in tribute to those accomplishments, our memories tend to recall the fact that individuals were taken from farms, factories and, for that matter, home kitchens to build ships. We must not lose sight of the fact that the entire effort would not have been possible without experienced men to guide these newcomers. The only reason that we were able to succeed was the fact that there had been a number of shipyards already in existence in the country. True they were relatively small but their workers had been trained over the years and were in a position to adapt themselves to the new yards and the new techniques that came into being. The Merchant Marine Act of 1936 resulted in the production of a number of the new C-type vessels and invaluable experience was gained with the construction of these. While much was made of the fact that the wartime ships were built with the enthusiastic aid of the lady welders, we must never forget that a skilled welder cannot be trained in a matter of months and that the presence of such skilled welders were necessary to supplement the work of the wartime recruits.

You may ask why I am sounding like the Ancient Mariner and taking up your time with ancient history. I do it because I believe that the experience of that period must be heeded now. We talk lightly of constructing ships abroad. While this may serve as a stopgap and I will concede that it does, and while it may benefit ship owners in the short run, I feel that the damage done to a vital industry in our country would be irreparable. I admit that ships cost more to build in the United States. Possibly some of that is due to the fact that shipyards here have not kept pace with new shipbuilding techniques, but the greater part is due to the fact that we pay our shipbuilders decently and expect them to share the fruits of our national prosperity.

True, from the view of the ship owner who is seeking to derive profit from the operation of a ship purchased from the cheapest source, these facts are of little concern, but from our national interest it is vital that we maintain a shipbuilding base. We must be in a position to supply a nucleus of trained men for the operation of new shipyards should we ever suffer the catastrophe of another war such as World War II. History has a very unfortunate habit of repeating itself, and I view with great skepticism the opinions of those people who say that it can never happen again. Unhappily it always has happened. And I do not accept the view that technological progress will downgrade the role of ships in such a situation.

At the present time some 98% of the lift to South Vietnam is by ship and I am not aware of any miracle in the offing that will reduce this percentage radically in the event of a future wide-spread conflict. It must continue to be our aim to defend ourselves on far shores and to be successful in this we must be able to transport our supplies and men to the site of the conflict. We cannot do this if we are to rely on the shipyards of Germany, Britain and Japan for our sources of ships. They may be otherwise engaged when we need them most or they may be unwilling to aid us. We must be in a position to rely on our own resources.

Shipbuilding cannot be taught by a correspondence school. It can only be learned by the rough and tough work of actually building ships. We need our shipyards and we must make sure for our own protection that we have the necessary skills when the necessity arises. If we seek to build them up at that time it will be too late.

I am sure that Mr. Pettis and his group will agree with what I have said here and I know that most of you gentlemen, knowledgeable as you are about shipping problems, recognize the situation. May we be able to carry our message to those who are concerned more with short-time benefits than the ultimate good of our country.

Tax Break for Job Training Sound

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I submit for inclusion in the RECORD an editorial from a recent issue of the Los Angeles Times.

In expressing support for the proposed Human Investment Act legislation, the Times states:

> The Human Investment Act is a major step in the right direction. Assuredly it would be far better than federal make-work programs. It deserves prompt congressional action.

I commend the editorial to the attention of the Congress:

TAX BREAK FOR JOB TRAINING SOUND

As part of the GOP campaign to offer positive alternatives to President Johnson's Great Society program's House Republicans are pushing for income tax credits for employers to offset expenses of job training programs.

Sponsors of the "Human Investment Act" envision saving millions of federal anti-poverty dollars by shifting some of the burden to private industry. Employers would be allowed up to 10% tax credit for costs of apprenticeship training, on-the-job training, cooperative work study programs, tuition refund programs and organized group and classroom instruction.

The objective would be to train workers to fill the estimated 2 million jobs now vacant due to lack of skilled employes.

Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.), principal author of the measure and ranking House Republican on the Joint Congressional Economic Committee, points out the bill is premised on the fact that the most effective job trainer in the nation has always been the free enterprise economy. Working together, business and organized labor have consistently developed sound programs "superior in quality to, and minus the inefficiency inherent in, government programs."

More than 130 co-authors have joined on the House bill and a companion Senate measure has 30 sponsors. Although Democrats were cool to the proposal when it was first advanced in the 89th Congress, they are now said to take a more favorable view because, Curtis notes, "the gist of the President's economic report amounts to a Human Investment Act."

Rep. Glenard P. Lipscomb (R-Los Angeles), one of the co-authors, emphasizes two major advantages of the program. As workers move up to better jobs through additional training, those now unemployed or under-employed because of insufficient skills can be hired to replace them. The act would also help those whose jobs may be threatened by automation or contract shifting.

As Lipscomb says, the legislation will help meet a serious and growing need in an efficient manner and in a way compatible with the American tradition of free enterprise.

The Human Investment Act is a major step in the right direction. Assuredly it would be far better than federal make-work programs. It deserves prompt congressional action.

Cleveland State University

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, in a recent speech before the City Club Forum of Cleveland, President Harold L. Enarson, of Cleveland State University, reiterated his position that Cleveland State must remain in the downtown Cleveland area in order to develop into an urban university. I heartily concur with this position that Cleveland State University is vital to the revitalization of the central city.

President Enarson's speech follows:

NOTES ON BUILDING A NEW UNIVERSITY

(By Dr. Harold L. Enarson, president, Cleveland State University)

In the first draft of this talk, I wrote in the ritual language of speakers everywhere as follows: "It is a privilege to appear before this distinguished group." Strike out the ritual language. In reality I appear before the community's Grand Inquisitor, the City Club of Cleveland, a group properly famous for its incisive and penetrating questions. The event may be challenging; it may be fun; it may even be disastrous. But why does it have to be a privilege to Face the City Club?

So let's start all over!

A little over a year ago, a few days after I had accepted the job of President of the new Cleveland State University, a long distance call from your then program chairman reached me in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Would I speak to the City Club of Cleveland about the future of CSU? I would not, and I did not. For one thing, I was barely apprenticed to that tongue-twister word: "Cuyahoga". Obviously, I had much to learn about Cleveland, about Ohio, about the Ohio Board of Regents, and about Ohio's newest state university—CSU. Now, after the first jam-packed year on the job, though still the Sorcerer's Apprentice in the black art of presidential administration, I am ready to talk about the greatest "Happening" in Cleveland, The Cleveland State University.

In the beginning was the word, the dream, the vision: Cleveland State University, the new public university in downtown Cleveland; $45 million in hand for the first phase of a $200 million dollar campus; plans for 20,000 full-time day students by 1980, and 15,000 students by 1975, and between 10,000 and 11,000 students only four years hence—in 1971; Cleveland State University, a new urban university, building on land made available by urban renewal; CSU at work planning and designing a complex of modern buildings to house a truly modern program; CSU reaching out to serve in new and imaginative ways the many needs of one of America's great metropolitan areas; CSU moving aggressively to provide the educational opportunities for tens of thousands of youngsters in Cuyahoga County and beyond; CSU—a new university in being, bright with promise, vibrant with growth, aspiring in the reach of its ambition.

There is the vision of tomorrow and there is the reality of today. And the reality can also be painted in bold and even dramatic strokes. It is a portrait of a new university which is only at the "beginning of the beginning." At this moment, CSU accommodates nearly 8,000 students, over 6,700 of them in downtown facilities that are a caricature of the conventional campus. Over 1,200 CSU students overflow into late afternoon and evening classes held in suburban high schools. Our campus of 15 acres—yes, 15 acres—consists of three permanent buildings, two quonset huts, and six rented buildings; the entire Student Union is on the third floor of the Tower Building, where a basketball court and a swimming pool—both miniatures—coexist on the sixth floor; the library houses less than 80,000 books, and part of it is in the front of a converted auto show room, which is shared with our bookstore. This is reality for the students now attending CSU.

We are, in nearly every respect, a "Make-Do" campus. The band practices in a rented warehouse; the basketball team practices in an armory and plays its home games in high school gyms; school dances are held in downtown hotels; the drama department had rehearsed in a quonset hut—until it was evicted to make way for a snack bar. We are short of nearly everything—short of faculty, library books, laboratory equipment, short of classrooms and lounges for students to study and relax, short of time to do all that must be done, and short of that greatest resource, public understanding of what we are about. We are acutely aware that our academic program does not yet provide the variety, richness, diversity, or the depth appropriate to a true university. Finally, this portrait of reality must include the frustrations of urban renewal, of hopes raised and hopes dashed.

Within the past week, the *Plain Dealer* had an editorial headed "CSU Should be a Model Project for HUD". CSU, we were told "promises a giant keystone in the pattern of Cleveland's whole plan to rebuild itself"; CSU is "an inner city of higher learning for a community of 2 million"; CSU is "an educational way out for thousands of poor youth"; and CSU "is all city betterment"—CSU is "beautification of a sagging, drab segment of Euclid Avenue, once the most beautiful street in the world".

You will agree that this is rich and stirring prose—especially in the light of Robert Weaver's letter. But you may wonder where CSU stands. Is CSU "for real" or is the CSU story simply the latest in a series of civic dreams that failed, another bright Roman Candle that burst with brilliant splendor, only to leave us in engulfing darkness?

I spoke of the dream of the future and the reality of the present. But this is a dichotomy that distorts. The future is just around the corner—so are plans and commitments. The plans and decisions being made right now will dictate the shape of CSU, not for years but for decades to come. Make no mistake about it; the work of building this new university is well along. Furthermore it is on schedule. The architectural plans are being translated into cement and stone and glass. The plans for the growth and enrichment of the curriculum are also being translated into budgets, staffing patterns, and program priorities. We have a long way to go, but we are farther along than many Clevelanders may realize.

Before we examine what it takes to build a university of quality and distinction, let's deal with two matters that invite confusion: first, the matter of the downtown location, and second, the matter of urban renewal. The two are related.

First, the downtown location: CSU is an urban university that is designed to serve an urban clientele. The option of a flight to suburbia or to pasture land beyond is really no option at all. The urban university must be planted squarely in the midst of the urban complex. We have no intention of backing away from the original goals that dictated the choice of a downtown site. To do so is not simply to change the location but to change the character and purpose of the institution. This is why we are proceeding with our plans and why CSU is rapidly being cemented—quite literally cemented—into place in the heart of downtown Cleveland.

Second, and closely related to the matter of the downtown location, is the matter of urban renewal. There are obvious advantages to the City of Cleveland in having a thriving, fast-growing university in its heartland. The university creates a continuing construction boom. It creates jobs; it promises ever larger payrolls; it opens new markets for apartment and dormitory housing and for consumer expenditures of all kinds. Best of all, over the years CSU will be a powerful magnet, attracting theatres and museums and other cultural activities. Thus CSU promises a great contribution to the renewal and revitalization of downtown Cleveland. But CSU is not designed as a rescue operation for downtown Cleveland; nor is CSU simply another urban renewal project. True, the University is a large developer with money in its pocket, and the CSU urban renewal project, which is at heart educational, is an extraordinarily promising project by any test of economics and public policy. I do not minimize our disappointment over delay in getting approval for the CSU project. However, in the short run, enough land can be acquired by direct acquisition to keep CSU moving ahead. These purchases are necessary in any event in generating "112" credits which strengthen the case for expediting the CSU project.

If you doubt our resolution or our confidence that we have the "future in our bones", stop by at 24th and Euclid and join the sidewalk superintendents who are monitoring construction of our first building. You will find a big hole, neatly excavated and with foundations already poured. (And with luck you may see the cement mixer, painted CSU green and lettered "CSU—Here We Go".) This is our $5.4 Science Building. The new building, serving the research and teaching needs of the faculty, will be ready for the fall classes of 1968. Within the next five or six months, three major buildings—a huge classroom building nearly the length of two football fields, an administration building, and a 20-story combined library and faculty office building will all go to bid. Cranes, trucks, big earth-moving equipment—Euclid Avenue will echo to the sound of construction activity on a truly big scale. $40 million is in hand for buildings which are to be ready for the fall of 1969, when we expect to enroll 7,500 full-time day students. This is only the beginning of a continuing, long-term building program estimated to cost over $200 million within a decade.

But enough of building projections, impressive and dramatic as these are. We have had a surfeit of talk about buildings and architecture, and too little serious discussion of what kind of a university we are designing. In last analysis buildings are shells; we can only ask that their design provide flexibility. Oxford, among the oldest of the universities in Christendom, manages to provide a modern education in buildings some of which are eight centuries old.

As president, my overriding concern is with the design of the university itself: its goals and strategies for development. No university is exactly like any other. Each has its distinctive corporate personality. Witness the images that crowd the mind at the words "Berkeley", "Michigan", "Ohio State", "Illinois". It will not do to copy-cat any other university anywhere, however excellent it may be. Although CSU can profit greatly from the experience of the best universities in the nation, in last analysis we must design here in Cleveland a university of our own making—purposefully distinctive and serving our special needs.

What are the choices we face? They are many, and we can touch upon them only lightly here today. But briefly, our choices relate not simply to areas of instruction, as for example, whether we are to have a college of fine arts and if so when, but to more complex matters such as residential housing, the proportion of out-of-state students, the proper blending of general and professional education, the role of "co-op" or work-study programs, and the emphasis and priority to be given to research and to public service activities. There are other design choices before us that, like forks in the road, beckon us to quite different futures.

In shaping and designing CSU we must come to grips with the continuing revolution in science and technology, with the new awakenings in the arts and the humanities, with the new demands of a new generation of restless and impatient students; we must deal boldly and constructively with the computer revolution, the new technologies in teaching, and with the promise of work-study or cooperative experiences as a carefully-contrived part of liberal education. The conventional approaches to university organization, to the use of scarce academic talent, to the teaching process itself, no longer satisfy. It would be wrong to model CSU on the past; our reach must be to the future.

CSU cannot content itself with being just another "commuter university," as universities with commuting students are generally stereotyped. Historically, the commuter university has been a poor cousin in the family of universities. It has not attracted the best of faculty and the best of students, nor has it secured the best of facilities. Lacking residential facilities and serving students who come to the campus only for classes, the commuter university has been at a disadvantage. The big-city, downtown "commuter university" also has lacked the amenities. It has not been able to create the student lounges, the faculty clubs, the coffee shops, the pockets of privacy where faculty and students can interact. As a university, CSU somehow must envelope and enfold its students. The extra-curricular program must be consciously improved even as the curriculum is enriched and strengthened. As the House of Intellect, we somehow must provide a "home away from home" for our students. We must tantalize their curiosity, expand their horizons, improve their social skills, and provide a training ground in which to develop organizational skills. If we fail in this, excellence in the classroom will not save us.

Students educate one another. This is one reason why CSU must seek variety in its student body as well as in its faculty. A good mixture of out-of-country as well as out-of-state students is important. It is even more important that the university have a good blend of students from all levels of the socio-economic spectrum. Today, in Greater Cleveland, the suburbs and the ghettoes confront one another over a high wall of indifference, misunderstanding and flaring hostility. If there must be "confrontation," it should occur in the university, where poor and rich alike have an opportunity—perhaps their last—to compete on equal terms, to share experiences, and to work whole-heartedly at the business of mutual understanding. This is what self-development is all about, and self-development is what the university is all about.

How shall CSU fit into the community? Already there are heavy demands upon us for short courses and workshops, for continuing education for adults, for a variety of services to various groups within the community. Is the modern urban university, perhaps like the urban church, challenged to become "involved" in the life of the community, in its great problems and agonies? Or does the university necessarily "march to a different drummer", I believe, as James Bryce stated over a century ago, that "a university should reflect the spirit of the times without yielding to it". No university dares be a captive of any single interest or group of interests, or of the community where it is located. Nor can CSU afford to be a weather vane, shifting in the winds of opinions dominant in the community at the moment. Provincialism is the deadliest of sins. The university whose reach does not extend to the state, the nation, and even the international community of scholarship is no true university.

In my view, CSU must strike the proper balance between involvement and detachment. We are not a social welfare agency, nor an educational supermarket appealing to every local whim. Our job is higher education, our goal that of providing educational programs of quality that will prepare our young men and women to compete on equal terms anywhere they work and live. We can and must defend the essential academic freedoms of the community. It is right, and for that matter expedient that we do so. The talented teacher-scholars are in short supply. First-rate scholars give their labor and their loyalty only to universities with the courage to defend unpopular opinion. But with freedom goes responsibility. Everyone agrees that intellectual detachment is the hallmark of the free university, but few seem to realize that intellectual and workaday involvement in the life of the community is the hallmark of the concerned and responsible university. We can and must cultivate both.

CSU is a pressure chamber. The new university is without the tradition and the routines that make for smooth administration. There seems to be an intrinsic awkardness, because so many things are being done for the first time. We are pressed on all sides for instant decisions on immediate problems: where to find temporary space for next year's freshman class; how to build an undergraduate library quickly; how to find the promising teacher-scholars and administrators; how to expedite direct purchase of land; how to organize adult education; and which fields and specialities are to be developed, and in what sequence. We are bombarded with questions. And the answers that we give are beginning to outline the shape of the CSU of the future. Dream and reality intersect on the president's desk.

We hold both present and future hostage in our hands. No one on the CSU staff dares ignore the insistent demands of the present. Today's students and today's faculty study and work under substantial handicaps. As planners, it is our job to create as quickly as possible the libraries, laboratories, offices, and classrooms that make for convenience and ease of work and study. All this comes under the label of management and any generalist administrator could do the job. But it takes more than a good management and good organization to design and guide the University community. I am reminded of a cartoon depicting a group of cavemen arrayed in hierarchical order. The caption underneath read, "Now that we are organized, what the hell do we do?"

Here is the rub. It is not enough to put buildings together. By the same token, it is not enough simply to asssemble faculty in the comfortable organizational boxes of departments, institutes, and colleges. Surely the university obligation extends to more than the tidy packaging and dissemination of knowledge. But what are the great goals for which we should stand? Beyond the rhetoric of commencement season oratory, what are the specific goals that make for a truly grand design of university education for the 21st Century?

The new university must agonize over this matter of goals. Cardinal Newman's great classic, "The Idea of a University" no longer satisfies. Nor is it enough to do obeisance to the goal of "excellence". Excellence for what? Teaching to what purpose? Research for what? And service to which groups and for what purposes?

It was said of medieval universities, "that they placed the administration of human affairs in the hands of educated men". I doubt that the great American "multiversities"—these holding companies for empires of wealth and talent—can in good conscience make the same claim. In the complex university as in the complex world of big organizations, we often see the triumph of technique over purpose. The institution that is unsure of its goals conceals its self-doubt by redoubling its energies and extending its reach. Thus the modern university embraces within the "idea of the university", to hark back to Cardinal Newman's phrase, virtually anything that is not plainly illegal or immoral. Here we witness the American concept of service exercised without restraint.

The great theologian, Paul Tillich, has said that at the heart of every real person there is the demand to become an ideal person. The same can be said of the new university. We propose no little plans for Cleveland State University. We make no apologies that for years to come the university's reach will exceed its grasp. There is no such thing as the Instant Campus, the Instant Distinguished Faculty, or Instant Excellence. Only the truly impatient have any right to call for patience, but it is patience that administrators, students, faculty and the community must have. If we have the wit to plant the right seeds and the persistence to cultivate the garden, the harvest will be rewarding.

No one knows quite how to build the university for the 21st Century, yet this is what we must be about. Our hopes for the university are limitless. Cleveland State University must be a university that is strong and proud and free, cosmopolitan in outlook yet responsive to the needs of the great metropolis, rigorous in the demands it makes upon the intellect yet sensitive to the needs of the human spirit. CSU must be a university that is modern in outlook but not obsessively contemporary, that respects tradition when tradition is not confused—as Toscanini put it—with "the last bad performance", that hungers for innovations when innovation is more than a craving for the currently fashionable.

George Bernard Shaw once said of the British Museum, that the British built this magnificent institution in a fit of absent-mindedness. His point, really, was that no one person or group of persons can blueprint the development of a great institution. It is not a machine or a factory or even a specialized kind of business corporation that we create. The Metropolitan Opera rather than Metropolitan Life Insurance is the better analogy. In sum, think of your new university as organic rather than mechanical, as continuous creation rather than completed design, as potential rather than fulfillment. Your new university, like the child in family, needs your attention, your dollars, and above all your understanding. Join with us in "dreaming the impossible dream", and work with us to fashion a great university. And think upon the words of a contemporary political philosopher, Adam Clayton Powell, who said, "Keep the faith baby and spread it gently." Or if you prefer another great philosopher, there is always Pogo of the comic strip and the lovely line—"We have met the enemy on the field of battle—and he is us."

Restoration of the Investment Tax Credit

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALPHONZO BELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, in supporting the restoration of the investment tax credit, I want to point out that the position of those who opposed its suspension last October has been vindicated.

At that time we were told that the suspension of the credit was an intricate part of a very well planned administration tax policy. Now, less than 6 months later, we are asked to restore it. In the interim, the President has asked for a 6 percent surcharge tax. This can only lead to the conclusion that the administration has no coherent tax policy.

In a speech before the House last fall, I opposed suspending the investment tax credit and pointed to the confused state of the administration's policy. I include below my statement from the Congressional Record of September 30, 1966:

> Mr. Bell. Mr. Chairman, H.R. 17607 proposes a very critical adjustment to our economic policy. I am not certain the full implications of its effect are appreciated by its advocates.
>
> That we are faced with economic inflation is unquestionable. That the suspension of the investment tax credit is the end-all solution is not at all certain. In fact, the testimony of a number of administration witnesses before the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee throw great doubt on the timeliness and effectiveness of such action.
>
> The Secretary of the Treasury stated: "Tinkering with the investment credit . . . would create uncertainties and would impair its long-range effectiveness."
>
> Further he stated:
>
> "Its impact might come in late 1967 or 1968 in view of the long term nature of corporate expenditure planning. In this event, the effect might come just at the wrong time."
>
> We are asked to make a major alteration in our tax policy and we are not at all certain it will remedy the ill.
>
> In recent weeks there have been obvious indications that a reevaluation of our tax program will be undertaken in the near future. In fact, we may very well find ourselves back here after the election with this task.
>
> Mr. Chairman, it seems most unwise in view of this likelihood to make a change now in only one part of our tax mechanism when we are likely to be called upon to review the rest of our tax program at a later date.
>
> The uncertainties created in industry by this piecemeal approach cannot be overlooked. It is my feeling that this package should only be considered when all of the anti-inflationary tools are before us for evaluation.
>
> Mr. Chairman, I commend to the House Members a speech delivered in the Senate by the distinguished senior Senator from California, Senator Kuchel. He not only points to the serious questions raised by the suspension of the investment tax credit, but he clearly describes the critical economic repercussions this bill could have on the already economically plagued California industry.

The speech follows:

"The Suspension of the Investment Tax Credit—Inflationary Tool or Expedient?

"Mr. Kuchel. Mr. President, for many months the economy of this Nation has been afflicted by the virulent scourge of inflation. It has upset our financial markets; it has all but destroyed the longstanding blessing of low interest rates for investment; it has cut deeply into the budget of the American housewife; it hs paralyzed home construction and financing.

"The superimposing of the costs of the Vietnam war on the high level spending programs of the Great Society has produced a growing imbalance in the economy. Sustained price increases in food, services, and industrial products threaten the delicate structure of our economic stability. For millions of people dependent on a fixed income from social secuirty, pensions and past savings, the figure of inflation casts an especially foreboding shadow.

"Nowhere in this Nation has the effect been more painful than in the Western States. Far from the concentration of capital in the finanical centers of the east coast, investors on the Pacific Coast States have been accustomed to paying more both for capital and for industrial products. In my own State of California, prospective home buyers in the past year have been paying excessively high interest rates on home mortgages. The twin plagues of higher consumer costs and higher investment costs have already crippled the home construction, and savings and loan industries, in California, and they are expected to work more mischief before their course is run.

"When the economy is unable to accommodate a rapid increase in spending, steps must be taken to reduce inflationary pressures without threatening the health or strength of the economy itself. On September 8, 1966, the President finally offered his program for preserving the economic stability of the Nation. Among the steps recommended were two which will require the approval of the Congress. H.R. 17607 provides for a 16-month suspension of the 7-percent investment tax credit for new business investment in equipment, and a similar suspension for the accelerated depreciation of buildings. Since the introduction of these proposals before the Congress, a great deal of controversy has arisen over the potential effectiveness of these suspensions, and, in particular, the curtailment of the investment tax credit. The Treasury frankly concedes that there will be severe hardships and inequities for many taxpayers, but it alleges that as large as these inequities loom, they should be ignored.

"Leading economists agree that the use of any tax as a contracyclical tool should include the following: First, it must be promptly effective and its economic results consistent with desired effects; second, it must be equitable; and, third, it must not create uncertainty in business planning, investment, and output.

"Mr. President, it seems to me that the suspension of the investment tax credit falls on all three grounds.

"The Treasury estimates the current overall overage of order-to-completion time—commonly referred to as leadtime—for credit eligible equipment to be in the range of 9 to 12 months. In some cases, as in the airline industry, the period may be as long as 2 years. The tax credit suspension would serve no good purpose in such industries. It would be a very bad result. It would result in a delayed effect on restraining equipment production and investment expenditures. The desired economic impact would not occur for at least 9 to 12 months and perhaps longer, at a time when the business cycle may no longer require such restraints. The consequences could be tragic; they could well mean the difference between a recession and a depression. Industries operating at high gear would suddenly slam to a halt.

"The present inflation has had particularly drastic effects on the economy of my State. The proposed curtailment of the investment tax credit would compound that hardship, by foreclosing on the growth potential of the peacetime production of many important manufacturers, in particular, the air transport industry. As every Member of this Chamber knows, we are on the brink of an immense breakthrough in this age of supersonic flight. The longstanding supremacy of the United States has been challenged by foreign nations, including the Soviet Union.

"Mr. President, modern industry produces no other item for public use that is more costly, that requires more careful thought in planning and construction than the commercial transport plane. The air transport industry must be able to plan several years ahead if it is to maintain its productive capacity at an economic level. The maintenance of this capability is vital, not only to California, but to the entire Nation. Donald W. Douglas, Jr., president of the Douglas Aircraft Co., forecasts, accurately, I believe, the adverse effects of enacting the suspension bill:

" 'The action proposed to deal with a curious problem can be expected to substantially reduce orders during the suspension period and have a very unfavorable effect on a quiet different economic situation in 1968 or 1968. This would have disastrous results in the form of dislocations to airline reequipment plans and to orderly production of commercial aircraft, resulting in not only a costly and inefficient lull in aircraft manufacture but also substantial layoffs and severe cutbacks which would hamper domestic production of aircraft. This dislocation and its effect on production costs could be expected to give foreign manufacturers a competitive advantage with adverse effect on our balance of payments position since aircraft provide a substantial share of our exports.'

"Mr. President, that is the comment of a distinguished leader in the aircraft industry. His words should be heeded by all Senators.

"In a word, Mr. President, the proposed legislation will result in the kind of large-scale unemployment and production cutbacks that mean economic disaster for States highly dependent on such large industries. In my own State, there are over 500,000 people dependent on the aerospace and airline industries for their income. Are their jobs to be sacrificed in 1968 for the problems of 1966? It is a sad commentary on the policies of this administration when possible future unemployment must be used as a club to control present spending.

"The equitable application of the suspension clearly leaves much to be desired. The President contended:

" 'The suspension should be across the board, without exception, applying effectively and equitably to all investing industries. No special treatment or special exclusion should be made for this brief period of suspension.'

"But how can it be applied equitably when its results are inherently so inequitable? The clear discrimination against the long leadtime manufacturers is only one example.

"What of the industries involved in equipment essential to the national security or welfare? The highly complex and specialized nature of products needed to meet national security demands the continuous modernization of our plants as well as the constant design, fabrication and installation of new tools and equipment. We are only now beginning to reduce the tremendous boxcar shortage that exists throughout the country. Are all these national needs to be sacrificed for the sake of equality?

"What of the industries which have contracts, prior to the proposed suspension date, with options to purchase? The buyer in these contracts, of course, relied on the availability of the investment credit in parting with the consideration for the option. Should he now be made to choose between letting the option lapse, forfeiting the consideration therefor or exercising it without receiving the anticipated investment credit?

"The uncertainties and hazards of the above consequences are only emphasized by the words of President Johnson himself when he stated:

" 'The suspension could well be looked at again in January of 1968. We have no arbitrary position in the matter.'

"Is this then the basis upon which businessmen must plan their future investments?

"Mr. President, there is little question but that action must be taken to control this Nation's overheated economy. But such action should not be a political expedient to avoid increasing taxes in an election year, nor should it attempt to use a device which was intended to be a permanent part of our tax structure. The tax credit is not or was it intended to be an economic spigot to be turned off and on as a selective tax device of fiscal policy. Its effects are not prompt, its application is not equitable, and its consequences are not certain.

"Should the administration persist with this questionable solution, the Congress must give serious consideration to exemptions for long lead-time industries, for option contracts and for industries involved in the Nation's defense needs. To do otherwise would be to threaten the very economic stability these proposals seek to achieve.

"Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Nixon in Warsaw

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is interesting to note that the Polish Communist Government in Warsaw, which is so persistently courted by the State Department, objected to the request of a great American, former Vice President Nixon, to visit that country. Obviously they do not want an international figure of his stature view the results of Communist mismanagement of the Polish economy and their practice of depriving their citizens of elementary civil rights. An intriguing editorial on this subject appeared in the Polish American on March 11:

NIXON IN WARSAW

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon has reportedly been denied permission by the Polish governemnt to visit that country sometime this year. This visit-that-will-not-take-place reminds us of an earlier year—1959, to be exact—when Mr. Nixon was able to visit Poland.

According to newspaper accounts at the time, along the entire road that Nixon traveled on his entry into Warsaw from the airport, a crowd of 300,000 Warsovians packed the sidewalks and streets, shouting "Long live America! Long live Nixon! Long live Eisenhower!" Flowers fell upon the Vice President and his wife to the extent that their car had to be stopped several times to remove some of the countless bouquets. Women threw him kisses amid the flowing of tears, and everywhere he was greeted by that traditional Polish gesture of friendship, "May he live a hundred years." Some even sang

"Poland is not yet lost" in attempting to express those deep emotions which characterized this extraordinary scene.

That evening Nixon would remark: "Words fail me in describing it. I have never known such a reception from foreigners in my life."

And the New York Times would remark editorially: "In one hour of truth, as the Nixon caravan rode from the airport to the city, the friends of freedom and democracy gained new courage and new heart, which cannot but affect profoundly the world political scene."

After recalling the scene of his first visit, it is easy to understand why the Polish government is not eager to have Mr. Nixon make an encore trip. For, the question immediately comes to mind, when was the last time that Gomulka himself received a tribute from the Polish people which even came close to approaching that accorded Nixon in 1959?

St. Patrick's Day, 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, almost 15 centuries ago the man we know as St. Patrick converted Ireland to Christianity. For this feat we remember him today. But I would suggest to you that he did much more—for Ireland and for the world. Today, in an age of misunderstanding and war, we need especially to remember the civilizing influence which this gentle saint exerted upon not only those closest to him but also on an entire nation, and in a broader sense, on all of Christendom. The qualities of understanding, of tolerance for all humans, of genuine concern for all men—these constituted the character of St. Patrick.

The events which formed him are well-enough known. His captivity at the age of 16 by a band of Irish pirates, his subsequent slavery for 6 years in the land he was later to serve with such devotion, and his final escape all fixed upon him a determination to serve those men among whom he had lived during so great a part of his young life. His possible stay among the monks of Lerins, where there really were no snakes, his return to his native island of Britain, where he was summoned back to Ireland by a vision—these are details which are likewise a common part of the lore of St. Patrick.

In one of the two works that we possess today which were written by his own hand, St. Patrick tells of the visions which called him to the ministry. He writes in the "Confessions":

> The voices of the Irish, young and old, grown men and babes, the unborn and unbaptized—seemed to beseech me: "We ask thee, boy, come and walk among us once more." And later God Himself spoke: "He that has laid down His life for thee, it is He that speaketh in thee."

The decision to prepare for a life of missionary work did not come easily, however. In Patrick's other great work, the famous "Letter to Coriticus," the saint speaks of the great sacrifice which he has been forced to make and of the anguish this sacrifice has caused him:

> Did I come to Ireland without God, or according to the flesh? . . . I am bound by the Spirit not to see any of my kinsfolk. Is it of my own doing that I have holy mercy on the people who once took me captive and made away with the servants and maids of my father's house?

At once proud and humble, gentle and fearless, this Patrick of Britain gave to the Irish the very essence of their Irishness. This "island of saints and scholars" owes to no one so much as St. Patrick so great a debt of gratitude for its faith, its belief, its steadfastness, its courage. For St. Patrick's island is the island of James Fitzgerald and Hugh O'Neill, of Charles Parnell and Michael Davitt: It is the island of legend and poetry, of fierce pride and fiercer patriotism. We remember St. Patrick as the man who gave unity and cohesion to the spiritual forces of Irish nationhood; the man who moved men to perform the noblest instead of the most ignoble deeds. We would do well to remember this man of Christian piety and humility who so moved men of his day to acts of charity and good will, to attitudes of sincerity and hope—all in an age, like our own, where distrust and discord seemed often to drown out the saner voices of love and simple decency.

Newsday Takes the Lead

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, as a student of the Far East, having made some 19 separate trips to southeast Asia, I am impressed with the advanced thinking of Newsday, one of the Nation's leading newspapers, which is circulated in my district. So important do I believe the editorial in the Tuesday, March 14, issue, I commend it to my colleagues.

FOR A UNITED ASIA

President Marcos of the Philippine Republic is a realist. He recognizes the impact of Communist Chinese policy on the small nations of Southeast Asia. He appreciates that the United States does not propose to abandon these countries to Communist expansion. He feels that the non-Communist nations of Asia and the Pacific must act together to accelerate planning for a "United Asia."

The president of the Philippines believes that there must be a continuing United States "presence" in the Far East, in the form of air and naval strength, once the Communists have abandoned their effort to take over South Vietnam by force. In this he shares the thinking of President Johnson. The President of the United States, in an address July 12, 1966, made the accurate point that the United States has irreversible obligations in Asia as a Pacific power. After all, it was Commodore Perry in 1853 who sailed his American ships into Tokyo Bay and opened Japan to trade with the western world. For a long time this country enjoyed friendly ties with the Chinese people. Today we have allies throughout the Pacific.

So we have a responsibility to seek an end to the use of force in Asia and to help establish peace and prosperity in that area. "A peaceful mainland China," said Mr. Johnson, "is central to a peaceful Asia. A hostile China must be discouraged from aggression. A misguided China must be encouraged toward understanding of the outside world and toward policies of peaceful cooperation." The U.S. is ready and willing to encourage the concept of a United Asia. The sooner the war in Vietnam terminates, the sooner that unity can be achieved, to the benefit of all.

Some of the Good Things Happening

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, every day we are confronted with headlines telling us of the many ills which plague our world. Some of these ills reflect conflicts between nations and ideas, while others are personal tragedies for one family or dozens.

It is heartening to reflect, as Walter Cronkite has said, that perhaps all news seems to be bad only because it is different; that the basic condition of man is still good and only the different makes news.

One of the quiet revolutions of our time which makes few headlines and yet is probably more important than all the bad news we hear each day is the commitment of 20th-century man to help one another on a national and individual basis regardless of national boundaries or differing philosophies.

Mr. Frank Dunbaugh of Miami, Fla., in this month's edition of the Rotarian magazine has called attention to our "20th century adventure in worldwide cooperation" in a heartening article entitled "Some of the Good Things Happening."

Frank Dunbaugh is himself an excellent example of one who is leading this revolutionary cooperative effort. He has been active in a number of efforts to promote international good will and understanding and is president of the Ambassadors of Friendship, Inc., a large pen-pal organization. Mr. Dunbaugh served in both World Wars and has traveled extensively throughout the world and is a member of the Coconut Grove, Fla., Rotary Club.

Mr. Dunbaugh's message is one of hope and optimism and I am happy to be able to call this article to the attention of the House:

SOME OF THE GOOD THINGS HAPPENING

(By Frank Dunbaugh)

(NOTE.—Author Dunbaugh is making good things happen; he is president of Ambassadors of Friendship, Inc., a large pen friend organization. A former newspaper publisher, he served in both world wars, has travelled worldwide, and is a member of the Coconut Grove, Florida, Rotary Club.)

Repeated news stories about riot and turmoil in widely separated areas of the world leave us wondering in what direction our world is moving. Or are we just floating up and down on the endless—and hopeless—ebb and flow of history's tides?

It may be worth while to review some of the happenings around us which so often pass unheralded. Eventually these seemingly minor episodes may have as significant an effect on our children's future as the ugly events which dismay us.

In 1964 I attended a business conference in Peru as a member of a team of U.S. specialists. (Mine is marketing.) We were sent by our Government at the request of Peruvian business executives. Their interest was genuine and enthusiastic; their questions were highly intelligent. As the conference progressed, I was impressed with its value to the national economy of Peru.

Then I began to wonder:

Why did the U.S. Government pay our way here? Why should one nation help spark the prosperity of another? Can you imagine Lorenzo the Magnificent of Florence, or the Fugger family of Germany, or Henry VIII of England doing anything like this? Of course not.

This notion struck me so forcibly that I began checking 20th Century developments in which men and women of various nationalities are helping their neighbors in other countries.

Before the end of the conference I learned how a U.S. citizen, Captain Harold Grow, had travelled back from Peru to his home city, Pensacola, Florida. There he enlisted the aid of service clubs, schools, Boy and Girl Scouts, professional and labor organizations, in building a much needed outpatient clinic in Chimbote, Peru.

My colleagues also told me that when the volunteer hospital ship *Hope* steamed out of the port of Callao, Peru, 40,000 Peruvians swarmed over the docks to thank the U.S. doctors and nurses who had been saving lives and spreading advance medical technology to tiny Indian villages high in the Andes.

The good ship *Hope* has made her second trip around the world. Another ship, *Christmas Seal*, has poked her prow into 1,200 pint-sized fishing harbors in Newfoundland, giving X-ray treatments which are reducing tuberculosis deaths to one-tenth of those there in 1944. Ever since the sea battles between Greeks and Persians, ships have gone forth in naval wars of destruction. When, before our 20th Century, have they sailed the seven seas carrying no arms . . . no merchandise . . . just health, hope, and happiness?

Many of us have contributed to CARE, distributor of packages to needy families all over the world, but only the commercial fishermen of Peru and Chile know how CARE is promoting coöperative fishing to boost the supply of much needed protein food for poor families throughout South America.

My Coral Gables dentist attends conventions in Latin America. After the meetings he and his fellow dentists spread out over the countryside carrying their dental experience and talent to remote provinces.

These volunteer efforts are not solely a U.S. phenomenon; they are a 20th Century phenomenon. More than a million Rotary, Kiwanis, and Lions club members in 134 lands, hundreds of thousands of Boy and Girl Scouts from all over the world are showing true brotherly feelings for their fellows in other nations. Professional, management, and labor organizations spread their expertise from the more developed nations to those less developed . . . with no thought of monetary reward.

For 4,000 years and more, armies have gone out to slaughter and enslave. It was not until the second half of the 20th Century that a powerful nation founded a Peace Corps. Dozens of associations, such as our Miami-based Ambassadors of Friendship, in Japan, India, Thailand, Italy, France, Sweden, the U.S.A., and elsewhere, encourage letter writing among young people of different nationalities. Our 20th Century world is alive with music, art, and sport student exchanges, experiments in international living, and other forms of comradeship among young people.

The Federal Republic of Germany has a Government-sponsored agency called *Inter Nationes* which handles requests for information "on everything German, from Beethoven to Adolf Eichmann." The organization is in touch with about 100,000 persons throughout the world.

When Caesar spotted an undeveloped nation, he rushed in his legions to conquer it, then dragged its young men to Rome in chains. Today we do things differently. Through "Operation Amigos" we in the United States send airplanes to Latin-American capitals (especially those where Communism is making headway) . . . bring back teenagers . . . entertain them in our homes . . . show them our schools, our city commissions, our courts in action. Then we send them home loud in their praise of democracy as practiced in the United States

And was there ever a more beneficent gesture than Great Britain's Freedom from Hunger campaign? Or the generous technical aid that the nation of Israel, itself young and struggling, has nonetheless extended to many of Africa's new lands?

In New Zealand, a brainstorm by a Rotarian resulted in the Good Neighbor Corps, which sends teams of hard-working New Zealanders to help the villagers of Southeast Asia build themselves better lives. On a larger scale there has been the Colombo Plan, by which countries of the British Commonwealth (plus aid from the U.S.A.) have worked to bolster the national economies of South and Southeast Asian lands.

Throughout the ages saintly missionaries have helped bring the spirit of brotherly love into a callous world. But our 20th Century has transformed the major aim of missionary activities from proselytizing to healing and educating.

When Robert Louis Stevenson made his "travels with a donkey" in Southern France, he came across a box for contributions toward "the propagation of the true Catholic faith among the heretics of Scotland." This recalled to his mind that before leaving Edinburgh he had given a few pence to bring "the true Presbyterian doctrine to the benighted papists of Southern France." Deciding it was only fair, he dropped a franc in the box.

Today in Assam, India, in the foothills of the Himolayas, missionaries of various faiths and nationalities live and work together to help educate the sons and daughters of head-hunters. The U.S. National Council of Churches runs its own peace corps in 34 nations. Philippine and Korean missionaries are healing Thais. Devoted men and women from India work in hospitals in Malaya.

Our most significant 20th Century adventure in world-wide cooperation is, of course, the United Nations. Its assemblies bring sophisticated world leaders face to face with tribal criefs descended from a long line of savages. Both learn much from talking, eating, and grumbling together. But the U.N.'s far-flung agencies such as World Health, Food and Agriculture, UNESCO, and other organizations bring the people of our world together far more effectively than the United Nations' harassed political bodies.

In Afghanistan today Asian, European, and U.S. engineers are helping drain malarial swamps covering 30,000 square miles (six times the area of Connecticut). For centuries no Afghanistani dared set foot in this pestilential area. This work has been going on for eight years. Cost to date: $800,000. Value of last year's crop, $20 million . . . plus thousands of happy, healthy farm families.

Another team of ten U.N. world experts is helping control soil erosion in Iraq.

These are two of 80 major projects of U.N. agencies. Eighteen thousand experts in agriculture, engineering, health, labor, from Britain, Argentina, Australia, Italy, Denmark, the U. S., and 20 others nations are helping distant neighbors raise more . . . and starve less. In what other century has anything like this happened? *Never!*

I can't begin to list all the organizations and people bent on doing the good things of this world. The examples cited make my point: the spirit of generosity that characterizes this much-maligned age.

Last year my son published a condensed history of the world. Through its thin pages gallop Egyptians, Romans, Moore, Magyars, Turks, Europeans, and Americans in full war regalia. Kings, emperors, and dictators torture, slay, and loot. War follows war; massacre follows massacre . . . right up to the blood-dripping guillotines of the French Revolution and Hitler's gas chambers.

We shall have more bombings, more killings, more wars. But we in the 20th Century can be proud that we are taking a few steps into a new, untravelled land of peaceful, world-wide understanding. The historian Arnold Toynbee maintains that the 20th Century may not be remembered because of atomic bombs . . . nor because of missiles . . . not even because of a possible trip to the moon. It will go down in history as the century when men first conceived of world-wide neighborliness and human rights for all 3 billion of us on this, our medium-sized, troubled, and still hopeful planet.

St. Patrick's Day, 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDNA F. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, on March 17 we celebrate, in joy and friendship, the feast of St. Patrick, apostle and patron saint of Ireland. In Ireland itself, the land that owes to him its conversion to Christianity, the day is a national holiday, as well as a religious feast. It is a day, too, when all those in other lands who are descended from the Irish turn back in affectionate memory to the sorrows and joys of Ireland's past, and look forward hopefully to the promising future of that dearly loved land and its people. Today, all men of good will are welcomed into the family of the Irish. I therefore extend the greetings of the day, not only to the people of Ireland, to Americans of Irish origin, and particularly to the Irish people of my own congressional district, but to all, of every national and racial origin, who honor the name of St. Patrick and the heritage of the land he loved. May the blessings of God be upon you, through the merits and prayers of blessed Patrick, His confessor and bishop.

I hope the following will be an inspiration to you for St. Patrick's day:

There's nothing like an Irishman to
  chase your care away.
There's nothing like an Irish laugh to
  brighten up the day.
No matter how dark skies may grow,
  how great or small the pain,
It only takes an Irishman to make
  things right as rain.
It may be just a friendly grin when
  the whole world seems your foe.
It may be just an outstretched hand
  to clasp yours as you go.
They say the Lord is hardest on those
  He loves the best.
And He's proved He loves the Irish
  far better than the rest.
But though Irish hearts are heavy,
  Irish eyes bespeak of love,
And when things are going badly,
  Irish souls seek God above.

In Honor of St. Patrick's Day

SPEECH

OF

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, many speeches have been made in this historic Chamber about the loss of freedom that has been suffered by the countries behind the Iron Curtain, especially in the nations that have for many years been submerged by the Soviet Empire, such as Byelorussia, Ukraine, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Today, on the eve of St. Patrick's Day, it is a happy and welcome contrast to be able to salute a nation that regained its independence after centuries of oppression by an alien power. With due respect to those who are Irish by birth, most everyone "becomes Irish" one day of each year, on March 17. It is at this time they share with the true Irish and the synthetic Irish the love of independence and freedom that stimulates and invigorates the wearers of the green.

While Americans and other lovers of liberty throughout the world rejoice because Ireland is a member in good standing of the family of free nations, their joy is tempered by the realization that, while there is only one Ireland in spirit, there are two Irelands politically. The six counties that comprise Northern Ireland are still under the thumb of London.

During the last generation we have seen the British Empire, which once comprised a fifth of the world's area and ruled over a fourth of its population, melt away to the status of a secondary power. Its various colonies have either left the empire completely or retained very insubstantial ties to London through the crown.

While Great Britain has acquiesced with haste to the dismemberment of her empire in Africa, Asia, Australia, North America, South America, and the islands of the seas, she has clung tenaciously to Northern Ireland. If the other parts of the British Empire deserve to be free, why should not the people of the six northern counties of Ireland be granted independence from England?

Our English friends may, at this point, be asking, "And just what business is it of the United States whether or not Her Britannic Majesty's Government chooses to retain possession of the northern counties of Ireland?" Mr. Speaker, I would be glad to answer this question if it were directed to me.

Twice during my lifetime the United States of America has gone to the aid of Great Britain, first during World War I, then during World War II. Since the end of the latter conflict we have furnished her with $9,045 million in aid, not to mention the help we have furnished the many new nations that emerged from the disintegration of colonialism of the British Empire. The astronomical sums that we have poured out for foreign aid have supposedly been spent to promote and maintain freedom and independence. Should not the people of Northern Ireland share in such freedom and independence?

How is Great Britain showing her gratitude for all that we have done for her? While America's young men are fighting against the forces of communism in Vietnam, Great Britain is trading with Communist North Vietnam, as well as with Communist China, one of North Vietnam's sponsors. While the forces of communism are entrenched in Cuba, 90 miles from our shores, poised to strike at us whenever it is to their advantage to do so, Great Britain is trading with Communist Cuba. Last year, when the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization voted on a resolution which was designed to expel Nationalist China from the organization and seat Communist China in its place, Great Britain voted for it.

While Great Britain has, through the years, played "footsie" with the Red countries, Communists have been as scarce in Ireland as snakes. The following words from the beautiful song, "Galway Bay," by Arthur Colahan, could well be applied to the futility of efforts by the Communists to seduce the Irish:

. . . the women in the uplands diggin' praties,
Speak a language that the strangers do not know.
For the strangers came and tried to teach us their way,
They scorn'd us just for being what we are,
But they might as well go chasing after moonbeams,
Or light a penny candle from a star.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that anyone can utter Communist propaganda with an Irish brogue.

As the United States helps to maintain independence among the new countries of Africa, Asia, and elsewhere throughout the world, and as it urges the restoration of freedom to the nations behind the Iron Curtain, for the sake of consistency it ought to insist that Great Britain hold free elections to permit the people of Northern Ireland to decide their own future. Those who live in the northern counties ought to be given the opportunity to choose whether or not they want to dissolve the political bands that have connected them with Great Britain and join the southern counties to form a united Ireland.

Let no Iron Curtain separate our Irish friends from each other. Let those sons and daughters of Erin who dwell in the northern part of the Emerald Isle be given the opportunity to tear down, through the peaceful means of free elections, the wall that has for all too long placed a profane and unnatural barrier across the Land of the Shamrock.

Massacre at Ap Rach Dia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the history of mankind is replete with incidents in which man has demonstrated his inhumanity to man. Unfortunately, this record of aberrancy is being expanded with each passing week in Vietnam. I hold no brief for bestial conduct, whether it be that of an American soldier or a Vietcong or North Vietnamese insurgent operating in South Vietnam. It is, of course, incumbent upon our military leaders to do everything possible to assure that our servicemen abide by the accepted rules of warfare. And I firmly believe that events show that our military leaders are doing just that. I also believe that brutish conduct should be met with proper penalties. And such penalties have been applied.

Having said this, however, I think it also is proper that we take a close and clear look at the actual record in Vietnam. The peoples and press of other nations—and many of our own citizens and journals of opinion—are quick to condemn as "barbarous" and "inhumane" many of the activities of the United States in Vietnam. These same peoples and journalistic organs, however, fail to take cognizance of the thousands of incidents of bestiality committed by the Vietcong and their North Vietnamese allies.

An editorial in the Washington Evening Star of Saturday, March 11, 1967, entitled, "Massacre at Ap Rach Dia," sets in its proper perspective the record of what is happening in Vietnam. I commend the editorial to the attention of my colleagues and include it at this point in the RECORD:

MASSACRE AT AP RACH DIA

Not many months ago, when American troops used nausea-inducing gas to clear tunnels and bunkers in Viet Cong territory, the reaction was a blend of horror and dismay.

In this country the ever-ready pickets turned out with their placards, bitterly condemning this "inhuman" treatment of inoffensive people. The Americans were denounced around the world as a race of barbarians. And the Communists, falsely accusing us of using poison gas, made the most of their propaganda innings.

For a while at least, as a a result of this phony uproar, we stopped using gas, even tear gas. Instead, the cleanup job was left to the "tunnel rats"—soldiers who were sent into the Viet Cong labyrinths to clear them. No gas. Let the "rats" take their chances with an ingenious variety of booby traps, not to mention poisonous snakes left behind by the Viet Cong to receive these American intruders.

This background provides a setting of sorts for one of the most singular anomalies of the vicious war in Vietnam—the almost automatic reaction by people who should know better to excesses (and there have been excesses) by troops on our side—and the indifference of these same people to atrocities by the Communists.

Since 1957 Viet Cong terrorists have assassinated at least 11,000 civilians in South Vietnam and have abducted 40,000 more—policemen, school teachers, hamlet chiefs, almost anyone who didn't play the Communist game. But woh cares? No pickets paraded in front of the White House in protest. This slaughter produced no teach-ins, sit-ins or student strikes on our college campuses. Perhaps the enormity of the Viet Cong outrages was too much for the peacenik mind to take in. If so, the recent massacre near Ap Rach Dia, a South Vietnamese hamlet, may open some eyes.

This massacre, in the larger frame of reference, was a minor affair. The Viet Cong

> were holding 12 civilian prisoners, 11 men and a woman. They were chained together. When a South Vietnamese Ranger unit came near, the Viet Cong, unable to remove the prisoners, tried to kill them. Ten, including the woman, died of slashed throats. One man, shot and with his throat cut from ear-to-ear, will survive, but he can't talk. Only a farmer, Vo Van Hiep, with one of his lungs punctured by a gaping Viet Cong knife wound, has lived to tell the story. And as he tells it, this was murder, pure and simple.
>
> Angry protests? There haven't been any. Why not? Because, we suppose, 10 murders piled on top of the 11,000 murders do not count for a great deal.
>
> Still, if this can be thought of as a small thing, it is nevertheless an incident which unmasks the real face of the enemy. And it may be that the significance, the brutishness, of the senseless killing of these 10 helpless prisoners will be easier for the American people to comprehend than the slaughter of 11,000.

Hawaii Men in 25th Infantry Division Win Praise From Former Commander

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, a tribute to our Hawaii GI's was paid by Maj. Gen. Fred C. Weyand, former commander of the 25th Infantry Division, upon his return from Vietnam last week to spend in Hawaii a part of his leave. Because General Weyand is personally known to and held in the highest esteem by many Members of Congress, I believe his tribute to Hawaii's soldiers merits the attention of my colleagues.

General Weyand, in praising the dedicated sons of Hawaii, said:

> They have a sense of humor . . . They're wonderful people, wonderful.
>
> There is not anyone more dedicated or devoted to their country than those kids.
>
> I hope there will continue to be an infusion of Hawaii men into the 25th in the future.

I read this praise with a sense of gratitude for the patriotic spirit displayed by our fighting men of Hawaii, and I am pleased to submit for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the complete news article containing General Weyand's remarks, which appeared in the Saturday, March 11, 1967, issue of the Honolulu Advertiser:

> [From the Honolulu Advertiser, Mar. 11, 1967]
>
> WEYAND LAUDS HAWAII GI'S
>
> Hawaii men make dedicated soldiers and even in combat they keep their sense of humor, the former commander of the 25th Infantry Division said here yesterday.
>
> Maj. Gen. Fred C. Weyand, who took the 25th from Schofield Barracks to Vietnam in late 1965, praised Hawaii's fighting men yesterday when he arrived start a 30-day leave.
>
> About a dozen persons were on hand to greet Weyand at Honolulu International Airport, including his wife and daughter and officers from Pacific Army headquarters.
>
> Of soldiers from Hawaii, Weyand said:
>
> "They have a sense of humor . . . They're wonderful people, wonderful.
>
> "There is not anyone more dedicated or devoted to their country than those kids.
>
> "I hope there will continue to be an infusion of Hawaii men into the 25th in the future."
>
> Most of the Hawaii men who went to Vietnam with the 25th have rotated back to the U.S.
>
> Weyand would not speculate on when the war might end, but he sounded optimistic about the way things are going.
>
> "The Viet Cong feel more and more that they're being pushed," he said.
>
> "We have enough men there now to keep the momentum of attack going . . . to apply more intensive pressure on the VC."
>
> Weyand described Operation Junction City—the biggest operation of the war—as the first step in clearing the Viet Cong out of War Zone C, where Viet Cong headquarters are believed to be located.
>
> He said the operation already has taken "a rough cut" of the VC in the zone.
>
> "This is not meant to be a big kill operation. We're trying to disrupt their headquarters, destroy their base camps. They'll have to go elsewhere. They'll have no sanctuary."
>
> Weyand will spend 10 days of his leave at his home here, then will visit the mainland.
>
> He will return to Vietnam as deputy commander of II Field Force. The 25th is a part of the Field Force.

Court and Communist Teachers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago I introduced a concurrent resolution to state the sense of Congress in regard to the recent Supreme Court ruling on subversives teaching in our schools.

On March 6, an editorial appeared in the Newport, Tenn., Plain Talk, expressing that paper's views on this decision which is of great concern to me, and I have unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the RECORD, as I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting my resolution.

The editorial follows:

> COURT AND RED TEACHERS
>
> The Supreme Court, in another 5–4 decision, has ruled that New York State's law barring Communists from employment as teachers in the public schools is unconstitutional. The law, which also provided for dismissal of teachers known to be Communists thereby goes by the boards.
>
> No doubt the five members of the highest court, several without judicial experience at the time of their appointment by the way, are earnestly theorizing about individual rights but nevertheless such decisions show how far from reality the present five-man liberal majority of the court has drifted.
>
> There is little doubt the Communists are seeking to undermine the U.S. Government and any Communist could hardly serve the avowed interests of the Communist Party and those of the American Republic.
>
> That this simple truth cannot be justified in law and the Constitution by the very liberal majority is deeply disturbing. The decision is another in a long line concerning individual rights which place the rights of the agitator, Communist or criminal above those of society in general.
>
> It is only a question of time until either Congress, or pressure from the people as a whole, forces a change in tune by the high court. One hopes the nation's interests can be protected in the interval. The first corrective step should be a constitutional amendment requiring all members of the nation's highest court to be judges by profession at the time of their appointment, after which they should receive the approval of the American Bar Association.

St. Patrick's Day 1967—Remember the Green Bow Tie

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, this is the first St. Patrick's Day after the death of our distinguished and beloved colleague, Representative John E. Fogarty, of Rhode Island. This is the first time when we gather when there will be a blank space in the first rank of fighting Irish Congressmen. That blank file will never be filled for no one will ever replace in our hearts and in our affection the man who wore the green bow tie.

I know no more fitting way to commemorate the Feast of St. Patrick than to recall the many hours of joy it gave to John Fogarty. Better still; none of us will ever forget the joy he gave us in the way in which he marked this day. He was an American Irishman who was at one and the same time All-American and All-Irish.

Father Arthur J. Geddes at the time of Mr. Fogarty's interment gave a homily which he entitled "Our Parish Tribute to John E. Fogarty, Member of Congress."

This homily is not a sad song. It is a verse of sweet memory and I submit it for the RECORD on this day of great memory:

> OUR PARISH TRIBUTE TO JOHN E. FOGARTY, MEMBER OF CONGRESS
>
> TE DEUM LAUDAMUS. We praise You, O Lord, we praise You; We thank You, O Lord, we thank You. We love You, O Lord, we all love You for in this our day You have sent unto us as You did to the people of Your own day not one John, Apostle and Evangelist, but three great Johns, Apostles of the Love of God and the Neighbor, and Evangelists of all things good as found in Your Gospel.
>
> I do not pretend tonight to sing a song of sorrow but rather a hymn of bouyant praise and thanksgiving. . . . In all her great attempts to show profound gratitude to God, whether gathered in the mighty cathedrals or in the simple little churches such as is ours, the Church, the People of God, cry out to God in song with this Te Deum Laudamus—we praise You, dear God, we thank You.
>
> Even against the advice of one of my doctors, I flew by jet to Washington recently to hear John Fogarty eulogized in Congress. I knew it would be a pilgrimage: to hear the leaders of the Nation eulogize my friend, to visit our mutual friend's grave in Arlington Cemetery where the sacred flame burns bright, then to pray in St. Matthew's Cathedral where both worshipped together.
>
> If politics so-called was ever put aside in Congress, it was that day in the heart-filled sincerity of the two full hours of eulogizing of John Fogarty. All in varying ways were impressive, but in a special way was Congressman Carey's of New York. This father

of fourteen children spoke so warmly, comparing the "Three Johns"—John, my Pope; John, my President; and John, my friend".

Our Congressman was for long years fully aware of the truths uttered by the other two Johns. Said Pope John: "When men are animated by the charity of Christ, they feel united, and the needs, sufferings and joys of others are felt as their own". . . . Said President Kennedy: "The basic resource of a nation is its people. Its strength can be no greater than the health and vitality of its population. Preventable sickness, disability and physical or mental incapacity are matters of both individual and national concern". These convictions were the dynamic forces of John's compassionate heart.

This strong sense of faith, mercy and compassion, so dear to God, reflected itself as in a great mirror by the family and "his people", in the packed cathedral and the overflow crowds; in his people lining the streets from cathedral on into the cemetery, quite without precedent here. . . . As I rode and sat with the family at the funeral to give them some little reassurance, I found rather it was Luise and Mary and the Fogartys all who were giving me a deeper faith and reassurance, John's own faith and determined composure!

Notice the prayers on his memorial prayer card. The beautiful prayer of the Coptic Liturgy of St. Gregory denotes he belongs to the universality of brotherhood. The prayer to the eminent Negro St. Martin de Porres, his favorite saint, a prayer he carried on his person at all times—once again the life of both Saint and his worthy client are eloquent proof that one man can make a better world.

This parish tribute tries to show John as we saw him. God puts His Saints before us; He puts good friends and good "neighbors" before us to stimulate and encourage us by their mighty example. . . . John's specific desire to be buried in simple fashion from this church and Luise's ardent wish to acquiesce shows his humility . . . So it is fitting that we come here tonight to grant in a way something of his wish.

John was a specialist in charity, in a blessed way detached from material goods with no love for money. "Blessed are the poor in spirit. . . . ." He was the most generous of all our parishoners. His faithfulness to his parish church, especially at Holy Mass was an inspiration. All in quiet simplicity. . . . As for his attempts at the new liturgy: his attempts to sing the hymns—Luise and Mary often had to give him a gentle reproving look and nudge to quiet his quaking efforts (like my own) to hit the notes and maintain the pitch. (The fact that he came from Harmony seemed to help not at all)!

Said his friend JFK: "Government is an art and a precious obligation." We saw John as the statesman and the political scientist that he was; he had the art and wielded it as a "precious obligation".

If you knew the Congressman intimately you learned he was a perfectionist. This certainly pleased God for the Sacred Scripture says: "This is the will of God, your perfection". But this makes constant demands of devotedness and service. If you spent an hour or two in John's home or in the home of his superbly devoted administrative secretary, Bill Lynch, you would understand this.

It is refreshing nowadays to see a man who truly loves his home and home life and wants sincerely to enhance both. This takes the form of a kind of patriotism and is listed as a civic virtue in our catechism. It is a definite help to the nation. Why? Beautifying the home, spiritually and physically, would save many a family from shattering, likewise a dying town. John's home in my estimation is the most beautiful in the entire area; it bespeaks the many fine Christian facets of his character.

The tributes certainly came to him in death, but they also came to him in life. It was interesting to hear in Congress that day that no one in the history of Congress has ever been honored with so many honorary degrees as John Fogarty. And so the keen minds of the universities appreciated him . . . The truly humble, with their penetrating intuition and insights given to them by God, appreciated him.

The Congressman had private, personal audiences with three Popes. The Pope usually, because of his pressing schedule, can grant no more than 15 or 20 minutes to even heads of state. To our friend John Pope John granted a 40-minute audience. . . . (I suppose I should add this; you will appreciate it. As John and Luise were leaving Pope John he held them both warmly by their hands for a few minutes. Luise seems to have the unique distinction of being the only woman in the world to hold hands with the Pope)! "Top Draw" as they say in Washington.

John's life, like Dr. Tom Dooley working in Vietnam in earlier days, was a crusade against the tyrannies of physical and mental disease, ignorance, poverty, apathy, a crusade dear to the heart of the Divine Physician. "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy".

We shall ever cherish the blessed memory of parishioner John Fogarty. His exemplary Christian life animates us to a higher and renewed dedication and to unselfish devotedness to our country and our less fortunate "neighbor".

Ted Sorensen concludes his book "Kennedy" this way: "His conduct . . . reflected his pursuit of excellence. * * * His life, not his death created his greatness. . . . He was a big man—much bigger than anyone thought—and all of us are better for having lived in the days of Kennedy." We repeat the very same of our friend: "His conduct . . . reflected his pursuit of excellence. . . . He was a big man—and all of us are better for having lived in the days of John Edward Fogarty". . . . TE DEUM LAUDAMUS; we thank you, dear Lord.

Homily given at St. Philip's Church, Greenville, R.I., February 3, 1967.

Father ARTHUR J. GEDDES.

Crime in America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WATKINS M. ABBITT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. ABBITT. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I spoke to the House on the subject of the current hearings before the House Judiciary Committee on the problem of crime in America.

I am intensely interested in this problem and vitally concerned that so little attention is being given to the real dangers in continuing to coddle criminals and handcuff our police.

In order to bring this more forcefully to the attention of the House, I wish to include with my remarks splendid editorials from the Richmond Times-Dispatch and the Richmond News-Leader, as well as a fine column by James J. Kilpatrick. These follow:

"THE FORGOTTEN MAN"—THE CRIMINAL'S VICTIM

The report of the full 19-member President's Crime Commission got the big headlines, but the supplemental statement by seven commissioners points up a major way toward protecting Americans from criminals.

The United States Supreme Court has heavily weighted the scales of justice in the criminal's favor.

The seven commissioners call on Congress and the people of the nation to restore the balance.

The only apparent way to do this is by constitutional amendment to offset the court's long series of pro-criminal rulings.

The seven commissioners are distinguished Americans—three of them former presidents of the American Bar Association—who applaud the high court's desire to safeguard defendants' rights, but who feel the tribunal has tipped the scales against law-abiding citizens.

THE PROBLEM

America uses the "accusatory system" of justice.

Unlike systems used in many other civilized countries, ours presumes that a defendant is innocent, and the burden of proving him guilty beyond reasonable doubt lies on the state. This is as it should be.

The Bill of Rights of the Constitution states the basic principles for protection of the accused. Noteworthy among these is this one in the Fifth Amendment: *No person . . . shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.*

This simply stated protection has now been given judicial interpretations probably not dreamed of by the drafters of the Bill of Rights.

For example:

A person suspected of having committed a crime cannot be questioned unless he agrees to it after having been told that he does not have to answer, that he can have a lawyer present, and that anything he says may be used against him.

If a defendant does not testify during his trial, that fact cannot be mentioned to the jury by the judge or prosecutor.

RIDICULOUS PROCEDURE

In many localities now, as a result of court rulings, if police catch a thief running from the scene of the crime they grab him and then reach into their pockets, pull out a printed statement and read it to the suspect, telling him he doesn't have to answer questions, etc. While this ridiculous procedure is being carried out, the thief's accomplices may be fleeing in another direction with the loot!

As to the second example of Fifth Amendment extensions cited above, what purpose is served—except to help a guilty defendant—by prohibiting the prosecuting attorney from calling to the jury's attention the fact that the defendant did not take the witness stand to defend himself? If there are valid reasons why the defendant did not testify, then the defense attorney could cite them to the jury.

Many *confessed* criminals have gone scot free in recent months because they had confessed before being given the elaborate warning required by the Supreme Court.

A man who admitted murdering his wife and five children is the latest to enjoy the benefits of the U.S. Supreme Court's magnanimity. His confession was the only available evidence against him.

RESTORING A BALANCE

What needs to be done in a constitutional amendment to restore a balance between criminals' right and society's rights?

The Crime Commission says these ends must be achieved:

(1) An adequate opportunity must be provided the police for interrogation at the scene of the crime, during investigations and at the station house, with appropriate safeguards to prevent abuse.

(2) The legitimate place of voluntary confessions in law enforcement must be reestablished and their use made dependent upon meeting due process standards of voluntariness.

(3) Provision must be made for comment on the failure of an accused to take the stand, and also for reciprocal discovery in criminal cases.

(The last part of No. 3 refers to the fact that, at present, a defendant may demand certain information from the prosecution concerning its case against him, but he is not obliged to give comparable information to the prosecution. The proposal above would make a two-way street out of what is now a one-way street.)

IN NO OTHER COUNTRY

No other nation subjects law enforcement to limitations as severe and rigid as those imposed in the United States, the seven commissioners point out. In America, they say, "the victims of crime have been the forgotten men of our society—inadequately protected, generally uncompensated, and the object of relatively little attention by the public at large."

England has experienced, to a lesser degree, the trend toward overly protecting the accused, leading the attorney general of Great Britain to declare that today "the criminal is living in a golden age." The British government is proposing various reforms designed to correct the situation in that country.

If reforms are needed in England, they are needed far more in the United States. For the "golden age" of the American criminal can be assayed today at 24 carats, thanks to the United States Supreme Court.

Will the law-abiding people of this nation capitulate to the criminal element without a struggle, or will they demand such action as that proposed by the President's Commission?

Crime in America

The massive report on crime in America released yesterday by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice is neither so strong as some had hoped nor so weak as others had feared.

The report is entitled, *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society*. It is a challenge that the commission met only partially. The major thrust of its recommendations, many of them sound, goes to the need to strengthen and to modernize penal procedures and law enforcement agencies. Suggestions for expanded research into penology and criminology also are well-founded. Other proposals focus on the need for improved relations between the police and the community, and on the duty of every American to involve himself personally in the war against crime.

But in its discussion of the nature of crime, the commission falters, and its conviction that the war on crime can be won becomes suspect. Little emphasis is placed on punishment, and not much more on prevention. Much of this part of the report is marred by sociological hogwash that throws a great deal of heat, but little light, on the basic problem. Crime carries double penalties, the commission suggests, because its prevalence sends individuals of the community into isolation and thus reduces desirable social interaction. This means that many persons are afraid to walk alone on a city street after dark.

The commission then proceeds to attempt to reassure the frightened citizen that crime is not so terrifying after all, by comparing the lower rate of crime to the higher rate of accidents. The citizen will not be convinced by such statistics; he knows too well the threat of crime as revealed in his daily newspaper and in the statistics compiled in the Uniform Crime Reports.

In its discussion of the causes of crime, the commission becomes even less convincing. Crime is a social problem, the report says; its causes come from the slums, from deprivations, from lack of motivation and incentive, from society's failure to instill in each individual a measure of self-worth. The commission's solution is to eradicate the slums and to give everyone a guaranteed annual income.

But to millions of Americans, the increasing crime rate poses a moral, not a social problem that can be alleviated only when respect for the person and for private property are restored to their proper status in the nation's moral code. This code, an essential factor in the American Judaeo-Christian ethic, will not be strengthened by a beefed-up police force or by making penitentiaries more pleasant places to while away one's time.

In any war on crime, the primary effort should be directed toward the nation's youth. Such a war will be won when parents regain authority over their children, and when schools concentrate on instilling the principles of good citizenship in their young charges. Churches also must assume their rightful roles as moral arbiters, and courts must recognize that society has rights that sometimes transcend the rights of a lawless individual.

Only the threat of punishment will deter those older Americans who willfully would pursue criminal goals. Yet the commission places little faith in punishment as an effective deterrent to crime; it views criminals as misfits and rebels who should be treated with sympathy and understanding. The folly of that attitude has been evidenced by the spiraling crime rates of recent years, and by the growing number of individuals who confuse liberty with license.

In a separate statement at the end of the report, four members of the commission, including Richmond attorney Lewis F. Powell, Jr., commented at length on the growing obsession with rights of the accused, "but the time has come for a like concern for the rights of citizens to be free from criminal molestation of their persons and property." Few Americans would quarrel with such a conclusion. It is a pity that the President's commission, in more than a year's research for its report, failed to see that for a victimized public, the eleventh hour draws nigh.

Report Implies Law-Abiding Citizen To Blame for Crime

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

WASHINGTON.—Sunday's report of the President's Crime Commission contains so much that is good and wise and constructive that one gropes uncertainly to explain just why the report as a whole falls short. It is a matter of tone, of emphasis, of attitude. A feeling will not go away that the commission's staff talked with too many sociologists, and not with nearly enough cops.

The report emerges as a textbook. Indeed, it is set in the double-column design, complete with largely useless photographs, familiar in every classroom. The approach is pedantic, professorial, antiseptic. The crime that is dissected in these statistical pages is bloodless crime; all the passion has drained out; the outraged victims are embalmed in tabulated boxes.

Nowhere in the report—or almost nowhere—does the commission perceive any nexus between the crime and punishment. The very word "punishment" seldom appears. Instead, the commission addresses itself chiefly to crime and "penalty," as if the consequence of crime somehow ranked with going down two, doubled, on a three-spade bid.

In only one brief portion of the 340-page report, if a fast first reading conveys an accurate impression, is there any strong suggestion that law-abiding people have rights that ought to be made secure. This is not even in the body of the report. It appears in a supplementary statement at the very end—and only seven of the 19 commissioners were willing to join in it. As for the rest, the body of the report implies that law-abiding people are themselves largely to blame for the criminal sickness that afflicts society: They have failed "to motive" the young hoodlum; they arouse temptation by leaving keys in unlocked cars; they suffer from petty thefts through their own carelessness in leaving their property lying around loose.

The report goes to some pains to belabor an obvious truth, that "crime" covers a multitude of sins. It is obvious, and scarcely needed saying at any length, that tax evasion and rape at knife-point are quite different crimes, and require different procedures of law enforcement. The commission itself acknowledges that public concern is not directed at such offenses as bribery and violation of anti-trust laws, but rather at crime in the streets. Yet the report's medical-school approach leaves us to contemplate the different fields of crime as no more than dessicated strains of staphylococci.

Doubtless there is something to be said for this laboratory view. Surely few persons would challenge some of the elementary correlations that are drawn in the commission's report. Slums breed crime, and crime breeds slums, and there is at least a reasonable hypothesis to be advanced that if we cure the slums, we cure the crime. But one wonders, all the same, if the commission's diagnosis is correctly drawn.

"Society insists that individuals are responsible for their actions," says the report, "and the criminal process operates on that assumption. However, society has not devised ways for ensuring that all its members have the ability to assume responsibility. It has let too many of them grow up untaught, unmotivated, unwanted. . . ."

The report goes on, in the same paragraph, to say how crime should be combatted: "Warring on poverty, inadequate housing, and unemployment, is warring on crime. A civil rights law is a law against crime. Money for schools is money against crime. Medical, psychiatric, and family-counseling services are services against crime."

But nowhere does the report suggest that the prospect of swift and certain punishment may also be a useful weapon in the war upon crime.

These reservations having been expressed, it is only fair to say that much of the report, and especially those sections dealing with improvement in police procedures and with judicial reform, ought to command the sober attention of civic groups and bar associations across the country. One quite minor recommendation—that police boxes be lighted, unlocked, and designated as emergency telephones—makes great good sense. A National Criminal Research Foundation, and a National Criminal Justice Statistics Center, probably could contribute significantly to better law enforcement. The commission's concept of "Youth Service Bureaus," located chiefly in slum areas, may be idealistic and it may duplicate other community services, but there is much merit in the idea of working effectively with disadvantaged youngsters before they turn to serious crime.

The figures compiled by the commission on the incidence of crime are as familiar as they are appalling. They need no recapitulation. What matters to the average citizen is not so much the abstract or statistical problem, or even the sociologists' long-range solution. His concern goes to the mugger, the rapist, the dope-crazed thief, the arrogant young punks who infest his streets. What can be done about them *now*? One of the commission's answers is to provide textbooks for slum schools that are written in slum English. Okay, okay. But what can be done tomorrow, next week, next month, to lock up the hoods and thieves?

President Johnson Chose Tennessee General Assembly as Forum for Major Foreign Policy Declaration

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the President on yesterday chose the Tennessee General Assembly and the capital city of the Volunteer State to make a major foreign policy address heard around the world.

The President made a strong statement of this Nation's determination to repel Communist aggression in southeast Asia.

In view of the interest of my colleagues and the Nation in general in the Vietnam conflict, I place Capitol Comments, my current newsletter in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The newsletter follows:

PRESIDENT JOHNSON UNDERSCORES NATION'S DETERMINATION IN MAJOR AND HISTORIC POLICY DECLARATION DELIVERED BEFORE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE

President Johnson's choice of Tennessee and its General Assembly to make a major policy declaration on the Vietnam conflict is a great tribute to the patriotism of the people of Tennessee.

President Johnson obviously chose the General Assembly of our State to make a major declaration of United States determination to win an honorable settlement in Vietnam because he knew the legislators and the people of Tennessee are traditionally committed to the defense of freedom.

The choice of our State for one of the most important statements of the war drew national comment. The New York Times, for example, reported that the President chose the Capitol of Tennessee for his major address on our effort to halt the onrush and spread of Communism in Southeast Asia because of the Volunteer State's "long tradition of patriotism and military pride."

It was also significant that President Johnson—the latest of the Frontier Presidents—paid tribute to Andrew Jackson—the first of the Frontier Presidents. President Jackson was firm when firmness was required—and when the national interest was at stake, Jackson—like Johnson—refused to let criticism deter a national policy when he considered essential to the national interest.

The Legislature gave the President resounding applause at the crucial points in his speech as he again made it clear that the United States stands ready to negotiate an honorable settlement when North Vietnam has demonstrated its willingness to conduct constructive negotiations.

"In our time, as in Jackson's," the President said, "freedom has its price.

"In our time, as in his, history, conspires to test the American will.

"In our time, as in his, courage, vision and the willingness to sacrifice will sustain the cause of freedom."

The President chose the Capital city of Tennessee to tell the world that the United States has learned its lessons of history and that to fail to halt Communist aggression in Southeast Asia would be to invite decades of the cutthroat, guerilla-type warfare now being waged by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese against our troops and allied forces in South Vietnam.

"If we falter," the President said, "the forces of chaos would scent victory and decades of strife and aggression would stretch endlessly before us."

The halting of Communist aggression in this conflict, he said, will lay the foundation for peace and progress.

This message of our Nation's determination and strength was broadcast from the Volunteer State throughout the world.

Economic Opportunity Act

SPEECH
OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the research provisions of President Johnson's message on "America's Unfinished Business: Urban and Rural Poverty" command attention.

Cities are the areas that could benefit most from the application of science and technology. As a matter of fact, with a small appropriation, the Department of Housing and Urban Development has been showing us how much could be achieved if we put some money into the research and development bank.

For example, it now has 41 projects in execution in its low-income housing demonstration program. These are demonstrations sponsored by HUD to discover new ways of providing decent homes for poor families. In New York City two very productive experiments in rehabilitating slum tenements for poor families are going forward. New technology and new materials are resulting in some spectacular gains in low-income housing.

In Milwaukee, HUD has sponsored a housing information center and clinic operated by the Milwaukee Urban League. Here homeowners can obtain information on upgrading their properties, and would-be home buyers can get the guidance they need in making this important purchase.

In Washington, D.C., the demonstration through which the local housing authority was enabled to lease 50 homes for oversized poor families has been so successful that the local authority is expanding the program to 450 homes.

If we appropriate funds of a size commensurate to the urban problem, should we not also authorize the machinery to go with it The President has recommended legislation to authorize within HUD a new Assistant Secretary for Research, Technology, and Engineering. This would centralize HUD efforts, but also be a sole point of contact for private industry and the State and city officials seeking such information. There is no such single point as of now.

President Johnson has also recommended establishment of an Institute of Urban Development. We have been so concerned with the day-to-day labor of trying to solve today's problems that we have not had time to ask, "What of the future?" In an era that has seen science and technology bound forward, we act as though we can safely take a day-by-day approach.

We ought to have some mechanism whereby we channel our research and development in urban activities into an understandable whole, a mechanism by which we could plan for tomorrow as well as today. This is what the Institute of Urban Development could provide.

South Street Maritime Museum

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, in the days of the great Yankee Clippers, South Street in Lower Manhattan, was known as the "Street of Ships." This area had an atmosphere of the sea and still today conjures up feelings of nostalgia for this bygone era.

One organization, The Friends of The South Street Maritime Museum, is committed to preserve this atmosphere and to create the old seaport. Another group, which actively strives to preserve this glorious past, is the Seaman's Church Institute, which houses a fine collection of models of the historical ships, as well as serves as a center for merchant sailors.

Of course, no remarks on South Street would be complete without a comment on one of the best known landmarks in the area, the Fulton Fish Market. Today, the continued location of this famed market is in doubt. It is hoped that no hasty movement of this landmark will be made but that those interested individuals and organizations can work together, based upon their common interest in preserving the atmosphere of this old New York.

I believe my colleagues will find the following articles of interest:

SOUTH STREET MARITIME MUSEUM

The aim of the Maritime Museum is to bring into being a vital new center in New York City, by restoring an area of early 19th-century waterfront that has miraculously survived in the heart of our city—along South Street at Fulton.

City planners seek to clear the land to create open space between new housing to the north and office towers to the south. The Museum planners, instead, see this area as a living landmark, a part of the waterfront open for public enjoyment in authentic historic surroundings.

The Fish Market block has been occupied by public market buildings since the first one was built in 1821. The present building should be razed to create an open square of park for the enjoyment of visitors and the display of anchors, cannon, spars, etc.

The buildings surrounding the Fish Market block were built from 1811 on. They were constructed as commercial buildings and should be restored as such, adhering to their original designs wherever possible. In most cases this would mean altering only the ground floor facade.

Ships and harbor craft suitable for restoration and public display are available. The four ships shown in the architect's model are all afloat, two of them actively working today.

The Museum should be lively and informative. Indoor exhibits in the upper floors of the buildings can be arranged to tell specific stories of New York's maritime history, such as the evolution of ships, the growth of the port, life on the waterfront and outstanding people. More scholarly and less colorful attractions, such as a library, collection of artifacts and photos might be established separately.

The Museum will probably attract well in excess of one million visitors a year, making restaurants, retail shops and other services both necessary and profitable. These should be leased to private operators with the Museum maintaining the buildings and windows in the style of the mid-19th century.

Experience gained in San Francisco, London and Mystic, Connecticut shows that the full-scale maritime museum is a highly attractive center which can contribute significantly to the vitality of the city.

The South Street Museum should be a place where city dwellers can watch the river curl around an old hull, or study the sunlit faces of Georgian buildings. It should be a place where children can walk on wooden decks and look up at towering masts—or peer into the engine room of a modern tug—and feel a sense of the time and human effort that built the world around them.

Friends of the South Street Maritime Museum is a citizen group working to establish the Museum by developing ideas, encouraging public interest and engaging in specific projects to advance the Museum. In this spirit and for these purposes interested citizens are invited to join Friends of the South Street Maritime Museum. By sending $1 or more you can demonstrate your support and become a member.

ADVISORS

Frank O. Braynard, *Moran Towing Company*.

Howard I. Chapelle, *Smithsonian Institution*.

Moulton G. Farnham, *Boating*.

Emory Lewis, *Cue*.

Critchell Rimington, *Yachting*.

Raymond S. Rubinow, *Kaplan Fund*.

Edouard A. Stackpole, *former curator, Mystic Seaport*.

Chairman, Peter Stanford.

To: Friends of the South Street Maritime Museum, Apt. 17B, 301 East 38th St., New York, N.Y. 10016.

I support your work and wish to join your ranks. I am enclosing $------.

Name (Mr./Mrs./Miss): ------------------
Address ------------------------------------
------------------------------ ZIP ------

[From the New York World Journal Tribune, Feb. 13, 1967]

MOVE TO RESTORE THE SALTY MAGIC OF SOUTH STREET

(By Carol Taylor)

To knowing New Yorkers, the very name "South St." conjures an image of the sea—of salt water and sea gulls and aged mariners and weathered trawlers—plus every kind of fish in the world.

Take a walk down the old "street of ships," where Yankee Clippers once pulled in and you still get a heady sniff from barrels and boxes of salt and fresh water fish in the Fulton Fish Market's stalls.

Visit the museum of the Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St., with its beautiful ship models. Lunch or dine (or even breakfast) at one of the seafood restaurants, where the broilers are fast and the veteran waiters move leisurely.

These are among the great pleasures left to those nostalgic for "little old New York" before the era of subway snarls and traffic jams and blackouts and perennial housing hazards.

To preserve this atmosphere and "to recreate . . . the old seaport" is the aim of a group of citizens organized to establish a South Street Maritime Museum in the area of Fulton and South Sts. in lower Manhattan.

The Friends of the South Street Maritime Museum, of which Peter Stanford, an advertising executive, is honorary chairman, is seeking members and contributions.

SIGNED BY ROCKY

Sen. Whitney North Seymour Jr., R-Manhattan, honorary chairman, sponsored a bill in Albany last year authorizing creation of such a museum "reflecting the history of the city and the state as a shipbuilding center and a major world port." It was signed by Gov. Rockefeller.

Seymour said he "subconsciously" became interested in the project "when my father took me walking on South St. as a boy and, more recently, as a director of the Municipal Art Society." The latter is a group battling to save old landmarks.

Mrs. Peter Stanford, wife of the chairman, says many buildings in the Fulton-South St. area date to 1811. They originally were commercial buildings with shipping offices upstairs.

In the projected museum area, the friends would like to maintain some commercial offices, explains Mrs. Stanford, "to keep the flavor of an active waterfront area."

The city's plan to relocate the 145-year-old Fulton Fish Market in the Bronx inspired plans for the Museum. The citizen's group notes that departure of the market would make available land and buildings which "have been in continuous maritime use since the early days of the Republic."

PROJECT HALTED

But the long-pending relocation project was at least temporarily halted last month when Gerard M. Weisberg, the new Commissioner of Markets, visited the market area and sensed resentment among the market men about moving. He announced that the city will not force the market to move and that it would either relocate as a unit or not at all. However, a move in the not-too-distant future of the fish market is considered inevitable by some city planners.

Meanwhile, Friends of the South Street Maritime Museum work to advance their project "as part of the whole development of lower Manhattan." There is a $1 fee to join the group, which has headquarters at 301 E. 38th St.

Another landmark, the Seamen's Church Institute, one of the world's largest shore centers for merchant sailors, will keep its foothold in the area when it moves, probably late this year, to its new $7.5 million, 23-story building on State St. near the Battery.

Proposed Reduction in District of Columbia Police Precincts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I believe that it would be very wrong to reduce the number of police precincts here in the District of Columbia; if anything the number should be increased.

As pointed out in the following editorial broadcast by WTOP here in Washington on March 14 and 15, 1967, the police should be closer to the people whom they serve and not farther away.

The editorial follows:

A PROPOSED REDUCTION IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA POLICE PRECINCTS

(This Editorial was broadcast on March 14 and 15, 1967, over WTOP Radio and Television.)

This is a WTOP Editorial.

Included in some of the crime testimony before a House District subcommittee are complaints against a proposed reduction in the number of DC police precincts.

These complaints seem to us to have both point and validity. The DC Crime Commission's recommendation that precincts be reduced from 14 to only six is very questionable and might hinder instead of help effective law enforcement.

The Crime Commission followed the reasoning of the International Association of Police Chiefs about the numbers of precincts. The point was made that reducing precincts would promote efficiency and reduce costs. The Commission argued that other cities as large as the District of Columbia operate with as few as six precincts.

However, other cities aren't making much substantial headway in reducing crime. And maybe the reason is that police departments are getting too centralized and too impersonal to do the best job of dealing with people, which is really what police work is all about. A cop in a police cruiser assigned from a distant central headquarters may look efficient. But he might do a better job working out of a neighborhood headquarters where he had a chance to know the people and the people had a chance to know him.

This is what a representative of the DC Police Association told the District subcommittee. Reducing precincts, he said, "would only tend to move the policeman and the Department further away from the pulse of the public."

The reduction in precincts will not take place before July 1968, at the earliest. Long before then, we hope, the DC government will have been reorganized under a single city commissioner. That individual, whoever he is, should take a hard look at police organization and consider whether it wouldn't be better to move policemen closer to rather than farther away from the citizens they serve.

This was a WTOP Editorial, Jack Jurey speaking for WTOP.

Bracero Boomerang

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent article from the March 9, 1967, edition of the Wall Street Journal, entitled "Bracero Boomerang," by James E. Bydin.

The article attempts to analyze the results of the ending of the bracero program in 1964, and details its affect on increasing pay rates and job opportunities for domestic agricultural workers, while helping maintain alltime high farm income for growers.

The article follows:

BRACERO BOOMERANG—ALL PREDICTIONS ABOUT ENDING THE PROGRAM WERE WRONG

(By James E. Bydin)

SAN FRANCISCO.—When Congress refused at the end of 1964 to renew the controversial law permitting hordes of temporary Mexican workers to toil in U.S. fields, some bold predictions were uttered.

Growers were gloomy. "Commodities with an annual value reaching into several hundred million dollars cannot and will not be able to survive a program based on a wing and a prayer that maybe someone will show up at harvest time to pick the perishable crops," declared one. Spokesmen for worried California fruit and vegetable farms glumly predicted that domestic workers, even if offered higher pay, wouldn't handle the physically taxing jobs assigned to the so-called braceros.

Labor leaders were confident. "A vast resource of domestic manpower is available to agriculture as soon as it offers employment on realistic terms," said an AFL–CIO spokesman. The labor federation wanted the braceros out, charging they depressed wage scales and discouraged U.S. workers from entering farm work.

Government officials were at least optimistic. To some, ending the bracero program would provide jobs for unskilled U.S. laborers, easing chronic unemployment.

Each group now claims the past two years have borne out its prognostication, but the truth is that all three were at least partly wrong. Instead of crops rotting wholesale in the fields for lack of harvest-time help, farm production in California, the nation's biggest agricultural state and largest employer of braceros, is on the rise. True, there's been a steady rise in wage rates. But American workers haven't exactly swarmed into the hot, dusty fields to replace the braceros. Moreover the end of the bracero program has triggered a process likely to cut the work force further in future years.

WHAT HAPPENED?

How are these counter trends possible? Thank a makeshift program that, without fully satisfying any of the antagonists, basically has been serving its purpose—to raise standards among farm workers as well as to get the crops in.

The big factor: Mechanization:

Growers are accelerating their switch to new types of harvesting machinery at a pace they didn't think possible a few years ago. Actually, it's an old lesson. In soft coal, union leaders knowingly traded higher wages for fewer jobs and more mechanization. And knowingly or not, for better or worse, unions have accomplished much the same thing over the years in many other industries.

A difference here has been the suddenness of the switch from men to machines—and it's a switch the growers are making somewhat reluctantly. Many say they would prefer to have the men, even at today's higher wages, than the machines that require such a heavy capital investment. It seems evident, however, that mechanization will continue and that it will expand to replace other American farm workers in the years ahead.

The bracero controversy has centered in California for good reasons. Since the late 19th century, California agriculture has been distinguished from other farm states by extremely large holdings and a dependence on single male workers, not migrant families. Over the decades these male workers have been Orientals, Mexican-Americans and "Okies," escaping the Southwest dust bowl in the depression-ridden 1930s.

In 1951 Congress enacted the "bracero" law. The law was to have been temporary—to provide workers during the labor-short days of the Korean War. And like many another temporary measure, it was renewed year after year as growers continued to rely on the braceros to harvest such crops as tomatoes, asparagus, melons, strawberries and lettuce. By 1964 California's peak farm employment included 62,500 braceros. Texas had 15,600, Michigan 12,800 and Arizona 7,200.

To one U.S. Labor Department official, the two years since the demise of the bracero law have proven "the wisdom of the department's policy of preference for jobless Americans in agricultural employment." But in its implications that domestic labor was substituted for the sidelined braceros, this claim is a bit boastful. While growers did indeed manager to increase the pool of domestic workers, their recruiting efforts were only partially successful. At the 1966 employment peak, there were only 5,000 more domestic seasonal workers in California fields than at the 1965 peak and 11,000 more than at the 1964 peak of 161,400.

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That's a far cry from replacing 60,000 plus braceros man-for-man. And not even machines could make up all the difference. So, on an emergency basis and over protests by the AFL–CIO, the Labor Department had to allow in some braceros—16,000 at the 1965 peak and 7,000 at the 1966 peak.

Doesn't the fact these braceros still have been needed actually show that growers were correct to begin with, that Americans wouldn't do the difficult stoop-labor tasks in the fields? That question has really yet to be answered. For even when it was clear the bracero program was on its way out, little was done to offer domestic workers one important enticement: Proper housing.

California's agricultural heritage included a highly developed network of barracks and dormitories, on farms and in labor camps. These might be fine for single male workers, but they were unsatisfactory quarters for migrant families that traditionally handle some of the harvest work in other states and for workers and their families from the cities. Only now is the old system being broken down. The Council of California Growers estimates that growers spent $5 million on family housing in 1966, and that at least that much will be spent this year. Further, some $3 million in Federal farm housing grants and loans were poured into California last year.

With the realization that great numbers of seasonal workers soon won't be needed, this new housing tends to be temporary in nature—trailers, pre-fab outfits—but fairly comfortable. It remains to be seen whether better housing, coupled with higher wages, will finally produce sufficient domestic labor.

The bracero cut-off clearly has accomplished one thing, however: Improving the lot of the farm workers who remain. According to Labor Department statistics, California's hourly farm wage rate climbed 22 cents from October 1964 to $1.58 in October 1966 as growers competed to attract workers. During the final 12 months of the bracero program, the increase was only 3 cents.

While this was going on, the vast majority of the growers were hardly displaying the deep suffering they had so dismally predicted. From $3.67 billion in 1964, California's gross farm income climbed to $3.75 billion in 1965 and $3.95 billion in 1966. More importantly, net income, which dipped to $922 million in 1965 from $1.05 billion in 1964, rebounded to some $1 billion last year.

If anyone could be termed losers in the bracero battle, it would be consumers, who ultimately must absorb the increased wages. However, not all the blame for spiraling food prices can be placed on better farm pay: Processors, wholesalers and retailers historically multiply a farm-level increase several times before a product reaches the shelves.

And if anyone could be termed victors, along with farm workers, it would be manufacturers of farm machinery, who have been benefiting from crash programs to develop labor-saving mechanical harvesters and the growers' new willingness to gamble huge sums on the machinery. The most dramatic case involves processing tomatoes, always a major bracero crop. Whereas a paltry 3% of the tomatoes were machine picked in 1964. the 1966 figure soared to nearly 70%. (California produces some two-thirds of the U.S. processing tomatoes.)

For one, Tri-Valley Growers, a big grower-owned canning company, threatened to shift its tomato operations to Mexico when the braceros were cut off, but recently decided against the move, explaining: "The dynamic events of the past two seasons now indicate that tomatoes can be successfully grown in California under current conditions including a sharply reduced pool of qualified labor."

CUTS COSTS, TOO

Mechanical harvesters are now approaching the final development stage for other labor-intensive crops like asparagus, grapes and lettuce. If they follow the lead of tomato pickers, they'll reduce costs as well as labor needs. One study showed the tomato machines harvesting at $11 an acre, compared with $17 an acre with hand labor.

Nonetheless, California's growers maintain they would be producing much more if they could have braceros, at least for a few more years, as well as the machines. They have an ally in California Gov. Reagan, who has called for a full-scale return of the bracero program. At the very least, Gov. Reagan's aides say, more braceros may be needed on an emergency basis this year than last. That conclusion, however, will be difficult to prove to the U.S. Labor Department, which certainly will be reluctant to the halt the tide toward fewer foreign supplementary workers.

In fact, Labor Secretary Wirtz considers the post-bracero development "one of the magnificent accomplishments of the department in its whole history," a contention that growers hotly challenge. Aside from rising wage scales, the first contingent of farm workers—about 400,000 nationally—has been brought under Federal minimum wage laws. Congressional proposals would also extend unemployment insurance protection to many field hands. And, U.S. authorities estimate $50 million a year that flowed to Mexico in the form of bracero wages is being kept in the U.S.

Without the formal bracero program, California still has been more than holding its own in agriculture. Sometime in the future, paradoxically, there may be a different cry: What to do with the workers being displaced by machines. At that time, everyone probably will be wondering what the shouting was all about back in the mid-1960s.

State Officials Back Veterans' Apprenticeship Assistance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I called the attention of my colleagues to the letters I have received from veterans' organizations endorsing the Veterans' Apprenticeship Assistance Act.

Today I wish to bring to their attention letters of support and encouragement which have been received from State directors of apprenticeship.

These men are specialists in their field and know well the manpower needs of their region and the Nation. They recognize the contribution to America which is made by skilled workmen, and they have seen the dangers in excluding such training from the cold war GI bill.

Some of these State apprenticeship directors have made suggestions for further strengthening and improving the bill. I am open to these proposed amendments and have indicated my intention to bring these to the attention of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee when the bill is considered.

Certainly, the allowances which would be established by H.R. 2383 are too small when compared to the administration requests for increased Federal benefits for veterans engaged in academic training.

In any case, I believe that the expert opinions set forth in the letters which follow deserve thoughtful consideration from the Members of this body:

National Association of State and Territorial Apprenticeship Directors,
January 30, 1967.

Congressman Clement J. Zablocki,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Zablocki: I have read with interest your Fact Sheet and News Release pertaining to the amendments to H.R. 2383, the "cold war" GI Bill.

Allow me to first congratulate you on your continuing efforts to alleviate a very serious omission on the part of Congress when they had passed the original bill.

I am substantially in agreement with your recommended amendments; however, I would like to point out two areas of the amendment that I feel need reconsideration.

The first is a need to increase the maximum combined income allowable per month. Your amendments proposing $410 per month would have the following effect on apprentices starting their apprenticeship programs in the State of Wisconsin:

1. The average apprentice starting an apprenticeship program in the State of Wisconsin, whether he has dependents or not, would receive approximately $50 per month of training assistance allowances, during the first four months of his program.

2. Construction trades apprentices (who represent 45% of Wisconsin's registered programs) would receive less than $40 per month in training assistance allowances, regardless of the number of dependents.

3. Manufacturing apprentices (who represent one-third of our registered apprentices in the State) would receive less than $50 per month of training assistance allowance, regardless of the dependents.

To further compound the problem, the 500 young men from the State of Wisconsin who have had their apprenticeship programs interrupted to enter Military Service will be starting at wage rates in excess of starting rates (i.e. previously registered time and possible Military Service Credit). They would be eligible for very limited training allowances or none at all.

In my previous correspondence with you, I have recommended that the combined income of training allowances and salaries for Veterans be $440 per month. This would provide for those former apprentices who wish to return to their apprenticeship programs and Veterans returning who wish to start on an apprenticeship program, financial assistance closer in line with today's economy. I urge you to give further consideration to this as I am certain the conditions would be substantially the same throughout the Nation.

My other recommendation would be to have the training assistance allowances reduced at the end of each six months period, instead of each four month period. This is particularly necessary on apprenticeship programs, as all apprenticeship programs in Wisconsin and most in the Nation, have wage schedules divided into six month sections during the term of the training program. Considerable cost savings could be realized in the administration of the program by matching the allowance deductions with the apprentice pay rate periods (six months). Also, as I figure it, this will not substantially increase the cost to the Government for allowances. The cost saving in administration, both locally and nationally, however, would be significant. Example: A single Veteran apprentice, being paid by his employer $370 per month for the first six months of his apprenticeship program, may receive from the Veteran's Administration $70 per month. He is on a four year apprenticeship program, so subsequently, at the end of four months, his monthly allowance will be reduced by one-twelfth. For the next four months his allowance check from the Veteran's Administration will be approximately $64.17. However, at the end of six months, the apprentice receives a regularly scheduled salary increase from his employer of $30 per month. This brings his earned salary to $400 per month, and, when coupled with his GI allotment, his income is $464.17 or $24.17 per month in excess of the maximum allowable of $440 per month. Subsequently, a time consuming administrative procedure must be followed to get this adjustment into effect and generally ends up with a delay of payment to the veteran. This entire procedure could be eliminated if his training allowance adjustments matched the six month wage progression periods used by almost every apprenticeship program in this country.

Again, my sincerest thanks for your efforts toward amending H.R. 2383, and I wish to offer any assistance to your efforts that I can.

Please keep me informed.

Sincerely yours,
Charles T. Nye, *President, NASTAD.*

California Apprenticeship Council,
San Francisco, Calif., September 23, 1966.

Congressman Clement J. Zablocki,
Fourth District of Wisconsin, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Zablocki: Thank you very much for your courtesy in sending me a copy of your new Bill HR 16395, the Veterans Apprentinceship Assistance Act of 1966. The California Apprenticeship Council is very much interested in this new remedial legislation and will do everything in its power to support your measure.

One comment which may be in order, the maximum rate of $310 per month is unrealistic in California. Almost all of our apprentices start at a higher rate than that. Of course, this could be amended after or while the idea of the bill is going through a committee.

I will present copies of your bill to the California Apprenticeship Council at their quarterly meeting which will be held the latter part of October in Fresno, California. I will then forward any comments they may have directly to you. Again, my thanks.

Sincerely yours,
Charles F. Hanna,
Secretary.

Colorado Apprenticeship Council,
Denver, January 30, 1967.

Congressman Clement J. Zablocki,
U.S. Congress, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Zablocki: Thank you for your news release dated January 15, 1967.

Let it suffice to say that your bill, the Veteran's Assistance Act, amending the "Cold War" G.I. Bill is most gratifying to all of us who understand this necessary remedial action.

Our Council members and everyone interested in apprenticeship and other on-the-job training for employed workers endorse and pledge support to your bill after they read it. As a person, directly involved and interested in this type of Congressional action, I have not solicited any reaction. The requests for information and the response thereto, however, have been wonderful from my point of view.

I am taking the liberty of sending copies of this letter to our Colorado U.S. Senators and Congressmen in hopes that they will be alerted of the reaction of our Colorado Apprenticeship Council members who are appointed by the Governor on a nonpolitical basis.

Sincerely and respectfully yours,
Colorado Apprenticeship Council.
John E. Lewis, *Director.*

State of Connecticut,
Labor Department,
Hartford, Conn., February 21, 1967.

Congressman Clement J. Zablocki,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Zablocki: I have read with considerable interest the News Release of January 17th and the copy of recommended amendments to HR 2383 submitted by you to this session of Congress.

Mr. Charles Nye, President of the National Association of State and Territorial Apprenticeship Directors in his recent correspondence with your office has expressed the views of those in the field of apprenticeship in recommending the changes to the maximum combined income allowable per month and the recommendation of a six months cutback in training allowance rather than the suggested four months cycle.

Our experiences here in Connecticut during the years of Public Act 346 and Public Act 550 proved conclusively that this medium of federal subsidy toward the purchase of training opportunity was the most effective piece of legislation ever enacted in behalf of our Military Service Men.

A very high percentage of the skilled work force of our Connecticut industries can point to the benefits derived from Public Act 346 and 550 that assisted this group of citizens to achieve full skill training in many of our critical occupations.

In just one instance can I point to the experiences of the Norwalk, Connecticut Carpenters who in 1946 entered sixty-eight Veterans into training as Carpenter apprentices—all receiving benefits under Public Law 346. Sixty-three of these men are still employed as qualified craftsmen—working every day—or have advanced to foremen and superintendents on construction jobs. In the case of nine Veterans of this group, they form the nucleus of the contractors presently active in the field of construction in that city.

The Connecticut State Apprenticeship Council at its next meeting, Friday, March 17th, will take formal action recommending that the Connecticut Congressional Representatives be urged to support this excellent legislation.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,
Thomas Yoczik,
Chief, Apprentice Training Division.

State of Minnesota,
St. Paul, Minn., January 31, 1967.

Hon. Clement J. Zablocki,
House of Representatives,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washinitgon, D.C.

Dear Sir: Thank you very kindly for sending me a Fact Sheet on H.R. 2383, Veteran's Apprenticeship Assistance Act.

I believe that all apprenticeship agencies will be pleased with this bill if it passes especially with a $410 a month ceiling because as I wrote you last fall most apprentices would not receive any subsistence allowance because the starting wage of apprentices is usually at 50% of journeyman scale.

Also the provision that on-the-job training be administered by the State Department of Labor. There was considerable confusion after World War II and the Korean War G.I. Bill because in some states such as ours there was a division of responsibility.

Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,
Department of Labor and Industry.
Frank G. Musala,
Director of Apprenticeship.

Appendix

National Education Association Poll Supports the Teacher Corps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN BRADEMAS
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to a recent statement by the National Education Association expressing full support for the Teacher Corps.

In testimony this week before the House Education and Labor Committee, John Lumley, director of Federal relations, said that the NEA has "supported, and continued to support, the National Teacher Corps as an innovative experimental program to provide teachers for urban and rural schools with large concentrations of children from low-income families."

Mr. Speaker, the NEA speaks not only from what its representatives here in Washington see, but from reports from its nationwide membership. In particular, the NEA surveyed superintendents and principals who have Teacher Corps programs in their schools. Of 88 superintendents who responded, 80 found that the impression of their regular staff towards the corpsman was either excellent or favorable.

Of 196 principals responding to the same question, 171 gave a similar favorable response and another 18 found at least a neutral attitude.

Mr. Speaker, this is compelling evidence from the people in the field, from the men and women responsible for running our schools, that members of the Teacher Corps are doing their job and are well received by their fellow teachers. I can think of no higher praise for the Corps men and women than this tribute from their fellow teachers.

Under unanimous consent, I insert the NEA statement and a compilation of the results of their nationwide poll in the RECORD at this point:

TESTIMONY OF JOHN M. LUMLEY, DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF FEDERAL RELATIONS, NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, PRESENTED TO THE EDUCATION AND LABOR COMMITTEE OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 14, 1967

By focusing attention on the economically disadvantaged, the Congress has recognized the importance of education in overcoming the problem of the poverty cycle if each individual is to have an opportunity to achieve economic and social well-being. This recognition has activated public interest in an appreciation of the vital role of education. Although improved educational opportunities alone cannot solve all the problems faced by those who live in poverty, it is encouraging to note a national recognition of the fact that without improved educational programs none of the problems will be solved.

Unfortunately, the handicap of limited state and local financial resources has resulted in many school districts being unable to meet the special needs of the economically disadvantaged.

We have supported, and continue to support, the National Teacher Corps as an innovative experimental program to provide teachers for urban and rural schools with large concentration of children from low-income families. We believe that the transfer of this program from the Higher Education Act to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act is a wise and constructive action. NEA's support of the program is based on the principle of assisting school districts with large numbers of disadvantaged children to secure highly qualified teachers.

NEA QUESTIONNAIRE ON TEACHER CORPS

Questionnaires were mailed to the 111 school districts participating in the National Teacher Corps program. We received a response from 79% of the superintendents and 50% of the principals. A copy of the tabulated results is attached.

[From division of Federal relations, National Education Association, Feb. 17, 1967]

NEA questionnaire on Teacher Corps

1. How do you rate the preservice (summer) training program of the teacher corpsmen assigned to your school or school system? (Check one.)

Excellent:	
Superintendents	31
Principals	59
Adequate:	
Superintendents	44
Principals	73
Inadequate:	
Superintendents	6
Principals	12
Uncertain:	
Superintendents	7
Principals	46

2. How do you rate the inservice (follow-up) training that the teacher corpsmen are receiving at the cooperating college or university? (Check one.)

Excellent:	
Superintendents	39
Principals	73
Adequate:	
Superintendents	39
Principals	82
Inadequate:	
Superintendents	5
Principals	15
Uncertain:	
Superintendents	5
Principals	33

3. What do you see as the greatest benefit from the Teacher Corps program? (Check one.)

A source of personnel available now for work in schools serving the poverty areas:	
Superintendents	42
Principals	84
A future source of qualified teachers for work in schools serving the poverty areas:	
Superintendents	41
Principals	97
Other (please explain):	
Superintendents	5
Principals	19

4. How do you rate the motivation of teacher corpsmen compared with other beginning teachers in the schools serving the poverty areas? (Check one.)

Corpsmen are more highly motivated:	
Superintendents	60
Principals	111
No difference is observed between corpsmen and other beginning teachers:	
Superintendents	20
Principals	56
Corpsmen are not as highly motivated:	
Superintendents	4
Principals	21
Uncertain:	
Superintendents	4
Principals	8

5. In general, how would you describe the cooperation of corpsmen with your regular school staffs? (Check one.)

Corpsmen are working well with the regular staff:	
Superintendents	79
Principals	176
Corpsmen are not working well with the regular staff:	
Superintendents	3
Principals	10
Other (please explain):	
Superintendents	6
Principals	12

6. What is your impression of the attitude of your regular staff toward the Corpsmen? (Check one.)

Very enthusiastic:	
Superintendents	30
Principals	54
Favorable:	
Superintendents	50
Principals	117
Unfavorable:	
Superintendents	3
Principals	7
Neutral:	
Superintendents	5
Principals	18

7. Please explain briefly your answer in Question 6 above: (The following statements are indicative of the responses of the superintendents and principals.)

(a) "There have been many requests by regular teachers to have NTC members work with them in their classrooms."

(b) "Regular teaching staff is grateful for additional assistance, however, some teachers are envious of the fact that corpsmen are released two days a week to attend classes at the university while making the same salary."

(c) "The regular staff and the community are very enthusiastic."

(d) "Our teachers are pleased with the teacher corps and are real proud of the help the corps has given them. We would like to see the program continued."

(e) "At first there was distrust and suspicion. Most of it is gone. Still there is envy and it is based on the payment received to go to school."

(f) "At first they did not understand the purpose of teacher corps. This is understandable in view of all the delays involved. Congress could improve this for the future years by passing appropriations sooner."

(g) "Our staff is highly pleased with the enthusiasm and progress in two schools now using the NTC program. Both pupils and teachers are happy in the unusual accomplishments of this enriching approach to learning."

(h) "The interest of the corpsmen not as great as was anticipated. The cooperating college did not send us the team that we requested; therefore, we had to make numerous changes when they arrived in our system."

8. What are your plans for next year? (Check one.)

I plan to ask for additional corpsmen:

Superintendents	49
Principals	67

I plan to keep the present corpsmen for the second year and then ask for replacements:

Superintendents	26
Principals	74

I plan to keep the present corpsmen for the second year, but I do not think I will ask for replacements:

Superintendents	5
Principals	14

I plan to dismiss the present corpsmen at the end of the first year:

Superintendents	2
Principals	3

Other (please explain):

Superintendents	5
Principals	33

NOTE.—If you are a *principal*, please answer Questions 9 and 10, skip Questions 11, 12, and 13, and continue with Question 14.

If you are a *superintendent*, please skip Questions 9 and 10 and continue with Question 11.

9. How many Corpsmen are now assigned to your school?

———Number of Corpsmen.

10. Including the Corpsmen now in your school how many Corpsmen could you use efficiently to supplement the services of your regular staff?

———Minimum number.

———Maximum number.

11. How many schools in your system now have Corpsmen?

———Number of schools.

12. How many Corpsmen are now working in your system?

———Number of Corpsmen.

13. What are your *additional needs* for Corpsmen?

———Estimated number of additional schools.

———Estimated number of additional Corpsmen.

14. Please give your evaluation and any other comments you care to make about the effectiveness of the Teacher Corps as a program for training teachers to work in poverty areas. (The following statements are indicative of the responses of the superintendents and principals.)

(a) "We believe the NTC can help us to do a better job in preparing children for productive learning. We think the school must do more than offer the students the traditional curriculum during the regular school day. Corpsmen can introduce these pupils to the world outside the routine and provide learning situations during the school day that are appropriate for the individual and small groups."

(b) "The National Teacher Corps members are highly motivated, concerned with the individual child, demonstrate concern. Good model for traditional teachers. Establish rapport with students."

(c) "The Teacher Corps members are much more highly motivated to work in poverty areas than the average teachers."

(d) "It is a very good program for training teachers to work in poverty areas."

(e) "Unlike teachers who are hired directly from teacher colleges or other teacher training institutions, Teacher Corps personnel have been prepared for some difficult situations which they are likely to find in the inner-city schools. Because they treat the children with more understanding, they are more likely to reach the children and to do a more effective job than the teacher trained in a traditional manner."

15. Please give any additional comments about the usefulness of the work the Corpsmen are doing now. Include here your comments about any new services or programs that have been possible this year because of the help of the Corpsmen. (The following statements are indicative of the responses of the superintendents and principals.

(a) "Our Corps members have served our area well in the short time we have had them. The interns have performed invaluable services in remedial programs for individuals and small groups. The contact with the community and its problems have been useful both to the community and to the Corps members themselves."

(b) "Such activities as home visits, creative writing, tutorial services, remedial reading instruction, and 4-H Club work are some of the services being performed by the Corpsmen. We find the members most willing to accept responsibility and to have a good attitude toward the children."

(c) "The Corpsmen on the whole are doing community work and have been able to greatly enrich and assist in our Title I work."

(d) "Use of NTC has enabled us to reduce the pupil-teacher ratio."

(e) "The shortage of teachers has been such that we had five classrooms without teachers from September to Christmas. We integrated the Corpsmen with a language arts remedial program under Title I. They have introduced new methods into teaching. They work both with the parents and with the children. They are very devoted and conscientious with the children. I only wish we had 25 instead of 5 that I might put them in all our schools. We have not had a single incident or problem with the Corpsmen. Please help to get more adequate funds so we can have more."

(f) "Because the interns and the team leader are not required to teach a full load of classes, they can offer individual help to some children. They are planning also to offer a new type of seminar in order to help some of our under-achieving students who might benefit from small group work. The preservice and inservice training stresses the use of innovative material and the Teacher Corps team is planning to experiment with the use of some new materials which might be valuable in this school and which might be valuable in similar schools."

The Status of Legislation on Laws Dealing With Emergencies Due to Labor Disputes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, on January 12, 1967, I introduced, on behalf of myself and a bipartisan group of 15 other Senators, Senate Joint Resolution 9, directing the administration to make a complete study of the effectiveness of our laws on emergencies due to labor disputes and to give Congress a report within 120 days, including recommendations for improvements.

This resolution has received widespread support, and several editorials have already been inserted in the RECORD.

Recently, Dr. Spencer Garvin, chairman of the department of economics and business at Emory and Henry College, in an article published in the Roanoke Times, has recognized the necessity of Congress passing some form of emergency strike legislation before an emergency exists and really calm deliberation over such important legislation becomes impossible.

I am hopeful that hearings before the Senate Labor Subcommittee may soon serve fully the purpose of this resolution.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Dr. Garvin's article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ECONOMIST FORESEES RASH OF STRIKES DURING 1967

Notably absent from the President's Union message was any mention of strikes and what may be proposed for dealing with them. Such a reference would of course not necessarily have assured any action since the promise, in the 1966 Union message, to make proposals still awaits implementation. During the airline mechanics' strike last fall the President did quietly appoint a committee to study the problem. Publicly at least this committee has not been heard from since.

Man-days lost from strikes in 1966 were appreciable. Preliminary data show approximately 25 million MDLs, in contrast to 23.4 million in 1965 and 22.9 million in 1964, and the worst year since 1959's incredible 69 million. But in view of the labor agreements expiring in 1966, that year was not slated to be one of great labor disturbance. It is 1967 which contains the potential for walkouts.

Among labor agreements expiring in 1967 are:

January	38	225.0
February	31	140.5
March	105	591.3
April	86	225.0
May	88	370.7
June	72	155.8
July	47	99.7
August	66	193.0
September	61	777.8
October	56	156.6
November	31	78.6
December	18	81.5
1966 total	709	3,248.6

Already strikes are beginning to plague 1967 production, so badly needed in a time when shortages are stoking inflationary pressures. Over 5,000 welfare workers in New York City have been out. A strike of 1,700 grave diggers in New York City prevented interment for three weeks of about half that city's 250 daily decedents. A strike of 1,300 teletypers almost brought the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad trains to a halt before injunction ended the walkout. Strike of 5,000 transit workers in Philadelphia ended after one day, only because the city met the workers' terms. A three-week old stoppage at Union Carbide's plant in Kokomo, Ind., was halted only by a Taft-Hartley injunction for 2,100 workers producing military aircraft metals. A strike of 4,000 New York plumbers held up half a billion dollars worth of construction for 164 days. A strike by Westinghouse workers in Bloomington, Ind., begun Nov. 30, was still in progress as 1967 opened. A strike by maintenance workers at a Youngstown, Ohio, hospital, has seriously affected hospital operations. A stevedore walkout which closed the port of

Cambridge, Md., ended on Jan. 1 after 74 days. A three-month strike of 12,500 workers at General Electric's Schenectady plant was finally settled Jan. 9. A strike of 6,000 employes of New York City's Housing Authority left half a million tenants without heat and hot water. Expiration of Teamster contracts on March 31 portends crisis. Auto worker agreements expire in September and October. The President's final scrapping, in his Economic Report, of the ravished 3.2 per cent wage guidelines may appear as an invitation to labor to shoot the moon.

Sen. Javits of New York, meanwhile, (with co-sponsorship of Sens. Morse, Brewster, Dominick, Fannin, Fong, Hatfield, Kuchel, Miller, Monroney, Murphy, Pearson, Percy, Prouty, Scott and Thurmond), on the third day of the new Congress, introduced S. Joint Resolution 9, calling on the Secretary of Labor within 120 days to present to the Congress recommendations for amending the Railway Labor and Labor-Management Relations Acts to provide permanent improved procedures for settling emergency labor disputes. This same behest was attached to the minimum wage bill last fall and passed by the Senate, but was quietly jettisoned in Joint Conference Committee.

The relative calm of the moment appears a good time to consider what legislation may be enacted fairly to protect the nation's economy from strikes. Numerous possibilities appear as solutions. Javits would have government take over struck facilities. Some argue for compulsory arbitration, enforceable by court order. Others suggest labor courts, similar to those that have worked successfully in Germany. Virtually any mechanism giving the government the power to forbid or stop a strike under significant economic provocation would be sufficient. The important thing is to terminate the what-to-do-about strikes indecision. As Javits has stated: "We in the Congress owe it to the American people first, to demand that the administration take a stand, one way or the other; and second, to move deliberately to enact legislation to prevent a repetition of the sorry spectacle of last year, with Congress desperately seeking a solution to the airline dispute, and the administration absolutely powerless under existing law, and absolutely unwilling to ask for new laws, and unwilling to say it did not want new laws."

Salisbury, Md., Soldier Killed in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLARENCE D. LONG
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Pfc. Jack H. Smith, of Baltimore, was recently killed in combat in Vietnam, and I wish both to commend his courage and to honor his memory by including the following newspaper article in the RECORD.

SALISBURY SOLDIER KILLED IN VIETNAM

SALISBURY, MD., March 15 [*Special*].—Pfc. Jack H. Smith, 19, of Salisbury, was killed in action in Vietnam Monday, the Defense Department reported today. He had been in Vietnam three weeks.

Pfc. Smith was killed by flying fragments of a booby trap, according to a telegram received by his family.

Pfc. Smith was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest C. Smith, of Bennett road. He had been in the Army since September, 1966.

Some Good News at Last

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, columnist Mary McGrory, in her column published in the Washington Star of Sunday, March 19, treats a very interesting subject which might be classified as the White House press gap. Her column follows:

SOME GOOD NEWS AT LAST

The President has complained that reporters look on the dark side of life and write only bad news. Mr. Johnson wishes they would report success and happy things. Here is a transcript of a positive press conference that has yet to take place in the White House.

LBJ: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. I don't suppose any of you have noticed, but I am pleased to report that spring is in the air. You will remember in a previous press conference I predicted it was coming. I have talked with the Secretary of State, Mr. Rusk, and the Secretary of Defense, Mr. McNamara, and they agree that the first robin flew over the Capitol this morning.

I have a brief announcement. We are going to make a major change in the beautification program. It is not an escalation. It is an intensification of what we are already doing in our war against ugliness—a war, which, I have said time and time again, we will negotiate any time, anywhere, at almost any reciprocal sign from the other side.

Beginning in fiscal '67, we will replace all blue hyacinths with daffodils. In keeping with our State of the Union pledge to review constantly all programs in operation, we have conducted a survey and found that yellow is a more cheerful color.

We are also opening a window-box project at the State Department. Mr. Harriman will be in charge. They will try to raise that delicate hybrid, the peace-feeler, which so far we have been unable to grow in Foggy Bottom.

We are moving ahead in the urgent question of the choice of a national flower, a matter too long unresolved. I have appointed a special commission consisting of Sen. Fulbright, Walter Lippmann and Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. I have requested them to report back to us by the Fourth of July. They have agreed to make no public statements until that time.

Now I'll be happy, as I always am, to take any questions you may have.

Question: Mr. President, what is your opinion of the effect of the creeping "Lust for Popularity"? Is it more noxious than the perennial "Passion for Approval"?

LBJ: They are both weeds and must be rooted out of our national life. I get suggestions from Capitol Hill and other greenhouses urging me to agree to a permanent cessation of spraying. I just wish these amateurs had available to them all the information which I, as Head Gardener, have available to me. I do not wish to quarrel with anyone. I believe everyone loves flowers, as I do. Some read different seed catalogues.

Question: Do you have any travel plans, Mr. President, beyond your garden tour of Guam?

LBJ: Why yes, as a matter of fact, I do. I may make a journey to Switzerland. I hope to have the pleasure of visiting with Miss Svetlana Stalin. I believe she might have some valuable information about consensus-cultivation, which was the great horticulture secret of her Daddy.

Question: Mr. President, a change of subject. Mr. James B. Reston, of the New York Times, has written that there is a decline in humor in Washington. Would you comment on this droll flaw, sir? Do you feel that people in the Capital are laughing less than they should?

LBJ: Yes, I do, and I don't know what ails them. We are doing everything we can in the Executive Department to combat this depression. The White House has its own "Let's-Be-Joyful" program. Mr. Marvin Watson has been doing a check of the staff and hands "Smile" palm-cards to those he feels are not contributing as they might.

We have turned up the Muzak. The Vice President will initiate an inter-departmental "Grin and Bear It Week." We now open the National Security Council meetings with a song. Mr. Rostow led us last week in "La Paloma."

We have skits and imitations at the Cabinet meetings. Mr. Rusk initially had some trouble with his punchlines, but is now making steady progress.

Frankly, we have found the hard-core of poverty of spirits in the Press Lobby. Reporters write gloomy stories and people read them and get to feeling bad. It's hard to know where to break into the cycle. We have given some thought to having Bob Hope give the morning briefing and we are trying to bring a lighter touch to the news releases.

Next week, the Marine Band will play at the press conference, and we will have general dancing. You can ask me questions during the slow numbers.

Thank you, Mr. President.

You're welcome, ladies and gentlemen. And remember, "Look for the Silver Lining."

Upping the National Debt

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. E. ROSS ADAIR
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, in the Butler, Ind., Record-Herald, there was recently an editorial entitled "Upping the National Debt." Because it states so well the feeling of many good citizens, I include it herewith.

UPPING THE NATIONAL DEBT

A key House committee recently agreed to the Administration's request—it is now an annual request—to increase the maximum ceiling of the national debt. The committee agreed to an increase of six billions, whereas the Administration has asked for seven billion.

The national debt will thus rise to $336 billion, or more, from the present maximum of $330 billion.

The average taxpayer may not be aware of the fact he is already paying fourteen billions a year interest on this debt. Instead of being increased in these good times, the debt should be slowly decreased.

The excuse today is that we must finance the Asian war in Vietnam, and it is a good excuse. However, whether we should continue to expand domestic aid programs to needy cities, areas and citizens—whether we can afford to—is the question. Until we end the war, it would be prudent to limit social, domestic programs. We simply can't afford both at the same time.

Yet the Johnson Administration has asked Congress for various domestic-spending increases for the coming fiscal year. Congress, it is hoped, will exhibit the fiscal responsibility needed at this critical time.

Hawaii as a Rest and Recuperation Center

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, in response to appeals from the Hawaii congressional delegation last year, the Secretary of Defense decided in May 1966, to include Hawaii as a rest and recuperation center for Vietnam-based servicemen on an experimental basis. Though there have been occasional regrettable problems such as mixups in hotel reservations, by and large the reports from our military people participating in the program have been highly laudatory, and I sincerely hope that this success will confirm the continuation of Hawaii as a rest and recuperation center on an indefinite basis.

The success of this program has been clearly illustrated by a recent visitor to Hawaii, Maj. Joseph E. Benson, of the 1st Cavalry Division, whose letter I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention by inserting it in full in the RECORD:

Aloha! This well known Hawaiian greeting has taken on a new meaning for many servicemen now serving in the Republic of Viet Nam.

Since October 1966, Hawaii has become one of the Rest and Recuperation (R & R) Centers for personnel serving in Viet Nam, and has since become the meeting place for many servicemen and their families.

For those unfamiliar with the R & R program, this is a service sponsored activity that permits service personnel a 5 to 7 day period out of the combat zone to relax and try to forget the demands of combat. Presently, personnel serving in Viet Nam have their choice of taking their R & R in Tokyo, Japan; Hong Kong, British Crown Colony; Manila, Philippine Islands; Bangkok, Thailand; Singapore; Penang, Malaysia; Kuala Lampur, Malaysia; Formosa, or Hawaii.

. To someone who has not been in a combat zone, the need for R & R may not be apparent. To the thousands of personnel who have served their country during war time, and experienced the physical strain of combat and the emotional strain of separation no explanation is necessary. So for the married man, Hawaii beckons as the solution to both problems, tension and separation.

The R & R program as applied to Hawaii is extremely well organized and administered. Personnel going on R & R report to the R & R Processing Center at Cam Ranh Bay RVN for initial processing and orientation. From there they fly to Hawaii via Pan American 707 jets. This service is provided to the military services by Pan Am for $1 a year. The service provided is exceptional; TV, stereo, and superb meals, all of which the serviceman has been without for some time. Upon arrival in Hawaii, every effort is made to process the individual as quickly as possible. He is met at the airport by military transportation and taken to Fort DeRussy, in downtown Honolulu, for an additional orientation. At this time he is issued an "R & R Card" which permits him numerous discounts in the Honolulu area.

It is extremely impressive, and gratifying, to know that the people and merchants of Hawaii have taken this interest in the Viet Nam conflict. As Honolulu is predominantly oriented toward tourism, this reduction in prices for the combat veteran is especially noteworthy. As an example, hotel rates, tours, and many special attractions are normally half price to the servicemen and his family, and even retail stores are granting discounts. At a time when the serviceman often wonders "who cares," these considerations are especially gratifying.

The serviceman who decides to meet his wife in Hawaii is taking a certain amount of financial and emotional risk. There are many things that can happen to delay or perhaps even cancel the R & R, but most feel it is well worth the risk. Service in Viet Nam is especially difficult during this period of "peace," but those of us that are here feel our obligations very strongly; second only to country is our obligation to our families, and the separation is particularly difficult. The opportunity to be reunited with loved ones, even for a brief period, is worth the risks.

Speaking as someone who has made this trip, I would like to say thank you to a great many people, and particularly to the people of Honolulu who made our trip so enjoyable. Everywhere we were welcomed by you and shown the graciousness for which the Hawaiian people are noted. It was a memorable visit for my wife and I, a memory that will remain with us always.

"War is hell," but with experiences and opportunities such as this it is a little easier—for those who fight and for those who remain behind.

Aloha.

MAJ. JOSEPH E. BENSON,
Hq. 1st Cav Div Arty (FSCC).

Make Maximum Use of School Facilities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Speaker, in a recent editorial, Virgil Pinkley, of the Imperial Valley, Calif., News-Press, pointed out that we should be making much more use of our school and community facilities.

I think his remarks are very pertinent and I include them in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

MAKE MAXIMUM USE OF SCHOOL FACILITIES

The American public is beginning to recognize the advantages—and the necessity—of multiple use of public facilities. The public school system is one of our largest investments, yet in most communities school plants operate at capacity only seven or eight hours a day, 180 days a year. The public has a right to demand after-hours, weekend and summer use of these resources when it does not interfere with normal school activities.

Schools in Imperial Valley are strategically located and ideally suited to become neighborhood sports, fitness and recreation centers. Almost all high schools have gymnasiums, activity rooms, tennis courts, playing fields and facilities for showering and dressing. Some have swimming pools and special exercise and dance rooms.

From Calexico to the Riverside County line, the school is the only agency with adequate sports and recreation facilities. In our community, access to school facilities would greatly expand the available recreation resources.

Every community including our own should give serious consideration to the school-community recreation plan, in which all resources—public and private—are pooled in programs providing year-around activities for people of all ages and varied interests.

Of course there is more to making our schools neighborhood recreation centers than unlocking the doors and throwing out the balls. Supervision, instruction, equipment and maintenance all cost money, and good organization and community cooperation are essential.

President Johnson, concerned about the lack of recreational facilities in too many areas throughout the nation said recently:

"Tomorrow's school will be the center of community life, for the grownups as well as the children: 'a shopping center of human services.' It might have a community health clinic, a public library, a theater, and recreation facilities.

"It will provide formal education for all citizens—and it will not close its doors any more at 3 o'clock. It will employ its buildings around the clock and its teachers around the year.

We just cannot afford to have an $85 billion plant in this country open less than 30 percent of the time."

Target Date for Subjugation: 1968

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, many taxpayers, constituents, puzzled businessmen, and concerned parents are writing inquiries as to why all the emphasis is being placed on 1968 as the must year for forceful compliance with every guideline, edit, and program to regulate our lives, our businesses, our unions, and our childrens' futures, our manner of worship in this country.

So that all may know and remember the source of the pressure and the cause, I am asking that the international blueprint, that is, the U.N. resolution—"International Year for Human Rights," designating the year 1968 as the International Year—be printed en toto in the RECORD, with this question: Must the Governments of South Rhodesia and South Africa be overthrown before the end of 1968?

The resolution follows:

TEXT OF RESOLUTION ON INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Date adopted: December 20, 1965.

Vote: Adopted unanimously.

Document numbers: Committee report to Assembly: Third Committee Report A/6184; Resolution as adopted by Assembly: 2081 (XX).

The General Assembly, Recalling its resolution 1961 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963 designating the year 1968 as International Year for Human Rights,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] has been an instrument of the highest importance for the protection and promotion of the rights of individuals and the furtherance of peace and stability,

Convinced that its role in the future will be of equal significance,

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Footnotes at end of speech.

Considering that the further promotion and development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms contributes to the strengthening of peace throughout the world and to friendship between peoples,

Considering that racial discrimination and in particular the policy of *apartheid* constitutes one of the most flagrant abuses of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that persistent and intense efforts must be made to secure its abandonment,

Reaffirming the belief that the cause of human rights will be well served by an increasing awareness of the extent of the progress made, and the conviction that the year 1968 should be devoted to intensified national and international efforts and undertakings in the field of human rights and also to an international review of the achievements in this field,

Stressing the importance of further development and implementation in practice of the principles of the protection of human rights laid down in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and People [2] and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[3]

Convinced that an intensification of efforts in the intervening years will heighten the progress that can be made by 1968,

Convinced further that the proposed international review of progress in the field of human rights can advantageously be carried out by means of an international conference,

Noting the interim programme of measures and activities to be undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights and in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, recommended by the Commission on Human Rights and set out in the interim programme annexed to the present resolution,

Noting further that the Commission on Human Rights is continuing the preparation of a programme of observances, measures and activities to be undertaken in 1968,

1. *Calls upon* States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, regional inter-governmental organizations, the specialized agencies, and the national and international organizations concerned, to devote the year 1968 to intensified efforts and undertakings in the field of human rights, including an international review of achievements in this field;

2. *Urges* Member States to take appropriate measures in preparation for the International Year for Human Rights, and in particular to emphasize the urgent need to eliminate discrimination and other violations of human dignity, with special attention to the abolition of racial discrimination and in particular the policy of *apartheid*;

3. *Invites* all Member States to ratify before 1968 the Conventions already concluded in the field of human rights, and in particular the following:

Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery; [4]

International Labour Organisation Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour; [5]

International Labour Organisation Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; [6]

International Labour Organisation Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; [7]

International Labour Organisation Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize; [8]

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Convention against Discrimination in Education; [9]

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; [10]

Convention on the Political Rights of Women; [11]

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; [12]

4. *Decides* to hasten the conclusion of the following draft conventions so that they may be open for ratification and accession if possible before 1968;

Draft Covenant on civil and political rights;

Draft Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights;

Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance;

Draft Convention on Freedom of Information;

5. *Decides* to complete by 1968 the consideration and preparation of the draft declarations which have been approved by the Commission on Human Rights and by the Commission on the Status of Women;

6. *Approves* the interim programme of measures and activities envisaged for the United Nations annexed to the present resolution and requests the Secretary-General to proceed with the arrangements for the measures to be undertaken by the United Nations set out in the annex;

7. *Invites* Member States to consider, in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights, the possible advantage of undertaking, on a regional basis, common studies in order to establish more effective protection of human rights;

8. *Invites* regional inter-governmental organizations with competence in the field to provide the international conference envisaged for 1968 with full information on their accomplishments, programmes and other measures to realize protection of human rights;

9. *Invites* the Commission of the Status of Women to participate and co-operate at every stage in the preparatory work for the International Year for Human Rights;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution and the interim programme annexed thereto to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, regional inter-governmental organizations, the specialized agencies, and the interested international organizations:

11. *Recommends* that, in view of the historic importance of the observance of the International Year for Human Rights, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization should be urged to mobilize the finest resources of culture and art in order to lend the International Year for Human Rights, through literature, music, dance, cinema, television and all other forms and media of communication, a truly universal character;

12. *Commends* to the States, regional inter-governmental organizations, agencies and organizations mentioned in paragraph 10 above the programme of measures and activities set out in the annex and invites their co-operation and participation in this programme with a view to making the celebrations successful and meaningful;

13. *Decides* that, in order to promote further the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to develop and guarantee political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights and to end all discrimination and denial of human rights and fundamental freedom on grounds of race, colour, sex, language, or religion, and in particular to permit the elimination of *apartheid;* an international conference on human rights should be convened during 1968 in order to:

(*a*) Review the progress which has been made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(*b*) Evaluate the effectiveness of the methods used by the United Nations in the field of human rights, especially with respect to the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and the practice of the policy of *apartheid;*

(*c*) Formulate and prepare a programme of further measures to be taken subsequent to the celebrations of the International Year for Human Rights;

14. *Decides* to establish a Preparatory Committee, in consultation with the Commission on Human Rights, consisting of seventeen members to complete the preparation for the International Conference on Human Rights in 1968 and in particular to make proposals for the consideration of the General Assembly regarding the agenda, duration and venue of the Conference and the means of defraying the expenses of the Conference, and to organize and direct the preparation of the necessary evaluation studies and other documentation;

15. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to appoint the States to the Preparatory Commitee, eight of which shall be States represented on the Commission on Human Rights and two of which shall be States represented on the Commission on the Status of Women;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint an Executive Secretary for the Conference from within the Secretariat and to provide the Preparatory Committee with all necessary assistance;

17. *Requests* the Preparatory Committee to report on the progress of the preparation in order that such reports might be considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions.

ANNEX: INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS: INTERIM PROGRAMME

I. THE THEME OF CEREMONIES, ACTIVITIES AND CELEBRATIONS [13]

It is recommended that the programme of measures and activities to be undertaken throughout the International Year for Human Rights should be calculated to encourage, on as wide a basis as possible, both nationally and internationally, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to bring home to all the people the breadth of the concept of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all its aspects. The theme of the ceremonies, activities and celebrations should be: "Greater recognition and full enjoyment of the fundamental freedoms of the individual and of human rights everywhere". The aim should be to dramatize universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

II. A YEAR OF ACTIVITIES [14]

It is agreed that all the participants in the celebrations should be invited to devote the year 1968 as a whole to activities, ceremonies and observances relating to the question of human rights. International or regional seminars, national conferences, lectures and discussions on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and on other declarations and instruments of the United Nations relating to human rights, may be organized throughout the year. Some countries will wish to stress the entire content of the Declaration, as further elaborated in later United Nations human rights programmes. Some participating countries may wish to emphasize, during particular periods of the International Year for Human Rights, rights and freedoms in connexion with which they have faced special problems. During each such period the Governments would review, against the standards set by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other declarations and instruments of the United Nations relating to human rights, their domestic legislation and the practices within their society in respect of the particular right or freedom which is the subject of that period's observances. They would

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Footnotes at end of speech.

assess the extent to which the right had been effectively secured and would give publicity to it and make special efforts to promote among their citizens a basic understanding of its nature and significance so that the gain already made might not easily be lost in the future. To the extent that the right or freedom had not yet been effectively secured, every effort would be made during the period towards its achievement. In the choice of subjects, priority could of course be given to those rights of a civil and political character and those of an economic, social and cultural character.

A. Measures to be undertaken by the United Nations in the period prior to the beginning of the International Year for Human Rights

1. Elimination of Certain Practices [15]

Believing that certain practices which constitute some of the grosser form of the denial of human rights still persist within the territories of some Member States, the Commission on Human Rights recommends that the United Nations adopt and set before the Member States as a target to be achieved by the end of 1968 the complete elimination of the following violations of human rights:

(*a*) Slavery, the slave trade, institutions and practices similar to slavery, and forced labour;

(*b*) All forms of discrimination based upon race, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or ethnic origin, property, birth or other status;

(*c*) Colonialism and the denial of freedom and independence.

2. International Measures for the Protection and Guarantee of Human Rights [16]

Measures for the effective implementation of the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other declarations and instruments of the United Nations relating to human rights have been under consideration in the United Nations for many years. The Commission on Human Rights is confident that action on the draft Covenant on civil and political rights and the draft Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights, and measures of implementation, and on the other conventions or international agreements in the field of human rights listed in the draft resolution prepared by the Commission in 1964 for consideration by the General Assembly, will be completed before the beginning of the International Year for Human Rights. If, however, by the beginning of 1968, international machinery for the effective implementation of these covenants and conventions or international agreements does not form part of the instruments adopted, international measures for the guarantee or protection of human rights should be a subject of serious study during the International Year for Human Rights.

B. Measures to be undertaken by member states in the period prior to the beginning of the International Year for Human Rights

3. Review of National Legislation [17]

Governments are invited to review their national legislation against the standards of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other declarations and instruments of the United Nations relating to human rights, and consider the enactment of new or the amending of existing laws to bring their legislation into conformity with the principles of the Declaration and other declarations and instruments of the United Nations relating to human rights.

4. Machinery for Implementation on the National Level [18]

All Member States are invited, as one of the measures they will undertake in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights, to establish or refine, if necessary by the end of 1968, their national machinery for giving effect to the fundamental rights and freedoms. If, for example, within any Member States, arrangements do not exist which will enable individual persons or groups of persons to bring before independent national tribunals or authorities any complaints they may have concerning the violation of their human rights and obtain effective remedies, the Member States should be invited to undertake that such arrangements will be introduced. If such arrangements already exist, the Member States should be invited to undertake to refine and improve them. This is not a recommendation that any particular improvement in machinery should be introduced. In one set of circumstances what may be needed is the establishment of a special court; in another the appointment of an Ombudsman or Procurator-General or similar official; in another simply the setting up of offices to which individual citizens may bring their complains. The determination as to what machinery or improvement in machinery is required for giving effect to the fundamental rights and freedoms would be within the sole discretion of the Government concerned.

5. National Programme of Education on Human Rights [19]

Believing that there are limits to the effectiveness of laws in making the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms a reality, the Commission is convinced that a concentration of effort on legal and institutional guarantees of human rights, although it will go far towards the achievement of objectives we seek, will not go all the way. Attention needs to be concentrated, in addition, on means of changing some old ways of thinking on these subjects, and of rooting out deep-seated prejudices in regard to race, colour, sex, religion and so on. In short, it is necessary to embark upon a complementary programme of education, including both adult and child education designed to produce new thinking on the part of many people in regard to human rights. Accordingly, it is recommended that an integral part of any programme of intensification of effort to be undertaken in the next three years should be a world-wide educational programme in human rights. Such an educational programme would be consistent with the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade and also with the objectives in the field of human rights the proposed United Nations Training and Research Institute. This programme should aim at mobilizing some of the energies and resources of:

(*a*) Universities, colleges and other institutions of higher learning, private and public, within Member States;

(*b*) The teaching staff of primary and secondary schools;

c) Foundations and charitable, scientific and research institutions;

(*d*) Media of information and mass communication, including the Press, radio and television;

(*e*) Interested non-governmental organizations;

towards the education of the people, adults and children, about the state of human rights in their communities and elsewhere; and about the further steps which need to be taken to secure the fullest and most effective realization of these rights. Member States with federal systems of government are called upon to encourage the activities in the field of human rights of local and state educational institutions.

It would guarantee the success of this educational effort if the national leaders within Member States would give it every encouragement. Within this effort Governments would organize conferences of universities and other institutions of higher learning within their territories and invite them to consider how the curricula and their teaching programmes can be utilized to improve the awareness in the student population of the fundamental questions of human rights, how their research programmes might be directed to this end, and how they can co-operate with other interested organizations, through extra-mural and other programmes, in furthering the aims of adult education in human rights. In this context, studies of local customs and traditions could be undertaken by national authorities with a view to examining to what extent they might be fostering and encouraging attitudes or values contrary to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and how these customs and traditions can be eventually eliminated. Charitable and philanthropic foundations might be invited to consider making grants for programmes of research and study in this field and to make bursaries and fellowships available for research in human rights. Responsible authorities of colleges, and of elementary and secondary schools, could be invited to review their curricula and textbooks in order to eradicate bias, intentional and unintentional, towards the preservation of ideas and concepts contrary to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to introduce courses of study which positively promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

It has been noticed with appreciation that certain universities have already included in their curricula courses in the international protection of human rights; other universities could be guided by such programmes and benefit by those experiences. Attention is also called to the UNESCO Associated Schools Project in Education for International Understanding.

Governments might also convene, or give encouragement to the convening of, conferences amongst the radio and television broadcasting services within their territories, inviting them to consider how their facilities might most usefully co-operate with other organizations within the country, and with international agencies, in advancing the effort to educate the people into greater respect for individual rights and fundamental freedoms.

The specialized agencies of the United Nations, especially the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organisation, can make a particularly valuable contribution towards the intensification of the educational effort with the co-operation of United Nations regional institutes, bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 958 D I (XXXVI) of 12 July 1963. It is recommended that they should be invited to do so.

[On 21 December, the President of the General Assembly, in pursuance of the above resolution, appointed the following 17 States to the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights: Canada, France, India, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, New Zealand, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Somalia, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, Uruguay, United States and Yugoslavia.]

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[1] General Assembly resolution 217 (A) (III) of 10 December 1948.

[2] General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

[3] General Assembly resolution 1904 (XVIII) of 20 November 1963.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 266 (1956), No. 3822.

[5] *Ibid.*, vol. 32 (1959), No. 4648.

[6] *Ibid.*, vol. 362 (1960), No. 5181.

[7] *Ibid.*, vol 165 (1953), No. 2181.

[8] *Ibid.*, vol. 68 (1950), No. 881.

[9] *Ibid.*, vol. 429 (1962), No. 6193.

[10] *Ibid.*, vol. 78 (1951), No. 1021.

[11] *Ibid.*, vol. 193 (1954), No. 2613.

[12] General Assembly resolution 2106 (XX) of 21 December 1965.

[13] See E/CN.4/886, paras. 46–52, and recommendation I (para. 52).

[14] *Ibid.*, paras. 53–58, and recommendation II (para. 58).

[15] *Ibid.*, paras. 73–67, and recommendation V (para. 77), as well as paras. 424–425.

[16] *Ibid.*, paras 93–99, and recommendation VI (para. 99).

[17] *Ibid.*, paras. 116–120, and recommendation XI (para. 120).

[18] *Ibid.*, pars. 121–129, and recommendation XII (para. 129).

[19] *Ibid.*, para. 130, and recommendation XIII in the same paragraph.

A Difference in Powell, Dodd Cases

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the editorial in the March 17 Peoria Journal Star seems to hit the nail on the head with respect to the two cases of Mr. Powell and Senator DODD. I insert the editorial at this point:

A DIFFERENCE IN POWELL, DODD CASES

About the only thing that we feel can be responsibly said as yet about the Sen. Dodd inquiry, is that such an inquiry is proper, should be made, and the action decision thus based on the fullest possible information.

It will inevitably be compared with the Powell case, and at this point the only comparison available to date is that Dodd has submitted to the inquiry, has cooperated with it, has submitted to examination and answered questions about the minutest details of his financial operations—and that Powell did none of these things.

Dodd, in fact, accepts his responsibility to answer questions about his personal finances including outright gifts from private citizens.

The Powell case concerned only public funds, not his private sources of income; concerned substantially larger sums of money than any involved thus far in the Dodd case; and Powell refused to answer questions about the public moneys, and denied the right of fellow-Congressmen to take an interest in what he did with anybody's money—much less his own.

This dramatic difference has nothing whatever to do with the evidence of misconduct or no misconduct on the part of either, but it has a significance that may be even more serious so far as the progress of this nation socially in racial understanding is concerned.

The simple fact is that Dodd couldn't defy his fellows. He could not fall back on an appeal or a charge of race prejudice. Powell could and did.

The fact that Powell did this, and that such tactics had such a powerful appeal and support among Negroes is the most unfortunate result of the whole mess.

For the first time, many Americans shocked in recent years by the full realization that Negroes have been subjected to such race prejudice over a long period of time, are now being shocked by the evidences of intense race prejudice by Negroes directed against whites.

This is natural and understandable as a consequence of our history, but what grieves many of us is the fact that this understanding alone doesn't prevent the unhappy consequences.

While progress has been made to break down the barriers of white prejudice, new barriers seem to be in the process of creation through such evidences of Negro prejudice.

It is hard to see how any real answer to the common problem of all is going to come until there is a potent feeling against race prejudice, itself, wherever appealed to and whomever displays it—instead of a group that is only sensitive to "white prejudice" and another that is only sensitive to "Negro prejudice."

As long as the only evil many citizens see or look to see is "white prejudice and discrimination," and another group only see or seek to see is "Negro prejudice and discrminatory demands for special treatment," the real evil is neglected.

The evil is racial prejudice and discrimination, wherever practiced. And attention to that evil, as such, is being neglected, by Negroes and whites alike where attention would do the most good—in our own actions an dsocial contacts in our own groups, whatever they may happen to be.

Too much of the time we are fostering the evil of racial prejudice in our midst by the very means and methods with which we attack it in others.

And where can that possibly end? Only in greater evils than ever, and a dreary future in race relations that is the last thing any of us of any skin shade need.

Urban and Rural Poor

SPEECH
OF
HON. KENNETH J. GRAY
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to comment on one of the proposals in the message on urban and rural poor which the President sent to the Congress today.

This is the proposal that would lift the ceiling on the amount of insured loans that can be made for rural community water and sewer systems.

This is a step in the right direction.

There are thousands of rural communities that are standing still today because they lack a modern water system. There are thousands of rural communities today in which the health of the people is endangered because of a lack of a modern waste disposal system.

Far too many years we have turned our backs on our rural communities. As a result, all of the talented young people, all of the skilled people, and many of the unskilled, have left their home communities, their towns, and their villages and migrated to the urban centers.

Sometimes for the talented this has worked out well.

Usually for the unskilled it has meant a place on an urban welfare roll.

In all cases this migration has spelled disaster for rural America.

If we can equip our rural communities with modern water and sewer systems just as we equipped them with electricity we will soon have a renaissance in rural America.

Industries will be attracted to rural sites.

Young people will decide to make their living in the community they were born and raised in. A better balance will develop between our urban and rural areas.

This is a sound proposal, Mr. Speaker, and I want to commend the President and the Secretary of Agriculture for making the recommendation to lift the ceiling on insured loans.

Russians Seen Urging on Viet Reds

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, a recent article by David Lawrence, published in the Washington Star, gives a very good analysis as to why the Russians are not interested in establishing peace in Vietnam. His article follows:

RUSSIANS SEEN URGING ON VIET REDS

Perhaps the CIA hasn't on file the message that follows, but certainly an efficient intelligence agency in the midst of war must have an equivalent record of what the Soviet Union has recently been telling its avowed ally—the North Vietnamese government in Hanoi. If revealed, it doubtless would be discovered that the Russians had said:

"Keep on fighting. Keep on demanding peace, and be sure to insist that the Americans stop the bombing and send their troops back home. The United States government is getting discouraged. The people are divided. A few days ago 2,400 college professors issued a statement demanding that the bombing be stopped. Senator Robert Kennedy urges virtually the same thing and they say he is running for President and can defeat Johnson.

"Don't worry about your casualties. You are inflicting greater damage on South Vietnam and on the Americans. Your mortar fire is excellent, and don't worry if you kill civilians, too. The American's haven't been told much about this—they are being told instead that only their planes kill civilians.

"You can win the war. The Americans will sooner or later stop the bombing, and you, of course, will keep up your guerrilla fighting and terrorism. You don't have to agree to anything in advance to get the Americans to stop bombing.

"We know you need weapons and supplies, and we have sent you more in the first two months of this year than we did all last year—including larger mortars and rocket launchers. We're sending lots of it by ship, but most of it is going overland. The enemy will not dare to bomb us. They didn't bomb the supply lines north of the Yalu River in the Korean War, even though the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff recommended it.

"The Americans will soon tire of the war and try to wiggle out somehow, but don't forget—your terms must be unconditional surrender. The United States is begging us for peace. It is even trying to butter us up by a new consular treaty that gives us a chance to put more of our agents in American cities. And now we seem to have the Senate on our side, as the members are openly saying they do not want to offend us.

"It's true Premier Kosygin talked peace when he was in London, but some of the other leaders in the Kremlin reprimanded him a bit when he got back. Anyway, he gave the Americans the impression that, if they curry favor with us, they'll be better off and that maybe we'll end the war in Vietnam. But we have told the world that we haven't a thing to do with your policies and that you make your own decisions. So we keep on urging the Americans to stop the bombing 'unconditionally and permanently.' We expect shortly more college professors in

America to sign petitions demanding the same thing."

Meanwhile, Secretary of State Dean Rusk speaks frankly to the American people and describes how utterly ineffective have been the efforts to get the North Vietnamese to a conference to discuss the ending of the war.

He said last Sunday on the TV program "Issues and Answers" over the ABC network:

"Now when the other side insists that the cessation of bombing must be unconditional and permanent, we need to know what is going to happen. If we give a commitment that we will stop the bombing permanently, we need to know what is going to happen, and thus far no one—Mr. Kosygin, the secretary general of the U.N., Hanoi, anyone—no one has been able to give us the slightest indication—I say 'able,' or perhaps willing—to give us the slightest indication as to what the result would be if we stopped the bombing."

But the mystery of it all is how the Soviet Union and, indeed, the Red Chinese get away with their outright aid to the enemy of the United States in Vietnam. Nor has the American government gone into the public forum to tell the world that the Soviet Union is deliberately preventing the war in Vietnam from coming to an end.

Schoolchildren Used as Guinea Pigs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the more light that is shed on the works of Commissioner Harold Howe II, the more we wonder if his interest is in teaching the children of America to train their minds to think and reason or if he is pursuing some guideline to destroy public education.

For certain, he obviously seeks to retard or punish the well-behaved children who desire an education because at every move he plots how to use the good student as a teaching aid for the benefit of his untouchables. Poor Mr. Howe, he must be a miserable, mixed-up man to hate good little boys and girls this way.

The article "What To Do With the 'Gouster'?" appeared in the Washington Evening Star for March 18, 1967. I include the column here with my remarks and urge my colleagues to read of the deplorable goings on under our new federalized reform schools:

WHAT TO DO WITH THE "GOUSTER"?

A few weeks ago there appeared in both the Chicago Daily News and The Washington Star articles about what are politely described as "difficult schools" in each city.

The situation is now so chaotic in Chicago's all-black South Side Schools, according to Daily News reporter Norman Mark, that the teacher dropout rate is "astronomical." In one high school 41 of 85 teachers are in their first year.

So an outfit called the Center for Inner City Studies has set itself up with a quarter million dollar federal grant in a program to "sensitize the teacher to intercultural needs." This sounds grand, but if Mark has accurately described the program, one begins to wonder whether the teacher is supposed to uplift the child or just join him in jive talk.

Stanley Newman, described as "urban anthropologist," proudly told how one teacher awakened a flicker of interest in Shakespeare's Othello by telling the class it was "about a fay chick who gets strung out over a blood and her daddy doesn't like it."

If you have to give this kind of a synopsis, obviously the class isn't ready for any degree of Shakespeare. He didn't write in basic English.

Teachers are warned that a "gouster" is a Negro teen whose reputation is built on violence and teachers must be careful not to rile him.

"My hunch would be," said Newman, "that almost every time we read in the paper that a teacher got hit it was because she 'puts down' the gouster in her class. His only resort to protect his 'rep' is violence."

According to reporter Mark, the Center teaches that when a boy is asked to remove his hat in the classroom and responds with obscene language, the teacher must not respond with anger and shock, for this "closes off further communication."

Well, nuts!

Why not turn the school over to the "gousters" and let them teach Shakespeare.

In Washington, John Stacks, reporter for The Star, describes the opening of class in a slum junior high school. It took ten minutes to establish enough order to start the discussion, another ten to introduce the subject. Then a drunken boy pushed a girl and the class fell apart. Nothing was done about the boy. He finally wandered out.

The new principal of this school has, according to Stacks, "tried not to add to the heavy burden of hostility the children bring into the building." She has tried to change harsh, authoritarian methods to "more open, reasoning methods." But her teachers say her efforts have increased the chaos and deprived them of the classroom order they need.

I suspect, alas, that the educational system that tries to smother hoodlumism with love is bound to fail. The kid who pulls a knife on a teacher is not an admirer of forebearance. Reasoning with a vicious boy-drunk may be something like reasoning with Hitler or Mao Tse-tung.

Testing the teacher is not the invention of the slum school. Edward Eggleson, in his "Hoosier Schoolmaster," described conditions on the frontier 100 years ago. The overgrown bully always tried to lick the teacher, and the success or failure of the school depended on the outcome.

Much bosh has been written to the effect that teachers in slum schools must not show impatience with slovenly, ungrammatical speech of their charges lest this hurt their pride and make them resentful. Hooey!

We have generations of very useful slum schools filled with immigrant children who spoke no English at all. No one tolerated brawls. Nor did teachers try to grabble with pupils in Low German or Yiddish or Neapolitan Italian. They pounded in the principles of correct speech, and many of the kids went on to become polished and eminently successful users of their new tongue.

The more we have tried to find subtle substitutes for simple discipline and integrity the more "difficult" our slum schools have become. So now U.S. Commissioner of Education Harold Howe II wants to cure the mess by eliminating neighborhood schools altogether and mixing all kids up in huge "learning centers." And the U.S. Civil Rights Commission has demanded that all schools suburban and city, be forced to achieve the same "racial balance."

Well, what do we do with the "gousters?" Do we spread the cancer of indiscipline and riot?

There can be no effective teaching without order. If we can't sober up the drunken brawler in seventh grade we must remove him. And if any smart aleck insists on wearing his hat in class we must knock it off.

Otherwise, we rob and ruin the teacherables.

"What's Lansing Doing With All That Money?"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, two energetic and excellent Detroit Free Press employees have prepared the following article on, "What's Lansing Doing With All That Money?" Lansing is the State capital of Michigan. Because this article probably echoes in every State capital, I am inserting it in the RECORD for everyone to read:

WHAT'S LANSING DOING WITH ALL THAT MONEY?

(*Taxes promise to dominate the 1967 Michigan Legislature. Just about everyone says there is a need for "tax reform", a phrase that covers a multitude of meanings. A state income tax has been proposed by Gov. Romney. And just a few months ago we were reading about state surpluses. What does the state do with the money we send it? You don't know how complex that question can become until you begin to try to answer it. Tom Shawver, our politics writer, and Roger Lane, our Lansing Bureau chief, spent weeks looking at figures and records. Today, they try to give you some idea of how all your tax money gets gobbled up.*)

(By Roger Lane and Tom Shawver)

Where in thunder does all the money go—the hundreds of millions we send to Lansing?

The answer in a nutshell: Every year it takes more cash to pay more officials to provide more services for more people.

Sure, but how is it that while state population goes from 8 million to 8½ million in five years, general state spending doubles to $1.153 billion?

That's what the figure will be if the Legislature adopts Gov. Romney's budget this spring.

Inflation is part of it. And more school kids and teachers—several times what simple population figures would indicate. More social workers, too, and more state policemen, doctors, engineers, conservation men and stenos on the state payrolls.

New buildings, of course. More judges, courtrooms and court reports and inspectors of meat, polluted air and beauty parlors. Like most people, they all get paid more, often considerably more, than five or ten years ago.

But there's a lot more government, too, and government is breaking costly new ground once considered outside its domain.

One of many examples are the 40 community day-care centers which relieve harried parents from round-the-clock care of severely retarded children and adults. The 1967 bill for this service for 800 children and 200 adults will climb past $2 million. Three years ago, the program didn't exist.

Scores of other services have been added in recent years. Many are responsive to the changing fabric of a growingly affluent society—the demands of working mothers, city dwellers seeking outdoor fun, rising health standards, and a more sensitive public conscience.

In 1910, the state levied taxes totaling $4.73 million. Liquor taxes produced $2 million, property taxes the rest. Revenues soared to around $100 million in 1932, $1 billion in 1959 and beyond $2 billion in 1965. Money pours in from taxes on everything from beer to business receipts.

Surveying the mushrooming state government, the Citizens Research Council in 1965 determined that in the ensuing fiscal year state agencies would spent $264 million on 117 programs non-existent a decade earlier.

Fourteen brand new programs included the Human Resources Council, Romney's do-it-yourself Great Society agency; a clamored-for police training academy; state meat inspection; day-care for the severely mentally retarded, and state absorption of county welfare departments.

Soon after, the Legislature approved property tax exemptions for elderly homeowners, a $16-million-a-year item; a new commission to regulate air pollution; the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund to protect uninsured drivers. The latter fund, expected to pay out $3 million in 1967–68, will be administered by 133 persons at a cost of more than $2 million.

A spate of legislation also produced a multimillion-dollar program of state-paid tuition grants to subsidize private colleges, extension of so-called auxiliary services in public schools to private and parochial schools, financing of new four-year state colleges at Flint, Saginaw and Grand Rapids, and a program to license marriage counselors.

The binge in the latest new government projects can be traced partly to a bulging State Treasury surplus that zoomed to $167 million in mid-1966 before starting to subside. With the people's gold glowing there in heaps, legislators were stripped of the familiar "we can't afford it" defense against assaults from all sides.

A change in mood may set in now that treasury balances are nosediving. "The best condition is to be flirting with a deficit," said Sen. Michael J. O'Brien (D-Detroit). "Then everybody pay a lot closer attention to what's being done with money."

Next to taxes, the next most certain thing in government is growth. Once started, a new program goes only one way—up.

Taken together, even the little ones contribute their share.

The State Electrical Administrative Board was created 10 years ago. The first year bill came to $13,900. The cost now is about $200,000.

Aid to Dependent Children of the Unemployed (ADCU) was set up three years ago with a $2.1-million price tag. It has grown in scope and so has the annual cost, now $9 million plus.

In the placid, relatively untroubled 1920's, Gov. Alex Groesbeck headed an executive office staff of five. Now, 40 years later, Gov. Romney is asking for 198 helpers and $2.43 million for front office operations. The Budget Bureau and Building Division, with some 90 employes, were taken directly under the executive wing in the 1965 state government reorganization. Creation of the Human Resources Council added 23 more.

A traditionally high wage state, Michigan has done handsomely by its public employes. They consistently rank at or near the top nationally in pay-benefit levels. Fringe bentfis are generous.

After some lean years, the vast army of grade and high school employes made great strides in the last two years. The average salary for the 85,000 to 90,000 teachers is now well beyond $7,000.

Over-all, the schools this year are paying an estimated $900 million to roughly 160,000, employes, counting bus drivers, janitors, clerks, guards, counselors, administrators, lunch servers and assored specialists. The state supplies local schools with more than half their money, but they aren't counted as state payrollers.

A smaller army, perhaps 40,000 strong, mans the academic, research, clerical, maintenance, security, housekeeping and administrative ranks at 11 four-year colleges and universities and 25 community colleges.

All told, the State Treasury foots at least half the bill—in many cases the full shot—for approximately 250,000 persons paid from public funds.

State revenues contribute in a smaller way, through state gasoline, intangibles and other tax distributions, to pay another 100,000 or more city, county and township employes.

As for the state payroll proper, the big expansion since 1956 has been in three fields—mental health, highways and social welfare.

Mental health programs account for one-third of the state payroll, roughly 13,000 persons. Seven of the 17 major mental hospitals, state homes and training schools and clinics have staffs of roughly 1,000 each.

The second largest group of state employes, the Highway Department, listed 5,200 employes before a seasonal cutback, up 1,600 from a decade ago. Michigan's highway system, one of the country's best, is testimony to their output.

Staff ranks in the Social Services Department—the agency handling welfare, Medicaid, training schools for young delinquents, and the like—were swollen by the absorption of county welfare employes into its operation.

Despite the general rule, however, not all programs and agencies grow like Topsy. Here and there one disappears. They tend to be small—like the Civil War Centennial Commission, or the Constitutional Convention which stitched together the new State Constitution and folded its tent after spending $2 million in 1962.

Of the bigger, vital cogs in state government, few match the record of Clarence Lock's State Revenue Department, now a unit of the State Treasurer's Department. Since 1960, Lock has pared his staff to 666 from 711, chiefly by computerizing tax gathering operations. Meantime, tax collections leaped from $600 to well past $1 billion.

The regulatory agencies, supervisors of telephone, gas and electric rates and service, of insurance companies, banks and the liquor industry, are notoriously undernourished. Strong lobbies of the regulated concerns, and other forms of influence, keep them that way.

The Michigan Public Service Commission, overseer of utility companies, trucking firms and railroads, has a staff of 99. That's just four more than it had 10 years ago .

This is where state government stands as the Legislature comes to grips with vital and politically touchy tax decisions.

Lawmakers now must strike some kind of balance. Weighed against the pressures of growth and the need to support existing state services is the resistance of the voters to more and higher taxes. For legislators, this could be the $64 question: How to gauge the public mood.

Whether it is affluence, shifting mores, society's increasing complexity or something else, government obviously is expected now to go far beyond the accepted boundaries of even a decade ago.

How much farther?

And at what price?

Judge Ernest E. Patterson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, most Members of this body work faithfully and long and receive from time to time the glow of public recognition. Too often, I think, we lose sight of the hard-working men, women, and public officials at the local level who actually make our Nation's laws and programs operate.

Such a man is Ernest E. Patterson, of Bowling Green, Mo., whose long career of devoted public service includes the positions of county sheriff, penitentiary guard, and municipal judge. Because of his health, he has recently resigned his position of city judge and received recognition of the city council of Bowling Green, Mo., on behalf of the citizens of his community. The resolution states as follows:

> The Board of Aldermen expresses to the said Judge E. E. Patterson its devotion and respect and deep appreciation for the fine job that he has done in serving the city of Bowling Green as the police judge of the Municipal Court; and the said Board of Aldermen desires to wish to Judge Patterson its hopes for a speedy and prompt recovery; and further desires to notify the public in general of the admiration and respect held by the officials of the city of Bowling Green for Judge Ernest E. Patterson.

I call attention to this tribute not only because it refers to Judge Patterson personally, but because he is a symbol of the countless men and women in public life throughout our Nation without whose faithful and often unrecognized service our Government could not continue.

Cochon de Lait Festival

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPEEDY O. LONG

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, again this year, it is my pleasure to invite, on behalf of Le Capitale de Chochon de Lait, Mansura, La., all my colleagues to the Cochon de Lait Festival on April 7, 8, and 9, 1967. This pleasant gathering of the people of Mansura and all their neighbors is devoted to a local delicacy. Roughly translated into English, it means roast suckling pig, but, I might add, it is impossible to translate the indescribable flavor of the festival or the roast pork. You simply must attend to really know what it means to partake of Cochon de Lait, cooked in the ancient French custom.

Fully half the Eighth District of Louisiana, which I represent, is of a decided French heritage, and the French traditions and language are preserved there. Mansura is located in Avoyelles Parish, approximately in the middle of my district, and its hospitality and jois de vivre are its hallmarks.

Seven years ago Mansura celebrated its centennial, and because of the delicious Cochon de Lait that was served and the festive atmosphere created, the renewal of a long tradition was revived. Years back, the church fairs in the area used to specialize in another dish, Cochon a la Broche, a cuisine still current.

At the festival, pigs of 20 to 30 pounds are lined up in rows over very hot, mostly hickory fire in the open, and are kept turning on a spit constantly for 6 to 8 hours until they are a golden, honey brown, with a scorched texture. The excess fat is thoroughly drained away.

The aroma is breathtaking, and the flavor is never to be forgotten.

Incidentally, my credentials in Acadiana are valid. I married a French-speaking Acadian girl, and I can attest to the culinary abilities of these truly amazing Americans.

Operation Bootstrap

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE A. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, while we have been enjoying some degree of prosperity during the last year, there still are areas of poverty in the midst of plenty.

For instance, the Economic Report of the President, as transmitted to the Congress in January 1967, indicated as follows:

> Economic progress still left far too many behind. Nearly 3 million workers were without jobs at the end of 1966 . . . But even among those who worked year-round some 2 million breadwinners—particularly the low-skilled with large families—earned incomes insufficient to support a minimum standard of decent subsistence . . . and 6½ million families were poor because the heads of their households were unable to work.

It can be accurately said that unemployment is the parent of poverty, and it also can be said that there are many jobs that go unattended because prospective employees do not have the required skills and training.

This is a day of rapidly advancing technology, and the jobs created in this technological age demand training and skill considerably in excess of the talents required for ditchdigging and other forms of similar labor.

Something has to be done to upgrade the skills of our unemployed who are willing to work but who are not trained for what modern jobs require.

A unique example of how this can be effectively done is to be found at the American Machine & Foundry Co., in York, Pa. The program is called "Operation Bootstrap," and it takes both the unskilled and underskilled and affords them an opportunity to become skilled as machine operators.

The teaching of skills in this manner brings benefits to the employee, the employer, and society in general.

In effect, employment is the pill that can cure poverty, and training is a very important ingredient in this application. Mr. Speaker, because "Operation Bootstrap," operating at the American Machine & Foundry Co., in York, Pa., performs as a model in this field of helping the untrained to fill their potential as skilled workers, I submit to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article written by Mr. Jerry Dyer, editor and public information director for the American Machine & Foundry Co. I commend this article to the attention of my colleagues:

"OPERATION BOOTSTRAP" AT AMF YORK

(By Jerry Dyer)

There is something unique in the character of the people who live in the south-central region of Pennsylvania.

Along the broad stretches of the Susquehanna and in the fertile hills and valleys there is a unique spirit of independence and individualism. It has emerged time and again in the three hundred year history of the place. It is the spirit of the pioneer, crossing the frontier river and carving a living for himself and his family from the 17th century wilderness and it is still alive today in the York County soil.

Mostly the spirit is one of fervent belief in the signal benefits of a man's toil and his diligence in doing a job, doing it right and having a pride after the doing.

This spirit gave rise, several years ago, to a very special kind of job training and rehabilitation at the York Division of the American Machine & Foundry Company.

The York area is not one where there is a shortage of jobs. On the contrary, there is a shortage of people to fill all the jobs a booming industrial and technological economy brought to the region. There were too many people who had insufficient ability to fill the many demanding jobs and thus, on the one hand was unemployment in the midst of plenty and on the other a threat to industry from its inability to find specialists to staff the plants.

It was the judgment of the management of AMF York that a substantial and expensive training program had to be undertaken to avoid an "embarrassment of riches" for all concerned.

The unique spirit of the area, however, precluded any thought of a "hand-out" program in which the trainee was paid to stand idle and merely observe. The spirit of the people demanded they produce something for the wages they were paid.

The concept finally evolved of taking the unskilled and underskilled and, rather than give them a "make-work" program, to in fact help them realize their own potential and then to allow them access to the learning and opportunity to fill their potential. By so doing, the company would benefit from the results of this effort and the trainee would be able to do a day's work for a day's pay. AMF York called the program, "Operation Bootstrap". Its success has made it a model in the field.

Two separate training operations are now underway. One is for so-called apprenticeable occupations, the other an on-the-job (OJT) program for novice machine operators.

Several hundred skilled machine operators have already undergone their training and taken their places as productive wage earners, contributing to their society, not dependent upon it. Most had insufficient formal education to be able to do so otherwise.

Ten men have graduated from the rigorous, four year, eight-thousand hour class room and OJT training necessary to qualify them as journeyman machinists and tool experts. Forty others are now enrolled. In addition AMF York is contributing instructors and equipment to the curriculum of an institution for high school age boys in the area. The boys will graduate as skilled mechanics after their four years at the institution. This is another unique undertaking for industry in this area.

Although the initial outlay of money is admittedly very substantial, despite federal aid under the Manpower Development and Training Act, AMF York views the projects as long term investments. Investments which will ultimately benefit not only the company and the individual, but which will re-emphasize the York area tradition as the home of industrious and independent craftsmen.

Spreading Airwave Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, Hawaii faces many of the educational problems prevalent in the other States and some that are unique to the islands. These include an increasing interest in education among the adult citizenry, the need for more teachers, introduction of new teaching techniques, and a population composed of many diverse cultural groups.

We studied and planned for 5 years to build a State network because we were convinced that such a system would provide the answers to many of our problems. That network is now being developed with outstanding success, and many viewers are delighted with the programs being offered to them. Naturally, we are deeply interested in spreading airwave education. This is the subject of an editorial in the Christian Science Monitor of Friday, March 3. It is written with clarity and great appreciation of all that a major expansion in public noncommercial television could mean to the American future. I recommend it to your attention.

The editorial follows:

SPREADING AIRWAVE EDUCATION

We welcome the strong pressures now building up on behalf of a major expansion of public noncommercial television devoted to cultural and educational ends. There is great need for such programs in both American schools and American homes.

With his request that Congress set up a Corporation for Public Television, President Johnson has lent official encouragement to the preparatory work done on the subject by private foundations and study groups. Although the present White House proposals are directed primarily towards expanding educational television, it is certain that cultural television will benefit as well.

The President's proposals draw heavily upon earlier studies. From a Carnegie Foundation report he has taken the idea of public support for program production centers and the encouragement of local programs. From a Ford Foundation report he has drawn a proposal that study be given to using communications satellites for broadcasting educational material over radio and television.

Major first step—if Congress decides to move on this issue—will be to decide how to finance operations which will obviously be costly if they are to be worthwhile. Of all the ideas so far advanced, we favor the proposal that all existing and future television and radio station licenses be taxed as a source of revenue to assist the contributed and foundational support of private noncommercial stations. Such imposts would be the tiniest fraction of the high financial value of a station license.

The corporation and its operation should be set up so as to be nonpolitical. These should in no wise lend themselves to the placing of a heavy government hand upon the burgeoning educational and cultural television. Although it is recognized that in many areas of the country local stations will be hard put to work up acceptable local programs, this can be largely overcome through the network material which they will share. Indeed, one of the advantages of such network sharing should be a greater equalization of educational and cultural opportunity between the richer and poorer sections of the country.

The White House is wise in putting off for a year recommendations on the more controversial aspects of the corporation. This will give time for a great deal more study and refinement. But it now seems almost certain that a major expansion in public noncommercial television is on the way. Rightly directed, this can be of immense import to American life.

Post Offices and Politics

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRED SCHWENGEL
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, there is growing support for legislation I, along with the other Iowa Members on this side of the aisle, have introduced which would take the Post Office out of politics.

Last fall, we told our constituents that we would press hard for this legislation during this session of Congress. On March 16, 1967, the Fairfield Ledger carried an editorial supporting our bills. The people in Iowa want better postal service, and they know the only way they will get it is to take the Post Office out of politics:

Post Offices and Politics

Rep. Fred Schwengel recently spoke before a meeting of postal employees at Des Moines to explain to them a bill he is introducing to "take the Post Office Department out of politics."

He was talking to a group who know what he is talking about. The Post Office has been a handmaiden of the political parties for too long. Neither party has exclusive possession of that unenviable distinction, though one of them has worked more diligently at it than the other since 1932.

A provision of Mr. Schwengel's bill provides that postmasters and rural mail carriers should be appointed on merit alone. He might have gone a little further. While there are rules in the Department which provide for the advancement of postal employees on merit one would be naive to think those rules are not bent to reward deserving party members.

The trouble does not lie exclusively in the Postal Department. We can illustrate it with an incident. We had become so irked with the fulsome praise of the Post Office Department in Washington from the manager of an organization to which we belong that we got fed up. The manager was obviously a Democrat and we had noted that he had accompanied the Postmaster General around the country.

We wrote him a letter suggesting that he play down the praise and start raising hell about the fact that his own publication (printed in Washington) reached us two weeks after publication. He replied that there wasn't anything he could do about it and suggested that we tell our local postmaster our troubles.

We didn't tell him. It wasn't the fault of the local post office. But we wrote the association manager another letter explaining that we really didn't care when his publication reached us. We had just wondered whether he knew it and if he did whether the paeans of praise for the Postmaster General and his great works were serving the organization which paid his salary or the Democratic party.

We didn't get an answer to that letter. We still think it would be a good idea to get the Post Office Department out of politics. And the politicians out of the Department. That is what Mr. Schwengel is proposing.

Names Not in the Newspaper

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Speaker, the Desert Sun, a newspaper in Palm Springs, Calif., has raised some interesting questions in a recent editorial concerning the publicizing of the names of minors who are arrested.

I think the editorial deserves the attention of all of us and I insert it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Names Not in the Newspaper

Assault with a deadly weapon certainly answers the description of a "serious crime," and this newspaper's policy regarding publication of the names of juveniles accused in criminal cases includes identifying youngsters involved in "serious crimes." Why, then, did not The Desert Sun publish the name of the Palm Desert youngster charged with taking a shot at a truck driver Monday?

Putting the case in the most simple way, there is overriding reason to believe that the 13-year-old did not deliberately shoot at the man. The sheriff's department, too, is skeptical that he did.

In the first place, the distance from where the lad fired the .22 caliber rifle to the man the bullet missed by inches was from 75 to 100 yards, well beyond the effective range of such a weapon. Secondly, the boy told police he fired the rifle into the air, and he could have.

Sheriff's deputies, pointing out that the boy had no prior police record, suggested that the circumstances would seem to justify withholding identification of such a young lad. This newspaper agreed and tempered its standing policy on such matters with what it believed to be a justified exception, even while realizing that exceptions are what destroy policies.

But that policy itself—one prevalent in newspapers throughout the state—is not fully satisfactory to all persons familiar with juvenile delinquency problems.

The policy—self-imposed by the newspapers—is to withhold the names of all juveniles in trouble under 18 years of age, unless they are charged with "serious crimes."

This policy has some inherent weaknesses, but most newspapers retain it mostly because they have not encountered a better one, and it does follow the general application of law that persons under 18 years of age are not treated as criminals.

The most obvious flaw in this policy is encountered in a case involving both youths of 18 and under. Most reporters who have covered police beats can tell of incidents wherein a 17-year-old with a police record indicating he is a confirmed criminal and an 18-year-old arrested on his first offense have been taken into custody. Application of the standing policy publicizes the name of the first offender, not that of the repeater.

But a newspaper here and there in the state has abandoned the policy and turned to printing the names of all juvenile offenders. They have, in a sense, turned from a policy of protecting the juvenile's name to one of putting the pressure of publicity on him and his parents to avoid further notoriety. And some reports have indicated the latter policy has been effective in curbing delinquency.

It should be noted, too, that many law enforcement officers favor the latter procedure.

But "spreading a kid's name all over the paper when he gets into a little trouble," as many readers would put it, is adopting a pretty tough attitude toward our children, and most newspapers are reluctant to accept it.

This newspaper would be highly interested in receiving letters from its readers regarding this matter. Understand clearly, this suggestion is not intended as a poll to guide the paper's policy. Such policies must be reached in far more agonizing ways than that.

But very thoughtfully, now, what course do you believe a newspaper should take in publishing names of young offenders?

The Supreme Court and School Religion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. E. ROSS ADAIR
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, many people continue to be deeply concerned over the impact of recent Supreme Court decisions upon the question of Bible reading and prayer in public schools.

In the December 1966 issue of "The Keynoter," Mr. James V. Panoch, of Fort Wayne, Ind., discusses some of these problems. Mr. Panoch has made a long, careful, and detailed study of the question of teaching the Bible and religion in the schools, and I am certain his article will be informative to many people:

The Supreme Court and School Religion

(By James Panoch)

Few decisions of the Supreme Court have generated as much controversy as the recent rulings on prayer and Bible reading in public schools. Ordinarily court decisions are buried in technical documents where they are seen only by a handful of lawyers and political theorists. Seldom do decisions receive as much constant popular coverage, via newspapers, television, and other media, as have the school religion cases. The limited experience of the public with legal documents and their interpretation, plus the highly charged nature of the subject have produced a national confusion. To understand this emotion-packed issue one must first consider a bit of history—for confusion over religious beliefs and their place in our society is not new (nor is it confined to the classroom).

This conflict of beliefs is apparent in nearly every area of life. For example, one state highway department, in an effort to reduce traffic fatalities, placed small white crosses at the site of each spot where there had been a traffic fatality. Objection was raised to a Christian symbol being placed on public property at public expense. Reportedly, the highway department is preparing to use white question marks to designate athiests!

There are many other examples. One religious group had a running battle with the federal government for several decades on the matter of social security. This particular group does not believe in insurance of any kind—including social security—feeling that insurance shows a distrust of God and contains certain elements of gambling.

After years of haggling with the federal government, legislation was passed exempting the group from social security payment.

Or recently, at an evangelistic meeting, a minister told a crippled boy that he was healed and that he should put his crutches aside and walk. The boy did so, fell down, and sustained fatal injuries. The Supreme Court was then faced with the taxing problem of deciding whether the minister was practicing medicine or religion when he told the boy to lay aside his crutches.

One of the basic tenets of a new religion forbids followers to pay federal income tax. The Supreme Court did not allow the exemption, though there is little doubt that had it done so this new sect would have witnessed a dramatic growth in membership.

One of the thorniest questions in the whole area of church and state responsibility deals with the matter of blood transfusions. The state has yet to find a way to protect the religious convictions of parents whose faith rejects blood transfusions, while fulfilling what it considers its obligations to the minor child requiring them.

Indians in our Western reservations are allowed the use of narcotics where it is a part of their worship. Union shop regulations regularly carry a provisions exempting a person from union membership where religious beliefs are concerned. A case on appeal would allow the use of LSD in "religious services."

Thus, it is apparent that confusion and turmoil exist in many areas of our society with regard to an individual's faith and the manner in which he practices it.

Nevertheless, the religious problem is not new to the school; it has existed for a long, long time. Several religious groups have withdrawn entirely from the public school system and organized their own schools where their children can be educated according to their own religious precepts.

In one community twenty-two persons were killed in a riot stemming from a controversy over which version of the Bible was to be used in their school. In still another town entire blocks of homes were burned and demolished in a destructive rampage resulting from the issue of religion in the schools.

Most problems in education today, such as those accompanying the new math, sex education, and reading innovations, are motivated by educators as they conscientiously strive to better the school program. The conflicts over religion and its place in the school, however, are not created by the schools themselves; they have been made an issue largely because of the interposition of an outside force—the United States Supreme Court.

In recent years the U.S. Supreme Court has, in the minds of many observers, emerged rather subtly as the dominant branch of government. In their minds, the Civil Rights movement was sparked by the Court's desegration decisions of a decade ago. Urban renewal, which is dramatically transforming the face of American cities, is attributed to Court decisions. Court decisions of recent months are compelling police forces throughout the nation to change their methods of interrogating suspects.

In view of all this controversy, it is absolutely essential that the school religion cases be placed in proper perspective if the present role of religion in the school is to be understood.

Only since the end of World War II has the Supreme Court ventured to any degree into the really controversial aspects of education and religion. In 1925 Pierce vs. Society of Sisters established the rights of private schools to exist, and in 1930 Cochran vs. Louisiana State Board of Education permitted distribution of publicly-financed textbooks in such schools. A 1943 case prohibited the school from making the flag salute compulsory (West Virginia State Board of Education vs. Barnette).

The present series of a half dozen school-religion cases began with the Everson vs. Board of Education case in 1947. In this case the Superme Court, by a 5–4 vote, ruled that the state could provide transportation to schol for non-public school students. Astute observers of the Court believe that Everson would be overturned were a test case brought to the Supreme Court today. In 1948, just a year after the Everson decision, McCollum vs. Board of Education because the first popular "emotional" school-religion case. In this famous case the Court ruled that religious instruction could not take place on school property. In the furor that followed every aspect of religion and its place in public education became suspect. As a result the religious community largely withdrew from the public education scene.

Four years later, in 1952, the Supreme Court, in Zorach vs. Clauson, tempered the McCollum decision by ruling that though religious instruction might not take place on school property, it could be allowed on school time. As a result the popular "released time" programs have sprung up all across the country.

Matters remained relatively quiet for a decade until in 1962 the Regents Prayer Case (Engel vs. Vitale) revived the conflict of beliefs problem. In Engel the Court ruled that the school could not enforce student prayer. In 1963 the Superme Court restated its position in Engel and broadened the field to include Bible reading with one decision relating to two smilar cases (Abington vs. Schempp and Murray vs. Curlett).

Properly understood the Court decisions could become a boon to the study of Bible and religion within the public school setting. Misunderstood they can only bring confusion.

With regard to prayer, the Court has never said that a student may not pray; it has only said that the school may not *make* the student pray. The Court has ruled against school prayer, but *not* against student prayer. It is as unconstitutional to prevent a student from praying as it is to compel him to pray. Spontaneous student prayer is permissible, but it must be done in a manner that does not conflict with the rights of those who may not wish to pray, or who may want to pray at that moment. And here is where the problem lies. The school must find a way to allow the student who wants to pray to do so without infringing upon the rights of others.

Though few schools would directly deny prayer, most unconsciously accomplish this result simply by not providing the necessary time. A student can hardly pray in the midst of a class session or in the hall at his locker between classes. To solve the problem with the best interests of all the students in mind, while still remaining within the framework of the law, the school could provide a moment for meditation during which no activities would be engaged in. Each student would then have a moment to meditate according to his own dictates. Such a procedure is now in effect in many classrooms, schools, and school systems. Two states, Maryland and Massachusetts, have enacted state-wide laws requiring a moment of meditation in every classroom every day.

On the matter of Bible reading, the Court has ruled not against the Bible, but against an activity. The Court has said that while religious exercises are not properly a part of public education, religious study itself does have an important part to play in education. The Court has stated that an individual's education is not complete without study of religion. It has mentioned two areas—history and literature—where study of the Bible is appropriate. In the 1963 decision, Justice Clark, writing for the Supreme Court, said that nothing in the decision should be taken to mean that the Bible could not be studied when part of a program of education. This one limitation on the use of the Bible in the public school—that it be part of an educational program—is not a limitation on the Bible alone. Indeed, nothing should be in the school program which cannot pass this test.

What a public school may or may not do with the Bible and religion may be simply expressed in the words "impose" and "expose." The public school may not impose any beliefs—be they religious, political, economic or otherwise. It is the proper role of the school, however, to expose students to every philosophy so that the underlying reasons for the behavior of different individuals and groups may be understood. Thus, while a school may not seek to mold Republicans or Democrats, the political philosophies of both parties are proper matters for study. This same approach applies to religion. However, the school has yet to establish materials and techniques necessary to teach the controversial subject of religion in the same way that it has for the equally controversial subject of politics.

Many educators are now responding to the opportunities presented by Court decisions for objective study of the Bible and religion. A number of school systems have developed Bible courses and units on the Bible within existing courses. Several state universities and departments of education are preparing teacher training programs and materials to aid in this area.

Meanwhile, there are many things individual students may do on their own initiative. Any student may properly express religious beliefs through book reports and term papers. Religious Instruction Association, Inc. can provide bibliographies and other materials for preparing high school papers. Any student may request objective courses, or units within existing courses, on the study of Bible and religion. In some situations it may be appropriate to request a moment of meditation.

Laconia (New Hampshire) High School Principal Donald F. Biper, in that school's yearbook, sums it up effectively:

"Although prayer may be removed from the school, it cannot be removed from the student unless he desires it so."

Maryland GI Killed in Vietnam While Guarding Heliport

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLARENCE D. LONG
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Pfc. Francis B. Concannon, of Forestville, was recently killed in combat in Vietnam, and I wish both to commend his courage and to honor his memory by including the following newspaper article in the RECORD:

NINETEEN-YEAR-OLD GI FOUGHT A MONTH THEN HE WAS KILLED WHILE GUARDING A HELIPORT

FORESTVILLE, MD., March 16.—A 19-year-old Forestville soldier who had been in Vietnam exactly one month was killed in action Saturday, the Defense Department announced today.

Pfc. Francis B. Concannon was killed guarding a heliport near the Cambodian border in South Vietnam's Central Highlands, according to a telegram sent his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Martin J. Concannon.

Private Concannon had been sent to Vietnam after basic and leadership training at Fort Jackson, S.C. He was drafted into the Army last August. In Vietnam, he was assigned to a machine-gun unit.

Besides his parents, Private Concannon is survived by two brothers, Charles and Martin Concannon, Jr., and a sister, Dorothy Concannon. The family lives at 3409 Eighty-second avenue, Forestville.

Rhodesia Rebuts Goldberg Rationalizations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, legally trained persons understand that truth is a product of full revelation of all the facts. Such is the reason for cross-examination in court trials; the basis for the Warren Commission Report's being ruled inadmissible as competent evidence in a court of law in New Orleans. Testimony must be attacked and the believeability tested before conclusions can be accepted. Every attorney knows a witness can take the stand and bubble forth a perfectly smooth story that sounds airtight and convincing until the opposing side takes over on cross-examination. And my, what believability gaps then occur.

The adress of Mr. Goldberg before the Association of American Law Schools in Washington, D.C., expressing his conclusions in defense of the U.N. economic sanctions against Rhodesia, without the accused Rhodesia being present, permitted to be heard or rebut the views or ask questions amounted to an ex parte proceeding. The audience did not receive a full disclosure of all facts, the conclusions were not tested, and consequently, the truth not attained.

I possess a scholarly reply to Mr. Goldberg's remarks and I ask consent to place the statement of Lord Graham, Rhodesian Minister of External Affairs, in the RECORD. I am confident that all who hold an open mind and research for the truth will want to review the Rhodesian rebuttal to the charges. As of yet, we Americans do not believe in conviction in absentia.

The reply follows:

A REPLY TO U.N. AMBASSADOR GOLDBERG ON SANCTIONS

(By the Honorable Lord Graham, Rhodesian Minister of External Affairs)

In a recent address to the Association of American Law schools in Washington, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Arthur Goldberg, sought to defend the Security Council's imposition of mandatory sanctions against five principal criticisms.

First, he said, it was being argued that the action represented a denial of the principle of self-action represented a denial of the principle of self-determination. "The simple answer to this argument is that the Smith regime is not asserting the right of self-determination for all the Rhodesian people, but merely the right of six per cent of the Rhodesian people who are white to rule over 94 per cent who are black," Mr. Goldberg said.

The only way in which Mr. Goldberg's percentages make any sense is in relation to population figures, but to say that the six per cent of the population which is white "rules over" the 94 per cent which is black is a distortion which ignores many of the true facts and realities of life in Rhodesia. To begin with, of the 94% who are black, over half are under 21 and can scarcely be accorded the right to rule themselves in a political sense. Approximately 400,000 more are alien workers from other countries and are therefore in a category which could not expect to enjoy the full political rights of the native population in any country in the world. Of the remainder the vast majority live under the effective control of their Chiefs in Tribal Areas reserved for their exclusive use. Statistics very often sound impressive, but seldom show up well in the harsh light of reality. Careful analysis will show that Mr. Goldberg has used them dishonestly.

NO DISCRIMINATION

But what is more important in disproving Mr. Goldberg's claim that 6 per cent of the population "rule over" the other 94 per cent, is a study of Rhodesia's parliamentary franchise. This is open to all, regardless of race, and subject only to age and minimal educational and financial qualifications. It needs to be repeated again and again that there is no racial discrimination, open or hidden, in the Rhodesian franchise, and for the avoidance of doubt it should be added that women have the vote on the same footing as men, unlike a number of countries in Africa, Europe, and Asia.

REPLY TO U.N.

Of the present sixty five Members of the Rhodesian Parliament, thirteen are black and this number is bound to increase over the years—possibly very rapidly—as more and more black people take the trouble to register as voters. It is interesting too that in two of the electoral districts where the voters are almost entirely black, they have chosen to elect representatives who are not black.

If, as Mr. Goldberg implies, 6 per cent of the Rhodesian people "rule over" the other 94 per cent against the latter's will, it is surprising—possibly disappointing for Mr. Goldberg—that the 94 per cent have not revolted long ago, and created widespread disorder and violence. Such conditions of disorder and violence do exist in a number of African states to the north of Rhodesia. Can the true facts and realities of life in those countries be precisely what Mr. Goldberg falsely alleges about Rhodesia—namely that the majority are deprived of their rights by a dictatorial minority which rules for its own benefit alone? Mr. Goldberg's introduction of racial percentages into his pronouncement merely distorts the true picture of life in Rhodesia and clouds his own judgment of the real political issues at stake.

U.N. CHARTER VIOLATED

The second criticism of mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia was that the Security Council had violated the principle enshrined in the U.N. Charter of non-intervention in a country's domestic affairs. This argument was wrong, Mr. Goldberg said, because Rhodesia was not a state. Britain, at whose request the Council had acted, was still the legitimate sovereign of the "break-away" former colony.

In plain terms, a state is an organized political community with its own independent government recognized by the community, people or nation. To regard Rhodesia in the year 1967 as some kind of non-self-governing territory dependent on Britain, after forty-four years of home rule and over one year of total independence from a mother country" 5,000 miles away, is to disregard political facts and preserve a legal fiction.

Assuming however for one moment that Rhodesia is not a state in the eyes of Mr. Goldberg and certain members of the United Nations, surely then the dispute between herself and Britain is a domestic one within Britain's jurisdiction. There is no authority in the Charter for world intervention in such cases and no basis for the imposition of United Nations sanctions on Britain's application. How can a state impose sanctions on itself? Furthermore, whether sanctions be imposed at the instigation of Britain or of some other state, how can sanctions be imposed on a part of a state?

Mr. Goldberg cannot have it both ways. If Rhodesia is not a state, then the U.N. resolution is illegal. If Rhodesia is a state, then the resolution is still illegal—though for other reasons—and additionally Rhodesia has a right to state her case, a right which has so far been refused by the United Nations. Mr. Goldberg's counter-argument against violation of the U.N. Charter is so capable of "reductio ad absurdum" as to be unworthy of a reasonable and intelligent man.

U.N. THREAT TO PEACE

The third critical argument was that Rhodesia did not constitute a threat to international peace. To this Mr. Goldberg replied that the Council had the right and responsibility to determine the existence of a threat to peace and that its conclusion could not be contested by any U.N. member country.

So much for free speech! Disagreement with majority opinion at the United Nations is a liberty which cannot be allowed, a serious offense which cannot be excused. If the United Nations says that white is black, it must be so, and nobody must contradict or even have private reservations about the truth of the assertion.

Again we have to turn to the facts, if we are not to lose all sense of proportion. The U.N. Charter provides that certain measures, including sanctions and the use of armed force, may be taken in the event of a "threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression" in order to "maintain or restore international peace and security." Has Rhodesia ever by word or deed, by her internal state or external acts, ever threatened the peace, broken the peace or acted aggressively? To any realistic or reasonable being the question is so ridiculous as to be not worth answering. In contrast with the situation in Rhodesia, one listens to bellicose threats almost daily from her external enemies and one hears of incursions and armed hostility, not to mention internal riot and disorder, all threatening or breaking international peace and stability in various parts of the world. A murmured disapproval of the aggressor but without explicit censure, let alone hysterical calls for sanctions or armed intervention against the disturber of the peace, is all one hears from the people who now condemn Rhodesia, a threat to no other country in the world.

NO VIOLENCE

Continuing his theme, Mr. Goldberg added, "The attempt of 220,000 whites to rule 4 million non-whites in a continent of non-white governments, which have recently achieved independence, involves great risks of violence." It was a fallacy, said Mr. Goldberg, to argue that the threat to peace originated not from Rhodesia but from the response of her African neighbours.

Whatever the risks, there is no violence in Rhodesia apart from that imported by terrorist bands from certain countries to the

North, aided and abetted by members of the Afro-Asian and Communist blocs. Is one to conclude that resistance to terrorist incursions and the maintenance of peace, stability and good government are unreasonable irritants to certain of Rhodesia's African neighbours and that it is Rhodesia therefore which is really threatening the peace, not her neighbours? By such tortuous arguments, self-defence becomes aggression, a country struggling to maintain its integrity becomes a threat to the peace, and the topsy-turvy distorted reasoning goes on regardless of the facts.

DOUBLE STANDARD

Finally, Mr. Goldberg said, critics of the mandatory sanctions resolution were arguing that the decision on Rhodesia constituted a dangerous precedent "for similar U.N. action wherever any violations of human rights may be involved." He counter-argued that on the contrary the Rhodesian situation contained many unique elements and did not lend itself to "hasty generalizations". The permanent members of the Security Council had the power to prevent similar actions in other situations where they did not consider them appropriate.

This is the frankest admission we have yet heard from the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations of the existence and working of the double standard. What Mr. Goldberg is in fact saying is that truth is only relative after all, that, just because it is expedient at the moment to call Rhodesia a threat to world peace, it does not follow that a future similar case of U.N. objection to a country's domestic policies would make that country a threat to world peace, nor be judged by the same standards, especially if one or more of the world powers felt that their own interests would be adversely affected by such an assertion.

No one can fortell the future course of events. It will be surprising however if some of those countries who are guilty of permitting the U.N. Charter to be misinterpreted, and used for purposes for which it was never intended, do not find some of the precedents established as a result of the Rhodesian situation turned to their own disadvantage in the years ahead. They will find what they considered their own internal affairs becoming a subject of international debate. They will find themselves pilloried as a threat to the peace over some purely domestic issue. It will then be realised, too late, that the real threat to peace in 1966 was not Rhodesia but the established misuse of the world's peace-keeping body and of its Charter.

Federal Aid Open for Rural Americans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CARL D. PERKINS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, a national rural poverty recently pointed out that, while aid from the Federal Government is available to rural communities, only a few take advantage of this assistance.

The existence of most rural assistance programs is virtually unknown to many rural Americans. Even if the programs are discovered, most rural Americans do not know how to initiate action to obtain the aid.

Grange, the National Grange magazine, undertakes to inform rural Americans of the kinds of Federal aid open to them.

I include the following article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

FEDERAL AID

At the Federal level, there is a multibillion-dollar arsenal of support for states, counties, towns, communities, organizations and individuals waging war against poverty in the field. It contains no secret ray guns or H-bombs. Its principal weapon is money. The strategy is to encourage—to instigate, if permitted—local tactics of self-help very much like the Community Progress programs carried on by Subordinate Granges throughout the land for many years.

Federal financial aid comes in various shapes and sizes, tailored by Congress as being most suitable to the particular kind of endeavor for which it is intended. It includes:

1. Outright grants (very few of those, really) or grants-in-aid that require matching funds.

2. Direct loans for all or part of the cost of a project (with very liberal repayment terms), participation loans (with private lenders putting up a part), guaranteed loans from private sources, or local bond issues guaranteed by the United States.

3. Cost-sharing, which means the Government pays a share—in some case 50 per cent, in others as much as 90 per cent—and the cooperating body puts up the rest.

4. Subsidies, by means of which the Federal Government guarantees the operating solvency of a local undertaking.

Combinations or variations of the above sometimes may be evolved to fit a particular situation. Occasionally, too, arrangements can be made by which all or part of the local share in a project may be paid "in kind"—that is, with available property, equipment or volunteer services and labor.

Certain basic requirements emerge from examination of the conditions attached to nearly all of the Federal economic assistance plans. Partisans of one plan or another will be prompt to note some exceptions, but in general the following criteria govern the eligibility of community action programs for help.

First and foremost, they must be initiated by local residents, in conformance with State laws, and must be retained under local control after completion.

They must fill a clear need and must benefit a substantial part of the entire community.

They must not conflict with or threaten private enterprise.

The required help must be unavailable from other sources.

Those stipulations, it should be understood, are not absolute in every situation. They are, in essence, a reflection of the wishes of Congress and the anxiety of the Federal bureaucracy to avoid insofar as is humanly possible any appearance of infringing upon the sovereignty of the separate states and the rights of private business.

Administration of the principal Federal programs of economic assistance is divided among the following Executive Departments and independent agencies: The Agriculture Department (USDA) for "rural" areas, the Housing and Urban Development Department (HUD) for "urban" areas, the Health, Education and Welfare Department (HEW), which deals almost entirely through Statewide agencies and is accessible to community-action plans only through State agencies, the new and troubled Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), and the Small Business Administration (SBA).

Commerce, Labor and Interior Departments have relatively smaller, corollary functions in the nationwide war on poverty as waged by community action.

In addition, there are some special, regional programs of Federal assistance which shall be omitted here because of space limitations. These include the Tennessee Valley Authority, areas under the purview of the Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration, disaster emergency areas, and designated "depressed" areas such as Appalachia, the Ozarks, etc.

Dean of the federal effort in the war against poverty, of course, is the Department of Agriculture (USDA), and foremost in the frontal attack is its Farmers Home Administration (not to be confused with Housing and Urban Development's Federal Housing Administration or HUD's Public Housing Administration, whose functions are somewhat similar). Farmers Home has an array of 13 different loan programs, some with grants, and a total budget this year of almost $1.3 billion (compared with OEO's $1.5 billion).

Chief among Farmers Home "supervised credit" programs "to strengthen family farms, improve rural communities (up to 5,500 in population) and alleviate rural poverty" are the following:

Rural Housing Loans to farmers and (since 1961) nonfarm rural residents to build, buy, repair or remodel homes with special provisions for senior citizens, the physically handicapped and domestic farm labor. Last year's outlay for this program was $266.4 million; this year's budget is $365 million.

Community Facilities Loans (with grants) to build, expand or improve water and sewer systems; also (without grants) for construction of community recreation areas. Last year's outlay, $131.3 million; this year's budget, $328 million.

Farm Ownership Loans to buy, improve or enlarge farms, especially to help young farmers to acquire the capital and skill needed to take over farms from their retiring elders. Last year's total, $233 million; this year's budget, $205 million.

Operating Loans, short-term and intermediate credit to meet current expenses and make necessary adjustments in operations. Last year, $276 million; this year, $275 million.

Economic Opportunity Loans to help low-income rural families in developing either farming or nonfarming enterprises that will help raise their level of living; also to help establish cooperatives for the same purpose. These are long-time loans. Since this program began in January, 1965, $46 million has been loaned to 28,000 individuals; $5.6 million to 473 cooperatives. This year's budget is $33.9 million.

Other Farmers Home programs provide assistance for rural renewal, shift in land use to grazing or forests, watershed development, soil and water conservation, individual and community recreation projects, and emergency aid in time of natural disaster.

"Reaching" the people of whatever economic status where they live is a major problem shared by all hands at the Federal level. A hundred years ago, during the gestation period of the Grange, Oliver H. Kelley wrote in a letter to one Anson Bartlett of North Madison, Ohio:

"Let the Department of Agriculture send out the most capable and talented men to lecture before the lodges upon horticulture, etc., giving illustrated lectures."

USDA's Federal Extension Service came into being 47 years later, in 1914, the year after Kelley died, to diffuse practical and useful information on agriculture, home economics and related subjects to the people of America. Now financed jointly by Federal, state (through land-grant colleges) and county funds. Extension offices have become permanent fixtures in nearly all of the nation's 3,000-plus counties, usually in the county seat. They may be staffed by a single agent or by an agent and a home economics expert or other specialists. They are a prime local source of all kinds of information.

USDA set up Technical Action Panels (TAP), enrolling representatives of all Federal and state agencies in one locality in a loose cooperative effort to coordinate their respective functions. There followed attempts to organize a local Rural Areas Development (RAD) Committee of leaders in private life, wherever possible, to appraise local needs and then ask TAP help in meeting them.

Community, organization or individual applicants for Federal aid should bear in mind—and be prepared for it—that there are certain formal procedures to be followed, certain sometimes-irritating requirements to be met. They should not be dismayed. Such obstacles are by no means insuperable.

UDSA's other major offensive in the anti-poverty crusade is mounted by Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS or ACS), which has had wider renown as administrator or controversial price-support plans. ASC's undisputed "good" activities, however, include:

"Agricultural Conservation Program cost-shares (usually 50-50) with individual farmers and ranchers on installing needed soil, water and woodland conservation; establishing grass and tree cover; water developments for livestock, irrigation, recreation and wildlife; and land treatments in small watersheds. These programs vary by locality.

Cropland Adjustment program makes contracts with landowners, farmers, and local governments for 5- to 10-year periods to convert cropland to grass, trees and other nonagricultural uses to conserve soil, water and forest resources, or to establish open spaces, natural beauty, wildlife or recreation areas.

Cotton, Feed Grain and Wheat Programs—corollary to the price support loans, etc.—provide for diversion and price-support payments to farmers who shift land from those commodities to conservation uses.

Differing from any of the above is the experimental Cropland Conversion Program, now available only in designated counties, which offers adjustment payments to farmers who convert cropland to other income-producing uses, such as recreation, grass, forestry or water storage.

ASCS also has a major role in the Appalachia Program, offering grants (up to 80 per cent of the cost) to owners, operators or occupiers of land in Appalachia for stabilization, erosion and sediment control or for changes in use.

The Housing and Urban Development Department (HUD) came into being less than 18 months ago, but it includes parts of the Establishment, such as the Federal insurance plans for housing loans and mortgages, dating from 1934, and the low-rent housing activities of the Public Housing Administration (PHA), which began in 1937. HUD also carries on the work of the Community Facilities Administration (CFA) and the Urban Renewal Administration, both dating from 1954. Those programs, with embellishments, plus several new ideas, such as rent supplements and "Demonstration Cities" approved by Congress late last year, are applied to towns and cities of more than 5,500, the upper limit for USDA assistance.

Although HUD is usually associated in the popular mind with the "big cities"—probably because therein lie its biggest headaches—the major part of its business actually is with the not-so-big and smaller centers of population—for the obvious reason that there are so many more of them.

Again, it must be emphasized that for all of the many and diverse forms of assistance offered HUD, none can be provided without a specific request from the locality needing it. For a low-rent public housing project, for example, there must be a legally constituted Local Housing Authority with whom PHA can negotiate. It's the same with community facilities (water and sewer systems, neighborhood health, youth or social centers, firehouses, etc.) and urban renewal (slum and blight eradication and redevelopment, etc.).

To inquire about or to apply for any of HUD's alluring array of local benefits—except low-rent public housing—localities should write to the appropriate Regional Office on the mainland United States. There are six of them. For low-rent housing, HUD's PHA also has six Regional Offices in the same six buildings, except that HUD's Region VI (San Francisco) has an "area" office in Seattle for states up that way. And New Jersey towns must write to Philadelphia about low-rent housing, and to New York on other HUD affairs. Both have the same P. O. Box number in Puerto Rico, however.

The Small Business Administration, an independent Federal agency, has been making loans to local development corporations organized by local citizens since 1959, for the primary purpose of assisting local small businesses. At least 75 per cent of a local development corporation's stock *must be owned by persons residing or doing business in the prescribed area of operation,* and the corporation itself must put up at least 20 per cent of the cost of each local project it undertakes. There appears to be no set limit on the number of local enterprises an LDC may assist, but the loans may be used only to buy land or a plant or to improve equipment—not for debt payment or working capital.

Since early 1959, SBA has issued more than 1,100 loans to LDC, totaling about $169.5 million. Accelerating steadily, the program processed more than 300 loans during the 1966 calendar year for a total of about $46.8 million. Budgeted for this fiscal year is $50 million. The LDC plan has been responsible for more than 50,000 new jobs, according to SBA information director Robert L. Buchanan.

"The cost per job created is very, very low," says Buchanan, who explains further that the program is designed mostly for smaller towns, under 50,000 population. LDCs in larger communities "may have to put up more than the 80–20 ratio."

NEW PROGRAM

Under poverty-war legislation of 1964, SBA also has issued more than $28 million in Economic Opportunity Loans to individual small businessmen "who have the ability to be successful but never had the chance."

Formerly available only to residents of 44 selected urban areas, this program was expanded to a Nationwide basis late last year and now provides loans up to $15,000 for 15 years to people whose business income provides only a marginal family existence (EOL I). EOL II loans are intended to help those not in dire poverty but who have been handicapped in establishing or expanding a small business because of a lack of opportunity. The latter can borrow up to $25,000 for 15 years. Management counselling and training is offered by SBA along with both types of loans, or without a loan.

SBA also will guarantee Economic Opportunity loans made by banks.

Applications may be made to any of SBA's field offices in 72 cities (listed in telephone directories), or further information may be obtained from OEO's Community Action Agencies, or by writing to Small Business Administration, Washington, D.C. 20516.

The Office of Economic Opportunity, heralding the dawn of the Great Society, opened its own massive attack in the war against poverty with much thunder only a couple of years ago. It attacked hard-core unemployment, the school dropout problem, adult illiteracy, the supposed roots of juvenile delinquency, slum health needs, and many other aspects of poverty, etc. Some of those were assigned to older, existing agencies, paid with OEO funds.

OEO's own major responsibilities are the Job Corps and Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), both of which are conducted under contract by private, nonprofit educations, and—the Community Action Program, which seeks to stimulate the organization of Community Action Agencies by the people who live there.

Unlike USDA's Extension Service, with TAP and RAD, OEO's local action groups have funds available "for urban and rural areas and Indian reservations" to provide "up to 90 per cent of the cost of the programs (100 per cent in the case of the very poorest communities), as well as provide technical assistance. In addition, funds are available for research and demonstration projects and for training CAP workers."

Again, however:

"Federal assistance depends *on the community's willingness*" to mobilize its own resources for "programs of promise" and "enlist the poor themselves in developing and carrying out the programs."

Moreover, OEO can allocate Federal funds for community action programs to either public or private nonprofit organizations, without necessarily passing through state channels. In addition, funds are available for the following special programs:

Upward Bound, an educational program to motivate high school students in low-income families to go to college.

Legal Services, to provide legal representation for the disadvantaged and other matters pertaining to law.

Older Persons programs to train men and women aged 60 and older as "foster grandparents" for orphans, etc., and as home-health aides, and other activities.

Grants, loans and loan guarantees to state, localities and nonprofit organizations to provide for the housing, health, education, sanitation, legal, day-care and other social needs of migrants.

Head Start programs to provide needy toddlers with learning experience and health care to prepare them to begin school on more nearly equal terms with more fortunate classmates.

At this writing, OEO has more than 1,200 CAAs in operation, about 700 in rural communities. (The Federal Extension Service is said to have assisted OEO in organizing about 800 Community Action Agencies.)

A Reply to U.N. Ambassador Goldberg on Sanctions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, the February-March issue of the American-Southern Africa Review contains an article by the Honorable Lord Graham, Rhodesian Minister of External Affairs, which answers the arguments of our U.N. Ambassador Goldberg on the Rhodesian sanctions. His reply to Ambassador Goldberg follows:

A REPLY TO U.N. AMBASSADOR GOLDBERG ON SANCTIONS

(By the Honorable Lord Graham, Rhodesian Minister of External Affairs)

The only way in which Mr. Goldberg's percentages make any sense is in relation to population figures, but to say that the six per cent of the population which is white "rules over" the 94 per cent which is black is a distortion which ignores many of the true facts and realities of life in Rhodesia. To begin with, of the 94% who are black, over half are under 21 and can scarcely be accorded the right to rule themselves in a political sense. Approximately 400,000 more are alien workers from other countries and are therefore in a category which could not expect to enjoy the full political rights of the native population in any country in the world. Of the remainder the vast majority live under the effective control of their Chiefs in Tribal Areas reserved for their exclusive use. Statistics very often sound impressive, but seldom show up well in the harsh light of reality. Careful analysis will show that Mr. Goldberg has used them dishonestly.

NO DISCRIMINATION

But what is more important in disproving Mr. Goldberg's claim that 6 per cent of the population "rule over" the other 94 per cent, is a study of Rhodesia's parliamentary franchise. This is open to all, regardless of race, and subject only to age and minimal educational and financial qualifications. It needs to be repeated again and again that there is no racial discrimination, open or hidden, in the Rhodesian franchise, and for the avoidance of doubt it should be added that women have the vote on the same footing as men, unlike a number of countries in Africa, Europe, and Asia.

REPLY TO U.N.

Of the present sixty-five Members of the Rhodesian Parliament, thirteen are black and this number is bound to increase over the years—possibly very rapidly—as more and more black people take the trouble to register as voters. It is interesting too that in two of the electoral districts where the voters are almost entirely black, they have chosen to elect representatives who are not black.

If, as Mr. Goldberg implies, 6 per cent of the Rhodesian people "rule over" the other 94 per cent against the latter's will, it is surprising—possibly disappointing for Mr. Goldberg—that the 94 per cent have not revolted long ago, and created widespread disorder and violence. Such conditions of disorder and violence do exist in a number of African states to the north of Rhodesia. Can the true facts and realities of life in those countries be precisely what Mr. Goldberg falsely alleges about Rhodesia—namely that the majority are deprived of their rights by a dictatorial minority which rules for its own benefit alone? Mr. Goldberg's introduction of racial percentages into his pronouncement merely distorts the true picture of life in Rhodesia and clouds his own judgment of the real political issues at stake.

U.N. CHARTER VIOLATED

The second criticism of mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia was that the Security Council had violated the principle enshrined in the U.N. Charter of non-intervention in a country's domestic affairs. This argument was wrong, Mr. Goldberg said, because Rhodesia was not a state. Britain, at whose request the Council had acted, was still the legitimate sovereign of the "break-away" former colony.

In plain terms, a state is an organized political community with its own independent government recognized by the community, people or nation. To regard Rhodesia in the year 1967 as some kind of non-self-governing territory dependênt on Britain, after forty-four years of home rule and over one year of total independence from a "mother country" 5,000 miles away, is to disregard political facts and preserve a legal fiction.

Assuming however for one moment that Rhodesia is not a state in the eyes of Mr. Goldberg and certain members of the United Nations, surely then the dispute between herself and Britain is a domestic one within Britain's jurisdiction. There is no authority in the Charter for world intervention in such cases and no basis for the imposition of United Nations sanctions on Britain's application. How can a state impose sanctions on itself? Furthermore, whether sanctions be imposed at the instigation of Britain or of some othe state, how can sanctions be imposed on a part of a state?

Mr. Goldberg cannot have it both ways. If Rhodesia is not a state, then the U.N. resolution is illegal. If Rhodesia is a state, then the resolution is still illegal—though for other reasons—and additionally Rhodesia has a right to state her case, a right which has so far been refused by the United Nations. Mr. Goldberg's counter-argument against violation of the U.N. Charter is so capable of 'reductio ad absurdum' as to be unworthy of a reasonable and intelligent man.

U.N. THREAT TO PEACE

The third critical argument was that Rhodesia did not constitute a threat to international peace. To this Mr. Goldberg replied that the Council had the right and responsibility to determine the existence of a threat to peace and that its conclusion could not be contested by any U.N. member country.

So much for free speech! Disagreement with majority opinion at the United Nations is a liberty which cannot be allowed, a serious offence which canont be excused. If the United Nations says that white is black, it must be so, and nobody must contradict or even have private reservations about the truth of the assertion.

Again we have to turn to the facts, if we are not to lose all sense of proportion. The U.N. Charter provides that certain measures, including sanctions and the use of armed force, may be taken in the event of a 'threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression' in order to 'maintain or restore international peace and security.' Has Rhodesia ever by word or deed, by her internal state or external acts, ever threatened the peace, broken the peace or acted aggressively? To any realistic or reasonable being the question is so ridiculous as to be not worth answering. In contrast with the situation in Rhodesia, one listens to bellicose threats almost daily from her external enemies and one hears of incursions and armed hostility, not to mention internal riot and disorder, all threatening or breaking international peace and stibility in various parts of the world. A murmured disapproval of the aggressor but without explicit censure, let alone hysterical calls for sanctions or armed intervention against the disturber of the peace, is all one hears from the people who now condemn Rhodesia, a threat to no other country in the world.

NO VIOLENCE

Continuing his theme, Mr. Goldberg added, "The attempt of 220,000 whites to rule 4 million non-whites in a continent of non-white governments, which have recently achieved independence, involves great risks of violence." It was a fallacy, said Mr. Goldberg, to argue that the threat to peace originated not from Rhodesia but from the response of her African neighbours.

Whatever the risks, there is no violence in Rhodesia apart from that imported by terrorist bands from certain countries to the North, aided and abetted by members of the Afro-Asian and Communist blocs. Is one to conclude that resistance to terrorist incursions and the maintenance of peace, stability and good government are unreasonable irritants to certain of Rhodesia's African neighbours and that it is Rhodesia therefore which is really threatening the peace, not her neighbors? By such tortuous arguments, self-defence becomes aggression, a country struggling to maintain its integrity becomes a threat to the peace, and the topsy-turvy distorted reasoning goes on regardless of the facts.

DOUBLE STANDARD

Finally, Mr. Goldberg said, critics of the mandatory sanctions resolution were arguing that the decision on Rhodesia constituted a dangerous precedent "for similar U.N. action wherever any violations of human rights may be involved." He counter-argued that on the contrary the Rhodesian situation continued many unique elements and did not lend itself to "hasty generalizations". The permanent members of the Security Council had the power to prevent similar actions in other situations where they did not consider them appropriate.

This is the frankest admission we have yet heard from the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations of the existence and working of the double standard. What Mr. Goldberg is in fact saying is that truth is only relative after all, that, just because it is expedient at the moment to call Rhodesia a threat to world peace, it does not follow that a future similar case of U.N. objection to a country's domestic policies would make that country a threat to world peace, nor be judged by the same standards, especially if one or more of the world powers felt that their own interests would be adversely affected by such an assertion.

No one can foretell the future course of events. It will be surprising however if some of those countries who are guilty of permitting the U.N. Charter to be misinterpreted, and used for purposes for which it was never intended, do not find some of the precedents established as a result of the Rhodesian situation turned to their own disadvantage in the years ahead. They will find what they considered their own internal affairs becoming a subject of international debate. They will find themselves pilloried as a threat to the peace over some purely domestic issue. It will then be realised, too late, that the real threat to peace in 1966 was not Rhodesia but the established misuse of the world's peace-keeping body and of its Charter.

Lee Memorial A.M.E. Church

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, late last year, the Lee Memorial A.M.E. Church, 10512 Bryant Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, celebrated their 40th anniversary. Since October 27, 1926—the date of its founding—this institution and its leaders have significantly influenced the lives of Cleveland's citizenry. Its presiding elders and its ministers have been men of distinction. Their spiritual and civic activities have reflected four decades of enlightened leadership.

The church celebrated its anniversary with a week of special prayers and activities. In this connection, they wrote their official history. Their history is inspiring, for as we read of their trials and tribulations we can sense the upward movement and yet understand the frustrations of a church in growth.

Friedrich Nietzsche understood how a moral institution grows:

> In the mountains of truth, you never climb in vain. Either you already reach a higher point today, or you exercise your strength in order to be able to climb higher tomorrow.

The historical sketch of Lee Memorial A.M.E. Church, together with the official list of bishops, presiding elders, and ministers who have served this church follows:

Prefatory Statement Partly Paraphrased

"In as much as some have already written an account of the rise and progress of the Lee Memorial A.M.E. Church in Cleveland, Ohio, their information based on the evidence of those who know and were a part of founding group. This writer has decided to trace the course of these happenings carefully from the beginning to set them down in their proper order, so that all may have reliable information about the church of which we are a part".—Luke 1:1–4; J. B. Phillips.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

The Lee Memorial A.M.E. Church was organized October 27, 1926, by the late lamented Rev. S. C. McMillon, the first pastor. The Church was named Jones Chapel A.M.E. Church in honor of the late Bishop Joshua H. Jones, who was the presiding Bishop of the Third Episcopal District, and the Rev. S. P. West, was the presiding elder. The Church was organized in the home of James and Ada Jordan, who lived at 8109 Quincy Ave. Some of the (Alleged) Charter members were: James Jordan, Ada Jordan, Lucinda Goosby, Anna McMillon, Nannie Watson, Sarrah Bymington, John Childs, Benjamin Askew, James Allen, Edward Smith, Ethel Miller Morgan, Anna C. Moore and Tressie Felder Walker.

The Rev. Mr. S. C. McMillon, was one of those rare type individuals, noted for his unrelenting determination. He was vociferous and persuasive in presenting his case, and was convincing in argument.

Under his leadership, he led the little group into purchasing a building from the Salvation Army, located at 77th Street and Quincy Avenue. The late James Allen, and Edward Smith, who were trustees advanced the money to buy the building. Some of the (Alleged) first stewards were: James Jordan, Haywood Dawson, John Childs, and Morgan Stamps. Some of the (Alleged) first trustees were: James Allen, Edward Smith, Aaron Kirkland, John Irvin and Dee Kinsey. Some of the (Alleged) first stewardesses were: Falbie Dawson, Nettie Knox, Esther Kirkland, Emma Crable and Lula Gates.

The following Auxiliaries were organized by pastor McMillon: The Sunday School, the Missionary Society, and the Senior Choir, Mr. William Coma, was the first Superintendent, and Lucinda Goosby, was the first treasurer. It is said there were two children in the Sunday School, namely: Fred Jordan, and Edith Jordan. Since the beginning, the Sunday School has enjoyed a steady growth. The following persons have served as superintendents in the following order: Mr. William Coma, James Allen, Linton Freeman, George Mitchell, Clifford Brooks and Alfonza Butts, the present incumbent. It is noteworthy and an honor that we mentioned Lucinda Goosby, who was the first treasurer of the Sunday School and has been elected every year since. We salute her for forty years of unbroken service to the Sunday School. All honor to Mrs. Lucinda Goosby.

This record would be incomplete without making mention of Mrs. Grace Baltimore, who served the Sunday School for (32) thirty-two years as Secretary. Since 1962, she has been the librarian and bookkeeper. This kind of service will not go requited.

The Missionary Society, Mrs. Anna McMillon, wife of the pastor was the first president and Mrs. Pearl Dickerson, the first secretary. Others who served as presidents were: Aora Irvin, Pearl Dickerson, Josephine Christopher, Anna Stafford and Emma L. Smith.

The Daily Vacation Bible School had its genesis in August, 1957. This project is supervised by the Missionary Society and the Sunday School. It is the fastest growing group in the Church. We salute the entire staff of each. It is gaining momentum as the years come and go. Members of the original group were Emma Lee Smith (Directress), Ida Repress, Melvin Harris, Lawrence Daniels, Sue Osborne, Susie Jackson, Susie Daniels, Leila Watson, J. B. Johnson, Hershel Suttles, Betty Scott, and Rev. E. L. Liggins, Minister.

The Lee Memorial Church is justly proud of the Missionary Society and the work it is doing. Long live the Anna McMillon Missionary Society. The Senior Choir was organized and Mr. Benjamin Askew, was the first director. It is alleged the church celebrated the first anniversary October 30, 1927. All of the above were accomplished during the pastorate of the Rev. S. C. McMillon, the first minister of the Church.

Rev. D. D. Irvin, was the second minister. He was a good mixer and an excellent pastor. His pleasing personality was a major factor in influencing many to unite with the Church. It would be fair to say: "The Church membership grew with leaps and bounds". His contribution was outstanding and still lives. It was during his administration the first usher board was organized. Mrs. Willie Jordan, who later became Willie Johnson, was the first president, and Hattie Singleton, the first secretary. Since that time, the church has had several usher boards. Mrs. Dora Irvin, the very efficient and charming wife of the pastor was instrumental in organizing the "Young Women" auxiliary of the missionary society. For a while, this was one of the most progressive and successful groups in the North Ohio Conference Branch. "Their works do follow them", Rev. 14–13.

The Rev. W. T. Biggers, was the third minister to pastor the church. His stay was of short duration and achievements were limited. He was not able to adjust himself to the environment although finely trained, he was a scholarly Christian gentleman and the congregation was greatly inspired by the sermons he preached. He requested to be transferred back to his home conference. Subsequently, he was (sent) transferred to the West Virginia Conference. He will be remembered as a Christian gentleman with true devotion to the Church and parishioners.

Rev. J. S. Jackson, was the fourth minister. The church has never had a greater scholar, pulpiteer, high-class Christian gentleman and financier than Rev. J. S. Jackson. He was truly a consecrated-dedicated minister of the gospel and servant of the Church. He practiced what he preached. The Church enjoyed a healthy, progressive administration during the year he pastored. He was a connectional figure and made great contributions on local and connectional levels. The A.M.E. Church was enriched by this man of God.

Rev. Charles Henry Lucas, was the fifth pastor. He was a great singer and organizer. He organized a choir that appeared on the radio every Sunday morning. It was one of the finest singing aggregation, not only in Cleveland, but also in the State of Ohio. Mrs. Thelma Harper Haymen, was the music directress for this group. It was manifested through the singing of the choir, that Mrs. Haymen was a well trained accomplished musician. Rev. Lucas, pastored during the depression years and carried tremendous following. The Church reached an unprecedented high in the realm of evangelism under the leadership of Rev. Lucas. It was during this administration that something occurred that culminated in the changing of the name of the Church from Jones Chapel A.M.E. Church to Lee Memorial A.M.E. Church. In spite of the difficulties and draw-backs, the church continued. "Having therefore obtained help from God, she continued until this day . . ." "Acts 26:22."

The Rev. W.M. Hodge, was the sixth pastor and the most controversial of all. A noted orator, linguist, politician and a preacher of no mean ability. The Church reached connectional stature during his administration. He is a well known figure all over the Church. He pastored during World War II. A man of his caliber was needed for such a crucial period as the people were passing through. "And who knoweth whether thou are come to the Kingdom for such a time as this . . ." Esther 4:14.

He kept the morale and spirit of the people at high tide, while fathers and sons were in the service of their country. When he was appointed pastor, he inherited a sizable mortgage on the building. He being a genius at organizing, the mortgage was soon liquidated, and immediately a building fund drive was launched. He anticipated building or buying another church, but the dream never materialized. The drive netted the sum of ($8,000.00), eight thousand dollars, over a period of time. The following auxiliaries were organized: Stewardess Boards No. 2 and 3. Laymen's League, Gospel Choir, Young Women's Auxiliary No. 2 of the Missionary Society and the Altar Guild. Stewardess Board No. 2 was organized and Mrs. Pearl Dickerson was the first president and served faithfully through the years. She has been made stewardess emeritus because of failing health. Mrs. Ollie Wood was her immediate successor. The work still goes forward with a determination to keep the banner high. Sewardess Board No. 3 was organized and Mrs. Esther Hollinman, was the first president. Mrs. Ida Respress was the first secretary. The following persons have served as president: Josephine Christopher, Savannah Harbison (deceased), and Mattie Shank, the present incumbent.

The Laymen's League was organized and Linton Freeman, was elected the first president, Anna Stafford, the first vice president, Pearl Dickerson, the first secretary, Lucinda Goosby, the first treasurer. Others who served as presidents, are as follows: Anna Stafford, Robert T. Martin, Ruth Freeman and Ruth Hodge. The Laymen League is an asset to any church. Its aim and purpose has been distorted by those who are not conversant with the objectives of the organization. Its aim and purpose was, is, and shall ever be a bulwark for the minister and a training institute for the laymen: Lee Memorial is fortunate indeed to have a wide awake league, led by Mrs. Ruth Hodge and her cohort of helpers.

The Gospel Choir was organized and Mrs. Anna Stafford, was elected president, Sarrah Wyche (deceased), secretary; Savannah Harbison (deceased), treasurer. The Young Women Missionary Society was organized, and Mrs. Gertrude Ingram, was elected president:

Mrs. Mattie Victum was the first supervisor. The Altar Guild was organized and Mrs. Mattie Clinton was elected first president, Mrs. Ruth Hodge, second president, Rose B. Davis, third president and Josephine Johnson, fourth president, and the present incumbent. This group arranges for fresh cut flowers and pot plants to bedeck or grace the auditorium. The flower pedestal is supplied by the Altar Guild. Other floral offerings from individuals come through this group. They render a service of love.

The Young Women's Auxiliary of the Missionary Society was dissolved and organized into the Weslyn Circle. This group has raised large sums of money for the benefit of the Church. Ruth Hodge was the first president, and served nobly and progressively for 26 years, Cora DeLoach, secretary, Lucinda Goosby, treasurer. Determination characterized their noble achievements. Hats off to the Weslyn Circle.

Mr. John D. Whitlow, was appointed head of the class leaders guild, and has continued in that capacity until the present. In this position, he has wrought wonders for the benefit of Lee Memorial Church. John D. Whitlow, is a localized churchman with a connectional outlook. The Church and community bears the stamp of J. D. Whitlow. He has served well and still serves in a quadruple capacity. (Trustee, Steward, Class-Leader and Usher). He is a good soldier and an old soldier. "Old Soldiers never die, they just fade away." All of the above accomplishments occurred during Rev. Hodge's administration. For the Rev. W. M. Hodge, we say in the language of Tennyson's little poem, entitled "The Brook", "Men may come and men may go, but I go on forever."

The Rev. Mr. Garr M. Davis, was the seventh pastor of the Church. He inherited a well organized church that was teeming with possibilities. He came to the church under more favorable circumstances than any of his predecessors. The late Bishop A. J. Allen, was the presiding Bishop of the (3rd) third Episcopal District when Lee Memorial was taken out of the Youngstown District.

The late Rev. J. H. Mack was the presiding elder of the Cleveland District, and the Rev. Hodge, was the presiding Elder of the Youngstown District. Rev. Davis had not been on the charge very long before a conflagration all but destroyed the church building at 77th Street and Quincy Avenue. During Rev. Davis' administration, the church was relocated at 10512 Bryant Avenue. We have the documented record to show that the transaction took place May 12, 1952. The following persons signed the document: Rev. Garr M. Davis, Pastor of Lee Memorial Church, Edward Knox, treasurer and John D, Whitlow, secretary. The sale of the original building to Allen Temple A.M.E. Church made it possible for the congregation to purchase a beautiful and commodious parsonage located at 1183 E. 125th Street. We also have documented evidence to show this transaction took place December 11–12, 1955. John D. Whitlow, 1644 E. 86th Street; David Scott, 2439 E. 79th Street and Garr M. Davis, Minister signed the document. It is to the credit of Rev. Davis and the fine officers that the present Lee Memorial A.M.E. Church and the manse is a living reality. (The Rt. Rev. A. J. Allen was the presiding Bishop when this transaction was negotiated). The accomplishments during Rev. Davis' administration speak for themselves.

The following auxiliaries were organized: "The All Purpose Club" was organized and Sadie Ka Jay was the first president and has continued through the years. She has succeeded herself all these years without a break. This club is true to its name. It serves many purposes. This group has rendered yeoman service to the church under the leadership of its only president, Sadie Ka Jay. This is one of the strongest auxiliaries in the church and has made large financial contributions to the institution.

The Junior Church was organized and placed under the careful supervision of Evangelist Josephine Christopher, assisted by Grace Baltimore, Lucinda Goosby and Ruth Hodge. These were the original organizers. Subsequent assistance: Florence Bell, Rosa Thompson, Dannie McDowell, Georgia Walden and Carolyn Parks. The Junior Church is the school where the young people are prepared for membership in the senior or adult body. We are eternally grateful to the Rev. Mrs. Christopher and her many helpers for the fine way this department is being conducted.

The Minute Women Club, was organized and Mrs. Martha Rembert was the first president. This group was organized at the behest of Mrs. Naomi Davis, the minister's wife. This club has been very active since its beginning. Others who have served as presidents were: Mrs. Angerone Wells and Vera McCloud, the present incumbent. This group is faithful to the church and its program. This club is to be commended for its loyalty and cooperation in the program of the church.

Rev. Elmer L. Liggins, was the eighth minister to serve the church. He was a man of sterling character and intellectual worth. He immediately started a remodeling program. It is to his credit that the beautiful stain glass windows were installed and the lower auditorium partly completed. The kitchen and the office were made over, and the ladies parlor was beautified and the main auditorium was also redecorated. In the midst of his remodeling program, he was stricken with a malady that impaired his health from which he never fully recovered. He wrought well for three and one half years. He was not always understood because of his individuality. In his convictions, he was as firm as the stately mountains and the hills that look eternal. He was a high class Christian gentleman and a churchman. Lee Memorial Church was blessed to have this quiet unassuming man of God as pastor. He organized Stewardess Board No. 4 and Mrs. Malcum Osborn, was the first president. This Board has justified the wisdom of the pastor in organizing the group.

They are cooperative, conscientious, consecrated and dedicated to every known duty. Mrs. Azzie Pugh is the president and is carrying on in a very admirable way. Long live Stewardess Board No. 4.

Rev. R. N. Nelson, is the ninth pastor. He was appointed to Lee Memorial A.M.S. Church by Bishop E. C. Hatcher, January, 1961, due to the demise of Rev. E. L. Liggins, Rev. Nelson came to the Church fully aware of the gravity of the situation. One of the major problem was: The restoration of confidence and re-establish cooperation. The many vexing problems presented a mental anguish. Strife and misunderstanding had ploughed deep furrows in the hearts and minds of the parishioners. These wounds were not easy to heal. Rev. Nelson, went about his task like a master. He proceeded with caution and prudence guided his every step. He said his would be a human administration and not a dictatorship. He constantly reminded the congregation thus: "Let there be no strife I pray thee, between me and thee, for we be brethen". Gen. 12–8. From this biblical quotation, he said "Men aught to learn to live together." The chasm that was deep and wide has been narrowed or bridged and we can say with the psalmist, "Behold how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." Ps. 133:1.

Lee Memorial Church is on the upward way. New heights she is gaining everyday. Confidence has been re-established, peace and harmony, reign, because there is a sense of "togetherness we stand, and divided we fall." "Brtheren, I count not myself to have apprehended, but this one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before. I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." The Apostle is here suggesting the Requisits for success. (1) A discontented present. (2) a forgotten pat, (3) A beckoning future, (4) A unified aim and (5) A strenuous race. These thoughts will bring success if they are carried out.

Under this administration, the following auxiliaries were reorganized: The Anna McMillon Missionary Society No. 2 dissolved and organized into the Willing Workers, the Junior Stewards, The Gospel Choir; and the Laymen League. The following officers were elected for Junior Stewards: Council Walden, president, Cornelous Suttles, vice president, Willie Thompson, treasurer. The following are the officers of the Gospel Choir: Phillip Maddox, president; Florence Bell, vice president; Elizabeth Coleman, secretary, Dannie McDowell, treasurer; Ethel Harkins, Chaplain; Gwendolyn McKenney, directress and pianist.

The Laymen League was re-organized with the following officers being elected: Ruth Hodge, president; Linton Freeman, first vice president; Emma Johnson, second vice president; Emma Lee Smith, secretary; Elizabeth Coleman, assistant secretary; Guy Ferguson, corresponding secretary; Isaiah Billingslea, treasurer; Susie Daniels; Chaplain and Mrs. R. N. Nelson, parlimentarian and instructor.

Stewardess Board No. 5 was organized and Mable Smith was elected the first president; Florine Suttles, vice president; Naomi Beaty, secretary; Burdell Byars, financial secretary; Goldie Hodge, treasurer; Helen Suttles, program chairman; Anna Dunn, chaplain and Elizabeth Malone, sick committee.

This Board is taking its rightful place beside the other Stewardess Boards. This is a group of Young Women who serve like seasoned heroines and go about their duty cheerfully and gracefully with a smile. It doth not yet appear what they shall be or will accomplish. The future holds the answer.

The Nelson-Lites was organized and Mrs. Nettie Harbison, was elected the first president; Mrs. Betty Butts, vice president; Lula Lawrence, secretary-treasurer.

Mrs. R. N. Nelson, supervisor and chaplain. The Nelson-Lites is a group of young matrons who have everything in their favor. They are old enough to be steady and seasoned, and youthful enough to be strong and progressive. This is one of the most congenial, responsive groups to be found anywhere. We predict for them unlimited success in the realm of possibilities. They make monthly contributions to the trustees and at the same time meet all other requirements. The Public Relations Committee was organized with the following officers being elected: Mr. Guy Ferguson, chairman; Mrs. Mildred Bradley, secretary and Mr. O. D. Matthews, treasurer. This group has a function that is unique to the over-all program of the Church. This committee has a service to offer, and it is available to all who desire it. This service is yours for the asking. We shall be kept informed as to what is in the making. This will bring about a happy relation and a better understanding between parishioners. Whatever has been accomplished during this administration, it will be told in the future by someone who will give an unbiased, honest appraisal of what was accomplished.

We are indebted to the following persons for their helpful suggestions, information and cooperation in assembling the material for this anniversary guide: Linton Freeman, Nannie Watson, Lucinda Goosby, Helen Freeman and Rev. R. N. Nelson, Minister, who are members of the committee on Historical Data. We are deeply grateful to Mr. Alfonza Butts for typing, proofreading, punctuating, composing and in general for all assistance in preparing this manuscript.

A motion was made by Linton Freeman and seconded by J. D. Whitlow, and concurred by the entire committee on Historical Data, that the History as writen be the authentic record of Lee Memorial A.M.E. Church. Carried unanimous.

LIST OF BISHOPS WHO SERVED

Bishop Joshua H. Jones, 1920–1928.
Bishop Williams H. Herd, 1928–1932.
Bishop Reverdy C. Ramson, 1932–1948.
Bishop Alexander J. Allen, 1948–1956.
Bishop Eugene C. Hatcher, 1956–1964.
Bishop William R. Wilkes, 1964–

LIST OF PRESIDING ELDERS

Rev. S. P. West.
Rev. W. H. Truss.
Rev. John Irvin.
Rev. Timothy D. Scott.
Rev. Roy E. Hutchinson.
Rev. John H. Mack.
Rev. William M. Hodge.

LIST OF MINISTERS

Rev. S. C. McMillon, 1926–1928.
Rev. David D. Irvin, 1928–1932.
Rev. W. T. Biggers, 1932–1933.
Rev. J. S. Jackson, 1933–1934.
Rev. Charles H. Lucas, 1934–1939.
Rev. William M. Hodge, 1939–1949.
Rev. Garr M. Davis, 1949–1957.
Rev. Elmer L. Liggins, 1957– to Jan. 1961.
Rev. Richard N. Nelson, 1961–

Civic Celebration in New Hampshire's North Country

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, on Friday night, March 10, a series of events touched off a wild celebration in New Hampshire's far north country that, to the best of my knowledge, may still be continuing.

On that Friday night, at approximately 8:45, the basketball team representing tiny Pittsburg High School won the first State basketball championship in the history of the far north country. The excitement and civic pride reflected in this accomplishment are hard to describe to my colleagues who come from large, metropolitan areas, where large, often impersonal high schools of 3,000 to 4,000 students are not unusual.

For New Hampshire's north country and all of Coos County, it was truly an historic event. In one phrase, Publisher Frederick Harrigan of the Colebrook, N.H., News and Sentinel captured the feeling in his usual fashion, when he said:

> There hasn't been anything like it since their ancestors beat up Crown Constables and the Coos Sheriffs impartially in the days of the Indian Stream Republic.

Pittsburg is not only New Hampshire's northernmost public high school, but is its smallest. Its basketball team, coached by David Hall and his assistant, "Pat" Merrill, is drawn from a total student enrollment of 74, of whom only 31 are boys. And in annexing the New Hampshire interscholastic athletic championship, the team must have felt like the Globetrotters as they made the long trip down from the north country by, to again use Mr. Harrigan's words, "everything from bus to dog sled."

GRASSROOTS SUPPORT

The support for the school and team from not only Pittsburg, but from surrounding north country communities, was an important factor in the victory. While his story may be apocryphal, high school Headmaster Stephen Dehl attests to the truth of this story. As Pittsburg and north country fans continued to pour into and crowd the large University of New Hampshire fieldhouse for the final championship game, one amazed tournament official turned to one of the fans and quipped, "You must have brought everybody but the fire chief."

"I am the fire chief," was the response from Chief Dellie Robie.

After the championship game, in true New Hampshire fashion, the celebration went on for many hours. When the team returned home, it was greeted by fire engines and a parade to the high school, where fans, who themselves had not returned until the early morning hours from the tournament scene, had prepared a buffet supper and civic celebration.

Mr. Speaker, I join all of New Hampshire in saluting the outstanding feats of athletic ability, perseverance, and sportsmanship displayed by this fine group of young men, and present here an account of their triumph from the News and Sentinel. As Publisher Harrigan said in an accompanying editorial, "What could one possibly add?":

THEY DID IT!—PANTHERS BEAT MARLBOROUGH, THAYER, TO WIN CROWN AT DURHAM—WHOLE NORTH COUNTRY JOINS IN "WELCOME HOME" SUNDAY

Pittsburg High School's Panthers defeated Thayer High of Winchester in the State Class S Finals at Durham Friday night to take the championship. There hasn't been anything like it since their ancestors beat up Crown Constables and the Coos Sheriffs impartially in the days of the Indian Stream Republic (1832–1840).

There was a threat of disorder only once, when the big scoreboard mistakenly racked up a couple of points for the opposition, and a frightened scorer hastily straightened that out after blood-curdling rebel yells and maledictions emanating from the large and ominous-looking Upper Coos contingent on the right side of the big gym.

Once the last gun had sounded the place went wild. The Pittsburg crowd, joined by fans from all over the North Country, set up a din which all but tore the roof off, while the triumphant team hoisted Coach David Hall to their shoulders and lugged him out of the place. Pittsburg High (enrollment 74, male enrollment 31) had come in with the first State championship ever to come to the far North Country in N.H.I.A.A. competition.

END OF A LONG TRAIL

The road which led to victory Saturday night was a long one, literally and figuratively. The Pittsburg High kids travel farther than any team in New Hampshire every year, as they descend with regularity from their Arctic fastnesses to smite the opposition hip and thigh. This year, after losing four seniors by graduation, they figured they might just get into the Class S play-offs because they always do, but nobody really figured it was THE year. It was.

With an 11–5 season record and 7th-place N.H.I.A.A. standing, they thumped Ashland 55–43 in the opening round, then barely got by Epping in overtime, 49–47 in overtime in the quarterfinals at Wolfeboro last Monday night.

In Durham Wednesday night the Maroon and White took on Marlborough High in the semi-finals, and won it at the foul line with 17 free throws good, for a 47–43 victory. Thayer High, meanwhile, also was hot in the free-throw department as they made it by Raymond, 58–51, to set the scene for Saturday night's festivities.

With a trip to Wolfeboro and two appearances in Durham on tap for the same week, the logistics of all this must have been somewhat awesome, but it all worked out. By the time the Panthers took the court in the finals against Thayer Saturday night there wasn't room for a sardine in the 3500-seat Field House, and one whole side of the place was filled with sturdy yeomanry who had made their way down from the far North by everything from bus to dogsled.

Senior and team Captain Don Anderson (29 points) kept the never-say-die Panthers in the scrap all the way, as Thayer stayed within a point or two the whole route but could never quite get out in front. Wayne Blais widened the margin to 40–35 as the last period opened, Thayer's Gary Hamlin made it 40–38, and things looked rough with four fouls each on Anderson and tall Wayne Blais. Scott Merrill and Hamlin swapped baskets, Merill tossed in a foul and Anderson a field goal, and it was 46–40 with a little over four minutes to go. John Gomarlo hooped one for Thayer, Anderson came back with one of his own and then fed to Merrill, and with 42 seconds left that was enough. The fans took over, and the stage was set for one of the biggest home-comings ever.

Viet Staff of Life—I: Rice Shortage Acute, Prices Soar

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, there has been no letup in reports of waste, poor planning, inefficiency in transportation and cargo handling, theft and collusion involving the Vietnam program of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

For the past 2 months, Helen Delich Bentley, maritime editor of the Baltimore Sun, has been filing daily dispatches describing the "congestion and chicanery" resulting from the U.S. effort to glut the Vietnamese market with enough goods to keep prices down.

Most of AID's weak rationale for the congestion and chicanery—priority of the fight against inflation—evaporates with reports that the supply of rice—the chief food of the Vietnamese—has deteriorated to an all-time low. If the AID program is not effective enough to prevent the price of the most important commodity in Vietnam from soaring 30 to 50 percent in one recent week alone, as Mrs. Bentley reports, we certainly have reason to doubt the effectiveness of the rest of the AID program's operation.

The U.S. Government is not the only party at fault in the rice crisis, by any means. But Mrs. Bentley reports that AID's planning has been poor. She states:

> No one seemed to be watching the rice market closely.

Moreover, Mrs. Bentley claims:

> Losses of rice in the Saigon area have increased, either through damage or thievery, since the military began to discharge these bulk commodities for AID. The loss is estimated to have soared from 2 to 15 percent.
>
> There is reason to fear—

She says—

> that as the rice is discharged from the ships in Saigon port, much of it will be stolen between the time it leaves the vessels and the time it reaches a distribution point.

Finally, Mrs. Bentley reports that one of the chief reasons for the rice shortage is "the failure of shipments from the United States to meet their schedules" because the old, foreign-flag ships chartered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to carry them have broken down enroute.

Mr. Speaker, since Congress is being asked to appropriate increasing funds to aid Vietnam, Congress should also have the facts that would enable it to exercise its oversight functions in an informed manner.

Under unanimous consent I place Mrs. Bentley's series of three articles on the rice shortage in Vietnam, published in the Baltimore Sun on March 11–13, in the RECORD:

[From the Baltimore Sun, Mar. 11, 1967]

VIET STAFF OF LIFE, I—RICE SHORTAGE ACUTE, PRICES SOAR

(*This is the first of three articles on the rice situation in Vietnam.*)

(By Helen Delich Bentley)

SAIGON March 9.—Rice, the Staff of life in Vietnam, has reached a critical stage, American Government officials conceded today.

The price on all grades has soared from 30 to 50 per cent during the last week alone and supplies are at an all-time low.

Hoarding already is taking place despite assurances from American quarters that plenty of rice is en route from the United States and that there should be ample supplies.

SAME PREDICTION

However, that same prediction was made by the same officials before Tet, the Chinese New Year, one month ago. Instead of improving, the situation has deteriorated to an all-time low in a nation whose main subsistence is rice.

The next month, and particularly the next two weeks, are expected to be particularly critical because only 30,000 tons, or two weeks' supply, is known to be in storage for the entire Republic of Vietnam. The monthly consumption rate now is 72,000 tons and is steadily rising.

One of the chief reasons for the shortage, and consequent inflationary spiral, is the failure of shipments from the United States to meet their schedules.

That failure is attributed to the fact that many of the old foreign-flag ships which have been chartered by the United States Department of Agricuture have broken down en route.

Fifty thousand tons scheduled for delivery last month failed to arrive.

Out of 26 freighters listed to bring rice to Vietnam between February and April, only 5 were of American registry. Only one of the American ships had a full cargo aboard, while all of the foreign ships were exclusively chartered for the transportation of rice.

Other reasons cited by worried United States officials for the current crisis are:

1. Supplies from the Mekong Delta area are decreasing monthly as the fighting in the area increases.

2. The planning has been poor. While no one seemed to be watching the rice market closely, the Agency for International Development flooded South Vietnam with fertilizer, which is still a controversial subject here.

3. Food consumption is rising and production decreasing.

4. Losses of rice in the Saigon area have increased, either through damage or thievery, since the military began to discharge these bulk commodities for AID. The loss is estimated to have soared from 2 to 15 per cent.

Vietnamese business interests and political leaders also mention AID in regard to poor planning. However, a public criticism made today in the local press by an official in the Finance Ministry is supposed to be retracted tomorrow, an AID spokesman said.

HOARDING CHARGED

The Vietnamese also cite hoarding by Chinese merchants who control the rice stocks and the refusal of Thailand and Formosa to sell rice to South Vietnam at reasonable prices.

For instance, Formosa had made an agreement to sell some 20,000 tons of rice to Vietnam provided Vietnam also would buy 40,000 tons of steel from free China. However, when the Vietnamese went there to conclude the deal, Formosa allegedly increased the price. The matter is not believed to be closed yet.

Both Thai and Formosan interests have made it clear to the Vietnamese that they can obtain sufficient funds from the United States; therefore those nations are seeking higher prices for their rice, since the world supply is short.

The cheapest grade of local rice had risen from 21 piasters per kilo on February 27 to 28 piasters last Monday. Since then the price has risen as high as 35 piasters.

PRICES JUMP

The price for the top grade was reported by American sources to have risen during the same period from 32½ piasters per kilo to 40 piasters. However, to buy it on the market today, one has to pay between 43 and 48, according to the Vietnamese.

One year ago, the various grades of rice sold for about one half of their present "official" price, or about one third of the present purchase price.

At the present time, three ships with a total of 22,600 tons of rice are discharging their cargo in the Saigon port at the rate of approximately 1,000 tons each per day, according to an AID spokesman. The Thorfrid was 12,000 tons, the Pericles G.C., 7,500, and the American Oriole, 3,100 tons.

However, since rice must go through the rather intricate and unsavory system of warehousing in the Chinese Cholon area here, it will be some time before it becomes available to the peasants. And how much will be sold to them at the so-called "official" prices is another unknown factor.

WORLD-WIDE TREND

The current shortage of rice in South Vietnam—once an exporter of some 600,000 tons annually—reflects a world-wide trend.

Even the United States, whose rice the Vietnamese do not particularly like because it is inferior to their own lowest grade, is going to scrape the bottom of the barrel to produce 750,000 tons to prevent famine here during this year.

American officials said that amount will be brought here under the Public Law 480 program, but the details will not be made public until Monday.

It is known that the United States has been urging Vietnam to use her foreign exchange to pay for some 300,000 tons, but at this point it is believed a deal will be worked out on counterpart basis.

WILL BE BOUGHT OUTRIGHT

Some 450,000 tons will be paid for outright by the United States without any attempt to cloak the money exchange. In 1966, the United States furnished 480,000 tons to South Vietnam without restrictions.

American rice sells for less than any of the local rice because it does not have the same quality. However, even though it is cheaper, the Vietnamese are not fond of it because they say it tastes musty and is polished.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Mar. 12, 1967]

VIET STAFF OF LIFE, II—MINISTRY SHAKE-UP IS EXPECTED

(This is the second of three articles on the role of rice in the economy of Vietnam.)

(By Helen Delich Bentley)

SAIGON, March 11.—A shake-up in the Ministry of Economy and Finance is expected within days as a result of the rice crisis here.

It is understood that Premier Nguyen Cao Ky is most displeased that rice stocks have dropped to an all-time low, while prices are at an all-time high, having jumped 30 to 50 per cent in the past ten days.

INFLATION SPARKED

Not only is there concern about the price of rice but of the entire inflationary spiral it has sparked off.

Since both problems fall under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance and Economy, that is where heads would roll. Top people in that department—only recently recombined into one—are quivering over possible ousters.

There is no minister heading the department right now, so it will be impossible to fire its top man.

Governor Hahn of the National Bank of Vietnam was slated to take over that position, but the current crisis might change that. It depends on how much Governor Hahn has had to do with the apparent failure to buy enough rice to head off this crisis.

Presumably rice and the ability of Vietnam to buy it were the principal subjects discussed today at a lengthy session of ministry officials.

Vietnamese officials apparently have been reluctant to spend any part of their foreign exchange, now at a record high of $300,000,000 for rice in nearby countries such as Formosa or Thailand.

It has been said, however, that both Formosa and Thailand are trying to "hold up" Vietnam as far as price is concerned because they feel it can get all the money it wants from the United States.

Whether a reported purchase of 20,000 tons from Formosa has been completed remains unknown today. A hitch developed when Formosa raised the price near the conclusion of the negotiations.

American officials have been urging the Vietnamese for some weeks to spend part of their foreign exchange to buy rice—both because Vietnam's exchange is considered strong, since it represents about one-half of one year's purchases from abroad and because the United States is running low on its own stocks of rice.

U.S. RICE IMPORTED

Today, it was officially announced that Vietnam will import an additional 300,000 tons of rice from the United States under an agreement to be signed Monday between Tran Van Do Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge.

Yesterday, it had been said this would bring total imports from the United States this year to 750,000 tons. Today, the figure given was 650,000 tons.

Exactly how it is to be paid for is not yet known. However, due to reluctance on the part of American officials to say the extra rice was purchased, it can be presumed that Vietnam managed to work out an arrangement whereby it does not have to use any of its foreign exchange.

MEALS SKIPPED

Because of the high price of rice, it is said that many peasants are beginning to skip meals. Rice is the only foodstuff which many of the coolies eat during a day. Peasants can be seen on Saigon streets with their bowls of rice and chopsticks at almost any hour of the day.

Parents are apparently cutting down their own intake in order to provide more for their children.

Although no cases of starvation have been reoprted, it is known that many are just getting by.

The worst part of the rice picture is that other commodities follow its price rise. Here they say, "Everything follows the price of rice." It is compared to the saying in Europe that "Everything follows the price of bread." In Saigon, if rice goes up 1 piaster, other items usually go up 2.

Chinese soup, which often is the only other nourishment peasants can afford, has risen from 10 piasters a bowl to 40. Chickens, which six months ago sold for 50 piasters, today sell between 200 and 250. Rau muong, a popular, watercress-like vegetable, is bringing 5 piasters for the poorer quality and 20 for the better. It was 1 and 2 piasters only a few months ago.

While food prices have increased as much as 300 percent on some items during the past year, wages have risen only an average of about 30 percent.

The take-home pay of the workers is even less because a salary tax is being withheld now. Some sources claim that these workers also will have to pay an income tax later on.

SECRET STOCKS SOUGHT

Since there are rumbles that many Chinese warehousemen are hoarding large quantities of rice—the official stock pile is down to two weeks' supply both in Saigon and upcountry—police were said to be inaugurating a search of the warehouses in an effort to locate some of this rice, which is being sold on the black market.

In recent weeks, the United States Agency for International Development has justified the clogging of the port with fertilizer, cement, steel and products that consignees have been reluctant to take by saying that having large stocks on hand would hobble the black market.

However, during the course of the ordering and planning, someone apparently forgot to look into rice—the principal commodity in this nation.

HARD TO GET

At the same time, it is said by Vietnamese that even though there are substantial quantities of steel and cement around, one has to pay about three times a "normal price" to get any. The Chinese importers, they claim, keep the materials in storage until they are able to get black market prices for them.

One of the principal reasons given for the immediate crisis in rice is that at least 50,000 tons scheduled for delivery last month failed to arrive in Vietnam when ships encountered heavy weather and breakdowns.

Although a total of 120,000 tons is scheduled to reach here in March, it will take time to discharge and distribute it among the people. Nobody will estimate how much time will be needed. That alone can determine whether the incoming rice can stem the crisis.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Mar. 13, 1967]

VIET STAFF OF LIFE, III—RICE DEARTH DUE TO PRICES, THEFT

This is the last in a series on the role of rice in the Vietnamese economy.

(By Helen Delich Bentley)

SAIGON, March 11.—Any ship transporting even the smallest amount of rice is being given top priority in the port of Saigon.

Discharging is slated to take place on a two-shift basis, if necessary, in order to remove at least one thousand tons daily from every vessel. The double shift is to offset the present shortage of this staff of life of the Vietnamese people.

Special efforts are being made to try to speed rice to the 500 distributing points in and around Saigon in an effort to ward off further hoarding and black market selling.

NO ONE DARES

Rice has become so critical in supply and price here that no one in the Vietnamese political arena dares discuss it openly. One Vietnamese source, who has been most helpful on subjects dealing with black marketing, pilferage, and Government bribery, simply clammed up today with the remark, "It's just too risky to talk about rice."

He did acknowledge that the blame should be shared equally by the United States Agency for International Development, Vietnamese politicians, and the supplying countries of Formosa and Thailand.

The latter two countries are hiking their prices far beyond what South Vietnam feels it should pay for rice. They believe that the coffers of Uncle Sam will make the funds available to the warring nation.

RAISED THE PRICE

A deal for 20,000 tons of rice from Formosa was concluded, but only after the country raised the price considerably even though Vietnam also agreed to purchase some 40,000 tons of steel.

A little less than two weeks' supply of rice is on hand right now. However, United States and Vietnam officials hope the incoming ships will be sufficient to take care of the immediate needs so that the stocks will not have to be drained off further.

At the same time, AID officials believe the price will drop back from its peak. But the Vietnamese do not believe there will be any noticeable price rollback. They think that inflation has hit and is here to stay.

Both agree that no one probably will go hungry although they might not eat as well as they have in the past.

However, the Vietnamese do not agree with AID officials that price hikes on rice is good because the farmers receive more money for their goods. The local people point out that the coolies who grow the rice do not receive any more money because they are paid only a niggardly amount of rice by the farm owners for the performance of their duties. The big owners may receive more, but not the man tilling the fields.

AMERICAN-FLAG SHIPS

Failure of ships to arrive on schedule due to breakdowns and weather has been the cause of the current crisis. Today one American spokesman said that it has been difficult for the Government of Vietnam to charter freighters because it has been so slow paying demurrage costs to scores of owners for the 30 to 120 day delays incurred last year when the entire port was congested both with military and commercial cargo.

Demurrage on American-flag ships begins at about $2,800 per day and can go up as high as $8,000, depending on the type of vessel involved. Foreign-flag ships cost only $1,000 a day if they are of the undependable Liberty type and can amount to as much as $3,000 to $5,000, again depending on the age and type of vessel.

Even though the United States makes the rice available at no cost under the Public Law 480 Program, booking arrangements are concluded both by the United States Department of Agriculture and the recipient nation.

There is reason to fear that as the rice is discharged from the ships in Saigon port, much of it will be stolen between the time it leaves the vessels and the time it reaches a distribution point. As far as could be learned tonight, no special efforts were being made to guard the bags en route.

SALABLE IN BLACK MARKET

Since rice has become so expensive, it would be more salable on the black market than many of the goods stolen from barges and sampans in the port over the last sixteen months.

Some sources estimate that during normal times, from 20 to 40 per cent of the rice disappears before it arrives at a normal outlet. Others claim the outside figure is too high, but concede that the 20 might not be.

WAREHOUSEMEN GET MONEY

Out of 10,000 tons, the loss of 2,000—or even 1,000—is still substantial.

All of the rice—including that which is stolen—is made available to the peasants and coolies, so some American officials do not consider this as being lost. The fact that the warehousemen receive all of the revenue does not bother them.

This is the explanation of how the warehouseman builds up his supply to sell:

Bags of rice are discharged in Saigon port onto sampans, junks, and barges for towing up narrow canals leading into the Cholon district where most of the warehouses are owned by Chinese. As the peasants remove the bags from the boats, they are given extra piastres for every bag that they might damage.

ALL THE RECEIPTS

For each damaged bag, the warehouseman is credited so much rice. He then takes that rice to which he is "entitled"—often most of that in a bag—mills it so that it is more like the Vietnamese product and sells it at prices higher than would have been paid if it had moved through normal channels as American rice. The warehouseman collects all of the receipts.

Bags also are slipped off the stern of the barges when no one is looking and hidden until it is time to go home.

This procedure is possible because the system of tallying goods received in Saigon port has never been satisfactory. Often the tally organizations are in collusion with the stevedore companies and others so that the steamship company receives unwarranted claims for short counts and damage. This happens even though the damage might occur far away from the harbor after the responsibility of the steamship line has ended.

Because of this system, it is difficult to pinpoint exactly where the rice has been lost or damaged since warehousemen literally have a free hand. Reports that these warehousemen have stocks of rice hidden away has spurred a searching squad into action, although nothing has been reported to date.

Belleville, Mich., High School Debate Team Wins State Title

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM D. FORD
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to report that the 1966–67 debating team of the Belleville High School, in my congressional district, has won the Michigan High School Debating Championship.

These young men and women will participate June 19 to 22, in the National Forensic League National Tournament to be held in Nashville, Tenn.

I am personally very proud of these high school students, and proud that they have brought this honor to their school and to their community. Therefore, I would like to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the newspaper account of their victory as reported in the Belleville Enterprise Roman:

BELLEVILLE HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE TEAM WINS STATE TITLE

BELLEVILLE.—The 1966–67 Debating Team of the Belleville High School is the new Michigan High School Debating Champions.

The coveted title was won by the Belleville High School Debaters last Friday (March 11) at Rackham Auditorium on the University of Michigan campus, Ann Arbor, when team members defeated Royal Oak Kimball High School in the state final competition sessions.

Friday's final marked the second year in a row that the Belleville Debaters were represented in the finals.

The new state champions now will attend the National Forensic League National Tournament to be held at Nashville, Tenn., June 19–22.

It was the 50th Annual State Championship Debate.

School officials and administrative staff personnel of Belleville High School and area residents Monday were still beaming with pride at the continued success of the school's debating team.

The school's four-member debating team defeated Battle Creek Central High School, last year's champions, in semi-final competition.

The Belleville team has been on top in debating circles throughout the year.

More than 400 high schools in the state participated.

Belleville and Kimball became finalists and matched wits Friday. The Finalists received watches at a Friday luncheon.

The four member team also won the district and regional competition prior to meeting Battle Creek Central.

At the final, Belleville took the Affirmative and was represented by Miss Marylyn Smith and Miss Doreen Skardarasy, while Kimball on the Negative was represented by students and seniors Ken Casebeer and Glenn Barclay.

The topic for the final debate was "Resolved: That the foreign aid program of the United States should be limited to military assistance."

The four debaters presented two speeches, one constructive and one rebuttal.

Miss Smith is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Smith of 45561 Harmony Lane; and Miss Skardarasy is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Skardarasy of 45261 Harmony Lane. Both of Belleville.

Other members of the debate team are Gerald Bluhm, son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Bluhm of 335 Brain street, and Miss Gloria Price (team captain), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Price of 9600 Hannan road.

The four debaters have been under the direction of Mrs. Judith Tappan, debate coach for the last three years of high school. All are presently seniors.

The varsity debaters participated in rought competition throughout the states of Michigan and Ohio this year.

They entered the semi-finals two weeks ago with a record of 110 debates and eight losses. The team has won over 30 trophies and plaques so far during the year.

"Brain Drain" Problem Is Many Sided

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the problem of the "brain drain"—the siphoning of skills from the poor nations by the wealthy nations—is a source of growing concern. The chief author of a bill to counteract this problem is Senator MONDALE, of Minnesota.

His ideas on this subject are attracting more attention all the time. Earlier this month he wrote an article for the Saturday Review. The article was the subject of an editorial in the March 16 Minneapolis Spokesman, a weekly newspaper in my district. The editorial follows:

MONDALE ON THE U.S. "BRAIN DRAIN"

In a piece on the "brain drain" in the March 11 Saturday Review, Senator Walter Mondale has put his finger on one of the most difficult problems facing the world today—the advanced nations and the developing nations alike.

The rich nations, he points out, are literally robbing the poor nations of their limited resources of brains and skills. The United States does this many ways. We bring students from Africa, Asia, and Latin America to study at our Universities, and then we allow the best of them to stay here instead of going back home to apply their skills and training to the problems of their own countries.

Our immigration laws make it easy for people to migrate who have been the beneficiaries of large investments of education and training by their own countries. Nigeria graduates about 19 doctors a year, he points out, and we have 16 Nigerian doctors working in the United States. Yet the need for physicians in Nigeria is acute.

As Senator Mondale points out, the problem is many-sided, and much of the fault can be laid to the developing countries themselves. American scientists and technicians who have taken assignments in such countries have run up against frustrating, if not maddening, customs and taboos. An agricultural scientist working with an Asian college of agriculture will find, for example, that it is socially offensive for not only a professor, but a student of agriculture, to go into the fields and make contact with the soil! And an Indian student recently observed that his country's agricultural colleges were preparing all their students to be Secretary of Agriculture.

Naturally the best of the brains of these countries will want to move into an intellectual climate where their talents, imaginations, can have free play. On the other hand, Americans working in these countries can do a great deal to break down the taboos. The agricultural scientist who got his students to go to work in the fields opened up to them an entirely new dimension of agricultural education. The program initiated by Chester Bowles when he was ambassador to India (and torpedoed by Eisenhower immediately upon his becoming President) trained talented Indian students to go into the villages and work intimately with their people on the many problems of sanitation, production, etc., which beset them.

One of the problems is that while economies of the wealthier nations have become specialized, specialization in the poorer nations leads only to frustration. The Bowles idea was that 100 million people each adding a dollar to the economy represented more progress than a $100 million hydroelectric plant or steel mill.

As Senator Mondale remarks, we need to look at our immigration policies, our policies regarding foreign students, and the content of the courses of education offered to them.

Comments on Washington Scene in Editor's Column

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the La Grange Citizen is an independent publication serving a number of communities southwest of Chicago. Its March 16, 1967, publisher's column, "This 'N' That," presented a very fascinating commentary on issues of prominence here on the Washington scene. I believe this editorial commentary worthy of thoughtful scrutiny:

THE PUBLISHER SAYS—THIS 'N' THAT

Having dispatched my 123rd response, with proper data, to a "yours may be the lucky number" come-on I am provoked to wonder about a few matters pertaining to this latest of customer stimulating gimmicks.

Has Esther Peterson, before her transfer from the consumers bureau to higher echelon tasks, ever probed the actual volume of give-away in contrast to the promised "100 mink coats", "100 Cadillacs", "500 sports cars" etc. etc. so blatantly offered?

What percentage of persons on the junk mail list who get these overtures to share in riches respond to learn whether their number "is one already chosen by computor"? If 20 per cent respond, and that would statistically be a high response, how many have one of those lucky numbers? In other words, what percentage of the 100 mink coats are actually given away, and how many remain in the storage vaults because the lucky numbers never turned up? Do the non-buyers actually have a chance?

In the good old days of completing "25 words or less" there always were winners of the prizes offered. And although the judges decisions were final there was a feeling that somehow or other they would give someone the prize. And, if you were in doubt, you could ask for a list of the winners.

Apparently it is much less costly now to offer a hundred mink coats, than it was previously to offer five mink coats.

Opponents to "fair-housing" legislation were provided with added argument this week when the Rev. Dr. King made a public statement supporting the view that the unseating of Congressman Adam Clayton Powell was motivated by racial bias.

To say that a majority of the members of the House of Representatives have a narrow, vindictive, prejudiced view toward negroes is a slander. But that is not the full extent of the import of Dr. King's remarks. What he said permits the belief that he condones and permits immoral, unethical, brazen behaviour and does not approve of disciplining anyone if there are others who also could be found guilty. To divert attention from guilt by accusing the congress, and the general public of racial prejudice in judging is a damaging confession.

The damage is that Dr. King's statement will give credence to opinions such as this, which was overheard in an exchange of comments about the news item reporting Dr. King's statement:

"This is what you will have to contend with, if the fair housing laws are passed and enforced. No matter what your reason would be for not selling or renting to a negro, you will be accused of being racially biased. There wouldn't be any just reason for not accepting a negro as tenant or buyer. You would be accused and found guilty no matter what reasons you had, and even if you had used these same reasons for not selling or renting to a white person."

"I'm sorry to admit that Dr. King blundered. Your argument is logical, although I am sure he did not mean to have his support for Powell generalized", a fair housing law supporter replied.

Another comment included the remark: "How does King justify his statement when he is aware that Powell's candidacy for reelection is opposed by another negro, one who has the respect of many whites as well as negroes?" There are persons who believe that Meredith could defeat Powell if there were enough time for proper campaigning before the election.

Judge Rivers Comments on the Publicity on Adam Clayton Powell

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, Judge Francis E. Rivers, of New York City, is one of the great Americans whom I have been privileged to know.

During his lifetime of civic service, he has been a living exponent of the ability, character, and good sense to be found among members of the Negro community in New York City and throughout the United States.

Judge Rivers, recently retired from the City (now Civil) Court of the City of New York, has written a very thoughtful letter published in the New York Times of Monday, March 20, 1967, and I commend it to my colleagues:

Publicity on Powell

To the Editor: The sensational news coverage which The Times and other news media, both press and television, have given during the past year to the actions of Adam Clayton Powell and others who like him advocate separation rather than integration of Negroes and whites in American life, seems now to have culminated in a disturbing situation. The movement by some Negroes toward resegregation has wrested the center of the national stage from the inspiring struggle made by Negroes and whites together for desegregation and equal rights.

VOTERS' DECISION

It has therefore been no surprise in the face of the publicity colossus which has been created of Adam Powell and his cause that opposition to his candidacy in the special election in the Eighteenth Congressional District appears foolhardy at the least. This is most unfortunate. If this election is to be free and truly democratic its voters should be given the opportunity at least to say whether they approve of their Representative having willfully refused to appear, either in the courts of his own state or in the Congress of which he was a member, and present any defense to serious charges formally entered against him; especially if he really believed racial prejudice was behind these charges.

While it is said that the "negative" is always "news" more than the "positive," nevertheless it is again unfortunate that strong editorials criticizing Powell have been smothered by the tremendous figure made of him in the news columns through accent on the "negative."

EFFECT ON RIGHTS DRIVE

The disproportionate publicity thus given conduct by Negroes which is deemed racist in character can have the effect, whether intended or not, of making the white public react with feelings of hate, fear, ridicule or superiority toward the Negro. The result is to influence the public mind to regard the Negro as a person displaced and alienated from America's mainstream.

It is disturbing to think that the great momentum of the civil rights movement, which has resulted from the combined efforts of Americans in every area, might be halted for an indefinite period, if not permanently, because of the striving by press and television to give priority to news on the basis of its sensational impact without regard to its effect upon the public.

I believe The Times should reverse this trend and reinstate the struggle for civil rights and full integration into proper perspective. This would restore the never-ending fight to eliminate all vestiges of racial discrimination to the dominant place which it has occupied heretofore in the public consciousness.

Francis E. Rivers,
New York.

(Note.—The writer served for two terms as justice of the city (now civil) court and was a member of the State assembly in 1930.)

Greater Lawrence, Mass., Regional Technical and Vocational School

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in recent years there has been a new national recognition of the importance of vocational education. Modern industry of all types increasingly demands highly trained personnel, and sound vocational training will be increasingly critical in this new job market.

One of the most exciting examples of vocational training is the Greater Lawrence, Mass., Regional Technical and Vocational School. Directed by James A. Booth, the school has developed some of the most vital new techniques of school management and teaching.

Yesterday, writing in the Boston Globe, educational reporter Bertram G. Waters called the school "a model for the State and New England." I include the article in the Congressional Record:

Science, Medicine, Education—Greater Lawrence Regional Ultra in Vocational Education Field

(By Bertram G. Waters)

Andover.—In answer to a crying need, Massachusetts communities will have built more than $100 million in new vocational schools by 1975. Most of these facilities will be finished in the next three years.

As cities and towns have caught up with past inadequacies in their schools, they have had a chance to examine trade and vocational programs along with others.

What they found, in general, was an antiquated range of facilities where outmoded programs were taught, often to the students least suited for them, and the findings have set off the building boom.

The list of communities at work on new vocational facilities reads like a state geographical sampling: Pittsfield, Quincy, Fall River, Worcester, Bedford, Chelmsford, Groton, Billerica.

A few communities, like those that built the state's first regional vocation school at North Hanover, are way ahead and have become test tubes for the latecomers.

Earlier cooperative efforts were spawned largely by President Kennedy's Vocational Education Act of 1963 and the Higher Education Facilities Act, both of which upgraded the status attached to these schools as well as the amount of funds available.

"Until a few years ago," says state Vocational Director Markham, "vocational education was for everyone's kid but mine. Now they're fighting to get in the doors."

The new schools also are fighting for staff. Markham's department has lost a dozen supervisors in three years to higher-paying school directorships, and the 60 graduates of the industrial arts teachers course at Fitchburg State last year had over 300 job offers.

One of the alliances that produced a modern, balanced vocational facility was the Greater Lawrence Regional School Committee, made up of Andover, North Andover, Methuen and Lawrence.

In early 1965 they hired James A. Booth of Malden, that city's director of vocational education, to design the program for the school they wanted.

Booth, and Everett High School product who started teaching in a sheet metal shop at age 30, since has earned bachelor and master degrees. He was presented 46 acres of land on River rd., Andover, $3.5 million in plans, and a mandate to produce an exciting school.

The vocational school he opened last September is a model for the state and New England.

While maintaining traditional shops such as carpentry, auto mechanics and welding, it also offers computer programming, electronics and commercial art courses that can hold their own anywhere.

It is, in fact, a small, self-contained city, capable of building a prototype shop, designing machinery and equipping it, managing and servicing it, and showing a profit. These functions are carried out daily in all shops in a limited way, allowing a graduate to enter his chosen field with sufficient technical knowledge to bring a good salary or qualify him for further training.

The "Four Winds" coffee shop at Lawrence is a good example. It rivals in decor and equipment any commercial enterprise but is run entirely by students in culinary arts as a sound business enterprise.

A boy training in the school kitchens under experienced chefs graduates with the qualifications to manage a cafeteria or large restraurant, go on to a hotel school, or open his own coffee shop.

Greater Lawrence Regional now has an enrollment of 540 boys and plans to add about 150 more next year at both undergraduate and post-graduate levels. Grades 13 and 14 offers courses of electronics, data processing and computer programming, machine design and drafting, and answers one of the crying needs of all such schools—a chance for a skilled graduate to choose work, or continue in a highly technical field at junior college level.

Director Booth believes the school admissions policy will insure continuing success for graduates.

"Motivation is the whole key to vocational education," he asserts. "Every boy has to want to come here and must take four hours of testing and be interviewed after he applies.

"We don't see any point in putting a boy where he won't succeed."

The policy apparently is successful. The school has a waiting list of 200 even before sending the first graduates out to prove its methods. Plans already are under way to go co-educational in a few years, offering medical arts and electronics to women.

Vocational students face the longest school day—eight hours—of any in Massachusetts. Believing that comfortable surroundings increase output, Booth designed these devices into his school:

All shops are on the perimeter of the building and have overhead doors allowing trucks to drive in with new materials and remove waste easily.

Shop-related classrooms can adjoin the shops themselves because sand-filled walls eliminate the roar of nearby machines.

Air conditioning maintains temperature and humidity year-round. All offices are carpeted.

Shop-related desks were designed by Booth to allow work to be done standing or seated as needed, and to serve all possible uses.

The school's curriculum is the traditional blend required by law—50 percent shop work, 25 percent related, and 25 percent straight academics. Booth has chosen to assign shop on a week-long basis, for continuity, but admits this may change if it isn't the best arrangement.

He does insist on one basic difference from many existing vocational schools: "The boys have to keep up their academic work or they can't continue."

Innovations in modern vocational education are evident throughout the school, too. In the machine shop, a giant device called a Cintimatic is used to teach milling, drilling and boring jobs via punched paper tape, to either metric or standard measurements.

This and most other machines are on Federal loan and were carefully chosen after consultation with local industries to provide the most up-to-date instruction. Good equipment also lures the best instructors.

Sheet metal workers at Lawrence learn more than basic ventilation systems taught in many schools. Working with precision machinery, they are taught to produce a variety of industrial and commercial products to tolerances of 5000th/inch.

The auto mechanics and auto body shops are a marvel of planning and training. Three hydraulic lifts, sophisticated testing equipment, and even a wash bay serve students who must maintain the school buses, school station wagon and snow plow. Indoor road testing is done with a dynamometer, and the boys operate their own state inspection station.

In auto body, Booth won a complete reconditioning facility from the School Committee. Here, smashed and worn out cars can be realigned, rebuilt, repainted, and then resold.

Graduates of these facilities are more likely to take jobs with major auto manufacturers than with the corner filling station.

Nor is the gleaming, new school reserved for teen-agers. In keeping with the requirements of recent vocational legislation, space allocation was made for adult Manpower Development classes that run side-by-side during the school day. More than 100 evening students also use the shops and classrooms.

Greater Lawrence Regional cannot be considered a radical departure in state-aided vocational education. Like all such schools it conforms to dozens of state regulations and was planned with the help of a state study.

It began with basic advantages—plenty of land, adequate funding, and a regional commitment to supply tradesmen and technicians for an industrial area undergoing modernization.

The big difference between Greater Lawrence and many other communities is action. The need was seen, qualified personnel were hired, programs were drawn up and taxpayers were convinced.

Within a relatively short time, those taxpayers will be reaping the benefits for many years of belated but careful planning for the very best in modern vocational education.

Border Patrol Academy of the Immigration and Naturalization Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, often the dedicated and excellent work of people in the Immigration and Naturalization Service, under the direction of Commissioner Raymond F. Farrell, goes without notice, simply because they do a commendable job of carrying out their responsibilities. They do so without fault or fanfare.

Testimony to this fact is the dedicated and often arduous effort put out by graduates of the Border Patrol Academy of the Immigration Service at Port Isabel, Tex.

Recently the Assistant Attorney General Frank M. Wozencraft addressed the 87th group of graduates from the academy. I feel his remarks, which follow, give an excellent idea of how well the Border Patrol carries out its function.

Address to the Graduating Class of the Border Patrol Academy, 87th Session, on February 9, 1967, by Frank M. Wozencraft, Assistant Attorney General

Today, as you embark on a career of service in the Border Patrol, I would like to share with you some thoughts about some of the factors which are important in your work with the immigration laws and throughout the field of law enforcement.

Law enforcement works best when the officer is aware not only of the requirements of the law he is enforcing, but also of the purposes underlying that law. Sometimes these purposes are simple and clear cut. The immigration laws are not that simple. As they have been developed and amended during the past century, they serve many purposes. They represent the best judgment of the Congress as to a balance among many valid yet conflicting goals. As is always the case, the balance can be changed when new factors enter the picture or when factors already considered are given different weight. Sometimes it takes a while for these changes to be reflected in legislation. But until the law is amended, it continues to represent the Congressional judgment which you must enforce.

As part of this balance, the law protects our nation by keeping out kinds of people whom the Congress has found undesirable, such as criminals, drug addicts, subversives, or persons dangerous to the public health. Yet in the interest of re-uniting families, the law eases the path of admission of persons who have close relatives here. On the one hand, the law keeps out persons seeking employment if they would unduly depress the market for jobs available to our own residents, or persons who would swell our public welfare rolls. Yet there are preferences available for those who offer unusual talents to enrich our national life, or who have special labor skills that are in short supply. The law sets a limit on the number of immigrants which Congress has determined our nation can absorb each year. Yet we always seek to keep the door open for victims of religious or political persecution, under our traditional policy of asylum for the oppressed. The law provides temporary admission for many kinds of visitors, such as tourists, students, businessmen and scholars—not only because their visits may benefit those concerned, but also because we believe in a free and open society.

I hope you will keep these various purposes in mind when you find an alien in whose case two or more of these purposes are in conflict. Consider, for instance, an alien who might be admitted as a close relative of a family living here, but who also may have some disqualification such as a contagious disease. The Government, as you know, has procedures for deciding such questions, but the questions cannot be handled properly unless someone first recognizes and evaluates the various interests involved.

This continuing search for balance, which is at the heart of our legislative process, affects not only the immigration laws but also the broader field of law enforcement.

As I'm sure you realize, the profession of law enforcement today is under increasing pressures from all sides. There is pressure to do something about rising crime rates. There is competing pressure to eliminate any techniques of law enforcement which may be illegal or unfair. Both of these pressures reflect goals that are vitally important to the well-being of our nation: the suppression of crime, and the protection of individual rights. So, just as the immigration laws are shaped by competing policies and goals, your conduct in enforcing these laws must also seek to accommodate competing goals, and to achieve them both as fully as possible.

Three days ago President Johnson sent to the Congress his Message on Crime in America. He emphasized six principal themes which run through the report of the National Crime Commission to be released shortly. I would like to mention these themes to you today because some of them apply to your own work.

First, of course, is the recognition that crime prevention is of paramount importance. This is equally true in our cities and on our borders.

Second, the system of criminal justice itself must be just, and it must have the respect and cooperation of all citizens. In your work you know how important it is for the system to have the respect and cooperation of aliens as well.

Third, better trained people are desperately needed—and it is just this kind of training that you have been receiving at the Border Patrol Academy, to equip you to do a better job of law enforcement.

Fourth, there must be a more profound range of treatment for offenders than the present correctional system provides. While this may not seem to apply directly to your work, it is important for you to recognize situations where treatment is needed, or perhaps just a helping hand—not a hand to help across the border someone who cannot legally cross, but a word of advice or counsel, or perhaps just a smile.

Fifth, access to better information and broader research is vital—and your Service is as alert as anyone to the need for keeping up to date. It is a far cry from the days of the lone horseman to what the Border Patrol must cope with today and the equipment at your disposal.

Sixth, substantially greater resources must be devoted to improving the entire criminal justice system. This may not seem to square very well with the requirements of a tight budget, but here again is a need to accommodate goals which, while competing with each other, are both valid.

Now I would like to hark back for a moment to the second theme which President Johnson mentioned—that the system of justice must itself be just and must have respect. Respect is a two-way street. I am told that in our service academies there is a ritual where the cadet is asked the proper attitude of an enlisted man toward an officer, and he replies, "Respect". He is then asked the proper attitude of an officer toward an enlisted man and the answer is the same—respect. One of the finest things that you can do in your work with people on the border and everywhere else—both citizen and alien, both out-law and in-law—is to show unmistakable respect for the dignity of every human being.

This doesn't mean that anyone should expect you to condone violations of the law which you are enforcing.

Obviously, when you catch somebody in an attempt to enter the United States illegally, your first duty is to see that he does not get away with it. It is very important, though, to remember that he may not be the same kind of criminal as a racketeer. He may be trying to come here because he sees this as a land of greater opportunity. In fact, his motives may be quite similar to those of some of our own parents or grandparents, who came before our present immigration laws were passed. He is trying to break the law, and he must not be permitted to do so. But he is not necessarily an evil man.

The policy of respecting the rights and the dignity of the individual must apply to all. There should be nothing unusual about showing respect for the poorly dressed or the illiterate. I'm sure you agree that this is in keeping with our spiritual heritage and our frontier traditions. Nor is there anything servile in showing respect for the wealthy or the powerful. They are entitled to the same respect as everyone else.

This business of respect is basically a matter of balance and perspective. Your proper target is the man's illegal conduct, not the man. You should spare his rights, and his feelings if you can. It is a small man who tries to build up his own ego by tearing down the dignity of others.

The tradition of respect is one not of weakness, but of strength. It reached a high point of sorts in the age of chivalry, but chivalry was for the nobility, not the serfs. Today, we have progressed beyond the traditions of chivalry to the guarantees of our Constitution, which extend to all our people. It is worth noting that some of the most important guarantees, such as due process of law, are available not just to "citizens" but to any "persons" subject to our jurisdiction. This includes aliens who have entered our land.

Of course, respecting the dignity of every person means respecting his legal rights. We all learned as schoolchildren about our freedom to express unpopular opinions, and the other freedoms protected by our Bill of Rights. We all know the importance of freedom from search and from arrest without lawful authority or probable cause; freedom from unnecessary force or prolonged detention except after trial and conviction; the right to know what charges are made against one; and the right to get in touch with a lawyer.

These and other rights have been won by free men through centuries of struggle. They are still not secure in many parts of the world. In some nations, they are unknown. There have been and will always be disputes among judges, as well as lawyers and law enforcement officials, about the exact dimensions of these rights. Such disputes underline the importance of these rights. They are worth fighting about, and fighting for.

Yet respecting the dignity of the individual is not just a matter of respecting his legal rights. It is also a matter of the attitude with which officials handle their authority. In trying to define this attitude, it is hard to think of a better term than the old-fashioned word courtesy.

In law enforcement, courtesy is the key to achieving the public cooperation which is so essential to your job. Whenever a situation is poorly handled by a particular officer, it reflects on the entire Service. It loses friends which the cause of law enforcement cannot afford to lose. Courtesy will make your job easier, if not in the short run, then in the long run—and everyone, including you, will feel better about it.

I won't pretend to be able to tell you anything that you don't know already about qualities that people resent in a law enforcement officer—or, for that matter, in anyone else. It is just that these qualities can appear exaggerated when a man is wearing his uniform. His tone of voice, his dress, how he handles himself in every way—it all adds up to the impression that he makes as a representative of his Service and his Government. If an officer embarrasses someone in front of his family or friends, if he takes advantage of his fine equipment by breaking the speed limits or using his siren needlessly, these are things that rankle, and that people remember. Your Service has rules about this kind of thing which are based on years of experience and which you have already learned. I hope you will always remember them, and follow them.

Law enforcement is a public trust. In our country the public has a right to sit in judgment. Often it may pass judgment even when it has no opportunity to learn or understand all the facts. Every complaint, whether or not it appears justified, should be listened to with courtesy. In some cases you may be able to answer the complaint with a simple explanation. In others, you may even find that you have made a mistake. It takes a big man to admit a mistake, but sometimes an admission on a small problem can save a much bigger one.

Now I realize, as well as you, that all this is easier said than done. It isn't easy to be courteous when someone is flinging a curse or a rock in your direction. But it will never hurt an officer to aim toward the balance of being friendly without becoming familiar, dignified without being aloof, requiring obedience and yet interested in the welfare of the violator.

Just because we cannot admit an alien under our law is no reason to let him think that we look down on him or his nationality. An officer must be careful not to say or do anything that could be construed as critical or disparaging of any race, creed, nation or class of people. He can be firm in enforcing the law and still show courtesy. If he resorts to abusive treatment, even when provoked by abuse, he does not alter the status of the violator; he lowers his own.

You are often the first lens through which an alien is seeing our country. Sometimes a lens will distort. Sometimes it will make things look better. What the alien sees can depend on you.

The real issue may boil down to this: are we going to send back a man who will be an enemy of the United States among his own people, or are we going to send back a man who is just disappointed because we could not let him stay? There will be times when your conduct will be a deciding factor.

As graduates of this 87th class, you have a right to be proud of yourselves and of the Border Patrol. You are part of a great tradition, a great Service and a great Department. We are all working together to achieve justice under law. We can do this better when we recognize that respect is a two-way street, and that others also have a right to be proud.

I concur with Mr. Wozencraft, and commend Commissioner Farrell and the work of his fine staff.

Disclosure of Financial Holdings

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY S. REUSS
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, an important ingredient of any congressional code of ethics is that of periodic disclosure of financial holdings by Members of Congress. I hope that the Congress will soon enact legislation to require an orderly procedure for such reporting.

Along with other Members, I have in the past made such a financial disclosure pending the adoption of a uniform system.

Meanwhile, the President, on May 10, 1965, issued Executive Order No. 11222, prescribing standards of ethical conduct for Government officers and employees. The Executive order requires—part IV, section 401—that executive branch agency heads and top Presidential appointees shall submit to the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission a detailed reporting of financial interests. While this Executive order does not apply to members of the legislative branch, I submit herewith a statement responsive to Executive Order No. 11222:

1. A list of the names of all corporations, companies, firms, or other business enterprises, partnerships, nonprofit organizations, and educational or other institutions—

(A) With which he is connected as an employee, officer, owner, director, trustee, partner, adviser, or consultant:

Member, Wisconsin Chapter, National Institute for Infantile Paralysis.

Member, Cornell University Council.

Director, American Youth Hostel Association.

(B) In which he has any continuing financial interests, through a pension or retirement plan, shared income, or otherwise, as a result of any current or prior employment or business or professional association: None.

(C) In which he has any financial interest through the ownership of stocks, bonds, or other securities:

U.S. Government; New York City; Jersey City, New Jersey; Government of Israel; American Electric Power Co.; Bank Stock Corp. of Milwaukee; Central and Southwest Corp.; Johnson Service Co.; Majestic Mines, Ltd.; Niagara Share Co.; Northwestern National Insurance Co.; Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc.; U.S. and Foreign Securities Company.

2. A list of the names of his creditors, other than those to whom he may be indebted by reason of a mortgage on property which he occupies as a personal residence or to whom he may be indebted for current and ordinary houshold and living expenses. None.

3. A list of his interests in real property or rights in lands, other than property which he occupies as a personal residence: None.

More Support for "Look and Listen" Legislation for the Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, last month I introduced a legislative package I have referred to as the "Look and Listen" resolutions. My legislation would allow broadcasting and telecasting of both debate on the floor of the House and in committee hearings.

In meriden, in New Hampshire's Second Congressional District, there is a relatively new and rapidly growing firm, the PR Publishing Co. Among its publications are "Who's Who in Public Relations." the "PR Blue Book," and "PR Reporter," the weekly public relations letter edited by Robert L. Barbour.

I was most pleased recently to note a fine editorial in the "PR Reporter," a most vigorous spokesman for the public relations industry, supporting the "Look and Listen" package. It pointed out most perceptively how public participation through the television and radio media could be helpful to the national welfare.

I call the editorial, which follows, to the attention of my colleagues in the hope it will be helpful in their deliberations:

CLOSED-DOOR SESSIONS & TV

Rep. James C. Cleveland (NH) has introduced a bill to allow radio-TV coverage of key debates on the floor of the House and in committee hearings. "A lot of nonsense down here might stop if the public could look and listen", the legislator said last week.

The idea of a "public confrontation" to keep time-wasting oratory and deliberate obstructionism at a minimum is sound and has many influential backers in Congress. But to date they have been outnumbered by those opposing the "public invasion" of Congressional deliberations via radio-TV on grounds of sacrosanctity, or who fear—for reasons personal and diverse—the consequences of the peeled public eye.

Opponents of the bill who have the welfare of their constituents truly at heart might well conisder the possible outcome had a similar proposal been accepted by principals in the New York City newspaper strike four years ago. As negotiations dragged on, a prominent PR counselor sent telegrams to Walter Thayer, who represented the publishers, and ITU Local 6 Pres. Bertram Powers offering to finance live radio-TV coverage of the negotiations so the public could understand the issues and why agreement couldn't be reached. He felt that discussions in full sight and hearing of the millions affected by the strike might produce a demonstration of public opinion leading to quick settlement.

Mr. Powers didn't reply. Mr. Thayer felt the plan wouldn't work. Had it been tried the strike might well have ended soon enough to save the *NY Daily Mirror* from oblivion, for there's little doubt the public would have demanded an end to the disgraceful delaying tactics and issue-muddying later disclosed—if, indeed, they had occurred at all under direct public surveillance. It's also likely that public participation via TV in the transit workers, airline machinists and other strikes—including the protracted 1966 newspaper shutdown which finally killed Mr. Thayer's *NY Herald Tribune*—would have brought about agreements considerably sooner.

Perhaps public participation in closed-door sessions affecting its welfare wouldn't "stop the nonsense" in Washington or shorten strikes by even a day. But it's certainly worth a try, even if the only benefit is public entertainment of sorts. Thus we hope Rep. Cleveland's "look & listen" bill is enacted, and that principals in the next strike endangering the public welfare will let the people in, via TV, on matters of such vital concern to them.

Why Harm America?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, recent decisions from a base majority of the U.S. Supreme Court have unnecessarily harmed this Nation. Decision after decision have been loosely worded, in disregard of precedent. Decision after decision has made it easier for criminals at the expense of our free society.

In the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Thursday, March 16, 1967, at page H2850 appears a documentation of U.S. Supreme Court decisions relating to communism and subversion. The list is appalling. A similar documentation is possible for certain crime and certain aspects of Federal-State relations.

Such hamstringing of adequate police protection for the law-abiding citizens of this land, their families, and their dependents—in their homes and on the streets of America does not contribute to sound progress for an exploding population. Those Justices who have authored these decisions are fairly chargeable with having known what the consequences of each decision would be when it was written. It is fair to conclude that they intended these consequences, or they would not have written the decision. This has been repeated year in and year out. Now a society harassed by rising crime, rightfully demands that a solution be found for these repeated aggravations from a supposedly coordinate branch of Government from which there is no appeal.

Congress has a responsibility to act, insofar as it can, to clarify, codify, and straighten out the gaps in our laws against crime that have resulted from these high court decisions. In handling day-to-day prosecutions, the district courts and the circuit courts of appeal must second-guess on the liberal and licentious side, because quite naturally they do not want to be reversed on appeal. This makes things even worse.

In this connection I commend the reading of an editorial from the Washington Star of March 12, 1967, entitled "The Problem—Unequal Justice Under Law." It follows:

THE PROBLEM—UNEQUAL JUSTICE UNDER LAW

The inscription carved in bold letters over the imposing entrance to the Supreme Court building suggests that the nation's highest tribunal is dedicated to the concept of Equal Justice Under Law. The fact is that the court, in major rulings in criminal cases in recent years, has been dispensing a brand of justice that is deplorably unequal. And this is what the shooting has been about this past week in the hearings before Senator McClellan's subcommittee.

Assuming that law-abiding people have rights, and we think they have or should have, these rights have been recklessly disregarded by a majority of the court. The President has often spoken of the right of the people to be secure in their homes, on the streets and in their places of business. Each day brings new evidence, however, that this is rhetoric and nothing more. For the people are not secure anywhere. And this insecurity is due in considerable part to the extreme lengths to which a five-man majority of the court has gone in enlarging and protecting the rights of criminals. Reading such opinions as those in the Escobedo and Miranda cases, one might think that the court majority has never heard of the rights of the public—and couldn't care less. Certainly it does not subscribe to the view expressed by Justice White in his dissent in the Miranda case that "the most basic function of government is to provide for the security of the individual and his property."

This process of shielding the criminal at the expense of the public safety grew out of a laudable purpose to erect safeguards against criminal convictions based on coerced or involuntary confessions. There was ample reason for this some 25 or 30 years ago. For the third degree, even in those relatively recent days, had not disappeared from the law-enforcement scene. And a coerced confession is both offensive to one's sense of justice and unreliable as an item of evidence.

The trouble is that the court has not known where to stop, has lost all sense of keeping the scales in balance. The notion that the purpose of our system of criminal justice is to convict the guilty and absolve the innocent is out the window. The commendable effort to erect greater safeguards against involuntary confessions has been carried to such lengths that entirely voluntary confessions are now in jeopardy. In fact, Justice White has said that the court majority seems to be moving in the direction of barring all confessions. He could very well be right.

The hearings which Senator McClellan has been holding have moved along two main lines. One effort has been to find a way to reverse or at least to minimize the pernicious effect on law-enforcement of the court's 5 to 4 rulings with respect to confessions. The other has been to work out legislation to strengthen the hand of those whose duty it is to enforce the laws.

This second undertaking, largely concerned with legislation to permit the use of wiretap evidence and electronic bugs, presents few problems. Congress will get no help in this from the President or the Department of Justice. Still, at least as of this time, there seems to be no constitutional barrier to such legislation.

The subcommittee received a very strong statement on these matters from Chief Judge J. Edward Lumbard of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. Judge Lumbard was especially concerned with the problem of organized crime. It is, he said, almost impossible to curb it under existing restrictions on enforcement agencies.

Opponents of wiretapping sometimes misrepresent the "dirty business" comment by Justice Holmes in support of their stand. In a reference to this, Judge Lumbard said: "There is no dirtier business today than the business of organized crime; it rules by violence and terror; it victimizes the public and corrupts public officials. Every possible resource of government should be used to expose and destroy it."

He meant that he thought Congress should move without delay to sanction the use of wiretaps and electronic devices, under suitable controls, and we heartily agree.

The question of what to do about the unreasonable and unneeded obstacles which the court has erected against the use of voluntary confessions is a tougher question. For the five-man majority wrapped its Escobedo and Miranda rulings in constitutional interpretations. And this, though the interpretations were gross distortions of what the Constitution says, makes it difficult for Congress to remedy the rulings.

Senator Ervin, himself a former judge, would take two approaches. First, he would amend the Constitution to overcome the effect of the court's rulings on confessions. Second, with the support of 19 other senators, he has introduced a bill which would strip the Supreme Court and other Federal appellate courts of jurisdiction to make such rulings as those in Escobedo and Miranda.

What he is trying to do, and it is a worthy objective, is to get back to the decades-old state of the law in which the test of a confession was whether it had been made voluntarily or not. If voluntary, it would be admissible. And the Supreme Court would not be permitted to throw out a voluntary confession by reading something into the Constitution that was never before thought to be there.

The constitutional amendment route is long and difficult. And while Congress, under Article III of the Constitution, apparently has authority to regulate the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, this would be a drastic remedy. One must hope that some other way can be found—even assuming that Congress would accept the Ervin proposal.

A somewhat different approach is being urged by Senator McClellan. He, too, would re-establish the admissibility of voluntary confessions. But he would do this by having Congress spell out the meaning of voluntariness and set up standards by which a trial judge and jury would make the judgment on this question. Should this be tried, the Supreme Court might say that the new law is unconstitutional under its own rulings. But the senator hopes that at least one member of the majority, upon further reflection, might change his mind.

Various other recommendations have been laid before the McClellan subcommittee, including a strong statement from Senator Bible urging rectification of the notorious Mallory rule. And we hope that Congress, which for years has been marching up and down the crime-remedy hill, will at last be moved to take effective action.

Still, even though nothing finally emerges in this session, time will not have been wasted. For these hearings and the strong statements by most of the witnesses are a reflection of the mood, not of a few men on Capitol Hill, but of the overwhelming majority of the American people. A President or a Supreme Court justice may be personally remote from contact with crime. But the people are not; they live in its shadow every day and every night. And they are sick and tired of unequal justice. The volume of crime is going to continue its upward climb, and sooner or later the people will make themselves heard.

A final word: Some people think it is almost subversive to criticize the Supreme Court, and that any criticism must spring from ignorance or malice. Let them read the dissenting opinions of Justices Harlan, Clark, Stewart and White. No more severe condemnations of the majority rulings can be found than those which appear in these dissents. And if the five members in the majority will not heed even the protests of their own brethren, they will have no one but themselves to blame as the Supreme Court and, still worse, the law itself, falls into disrepute.

Msgr. Vincent Raith Honored

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, last month it was my pleasure to participate in the investiture of my good friend, the Right Reverend Monsignor Vincent J. Raith as Prothonotary Apostolic.

As pastor of the Church of St. Casimir, Monsignor Raith is the spiritual leader of the Polish community of Yonkers, N.Y. In this role, he ministers not only to the spiritual needs of his parishoners but to their personal and social needs as well. On several occasions he has brought to my attention an immigration problem or military problem of one of his flock.

His tireless and continuing efforts have gained him the deep respect of the entire community—regardless of religious or ethnic background—and his elevation to the rank of Prothonotary Apostolic is a well-deserved honor.

Monsignor Raith's work in promoting Polish-American relations is particularly noteworthy. He played a very significant role in last year's celebration of Poland's Christian Millennium, having served as vice president and chairman of the Clergy Committee of the New York Millennium Committee for Poland's Christianity and a member of the National Committee for the Millennium of Poland Stamp.

In this regard, Mr. Speaker, I enclose herewith for insertion into the RECORD a letter from our distinguished Ambassador to Poland, John A. Gronouski, praising Monsignor Raith's endeavors on behalf of Polish-Americans:

MSGR. VINCENT RAITH HONORED

WARSAW, POLAND,
February 1, 1967.

Mr. JOSEPH DOMBEK,
General Chairman, Msgr. Raith Banquet Committee, Church of St. Casimir, Yonkers, N.Y.

DEAR MR. DOMBEK: I very much appreciate your kind invitation to participate in the investiture service, the celebration of Mass, and the banquet on the occasion of Monsignor Vincent J. Raith's elevation to the dignity of Prothonotary Apostolic on February 12, 1967. Much as I would like to be present, my duties here in Poland make it impossible for me to be in the United States at that time.

However, I hope you will convey my warmest congratulations to Monsignor Raith, whose elevation to the rank of Prothonotary reflects his dedicated and faithful service to his church and his community. Polonia is fortunate indeed to have this recognition of one of its most dedicated and valued leaders.

Not only do I regret being unable to participate in Monsignor Raith's investiture ceremonies, but I also am sorry that I will not be able to use this occasion to renew many friendships and acquaintanceships within the Westchester Polish community. I have very fond memories of the warm hospitality extended to me during my visit to Yonkers and the Polish Community Center in July 1965. I recall at the time commenting on the beauty of the Polish Community Center and Monsignor Raith's church. Not the least of my fond recollections, of course, is the warm hospitality extended to me by the many members of Polonia who organized and attended the banquet in my honor.

Please pass on to Monsignor Raith my deep regret at not being able to take part in this great moment for him and all Polonia and tell him that I will be there in spirit even though I cannot be physically present. And I want to thank you personally for your kindness and thoughtfulness in extending to me an invitation to be present.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN A. GRONOUSKI,
Ambassador.

The Irish in All of Us

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, nearly 15 centuries ago, the man whose name this holiday bears, became archbishop of Ireland, and converted that country to Christianity while also reforming the Irish law. The celebration of St. Patrick's Day began, however, in Ireland on the occasion of this great saint's death when thousands of mourners came from long distances to his funeral in the year 493.

So many torches and candles were carried in the funeral procession that night that it was said to be as bright as day. And so began the tradition. Each year, the Irish attend mass in the honor of St. Patrick, then parade proudly through the streets, and end the procession and the festivities with an evening of dancing, singing and toasting.

But the spirit of St. Patrick extends far beyond the geographic boundaries of that small island nation. With the emigration of the Irish to all parts of the globe, the celebration of this feast spread and became enjoyed by men of all nationalities. The first celebration in this country is said to have been held in Boston. But the idea soon migrated to other American cities, and Irish societies were founded in New York in 1737, in Philadelphia in 1780 and in Los Angeles by 1870.

As stated, the celebration is not limited to those of Irish ancestry, and the "wearing of the green" is followed by many. The custom was originally a commemoration of the green Irish flag. Our repertoire of songs is also decidedly Irish, with such favorities as "My Wild Irish Rose," and "When Irish Eyes Are Smilin'."

The most famous celebration on the holiday is the parade held annually in New York City. For block after block of famous Fifth Avenue a million people crowd to see the elaborate procession. A hundred thousand people march in the actual parade—bands, pipers, soldiers, and fraternal organizations all play a part. In 1959, Henry O'Meara, the head of Ireland's National Police, after seeing this spectacular event, declared:

> I never saw a parade like this in my life!

The festivities are not limited to New York, of course, and many cities all over the Nation have parades, dinners, dances, or other forms of celebration.

The day that began as a National feast in honor of a special saint has multiplied with a worldwide commemoration, not only to the man St. Patrick, not only to the spirit of the Irish themselves, but also to include the indomitable spirit of all peoples. On this day, it is not surprising to see persons of all nationalities "wearing the green." For this day has become a time for all to reconfirm their belief in the spirit of mankind.

Great Schools Coming

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the city of Pittsburgh's fine public school system is in the process of developing five "great" high schools with an enrollment of 5,000 to 6,000 pupils each, to insure that the city remains capable of offering its children an education equal to or better than that available in any suburb.

The daring "great" high school plan, I believe, offers all our large cities a viable solution to the drift of urban populations to the suburbs in search of better schools.

Under leave to extend my remarks, therefore, I insert in the Record at this point an editorial from the Pittsburgh Press of March 6, 1967, describing and explaining the "great" high school plan:

Great Schools Coming

Pittsburghers can take pride in the progress the city's Board of Education is making in implementing the plans for a system of five "great" high schools to serve all sections of the city. Architects have been retained, locations have been selected and the first of the new schools is expected to open in four years.

The objective, in the words of former school board president William H. Rea, is to develop here "the nation's finest large-city school system," based on high schools with enrollment of 5000 to 6000 each, with most of the present high schools serving as intermediate schools and the pattern of neighborhood schools retained for pupils in the lower grades.

The sites for these super-schools will average 40 or more acres and will comprise education parks which can serve also as community centers for youths and adults and which school officials hope to keep open 12 months of the year.

This is a daring plan, with an ultimate cost of 120 million dollars, but it is made necessary by the needs of modern education and the complexities of offering superior education to all students in an urban environment. Pittsburgh voters already have given it effective approval by voting last spring to increase the school debt limit by 50 million dollars.

There are many reasons why a large high school can offer better education: wider choice of studies, better use of teaching talent, rational integration of the student body, opportunity for grouping of students by ability, use of newer technologies and equipment, greater economy and efficiency.

The locations of the new schools will be convenient and central to the areas they will serve. School officials have consulted with other agencies on such problems as housing, transit and library facilities. The education parks which will result should become centers of community life.

In describing the program several months ago, the Board of Education pointed out that the American people place large store in the education of their children.

"This concern is mounting steadily as higher education and preparation for it increases in prominence among the values our society holds," the Board said. "In recent years, a pattern of drift from cities to suburbs has been a dominant phenomenon in urban America. Part of this drift is believed to be a search, conscious or unconscious, for better schools."

That is the significance of the great high school program. The city is going into competition with the suburbs by bidding for the families who want their children to get the best preparation for life. Surely, such a program—costly as it is, and the largest single public investment ever made in Pittsburgh—should pay rich dividends.

Texas Editorial Support for President Johnson's Vietnam Policies

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, at a time when our President is engaged in crucial deliberations with his top civilian and military advisers on the Vietnam conflict, I think he will be gratified to know that he is warmly supported in his native State.

In recent days a number of Texas newspapers—from nearly every section of the State—have commented favorably on the President's firm stand in Vietnam and his unflagging devotion to the cause of attaining an honorable settlement to this conflict.

I insert these editorials in the Record as examples of the kind of support President Johnson enjoys in Texas. I might add, that the points of view expressed in these editorials are in no way limited to Texas or to the Southwest. Instead, I believe that they represent a majority point of view held across our country.

The American people support our President in Vietnam. Those who think otherwise are sadly deluded.

The editorials follow:

[From the Dallas Times Herald, Mar. 12, 1967]

In Defense of the President

The very vocal critics of President Johnson, particularly in his conduct of the Vietnam war, have at last reached such a full state of unreasonable vociferation that a welcome chorus of voices is beginning to rise to the President's defense. And it is high time.

For instance, The Times Herald Washington Bureau reported than ten Texas congressmen and "six of their non-Texan colleagues" took the floor Wednesday to praise President Johnson's leadership in the Vietnam war. Some columnists also are pointing out in defense of the President the realities of a war unlike any in this nation's history, a war which has no simple win or lose solution.

The one major new factor which must affect all calculations in the present dilemma is the horifying possibility of world-wide nuclear conflict. This one new factor makes all the difference. Yet at the same time, this war must be won to forestall the dedicatedly self-seeking aggressor nations while there is still time.

Between these two concerns, the President has had to chart a careful, realistic course. It is to his everlasting credit that he has done so.

He has done so in the face of often brutal and damaging criticism from those, led now by Robert Kennedy, who offer no real solution or even alternative for the U.S. involvement in Vietnam. Instead they fasten on one phase of the U.S. war effort, the bombing of North Vietnam, as a weapon with which to attack the President and the war policy. That Kennedy's call for a suspension of the bombing is inspired by political ambitions and a certain measure of personal animosity, is apparent in the terms he proposes.

Note that he does not suggest a permanent, unequivocal halt to the bombing—merely a cessation to somehow encourage Hanoi to move toward peace. As everyone, including Kennedy, knows, the President has already tried this measure twice with absolutely no response from Hanoi. Is there any basis for thinking Kennedy has any real illusions that a third bombing suspension would be any more productive?

House Majority Leader Carl Albert of Oklahoma called the President "the best-equipped man in the United States" to be running the nation at this time. The thought of a less well-equipped man—Robert Kennedy, for instance—running the nation in this perilous period is not palatable.

[From the Wichita Falls (Tex.) Record News, Mar. 3, 1967]

We Support the Nation

We who live in Texas and the Southwest in general have found it hard to believe the intensity and violence of the demonstrations and protests against the nation's policy in trying to save South Vietnam which have taken place in other parts of the nation. In Texas we have witnessed very little of such inane activity and have been critical of its happening in other states.

It is not that we have agreed in every detail about what is happening in either Vietnam or other parts of the world where our government has attempted to keep men free. But in general we have supported the policy decision to prevent the Communists from taking over additional slices of the earth.

Even in personal conversation it is hard to find a person in this region who doesn't believe we should help resist the Reds in their aggressive movements. Some think we should take even more aggressive action on our part and others sustain current efforts.

For these reasons we were happy to receive from Congressman Graham Purcell this week a report on a statistical survey of this congressional district. It showed that more than 80 per cent of the residents of this area believe the United States should be involved in Vietnam and try to save that nation from a Communist takeover.

There were many other factors in the survey, but we believe on the whole it indicated a belief that we have long held. Texans and other in the Southwest generally give the nation sound and unlimited support on issues where the nation needs support against a foreign threat. This always has been true. When our nation is threatened, directly or indirectly, we have been among the first in the country to rally to its support.

That doesn't mean Texans agree on all issues. On the contrary. We have some mightly powerful battles among ourselves on issues concerning the state or domestic affairs. But when an outsider threatens the welfare of the nation, we join quickly in the support of the country.

Congressman Purcell's report on the survey and his recent trip to Vietnam deserves serious study by all of us. Particularly important is the work we have done in Vietnam outside of military aid. Our assistance to schools, hospitals and agriculture show what we plan for the Vietnam future. Purcell gives a thorough report on this effort.

[From the Paris (Tex.) News, Mar. 3, 1967]

Pattern of Vietnam War Continues On Same Path, U.S. Policy Still Firm

President Johnson and his advisers have given a clear answer to critics of American bombing of North Vietnam. The answer has been delivered by naval shells, heavy artillery and mines dropped in North Vietnamese rivers.

In short, the President has decided that the course advocated by the bomb-halt proponents would deter, not encourage, the cause of peace in Vietnam. Instead, he has decided that only further punishment of the Ho Chi Minh regime can succeed in bringing about an acceptable halt to hostilities.

Nor has the President bowed to the wishes of those who would escalate the war beyond present limits by bombing the North Vietnamese capital Hanoi and its chief port, Haiphong. Rather he has opted for an intensification of our measured response to North Vietnamese aggression.

Mining of rivers and shelling of North Vietnam by landbased artillery and from warships in the Bay of Tonkin certainly are new developments in the war. However, they do not represent any break in the pattern of American action. The central decision to oppose aggression with punishment, but not annihilation, remains constant.

Peace feelers or no, the North Vietnamese simply have not yet indicated any real desire to cease their incursions into South Vietnam. And, despite the claims of those who would ground out bombers, there is no indication that a bombing halt would serve any purpose other than to relieve Hanoi of pressure.

Realistically, peace talks should not be expected at any rate until after elections in South Vietnam this summer. Even then, there is no assurance that the Communists will be inclined to halt their aggression and engage in negotiations leading to peace.

Our goal in Vietnam remains the insuring of the right of self-determination for the people of South Vietnam. Action taken this past weekend in no way alters this goal. In the absence of any proof to the contrary, we must assume that only by continuing our pressure on Hanoi can we hope to bring peace to Vietnam. This the President is doing, and his resolve remains firm.

[From the Waco Tribune Herald, Mar. 11, 1967]

President Knows Where North Vietnamese Stand

President Johnson's key statement in his press conference Thursday in answer to a question on his Vietnam policy was to the effect that the Vietnamese Communists are trying to win by propaganda what they can't win by force of arms.

The fact that has not come out generally in all the criticism of administration action in Vietnam is that the United States keeps in constant touch with North Vietnam. This point has been ignored or blurred over in claims by critics that perhaps "if" the United States eased the military pressure on North Vietnam, negotiations to end the war could begin.

As a matter of record, according to the New York Times, this very question has been put directly to North Vietnam by the United States and the answer has been a flat "no."

James R. Reston, writing in the New York Times this week, said:

"The plain fact is that the United States government is in contact with the Hanoi government on an hourly basis . . ."

Reston went on to recount how President Johnson has used this direct channel of communication to ask Hanoi repeatedly what it would take to start negotiations. Every time the answer has come back that a permanent halt to the bombing of North Vietnam must come, and after that the question of talking might be considered. Since this would only result in relieving the pressure on the Communists, and keeping Communist pressure on South Vietnam, it obviously cannot be agreed to by the United States.

The deliberate effort of highly-placed persons in this country to put the blame for Communist aggression at the feet of the United States government is an incredible development in our time. The motive in most instances obviously are political and self-serving. The effect of these critical attacks, based knowingly or unknowingly on false assumptions, is to encourage the North Vietnamese to think that the United States is going to accept defeat in Vietnam.

The president, and the men fighting in Vietnam, are entitled to something better than sniping from behind from those, however sincere, who don't know, or won't admit, the facts.

House Went Too Far on Powell

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHET HOLIFIELD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I include with my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial from the Whittier Daily News, a daily newspaper in Whittier, Calif., which is in my congressional district.

I have been pleased to note that the editorial in the metropolitan newspaper of Los Angeles, which circulates throughout my district, and local papers in different cities in my district, have supported the special Celler committee recommendations. I supported the committee's recommendations because I believed they were, first, within the scope of the Constitution; second, I believe that they would be effective in solving a difficult problem.

I might also say that another constitutional approach would have been to seat Mr. Powell and then pass a resolution requiring a two-thirds vote to expel him from the Congress. Such a resolution would have had my support if it had been offered.

The action of the Congress was, in my opinion, unwise and I believe that it offers a base for interminable litigation. This litigation has now been started by the filing of legal notice on the Speaker last Thursday, March 9, 1967. The House has subsequently authorized retention of counsel for the defense of the Speaker and others named in the action filed by Mr. Powell.

No one can foresee the future, of course, but these legal actions could terminate in an unnecessary and unfortunate confrontation between the Supreme Court and the House of Representatives. If the judicial branch declares the action of the House illegal, the House is faced with either accepting this judgment or surrendering its original position on Mr. Powell.

If it rejects the Court orders it could in effect stand as in contempt. We have condemned Mr. Powell for contempt of court orders. Will the Congress take the position of far greater constitutional effect by placing itself, by an emotional and far-reaching action, in contempt of the judicial branch? The aims of justice in a democratic government are not served by elected representatives who would unwisely entangle the Constitution in a political briarpatch.

The editorial follows:

[From the Whittier (Calif.) Daily News, Mar. 3, 1967]

House Went Too Far on Powell

The unprecedented action of the House in Washington in barring Adam Clayton Powell, the New York Democrat, from his seat in Congress clearly raises a question of violating the Constitution.

The heavy majority by which House members acted—307 to 116 to deny him his seat—still does not get rid of the problem. Already Powell has said he will ask the Supreme Court to overrule the House on constitutional grounds and has declared that he will be a candidate for the election which the House must call to fill the vacancy.

Leadership of both of the parties had warned the House that it should accept a select committee's recommendations and censure Powell rather than unseat him. But the mood of the lower branch of Congress was fierce and in rapid fashion the vast majority of the members voted to kick him out.

One of the ironies of that action is that the same thing could happen to some of those who voted to deny the seat to Powell. Admittedly few of them display the arrogance and the penchant for what appears to be personal use of government funds that has characterized the Harlem minister, but there are few pure congressmen—as, indeed, there are few pure humans.

It is understandable that Powell might have preferred the action that the House approved. He now becomes a martyr and can go back before the electors in his home district and easily win re-election. Or he might satisfy more completely his own sense of tarnished pride by suing successfully in the Supreme Court. This is why the House membership would have been far more effective had it chosen to follow the recommendations of its committee.

The claim that Powell has been treated ill by his colleagues because he is a Negro has yet to find much evidence in its favor. There are other Negroes in Congress but no campaign to unseat them has been launched. Few of them have Powell's capacity for, as the committee put it, padding the payroll and taking trips at government expense. Under such circumstances they stand in a group separate from the Harlem figure.

France Should Pay for Residual Value of U.S. Bases and Facilities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the actions of President de Gaulle of France defy understanding. Following two world wars in which the United States helped to rescue France from the aggressor, France has embarked on a campaign of rancor and retaliation against the United States.

One aspect of this has been the action of General de Gaulle in forcing our troops to leave French soil and U.S.-built billion-dollar base facilities. As France has shown no inclination to pay the United States the residual value of the bases—although it had agreed to do so in prior commitments—this debt should be paid.

In view of this intransigence and in view of the French commitment to make such payments, it is incumbent upon our State Department to press for these minimum payments. In this connection, I have written Secretary of State Dean Rusk, strongly urging and recommending that steps be taken to collect the payments.

Under unanimous consent I include my letter to the Secretary and the reply in his behalf of Mr. Douglas MacArthur II, Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, in the Appendix of the RECORD, because of the interest of my colleagues and the Nation in this matter.

The letters follow:

FEBRUARY 21, 1967.

Hon. DEAN RUSK,
Secretary of State,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Reports have come to my attention to the effect that the United States is planning to abandon to France and President DeGaulle approximately one billion dollars in military facilities as our troops move out at the request of President De Gaulle himself.

Inasmuch as France has a disturbing habit of ignoring its obligations to the United States, there appears to be a strong likelihood that President DeGaulle does not intend to pay for these facilities, even though the United States contract with France provides for such payment, based on the residual value of the property.

In my view, to abandon these facilities to the French without even attempting to prevail upon France to honor its contractual commitments would be an unconscionable disregard of our national interest and of fiscal responsibility. This is especially true, in view of the fact that President DeGaulle's obvious intention has been, and is, to drain gold from the United States and worsen our balance of payments situation.

Therefore, in view of the fact that the United States is leaving these bases at the request of France—whose chestnuts we have twice pulled out of the fire in this century in two World Wars—I strongly urge and recommend that France be put on notice that the United States insists that its contractual obligations be met and that the United States be paid for the residual value of the bases.

Immediate action in this connection is urged, and I can assure you, will be most appreciated by the Congress and the American people, as will a report of action hereon.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am,
Very sincerely yours,
JOE L. EVINS,
Member of Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 2, 1967.

Hon. JOE L. EVINS,
House of Representatives.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN EVINS: The Secretary has asked me to reply to your letter of February 21 expressing concern about the disposal of United States military installations and supplies in France.

The facts of the matter are that the agreements under which military facilities have been available to the United States provide generally for the negotiation of the residual value of immovable property when the facilities are returned to the French Government. Information compiled by the Department of Defense indicates that the direct United States investment in the construction and improvement of such facilities in France amounted to approximately $550 million. A part of this investment represents movable property that has been or will be transferred from France, or disposed of, before the facilities are relinquished.

On August 12, 1964, the United States Government advised the French Government that since June 1952, the United States Army had released to the French authorities fourteen properties with a United States capital investment of $1,048,000, and planned to release additional properties during 1964; and that the United States Air Force had released seventeen properties with a United States capital investment of $5,163,000. The United States Government considered the time appropriate to reach agreement with the French authorities on an effective method of determining the amount of residual value payable to the United States, and the ways in which such payment should be made, and indicated its hope that such discussions could begin at an early date.

The French authorities have not as yet given a formal response to this proposal.

A marked change in the situation occurred last year, when the French Government stated that United States forces should evacuate all of the military facilities in France. The additional question of compensation by France, in connection with the requirement that the facilities be vacated notwithstanding the continued need for them, is therefore under study. In an aide-memoire of April 12, 1966, we informed the French Government that its "actions in withdrawing from, abrogating or repudiating existing agreements will entail financial problems and responsibilities that must be taken into account in any discussion of these actions."

We are in continuing contact with the French Government on the whole range of problems of relocation and have the question of residual value very much in mind.

If I can provide any further information to you on this matter, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely yours,
DOUGLAS MACARTHUR II,
Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations.

L.B.J.'s TV Plan Has Merit

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the President's proposals for educational television have attracted a remarkable amount of publicity and popular support. This comes as no great surprise because the bill contains many features which may have significant and lasting effects for our lives and those of our children. For too long we have paid too little attention to the powerful potential of educational television. President Johnson, however, has grasped the possibilities of ETV and has proposed a course of action which would enable this Nation to profit from the marvels of this new technology for generations to come. The President's proposal calls for added funds for ETV facilities, the encouragement of educational radio, and a full assessment of instructional television. Moreover, the President proposes the creation of a unique public corporation which would serve to improve the quality and quantity of the programs available to ETV networks. The new public corporation would also be able to encourage the recruitment and training of vitally needed new personnel to serve in ETV careers.

For all these and other reasons, the President's proposal is worthy of the support of Congress. This is a point of view which is made particularly clear by a persuasive editorial in the March 13 issue of the Plain Dealer. I believe this editorial is of substantial value and I commend it to your reading:

L.B.J.'S TV PLAN HAS MERIT

There is much more than would meet the eye on home-screen television in President Johnson's proposal to establish a pilot corporation for public educational television. He lumped in with it the vital and practically overlooked items that will determine in the end the course of a new communications technology—satellite relays, not only of television, but of telephone, cable and data communication.

How the new satellites that will pop up in the sky in the next several years will fare on educational television will have a great effect in determining how this technology gets used commercially and how it will be priced, domestically as well as in overseas use.

President Johnson's proposal is for a $9-million appropriation to launch the public television corporation, dispensing funds to existing educational television installations and offering some aid to Educational Television Network programming. This is all to the good. Mr. Johnson's call should be heeded by the Congress.

But he has opened a real can of worms elsewhere in the same message. He has, in effect, stripped the Federal Communications Commission of its sole responsibility for determining the government course on control of satellite communications. He did this by turning over to the Space Agency (which helps develop satellites) and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (which is interested in educational television) the responsibility for studying the practicality and economic advantages of using communication satellites to establish an educational television and radio network.

Satellites can be used for domestic programs within the United States as well as for the more usual overseas relays.

A satellite due to be put up by the Communications Satellite Corp. in 1968 will have 1,200 overseas circuits. This is more than are now available from all other technologies for transmission of telephone, telegraph and data lines from the United States to the rest of the world. The Early Bird satellite of 1965, so successful, has but 240 channels.

As satellites go up with more circuits, enabling mankind to communiciate instantly without regard to distance, costs go down. This obviously is going to threaten established systems of communications handling. No wonder the infighting is so fierce. It has lined up the FCC against the Defense Department; Comsat vs. American Telephone & Telegraph; Comsat vs. FCC; the Ford Foundation vs. both Comsat and AT&T, and Britain and France, seeking to keep control of transit fees for overseas calls routed through London and Paris, against the United States satellites.

President Johnson has adopted the hearts of both the Ford Foundation and the Carnegie Foundation proposals on ETV. Carnegie, in January, urged establishment of a corporation to subsidize public educational television. Ford, last August, urged that a vast study of satellites for an ETV and radio network be made.

Johnson's program is a fine way to start.

Culver Notes Dubuque Leader in Education, Msgr. Justin Driscoll, President-Designate of Loras College

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN C. CULVER
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, Loras College in Dubuque, Iowa, is one of the many fine undergraduate institutions in my district, with an outstanding tradition of excellence in the liberal arts.

It was a pleasure for all of us who know Msgr. Justin Driscoll, and who share an interest in the continued growth and development of Loras, to learn of his appointment to the presidency of the college.

Msgr. Driscoll has served as superintendent of schools for the Archdiocese of Dubuque since 1953, and has been instrumental in the educational progress of that school system.

I have had the opportunity to work closely with him over the past 3 years, and am familiar with his invaluable contribution, not only to the parochial schools which he has served, but to community problems and projects as well. He has been one of the leaders in the economic opportunity program in our area, and in the implementation of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act for the benefit of disadvantaged children.

Msgr. Driscoll assumes his responsibilities at Loras with an exceptional understanding of the educational needs of the young people of northeast Iowa, and with a large body of support from every sector in the State.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the House to an article and editorial which appeared in the Witness in Dubuque on February 23, as well as an editorial from him hometown paper, the Cascade Pioneer-Advertiser, of March 2, and place them at this point in the RECORD:

MSGR. DRISCOLL IS NAMED NEW PRESIDENT OF LORAS

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Justin A. Driscoll, Ph.D superintendent of schools for the Archdiocese of Dubuque, is the new president of Loras College.

The appointment, effective July 1, 1967, was made by the chancellor of the college, the Most Rev. James J. Byrne, Archbishop of Dubuque.

In accepting the presidency of the College, Monsignor Driscoll said he appreciated the privilege of returning to the Loras campus. "Having enjoyed very happy years there as a young priest-teacher in the late 1940s," he said, "I look forward to going back as the nineteenth president of Loras, Iowa's oldest institution of higher learning, to carry on the traditions of the fine past presidents of the College."

CHOSEN FROM LIST

Monsignor Driscoll was chosen by Archbishop Byrne from a list submitted by a special committee set up some months ago to select names for the presidency of the college. The office became vacant last June with the resignation of the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Dorrance V. Foley. Monsignor Friedl, vice-president of the college has been acting president since that time.

Archbishop Byrne, when assigning Monsignor Driscoll to head Loras College remarked that the committee that was set up to present a slate of candidates did its work thoroughly. From the list of names presented by this committee the Archbishop said, "It's a pleasure and privilege for me to appoint the new president of Loras College, the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Justin A. Driscoll, Ph.D.

Monsignor Driscoll was born in Bernard, Iowa, on September 30, 1920, the youngest of nine children of Mr. William J. Driscoll and the late Agnes Healy Driscoll. His father, now 92, still resides in Cascade.

He attended Sacred Heart School, Fillmore, St. Patrick's Garryowen, and graduated from Loras Academy, Dubuque. In 1942, he received his B.A. degree at Loras College.

He was assigned to the theological college of the Catholic University for his seminary work, and was ordained at St. Raphael's Cathedral on July 28, 1945, by Archbishop Henry P. Rohlman.

Immediately after his ordination he was assigned to teach at Loras Academy and for one year was secretary to Archbishop Rohlman.

From 1949 to 1952 he did graduate work at the Catholic University of America where he received his doctorate in educational psychology. The following year he served as secretary to Archbishop Leo Binz.

SUPERINTENDENT AND CHAPLAIN

In 1953 he was named superintendent of schools for the Archdiocese of Dubuque, and became chaplain at Mt. St. Francis the following year.

Besides his work with schools, he has been director of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine and moderator of the Archidiocesan Council of Catholic Women since 1953.

In 1954 he was named a papel chamberlain by Pope Pius XII, and on August 26, 1960 was named a domestic prelate with the title of Rt. Rev. Monsignor by Pope John XXIII.

Recently elected national chairman of the Catholic School Superintendents' Association of the United States Catholic Conference, Monsignor Driscoll is also the superintendents' regional charman for the midwest states of Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

He is a member of the Iowa Committee of North Central Association; General Executive Board of National Catholic Education Association; Executive Board of Catholic Business Education Association, Midwest Unit; Editorial Advisory Board of Catholic School Journal.

CIVIC APPOINTMENTS

He belongs to Dubuque's United Fund Board and Dubuque's Economic Opportunity Agency Board, as well as to the State of Iowa Advisory Education Committee on Minimum School Standards Law.

A widely known lecturer in educational circles, the new Loras president has represented United States Catholic education in European countries.

In 1960 he was invited to take part, with the leading educators, in the Munich, Germany, educational conference.

Now working on a book-length biography of Archibishop John Hennessy of Dubuque, he has written articles appearing in The Witness, Columbia, Catholic Education, Catholic Educational Review, Catholic Layman, and Social Justice Review.

With Faith and Vision, Schools of the Archdiocese of Dubuque, 1836–1966 will be published in April. We Pray for Our Priests, a necrology-history of priests of Dubuque Archdiocese, was finished in 1965. Coauthored by Msgr. Driscoll, The Pastor and the School was published by Bruce Publishing Company in 1966.

Following is the statement made by the new Loras President commenting on his new assignment.

"I believe anyone familiar with the complexities of modern education would accept with apprehension the presidency of Loras College. And it is with prayerful apprehension that I accept the office. Yet I welcome that responsibility, and I shall put forth my best efforts.

"No one was more surprised than I when Archbishop James Byrne, Chancellor of Loras College, revealed that my name was on the list submitted by the special committee assigned to select names for the presidency. The archbishop asked if I would accept; I did.

"I am grateful, deeply grateful, to Archbishop Byrne and to the members of the committee for the confidence and trust they place in me.

"I appreciate the privilege of returning to the Loras campus. Having enjoyed very happy years there as a young priest-teacher in the late 1940s, I look forward to going back as the nineteenth president of Loras, Iowa's oldest institution of higher learning, to carry on the traditions of the fine past presidents of the College.

"I pledge the Loras students, the faculty, the administration, the board of regents, the alumni and friends of Loras only one thing: my earnest and prayerful effort to work for and with them. Without a moment's hesitation, I know I shall be one of the family, working as all true Lorasmen do—for God and Country.

"Naturally I regret leaving the work of fifteen years in the archdiocesan office of education. It was a joy to be associated so closely with the archbishops and bishops of Dubuque, the members of the staff of the Bureau of Education, the priests and office personnel at the Chancery, the pastors and assistants, the priests in education, the Sisters and lay teachers and, above all, the students of the schools of this archdiocese. There are none better.

Likewise, I enjoyed the opportunity of working closely with so many people in Catholic, public, and nonpublic education at the local, state, and national levels.

"My associations with many lay leaders and people of this archdiocese through the various organizations have always been a genuine source of encouragement and enlightenment. In particular, I single out the officers and workers of the Council of Catholic Women; they have consistently shown iniative and responsibility in advancing every apostolic program.

"And I shall miss the Sisters at Mount St. Francis where I have been chaplain thirteen years—particularly the postulants and novices and the inspiration I received from them in living out the daily liturgy.

"I shall not soon forget these splendid friends and educators as I move into the field of higher education at Loras College. I ask their prayers for God's blessings and help."

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF LORAS

Msgr. Justin A. Driscoll, Superintendent of Schools for the Archdiocese of Dubuque, has been named by his Archbishop as the new President of Loras College. It is with great pleasure and enthusiasm we record that happy news.

He now becomes the 19th priest of this jurisdiction to assume that high responsibility and exalted position.

Being president of any institution of higher learning is today a most challenging experience. By its nature it isn't an easy task.

Catholic education in this country, and at every level, is facing multitudinous problems, none of which are easy to solve.

Living in a new age where change is the order of the day is not an easy assignment. If ever the times called for prudence, good sense and stability it is now.

A president of a religiously-sponsored college today must bring to his position a strong will and determination. He must be a man with unusual vision and foresight. His office today requires a gentleman equipped with balanced judgment, a man schooled in discipline, tried in the crucible of time.

Catholic education was a subject of grave concern for the Fathers of the Second Vatican Council. So a modern, forward looking president must think with the mind of the Church as expressed in the scheme on Education of Vatican II.

Students who come to an institution such as Loras College today are men who have grown up in an age that has seen remarkable scientific progress, an age that has seen our country convulsed in a social revolution, an age that fears not to challenge the most sacred of doctrines or morals.

It is a time when numerous serious students are seeking to enhance their Christian dignity by participating more fully in the life of society, especially in economics and political affairs.

Because also it is an age when leisure time is so plentiful these same students must be offered greater opportunities to develop their spiritual, moral, physical and intellectual capabilities.

During the past few months our secular and religious journals have been filled with copy on the ferment in religious-dominated schools.

It appears paramount to us that heads of such establishments today cannot ignore the new trends, the meaning of which is that they must not be afraid to experiment, which in turn means also they must not be afraid to make mistakes.

A president of a Catholic college today shoulders the ultimate responsibility of forming a whole new Christian generation.

So he must share his load, listen to students and faculty alike, be able to see both sides impartially and identify himself closely with what is both good and necessary for the students, faculty and institution to survive and flourish.

The day when we could ignore problems in the hope they would go away is long past. And for that we can be grateful. No longer can we be satisfied with defending the status quo.

The naming of Msgr. Driscoll to the Loras presidency fulfills every hope for the continuing grandeur of Loras College.

His entire priestly life has been concerned with Catholic education. His new mission is but another phase of that apostolate. He is no stranger to hard work. His new assignment will demand even more.

We hasten to add our prayers and good wishes to those of his many friends and admirers, voicing the hope that his presidency will in every way be successful and add yet another glorious chapter to the already stunning record of Loras College.

When Archibishop Dwyer was installed as head of the Portland, Oregon, Archidiocese earlier this month he said he came to Portland, "to get on with the work."

Knowing Msgr. Driscoll we have no doubt he has but one objective in mind and that is "to get on with the work."

CONGRATULATIONS

Unfortunately, because of the observance of a holiday last Wednesday, a day when there was no mail service, the P–A did not receive a news release in time announcing the appointment of the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Justin A. Driscoll as the 19th president of Loras college. Under ordinary circumstances the release would have been received here Wednesday morning, in time for inclusion in that day's paper. However, it was not reecived until the morninging after publication.

Belatedly, the P-A, together with Msgr. Driscoll's many other friends in this area, offers its congratulations on his new position, one of challenge and great responsibility. The new president, youngest of nine children of William J. Driscoll of Cascade and the late Agnes Healey Driscoll, assumes his duties after completing 15 years service as archdiocesan superintendent of schools. During those 15 years he supervised an educational system in thirty counties of northeast Iowa involving 10,000 secondary students, 33,000 elementary students and an additional 22,000 students in special religious instruction classes. During the same time he directed the planning of 16 new central Catholic high schools, involving 70 additional parishes in secondary education. $33 million was expended on new school construction, additions and renovations during Msgr. Driscoll's term of office.

Spain Doubles Exports to Cuba

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, a dispatch to the New York Times from Madrid, which appeared in its January 15 issue, should be of interest to all Members of the House of Representatives.

Spain, which exported $1,300,000 worth of goods to Cuba in 1962, increased the figure to $9,100,000 in 1963, to $31,300,000 in 1964, and to $34,400,000 in 1965. During the first 11 months of 1966, exports from Spain to Cuba totaled $64,600,000, with the figure for the full 12 months expected to reach nearly $70,000,000.

In this connection, it is interesting to not that assistance to Spain under the various foreign aid programs sponsored by the United States totaled $1,863,900,000 at the end of fiscal 1965.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the dispatch to the Times:

MADRID DOUBLES EXPORTS TO CUBA—INCREASE IS IN SHIPS, TRUCKS AND INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY

(By Tad Szulz)

MADRID, Jan. 14.—Spain doubled her exports to Cuba last year, mainly by building more ships for the Cuban merchant marine.

The exports, which reached 64.6-million in the first 11 months of 1966, also included heavy trucks and industrial machinery.

The United States, which is reported to be pressing Britain not to sell a fertilizer plant to the Cubans, has not taken a public position on the Spanish sales, which represent an important contribution to Cuba's economy.

Trade figures made available today emphasized Spain's sharply rising sales to Cuba, the only Communist country with which Madrid has full-fledged diplomatic and commercial relations. On Jan. 5, Spain signed an agreement for consular and trade relations with Rumania.

$70-MILLION TOTAL EXPECTED

From a low of $1.3-million in 1962—the year of the Cuban missile crisis—Spanish exports to the regime of Premier Fidel Castro rose to $9.1-million in 1963, $31.3-million in 1964 and $34.4-million in 1965. The total for 1966 is expected to be nearly $70-million when all figures for the year are tabulated.

In the first months of last year, Spain earned $39-million from Cuba for shipbuilding. Four or five freighters were delivered in 1966 and others are under construction.

Heavy trucks built by the Government-owned Pegaso plants accounted for $3-million. Industrial machinery and electric equipment were sold for $4.9-million in the 11-month period.

Labor, Management, Press, and Veterans Support Veterans' Apprenticeship Assistance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, in past days I have brought to the attention of my colleagues letters of support and encouragement which I have received from veterans organizations and State apprenticeship officials for my proposal to provide GI bill benefits to veterans who wish to pursue apprenticeship or on-the-job vocational training.

The many supporters of this proposal, embodied in H.R. 2383, the Veterans' Apprenticeship Assistance Act, will be gratified to know that the distinguished and esteemed chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], has informed me that a departmental report has been requested on this bill. Further, he has indicated that committee consideration will be given to this proposed amendment to the cold war GI bill.

Further evidence of the broad support for veterans apprenticeship assistance may be found in communications which I have received from labor organizations, management groups, the press and affected veterans and their families.

At this point, I will insert into the RECORD a sample of these expressions of endorsement for veterans' apprenticeship assistance:

MILWAUKEE COUNTY LABOR COUNCIL, AFL–CIO

(From record of proceedings, Jan. 18, 1967)

"Congressman Zablocki advises in his current newsletter that he will introduce about 25 Bills in the 90th Congress. Among these is a "Veterans Apprenticeship Act" which would remedy an omission in the "Cold War" GI Bill passed by the 89th Congress by providing educational assistance to those veterans who desire vocational training in apprenticeships or on the job. The Labor Council, on April 20, 1966, urged support for such a bill.

"Board recommends that we commend Congressman Zablocki for his interest and support in a Veterans Apprenticeship Act and offer our support in this type of legislation. Concurred."

ALLIED CONSTRUCTION
EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION,
Milwaukee, Wis., February 1, 1967.

Hon. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI,
Room 2184, Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: This is to inform you that, as Apprenticeship Coordinator for the Allied Construction Employers Association, I am very aware of the importance of the passage of bill H.R. 2383, which you have recently introduced into the House of Representatives.

You are correct in stating that the backbone of our present work force are those who received their training after World War II and the Korean Conflict and through apprenticeship training under the G.I. bill. It is, therefore, of extreme importance that you and your colleagues do everything in your power to see that this bill is passed.

The backbone of tomorrow's construction work force may be those men trained under the amended "Cold War" G.I. Bill.

These young men who have spent several years in the defense of our country well deserve the right to choose their life's work and receive the same aid as those who wish to attend college.

Sincerely,

Donald J. Charlier,
Apprenticeship Coordinator.

Georgia Bar & Restaurant
Personnel Service Association,
Atlanta, Ga., March 8, 1967.

Hon. Clement J. Zablocki,
2184 Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Sir: We wish to go on record as fully supporting and endorsing your bill H.R. 2383.

In addition to our support we wish to extend our sincere best wishes for a quick and favorable passage.

Respectfully,

H. J. Boemanns,
Recording Secretary.

Madison Chapter of the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America, Inc.,
Madison, Wis., November 10, 1966.

Representative Clement J. Zablocki,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Representative Zablocki: The Painting Contractors of Madison would like you to know we support H.R. 16395 The Veteran Apprentice Assistance Act of 1966. The young apprentices we employ today have a hard time living on the apprentice wage over the four year apprentice period.

Thank you.

Jack Padgham, *Secretary.*

Plumbers Joint Apprentice Committee,
Madison, Wis., February 23, 1967.

Congressman Clement J. Zablocki,
218 Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Zablocki: The Madison Area Plumbers Joint Apprenticeship Committee met on February 1, 1967 at which time your news release pertaining to HR 2383 was read and discussed. The Committee is wholly in favor of your continuing efforts to provide supplementary benefits to G.I.'s who are engaged in apprenticeship programs as well as for the G.I.'s who are continuing their education in institutions of higher learning.

The Madison Area Plumbers Joint Apprenticeship Committee wishes to go on record with you that they vigorously support this bill. We do feel, however, that two (2) changes should be incorporated. Firstly, we believe that the training assistance allowance should be reduced at the end of each six (6) month period instead of each four (4) month period because this will conform more closely with the manner in which apprenticeship contracts are drawn throughout the nation. Secondly, we believe that the amount of maximum combined income allowable under the bill should be increased because many of our apprentices are married and the maximum allowable monthly income of $410 is insufficient because of today's prices.

We are sending a copy of this letter to all Wisconsin Senators and Congressmen requesting their help and support on HR 2383. We suggest, however, that you consider amending the bill to include the two (2) provisions indicated above.

Yours very truly,

William Schmale, *Chairman.*

The Scoop: Marine Corps League, Badger Detachment of Wisconsin, February 1967

Congressman Zablocki has introduced his bill to amend the Cold War GI Bill. It would give apprenticeship training to Vietnam veterans. We urge you to write the House Veterans Affairs Committee, Washington, D.C., to ask for early action on this bill.

[From Channel 6, WITI–TV, Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 15, 1966]

Cold War GI Bill Ignores Needed On-the-Job Training Opportunities

When the 89th Congress wound up its business several weeks ago . . . they completed a busy session. Never has a Congress doled out so much to so many. People in all walks of life were provided for. Yet, they failed in one important area. They passed a "cold war" GI bill providing benefits . . . but they omitted those young men who want "on-the-job" or apprenticeship training rather than strictly academic learning. Previous GI bills provided such training for 43,000 Wisconsin veterans . . . men who are now part of the state's skilled work force.

For Congress to deny this kind of help at a time when jobs are going begging for skilled workers is not only an injustice to thousands of Wisconsin veterans but is a serious disservice to the economic and social climate of the state and the nation.

Congressman Clement Zablocki is one lawmaker who will work hard toward correcting this "cold war" GI bill. And he calls on veterans and citizens to support him in his efforts. Zablocki says the situation could have drastic effects on the nation's well-being through future manpower shortages in critical skilled areas.

Last April Governor Warren Knowles sent a message to President Johnson urging him to influence a change in the new GI bill. Businessmen in Wisconsin did the same. They failed in their efforts. The unfairness in the bill wasn't corrected.

TV–6 hopes you'll back men like Congressman Zablocki in working toward a change in the GI bill. Correction can be made when Congress returns next month. This is a glaring error at a time when the state and the nation have industries crying for skilled manpower.

The American Legion,
Department of Illinois,
February 16, 1967.

Hon. Clement J. Zablocki,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Zablocki: This will acknowledge receipt of your letter with your attached Bill H.R. 2383, The Veterans Apprenticeship Assistance Act. I personally believe your Bill has merit, and you have my permission as the Department Commander of Illinois of the American Legion to advise that I support your Bill which will be most helpful to the veterans and is needed legislation.

Thanking you for keeping me informed, I am,

Yours in Service,

Frederick E. Merritt,
Department Commander.

Amvets, John and Richard
Erban Post No. 7,
Oshkosh, Wisc., March 14, 1967.

Hon. Clement J. Zablocki,
Member of Congress.

Dear Sir: During the course of our last meeting, it was the wish of the Post that we voice our endorsement of your most recent Bill pertaining to Veterans, H.R. 2383. We believe it has merit and wish a successful passage of this Bill.

We will express this desire to our own Congressman and Senator urging his support of this piece of legislation.

John Schmidt, *Adjutant.*

Ralph A. Ignatowski Amvets
Post No. 60,
Milwaukee, Wis., March 14, 1967.

Chairman, House Veterans Committee,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Chairman: Amvets members of Post 60, Milwaukee, Wisconsin are in full support of Clement Zablocki's bill pertaining to the apprenticeship training under the "Cold War G.I. Bill."

Gilbert D. Paradowski,
Adjutant.

Milwaukee, Wis.,
March 1, 1967.

Representative Zablocki,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir: It was suggested that I write you personally regarding information on the Act being presented to Congress amending the bill concerning loans to ex-G.I.'s for sponsoring apprenticeship schoolings.

My husband is taking an apprenticeship where he will be going to school 2 days of the week and working on-the-job for 3 days. We have one child. We are aware of the bill you are in favor of and would like more information as to when it will be passed and how we could benefit by it.

Our sincere thanks for your time and any help you can give us will be greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Donald V. Miller.

Milwaukee, Wis.,
July 24, 1966.

Hon. Clement Zablocki,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Zablocki: I wish to thank you sincerely for introducing the amendment to the NDEA which will extend the benefits of this bill to apprentices in the various trades.

This bill makes good sense, since the need for skilled workers is so great, and without some financial help too many people cannot afford to fulfill the requirements of an apprenticeship.

This bill will be of great help to me personally. I am 23 years old, a Navy veteran, and the father of a four-month old boy. I have just begun an apprenticeship in mason work, and financial help of some kind is necessary to see me through this first year when I have to take a drastic cut in pay in order to be an apprentice. As a veteran, I feel that I am entitled to this help to the same extent that I would be had I elected to take a college course instead of this apprenticeship.

Sincerely,

Robert Leichtfuss.

The Challenges of Leadership

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, because of the premium that is placed on leadership, particularly in our Armed Forces, I felt the address given by the Chief of

Staff of the U.S. Army on the occasion of his being awarded an honorary doctorate at North Dakota State University, was especially meaningful.

This speech, appearing in the March edition of the Army Digest, indicates the type of leadership that this Nation is fortunate to have in the troubled times in which we live. I believe other Members of the House would find interesting this address by Gen. Harold K. Johnson, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, entitled "The Challenges of Leadership."

The address follows:

THE CHALLENGES OF LEADERSHIP

(By Gen. Harold K. Johnson, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, upon being awarded an Honorary Doctorate at North Dakota State University, Fargo, N. Dak.)

When it comes to our aims in life, I like to think of people taking a little "Kentucky" elevation—holding a bit above the mark. While no one can blame us for failing to reach our goals, we will all live to regret low aims. I mean this in terms of both personal and public effort. President Kennedy had this same thought in mind when, in pointing to some lofty and difficult objectives for this Nation, he said in his challenging Inaugural Address: "All this will not be finished in the first one hundred days. Nor will it be finished in the first one thousand days, nor in the life of this Administration, nor even perhaps in our lifetime on this planet. *But let us begin.*"

How do we begin?

Once we identify the ends we seek, we begin by adopting means to these ends; and I for one, believe that our means must be as legitimate as our aims are lofty. Our personal and public integrity can never be sullied or sacrificed in the interest of achievement. We must set high standards for ourselves and demand them of our public officials, of our professionals, of our businessmen—all the way through the structure of our society. To condone the practice of bad ethics is to accept and encourage wrongdoing. To stand idly by while evil runs its course is just as wrong in my book as active participaiton with the evil doers.

This point of ends and of proper means to achieve them is illustrated by an examination of our present efforts in South Vietnam. Our goals there have been defined many times, but never more clearly than in these words of our President:

"It is first of all, a war of limited objectives. It is a war fought, not to gain territory or dominion, but to prove that despots cannot work their will by spreading the fires of violence.

"In this war, the battlelines are not clear. But our goals are very clear. We intend to prevent the success of aggression. We intend to make it possible for a young nation to begin its experiment with democracy—without staring down the barrel of an aggressor's gun."

Many of our citizens are questioning our moral right to take this stand. They question the means we are using to achieve the lofty aims President Johnson proclaimed. Some of them, exercising their right to public dissent and debate, protest loudly and demonstrate against our Nation's policies. They profess to be shocked by the intervention of American armed forces in South Vietnam, decrying the sacrifice of our young men; they point an accusing finger at the suffering inflicted on Vietnamese civilians caught in the path of war.

They seem to forget that the blessings of liberty must be purchased over and over again, whatever the cost. They refuse to acknowledge the terrible alternatives if we did not live up to our commitments to the struggling young government of South Vietnam. They shut their eyes to the calculated use of terrorist tactics by the Viet Cong and their northern allies—to their indiscriminate torture and murder of women, children, and civilian officials. They imply by their protests that the best way to combat aggression—this evil—is for all of us to turn our backs on it.

Wanted or not, the mantle of free world leadership has fallen on our shoulders. I heard America's stewardship described in a most thrilling way this past September when President Marcos of the Republic of the Philippines addressed a Joint Session of the Congress during his official visit to our country, as he said: "America, the time has not yet come for you to lay down the heavy burden of leadership . . . For America by the inscrutable judgment of destiny has become the trustee of civilization for all humanity. And America cannot escape this role."

Stewardship and trusteeship both imply leadership, and I want to say something about that. However, before I do, I want to insert a word about this matter of public dissent, not just because it is such a popular pastime around some college campuses today, but because it is important.

Public dissent and debate have always been at the heart of the American political process. As a people we do not blindly follow, nor do we admire blind obedience. We reserve the right to examine the basis of a decision. We encourage and are thankful that the voices of dissent can be heard. As long as dissent and debate do not convey the impression of a nation irresolute and deeply divided, but rather reflect an open-minded public, responsibly participating in the democratic process, then they distinguish our open society, where freedom is a fact, from closed societies, where freedom is merely fiction.

But I would emphasize the point that criticism of any sort must come from the mind before it leaves the mouth. As educators and students, you have probably heard the old injunction to "Learn all you can and question all you learn." You will notice that "learn" comes before "question" in that adage. The irresponsible critic not only does an injustice to the object of his criticism; he also handicaps the constructive and creative critic. I would say, then, that a critic must be competent before he becomes vocal.

Being a good critic is a tough and responsible task, but I can think of one that is tougher and more responsible—being a leader. The leader does not have to stick his neck out—it is already out, or he would not be a leader. He's already out on a limb when he takes office or steps in front of the crowd. I have seen the framed dollar bill that President Truman used to have on his desk in the White House with the inscription: "The Buck stops here." And that's where the leader must always be—where the buck stops.

A leader is many things. Entire books—even complete libraries—have been written on the subject. But above all, a leader is a man of courage. If you were to ask me for a credo that would work for leaders in every walk of life, I would go back to a group of leaders whose necks were out pretty far. You recall their names—John Hancock, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas' Jefferson, Robert Morris, John and Samuel Adams, fifty-six of them in all—who wrote these lines at the end of a document called the Declaration of Independence: ". . . with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor." Those men—competent to begin with and faced with an intolerable state of affairs—sized up the situation, reached a decision, made plans—trusted in God—and stood ready to answer in any way for the consequences.

If you can think of a better platform for a leader to stand on, please let me know.

A prerequisite to everything we aspire to as individuals and as a country is our national defense. Our Armed Forces form the shield behind which all else operates. If you will look at a map of the globe and then remember where our forces are—in Europe, in Southeast Asia, in Korea and in our own outlying states—you will see that they are positioned to dissuade the forces of aggression while we work by other means to achieve a just and lasting peace. They are there to help establish an environment of stability under which free men can determine their own course. They are there to make the world safe for diplomacy. Our motives are not entirely altruistic. Freedom is on the line for America, too. In his well-known address at Jonhs Hopkins University last year President Johnson said: ". . . we will always oppose the efforts of one nation to conquer another nation. We will do this because our own security is at stake."

The Army is and will continue to be the basic military force around which this global effort to defend free men is built. The tasks involved in the Army's many missions will multiply, as they have been doing for several years now, and as a consequence, our young men and women will be called upon to carry their share of the burden. We will need leaders—many of them—and whether they come to us for a few years or for a full career, the Army will offer them many opportunities for truly rewarding service. Right now we have more than 1.3 million men and women serving in 99 countries—and every one of them has an important job to do.

I am convinced that there is no more important vocation or profession than serving in the defense of the Nation—not just any nation, but a nation that is prepared to provide the dignity to man that God intended—our Nation. All the benefits that our citizens enjoy exist behind the defense barrier that is manned by the members of the military establishment. No greater honor can be given to any man than the privilege of serving the cause of freedom.

Job Corps Is Sound Investment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the Cleveland Plain Dealer of March 3 points out some interesting facts and figures concerning the Job Corps. The editorial, which follows, is well worth reading:

JOB CORPS IS SOUND INVESTMENT

Many specious arguments are rigged up to make the Job Corps look like a shocking waste of money.

One congressman viewed with alarm this month the fact that the 112 Job Corps centers had "graduated" 9,766 young men and women but had cost over $522 million so far. His conclusion was: This poverty program cost $53,502 per graduate.

But this critic was counting in the total capital cost of planning and building the centers, plus the actual operating costs. Any big, new school costing millions to build must at some time have some expensive graduates in its first few years, of course.

Actually, Congress itself has set a limit of $7,500 maximum per Job Corpsman—meaning operating costs, not capital outlay.

And figures from the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) say the cost, including corpsmen's pay, allotments to families, travel costs, maintenance and instruction and "readjustment allowance" after leaving is running about $7,400 per corpsman-year.

Not counting "30-day dropouts," the youth who quits before going into basic training at a Job Corps center, the average stay until "graduation" is under nine months and corpsman cost it about $5,600.

We have nagged OEO for not telling the public just what its Job Corps does accomplish, whether it is expensive or cheap.

Now we have some hard facts to work with. So far 56,219 youngsters—some illiterate, some delinquent, some neglected, some school dropouts and so on—have been in and out of Job Corps.

Of those, after treatment and training, over 33,000 have gone into verified placement; 25,713 in paying jobs, 4,612 into school and 3,458 into military service.

As of Monday, 32,864 youngsters were enrolled in the Job Corps centers.

Rehabilitating young, wayward, aimless, defiant, hopeless and often badly anti-social kids is neither easy nor cost-free. It is a ticklish and difficult operation, turning on a turned-off youth, transforming a tax-dependent one into a producer and taxpayer.

And it pays. It pays in money as well as in humane terms.

The average welfare recipient is costing about $400 a year. The average working person pays $482 a year in income taxes, and produces $3,500 worth of goods, and earns enough to become a $2,400-a-year consumer.

Over a working career of 25 years, society's gain in switching a tax burden and nonproducer into a breadwinner is immensely more than the $5,600 or the $7,400 per Job Corpsman now being spent. And in terms of self-respect and decent, normal life the Job Corps investment is obviously sound.

Job Corps perhaps reaches too few young men and women, of the tough-nut stratum. We are still convinced it is a good experiment which will pay dividends even beyond the extravagant figures tricked up by its critics.

LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Code of Laws of the United States

Title 44, Section 181. Congressional Record; arrangement, style, contents, and indexes.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional Record semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

Title 44, Section 182b. Same; illustrations, maps, diagrams.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the Record without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the Congressional Record the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily Record as follows: the Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided,* That the makeup of the Record shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of the Congressional Record, in 7½-point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the Record shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the Record issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the Record for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the Record of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the Record shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p.m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the Record style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. ——— addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the Record.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided,* That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Corrections.*—The permanent Record is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided,* That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: *Provided further,* That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided,* That no address, speech, or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the Congressional Record.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the Congressional Record shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the Official Reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from the Official Reporters of the respective Houses.

The Official Reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations, which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated by the Official Reporters in the next issue of the Congressional Record, nor to Records printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the Congressional Record by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of theHouse or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the Congressional Record which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H–112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

Appendix

U.S. Education Commissioner Harold Howe II, Delivers Dedicatory Address for New Arts Building at Fairmont, W. Va., State College—Both College and U.S. Department of Education Celebrate Centennial During 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH
OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, on Sunday, March 19, U.S. Commissioner of Education Harold Howe II, delivered the dedicatory address during formal dedication of the Arts Building at Fairmont State College, Fairmont, W. Va., commemorating the 100th anniversary of that institution. His remarks were challenging.

Paul V. Yost, dean, Fairmont State College, presided, and Dwight Fowler, director of technical education at the college, served as chariman of the dedication committee more than 700 persons attended.

The college has doubled in enrollment during recent years and the new facility houses the departments of art, drama, industrial arts, music, nursing, speech, and technical education.

Commenting that both Fairmont and the U.S. Office of Education are celebrating Centennial observances during 1967, Commissioner Howe said:

> Fairmont started out in the basement of a church, with a student body of 30 and a faculty of two. The Office of Education might be said to have started out in the basement of Federal government; it was established with the lukewarm support of most Congressmen and over the flat opposition of a few. After one year of operation, its staff of four was reduced to three, and the Commissioner's salary of $4,000 was cut by 25 percent.

Both Fairmont State College and the U.S. Office of Education hace made importent advances. I commend President E. K. Feaster and his staff for diligent service to the college and for their effective efforts toward continued upgrading of the facilities and education at Fairmont State College.

I have been a constant supporter of higher education, Mr. President, and cosponsored the Higher Education Acts of 1963 and 1965, from which Federal funds for this building were provided.

Nothing is more basic to our needs than constructive education and it is always gratifying when we enact progressive legislation and it was gratifying to witness results of that legislation, as I did on Sunday.

Mr. President, I introduced Commissioner Howe at this notable event and would like to insert excerpts from his cogent remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

IN DEFENSE OF USELESSNESS

(An address by Harold Howe II, U.S. Commissioner of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, at the dedication of the Fine and Applied Arts Building, Fairmont State College, Fairmont, W. Va., Mar. 19, 1967)

Today Fairmont has a faculty, staff, and student body of about 2,600, and the Office of Education has approximately that number of personnel.

Yet neither buildings nor dollars offer an adequate index to the character of an institution. Nor does age: 100 years can bring wisdom and experience, but they can also bring senility. No organization exists for its own sake. There is only one adequate measure of the success of any assemblage of people and buildings: the degree to which it carries out the purpose for which it was established.

Similarly, the purpose of an educational institution would seem to be easy to define: it is to educate.

Yet that simple formulation has probably inspired more prose than any other human concerns except love and war. Four thousand years after Plato tried his hand at defining what a good education is, we are still attempting to figure the matter out for ourselves. We all agree these days that every American child should have what we term a "quality education," and we have set about trying to remedy those social and financial circumstances that have prevented many American youngsters from receiving it in the past. But we still do not agree precisely what a quality education is, how it is brought about, and what effects it should produce in its possessors.

Many people tend to think of higher education as a vocational sort of process—a period of study which qualifies a youngster for a better job, a time for acquiring the skills and knowledge other people will pay for. And clearly, a person is likely to make more money by going to college than he could by ending his education with a high school diploma.

This view is borne out by figures. We know that on the average, a man with an eighth-grade education can expect to earn $180,000 over the course of his lifetime; if he goes on to earn a high school diploma, he will make about $246,000; and if he obtains a college degree, he can expect a lifetime income of $386,000.

The building we are dedicating today—a building which will serve the fine arts and the applied arts alike—symbolizes both in name and in function these two aspects of higher education and the tension between them. The applied arts are useful arts; they result in a tangible product, a thumb tack or a suspension bridge, which confers some measurable benefit on the user. By contrast, the fine arts provide most of us with no immediately useful product for daily living; only in rare cases is there sufficient commercial carryover from the study of painting or music to enable the student to earn a living from these difficult disciplines. The fine arts—and, by extension, many of the courses which our college curricula lump under the heading of "humanities"—are utterly useless by any usual meaning of that word.

Why, then, do we spend any time on them at all? Largely, I believe, because of the important distinction between *use* and *value*. The vocational aspect of higher education is important, and not to be disparaged. Yet anyone who has observed his college and high school classmates make their way through the world for two decades or so realizes how few of them wind up doing today what they intended 20 years ago. This means that vocational choices made in the early 20's are often suspect, and that at least part of a higher education must be designed to give a student the intellectual flexibility to shift his course and develop new plans after he has embarked on a career. I would suggest that the study of the humanities, with which I include the arts, can help to build this flexibility.

Yet the basic value of the humanities in higher education curricula does not depend on any indirect utility they may have for a job. Their basic value resides not in what the student can do *with* them, but what they do *for* him, as a person living with himself.

Every one of us spends his life as a member of various societies, ranging in size from the family to the Nation. We are fathers or mothers, sisters or brothers, sons or daughters. In addition, we are citizens of a community and of a State, and each of these relationships imposes certain responsibilities on us—responsibilities which, in many instances, education fits us to discharge more intelligently.

One would expect, for example, that a man who has developed a life-long habit of reading would be able to vote more perceptively than a man who reads nothing. One would expect that a man who has been trained to view his world through some sort of historical perspective would be able to appreciate the possible consequences that problems today will have on his community or family several years from now.

Such instances point to the social value of those aspects of higher education which cannot be immediately or directly converted into personal gain through a job. And yet, beyond even this social value of education, there is a personal value which may ultimately be the most important single result of higher education.

Though we spend most of our time with other human beings—with coworkers, friends, members of our family—there are many hours when each of us is alone. It is at such moments that we best appreciate the fact that underlying our various roles as citizens, parents, and wage-earners, there resides a unique personality which cannot be adequately defined in terms of functions. This personality, a puzzling legacy of heredity and environment and something else which gives each of us a distinctive way of looking at things and feeling about things, can only be described as our *self*.

This self has its needs, too, and they cannot be met wholly by shelter, food, or companionship. Primarily they are needs of the spirit and the soul, but they are just as real as the craving for sustenance or the instinct for survival. They are needs for meaning in life, for self-respect, for a sense of participation in the unique capacity of the human being to rise above animal existence and create a civilization.

It is this appetite, this dimly understood need, which the humanities, the fine arts, the "useless" side of higher education is intended to satisfy. Thus though the humanities may have absolutely no *use* in the ordinary meaning of that word, they have a profound *value*. *Hamlet* tells us virtually nothing about the past history of Denmark, nor does it offer us lessons in history or political science that can be applied to our own public affairs today. But *Hamlet* does remind us that other men in other times knew the profound loneliness of personal dilemmas, and it can help in hours of individual stress to know that isolation and fear, doubt and discouragement are continuing conditions of man. Poetry and music and art give us a continuing share in all of human nature, enabling us to step outside our own restricted lives to participate in the sometimes stumbling, sometimes ennobling, efforts of man to understand himself and his position in the world he has inherited. The humanities constitute a great conversation across the ages by which Socrates can speak to us with as much freshness and pertinence as the television commentator on the 6 p.m. news broadcast.

It is quite possible that educators in the past have given too much weight to the humanities. Indeed, at one point in the development of English and American higher education, any study which could be converted to practical use was suspect for that reason.

The pendulum has swung to the practical side of the curriculum. The tendency these days is to stress the pragmatic aspects of higher education, the fact that a college degree can qualify a young man or woman for a higher-paying job than he could otherwise obtain.

Over-emphasis on the practical in American education seems to me a matter of deep concern. Particularly in our schools we frequently hear music, the dance, and the fine arts described as "frills" to be dispensed with first in the face of a squeeze on the budget.

We will never develop a formula which will parcel out the undergraduate's time in ideal proportions to the vocational and nonvocational aspects of the curriculum. As with so many human choices, this choice will always require some judgment, some experience, and a little bit of hunch, as well as an attempt to tailor the educational program to the needs of individual students.

The fact that Fairmont is today dedicating a building to be used for both the applied and fine arts shows that you are aware of the dual purpose of higher education, and that you do not intend to slight the humanistic to favor the pragmatic. I hope that you will continue to pay equal attention to the "useful" and the "useless" sides of higher learning, for a society in which everyone could program a computer but no one could wonder at a snowflake would be dreary indeed.

Pursuit of Excellence at Brandywine Junior College

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD B. BIESTER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. BIESTER. Mr. Speaker, on February 24, our colleague, the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. Roth], spoke on the "Pursuit of Excellence" at the first honors convocation of a fine new institution, Brandywine Junior College, in Wilmington, Del.

Brandywine's first honors convocation, held at the end of its initial semester of operation, saw almost 100 students receive academic recognition. During the ceremonies, Mr. Sidney R. Peters, president of Brandywine Junior College, presented Mr. Roth with the Brandywine Award "in recognition of and appreciation for outstanding service, sincere, effective, and articulate concern for better government to Delaware and to the Nation."

For our colleagues' reading, I would like to enter Mr. Roth's speech at Brandywine Junior College into the Record:

THE PURSUIT OF EXCELLENCE

(Remarks by William V. Roth, Jr., Congressman at large, Delaware at Brandywine Junior College honors convocation, Feb. 24, 1967, Wilmington, Del.)

I am delighted to have been invited to be here to share with you today this convocation honoring the approximately 100 students, who by their efforts and academic achievements, have become—and shall always remain—the first group of honor students in the history of Brandywine Junior College.

Driving out here today I mused briefly with the thought of how many times in history there have been other ceremonies just such as these. Ceremonies at a brand new college honoring the first honor students . . . ceremonies complete with school officials, the student body, and perhaps a politican like myself. Talking as usual.

And I thought how these ceremonies must have once been held at such then little known institutions of higher learning as Harvard and Yale, Cambridge, Oxford and McGill.

Today, these are big-name, highly revered universities—and still each year they honor their top students. But to those of you who we are honoring today . . . let me say that none who have received academic recognition in the years since the first honor convocation at the schools I mentioned share quite fully, I don't think, with those who were first. None honored since, though they are no less significant, are so much a part of the very fiber, the very foundation of their schools as are those who led the way . . . as those who pursued and achieved academic excellence first.

Few of us are ever offered the opportunity to be among a school's first honor students. And I applaud those of you who had the opportunity . . . grasped it . . . and succeeded in being first in the pursuit of excellence at Brandywine Junior College.

When I was first asked to speak here today by your new President, Sid Peters, he asked that I speak on the subject—The Pursuit of Excellence.

And I can think of no better subject for your first honors convocation . . . not only because it is the first such event here, but because of the overall invigorating flavor of the newness, and freshness of Brandywine . . . and because Brandywine is the embodiment of a new awareness, a new vigor toward higher education in America.

New colleges are being built right now in the United States at the astonishing rate of one per week. There are now about 850 two-year colleges in this country—and more than one-fourth of those have been built in the last six years.

Since taking office in Washington in January, I have been asked by many people what is the cause of the tremendous boom in new colleges . . . in the bulging enrollments . . . in the seemingly quenchless thirst for more and better education. And I have come to the conclusion that this new awareness in education is at least akin to two things.

First, there is the great American faith in learning . . . in knowledge . . . in the need to know . . . and in the relentless pursuit of something better.

Secondly, we now live in a period of rapid change—unparalleled in the chronicles of human civilization. We are today in an era devoted to change . . . we are in a time when nothing stands still for long, lest it be bypassed. This is a time in which—simply—change is one of the norms by which we live.

And no other people—in no other era in the history of this globe—have had the challenge of such change, while having at the same time the wherewithal not only to meet the challenge . . . but to use it as a footold for even greater challenge.

To give a brief idea of what I'm talking about . . . of just what a fantastically challenging period of history we live in, I'd like to have you for a moment pretend that we could condense the last ten thousand years of history into one single year. In this more manageable period of one year, we can better appreciate the rapid pace and change of our own time.

If we condensed the last ten thousand years into one—from February 25, 1966, to today, February 24, 1967 . . . we'd find that little change took place for the first nine months or so.

But then in December, things slowly started happening. The great scholar Plato was born in early December . . . and toward the middle of that month, Christ was born. Things were still a bit slow, however, until about one month ago.

Then, on January 27, the Magna Carta was signed.

Johann Gutenberg—who gave us the ability to rapidly chronicle our history—invented his printing press on February 4th.

Columbus discovered America two days later on February 6th.

The Wright brothers invented the airplane just two days ago.

World War II was fought yesterday morning, and most of you—along with the sonic boom—were born last night.

This morning about 6 a.m., we launched Alan Shepherd into space.

And since I walked to this speaker's platform, this college was born.

Before I leave this rostrum, you as students of today will be the world leaders of tomorrow. As such, you will very probably have solved the great mysteries of the universe.

You will have conquered the great killers of man—cancer, heart disease, and famine.

You will have discovered ways—as yet undreamed of—to make life easier, more rewarding, and more fruitful. You can, if you will, have done more than all men throughout all ages to make the world a better place in which to live. That is your challenge—and that is the very fiber and the very substance of the pursuit of excellence.

But where does the pursuit start?

It starts right here in the American college. It starts with you the students at Brandywine and with your six million companions enrolled in thousands of other colleges and universities across the land.

It starts with you as a student deciding to study, rather than waste time. It starts when you decide to take the hard courses that prepare you for a better tomorrow, rather than soft ones that perhaps give you an easier today. It starts when you steadfastly resolve to do the best you can, rather than getting by with as little effort as possible.

I once met with a student group and one student said that the purpose of education is to prepare people to earn a living, and to get along with other people, and to adjust to our environment.

Another student in that group countered by saying that while those things are certainly a part of education, they are by no means all. That is because, he said, if education offers no more than that—then it does not provide an incentive for excellence. That second student is, I believe, well on his way in the pursuit of excellence. Because apart from the need for us to get along together and to adapt to our environment, and apart from the need for the society as a whole to be productive, it is still man himself, the individual man, that is the unit by which the universe is measured.

Progress is achieved by the strides taken by each individual, measured in terms of excellence, much more so than by the ponderous movements of great unthinking masses, who are measured in terms of "averages."

It is the individual's pursuit of excellence that fosters our great tradition of men of independent mind and venturesome spirit. Men who are inner-directed when required, obstreperous when need be, and creative always. Men who are sworn enemies of routine and the status quo. Men who are always ready to upset the proverbial applecart by thinking up new and better ways of doing things. Men who avidly . . . actively . . . always . . . pursue excellence.

Again, in closing, I'd like to say that to those we are honoring today, that few of us are ever given the opportunity to be in a school's first group of honor students. And I would like to again applaud those of you who had the opportunity . . . grasped it . . . and succeeded in being first in the pursuit of excellence at Brandywine Junior College.

Thank you.

Address by A. Lars Nelson Before Spokane Farm Finance Banquet

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, as in so many other parts of the Nation, farm leaders of eastern Washington met a few days ago to observe the half century of accomplishment written by our Federal Land Bank.

Speaker for the banquet occasion, held in Spokane, Wash., was A. Lars Nelson. He is master of our Washington State Grange. He also is a member of the Federal Farm Credit Board.

But Lars Nelson went beyond his experience with either organization in pointing out the significant contribution which this system of farm credit has made to farming and those who produce our food over this half-century period. He went to the very heart of the matter.

I would ask unanimous consent that his remarks be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE 1967 FEDERAL LAND BANK ANNIVERSARY REMARKS

Mr. Chairman (Mark Muoorman), Governor Tootell, President Fred Knutsen, Will Dalter, President of CC, Dr. G. Burten Wood, of OSA, Mayor Fosseen, members of District Farm Credit Board, directors of the 61 Federal Land Bank Associations, staff of the Federal Land Bank of Spokane, 12 District Advisory Committee, members, lenders, and borrowers all:

I consider it both a privilege and an honor to have the invitation to appear and be a guest speaker on this historic and exemplary occasion marking fifty years of service, by the land banks, NFLA and Successor FLBAS in this 12th District and across the Nation. Farm credit roots are deep in association and experience in our family. You have accorded me privileges and recognition which I shall always cherish and it will be my best effort to in some way to try to live up to your judgment and your expectations. I was preceded on the Federal Farm Credit Board by two distinguished citizens of our region, Mr. Earl Brockman of Boise, Idaho, representing the bank for cooperatives and Mr. Bob Lister of Prineville, Oregon, representing the intermediate credit bank and PCAS. As you know, I was nominated by the Farm Loan Associations of the 12th District and appointed to the Federal Farm Credit Board from a panel of three by the President.

Ever since my father served as president of St. John, NFLA, in 1917, and again in the late 30's and early 40's, I have had a deep and abiding interest in financing farmers at a reasonable cost and in an adequate manner. I know of no system in the world in any nation which equals or excels the financial service accorded to over a million farmers of America and their credit institutions than the three pronged approach of the farm credit system. People from many nations come to study our operations and system from time to time foreign governments request assistance from our national FCA staff to help them set up or improve their own credit system.

I think it most appropriate for the Federal land banks and FLBAS on the occasion of this 50th anniversary to dedicate this golden milestone of progress: To salute the producers of America with the designation "America's Farmers, Providers of Plenty". Yes, one farmer today with improved methods, seeds, animal quality, equipment and know how produces for himself and 35 other people. Less than 7% of our people free the other 93% for gainful employment in all other segments of our economy. In Russia it requires half of their people to produce a substandard diet which requires half a workman's take home pay to buy as contrasted with 18% or less in our country. Yes, we can and do provide not only our domestic needs in food and fibre with adequate reserves but also export ¼ of the world's agricultural exports or 84 million acres out of our normal 320 million plus harvested. And in all of this farm credit and Federal land banks in particular have played a predominate as well as a key role. From 70% of all rural capital outlay credit of all farm mortgage recordings today we furnish 25% and a total nationally of five billion through 12 district banks.

Even at the inception of the land bank as an institution in those early years, few people thought of agriculture's potential volume in the loan field. As an article in the October–November issue of the Plainsman indicates in quoting the report of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee of a half century ago; quote: "The American farmer does not come to Congress with a hard luck story . . . He merely calls attention to the fact that farming has become a business demanding large amounts of capital; he points out the undoubted excellence of the security he offers, and he demands legislation that shall put it within the power of those who have the money to invest to extend him the credit he requires.

He desires the Government to authorize a system of land banks which shall duplicate for him the facilities now commanded by men engaged in manufacturing, in transportation and in commerce."

It seems to me that these words typify the purpose, the structure, the policies and service of the 707 associations of our 12 farm credit districts serving all 50 States and Puerto Rico. As you know, initial capital was subscribed by the Treasury and has all been paid off as far as the land banks are concerned—FICBS and BCS will also soon have paid off their Treasury capitalization. The vast bulk of funds we have loaned have come from the investors of America. We are a privately owned system lending private money under Federal Government charter and regulation. Only recently due to the tight money and credit stringencies of 1966–7 during a highly inflationary period have we obtained a sizable portion of our credit funds from Government trust funds. And we're all paying the same rate of interest as on our private funds.

I especially want us to recognize and commend the significant role of the individually chartered associations (FLBA) farmer owned and directed. These institutions operating under their own by laws provide and service loans at farm level. Recommendations under policy guidelines by these associations assure safe and sound, high quality loans and risks. The first association was chartered in March 1917 at Larned, Kansas, and a real celebration is being planned there in recognition during this, our 50th year.

Some of us have been interested and alarmed at the forecasts of the passing of the family farm which has made the agriculture of America second to none and which has contributed so much to maintenance and improvement of democratic processes and freedoms which we prize so highly in all America. It is now predicted that family farms will survive and be the dominant mode of agriculture operation—and this is fostered by adequate credit in major part provided by our own Federal land banks, quote "the largest long term agricultural mortgage credit system in the world." The institution has been blessed by the dedication, loyalty and pride of belonging exhibited by you who are here today and your neighbors and friends at home.

In passing, of the last 50 years let us not forget the growing pains, the travail, the oppositions and the attacks—all of which have been and continue to be resisted and surmounted through our persistence and our vigorous participation and support as farmer producers. We have survived the unconstitutionality tests, the shortages of funds, ineptitude and inexperience of the 1930's. The significant and rehabilitating role of the land bank commissioner loans was of great value and assistance in a critical credit period. I will never forget when we needed $17,500.00 on the home 400 acres, the farm loan association secretary said anything over $15,000 we would have to obtain elsewhere. I remember my father going to our prosecuting attorney who telegraphed the White House for support of the higher loan of $17,500 and we got it. Yes, recent stringencies in agricultural credit are not the first nor likely are they to be the last. Looking through old records of our own, it wasn't uncommon to note loans on equipment purchases at 10% to 12% rates which are now current for risk capital in Europe and higher elsewhere.

In time of emergency reduced income and a tight economy it is reassuring and vital to have local people who know the score and recognize honest effort of neighbors to meet their interest and principal obligations and other costs of doing business. This is a major protection to agricultural stability in time of economic crises and inability to pay all obligations when it is fully demonstrated that there exists no diminution of production or prudent management by the operator involved and reasonable delays and adjustments can be and are made.

For a few moments in our luncheon salute to the District Board and the Federal Board on this momentous occasion, I should like to visit with you a moment about the Federal Farm Credit Board and its purpose and functions. It is an independent agency of the Federal Government created by the Farm Act of 1953 and has the responsibility of providing regulatory guidelines for Federal Land Banks and Associations as an independent agency within the executive branch of the

Federal Government. It has been said, quote: The FCA strives to assure uniformity in the operations of the 12 land banks and to make certain that the objectives of the Federal Farm Loan Act are being achieved. In fact the act of 1953 provides that the Federal Farm Credit Board has supervision of all FCA functions, policies, their creation and the operations of the 37 banks of the farm credit system representing 10 billion dollars of credit loaned to farmers and farmer institutions.

Since coming on the Federal Board I have attended all regular meetings and two special meetings. My first meeting and contact with procedures was in April of 1966, and I've been learning as I work ever since and this will undoubtedly be my continuing experience throughout the 6 year term.

A typical regular or special meeting of this national board is somewhat similar to a district board meeting but different. In the district board much work is done in subcommittee, the Federal board operates only as a committee of the whole, on all matters coming before it.

We receive a written agenda in advance of the meeting.

The formal structure of the board involves a chairman, vice chairman and a non member secretary who is presently Deputy Governor Bill Mason. The chairman, Mr. Thayer, in cooperation with the governor (Robert Tootell) develop our agenda and set up the schedule of appearances for internal and external representatives. From time to time farm organization leaders, leaders of commodity groups, treasury officials and others with a message are brought before the board. The committee may also suggest agenda items, review resolutions and recommendations from district boards, recommendations of national directors conference—request FCA staff studies to provide us with needed information and facts on a given subject or issue.

As far as the different branches of the farm credit system FLBS, BCS and FICBS are concerned, they have their problems, recommendations and research studies presented by the deputy governor for each branch and their assistants.

Legislation is presented and analyzed by the General Counsel or his assistant and the Governor. In our deliberations any Federal board member may be recognized for purposes of comment, questions and or parliamentary action if he requests recognition.

Most items of moment to be voted upon are reduced to writing so they can be thoroughly dissected and studied word by word, line by line and paragraph by paragraph.

This past year has been an unusual year in which to break in a newcomer to the Federal board. Two new members have been acclimated, Mr. Pennewell for St. Louis district and myself from the Spokane district. For myself I have been under forced draft to get acquainted with board procedure and member responsibility. It has required a continuing and determined effort to get acquainted with the legal requirements and procedures for board members. This includes but is not limited to specific authorizations of what powers the board has and the duties it shall and must perform in relation to staff, system, structure, functions and policies. On many questions our chief counsel is asked for a legal opinion.

In brief, during the past year continuing and special attention, study and action has been taken relative to the tight money policy and cooperation with Treasury and the administration.

We have supported new legislation to expedite and improve service and procedure to the agricultural people we serve. This includes raising ceilings on interest rates, improving election procedure, etc.

We have authorized differential interest rates for production credit associations, approved exception to the general policy requiring stockholder liability for production credit loans to ocrporations, endorsed modification of the normal agriculture value concept and simplification of methods for establishing and maintaining appraisal standards, approved final plans for 50th anniversary commemoration of the inauguration of the Federal land bank system—set dates and places for all 1967 board meetings in advance. There were many other decisions made by your Federal Board.

As a matter of communication between board meetings we receive tentative minutes of last meeting, brochures and reports from districts, reports from FCA staff, newsletter from Governor, direct letters, intercommunications, any information on operations of system which will help keep us informed.

We had two meetings with Treasury participated in by Federal Board FCA staff and Assistant Secretary Denning and Under Secretary Barr. These meetings were encouraging at a critical period. These meetings were in addition to continuing contact by FCA staff heads with Treasury and White House. Secretary Barr's statements of Dec 5 are particularly important to all of us (as set forth in our reproduction of his statement).

(3) Joseph W. Barr, Under Secretary of the Treasury, met with the Board the afternoon of Dec. 5. The purpose of this meeting was to learn from the Under Secretary something of the progress being made by the Government in its efforts to restrain inflation and to reduce the volume of securities offered in the agency market. Members of the Board also wanted to emphasize to Mr. Barr the unique features of the farm credit system and to discuss with him the future relationship of the farm credit banks to the U.S. Treasury.

Mr. Barr indicated his recognition of the distinction between farm credit bank securities and other securities in the Federal agency market. He stated that he did not contemplate their inclusion in any new Federal financing corporation plan such as he proposed in his speech of October 6, 1966. Mr. Barr stated further that Treasury officials have no intentions of restricting the banks' access to the market longer than is absolutely necessary in the public interest. This means that farm credit banks will be free to market their securities when the high priority needs of agencies, generally, can be met without overloading the market. He hopes for further easing in the market before spring but cannot yet see the end of restraints.

I'm sure we're all relieved to determine this is the attitude, that there has been some easing in the cost of money and that the administration is moving to reduce the interest rate level and to see that necessary financing is accomplished. We are further concerned that the agriculture of America be adequately financed in light of requests for increased production.

We have been assured even in light of the 40% increase of demand for capital outlay financing that agriculture is assured the highest priority next to the military. We have been assured that our 950 million projected needs of all three systems to end of current fiscal year will be met primarily for production purposes, and additional amounts if needed.

Again in closing let us salute our farmers, providers of plenty, and rededicate our efforts and vigilance to perfecting and continuing the fine producer owned credit systems in their important service to a strong agricultureal economy. Let us acquaint our representatives in the Congress with the worth and necessity of the system. It is a privilege, a pleasure and a challenge to represent the 12th District on the Federal Board. We will always in interested in your needs, changes which need to be made and strengthening this unparalleled land bank and farm credit system in the interest of its owners.

Thank you.

Independent Oil Industry—A Casualty of Secretary Udall's Policies

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, for many years now, one of the most important segments of our Nation's economy, the domestic oil industry, has been fighting for survival and ironically, because of policies of the Department of Interior, which one would think, should be on the side of domestic producers in the controversy over increasing crude imports.

The independent oil industry which has been such an important element in the economy of my district as well as all of Kansas, has its back against the wall. Secretary Udall's policies on oil imports and the devastating effect of them on independent producers in Kansas and elsewhere is graphically illustrated by an article, "Independent Oilmen Turn From the Field While Big Firm Enjoy Record Prosperity," by Jim Hyatt in the Wall Street Journal of March 16, 1967.

Mr. Speaker, I insert Mr. Hyatt's article in the RECORD at this point:

PETROLEUM PARADOX—INDEPENDENT OILMEN TURN FROM THE FIELD WHILE BIG FIRMS ENJOY RECORD PROSPERITY

(By Jim Hyatt)

DALLAS.—In these times of record prosperity for the petroleum industry, Malcolm Abel is thinking of getting out of the business.

In fact, the 43-year-old Midland, Texas, oil operator has already gone a long way in that direction. In recent years, he has sold 95% of his oil-producing properties. Last year, he drilled only three wells, down from 12 the year before. And he is no longer acquiring new oil leases on which to drill.

This might appear surprising in view of these statistics: Last year, domestic oil production soared an average of 530,000 barrels daily to a new high of 8,334,000 barrels a day. Consumption of refined-petroleum products in the U.S. surged 566,000 barrels daily to a record 12,276,000 barrels a day. Gasoline prices rebounded to their highest level in nine years last month. Over the last two years, crude-oil prices have reversed an eight-year slide with increases of as much as 8 cents a barrel.

A TYPICAL CASE

Mr. Abel's pullback, however, is quite typical of what's happening to the nation's approximately 8,000 independent oilmen. "An awful lot of independents are living on reserves found some time ago," says T. A. True Jr., president of True Drilling Co., Casper, Wyo. "Today, the bulk of bank loans to independents are financing sellouts, not drilling and exploration." Banks finance sale of oil-producing properties because of the large value of unproduced reserves in the ground; they're repaid by the purchaser from future production revenue of the properties.

"There are 30% fewer independents today than five years ago," asserts Johnny Mitchell, president of Jade Oil & Gas Co., Houston, and most of the rest, he adds, are just "hanging on." The Independent Petroleum Association of America lists less than 5,000 oil-producer members, down from more than 7,200 in 1950. It says the dropouts have simply quit active operations or have elected to sell out and take their capital gains.

The reasons for the paradox of continued troubles in the face of industry prosperity seem principally traceable to the fact that most independents haven't shared in the rise in industry output, and recent price boosts on crude oil still don't provide sufficient incentive for new exploration.

STUDY SHOWS DISPARITY

A recently completed study by the National Petroleum Council indicates the larger oil companies enjoyed a rise of 865,000 barrels a day in crude-oil production between 1956 and 1965, while the independent segment of the industry sustained a 210,000-barrel-a-day decline. Reflecting this, independents were spending $1,128,000,000 a year less on oil exploration and development in 1965 than they were in 1956, while larger companies had stepped up their spending $586,000,000 annually over the same period of time.

The study concluded that independents haven't shared in the industry's growth in oil-production revenue, and have accounted for all the decline in exploration and development outlays. The industry as a whole drilled only 36,628 wells last year, the fewest in 19 years, and operated an average of only 1,273 rotary rigs, only about one-fourth as many as 10 years earlier.

Independents still drill about three times as many wells each year as do the larger companies, but most of these are in the shallower fields and less-costly exploration areas. The bigger companies spend more than twice as much on exploration and development each year as do the independents. But the big companies generally get a much faster return on this investment.

PROLIFIC AREAS TOO COSTLY

For example, production from southern Louisiana, including the prolific offshore areas, averaged 1,701,000 barrels daily last year, up from 690,000 barrels a day 10 years earlier. But wells offshore cost an average of $370,000 each, compared with only $55,000 for onshore wells. Independents simply haven't been able to afford the investment that would have permitted them to share in these prolific new areas.

And even with their lower costs per well, independents complain of a growing cost-price squeeze. "A man can't replace a barrel of oil for the price he gets for it," declares George Bruce, a Wichita,, Kan., independent.

F. Allen Calvert, president of Calvert Exploration Co., Tulsa, calculates that in terms of today's deflated value for the dollar, crude-oil prices have dropped 65 cents a barrel since their peak in 1957, during the Suez Canal crisis. Meanwhile, labor and material costs have risen. An Oklahoma City oilman claims it costs him about 10% more to drill a well than it did a year ago. Some West Texas wells currently cost more than $1 million each.

This has made it harder for independents to raise drilling money outside the oil industry, traditionally a big source of capital for oilmen.

TIGHT MONEY, FEW INVESTORS

One Oklahoma independent, who raises the $80,000-to-$100,000-per-well costs of his drilling program from outside investors, reports he drilled only one well last year—and that a dry hole—down from 21 wells in 1964 and 1965. "As money gets tighter, so do my investors," he laments, adding that even some recent easing of the money supply hasn't brought the normal investor interest in oil ventures.

Even further increases in crude-oil prices—such as recent 5-cent-a-barrel boosts in the key East Texas quota by three large buyers—aren't expected to help much. Mr. Abel estimates it would take a 50-cent-a-barrel increase to stimulate his interest again. A Fort Worth banker asserts that producers generally consider a 25% boost as "absolutely necessary." And no such increase is considered likely or feasible when foreign oil can be landed in the U.S. for as much as $1 a barrel less than the cost of domestic oil.

What's more, the price outlook was somewhat clouded by recent Interior Department threats to take actions in the Federal Government's confrontation with major companies over gasoline-price increases that would disturb key programs long considered essential to survival of the independent.

The agency threatened to permit higher imports, to force increases in output by holders of Federal leases. It also threatened to challenge the depletion allowance permitted oil companies for Federal income-tax computation.

CONTROLS HELP INDEPENDENTS

Independents have unsuccessfully sought a partial rollback of oil imports, and there's no question that they've been protected by the Federal Government's import restrictions. Since the start of controls nine years ago, the rise in crude-oil imports has been held to 293,100 barrels daily, or about a one-third increase, after they had more than doubled in the decade before controls.

The Interior Department has permitted nearly a 90% rise in refined-petroleum-product imports over the same period of time, but most of the increase has been in heavy fuel oils, which a growing number of U.S. refineries no longer make.

The threat to use increased imports to force gasoline prices down has caused many independents to question whether the Government still regards the aim of the import program to be maintenance of a strong domestic oil industry. If this is no longer the underlying purpose of the program, asserts one producer, "we independents are a dying breed like the village blacksmith."

They are equally disturbed by the agency's other threats. A forced increase in output on Federal oil leases would disrupt state regulation of production, most independents believe. A key feature of this state regulation is the allocation of estimated total crude-oil needs among all producers in each state, guaranteeing each independent a market for his oil.

They regard the depletion allowance as another essential need for the independent. Most exhaustible mineral resources are granted a depletion allowance for tax purposes to reflect the fact that new exploration will be needed to replace those resources as they're produced. Oil producers get a somewhat larger allowance than most entrepreneurs. They can deduct 27½% of their gross income, up to a limit of 50% of net income, to calculate Federally taxable income.

Independents argue that they need more, rather than less, incentive to seek new reserves. Interior Secretary Udall has estimated that the nation must add 83 billion barrels of new oil reserves by 1980.

That would take an average addition of 5.5 billion barrels a year, compared with an average gain of only 3.3 billion barrels annually since 1955. Petroleum Industry Research Foundation Inc., New York, estimates that about a $700-million-a-year increase in oil-exploration and development outlays will be needed to meet future needs if the domestic industry is to continue to supply its present share of the nation's oil needs.

BURDEN ON BIG FIRMS

The vanishing independent will throw a greater burden on the major companies, who often "farm out" much of their underdeveloped acreage for drilling by the independents, and who also benefit by discoveries made by the independents.

J. C. Donnell II, president of Marathon Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio, suggests, however, that concentration of major-company drilling programs in such areas as offshore Louisiana may actually leave less competition for independents in seeking new producing formations in older producing areas of the nation. Some of the more successful independents, like John W. Mecom of Houston, have followed just such a path to riches.

Jade Oil's Mr. Mitchell, however, sees the smaller producer becoming "independent in name only," with most becoming backed by investment houses or business syndicates.

E. S. Levy's Reaches Historic Milestone

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH
OF TEXAS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, this year E. S. Levy & Co., of Galveston, Tex., is celebrating its 90th birthday anniversary. This enterprise is one of the few retail establishments in the country which has been owned and operated by the same family for over almost a century. The Texas State Historic Survey Committee has designated E. S. Levy's as a recorded Texas historic landmark.

Congratulations to Harry and Julian Levy and their entire family for having reached this wonderful milestone. They exemplify the spirit which helped to win the West.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a resolution which has been introduced in the Texas Senate by State Senator Babe Schwartz, of Galveston.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SENATE RESOLUTION

Whereas, the E. S. Levy and Company of Galveston, Texas, is celebrating its 90th year in business; and, in view of this, a dedication ceremony will be held on Saturday, April 8, 1967; and

Whereas, E. S. Levy's is one of the few American retail establishments still extant in the same family for nearly a century, having been founded as Levy and Weiss by Abraham Levy and a partner, and later was owned entirely by the Levy family; and

Whereas, Upon the death of Abraham Levy in 1879, his son, Ed S. Levy, took control of the business and incorporated it as E. S. Levy and Company; he, in turn, was succeeded by his brothers, Gus G. Levy and Harry H. Levy; and this succession led to the present ownership by Harry H. Levy, Jr., Julian A. Levy, et al.; and

Whereas, The Texas State Historical Survey Committee has seen fit to name the E. S. Levy and Company as a recorded Texas Historical Landmark, and they are therefore furnishing the store with a medallion with an interpretative plate which reads: "E. S. Levy and Company, Founded 1877 by Abraham Levy and a partner, as Levy and Weiss, Family Clothiers, Building Erected 1878, Several Times Remodeled. Owner Since 1879, Levy Family, Includes Many Civic, Cultural, Professional Leaders for City and State"; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the 60th Legislature wishes to recognize the outstanding leadership of this family in civic and cultural affairs, and the service it has rendered the community through the years; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Senate of the State of Texas, by this Resolution, extend congratulations to the E. S. Levy and Company of Galveston, and to its president, Mr. Harry H. Levy, Jr., for outstanding achievement and success.

Amelia Earhart and Joan Merriam Smith

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL A. FINO
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution to express the sense of Congress that the President ought to honor two of America's greatest aviatrixes, Amelia Earhart and Joan Merriam Smith.

While the achievements of these two aviatrixes are well known to many, I include a few documents of interest in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. First, a New York News editorial of March 27, 1966, describing the achievements of Amelia Earhart. Second, a copy of a telegram from then FAA Administrator Halaby to Joan Merriam Smith, congratulating her on flying around the world. Lastly, a letter from the commander of the Civil Air Patrol requesting the Postmaster General to consider issuing a stamp in honor of Joan Merriam Smith.

The documents follow:

HEROES OF AMERICA: AMELIA EARHART

One of the great mysteries of world aviation history still surrounds the end of Amelia Earhart's career as quite possibly the greatest aviatrix the world has yet admired in action.

Miss Earhart was born in Atchison, Kans., July 24, 1898. She was the same generation as Charles A. Lindbergh (born Feb. 4, 1902)—a generation which grew up with the achievements of the Wright Brothers and later pioneers of flight thundering in its ears.

She was graduated from Hyde Park School, Chicago, in 1915, and later attended Ogontz School for Girls in Rydal, Pa.

Clearly, Amelia Earhart was a born flier. In 1918, after only 10 hours of instruction in the semi-primitive planes of those times, she made her first solo flight—in and over Los Angeles, Calif.

She studied for a while at Columbia University, then at Harvard Summer School; and in 1926–28 did a lot of social service work at Dension House, Boston.

Lindbergh made his classic solo trans-Atlantic flight May 20–21, 1927, and thereby fired the imagination of the civilized world and set any number of youngsters learning to fly. Amelia Earhart, of course, had already learned.

Beginning in 1928, she proceeded to rack up—

A HATFUL OF "FIRSTS"

—as a woman flier.

The very first of these was achieved June 17, 1928, in company with pilot Wilbur Stutz and airplane mechanic Louis Gordon. Miss Earhart took off aboard the plane "Friendship" with these two fliers, from Trepassey Bay, Newfoundland, and 20 hrs., 40 mins. later they landed in Wales. Thus Miss Earhart became the first woman trans-Atlantic flier.

JUST 5 YEARS AFTER LINDBERGH

That was all right as far as it went, but Miss Earhart appears to have developed a fierce thirst for a much greater distinction.

She won it May 20–21, 1932, exactly five years after Lindbergh's great flight, when she flew the Atlantic alone. The trip made her the first woman solo trans-Atlantic flier, and also set a new time record—13 hrs., 30 mins.

She married publisher George Palmer Putnam Feb. 7, 1931, was Cosmopolitan magazine's aviation editor 1928–30, and was successively vice president of Ludington Airlines and of National Airways.

Miss Earhart wrote several books about her flying adventures, made dramatic flights over big Pacific Ocean areas, and in March of 1937 began her first attempt to fly around the world an endeavor which ended in a crackup at Honolulu as she and her navigator were taking off on the trip's second leg.

On June 1, 1937, with a navigator named Fred Noonan, Amelia Earhart flew from Miami, Fla., on a second round-the-world attempt. Their route reminds you of several W. Somerset Maugham or Joseph Conrad stories rolled into one.

MYSTERY OF THE PACIFIC

From Miami, the two-engine Lockheed plane took them to Puerto Rico, Dutch Guiana, Brazil, Africa, the Red Sea, the Arabian coast, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Java, Port Darwin, and Lae, New Guinea.

From the last-named spot, the two fliers hopped on July 2, 1937, for Howland Island, a tiny U.S. mid-Pacific possession 2,500 miles from the New Guinea town.

And from that takeoff Amelia Earhart and Fred Noonan flew into a mystery which conceals them yet, and which still sends occasional fascinating rumors flashing onto news service wires from assorted Pacific points.

The best guess seems to be that they just couldn't make the 2,500 miles from Lae to Howland in their little plane.

But they were flying part-way over islands held at that time by Japan under a League of Nations mandate—and being busily and unlawfully fortified in anticipation of a U.S.-Japan war some day.

Rumors, legends, whispers, persist of a Japanese capture and of a double execution on the island of Saipan, so that neither Miss Earhart nor Noonan could take any news home.

Anyway, she was a great flier and a great person.

MAY 12, 1964.

Copy Telegram to: Joan Merriam Smith
From: FAA Admin. Halaby. (Orig. on file—Smithsonian Museum)
Telecom FAA
Joseph Tipperts—Western Region Dir.
Pass to Mrs. Joan Merriam Smith.

Your feat in succesfully flying around the world alone in a light plane places you in the forefront of those brave Americans whose names are immortalized in the world record books of Aviation achievements. The fact that you deliberately chose one of the more difficult arduous routes to circumnavigate the earth makes your accomplishment even more worthy of praise and attention from your fellow Americans. On behalf of President Johnson, the American people, the Federal Aviation Agency and myself, I am privileged to congratulate you on the successful completion of your historic flight.

N. E. HALABY,
Administrator, FAA, Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
HEADQUARTERS CIVIL AIR PATROL—USAF,
Ellington Air Force Base, Tex.,
February 28, 1967.

Hon. LAWRENCE O'BRIEN,
Postmaster General of the United States.

DEAR MR. POSTMASTER GENERAL: On behalf of the 80,000 civilian volunteer members of Civil Air Patrol, 45,000 of whom are teenage cadets, I heartily indorse the memorial resolution honoring Joan Merriam Smith—House Joint Resolution 462—as introduced in the House of Representatives by the Honorable Paul A. Fino of New York. Four of his colleagues have introduced similar resolutions, House Joint Resolutions 461 to 465, which are pending before Judiciary Subcommittee No. 4, under Chairman Byron Rogers of Colorado.

Specifically, on behalf of Civil Air Patrol, I indorse that portion of the resolution requesting a world flight stamp honoring Joan Merriam Smith and carrying the suggested theme of "World Friendship, Via Aviation."

The late Joan Merriam Smith was a former cadet in Civil Air Patrol and I know that all CAP members, particularly the cadets, would be greatly motivated if a former cadet were so be so honored. Her life and dedication to aviation serve as an inspiration to all air-minded youth of America as well as our CAP cadet corps. It is my understanding that the stamp honoring Joan Merriam Smith has been suggested for issue on May 13, 1968—the date of the 50th anniversary of the U.S. airmail stamp.

As the National Commander of Civil Air Patrol, my indorsement represents the voice of the 80,000 members of Civil Air Patrol who give of themselves in voluntary humanitarian service to the Nation and the advancement of aviation as members of this civilian auxiliary of the U.S. Air Force.

Sincerely,

JOE E. MASON,
Colonel, USAF, National Commander.

"Congress": A Tribute to Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, Benjamin Oehlert, Jr., senior vice president of the Coca-Cola Co., stopped by my office recently. He said he would visit Spokane and Seattle. While there, he would meet with our chambers of commerce in each city.

Asked about the subject he would discuss, the reply was only "Congress."

Now I can understand why Ben Oehlert did not elaborate.

I ask unanimous consent that his remarks be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD. I hope that every Member of Congress will take the moments necessary to read them.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A SOFT, EASY JOB

(An address by Mr. Benjamin H. Oehlert, Jr., senior vice president, the Coca-Cola Co., before the forum luncheon, Spokane Chamber of Commerce, Spokane, Wash., Feb. 7, 1967)

I suppose most of us here today are employed, although the matter of *how gainfully* may depend on whether we are talking to our bankers or to our wives. Let me assure you that in Atlanta, as in Spokane: outgo still rises to match income, so even though you are happily employed at present, you probably will be interested in this position as described in a recent "Help Wanted" advertisement.

Let me read it to you: "Wanted: men or women, U.S. citizens, over age 25, for employment in Washington. Five-day week, six to eight months each year, hours 12 Noon to 4 p.m. Job attendance not mandatory. Fringe benefits include unlimited vacation, travel in U.S. or abroad-expenses paid, free medical care, free haircuts, private dining rooms, luxurious office suites equipped with paid staffs, free telephone and telegraph service, low license plate numbers. Starting salary $30,000, plus expense allowance for office. Two-year contract. Can be basis for lifetime career. Selections made on basis recommendations from friends and neighbors."

Anybody interested?

Now, of course, no such ad has appeared—and no such jobs exist. But—and this is the reason I speak as I do—across this land of ours, all too many Americans believe that some such job description fairly and fully summarizes the duties and emoluments of those who serve us all in the Congress of the United States.

Throughout our history, as a nation, generations of Americans have harbored and nurtured the attitude that, as someone once expressed it, "politics is the last refuge of the incompetent." Whether we are businessmen, professionals, farmers, workingmen, or whatever, we take satisfaction—a very perverse satisfaction—from believing that our own occupations are hard and demanding while the jobs of public servants are soft and easy. This is peculiarly and particularly true of our attitudes toward Congress.

Many years ago, the great American humorist, Mark Twain, expressed this attitude—not too humorously—when he addressed his readers, saying: "Suppose you were an idiot. And suppose you were a member of Congress. But I repeat myself." The members of Congress, if not the institution of Congress itself, have been—and, all too many places, still are—looked upon as fair targets for our ridicule, disrespect, even sometimes contempt.

I am here today—as one private citizen, speaking only for myself—to say that this attitude is dangerous, that the impression on which it rests is cruelly false, and that the day is past when responsible Americans can indulge themselves such a sentiment toward public service at any level, particularly the level of the Congress of the United States.

Certainly, I have not been commissioned to speak as a self-appointed defender of men and women in elective office. The very fact they are there is evidence that they can defend themselves quite well. But I do believe—as a businessman—that we of the business community have a responsibility for raising the level of public understanding and respect for the demands these times are making upon our public servants.

Thomas Jefferson said once that, "When a man assumes a public trust, he should consider himself as public property." And I agree with that. But I might make this observation. In any community, if someone throws stones at the public property of school windows—or if paint is splashed on the public property of buildings or signs—or even if the public property of litter baskets in our parks is destroyed, then you can count on a great public outcry demanding that an end be put to such outrages. Or perhaps I should say that you could have counted on it until recently! Yet, very often the very same outraged people will themselves engage in the worst sort of vandalizing of the public property of those who serve us in public position—thinking nothing of throwing stones, figuratively, at Congressmen or Senators, splashing them over with tar buckets, destroying the individual and destroying respect for the office and the profession as well. I do not suggest that members of the Congress should be immune against criticism or complaint at all—but, gentlemen, I do suggest that we should treat them with as much respect, at least, as litter baskets in our public parks and roadsides.

Several years ago, Dr. Ernest Griffith published a book I would commend to you all on: *"Congress: Its Contemporary Role."* I think it profits us to reflect upon some of this able scholar's observations.

"The Congress of the United States," he writes, "is the world's best hope for representative government. In its halls decisions are made which may make or break not only our own nation but also the whole free world. These decisions are major weapons in the struggle not only for democratic survival but for its advance."

Then, Dr. Griffith writes on, to say: "The fact that we are by all odds the most powerful of the units of the free world, without which the remainder could scarcely survive, attaches to our Congress today a dignity and a responsibility at the same time inspiring and terrible, a responsibility unmatched in all its earlier history. It is responding well to the challenge."

For myself, I would have to say—from close and objective observation—that I fully agree both with that description of the role of Congress today and with that final assessment of its response.

The role that history has thrust upon the American people—and the responsibilities we, in turn, have delegated to our representatives—makes the job of service in Congress anything but easy and the jobs there everything but soft.

I could discourse well into the afternoon on the various choices and decisions Congress has made. But don't be alarmed—I'll hold my observations to the traditional time limit. As much as any of you, I am confident—or think I am confident—that if I were there, I would sometimes choose otherwise, decide otherwise than the members of Congress do. But I never forget the counsel a good one-hundred-percent-conservative Republican once gave our country; it was President William Howard Taft who said: "Nothing is more deceitful than the statements that what we need in politics is the businessman. Politics *are* a business—at least they are a field in which experience tells for usefulness and effectiveness—and a man who has devoted his entire life to the successful establishment of a business is generally not the man who will be useful to the public in the administration of public business."

I am not here to argue philosophy. As businessmen, I imagine that you would agree with what was once said to a French king. Back in the reign of Louis XIV, a delegation of businessmen from Bordeaux called on him and they were asked by the sovereign what should be done by the government to help them out—in other words, what would be best for business. The delegation answered in words that still apply, "Sire, let us alone."

In our high-pressure, hyper-thyroid society today, most of us would like to be let alone—not merely let alone by government but by all the weight and pressures of responsibilities we feel every waking moment. However much we ask that boon for ourselves, it is not something we grant to our Congressmen.

In Washington (D.C. that is)—if you would, as some of you do, come to know your Congressmen and Senators and the jobs they perform—you would become aware of the fact that the one dominant characteristic of those so-called "soft, easy jobs" is that the incumbents are never "let alone."

You and I wake up in the morning, pick up our newspapers, turn over to the financial pages to see how the market did, turn to the sports pages to see how many football leagues and baseball lawsuits we currently have, check the weather so we will have something to talk about all day—and then casually look over the news of the world and nation, complacent in the confidence that we could run the show better if anyone asked us to do so.

For the member of Congress, the morning doesn't start that way. Quite possibly, his working day started long before breakfast with a telephone call from some not exactly sober citizen back home—about 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning—saying: "Congressman, me and some of the boys out here at the country club, and we have just figured out what you ought to make the President do on Vietnam." If, an hour later, he tells his callers that he really needs to get some sleep, they will immediately become indignant—"We didn't send you to Washington to sleep on the job."

Then, about 6 o'clock, the telephone rings again: "Congressman, bet you can't guess who this is? It's me, Charley from Spokane. Molly and I are in town for some sightseeing—and I know there won't be a chance to visit with you after you get to the office. So, I thought we would just come on by now with the kids and have coffee with you because I remember your letter where you said if we were ever in Washington, be sure to drop in to see you."

These examples may sound extreme, but believe me, they do happen.

On and on, throughout the day, the Congressman—wherever he may be from—seldom enjoys a moment when he is, truly, "let alone." His day begins early and it never really ends. If he is hurrying to a committee meeting at 10 o'clock in the morning, rushing to a luncheon after answering a quorum call, or sprinting back to the floor to cast a vote, there is likely to be a constituent tugging at his coatsleeve—or a delegation of visiting schoolboys and girls, or a representative of one interest group of another who wants to say a word. For all those who are physically present, hundreds more are demanding his time through letters, postcards and telephone calls: many of those messages following the old pattern of saying, "Dear Sir: You cur. You will never get my vote again."

Brooding over all of it is the necessity, and the expense, of being in 2 places at once. He must maintain a home at home, and some abode in Washington. He must somehow find the time—and the money—to travel back and forth frequently, for he has *2* never-ending jobs. One is to do the back-breaking work in Washington and the other is to be home enough so that he doesn't lose touch. He needs to be reviewed, re-evaluated and rehired every 2 or 6 years. How would you-all like that *chore?*

The days are gone when—as was true only a few years ago—the House Foreign Affairs Committee could spend a week debating whether to approve a $20,000 appropriation for the United States to participate in an international poultry fair. Today—whatever his committee assignment—the Congressman must decide, as best he can, on programs involving billions of dollars and hundreds of millions of people for decades to come. He is expected to understand, be informed about, and make the wisest decision on upwards of 2,000 bills each session. He is expected to know everything about his own district, and nearly everything about the more than 400 other districts in the United States, plus more than 100 countries on every continent of the globe.

If he makes the right decision, takes the right action, chooses the right course, not a word appears in the newspapers—not a letter comes from home—offering approval, encouragement or gratitude. But if his teenage son gets a parking ticket, if his wife has her picture made dancing at a Washington party, or if *he* happens to *miss* getting his picture made with a delegation from back home, publicity is immediate and his future is cast in doubt.

Even his most popular votes antagonize a substantial minority of up to 49% of his constituents, so that by the time he has voted on four or five bills he has offended every single voter back home at least once.

Yes, the pay is good for all of this—good, until you add up the bills. If he goes to lunch with a delegation of schoolchildren, the Congressman is a piker unless he picks up the bill. If he goes to lunch with businessmen and lets them pick up the bill, he is a tool of the vested interests. If he drives an old model automobile, he is a discredit to the district; if he comes home in a new model, constituents wink knowingly at each other and say, "See, what'd I tell you—a man doesn't stay honest long in politics." And, as I have mentioned, he must maintain 2 houses, finance endless travel between the two, and endure repeated and long separations from his loved ones.

I could, as I said earlier, repeat endlessly incidents and episodes which accurately portray the typical life, the typical work, the typical day of those who serve us in the Congress of the United States. But all the stories that could be told add up only and finally to the fact that the jobs of these men and women are anything but soft, easy jobs.

The life of the Congressman or Congresswoman—the life of the Senator or the Representative—is the most demanding and least appreciated in our system and society. In fact, I know of only two callings, other than President of the United States—the medical and legal professions—in which the demands can even be compared to those placed on Senators and Congressmen—and upon analysis they, too, pale into insignificance. If the perquisites and privileges of the offices are many, if the satisfaction of having served the nation is great, the fact remains that for the individual who gives himself in this manner, the life is a lonely life, an harassed life, a thankless life—and a life which often leads the most able men to decide that some other occupation is what they prefer for their families.

I discuss this here today for one only reason. On more occasions than I like to remember, I have sat in audiences such as this listening to speakers tell what is wrong in Washington, what is wrong with Congress, and urging that we write our Representative and tell him how the cow ate the cabbage. But I believe that there comes a time when a nation such as ours needs to be reminded—and very much needs to remember—that respect for public office and public officers is essential to the continuing success of our system.

Apart from political parties, apart from political philosophies, apart from "conservatism" or "liberalism," from divisions of "labor" or "business," the attitudes we have long indulged toward public office-holders in this country may be luxuries a mature nation cannot afford.

You all know the story of "Brother" and the train wreck, so I won't repeat it here.

But if we continue, as we have for so long, degrading our public servants, abusing them, misusing their talents and their time, making demands upon them that we would not tolerate ourselves, looking down our noses at their chosen profession and scoffing at their work as soft, easy jobs, then we better run for "Brother"—because someday there is going to be one hell of a train wreck.

If, as I am sure we do, we want and expect a society which respects law and order, then we of the business community—we who try to be leaders of our community—ought to realize that it is very important what attitude we reflect toward those who make our laws and try to assure us an orderly, fair, progressive and secure society.

I do not suggest that Congress would be better if it were filled with businessmen; I know few businessmen—myself included—who could stand the pace, much less do the work as well. We could not, if we tried, make the job of our Congressman soft, but I do suggest we could—and should—do all that we can to make it easier: to share with our representatives more constructive suggestions and fewer caustic slurs, to help them find answers in defense of our way of life instead of threatening their political lives.

On the caliber and character and competence of our Congress—and the men and women who compose it—rest the answers for us to the age-old choices of mankind. In this world, those jobs will never be soft and those responsibilities never easy. So, I would conclude by repeating the sage advice of old Champ Clark who once said: "A man must learn to be a Representative or Senator, just as he must learn to be a farmer, carpenter, blacksmith, merchant, engineer, lawyer, doctor, preacher, teacher or anything else. The best plan for a constituency to pursue is to select a man of good sense, good habits, and perfect integrity, young enough to learn, and re-elect him so long as he retains his faculties and is faithful to his trust."

Secret Policy of Our Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN R. RARICK
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, perhaps the suspicions and fears of many Americans as to the "guided objectives" of our national policy is not completely unfounded. For certain, the secret policies revealed by Edith Kermit Roosevelt in her syndicated column "Between the Lines" as appeared in the Largo, Fla., Sentinel for March 9, 1967, are not American, for America, and have never been approved by the American people. We may wonder why all the secrecy if this so-called line is to be in the interests of America. We might ask why those who talk "democracy" are afraid to let democracy work and, in fact, at most can be described as antidemocratic in action as best described by Mrs. Elizabeth Osth's preparation of facts entitled, "Building on Destruction."

Mr. Speaker, I include Miss Roosevelt's article in the Record following my remarks, followed by Mrs. Osth's release entitled "Building on Destruction":

[From the Largo (Fla.) Sentinel, Mar. 9, 1967]

The Origins of Detente

Washington.—Quietly and discreetly, the Administration is bringing out into the open what for some time now has been bandied about as "secret policy." Walt Whitman Rostow, President Johnson's Assistant for National Security Affairs, gave a talk abroad at the University of Leeds in England on Feb. 23 that attracted moderate notice in the press. Obviously, this is all that it ordinarily would have warranted.

Knowledgeable circles in the national capital at once spotted some telltale points in his address, as of special significance. These points included:

1. Moving towards "reconciliation and co-operation" with Communist regimes.
2. "Global cooperative enterprises in the fields of art, trade, money and in various technical fields."
3. Working toward disarmament and a "normal" relationship with Red China.

Superficially, these objectives may sound inviting. However, as translated into action in Washington, D.C., they describe a whole procedure of appeasement and unilateral disarmament.

The policy of cooperation with the Soviet Union has required many years of preparation. The groundwork for this was laid down by the State Department, acting through its covert arm, the Central Intelligence Agency. By 1960, this line had been publicized in Rostow's important policy-setting book subsidized by the CIA bearing the comprehensive title, "The United States in the World Arena." This book was part of CIA's Project CENIS conducted at the Center for International Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Only now has it become general knowledge that the MIT center, as well as an entire interlocking network of supposedly independent foundations, university research groups and publishing houses have functioned over the years as State Department accessories for the CIA.

This was not entirely a matter of foreign relations. In violation of the spirit of the law, the more important aspect of the Rostow book and others financed by the CIA was their use in indoctrinating American students and the public.

Such books are used by the government agencies. Until recently, the students and teachers who used them usually had no idea that they were being cynically indoctrinated with what constitutes plain government propaganda. They did not know that Rostow was on the CIA payroll at that time or that a number of those whom he cited in the preface of his book as his advisors and collaborators on the project were financed by the CIA for working along specific political lines. This had to coincide with the points just made public recently by Rostow in his London speech.

What has now become official policy was spelled out on page 549 of the CIA financed book under the heading of "the United States and the Decline of Nationhood." There is this statement: "It is a legitimate American national objective to see removed from all nations—including the United States—the right to use substantial military force to pursue their own interests."

Here we recognize the disarmament drive which has translated itself into shortages of vitally needed weaponry in Viet Nam and a one-way reliance on supposedly tacit arms control agreements with the Soviets which they never entered into or observed. It is all in Defense Secretary McNamara's mind. Rostow said:

"Since this residential right is the root of national sovereignty and the basis for the existence of an international arena of power, it is therefore on American interest to see an end to nationhood as it has been historically defined."

This book argues for a movement in the direction of a "federalized world organization under effective international law."

Mind you, the promotion of world government and the downgrading of our national security has all along been part of secret policy, now being discretely disclosed.

Significantly, the CIA sponsored book urges the downgrading of our own security system. Is this part of the package of concessions that have been made to the Soviet Union? The answer is yes. The Rostow book states (page 531):

"It should now become possible to make the personnel security system a more limited operation."

Significantly, it was when Rostow held an overt post as head of the State Department's Policy Planning Board, that Otto F. Otepka, the agency's trained able security chief, was removed from his post.

This was just a tip of the iceberg in a far bigger Administration operation that has been trying to convince the American public that the Soviet Union is no threat. It dovetails with the fundamental Red tactic of using our hope for peace as a device to lure us into letting down our guard.

Building on Destruction

(By Elizabeth Osth)

Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, U.S.A., said in a recent speech, "There is only one way of building socialism . . . a slow steady plan . . . it is much easier to destroy the old society than to build a new one . . ." (1) This is exactly what some huge tax-exempt foundations are doing by virtue of their grants to organizations working toward world socialism.

You may ask what business it is of ours how the Ford Foundation or the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, for example, spend their money. Well, it is very much our business since funds they spend are not wholly theirs; they belong to the general public due to their tax-exemption. Ostensibly, grants made by foundations are for the general common welfare, to benefit all the people. Thus government need not collect taxes from foundations. The assumption is that the money which ordinarily would go toward taxes is instead used for the benefit of all of us. In this sense, the money does belong to you and me.

According to law, in avoiding taxation foundations are operated for certain purposes only and must not make propaganda or intervene in political campaigns. Nor may they attempt to influence legislation. It becomes increasingly obvious, however, that some foundation grants are designed to influence both foreign and domestic policy as conceived by liberal intellectuals whose ideas involve the creation of one Marxist socialist world. Congress would not vote for such policies. In recent presidential elections the American people have not realized such policies were being pursued. Policies are made behind the scenes by preseidential advisers and persons buried deep inside the State Department. These individuals are evidently in collusion with others within the great foundations. Funds go to organizations able to cause the general public to believe such misinformation as the Soviet Union is becoming more capitalistic. Red China should be recognized in order to eliminate possible war, and the cold war is over so we need no longer fear the influence of security risks within the executive branch of government.

Conniving between policy-makers and foundations must be investigated by a joint committee of Congress. Twice in recent years House Committees have investigated foundation grants but the power of the liberal establishment was so great that the committees were forced into oblivion. The tide against liberalism is stronger now. A new attempt at investigation is in order.

The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation granted $10,000 to the National Council of Churches for a "China program in collaboration with the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations." At the same time, the Carnegie Corporation granted $125,000 to the National Academy of Sciences National Research Council for a committee on "scholarly communication with mainland China." At this time when civil war is being waged inside Red China and when we ought to be supporting Chiang Kai-shek so he can invade the mainland and release it from Communism, tax-free funds are being granted to promote the Red regime.

The recipient of one grant, the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations, has as its stated purpose to sponsor public debate about our policy toward Red China. During its first year the Committee proposed to spend at least $250,000 in promoting propaganda for a "normalization" of U.S.-China policy. Among the leaders has been David Hunter, deputy general secretary of the National Council of Churches. This may explain why this political organization, posing as a religious body, was granted the $10,000 for this work. Others on the Committee include longtime apologists for Communist China such as A. Doak Barnett, Clark Kerr, Prof. Oliver Edmund Clubb, Anna Lord Strauss, Prof. Robert Scalapino and even Bayard Rustin.

Behind-the-scenes policy in Washington *also* aims at a softer policy on the part of the United States toward Red China. We know this because of a speech delivered by Walt Rostow at the University of Leeds in England on February 23, 1967. Walt Rostow is President Johnson's Assistant for National Security Affairs, a top advisory position, so his words are meaningful. And Leeds, incidentally, is where Owen Lattimore, longtime articulate mouthpiece for the Red China Lobby, now teaches.

Rostow told his audience that since the Red world is "modernizing," in the generation ahead we should be able to move from the frustration of aggression and the absence of major hostilities toward settlement, reconciliation, and cooperation. This, he said, "surely, should be the object of policy in Asia, the Middle East, and Africa; and, as it is already the object of policy in the West with respect to the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and mainland China." Rostow advised that among those problems we must solve is, "Bringing mainland China into a normal relation to the world community." In different ways, he said, this issue is now active.

Yes, it is "active," and one of those different ways, obviously, is connivance between Walt Rostow, Presidential Adviser, and certain tax-exempt foundations paying for propaganda to sell the American people on recognizing Red China and getting it into the United Nations at the expense of Free Nationalist China. Thus such foundations are violating their trust to keep free from propaganda.

In his penetrating book called, *Foundations: Their Power and influence,* Rene Wormser wrote in 1958 that the Foundation Complex is active in "Internationalism." Since Wormser was counsel to the Reece Committee which investigated foundation grants he was in a position to know. Regarding certain organizations receiving tax-exempt funds for purposes of creating one-world thinking among the populace, he wrote:

"Foundation activity has nowhere had a greater impact than in the field of foreign affairs. It has conquered public opinion and has largely established the international-political goals of our country. A few major foundations with internationalist tendencies created or fostered a varied group of organizations which now dominate the research, the education, and the supply of experts in the field. Among such instruments are the Council on Foreign Relations, the Foreign Policy Association . . . the United Nations Association. . . ."

Speaking specifically of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a tax-exempt foundation, Mr. Wormser wrote, "a powerful propaganda machine came into being. Used objectively, it could have been of enormous service to the country. But . . . it turned to advocacy. When you control a propaganda vehicle, it is tempting to use it to promote your own program."

The investigation into foundations found this Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to be supporting the Foreign Policy Association of which Wormser wrote. Now it has granted the same Foreign Policy Association $95,000 "for general support and to develop new program activities." Tie this in with information from State Department Publication 8081 released last May, entitled, "Around the Corner—preparing today's students to meet tomorrow's world problems." Here we discover the State Department, using taxpayers' funds, "has attempted to help . . . with (their activities) the Foreign Policy Association." So here again we find possible plotting between someone buried inside the State Department, and another deciding where funds from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace should go.

(And, incidentally, the State Department publication also stated it helps the United Nations Association about which Rene Wormser wrote, and the Asia Society, another organization aiming toward softer U.S. policies toward Red China. The threads are woven as in a spider web.)

Alger Hiss was president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in 1947 and was later found to have been up to his ears in Red subversion. During his presidency he recommended that the Endowment should collaborate closely with the Council on Foreign Relations, the Foreign Policy Association and even the Institute of Pacific Relations later found by a Congressional Committee to have been considered by the American Communist Party as an instrument of Communist policy and by Soviet officials as an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda, and military intelligence. Hiss' plan was to disseminate Marxist-type views through foundation grants in order to build global ideas in our population, and to eliminate nationalist, or patriotic thought.

With this in mind it is appalling to find the Elizabeth J. Franklin Foundation and the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation granting $20,000 and $25,000 respectively to the Council on Foreign Relations about which Hiss wrote. And the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Evelyn Picker Foundation granted $40,000 and $10,000 respectively to the United Nations Association, also in Alger Hiss' recommended orbit. Such grants aim at giving birth to the collective internationalist mind throughout our entire population.

Another strange grant is that of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund to the American Friends Service Committee in the amount of $15,000. This Committee has also received support from the State Department. This particular grant is to finance an international seminar program in West Africa. The AFSC is knee deep, and for many years has been, with the old left, and now with the new left.

The Foundation for Youth and Student Affairs has recently been exposed as having links with CIA. (2) It granted $18,783 to the Atlantic Council of the United States, while the Laurel Foundation granted it $10,000. The Atlantic Council exists to create a regional world government made up first of NATO countries. Our Constitution, our form of government, in fact, would be entirely obliterated if the Atlantic Council had its way.

Walt Rostow, chief Presidential Adviser, also spoke on "The Movement Toward Legionalism" in his Leeds speech. So again here we see a possible collusion between tax-exempt foundations and government. Rostow said the "nation-state" is inadequate. He wants to abolish individual countries as such so we will find ourselves in one Marxist world under one parliament. Specifically he said: "Regional cooperation—within a framework of global collective security and common efforts in development—is likely to grow, as it must, if the desires of men and governments to take a larger hand in their own destiny are to be reconciled with the inadequacies of the nation-state on the one hand, and the imperatives of interdependence on the other." He said, ". . . whatever the frustrations and difficulties, we are committed to look beyond the non-Communist islands of security, progress, and order, to a settlement of the Cold War itself and the shaping of something like a true global community."

There you have it! The aim of the Executive Branch of this Administration is very frankly for a global community—a world government. Tax-exempt foundations are unlawfully aiding and abetting this un-

American cause. Congress should resent such invasion of its Constitutional prerogatives, and investigate.

Voluntary Unionism and Minority Groups

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT DOLE
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, in recent years we have heard reports from time to time that minority and racial groups are being shortchanged by organized labor on job opportunities.

Complaints of leaders of the Negro community regarding job discrimination have been directed at leaders of the Nation's major unions and there is ample reason to believe the complaints are justified. The National Right To Work Committee has taken the initiative in training the spotlight on the source of much of the trouble — compulsory unionism.

Mr. Reed Larson, executive vice president of the National Right To Work Committee, who has so ably directed the work of his organization in opposing the growing monopolistic power of unions, recently delivered an address to the California Negro leadership conference at San Francisco in which he very effectively pointed out the manner in which minorities suffer from compulsory unionism.

I include the full text of Mr. Larson's speech in the Record at this point:

COMPULSORY UNIONISM—A MAJOR OBSTACLE TO FULL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

(An address by Reed Larson, executive vice president, the National Right To Work Committee, to the California Negro leadership conference, San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 17, 1967)

I want to commend Dr. Goodlett and the Negro Leadership Conference for addressing itself to the vital problem of employment opportunities for minority groups. As you state so well in the call to this conference, "The Negro . . . sees employment opportunities as a chief means of attaining this democratic goal: his full share in America's economic, political and social life." The wisdom of that statement cannot be challenged by any person of any race. The National Right to Work Committee is pleased to be included on a program dedicated to that objective. We who are gathered here to find ways of enlarging employment opportunities for all cititzens should have—and, I believe, do have—the support of the overwhelming majority of the American people. Such an effort should not be controversial—and I, for one, do not accept the idea that it is.

The subject of my presentation—Right to Work and compulsory unionism—can make an important contribution to the objective of this conference—that of enlarging "employment opportunities." The problem of compulsory unionism and the need for laws prohibiting it are receiving more and more attention from the American people. These laws, ordinarily known as Right to Work laws, provide that no individual may be denied employment because he does, or does not, belong to a labor union. In other words, a Right to Work law prevents employers from discriminating against employees because of union membership or non-membership. Right to Work laws do *not* in any way interfere with legtiimate union activity, and they do not restrict the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively with their employers. Right to Work deals with only one issue: compulsory unionism.

Before proceeding further, let me tell you something about our organization. The National Right to Work Committee is a nonpartisan, single purpose citizens' organization dedicated solely to the elimination of compulsory unionism. We are neither pro-union nor anti-union. We defend the employe's right to join a union just as we defend his right not to join a union. In fact, our Committee grew out of an employee movement in the Railway industry in which thousands of union members were attempting to re-establish voluntary membership in their unions. We are neither pro-employer nor anti-employer. We are as quick to criticize employers for promoting compulsory unionism as we are union officials. The Right to Work cause is neither "liberal" nor "conservative." We seek—and are receiving—support from Americans of all persuasions who believe that union membership should be voluntary, not compulsory. Although, in the years past, there has been a tendency to label Right to Work as a "conservative" cause, we are encouraged by the fact that more and more enlightened liberals are examining this issue on its merits and are concluding that compulsory unionism has no place in a society supposedly dedicated to freedom of the individual.

John Fischer, Editor of *Harper's* Magazine, summed up the attitude of the more discerning persons among that group which has chosen for itself the label, "liberal." Recently, in what he called "a letter to a young leftist from a tired liberal," Mr. Fischer reflected on his role in the militant "liberal" leadership of three decades ago:

"To us it seemed self-evident that the quickest route to universal reform was to muster all the unorganized workers into strong unions. They would then form the backbone of a liberal movement, something like the Labour Party in England. The unions would . . . abolish racial discrimination in jobs and schools and housing. . . .

"We won nearly all the battles—but the victory didn't turn out to be quite as glorious as advertised.

"Instead of becoming the shock troops of liberalism, the unions (with a very few exceptions) quickly petrified into lumps of reaction and special privilege. I don't need to tell you that some of them—notably in the construction trades—are the stubbornest opponents of integration . . . At their worst, as in the case of the transport workers union of New York, they have turned pirate, using their monopoly power to torture millions of people (most of them workers) into paying ransom."

Another well-known personality ordinarily identified with the "liberal" viewpoint is Chet Huntley of NBC News. Just a year ago Mr. Huntley had this to say in his radio network program: "It has now been thirty years since organized labor saw written into law its Magna Carta, the famous Wagner Act which required employers to respect unions as bona fide bargaining agents. Labor has, therefore, had thirty years in which to make membership so attractive that few employees in any concern would consider remaining outside it. But labor still insists that it must have some coercive power to eliminate the possibility of some employees in a plant getting a so called 'free ride.' . . . To the casual observer it would seem that the labor unions might be much stronger institutions if membership were entirely voluntary. . . .

"It's difficult to apply the principle of coercion to any other groups; what if trade organization membership were compulsory? Or what if membership in professional groups were mandatory? It's difficult for the average citizen to understand what there is about labor that is so special that it requires the weapon of the union shop. . . .

"But labor clings tenaciously to its right to coerce."

Even UN Ambassador Arthur Goldberg, former union lawyer, Secretary of Labor, and U.S. Supreme Court Justice, said, while he was Secretary of Labor, that he flatly opposed compulsory unionism for government employees. Furthermore, he acknowledged that with voluntary membership, unions "have to win acceptance by your own conduct, your own action, your own wisdom, your own responsibility and your own achievements . . . Very often even the unions that have won the union shop will frankly admit that people who come in through that route do not always participate in the same knowing way as people who come in through the method of education and voluntary adherence."

All in all, today's enlightened students of the labor movement are acknowledging the wisdom of Samuel Gompers, the founder of organized labor in this country, when he said, "No lasting gain can come from compulsion. If we seek to force, we but tear apart that which, united, is invincible."

I think it is especially appropriate, therefore, that you as leaders in the continuing fight for individual freedom, should be taking a long look at your posture on the issue of Right to Work and compulsory unionism. As Dr. Goodlett has stated, "the benefits of a Right to Work law are certainly worth studying. The Negro community has heard a lot of pious declarations from union leaders, but the rank-and-file of organized labor has clearly been voting to perpetuate racial discrimination." That's why we are here. And let me tell you again how pleased we are to have the opportunity, for the first time, to seriously discuss with a group of responsible Negro leaders the pro's and con's of Right to Work laws. I look forward to a give and take discussion in which we can actually get this issue out on the table and look at it from every direction. While we have been actively seeking such an opportunity, we have found that, until now, the door has been tightly closed. Unfortunately leaders of most of the national Negro organizations have taken a flat and uncompromising stand in defense of compulsory unionism.

Nonetheless, we have continued to knock on that door, knowing that sooner or later it would be opened. It was inevitable. Your dedication to freedom of the individual coupled with the unchallengable fact of union discriminatory practices meant that eventually people like you would be doing just what you are doing today—taking a long, hard look at your position on compulsory unionism. We are not assuming that today's presentation will mark a sudden, abrupt reversal of the long-standing advocacy of compulsory unionism by most civil rights organizations. But we are confident that this marks the first of what will be a growing number of similar opportunities for us to discuss this issue with you and your counterparts in other areas. We are equally confident that, in the long run, you will agree with us that the best interest of all Americans—and, in particular, the interest of minority groups—is served by restoring voluntarism to the union movement.

No doubt the decision many years ago to align the civil rights movement with the forces of compulsory unionism was made for what seemed to be good and sufficient reasons. But every policy should stand a periodic re-evaluation—and we commend you for your decision to take that step. It has always been our opinion that the alliance between the civil rights movement and advocates of compulsory unionism was bound to fall of its own weight.

It is in the interest of your people and all minorities to disperse, not enhance, a power structure through which the prejudices of fallible human beings can be brought to bear against the employment opportunities of your people. Compulsory unionism does exactly that! It concentrates in the hands of union officials enormous economic and political power. Regardless of the high sounding promises made when that power was sought, those individuals will inevitably reflect their personal prejudices when that power is wielded. This is precisely what is happening in the union movement today.

The advocacy of compulsory unionism, regardless of its short-range promise in terms of political support for civil rights objectives, ultimately must work to the worst interest of the Negro minority. Today's re-examination of this issue had to come—and it will be repeated across the land.

It is unnecessary for us to spend much time detailing the examples of racial discrimination by unions and the degree to which this problem is intensified by compulsory unionism. The record of union discrimination is clear and the role of compulsory unionism in enforcing that discrimination seems self-evident. As Mr. C. F. Smith, a Negro electrical contractor from the Right to Work state of Texas, stated when he testified against repeal of Section 14(b), the Texas Right to Work law has protected him in combatting extensive union discrimination against him and his employees.

Mr. Herbert Hill, Labor Secretary of the NAACP, summed up the situation in 1965 in these words:

"As long as union membership remains a condition of employment in many trades and crafts, and Negroes are barred from union membership solely because of their color, then trade union discrimination is the decisive factor in determining whether Negro workers in a given industry shall have the opportunity to earn a living."

In 1966, Mr. Hill concluded: "The broad national patterns of discrimination in craft unions remain intact. We are forced to conclude that the AFL–CIO is either unwilling or unable to move against racist elements."

The important point here is not that white union officials are more inclined or less inclined than white employers to discriminate against Negroes. The point is that compulsory unionism adds greatly to the control of jobs wielded by the union power structure. Inevitably the exercise of this concentrated union power reflects individual prejudices of those who control the unions.

As desireable as it may be, I don't believe we will see the elimination of all human prejudices in your lifetime or mine. Therefore, it is in your interest to restrict rather than expand the control of jobs by the union power structure. Compulsory unionism, more than any other factor, sets the stage for such control.

In closing, I will summarize by saying that we in the Right to Work movement, both white and Negro, are dedicated to the re-establishment of what we believe is an important individual freedom. We believe that, while this freedom will work to the benefit of all Americans, it is of particular importance to minority groups whose rights are most likely to be trampled by any entrenched power structure, whether it be government, business, or unions.

We are on the side of individual freedom. You are on the side of individual freedom. There is an important place in the Right to Work movement for responsible Negro leaders in California and every other state. Your stake in the Right to Work movement was summarized in words more powerful than mine by the *Detroit Free Press* when it wrote:

"Where the right to work law does not exist, there isn't even maintenance of the separate but equal fiction. Its absence is nothing more than legislative acquiescence to racial discrimination in union charters—for all that legislators may have to say about their hearts going out to the Negro and their desire to make him in every way a first-class citizen."

I invite you, each one of you, to thoroughly and objectively analyze this issue. Then, if you agree with us, as I believe you will, join with us in this important crusade to remove a major roadblock in the path of providing "employment opportunities" for all Americans.

Dr. Conant and Boston Herald Back Tax Sharing for Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, February 27, 1967, the Boston Herald ran an excellent editorial praising the well-known and learned Dr. James Bryant Conant for his support of tax sharing for education.

Dr. Conant has correctly pointed out the fiscal squeeze that many local communities across America are feeling. Additional revenue is hard to come by through the property tax or the sales tax. Other States have constitutional provisions against a State income tax. This means that badly needed, extra moneys must come from Washington.

My tax-sharing bill, H.R. 308, provides those dollars but without strengthening Federal control over our educational system. With half my formula for the distribution based on effort, there is a built-in incentive for every State to increase its effort and expenditures in this important field of national effort.

I urge my colleagues to read this fine editorial from the Boston Herald:

TAX SHARING FOR EDUCATION

Dr. James Bryant Conant has articulated in his latest report on public education one of the greatest problems facing American schools: the vast educational inequalities caused by widely varying per pupil expenditures among individual school systems. "Inadequate finances spell an unsatisfactory school," the president emeritus of Harvard University said. "As one examines the returns from different schools and different states, it becomes apparent that the American ideal of equality of educational opportunity is far from being realized."

Per pupil expenditures illustrate Dr. Conant's point clearly. On the short end of the educational spectrum are the rural school systems of the South with average yearly per pupil expenditures of $200 to $300. These are the schools with teachers who can barely read and write themselves, in schools with few books and no indoor plumbing, with children who are more in need of a nutritious meal than the new math. Further along the spectrum are the Fall River schools, which have a per pupil expenditure of $400, and the Boston schools, with an average expenditure of about $575. These school systems have antiquated buildings and a lack of auxiliary school personnel such as remedial reading teachers, speech therapists, and guidance counselors. Not too far from these school systems are the Belmont schools, with a per pupil expenditure of $600, teacher salaries only slightly higher than Boston teacher salaries, overcrowded classes, and classrooms situated in basements.

Finally, there are the wealthy school systems with teacher salaries as high as $13,000, carpeted classrooms, and extensive auxiliary personnel, often including psychiatrists and psychologists. These are the Newton schools, with a per pupil expenditure of $760; the Wellesley schools, with an expenditure of $700; the Brookline schools, with an expenditure of $778; and the Scarsdale, N.Y., schools, with an expenditure of $1,239. A child who happens to be born in Scarsdale, even if his family income is low, will receive a superior education, while the child born in Fall River will receive an inferior education.

To correct these inequalities, Dr. Conant proposes that Congress return to the states a portion of Federal income tax receipts to be spent on public schools, thus relieving local communities of the burden of financing education. His idea is sound.

America is rich enough to be able to afford the best education for all children, not just the ones in the wealthier suburbs. Dr. Conant's plan in effect would redistribute tax revenue to insure education money goes where it is needed most—in the urban centers and poor rural areas which cannot afford to provide adequate educational facilities. Some states already have tried this system using state tax revenue. Dade County, Fla., for example receives more than 90 per cent of its school funds from the state, while Boston receives only about six per cent from Massachusetts.

Dr. Conant's plan would be costly, and it would not solve all of the country's educational problems, for changes are still needed in such areas as curriculum and teacher selection. But money could solve a good number of these problems, and it would be a sound investment, for such a plan offers the best hope of breaking the cycle of poverty and of insuring equal educational opportunities for all Americans.

Veterans' Pension and Readjustment Act of 1967

SPEECH

OF

HON. FLETCHER THOMPSON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, having the honor to represent a State which has one of the largest contingents of fighting men in Vietnam, I believe the Congress will, by passing this bill, remove one of the most serious inequities facing these men and their families. Unquestionably, the American fighting man in Vietnam faces the same perplexities that the Korean war soldier faced: he is involved in a war that is not a war; a killing and dying struggle that puts his life on the line not for his own country's freedom but for the sake of another's; and he is fighting an enemy who holds no punches while he himself is asked to hold his own.

We recognized the contradictions under which our men in Korea fought when we gave them and their families the same benefits that the veterans of our last declared war received, following the end of World War II. Thus, the careers that were interrupted, the educational training that was delayed, when men were called to war, were continued under

Government-insured financial assistance that has paid for itself many times over.

Mr. Speaker, my own State has more than 400,000 living veterans of various conflicts—and the educational achievements, standards of living, and earning capacity of the men who have benefited from the GI bill, and Korean GI bill of rights, equal, and in many cases surpass, those of the rest of the population. It cannot be contradicted that the economy of my State has gained tremendously from these "live war" and "cold war" veterans' programs.

And Mr. Speaker, despite all the diplomatic niceties which restrain us from terming the Vietnam conflict a "war," or winning it in the quickest possible fashion, we cannot deny that American boys are dying and being maimed in a very realistic fashion, just as though a real, declared war were being fought in those woebegotten rice paddies and jungles.

For these and many other reasons, Mr. Speaker, I support this bill. I believe the families of these men, and the fighting men themselves, deserve the same consideration as other American soldiers we sent into battle in the last two conflicts. The bullets that kill, the boobytraps and mines that maim and cripple know no diplomacy; their victims are not selected according to any protocol. Thus, the Congress has a solemn duty to administer its assistance in the same impartial fashion as the bullet seeks its mark or the enemy grenade hunts out yet another victim. We do not yet know the end of our casualties; it will be quite some time before we do. Yet by passing this bill we can let these valiant men know as they carry our standard into batle that we honor them just as highly, and value their service just as loyally, as those who fought in other battles before them.

Tax Deduction for Education of Children

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I have today reintroduced my bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to permit a taxpayer to deduct tuition expenses paid by him for the education of his children.

To many middle-income and low-income families, there is no greater financial sacrifice than that they must be made to send children to college. These days, the cost of education is going ever higher. This can only increase the already great strain on hard-pressed parents.

There are many ways that the Federal Government can aid education, but this seems to me one of the best. It would directly reduce the cost of putting one's children through college. It would put Federal assistance where it would do the most good, by reducing the taxes of those families who scrimp to push their children along the educational path to the American dream. This is far more to the point than the sort of Federal aid which, although well meant, loses its shape and substance in an administrative morass—governmental or academic. I strongly urge the Congress to make tuition payments on behalf of one's children tax deductible.

I Am a Tired Housewife

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, on the editorial page of the U.S. News & World Report of March 27, appeared an article by Mrs. J. P. Strickland, entitled "I Am a Tired Housewife." Several months ago another article appeared entitled "I Am A Tired American." Certainly these articles indicate that our businessmen, housewives and, in fact our entire population, are becoming quite tired of the present system under which they are living. Mrs. Strickland's article follows:

I AM A TIRED HOUSEWIFE

(By Mrs. J. P. Strickland)

I am a tired housewife.

I am tired of trying, in this land of abundant food, to balance my budget when milk prices jump three cents on the half-gallon, and meat which was 60¢ per pound goes to 89¢ in just one week's time.

I am tired of staying home while my husband burns the midnight oil studying, so that he can make the next pay step-up—only to find these added earnings gobbled up by increased taxes and rising living costs.

I am tired of "experts" calling conscientious mothers neurotic for insisting that their offspring toe the line.

I'm tired of attorneys and social workers and courts who continue to hand down candy-coated sentences because, they claim, the poor dear hoodlum wasn't brought up in the right environment—an environment that half the world would be envious to share.

I'm tired of the cement deserts swallowing up lovely trees and making pensioners homeless—all in the name of bulldozer-type progress or code-rating accommodations.

I'm tired of hearing of all the "isms" which are supposed to take the place of the ideals and ideas propounded by our God-fearing forefathers, who died that we might be free. I'm tired of having these liberties taken away from my children step-by-step in the name of social benefits.

I'm tired of being told that it's sissy or old hat to believe in God's Way, and that God is dead.

I'm also tired of hearing that Christmas carols shouldn't be part of a school concert.

I'm tired of seeing our police officers ridiculed and criminals exalted during riots and "marches."

I am tired of begging people to help me in the home—then having them turn me down because they might miss an unemployment check.

I am tired of intermittent phone calls during the day and night by some quack who took offense at a letter penned to the local newspaper. I get especially tired when my youngsters are wakened from naps by this or by advertising or soliciting over my private line.

I'm tired of being told that my work is easy because I have modern appliances in place of a real live maid and that my tiredness from sixteen or more hours of labor in my home is caused by my not having enough outside interests. In fact, I'm tired of not having time to see perfection in my household tasks because the demands on my time to civic causes take up so many hours, yet accomplish little because of constant bickering over chairmanships or protocol.

I'm tired of texts which my children bring home from school telling how wonderful world government will be and how selfish the U.S.A. is, not to give away everything she has earned by the sweat of her brow.

I'm tired of answering begging calls or receiving piles of "gimmee" mail even after giving generously to the United Fund. My feet are sore from helping out at rummage sales and the like to raise money for things which my husband's tax money is supposed to cover.

I'm tired, tired, tired of the idea that sex education is a panacea for every ill under the sun.

I am sick and tired of the "better" women's magazines thinking they have to have an article on sex in each current issue.

I'm tired of having to run to turn off my radio when smutty jokes come over the air, often under the guise of folk songs.

I'm also tired of having to censor my current magazines before letting my youngsters read them.

I'm tired of improving my property by painting and adding new fixtures, only to have my taxes doubled because of those improvements.

I'm tired of seeing the hurt look in the eyes of my children when they wear half-soled shoes to school while playmates whose parents are "on the dole" get shiny new shoes to flaunt.

I'm tired of seeing people who have saved diligently being penalized for their thrift while the ne'er-do-well is coddled with unearned benefits.

Yes, I'm sick and tired of seeing people with initiative, and good old Yankee ingenuity pushed around while loafers are being paid to be slothful. I'm sick of this modern psychology which is so different from the Golden Rule and the Book of Proverbs.

I am tired of seeing this once wonderful God-fearing nation bowing to Satan's whims, but I am not too tired to pray.

Ripon, Wis., Celebrates Birth of Republican Party

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent the birthplace of one of the great American political parties—the Republican Party.

In February of 1854, at the call of Maj. Alvan E. Bovay, the first recorded meeting of Republicans was held by a number of Whigs, Free Soilers, and Democrats in the Congregational Church at Ripon, in Fond du Lac County, Wis.

Perhaps there is no better description of this meeting that that given by Mr. Charles M. Harvey in the Chatauquan, September 1897, from which I quote:

ORIGIN OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

Henry Wilson's *Rise and Fall of the Slave Power*, published in 1874, while its author was Vice-President of the United States, in its chapter on the "Origin of the Republican Party," contains these words:

"One of the earliest, if not the earliest, of the movements that contemplated definite action and the formation of a new party was made in Ripon, Fond du Lac County, Wis., in the early months of 1854, in consequence of a very thorough canvass, conference, and general comparison of views inaugurated by A. E. Bovay, a prominent member of the Whig party, among the Whigs, Free-Soilers, and Democrats of that town. A call was issued for a public meeting to consider the grave issues which were assuming an aspect of such alarming importance.

"The meeting thus called was held in the Congregational church at Ripon, February 28, 1954."

The Republican Party of Fond du Lac County and Ripon, Wis., celebrated this past weekend the founding of our great political party at Ripon. I congratulate them on their observance of this wonderful occasion.

J. E. Person, Retired City Publisher

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERMAN T. SCHNEEBELI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. SCHNEEBELI. Mr. Speaker, one of the leading citizens of north central Pennsylvania has just passed away. With his passing John E. Person reminds us of the outstanding leadership which he gave to his region of Pennsylvania for many years. In community, fraternal, religious, educational, economic affairs, and in the news field as well, he served on many boards and through his energetic personality and by tremendous activity he achieved rewarding results for the benefit of his fellow man. The article from the Williamsport Grit, which follows, indicates the dimensions of the breadth and depth of his personal impact on the lives of so many of his fellow citizens:

J. E. Person Dies, Retired City Publisher

John E. Person, 77, of 923 Second Avenue, retired president and board chairman of the Sun-Gazette Company and a Williamsport civic leader for more than 50 years, died at 10 p.m. Saturday, March 18, 1967, in the Doctor's Convalescent Home, Selinsgrove.

Although Mr. Person had been in ill health for a number of years, death came unexpectedly as the result of a heart attack.

He had served as president of the Sun-Gazette Company from 1936 until his retirement in 1963.

Until illness forced a curtailment of his activities about 15 years ago, Mr. Person was an officer, director, or advisory member of 32 community organizations and agencies.

HOSPITAL BOARD MEMBER

He had been a member of the board of managers of the Williamsport Hospital from 1930 to 1959 and had served part of that time on the hospital's executive committee.

Mr. Person was a member of the board of trustees of the James V. Brown Free Public Library for 36 years and a past president of the board before his retirement from active membership in 1961.

He had been a director of the former West Branch Bank and Trust Company; a member of the administrative committee of the Williamsport Foundation; a director and former president of the city Y.M.C.A. and a past member of the National Y.M.C.A. board; a president of the Williamsport Community Welfare Corporation, forerunner of today's United Fund, and a member of the board of managers of the Wildwood Cemetery. He was also active in Boy Scouting and sportsmen's groups.

Mr. Person had the distinction of serving as chairman of various financial campaigns which raised almost $2,000,000 in Williamsport.

AIDED FLOOD VICTIMS

During the 1936 flood he was one of the first to volunteer his services. He also served as a member of the advisory council to the Red Cross Disaster Committee.

He was a member of the board of trustees of the old Committee of 100 formed during the depression to rehabilitate Willamsport industrially. He served on committees of the local Chamber of Commerce and was a director of the State Chamber and member of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

He had a close association with Dickinson Seminary and Lycoming College, serving on its board and for a number of years as treasurer. In 1957 he was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of letters by the college.

A member of Pine Street Methodist Church since 1899, Mr. Person held numerous official positions, including trustee for 30 years and lay delegate to church conferences. He was a former superintendent of the church school and had taught both adult and youth classes.

He had served also as chairman of Williamsport's Inter Race Committee.

MEMBER OF MASONIC GROUPS

His fraternal and civic associations included membership in John F. Laedlein Lodge No. 707, F. and A.M.; 33rd degree member of the Williamsport Consistory; member of Baldwin II Commandery, Knights Templar; a past president and district deputy governor of the Kiwanis Club; the Ross Club; Sigma Delta Chi, national journalism society; Delta Tau Delta, social fraternity; Plunketts Creek Foundation; the Lycoming Historical Society; the Texas and Blockhouse Fish and Game Club, and the Williamsport Country Club.

Mr. Person had served some years ago as president of the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers Association and the Pennsylvania Members of the Associated Press.

His leadership in Pennsylvania journalism was recognized when he was awarded a scroll by the P.N.P.A. for distinguished service as a publisher for his many efforts to advance the journalism profession in the state.

He was a member of a committee which helped organize the department of journalism at Pennsylvania State University. He also served on numerous other committees in the P.N.P.A. and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Mr. Person had been senior vice president of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association and the honorary vice president of the Pennsylvania Council of Christian Education.

In 1939, Grit Publishing Company presented Mr. Person an Award for Meritorious Community Service.

Mr. Person was born May 21, 1889, in Williamsport, the son of Elmer E. and Sophia Gerstenlauer Person. He worked part-time for the Williamsport Sun as a reporter as early as 1906; attended Lehigh University from 1908 to 1910; became a full-time reporter on the Sun in 1910 and was promoted to telegraph editor in 1912, city editor in 1913 and to editor in 1918.

Mr. Person was named general manager of the Sun-Gazette Company in 1932. He became president of the company in 1936 and chairman of the board of directors in 1963. He retired as board chairman Jan. 15, 1964 but continued as a director until his death.

Surviving are his wife, the former Lenna Mae Braddock; his son, John E., Jr., who succeeded him in 1963 as president of the Sun-Gazette Company; two daughters, Mrs. John B. Gates, of Clearfield, and Mrs. Nancy Sauer, of this city, and 11 grandchildren.

A brother, W. Van Person, a former general manager and treasurer of the Sun-Gazette, died in November, 1966.

Congressional Scholars Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. DELLENBACK

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, with its many blessings and what we Oregonians consider points of superiority over most of the rest of the Nation, Oregon does have the factor of being located a considerable distance from our Nation's Capital. There are those who would consider this one of Oregon's blessings, but it does make it difficult for our schools' young people to learn first hand the operations of our National Government.

In an effort to make this National Government come clear and alive to many of Oregon's young people, Mrs. Dellenback and I have instituted a program which we call our congressional scholars program. We asked the school authorities of Oregon's Fourth Congressional District to select from representative high schools all over the district a total of eight high school juniors. We specified only that the young people selected be particularly able to learn and profit from a week in the Nation's Capital and that they be willing and able to pass along to their fellow students in their respective counties what they learned here. Transportation expenses would be taken care of by the education districts involved. While in Washington the scholars would be guests of the Dellenback family.

From some hundred or so applicants, eight outstanding young people were selected by Oregon school authorities as such congressional scholars. Last week Mrs. Dellenback, the children, and I were pleased to have living in our home with us four of them; namely, David Anderson, of Coos Bay, Oreg.; Rosalie Neal, of Brookings, Oreg.; Michele Roberts, of Ashland, Oreg.; and Douglas Robertson, of Springfield, Oreg. We were impressed and thrilled with each of these young people.

This week we have the pleasure of having with us the remaining four; namely, Peter Jensen, of Medford, Oreg.; Bruce Johnson, of Eugene, Oreg.; Steven Milleman, of Murphy, Oreg.; and Randy Stockdale, of Reedsport, Oreg. Again we have been impressed and thrilled with these young people and their promise of future contributions to good government.

While here we have sought to give these scholars an opportunity to meet some of the people and observe some of the procedures and structures through which and in which our National Government lives and performs its functions. Both they and we have been busy.

In part I mention this program today with the thought that other Congressmen might be intrigued by the idea and become involved in and improve on the basic idea for residents of their own districts. I know that such involvement has been a most satisfying experience for the Dellenbacks.

Southwest Water

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, the Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee has been holding hearings on the well known central Arizona project. The hearings have brought out some valuables information relative to the water resources in the South and Southwest.

Governor Love of Colorado made a most comprehensive statement in his appearance before the subcommittee, and I would urge every Member of Congress who is interested in obtaining a picture of water and the distribution of water in the Southwest to read his statement.

I obtained unanimous consent of the subcommittee to place in the Congressional Record, however, the questioning of Governor Love by Chairman Wayne Aspinall. I did this because I believe the facts and information brought out in this questioning should be made available to every Member of Congress. I feel that if the membership can obtain from these questions and the responses of the Governor, a better picture of Southwest water, the position on the central Arizona project, as well as water division generally, will be vastly improved.

The statement follows:

Mr. Aspinall. Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend the Governor and his staff for a very considered and very temperate statement under the circumstances. I think that when the Governor refers to the fact that the interests of Colorado have largely been ignored by the Administration in its presentations, he is bringing to us a statement of fact as it really is. Colorado happens to have been the big brother on this river ever since the beginning. As the Governor states, its contribution to the Colorado River system is about 70 per cent plus.

As I said before, I take no issue whatsoever with the Colorado River Compact and its divisions. There are benefits flowing in both areas. Neither do I take any issue with the Upper Basin Compact, but in each instance the state of Colorado has voluntarily and willingly stated its position to work with its neighbors, even to the extent of releasing for benefits secured any rights it might have to more than certain amounts of water and certain percentages of the Basin Fund of the Colorado River Storage Act. And I think that this should be considered by everybody. It has been considered by this Committee very well, but it seems to me, there are people in the Administration that pay no more attention to these equities than they pay attention to some of the problems of getting to other planets.

The Governors' reference at the bottom of page 7 to Colorado's position and what Colorado got out of the Colorado River Storage Act and what it is asking for in this legislation is certainly timely. Also the Governor's reference on page 8 to the Administration's National Water Commission proposal is most timely. The idea that the state of Colorado or any of the Upper Basin states, as far as that is concerned, or any of the Lower Basin states would have to wait to take care of their internal problems until a National Commission spoke, even though the equities had already been decided upon the stream, is beyond my imagination and I cannot understand the mind processes of an individual that would write that into a report.

Now, Governor, I have nothing to add to your statement because it is well placed, but I do have some figures that I wish to present to you and see whether or not you are in reasonable agreement, keeping in mind that I use thousands instead of getting down to the hundreds of acre feet as I relate the situation as it applies to Colorado and the Upper Basin states and the Lower Basin states on the water supplies of the river.

Under the Colorado River Compact of 1922, the Lower Basin was given an entitlement of seven and a half million acre-feet of water to be delivered at Lee Ferry. At the same time, there was to be seven and a half million acre-feet of water to the Upper Basin before any division of surpluses was to be considered.

Are you in reasonable agreement with that statement of the Colorado River Compact?

Governor Love. Yes, I certainly am. The intent of the compact was that there was to be an equal division and the seven and a half and seven and a half was the number that was thought to be true at that time.

Mr. Aspinall. As I understand your position as spokesman for Colorado at the present time, you are not quite sure whether or not you go along with the philosophy that the Lower Basin gets seven and a half million acre-feet of water regardless of what amount of water is in the river as its first entitlement, is that right?

Governor Love. No, I do not go along with that concept at the present time. I will not make a lengthy argument on it, but I will simply say I make no such concession at this moment.

Mr. Aspinall. Now, the Upper Basin's entitlement under the study of the last 35 years of the river's flow would be something like this, as a minimum, if I am correct. There would be given to the state of Arizona 50,000 acre-feet of water as the first entitlement of the Upper Basin because of its position in the Upper Basin.

Governor Love. That is right.

Mr. Aspinall. There would be remaining six million 200,000 acre-feet of water to be divided among the Upper Basin states, is that correct? Approximately so?

Governor Love. Well, again I do not concede that is all that we are entitled to but on the historical flow of the river, if you do first allocate the first seven and a half to the Lower Basin, that 6.2 would be the remainder at that point, yes.

Mr. Aspinall. And, there would be taken from that approximately 700,000 acre-feet of water because of loss by evaporation from the three main reservoirs, that is, the Flaming Gorge, the Glen Canyon and the Curecanti Reservoirs, is that correct?

Governor Love. That is right.

Mr. Aspinall. Leaving approximately five and a half million acre-feet to be used by the Upper Basin states with Colorado under its compact to receive 51 and 75/100ths per cent, Utah, 23 per cent, Wyoming 14 per cent, and New Mexico, 11 and 25/100ths per cent, is that correct?

Governor Love. Yes. Those are the provisions in the division, the allocations of the Upper Basin Compact.

Mr. Aspinall. Now, using the percentages and the figure of five million and a half acre-feet, Colorado then would be entitled to two million 845,250 acre-feet of water. Colorado's uses, pre-Storage Act, pre-1956, have been said to be about a million 700,000 acre-feet, is that correct?

Governor Love. That is correct.

Mr. Aspinall. Which would leave Colorado entitled to development of one million 145,250 acre-feet of water after 1956.

Governor Love. And again, I would interject even on the minimum basis that we are talking about.

Mr. Aspinall. Now, the Colorado Storage Act disposition in acre-feet of water to each Upper Basin state is as follows: to Colorado, Florida, 16,000 acre-feet, to Paonia, 10,000 acre-feet, to silt, 6,000 acre-feet, to Smith Fork, 6,000 acre-feet and to the Pine River Extension, nothing, making a total of 38,000 acre-feet of water; as far as the Colorado River Storage project was concerned, out of the one million 145,250 acre-feet to which the state of Colorado was entitled, is that correct?

Governor Love. That is correct, Mr. Aspinall.

Mr. Aspinall. Wyoming, La Barge, 14,000 acre-feet, Lyman, 10,000 acre-feet, Seedskadee, 165,000 acre-feet, for a total of 189,000 acre-feet, to Wyoming.

Governor Love. That is right.

Mr. Aspinall. Utah, the Central Utah Project, the initial phase only, 208,000 acre-feet, Emery County, 17,000 acre-feet, for a total of 225,000 acre-feet.

Governor Love. That is right, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Aspinall. New Mexico, under provisions of the Colorado Storage Project, Hammond, only, 10,000 acre-feet.

Governor Love. That is right.

Mr. Aspinall. Now, the authorization since the Colorado Storage Act for reclamation development to Colorado, the share of Savery-Pot Hook, 28,000 acre-feet, Bostwick Park, 3,000 acre-feet, Fruitland Mesa, 28,000 acre-feet, Fryingpan-Arkansas, 69,200 acre-feet, trans-mountain version, for a total of 128,200 acre-feet. Is that correct?

Governor Love. That is right.

Mr. Aspinall. To Wyoming, its share of Savery-Pot Hook, 10,000 acre-feet.

Governor Love. That is right.

Mr. Aspinall. For Utah, nothing. So far.

Governor Love. That is right.

Mr. Aspinall. To the state of New Mexico, San Juan Chama, 110,000 acre-feet, Navaho, 254,000 acre-feet, for a total of 364,000 acre-feet. Is that correct?

Governor Love. That is correct.

Mr. Aspinall. In other words, the combined authorizations of the Colorado Storage Act and those since its passage, are to Colorado, 166,200 acre-feet, to Utah, 225,000 acre-feet, to Wyoming, 199,000 acre-feet, to New Mexico, 374,000 acre-feet, keeping in mind the allocations of Colorado, 51 and 75/100 per cent, Utah, 23 per cent, Wyoming, 14 per cent, and New Mexico 11 and 25/100 per cent.

Governor Love. That is right. With Colorado entitled to almost 52 per cent of the Upper Basin water, as a matter of fact, as it stands today, we have authorized less than any other state in the Upper Basin.

Mr. Aspinall. The Governor is correct and that is the reason, of course, that I am using these figures, to show that Colorado which is producing 70 per cent of the water, cooperating with its neighbors since 1922 to the present time, today stands in the position of only having 166,200 acre-feet. Utah, 225,000 acre-feet, Wyoming, 199,000 acre-feet, and New Mexico, 374,000 acre-feet, although Colorado is entitled to more than the combined allocations of the other three.

Now, to come to the provisions of H.R. 3300, keeping in mind that the reason that these projects in Colorado are in position to be authorized is because of the fact that Colorado has not had its equitable treatment and these projects have been surveyed and are ready to go, the Colorado Animas-La-Plata Project would be 112,000 acre-feet, Dolores Project would be 87,000 acre-feet, San Miguel would be 85,000, West Divide would be 76,000 acre-feet and the Dallas Creek Divide would be 37,000 acre-feet, or a total of 397,000 acre-feet plus what there is in the storage project and since, would be 563,200 acre-feet or a total that Colorado is asking for, 563,200 acre-feet for its development under the provisions of this bill and everything preceding this bill.

New Mexico is asking for 34,000 acre-feet in the Animas LaPlata, plus its storage act, and since, of 374,000 acre-feet or 408,000 acre-feet. This then, would provide that Colorado with its 51 and 75/00s per cent would be 563,000 acre-feet, New Mexico with its 11 and 25/00s per cent right would be 408,000 acre-feet, Utah, with 23 per cent entitlement, would be 225,000 acre-feet and Wyoming, with 14 per cent, would be 199,000 acre-feet.

These are the equities as far as the amounts are concerned.

Now, this does not tell the story because it does not take into consideration waters in use under rights before the Colorado River Storage Act. I want to put this in the record. In Colorado, pre-Storage Act, as I said before, one million 700,000 acre-feet. Since the Storage Act, with the provision of H.R. 3300, 563,200 acre-feet. The Denver-Dillon Diversion, 150,000 acre-feet, and the Homestead Diversion, 70,000 acre-feet, with a total of two million 483,200 acre-feet, keeping in mind that Colorado's share under what has been in the river in the last 35 years would be two million 845,250 acre-feet, less the amount that I have just quoted to you of two million 483,200 acre-feet, would leave Colorado still entitled, even if these projects were constructed in the next year, to approximately 360,000 acre-feet.

Governor, are you in agreement, approximately, or reasonably so, with this statement?

Governor LOVE. I certainly am. At the risk of repeating, I think it is well to stress that as you have said, in addition to the equity or lack thereof as far as the allotments, the entitlement to the various states, I think it needs to be stressed that even with the authorization of the five projects that H.R. 3300 contemplates for Colorado, that Colorado would not be using even at the minimal figures you have used, which are based on the historical flow in recent years, even at these minimal figures Colorado would not be using all of its entitlement under the compact, Upper Basin Compact.

Mr. ASPINALL. And, in relation to the percentages to which each Upper Basin state is entitled, Colorado would not be overriding its rights at all, is that correct?

Governor LOVE. We are not, even with these entitlements, these authorizations which, we seek, we would not be encroaching upon the rights of any other state.

Mr. ASPINALL. Thank you very much.

"Need for Passage of the Dairy Import Act of 1967"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, the desperate economic plight of America's farmers should be the cause of the deepest concern to every thinking American.

Farm debt is at an all-time high. There is a disturbing exodus of farm families to urban centers because agricultural income has failed to keep pace with increases in income of other segments of the national economy.

The cost-price squeeze has made the farmers' plight so intolerable, we are now witnessing eruptions of open violence in the dairy industry—the causes of which are purely economic. Similar unrest is widespread throughout the wide expanse of the Wheat Belt, and I am sure it is true also in other sections of the United States.

Unfortunately, the Johnson administration, while recognizing the difficult position in which farmers find themselves, has thus far given little more than lipservice to helping to alleviate conditions contributing to this situation.

Dairy farmers have protested long and loud, the policies of the administration on imports of dairy items in competition to domestically produced dairy products. All members of the Kansas congressional delegation have joined with more than 40 Senators and 50 Representatives in sponsoring the "Dairy Import Act of 1967" to restrict imports of dairy products.

Recognizing the importance of this legislation, the Kansas House of Representatives passed House Concurrent Resolution No. 1029 on March 13, 1967, recommending prompt enactment of the "Dairy Import Act of 1967." I insert the resolution in the RECORD at this point:

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1029

A Concurrent Resolution commending the Kansas congressional delegation for its support of the "Dairy Import Act of 1967" and urging the Congress of the United States to promptly pass this bill

Whereas, Effective import controls of foreign-produced dairy products is indispensable to dairy farmers and of extreme importance to the general public; and

Whereas, These controls are important to allow farmers an opportunity to achieve parity prices for their milk and butterfat; and

Whereas, Achievement of parity price goals cannot be attained if large-scale imports are permitted; and

Whereas, Import controls are necessary if United States farmers are to compete with imports made cheap through subsidy arrangements; and

Whereas, From 1953 to 1965 the import increase was 75%; in 1966 it was 433% and it is estimated that in 1967 imports will show an increase of 567% above 1953; and

Whereas, Legislation has been introduced in both the Senate and House of Representatives of Congress providing for a "Dairy Import Act of 1967"; and

Whereas, The United States senators from Kansas, and the members of Congress representing each of the congressional districts have sponsored these bills; and

Whereas, The only recourse appears to be enact legislation now before Congress which is entitled the "Dairy Import Act of 1967": Now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, the Senate concurring therein: That we hereby commend the Kansas members of Congress, United States Senators Frank Carlson and James Pearson, and Representatives Robert Dole, Chester Mize, Garner Shriver, Joe Skubitz and Larry Winn, for their actions in introducing and supporting legislation entitled the "Dairy Import Act of 1967"; and that we strongly urge the Congress to act promptly and enact this legislation; and

Be it further resolved: That the secretary of state be directed to transmit enrolled copies of this resolution to the President of the United States and to each member of Congress from the state of Kansas and to the United States secretary of agriculture, and to the chairmen of the committees on agriculture of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

I hereby certify that the above Concurrent Resolution originated in the House, and was adopted by that body March 13, 1967.

JOHN J. CONARD,
Speaker of the House.
L. D. HAZEN,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Adopted by the Senate March 14, 1967.

JOHN CRUTCHER,
President of the Senate.
RALPH E. ZARKER,
Secretary of the Senate.

The CIA

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, WGR radio and television station in Buffalo, N.Y., had an excellent editorial recently on the need for the Central Intelligence Agency in helping to combat communism.

A great deal of unhealthy criticism has been heaped upon this Agency as a result of the disclosures of some of its methods of operation. I find it heartening, therefore, to read an occasional article or editorial which makes sense, and does not reflect signs of hysteria often born of political expediency.

With permission, I wish to bring this editorial which follows to the attention of my colleagues:

"THE CIA"

We don't understand why there's so much crying over the CIA's involvement with the National Student Association to help fight Communism. The CIA is the Central Intelligence Agency.

Its mission is to gather intelligence, and, in some cases to apply this intelligence to operations against the enemy. In this day and age, the gathering of intelligence is a complicated, devious business. It is not possible, ordinarily, to gather intelligence by knocking on the enemy's door, and asking him what's going on. Whether we like it or not, the United States is a world power. History has put us in a position where we have no choice but to take on immense responsibilities.

The CIA has become a necessary evil, in helping us fight Communism abroad. The Communists have made great inroads in student organizations abroad, and are using them as a weapon against the United States. We can't afford to stand idly by and watch the Communists take the initiative.

We do agree that the CIA needs to be kept under control, and both the president and congress should keep a constant check on the CIA, to make sure it does not turn into a gestapo.

At the same time, as an intelligence agency it is entitled to have secrets. Those who are trying to unravel all of its secrets, and expose them to the world, are not doing the nation a service. In this case, the national interest demands that we balance our right to know against our need to survive.

U.N. Coup in the Making

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, if allowed to proceed unchecked, UNO interference into the affairs of South-West Africa will soon be advanced beyond the point of no return and another stable, self-supporting country will fall prey to the cultural destroyers of the United Nations Organization.

United Nations "Ad Hoc Committee for South Africa"—Canada, Italy, and the United States, represented by Arthur Goldberg—proposals dated March 15, 1967, set forth the guidelines for taking the country and establishing a "puppet" government—mission to be accomplished by the opening of business at the 22d regular session of the General Assembly.

In the past such procedure has resulted in chaos, bloodshed, disruption of lives, and all of the rest of the evils attendant upon war, whether it be called peacekeeping, police action, or screen of defense for pacification.

I insert the March 15, 1967, report of the United Nations General Assembly "Ad Hoc Committee for South-West Africa" into the Record at this point:

Proposals Submitted by Canada, Italy, and the United States of America

The *Ad Hoc* Committee for South West Africa,

Considering that by resolution 2145 (XXI) the General Assembly has:

(a) Declared that the Government of South Africa has lost the right to administer South West Africa and that the Territory has come under the direct responsibility of the United Nations;

(b) Resolved that in these circumstances the United Nations must discharge its responsibility with respect to South West Africa;

(c) Reaffirmed that the people of South West Africa have the inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and with resolution 1514 (XV) and must therefore be enabled to exercise these rights;

Considering that, in view of the necessity to achieve the above-mentioned objectives, it will be advisable at this stage to envisage that the Territory be administered by the people of South West Africa themselves and in accordance with their wishes;

Recommends that the following steps be taken to enable the people of South West Africa to govern the Territory themselves on the basis of unified representative government and self-determination;

Recommends to the Fifth Special Session of the General Assembly:

(a) To appoint a Special Representative for South West Africa on the nomination of the Secretary-General;

(b) To appoint a United Nations Council for South West Africa composed of three or more members designated by the President of the General Assembly with which the Special Representative will co-operate and report to;

(c) To give a mandate to the Special Representative for South West Africa as follows:

(1) To make a comprehensive survey of the situation in the Territory with particular reference to its human and material resources;

(2) To ascertain what elements may be considered as representative of all peoples living in the Territory;

(3) To establish all contacts that he may deem necessary;

(4) To consult with all representative elements in order that, with their accord, a nucleus of self-government may be established in South West Africa as soon as possible;

(5) To recommend the nature and amount of the assistance which might be rendered by the United Nations, by Member States, and by the specialized agencies to the self-government authorities of South West Africa so as to allow them to meet the basic administrative requirements of the Territory;

(6) To determine the necessary conditions that will enable South West Africa to achieve self-determination and independence;

(7) To report to the General Assembly at its twenty-second regular session on the progress made in discharging his mandate and to recommend further measures for the implementation of the decisions of the fifth special session.

Peace Corps Serves Own Country, Too

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WILLIAM O. COWGER

OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. COWGER. Mr. Speaker, this is the anniversary month of the Peace Corps and recent reports show that nearly 27,000 young American men and women have served, or are serving in 52 countries around the world. During the last 4 years I have visited in over 20 nations of Europe, South and Central America and have met many of these volunteers in the environment of their assigned countries. Almost universally they have reported to me that they have received much more from their term of service than they felt they had given. Foreign governmental officials have attested to the impact of their work in the developing countries. But equally as important has been the fact that the Peace Corps volunteer, upon his return to this country, has acquired a new and special sense of responsibility about himself and his future.

A recent editorial in the Louisville Courier-Journal points up the potential benefit of a Peace Corps, especially to our own country. I insert it in the Appendix of the Congressional Record:

Peace Corps Serves Own Country, Too

The fifth annual report of the Peace Corps reveals some impressive statistics about the efforts and achievements of Corpsmen in the backward and emerging nations of the world. But it can only speculate on what may eventually prove to be the Corps' most significant effect, the impact of returning corpsmen on their society here at home.

By 1970, the report estimates, 50,000 Peace Corps workers will have returned to this country to take up their normal careers. Records show that of those leaving the corps to date, most continue their interrupted education, the second largest group enters teaching, while a third major group goes into some form of government or public service. Each of these returnees has been matured, broadened and enriched, perhaps more than he immediately realizes, by his unique experience.

And each, in turn, will enrich the profession he enters. It is exciting to speculate on the results: thousands of new teachers, inspired by the practical idealism they have gained from helping to ignite the spark of knowledge in the midst of vast ignorance, thousands of young doctors willing to serve in the backward areas of our own country, thousands of young lawmakers with first-hand knowledge of the peoples of the world whose lives are so directly affected by our national policies and conduct.

It is not unreasonable to predict that their own country will continue to benefit from their service long after the Corps and its service to other countries is ended.

The Kee Report: Mr. Eric Reichl on Coal Research

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JAMES KEE

OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include last week's public service television and radio newscast, "The Kee Report."

My guest was Mr. Eric Reichl, vice president for research of Consolidation Coal Co., a division of Continental Oil Co., and the topic discussed was "Coal Research":

Subject: Mr. Eric Reichl on Coal Research.

This is Jim Kee, bringing you The Kee Report.

Our guest today is Mr. Eric Reichl, Vice President for Research of Consolidation Coal Company, a Division of Continental Oil Company. Mr. Reichl is in charge of CONSOL's Research Program.

Now, part of this program is in cooperation with the Office of Coal Research of the United States Department of the Interior to develop economically competitive processes for the conversion of coal to gasoline and synthetic gas. This has a rather fascinating future for West Virginia in our coal producing areas.

Eric, would you mind to outline a brief status report on these projects and the outlook for successful completion?

Mr. Reichl: Well, Jim, first of all let me say that I am very happy that you have asked me about this subject which is very close to our hearts. I might spend a second to raise the question why should anybody want to make liquid fuels or gas from coal? I think the reason is rather obvious because it is a question of convenience. We don't want our energy delivered in the form of black lumps any more and today, in the case of coal, as I think most people know, almost all coal is now sold in the form of electric energy. Still, here, this largest of all uses for coal is now in very severe jeopardy, and this is so as a result of the enormous research expenditure that the Atomic Energy Commission has launched in this direction. It is running several hundred million dollars annually. I think it is over 500 million this year and as a result, coal's major use is in serious jeopardy.

Now, it was quite obvious that no adequate research program had been launched to regress this imbalance and this has been the job of the Office of Coal Research. They have not only brought the necessary dollars to this job, but, even more important, in my opinion, they have been able, through their system of contracting for work, to immediately and promptly bring large research teams of good experienced people to the job. Today, they have a major program that is running about 10 million dollars a year. I should add that I don't think that is enough. I think it should be increased and a large one.

Now, the program has as its core a group of pilot plant projects of which six are under consideration and they will cover the production of gas and liquids from coal. One of them is already ready to start up. The others are being engineered. And, of course, your question was what are the hopes for this? Will this succeed? This is a tough one to answer for anybody.

First of all, I think it will probably take a full five years before this program really will have reached the point where one can say firmly what the cost will be. I think what one can say today is that we will have competitive gas and gasoline and liquid fuels from coal. I think the precision with which one can say this is about the same as the precision with which you can predict the price of gasoline or gas from natural petroleum. It is not so precise either, as you well know. I think that it will not only be competitive, but actually our demands for liquids and gases will be so enormous that all sources available will be used. Whether this is coal or gas or petroleum or tar sands or shale. I think they all will be used. All I can say is that we at Continental Oil and Consolidation Coal are very proud to be part of this effort. Thank you.

Mr. Kee: Eric, thank you so much. We are certainly grateful to you and all of us will anxiously follow the progress of these projects, because of the tremendous potential that it holds for the economy of our home State of West Virginia. And as you proceed in your work, may the good Lord give you a hand so we may come to a successful conclusion that will benefit our areas which could certainly use this new market. Thank you so very much, we are most grateful to you.

Mr. Reichl: Thank you.

Peace on Earth Convocation To Meet in Geneva

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN G. DOW

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. DOW. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of this House to an important event that will take place in Geneva, Switzerland, May 28–31. I refer to the second "Pacem in Terris" Convocation. "Pacem in Terris," as the many Latin scholars in this body need not be told, means "Peace on Earth," and takes its name from the encyclical of the late Pope John XXIII.

This convocation has been called by the center for the study of democratic institutions and is made by the generosity of the Investors Overseas Services Foundation. Our former colleague, James Roosevelt, who is now president of a subsidiary company of the Investors Overseas Services, will serve as secretary general of the convocation. Secretary General U Thant, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas—who is chairman of the center—Senator J. William Fulbright, and some 300 other distinguished figures from more than 70 nations will paticipate as private citizens.

Those last three words are very important because I believe that private citizens, perhaps, can break through some of the rigidities of thought and attitude that have been hampering official efforts to overcome the obstacles to world peace, especially in Vietnam and Germany.

Although no commitments have been made yet, it is hoped that representatives from the two Vietnams will take part. This would provide an opportunity to set forth their views for the world to evaluate and could shed important light on the necessary terms for a lasting peace in that part of the world.

This convocation is in no way sponsored by the U.S. Government or any other government, but I understand the center has fully informed the White House and the Department of State of its activities and has done the same with all other affected governments and the United Nations.

We will watch with prayerful hope this private initiative toward the peace for which men of good will everywhere yearn.

A detailed statement about the convocation was released by Harry Ashmore, executive vice president of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, based on a press conference held in Geneva under the auspices of the IOS Foundation. The statement follows:

Peace on Earth Convocation To Meet in Geneva Under Auspices of the IOS Foundation

Geneva, Switzerland, March 8, 1967.—Leaders from throughout the world will assemble to consider requirements for peace at a conference to be held in Geneva on 28–31 May under the auspices of the IOS foundation.

Participating in the second pacem in terris convocation of the center for the study of democratic institutions will be some 300 distinguished public and private representatives from more than 70 nations—communist and non-communist, aligned and unaligned.

On the agenda will be discussion of two major obstacles to world peace—the war in Viet Nam and the East-West confrontation in Germany. The convocation will concentrate on the practical problems of coexistence in the light of present tensions between East and West.

Representatives of the major Western powers and of the European communist nations will participate as private citizens and not as formal spokesmen for their governments. Representatives of the Peoples Republic of China and of North Viet Nam have been invited to participate, but have not yet formally accepted.

Headquarters for the convocation were opened today at the Hotel Intercontinental.

James Roosevelt, former United States ambassador to the United Nations economic and social council and now president of the IOS Management Company, a subsidiary of Investors Overseas Services, will serve as secretary general of the convocation. He will be assisted by Colonel Gordon West USMC Retired, who will serve as his deputy in the Geneva office of the convocation.

These arrangements were completed here this week by Harry S. Ashmore the Pulitzer-Prize winning editor, who serves as executive vice-president to Robert M. Hutchins, president of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions.

"We are greatly pleased by the association with the IOS foundation which will provide essential supporting services here in Geneva, and with the availability of Ambassador Roosevelt as secretary general", Ashmore said.

Mr. Hutchins is chairman of the convocation, with Mr. Ashmore as his deputy.

The convocation will open with an address by Secretary General U Thant of the United Nations, at the Palais des Nations on Sunday, May 28. Herr Willy Spuhler, Chief of the Federal Political Department of the Swiss Government, will deliver an address of welcome and Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Center will respond. All other sessions will be held at the Hotel Intercontinental.

The first Pacem in Terris convocation took its name from the "Peace on Earth" encyclical of the late Pope John 23, who appealed for peaceful coexistence between East and West. It was held in February 1965, in New York City.

Pope Paul 6, unable to attend the opening session held in the United Nations General Assembly hall, sent two messages to the convocation. Later, Pope Paul came to New York to address the United Nations on the theme of Pacem in Terris.

Attended by some 2,300 persons from throughout the world, with the major exception of Communist China, Pacem in Terris I also was sponsored by the center, an independent educational institution in Santa Barbara, California, operated by the Fund for the Republic Inc.

In announcing the convocation, Ashmore said: "It is our purpose to bring together once again a combination of political and intellectual figures in a wholly unofficial gathering where they are not limited by the necessity of speaking formally on behalf of their countries.

"Pacem in Terris II is designed to consider the requirements of coexistence in the practical terms of the contemporary world.

"Largely because of the success of Pacem in Terris I, the center became recognized in both East and West as the one private organization with the stature and independence to arrange a truly representative gathering of private and public world leaders to consider seriously what is required to make Pope John's call for "Peace on Earth" a living reality.

"Many delegates who took part in pacem in terris I urged the center to hold this second convocation, which will deal in greater detail with the specific requirements for peace.

"It was agreed that every effort should be made to have the mainland Chinese, the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong, as well as the others involved in the Viet Nam war, represented at the convocation. As a result, the center has sent emissaries to Peking and Hanoi to urge such participation.

"We have encouraging indications that the discussants, will include representatives from all southeast Asian countries, including North and South Viet Nam.

"We are convinced that the case of Viet Nam requires consideration of problems beyond the conditions of an armistice or temporacy political settlement. So we will discuss ways and means of neutralizing the whole of Southeast Asia.

"We will give representatives from the two Viet Nams an opportunity to set forth their views to a world audience without direct involvement of the great powers. While no agreement will be sought, the discussion could shed important light on the necessary terms of a durable settlement.

"Problems left over from World War 2 and from the dismantling of colonial empires must be considered seriously in the light of thermonuclear weapons, the existence of military blocs and the confrontations which occur periodically as a result.

"Thus, we will discuss the many facets of the German problem beyond the immediate fact of American and Soviet confrontation and explore possibilities for a German settlement. Discussants of this topic will be drawn from the European nations directly involved.

"Finally, we will conduct a realistic evaluation of the United Nations and an examination of the non-political trends pushing nations towards interdependence.

"Our efforts in arranging the convocation in no way have been sponsored by the United States Government, although the center has kept the White House and the Department of State fully informed of its activities. It has done the same with other interested governments and the United Nations Secretariat.

"It can be truly said that this is a private initiative toward peace which is being followed with close attention by the United Nations and by all governments and individual world leaders with a stake in peaceful coexistence."

The convocation agenda will include discussions of "threats to co-existence", with Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan, President of the United Nations General Assembly, presiding, "Intervention: The Case of Viet Nam", Chester A. Ronning, former Canadian High Commissioner in India, presiding, "Interdependence", J. Kenneth Galbraith, the American Economist, presiding, "Confrontation: The Case of Germany", Lujo Toncic-Sorinj, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, presiding, and "Beyond Coexistence", presiding officer yet to be selected.

Others who have accepted invitations as panel discussants include: U.S. Senator J. William Fulbright; N. N. Inozemtse, Director, Institute of World Economics and International Relations, Academy of Sciences, USSR; Arsene A. Usher, Foreign Minister, Republic of Ivory Coast; Thanat Khoman, Foreign Minister, Thailand; Dr. Nugroho, Former Minister, Embassy in Washington, now with the Department of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Indonesia; Chief S. O. Abedo, Ambassador to the United Nations, Nigeria; Princess Moun Souvanna Phouma, Laos; David Horowitz, Governor, Bank of Israel, State of Israel; Joseph Hromadka, a leading Czechoslovak theologian; M. D. Millionschchikov, Vice-President, Academy of Sciences, USSR; Galo Plaza, former President of Ecuador; and Hubert Beuve-Mery, Editor of Le Monde.

Representatives of the Vatican and the World Council of Churches are expected to attend.

A Lesson for the Foes of the War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, one of our stanchest allies in Vietnam is the Republic of Korea. As pointed out recently by that country's Minister of Commerce and Industry, Korea is yesterday's Vietnam.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following column by Bob Considine in the March 16, 1967, issue of the New York World Tribune which gives an account of the Minister's remarks:

A Lesson to Foes of Viet War: Look at Korea Today

(By Bob Considine)

Around the world in 80 seconds: Choong Hoon Park, the Republic of Korea's Minister of Commerce and Industry, helped some of his audience understand the war in Viet Nam a little better when he spoke here the other day.

Addressing himself to "those Americans who are torn by sincere and troubling doubts as to the values of a continuing war against communism in far-away Asia, where American youth again suffer and die for a cause whose value some question," Park said.

"'To these troubled good people, I would say 'Look at Korea today.' For Korea is yesterday's Viet Nam. The sacrifices which you made with us in our war of liberation have resulted in the establishment of a progressive nation of free people who today are proud of their role as your principal ally in your continuing commitment to assist free peoples in their desire to remain free.

"Today, 46,000 of the flower of our youth—our sons—well-trained soldiers, are fighting at the side of your sons in Viet Nam. Our commitment of men to the effort in Viet Nam percentagewise is about equal to yours. Additionally, we have sent 10,000 engineers to Viet Nam . . . our soldiers and technicians are also serving as diplomats. They are explaining to South Viet Nam's people that the United States will not impose colonial rule on Viet Nam because the United States has never colonized Korea, although U.S. troops have been stationed in our country for over 20 years."

Korea has become one of our major show windows that face the suspicion and hostility of a number of Asian nations. It has free elections, a free press, constitutional government, rising gross national product, and exports will jump near the half-billion dollar mark this year, an increase of $100,000,000.

If South Viet Nam can do as well, by, let's say, 1980.

Henry Stimson and Lyndon Johnson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, one of my deepest concerns has been and will continue to be the continued escalation of the war in Vietnam. In that regard, the future appears dismal at best. There is wide agreement on the essential truth that there will be no peace in Vietnam without meaningful compromise. I direct my remarks to all participants engaged in that tragic war when I say that the dogmatic, hardline attitude which presently prevails must give way to meaningful and fruitful compromise. Otherwise, the slaughter of friend and foe—including many innocent civilians—will continue; and, I might add, the toll of lives lost will rise in direct proportion to the escalation of the war and its attendant intensity and violence.

I believe that our country should take the initiative in bringing about a solution to the hostilities in Vietnam. Yet, unfortunately, there is valid reason for believing that we may indeed be closing the doors to compromise and moderation. I am not alone in maintaining that our policymakers are embarking upon a still harder and more uncompromising line in Vietnam. I would like to share with my colleagues an article by a gentleman who has very aptly expressed this same general theme.

The following commentary was written by Mr. Marshall Windmiller, associate professor of international relations, San Francisco State College. He is the author of many elucidative commentaries on both national and international issues.

The article appears on page A1366 of the March 16, 1967, issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Emi Kajihara Named Hawaii State Winner of Betty Crocker Scholarship

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I take pleasure in reporting that the annual Betty Crocker Homemaker of Tomorrow scholarship award in Hawaii has been won by Miss Emi Kajihara of Kauai.

Miss Kajihara, a student of Waimea High School, who ranked first among 1,850 senior girls in 38 of our State's high schools participating in the contest, will receive a $1,500 scholarship and an expense paid trip to Washington, D.C., and Colonial Williamsburg in April.

This talented young homemaker, who is State president of the Future Homemakers of America, has also won a first prize award in an interior decorating art contest.

As Hawaii's winning Homemaker of Tomorrow, Miss Kajihara will now compete with young homemakers from the other 49 States and the District of Columbia for the national All-American Homemaker of Tomorrow honors.

I look forward to welcoming Miss Kajihara to Washington during her trip next month, and I am pleased to extend congratulations to this outstanding young homemaker and wish her the best of success in the national contest and in all her future endeavors.

An article about Miss Emi Kajihara, Hawaii's 1967 Homemaker of Tomorrow, which appeared in the Friday, March 17, 1967, issue of the Honolulu Advertiser, is submitted for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

[From the Honolulu Advertiser,
Mar. 17, 1967]

Kauai Girl Is State Winner of Homemaker Scholarship

Emi Kajihara of Waimea high school, Waimea, Kauai, has been named the 1967 State Betty Crocker Homemaker of Tomorrow for Hawaii. She will receive a $1,500 scholarship from General Mills. Emi ranked first among 1,850 senior girls in 38 of the state's high schools participating in this year's Search.

Julie Elizabeth Fleece, Kalani high school, Honolulu, was awarded second honors in the state and will receive a $500 scholarship.

Honorable mention went to: Adele Kimie Kimura, Kaimuki high school; Pearl P. I. Yee, McKinley high school, and Barbe Anne King, Arthur W. Radford high school.

Awards were based on the 13th annual written Betty Crocker Knowledge and Attitude examination, prepared and scored by Science Research Associates, Chicago. Enrolled for the examination on Dec. 6, 1966, were 581,334 senior class girls in 14,753 of the nation's high schools.

Miss Kajihara now is eligible, with homemakers from the other 49 states and the District of Columbia, for All-American Homemaker of Tomorrow honors. Scores in the initial test along with personal observation and interviews during an expense paid tour in April to Washington, D.C., and Colonial Wiilliamsburg will be factors in determining national awards. Faculty advisers will accompany each girl on the tour.

The All-American Homemaker of Tomorrow for 1967 and runners-up will be announced at the annual American Table Dinner at Williamsburg. The All-American Homemaker's scholarship will be increased to $5,000 with scholarships for second, third and fourth place winners being raised to $4,000, $3,000 and $2,000, respectively. Each state winner's school also will receive a set of Encyclopaedia Britannica from Encyclopaedia Britanica, Inc.

One of the many highlights of the tour will be a reception at Washington at which the girls will act as hostesses for United States Senators from their respective states and Representatives from their home districts.

Emi Kajihara, Hawaii's Homemaker of Tomorrow, can boast of having won a $300 first prize in an interior decorating art contest as well as being state president of the Future Homemakers of America. Her most exciting experience was her first trip to the mainland.

"That was in 1966 when I attended the National Conference of the Future Homemakers of America in St. Louis, Mo.," she said. "I was terribly impressed by the greatness of almost everything. The conference was well organized, educational, and very inspirational. The girls I met were so nice and full of the 'Aloha' spirit. Something new and different could be learned every minute of the trip."

Emi hopes to attend the University of Hawaii and major in business administration. She likes to wash dishes "because I find this 'duty' relaxing for me."

The knack of using good management skills is the most important ability of a homemaker, in her opinion, because "this enables her to meet her needs, goals, and make decisions."

Julie Fleece, Hawaii's second winner, also has won the National Merit Letter of Commendation, and was a semi-finalist for the National Honor Society scholarship. She won the Hawaii Junior Miss Pageant, which was her most exciting experience."

Now as Hawaii's Junior Miss 1967 I will have the opportunity to go to Mobile, Ala., and represent my state in America's Junior Miss Pageant. This will be an even more exciting and wonderful experience."

Julie hopes to attend either Stanford University or Pomona college to study French and possibly journalism. She enjoys ironing and sewing.

Penury on the High Seas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PORTER HARDY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, the Newport News Daily Press recently published a splendid editorial concerning an address made by our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Virginia, the Honorable THOMAS N. DOWNING.

Because I am sure other Members will want to read this editorial, I am inserting it in the RECORD:

PENURY ON THE HIGH SEAS

The Johnson administration has many large goals, reaching into the smallest hamlet and toward the moon. We spend vast sums for betterment of other nations. But in official Washington, there remains a strange unawareness of how essential seapower—naval and merchant is to our nation.

Rep. Thomas N. Downing, has been trying for years to break through this barrier of obtuseness; the shipping demands of the Vietnam war, and accumulated evidence of vast progress by the Soviet Union as a seafaring nation, prove his advice should have long ago been heeded.

Monday night the First District representative stepped up the urgency of his campaign. His address at a meeting of the Fort Eustis-Peninsula Chapter, National Defense Transportation Association evidenced the frustration of a man whose hands are virtually tied in the face of impending disaster.

He cited facts that by now should be familiar to every newspaper reader—as Representative Downing said, the Soviet Union is "moving with alarming speed and calculated efficiency to challenge the United States on the seas—militarily and commercially." And even in the absence of a vast Soviet effort, it would be necessary for the United States to revivify a merchant marine so insufficient to meet emergency or normal peacetime needs.

And who must bear the major share of the blame for letting this crisis develop? Again, we quote Mr. Downing: "Frankly, little or nothing can be done to reverse the declining trend until the President of the United States declare without equivocation that our nation's future survival is dependent upon seapower . . . The buck cannot be passed to Congress because it has repeatedly said that it would appropriate more money for our seapower requirements if the administration would ask for more money. But repeatedly the administration has been penurious and has failed to request sufficient funds to build up our Navy and merchant fleets. On the high seas we have penny pinching instead of policy."

This is indeed a strange attitude by an administration which has been anything but penurious in response to less vital national problems.

The Poverty War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, the Newark Evening News of March 16 carried an excellent editorial entitled "The Poverty War." This article, while somewhat critical of past antipoverty efforts, expresses the hope that the lessons of the past will not be ignored.

However, the editorial points out very clearly what Republicans have been trying to bring to the attention of the administration since the "war on poverty" was launched—namely, give local organizations more control of the program.

The editorial supports the Republican position that community action programs can best be evaluated at the local level. It also takes note of the President's willingness to consolidate and concentrate on areas of established effectiveness.

I insert the newspaper editorial in the RECORD and commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

THE POVERTY WAR

President Johnson's request for $25.6 billion to continue the attack on poverty is modest only in terms of what might have been. Doubtless the soaring costs of Vietnam have imposed restraints. So has congressional skepticism about Great Society administration. Experience of the last three years with garandiose schemes that have yielded little practical effect also may have had a tempering influence.

Whatever the reasons, Mr. Johnson's requests for fiscal '68, up $3.6 billion over last year, reflect a willingness to consolidate and concentrate on areas of established effectiveness. Thus industry-assisted training will be sought to provide jobs for 100,000 slum residents in the next year. Assistance to migratory workers will be extended. Job Corps opportunities will be expanded and 30,000 young people who showed special aptitudes will be encouraged to improve their skills through the Upward Bound program. Head Start, which has had encouraging results in cities like Newark, will be extended into the lower grades in order to sustain the progress made by pre-schoolers from underprivileged families.

One new venture, based on a suggestion by Sen. Percy, R-Ill., calls for $20 million in mortgage assistance to help low-income families own their own homes. The theory behind the program is that ownership develops a pride and sense of accomplishment lacking in instances where federal funds subsidize low rent.

Of necessity, the impact of such a pilot program on the overall task of slum rehabilitation is bound to be slight. Rather than tackle the housing problem head-on, the President has taken refuge in another extensive study, this one calling for a $20 million outlay on urban "research."

Community action programs can best be evaluated at the local level. Mr. Johnson's pledge to give mayors and municipal agencies a stronger voice in the application of antipoverty funds provides some indication that lessons learned from the false starts of the last three years are having some good effect.

New Hope Leads to New Hope for Mental Retardates

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, there is a lot to be learned from the example set by a new and small, yet promising project in my district.

I refer to the New Hope Center, a day-care and training program for retarded children, established last month by the Cheshire County Association for Retarded Children. I had the pleasure of visiting New Hope last week and presenting the children with an American flag and, after watching this center in operation, I can say it truly represents New Hope in the education of the retarded, a long-neglected field.

But equally as important in the New Hope story is the wonderful community cooperation from so many groups which has made this project possible. College students and faculty members, church volunteers, women's groups have all given a helping hand to aid in the significant beginnings of this badly needed center.

Last month, shortly after the New Hope Center opened its doors, the Keene, N.H., Evening Sentinel carried a most thoughtful and provocative editorial, explaining the background of the project and its future hopes and dreams. I commend this editorial, which follows, to my colleagues as a fine description of a small, but most important, project:

NEW HOPE CENTER

Tacked on the wall near the doorway of one of the rooms downstairs in the religious education wing of the Unitarian Universalist Church is a list of instructions.

The instructions are for volunteers who are helping with a new and important project which has nothing to do with the church.

Instruction Number One is: "Stay calm." There are several more, but the final instruction is the same as the first: "Stay calm."

A dream that has been dreamed by the Cheshire County Association for Retarded Children has finally been realized in the New Hope Center, a day care and training program for retarded children.

The project is now in full swing, under the professional direction of Mrs. Martin Saltz, wife of a faculty member at Keene State College.

So far, seven women, including some from the League of Women Voters, have committed themselves for specific periods as volunteers to help Mrs. Saltz in the patient work of teaching nine retarded children ranging from 5 to 15 years of age. Several students from KSC are also helping with the project, along with volunteers from the Unitarian Church.

League members and volunteers from Task Force Share provide transportation for the children, to and from the center, which is in operation from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. each day through Friday.

Mrs. Saltz and members of the county association feel that the present facilities limit the program to about 15 children, but that there are at least 75 children in the county who qualify for the service the program is providing.

In that regard, the project is also functioning as a registration center for testing retarded children of all ages so that the county's retarded can be identified and tested, with a view to further development of the program.

The association hopes that, from this small but significant beginning, full-scale training will be developed for the mentally retarded.

When Mrs. Saltz, a Smith College graduate, agreed a few weeks ago to assume responsibility for the New Hope Center, she said, "The children are so eager to begin, that it would be difficult not to be excited about the prospects of helping them. For many, this will be their first real chance."

Last week, New Hope's director was more excited than ever, because retarded children who couldn't hold a pencil when they arrived at the training center already had learned to print their names. Equally important, a series of field trips had exposed the children to the public and both the public and the children had come through admirably. The children had been friendly and gregarious and the people they met downtown had not been embarrassed, but understanding and patient.

Further, the volunteers at the New Hope Center have followed the first and last instruction on the list tacked up near the door in the room downstairs in the church. They have stayed calm and have learned that teaching children who many have thought were unteachable is an exciting and rewarding adventure.

The New Hope Center could use more volunteers. The phone number is 352-7005.

Tribute to Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Hermes Tsandikos, of Lowell, Mass., has written a moving "Tribute to Freedom" which appeared in the March 19 edition of the National Herald, the Hellenic American World. In it he outlines the enormous contributions of the Greek heritage to our political and cultural thought. I would like to share his statement of pride with my colleagues by including it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

TRIBUTE TO FREEDOM

(By Hermes S. Tsandikos)

"Earth Render back from out thy breast
A remnant of our Spartan Dead!
Of the three hundred grant but three,
To make a new Thermopylae."
LORD BYRON.

Lowell, Massachusetts, the Acropolis of America, will once again honor the Commemoration of Greek Independence Day. This year will mark the 146th anniversary of the independence of Greece. The metropolitan city of Lowell and the Hellenes throughout the country are proud to honor this anniversary for their parents and progenitors. Two hundred million men and women in America share with the people of Greece the golden legacy of culture and civilization bequeathed by our forebearers from the western world. There are no more independent people nor greater lovers of freedom than the people of Greece. They are the worthy successors to the ancient world of Pericles, Aristotle, Socrates, Sophocles, and Plato. Greece, a nation slightly larger than New York State, gave the western world the foundation of its government, architecture, philosophy, science and political thought. It also gave the West its first Post-War victory over communism.

The gigantic accomplishments of the heroic patriots of 1821 are but a continuation of the tenacious esteem in which the Greeks of ancient times hold their country. Yes, they struggled and fought for their independence from the Turks 146 years ago. It was 146 years ago, on March 25, 1821, that Bishop Germanos raised the standard of the Cross at Patras, Greece, (at the Monastery of Aghia Lavra) and declared that henceforth Greece would be free from the Ottoman Turkish rule. This was the signal which sparked the Greek revolution, resulting in freedom for all Hellenes. It was almost 400 long years of agony, suffering and enslavement under the yoke and obedience of one of the most brutal conquerors the world has even known, when a handful of oppressed yet courageous people took up arms to wage war for seven long years against the fifty million Mohammedans of the Strong Turkish Empire. Inspired by the Hellenic standards at Marathon and Salamis, the gallant, courageous and brave patriots of 1821 proceeded to show the world that courage was indeed a word of Greek invention, and that they lived their motto of "Victory or Death" to the fullest. They lived years of suffering and sacrifice, treachery, despair and heroism. But the Greeks are used to fighting. They fought for their independence in 1821 and won, after having fought two losing battles: one with the Romans in 46 B.C. and the other one with the Ottoman Turks in 1453. Greece is always in battle with unbelievable courage, never knowing what the outcome will be. Fighting defensively against barbaric nations, Greece has and will always carry her banner high, to preserve her liberty no matter what crises arise, no matter what the size will be. Greece's national anthem will echo across the world "Se Gnorizo Apo Tin Copsi," (I know Thee by the Sword). The sacred bones are many of those who through the centuries fought gallantly so that Greece may survive as a free nation.

Blue and White symbolizing the colors of the Greek flag and bountonniers blossomed will be worn on March 25th. Children from the Hellenic-American schools across the land will sing and recite poems commemorating this anniversary and following the raising of the Greek flag. The flag of Greece will be waving right next to Old Glory at City Hall in Lowell, and this in itself is always an impressive sight.

As an ageless example of unconquerable spirit and soul does Greece stand today. It is a blessing to the world that there is in one corner of the globe, a country of people who have held Liberty and Freedom as the sacred trust of all people. The Greeks have proven fearless, tireless, proven ready for sacrifice that their children might enjoy a brilliant and lustrous day. Greece has been an ally of the United States in two wars. For even today they are fighting for the Independence of Cyprus, to be recognized as a part of the Greek nation.

Greece is the mother country of freedom and knowledge, and each of us in the Western World is her son or daughter no matter what our national origin may be. Congressman F. Bradford Morse of Lowell who says, "It is fitting to say, as I have always said, that true freedom—true democracy—finds its heritage and roots in Greece." Greece has taught us as no other nation has, the true dignity of the human character, the truth of learning, the true inspiration of art, the true glory of freedom and the true democracy which we in this modern age practice. Greece's contributions to civilization have enriched the centuries which have passed and the nations which have flourished since first Greece held aloft the flaming torch of democracy. Congressman John Brademas (D. Ind.) first member of Congress of Greek descent, says, "Let us learn the lessons of freedom, of excellence, of education, of public service which we have learned from Ancient Greece. Let us never break the thread that binds the cradle of democracy, Greece to its greater home, the United States of America."

Greece! How she tried to discover happiness in the pursuit of beauty and truth. The American people salute Greece's valiant and worthy heirs to the Greek traditions. But, Greek-Americans will never forget names like: President James Monroe, President John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and Edward Everett, who so gallantly championed the cause of Greek Freedom in the halls of Congress. Edward Everett professor of Greek at Harvard University was the first American to sponsor the cause of Greek liberty. Stupendous Everett, a man of strong convictions and contributions was determined not only to make speeches for Hellas, but to act. Others who offered their lives for the freedom of Hellas: Samuel Gridley Howe, Jonathan Miller, Colonel George Garvis, Lord Byron and John R. Stuyvesant.

There were 2 Englishmen and 2 Frenchmen and soon the great European powers swung their weight behind the fighting Hellenes and the cause of freedom prevailed. And a gentle American woman, who was proclaimed by the Government of Greece as an honorary citizen of Athens, Edith Hamilton, one of the great classical scholars of our country.

Happy is the man who has the good fortune to sail the Aegean Sea with all her beautiful islands before dying!—Zito Hellas! (Long live glorious Greece.)

L.B.J.: A Forthright President

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson's career in public service exemplifies, in the poet's words:

> That courage is better than fear,
> That faith is truer than doubt.

None of us will ever agree with all of the decisions of this or any other President, but no one can accuse Lyndon Johnson of failing to be decisive.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following commentary on the President's attitude toward public service which appeared in the March 13, 1967, edition of the New York World Journal Tribune.

L.B.J.: A FORTHRIGHT PRESIDENT

(By Carl T. Rowan)

WASHINGTON.—Whatever the historians say about Lyndon Baines Johnson, they will not conclude that he was a lazy, or unimaginative, or gutless President. Never has a president flooded the Congress with so many messages and bills that affected the well-being of so many people.

The record is going to show that no president ever defied so many taboos, challenged so many prejudices, corralled so many sacred cows or sought to abridge so many special privileges.

His recent proposals to alter our Selective Service System, so as to wipe out injustices, is but the latest of an endless stream of such proposals.

Maybe our country isn't really much more egalitarian than it was in 1863 when Congress enacted a conscription program under which a man could buy his way out of the draft by paying the government $300. Maybe a majority of our people still believes that a nation must preserve its elite (meaning those fortunate enough to be born to parents who value and can afford college) and use its "lesser" mortals as cannon fodder. So perhaps the lottery draft that the President has called for will be blocked by Congress. But the President has had the courage to put the challenge before the nation.

Just as he had the courage, in his message on Children and Youth, to ask that states be compelled to pay to dependent children on welfare the amount of money that the states themselves have said is the minimum needed for human subsistence.

Just as he had the fortitude to go back to a stubborn, "backlashish" Congress with far-reaching civil rights proposals in the fields of racial discrimination in housing, and in the selection of juries.

Just as he fought publicly, and apparently with success, for a consular treaty with the Soviet Union at a time when some congressmen preferred the emotional cliches that give the illusion of advanced anti-communism and a higher patriotism.

Just as he courted the enmity of the food and other industries by pressing for "truth in packaging," and "truth in lending" laws and other messages to protect the consumer from merchandising tricks.

Just as he aroused the ire of the automobile industry with his auto safety proposals; and is antagonizing a far wider spectrum of industry by asking nationwide standards to combat air pollution; and has irritated the textile industry by seeking restraints on flammable materials; and the natural gas industry by attacking the pipelines that move gas at dangerously high pressures; and the medical industry by seeking Food and Drug Agency safeguards against such devices as X-ray equipment that gives overdoses of radiation, or defective screws that are used to hook up hips, or artificial eyes that are improperly made.

And Johnson had the forthrightness to tell Americans how much they would have to surrender in money and old prejudices if they want to reduce crime and make their streets safe—even though the public might have preferred a promise of a "cheaper" panacea, such as "tougher police action."

With newspapers, TV and radio constantly reminding us of Viet Nam and other things that arouse tempers and fears, it is hard to maintain a perspective where this man Johnson is concerned.

But it may be reckoned as one of the great political feats of all time that he moved so boldly against custom and vested interest in areas of business, race, public welfare and social philosophy without producing an embittered army of Johnson-haters comparable to the Roosevelt-haters of the 1930s.

The Necessity of the National Teachers Corps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the February 19, 1967, Boston Sunday Advertiser published an article in which Massachusetts educators backed the President in advocating the appropriation of more funds to expand the National Teachers Corps. The advantages which the expansion of this program would bring to our young people cannot be ignored. I am sure that all of my colleagues are aware of the fact that the purpose of this program is to alleviate the acute teacher shortages in underprivileged urban areas. The following statements explaining the necessity of the National Teachers Corps are very well expressed and I hope that this body will give this article its careful consideration:

NATIONAL TEACHERS' CORPS SEEKS $48.5 MILLION—EDUCATORS HERE URGE U.S. OK FUNDS

(By John Hickey)

Leading educators in Massachusetts have joined in backing President Johnson's efforts to expand the National Teachers' Corps by persuading Congress to approve an appropriation of $48,500,000.

The corps, set up to train more teachers to instruct children living in depressed areas, was established two years ago as another weapon in the war on poverty.

The goal is to turn out a large number of young people with a sincere desire to help culturally deprived children from slum areas by teaching in their schools and working with them on social problems. It is hoped many young college graduates who have majored in such subjects as sociology or psychology will accept this challenge to do something meaningful for a group of students who frequently drop out of school or become juvenile delinquents.

Following the inauguration of the federal program, a Massachusetts Teachers' Corps was set up here last August by Gov. Volpe and the Legislature. It is now taking shape.

As Congress pondered the administration's request for the $48.5 million appropriations, statements in favor of the NTC's goals were voiced here by three prominent educators.

By William H. Ohrenberger, Superintendent, Boston School System:

"We in the Boston public schools are hoping that the present efforts of the Johnson Administration to expand the National Teachers' Corps program will make it possible to carry out the original goals in this legislation.

"The principal aim was to tap a source of teachers previously unavailable to us, that is, the group of college graduates whose studies had not been education-oriented; and in this way to recruit teachers for an urban system.

"It is our hope that by getting practical teaching experience in the Boston schools, these prospective teachers would absorb the practical know-how of a large school system and, in deprived areas, come up against such special problems as that raised by the exceptional mobility of pupils whose families move about the country more frequently than more stable households.

"I would be less than frank if I claimed that all the hopes we held at the start of this cooperative program last September—principally that we expect to gain a group of specially-trained, dedicated new teachers for hard-core, underpriviledged areas—have been realized.

"But I am hopeful that, if some problems are ironed out and experiences of the past are used to correct present difficulties, the National Teachers' Corps can make a substantial contribution by providing a hitherto unavailable supply of trained teachers for urban systems."

By Dr. Owen B. Kiernan, *State Commissioner of Education:*

"We are pleased to note that, consistent with the National Teachers' Corps program, we in Massachusetts enacted a similar law last August.

"Both are intended to provide a unique and valuable source of potential teachers who are urgently needed, particularly in our suburban communities.

"Out of these national and state programs we hope to add to our existing corps of dedicated urban teachers a new group who will be equipped to combine the advantages of a deep understanding of urban social and economic problems with a concern for the direct, down-to-earth problems and needs of those who are frequently overwhelmed by city life.

"This new type of specialist will couple his personal concern for these young people with knowledge of the new teaching techniques and skills. He will thereby be able to help disadvantaged children achieve learning goals which we believe would be impossible without this new kind of approach.

"There is no question in my mind that without the introduction of the National Teachers' Corps and our own State Corps, along with other special efforts to help the disadvantaged, thousands of our young people would fall by the wayside as school dropouts, delinquents or failures in other ways."

By William G. Saltonstall, *chairman, State Board of Education:*

"I am a strong supporter of the principles of the National Teacher's Corps and I would like to see it expanded.

"This is the kind of work which many veterans of the Peace Corps, having completed their work with that organization, may well be willing to tackle.

"At the Fort Rodman Job Corps Center in New Bedford, where I am director, I see many boys who have dropped out of high school and whom these NTC teachers hopefully may be able to help.

"Many left school because they were not interested in the studies—or because nobody in their school was interested in them. There is a tremendous need now to do right by them.

"Like anything else, this program is going to cost money and it would seem prudent after the corps is in operation for two, three or five years to make a close check to determine whether we are getting a proper return for the dollars spent.

"We shall also have to figure out what criteria will be used for measuring the gains from this program, so that the voters will be able to decide whether they are going to buy it on a permanent basis.

"While we shall have to move cautiously and check as we go along, I believe the NTC program is going to show that its benefits are well worth the millions of dollars to be spent."

Gen. Edward Martin

SPEECH

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, there appears in today's Pittsburgh Post-Gazette an editorial on the late Senator and general, Edward Martin. Under general leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include that editorial about this most distinguished gentleman:

[From the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Mar. 20, 1967]

EDWARD MARTIN

Few men have lived fuller lives or more fruitful public lives than Edward Martin, whose death yesterday ended a career that embraced some 60 years of public service.

Mr. Martin served Pennsylvania as a soldier in all grades from private to general. His career in government—as state auditor general, treasurer, adjutant general and governor—was capped by 12 years in the United States Senate, from which he retired in 1958.

Those and other positions of public trust were filled with dignity and integrity. Edward Martin was a fine gentleman and we never knew him to do or say an unkind thing.

His term as Governor of Pennsylvania, during wartime 1943–47, seems in retrospect to have been a fiscal model. Building on an $18 million surplus inherited from the administration of Arthur James, Governor Martin cut taxes, increased payments to the schools, increased aid to hospitals, paid off an inherited General State Authority debt and turned over to the administration of James H. Duff some $200 million in cash in both the general and road funds.

While the Martin Administration was not in wartime subjected to the tremendous pressures for non-military spending that followed World War II, he nevertheless made an enviable fiscal record. It seems unlikely to be duplicated within our time.

Mr. Martin took from Harrisburg to Washington his distaste and fear of deficit spending but it didn't do him or the nation much good. Shortly before his retirement from the Senate he was warning that "inflation is a more serious threat than depression. And it is a damn sight more dangerous than Russian bombs."

Unfortunately, few people in positions of influence pay much attention anymore to that sort of talk. Edward Martin belonged to a generation that believed in pay-as-you-go and living within one's means. Many of us may yet live to learn that he was so right.

But right or wrong, he was a good man and should be mourned widely by the people he served so long and so faithfully.

The 10th Anniversary of Law Day, U.S.A.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, law is basic to the idea of American democracy; it provides us with both order and liberty. But it is effective only to the extent that it is continuously and faithfully observed by all. It is fitting, therefore, that we set aside 1 day each year to focus our attention on the importance of law to all Americans. May 1 is the 10th anniversary of Law Day, U.S.A. In recognition of that day, the President has issued the following proclamation, which I include under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD:

LAW DAY, U.S.A., 1967

(Proclamation 3770, by the President of the United States of America)

May 1st is the tenth anniversary of Law Day, U.S.A. The theme of Law Day, 1967 is, in the words of Theodore Roosevelt: "No man is above the law and no man is below it."

Again we remind ourselves that law, and respect for law, is central to the idea of American democracy. Free government could not exist, said Justice Taney, without ready obedience of the law.

Thus all who cherish freedom should also cherish law. Liberty and law abide together. In that bond is the foundation of our liberties.

I ask every American to take the law into his heart—not into his hands. I ask not blind obedience, but enlightened obedience. I ask patience too, for the law, like our times, will and must change. But America's fidelity to law must be eternal.

I ask every American to respect the law, and to respect also the men who are pledged to its enforcement. And of those who wear the badge, I ask an equal respect both for the law and for the rights of the people they are sworn to protect.

As your President, I can ask no less than the young lawyer Lincoln in 1838:

"Let every American, every lover of liberty . . . . remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father, and to tear the charter of his own and his children's liberty.

"Let reverence for the laws . . . . be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books, and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice . . . .

"Let it become the political religion of the nation; and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay of all sexes, and tongues and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars."

Now, therefore, I, Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States of America, do hereby request the observance of Monday, May 1, 1967, as Law Day in the United States of America.

I urge the people of the United States to observe Law Day with appropriate ceremonies and by reaffirming their commitment to freedom and the supremacy of law in our lives. I especially urge that the schools, civic and service organizations, public bodies, courts, the legal profession, and the media of information assist in sponsoring and participating in appropriate observances.

I also call upon public officials to display the America flag on public buildings on that day as requested by the Congress.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this tenth day of March in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-first.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *Washington, D.C.*

By the President,

DEAN RUSK,
Secretary of State.

[F.R. Doc. 67-2939; Filed, Mar. 14, 1967; 2:19 p.m.]

Sea Power Champion Promoted

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that his many friends on Capitol Hill were pleased to hear that the President had nominated Vice Adm. John S. McCain, Jr., for four-star rank and was planning to assign him as Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Europe. This is one of the most important and sensitive commands in the Navy and we are fortunate to have a man of Admiral McCain's proven diplomatic and military abilities in the assignment.

A most interesting editorial in the March 1, 1967, issue of the San Diego Union, pays a deserved tribute to Admiral McCain's many fiine qualities. It is a pleasure to bring this editorial to the attention of my colleagues in the House. The editorial follows:

SEA POWER CHAMPION PROMOTED

President Johnson's announcement that he is nominating Vice Admiral John S. McCain Jr., USN, for promotion to the four-star rank of full admiral will be enthusiastically received throughout our naval forces.

He is a sailor's sailor. Those who have served with him, or knew him even indirectly, know he embodies the attributes of leadership that have been the hallmark of our great naval leaders since the days of John Paul Jones.

Admiral McCain has that rare quality of inspiring and motivating a crew merely by his presence aboard. Officers and enlisted men know that he is a capable professional. He knows the sea and he knows the fighting business. Few in our Navy have had such varied command at sea—from leftover World War I subs to modern task forces.

Naval men also know he is unfailingly considerate of those who serve under him. He knows that loyalty goes both up and down the chain of command. They also know that, with all his human qualities, he is a strict disciplinarian. He runs a taut ship—and a happy ship.

For good reason there is a persistent suspicion among Navy men that Admiral McCain's middle initial—S—stands for "sea power." He is recognized as one of the most articulate, effective, and informed advocates of U.S. sea power our nation has produced.

Although a vigorous fighter for keeping our naval power the strongest in the world, he is, as a fighting man, a team player. He knows the need for keeping the other services strong, too. Repeatedly, in joint operations he has demonstrated an unusual ability to understand and work with air and ground forces.

In his present position as Ambassador Arthur Goldberg's military adviser at the United Nations, Admiral McCain has demonstrated a firm grasp of international policy matters. Additionally, he serves as commander, Eastern Sea Frontier.

But, with all these exceptional qualifications, the thing that has won him such high admiration, among the military and civilians, is his frankness. Those who ask his opinion get it. And, it won't be tailored to what the boss thinks.

In seeing Vice Admiral McCain put on the four stars of full admiral, those who serve with our fleets throughout the world realize that hard work, devotion to our country, belief in the Navy in which one serves, professional ability, loyalty to subordinates and seniors, and straightforward frankness are still assets, not obstacles, along the pathway to high command.

President Johnson and Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, who closely controls promotions to high rank, is to be commended for recognizing Admiral McCain's qualities of leadership. By promoting him to four stars, Secretary McNamara has shown that he values independence of thought above the dangerous conformity of "yesmen."

In his new assignment Admiral McCain will be commander in chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Europe. He will have responsibility for all U.S. naval forces in Europe, including the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean.

His appointment augurs well for efficiency and stability of seapower in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization at a time when the alliance is under severe stress.

Admiral McCain's promotion is good for the country, the Department of Defense, and the Navy.

Action for the 18-Year-Old Vote

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, a month ago today I introduced a resolution providing that—

> The right to vote of citizens of the United States who have attained the age of 18 years shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

Many of my colleagues have introduced similar bills during this Congress.

In a statement on the floor of this body at the time I introduced House Joint Resolution 348, I said:

> American youth today is well-informed, well-versed in the American political process, and eminently qualified to participate in that process through voting.

I noted also that the many young people to whom I talked during my last campaign "displayed a strong interest in the affairs of their city, their State and their Nation, and expressed a keen desire to demonstrate their sense of responsibility by voting."

As evidence of the strong desire our young citizens feel to participate in our democratic processes through voting, I include in the RECORD at this point an article by Robert Johnson, from the Pittsburgh Press of March 16, 1967.

The article concerns the formation of an organization of Pittsburgh high school students, their parents and their teachers, called Make It 18. The organization, dedicated to seeing that the voting age is lowered to 18, is less than 2 weeks' old, and already has more than 120 members.

I urge my colleagues to read Mr. Johnson's article to see what compelling arguments these articulate young people present for lowering the voting age to 18.

The article follows:

VOTE AT 18 BID HAS PERSONAL TOUCH

(By Robert Johnson)

Mike Waligorski will be 18 years old next August and a most welcome birthday present as far as he's concerned, would be the right to vote.

Mike, a senior at South High School, is president of "Make It Eighteen," a group of students, parents and teachers dedicated to lowering the voting age.

A FAST START

Only a week old, the organization boasts a membership of more than 120.

"Of course we all feel that if you're old enough to fight and die for your country you're old enough to vote," Mike said. "But there are other considerations."

"The population is growing younger," he said. "Everything is getting younger. Youth is taking over anyway and pretty soon we're going to have to vote."

"I'd like to vote because I'd like to have a say in what's going on," Mike said. "I don't like to be left out."

The vice president of the organization, Mike Zizis, 18, a senior, insisted:

"We're not the future generation. We're the now generation.

"We're tired of leaving everything up to other people and having them tell us whether we can breathe and what to do. We deserve a chance to prove our maturity in a world of fast-maturing attitudes."

Secretary Mary Jane Stelmach, 16, a junior, said "the voting age should be changed because most students get their training for voting in high school."

"If there's a three-year pause before they can vote they forget what they've learned," she said. "If you have the training you should be able to use it."

WHERE IDEA ORIGINATED

The idea for "Make It Eighteen" originated in the classroom of Robert E. Wright, an 11th and 12th grade history and English teacher at South High.

"We were talking about voting a couple of weeks ago," Mr. Wright said, "and one of the students asked, 'Why can't we vote?'

"I told them it's the law. I told them the only thing they could do was change the law by amending the State or Federal Constitutions.

"There's a bill in Congress which would lower the voting age to 18, so we decided to attack on both the State and Federal levels."

RECEIVED APPROVAL

Before the students could organize and solicit funds, however, their project had to receive the approval of Principal John M. McLaughlin.

"As a matter of personal feeling I don't think the idea has any merit," Dr. McLaughlin said in authorizing the project. "I don't agree with them, but I think they're entitled to their opinions."

"We've been organized about a week now," said Mr. Wright. "Our biggest problem is funds. There's a fee of 15 cents a year so it took 100 members to get $15."

"We placed an ad in The Press which cost $9.79 and rented a post office box for three months at $1.50 a month," he said. "That was the end of our $15."

The ad first appeared in the personal section of The Press want ads Saturday and ran through yesterday.

"So far we've enrolled over 100 students and 20 adults and we've only been on this for a few days," Mr. Wright said.

Changes in the Draft Laws

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, there are few people who would disagree with the contention that there should be changes in the present draft laws. The problem is more one of deciding which suggested changes should be enacted. Numerous reports have been drafted and received varying public response. The Minneapolis Star feels that the ideas put forward by the commission headed by Burke Marshall and the suggestions sent to Congress by President Johnson have considerable merit. I recommend their editorial to the Members of the House for their reading.

The editorial follows:

WHEN NOT ALL SERVED

Sometimes it is worth letting a problem build up until it becomes a really big one. Then there is a chance of getting a really big solution.

This is, surely, the lesson of our experience with the draft. Selective Service was outmoded during the Korean emergency. It needed revision when Congress extended it almost without debate in 1953. Its problems were still more apparent when the Department of Defense ducked the issue in 1965. But now the report of the commission headed by Burke Marshall, and the immediate follow-up actions by President Johnson, have produced an excellent report and a reform that is, almost certainly, better than the improvements we could have had by moving piecemeal.

The central decision is, of course, the decision to take the youngest—rather than the oldest—men first. This will vastly reduce the disruption which military service, or the threat of military service, has been creating in young men's lives, careers and families.

This policy will produce, everyone recognizes, substantially more men than are needed for military service. In the past, liberal use of student and occupational deferments—available particularly to the upper-income classes—has "soaked up" the excess manpower. Now deferments are to be cut back, and the crucial choice as to "who goes" made, instead, by a system of random selection in which everyone, and every group, will have an equal chance of being drawn.

The President has not, to be sure, fully grasped the nettle presented by the issue of college deferments. Though the majority on the commission argued—convincingly, we thought—that the system will not be needed to assure the country a flow of trained manpower, Mr. Johnson chose to pass the question to Congress. He has, however, ended what may be called "the permanent deferment." With deferments no longer available for post-graduate work and after that for occupation and fatherhood, many young men now may well decide to take their training before college.

Congress needs now to complete the excellent work the commission and the President have begun.

To Help Themselves

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, in a recent editorial on the subject of President Johnson's proposal to increase U.S. assistance to Latin America, Newsday, of Long Island, N.Y., says:

> This additional money is intended to help the 20 nations of Latin America to help themselves, and that is the way our aid funds ought to be spent.

The views of the editors of this newspaper will be of interest to our colleagues. I submit the editorial from Newsday entitled "To Help Themselves" for inclusion in the Record:

To Help Themselves

President Johnson has asked Congress to approve a $1.5 billion increase in aid to Latin America over the next five years, supplementing the $1 billion invested annually by the United States since the Alliance for Progress was created in 1961. This additional money is intended to help the 20 nations of Latin America to help themselves, and that is the way our aid funds ought to be spent.

The President also has made public the text of a draft resolution, hopefully for congressional approval, supporting the concept of a Latin American Common Market and the channeling of United States aid through the Inter-American Development Bank. These actions will most certainly strengthen the President's hand when he meets with other presidents of the Western Hemisphere at Punta del Este, Uruguay, April 12–14. Significantly, it was at Punta del Este that the Alliance for Progress came into being.

Secretary of State Rusk, yesterday, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee, ". . . the President wants to be able to say that if other nations of the hemisphere take the steps that they themselves have proposed, the United States will be prepared to work with them in partnership. In proportion to what we expect the Latin American nations to undertake, our contribution would be small, but it would be of crucial importance."

The added money still will not solve the vast problems of population growth and poverty in Latin America. But the proposal underlines the preference of this country for self-help rather than subsidies. Similarly, a Latin American Common Market, if approved, should be considered only a step, rather than an end in itself. What is needed, and what must come, is a Hemisphere Common Market, including the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Let that final step come soon!

Merchant Shipbuilding in the United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, the present state of the U.S. shipbuilding industry and our merchant marine is a matter of serious concern for all of us. The importance and nature of this problem was very well stated in a recent speech by Mr. Edwin M. Hood, president of the Shipbuilders Council of America, before the AFL–CIO Maritime Trades Department at a seminar in Washington last week.

Mr. Hood noted:

> For too long, the merchant shipbuilding effort of our nation has been static—despite overwhelming evidence of creeping vessel obsolescence on the American Merchant Marine.

He pointed out:

> Largely as a result of tremendous strides in modernization of shipyard facilities and improved techniques, selling prices of U.S. built ships are today still about 15 percent below the levels which prevailed in 1958.

As one approach to this problem Mr. Hood suggested a building program of 50 merchant ships a year which would assure a significant revitalization of our merchant fleets.

I believe that Mr. Hood's remarks should be given earnest consideration, and I am therefore inserting them in the Congressional Record:

Speech By Edwin M. Hood, President, Shipbuilders Council of America, Before Shipbuilding Seminar, AFL–CIO Maritime Trades Department, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., March 16, 1967

I particularly appreciate this opportunity to address your seminar on "Shipbuilding 1967—Year of Decision." We of the shipyard industry share your hope that a prudent and wise decision to govern future U.S. shipbuilding and maritime programs will be made during the coming months. It is long overdue. We share your hope that the threatened loss of job opportunities for skilled workers in the shipyards—and in supporting industries and activities throughout the entire country—will not materialize. But that is exactly the type of a decision which certain public officials and others would now foist upon you and our industry.

The growth, prosperity and utilization of U.S. shipyards is a matter in which labor and management have a proper and continuing interest. But these desirable objectives of growth, prosperity and utilization will never be achived by implementing the recommendations of those who advocate—either directly or indirectly or obtusely—the foreign construction of U.S. flag merchant ships. While practically every principal maritime nation in the world is at this precise moment engaged in strengthening and encouraging its domestic shipbuilding industry, it is alarming to observe the gyrations of our own government in the opposite direction.

Proposals for building U.S. flag merchant ships abroad have always been surrounded by much illusion and wishful thinking. This naive infatuation with the myth of bargain prices defies logical explanation. Should foreign building ever come to pass—and we sincerely doubt the Congress would approve any such move—the real costs of U.S. specifications, rigid requirements and unique preferences will be clearly demonstrated. Long imagined cost savings will quickly vanish. In addition, it can be reasonably expected that foreign prices will steadily rise as the specter of an increasing volume of U.S. shipbuilding contracts develops.

Invariably, the advocates of building abroad assert that the cost of ship construction in the United States is too high. Of course, U.S. prices are higher than those of other countries—primarily because of higher labor rates and a much higher standard of living. By reason of lower labor rates, foreigners are also able to produce steel, machine tools, cameras, some electronic equipment, toys and other items more cheaply. So we are not unique. Nor are our yards outmoded—or our workers inferior. Knowledgeable experts assert that by and large, U.S. shipbuilding facilities, techniques and manpower productivity are equal to the balance of the world. There are those who claim we are in general substantially better than the world average.

The advocates of building abroad frequently say that U.S. built ships cost twice as much as foreign built ships or that the foreigners can build ships at approximately one-half the U.S. price. It should be emphasized, however, that these statements are pure conversation. They represent no certain contractual offering and no definite promise. In fact, we know of no specific case where a foreign shipyard—in Japan or any other place—has agreed to build an American ship to full American specifications and standards at a figure reflecting any such differential.

This point was visibly substantiated by the bidding which took place last year in connection with the awards of contracts by the Defense Department for small noncombatant naval vessels to shipyards of the United Kingdom. These shipbuilding contracts involve specifications and standards which are not customary in other countries—a fact which was illustrated by the competitive bidding which took place between U.S. and U.K. shipyards. British yards underbid U.S. yards by 16.9 percent in one instance and 22.4 percent in another—a long way from the much advertised 50 percent price differential.

Any plan contemplating the construction of an infinitesimal number of merchant vessels in U.S. shipyards and the construction of vast numbers of ships abroad—under governmental sponsorship and based on mythical cost savings—such as has been publicized recently will ultimately reduce the merchant shipbuilding capacity of our country to dwarf proportions and circumscribe future market opportunities. Potentials for greater cost savings—and for utilization of U.S. facilities and manpower—rest not in static or diminished, but in expanding, markets.

For too long, the merchant shipbuilding effort of our nation has been static—despite overwhelming evidences of creeping vessel obsolescence in the American merchant marine. For some years, the dollar volume of Federal expenditures for merchant shipbuilding has been pegged to a predetermined, inadequate, fixed sum—despite the fact that U.S. shipbuilders have offered a variety of recommendations by which more ships could be built for the same amount of money or by which significant unit cost reductions could be achieved.

Largely as a result of tremendous strides in modernization of shipyard facilities and improved techniques, selling prices of U.S. built ships are today still about 15 percent below the levels which prevailed in 1958. This has taken place in the face of steadily increasing labor and material costs during this period. Few other major American industries, particularly those engaged in the production of limited numbers of custom-designed units, have succeeded in even holding the line in the past 8 years. This unique achievement of the U.S. shipbuilding industry, which can be verified by records of the Maritime Administration, rarely, if ever, receives much notice.

Some shipyard operators maintain, with good reason, that U.S. shipbuilding prices utilizing existing facilities, can be reduced by 20 to 30 percent below today's levels with more sensible procurement procedures, with vessel design geared toward cost saving features and shipbuilding economies, with more realistic specifications, and with multiple production contracts.

Many U.S. shipbuilders have long urged more uniformity in ship designs and the multiple or series production of near identical ships, but the average contract for merchant ship construction over the last decade in this country has not exceeded 3.4 ships. The average order for naval vessels, until recently, was not much better. In both cases, the responsibility of the Government in the past in limiting the magnitude of these contracts and in failing to take advantage of the cost economies of scale that accompany multiple construction cannot—and should not—be swiftly brushed aside.

But, it is a spokesman for Government who would now divert to foreign shipyards the necessary volume of contracts and future markets which would make possible series or multiple ship construction. Simultaneously, another branch of Government—the Department of Defense—has moved to build identical ships in series production in American shipyards—not in foreign shipyards. Separate contracts of 17 and 20 ships have already been awarded—others of 30 and 100 each are now in a formative stage. Obviously, these latter actions were taken only after exhaustive consideration of all economic and national interest factors, and the decision was overwhelmingly on the side of U.S. building.

Similarly, a building program of 50 merchant ships a year in American yards, such as shipbuilders and others have recommended in the past, would be in the public interest. This number would be consistent with projected commercial and defense needs for a U.S. flag merchant marine. 50 vessels per year would assure a significant revitalization of both our subsidized and nonsubsidized fleets.

Such a program would create a favorable environment for U.S. shipyards and their employees. It would present a multitude of opportunities to demonstrate the optimum capabilities of our shipyards. It makes more sense than diverting predetermined fixed sums of money to the upgrading of small, slow, old, uneconomic vessels in the mothball fleets—as is contained in the latest quasi-official maritime policy pronouncement.

More significantly, a program of this magnitude—foreclosing foreign building—would restore public and investor confidence in the future for American shipyards and American shipping. It would remove the uncertainties about the future for many U.S. owners who contemplate the construction of new ships and who have now either postponed or abandoned their plans. It would dispel the fear of bankruptcy for those operators who, having invested their money in the construction or conversion of ships in U.S. yards, would be unable to compete with lower cost foreign built or converted ships.

The financing of such a program is not beyond the realm of possibility. It could be done without exceeding the monetary ceiling which has apparently been predetermined. From information available to us, the most recent proposal of the Administration would make available for ship construction and conversion a total of about $250 million annually over the next 5 years. That amount would cover, at today's levels, the Government's share in the construction of nearly 34 ships every year. These ships, incidentally, would be more modern and more productive than warbuilt ships rehabilitated from the reserve fleet and returned to mothball status. These new ships would provide employment for 1,000/1,500 seamen—plus millions of man-hours in additional shipyard work. They would be in active operation serving our national needs.

Surely, the public interest combined with a genuine drive for cost savings through simplified specification, larger unit contracts, different procurement procedures and practices, inspections and approvals, contract requirements and administration, standardization and component uniformity, warrants the additional investment to bring the total to 50 ships. By a realignment of the proposed "unlimited" operating aid for foreign built ships, this would definitely be possible. The vast majority of U.S. shipping operators want to build their ships in American shipyards. Many would do so immediately if sufficient construction funds were available. And many would not seek operating subsidies.

Under the construction amortization plan—suggested by the shipbuilders some time ago—whereby the annual cost to the Government for merchant ship construction would be leveled during periods of peak replacement—the average outlay to the public treasury for 50 ships could be considerably less than $250 million yearly. But this suggestion has never been adopted.

Instead, the cry for harmful experimentation with foreign building continues. On Tuesday of this week, the members of the Shipbuilders Council of America reaffirmed a consistent policy of opposition to foreign building. This policy is based on what we consider to be sound principles—relationship to balance of international payments, gainful employment for U.S. workers and industries, opportunities for cost reductions through series construction of ships in increasing numbers, continuing advancement in the state of the art of shipbuilding, and so on—all of which would be adversely affected by this latest revival of a proposal which completely ignores basic economic facts of life. The rationale and motivation of this revival is hard to fathom. But fail it must, and with your help, it will.

U.S. Travel Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues who are concerned with the balance-of-payments problem and with the need for a more harmonious relationship between the United States and friends abroad will be very much interested in the dialogue concerning efforts being made by the U.S. Travel Service—USTS—to bring visitors to our shores.

My constitutent Sylvan M. Barnet, Jr., Deputy Director of USTS under the U.S. Department of Commerce has worked diligently in this field, and I am pleased to see the interest being given to the subject by the Journal of Commerce whose editorial of February 9 is here included and by U.S. News & World Report whose article of February 27, 1967, follows:

[From the Journal of Commerce and Commercial, Feb. 9, 1967]

NARROWING THE TRAVEL GAP

Virtually unnoticed in President Johnson's recent Economic Report was an indication that the administration plans to step up its program to attract more foreign visitors to our shores as a means of reducing the balance of payments deficit.

In discussing the balance of payments problem the President said, "The most satisfactory way to arrest the increasing gap between American travel abroad and foreign travel here is not to limit the former but to stimualte and encourage the latter. I shall appoint in the near future a special industry-government task force to make specific recommendations by May 1, 1967, on how the federal government can best stimulate foreign travel to the United States. After a careful review of their advice, I shall ask the U.S. Travel Service and other appropriate agencies to take the steps that seem most promising."

Mr. Johnson's move is welcomed even though a substantial expansion of our efforts in this field has been long overdue.

We believe the attempt to attract more foreign visitors rather than restrict overseas trips by Americans is realistic. One of the characteristics of an affluent society, such as ours, is the desire to travel and learn about various cultures.

From the economic point of view, spending by U.S. tourists is a major source of dollars for many countries. This, in turn, permits greater purchases of U.S. products than otherwise would be the case.

As other nations improve their standards of living they too will desire to travel and learn about the "New World." We should effectively exploit this curiosity.

The economics of the situation demand that we do. For the so-called "travel gap" is a major component of our balance of payments problem and is growing proportionately each year.

For example, it is estimated that the nation's total travel gap last year was $1.8 billion. The total balance of payments deficit was estimated at $1.5 billion. In other words, if the travel deficit had been in equilibrium the nation would have been in a surplus picture last year. We don't for a moment think that the nation can gets its travel expenditures in balance—not for many, many years at least. But we do think that much more can and must be done.

Here are some more statistics to put the picture in focus. Each year since 1960 the travel gap has exceeded $1 billion with the figures for the last four years over $1.5 billion. For 1966 and 1965 the travel gap exceeded the total payments deficit.

Against this background, government moves to cut into this deficit look sad indeed. The government took the first step to cut into the gap in 1961 when it established the U.S. Travel Service (USTS). Unfortunately, the Travel Service was not given the tools to do the job. The act setting up the USTS stipulated that the service could not get more than $4.7 million in any one year. This is a piddling sum by any stretch of the imagination.

And the service has never even received the $4.7 million. The most ever granted by Congress was $3.35 million in 1963. For the past couple of years the agency has received only $3 million annually.

This is considerably below what other nations are spending. For example, Canada last year spent $8.3 million; Ireland, $5.2 million, the United Kingdom, $6.5 million and Turkey, also $6.5 million. Mexico, Spain and Greece also outspent us as did France.

When one considers the expenditures as a percentage of gross national product the comparison becomes even worse.

The U.S. is not going to cut the travel deficit without spending considerable sums. At the present time the load is being carried by private transportation (the bulk by the airlines). These promotional efforts by the private sector with the help the USTS has been able to give on its small budget have done wonders. Since 1961 the number of foreign visitors to the U.S. has more than doubled from 516,152 to an estimated 1,150,000 last year. This is an outstanding showing, yet the travel deficit since 1961 has grown from $1.2 billion to $1.8 billion.

It is obvious that the full backing of the U.S. (this means money) is required.

Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) has just introduced a bill under which $10 million a year would be spent on the program. We think this has considerable merit as a jumping-off place. Much more to our liking is a suggestion by Harold Gray, president of Pan American World Airways, that USTS receive an annual budget of $15 million.

This is an area where each dollar spent will return manyfold. The hard part is to get the seed-dollars to plant.

[From U.S. News & World Report, Feb. 27, 1967]

A Different Kind of Shortage: Foreign Visitors

This year, nearly 9 million visitors from other countries are expected to spend 1.6 billion dollars traveling in the United States.

Never before have so many foreigners spent so much money in this country.

This outlook is considered something of a triumph for the Government campaign to promote foreign travel in the U.S. But there is another side to the story, shown in the chart on page 99.

Americans traveling to other countries this year are expected to number more than 17 million. That's roughly two Americans traveling elsewhere for every foreign visitor traveling here.

All told, American travelers can be expected to spend twice as much in other countries as foreign travelers spend in the U.S.

The difference creates a money problem known as the "travel gap."

This gap is one of the major reasons why the U.S., year after year, runs a deficit in the balance of payments. The deficit simply means that this country pays out to other countries more money than it gets back.

One important part of the U.S. drive to balance its accounts abroad is the campaign to close or diminish the "travel gap" by attracting more foreign tourists to this country.

That, as the Government has discovered, takes a lot of doing.

It's not only that Americans do more international traveling than others. Making matters worse, most tourists travel on foreign ships and airplanes. That is true of American travelers as well as those from other countries.

2-billion-dollar "gap." Add it all up and the American "travel gap" is expected to reach 2 billion dollars in 1967. That will be a new high, in spite of the progress in attracting foreign visitors. Contributing to the gap this year will be the 1967 world's fair—known as "Expo 67"—in Montreal. Many Americans are expected to visit Canada for this exposition.

The simple fact is that American travel abroad, like foreign travel here, is breaking all records.

President Johnson, to date, has rejected any idea of restricting foreign travel by Americans. Instead, he has been supporting the efforts of the U.S. Travel Service, which was set up in the Department of Commerce in 1961 to encourage foreign tourists to visit the U.S.

Said the President in his economic report to Congress on January 26:

"The most satisfactory way to arrest the increasing gap between American travel abroad and foreign travel here is not to limit the former but to stimulate and encourage the latter."

Looking for tourists. Now Mr. Johnson is taking an additional step by appointing a special industry-Government task force to make specific recommendations on how the Federal Government can best stimulate foreign travel to the U.S. The task force is to make a report by May 1. The President will review the advice provided by this group, then ask the U.S. Travel Service and other agencies to take the steps that seem most promising.

In 1966, 7.5 million people from foreign countries visited the U.S.—about 6 million from Canada and 400,000 from Mexico. The number of visitors from overseas totaled 1,150,000.

The U.S. Government had made almost no effort to attract foreign tourists until 1961, when the balance-of-payments deficit became critical. The newly created U.S. Travel Service set up offices in 11 foreign countries to distribute travel folders, answer questions, and place advertisements.

Foreign governments have had such travel-promotion units for years. In the U.S. alone, those governments have 102 travel offices and spend 19 million dollars a year here.

The U.S. Travel Service operates on a budget of 3 million dollars. The Johnson administration is asking for 4.7 million—the maximum allowed by present law—but last year a request for that amount was pared down by Congress.

Until recently, there had been a widespread impression in America that relatively few foreigners could afford trips to the U.S. That once was the case, but prosperity abroad has changed things. Market surveys show that there are plenty of people in foreign countries who could pay for a trip to America. According to one survey, 21.4 million families in foreign lands—more than 13 million of them in Western Europe—are well able to finance a journey to the United States.

Surveys show, too, that foreigners spend proportionately more on international travel than Americans do. For example, per capita spending on trips to foreign lands amounts to $11 a year by Americans, $36 by Canadians, $32 by the Swiss, $24 by Swedes, $19 by Germans, and $16 by Frenchmen.

That helps to explain why the U.S. Government and the American travel industry are stepping up efforts to cultivate tourist trade from abroad. There is real money in it.

U.S. instead of castles. The primary task of the U.S. Travel Service is to persuade foreigners that an investment in travel to the U.S. is as worthwhile as an expedition to the art centers of Italy, the castles and beaches of Spain, or the temples of Greece and Egypt.

Some countries limit the amount of money their citizens can take with them to spend abroad. Britain, for example, imposes a limit of 50 pounds a year—about $140—on pleasure travel; 1,200 pounds, or $3,360, for business travel.

The heavier cost of touring the U.S. is, of course, a considerable factor for many Europeans. An Englishman, for instance, can take an all-expense trip to Paris for a little more than $10 a day, contrasted with $23 a day for the most economical "package deal" he could have expected on a tour of the U.S. until recently.

The travel industry in the U.S. now is reducing costs. Some travel agencies are offering an "austerity" tour of America for $10 a day, exclusive of air fare. Airlines and bus lines are co-operating in the "come to America" drive.

Pan American World Airways offers charter-flight rates for Europeans that are well below the rates available to Americans flying abroad. Europeans can get charter flights from Paris to New York and return for $149 per person. For Americans, the cheapest charter-flight rate on the same route is $170.

42 States in 99 days. Continental Trailways originated a plan by which a bus ticket can be purchased overseas for $99, good for 99 days of almost unlimited bus travel in the U.S. The ticket cannot be bought in this country. One Frenchman, using such a 99-day ticket, traveled 43,000 miles, visiting 42 States.

One of the big U.S. travel agencies—the American Express Company—has packaged a number of all-expense tours which have proved popular with Europeans.

Two examples of such package plans:

A 16-day escorted tour goes to New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Detroit, Chicago, Niagara Falls and Montreal. The cost, including the roundtrip air fare from Zurich, Switzerland, is about $870.

A 27-day tour from coast to coast includes New York, San Francisco, New Orleans, Montreal and intermediate points. The price, including round-trip air fare from Frankfurt, Germany, amounts to $1,688.

Last November, as part of the drive for foreign tourists, American Express arranged a visit to this country by 500 travel agents from foreign countries. Their expenses were paid by airlines, bus lines, hotels, restaurants and Government agencies. They were able to get a thorough understanding of price ranges in all types of accommodations in the U.S., with emphasis on the idea that frugal foreigners can eat well and sleep comfortably in America without paying astronomical prices.

The recent boom in trips by foreigners to the U.S. has been mostly in holiday travel. Business trips account for only about one fifth of all journeys to the U.S. by people from other countries. The U.S. Travel Service and the travel industry are now making an aggressive attempt to bring more foreign businessmen here.

Travel agencies are arranging many special-interest tours of the U.S. for business, scientific, engineering and other professional groups, taking them to factories, laboratories, universities and medical institutions.

American corporations with international branches are holding more of their big meetings in the U.S. Two large firms, the Singer Company and International Business Machines Corporation, arrange charter flights to the U.S. for their foreign employes.

It is estimated that foreigners spend an average of $400 per person during visits to this country. But the total now being spent falls far short of closing the "travel gap." So Government and the travel industry are casting around for new ways to increase tourism here.

An American plan. Some suggestions by one expert—Harold E. Gray, president of Pan American World Airways:

Give the U.S. Travel Service 15 million dollars a year instead of 3 million to promote its "see America" campaigns.

Cut down the language barrier by placing more multilingual signs in tourist centers, and put more people who speak foreign languages to work in hotels, restaurants, airports and railroad stations.

Eliminate requirements for tourist visas for nationals of friendly European countries. Few countries in Europe require visas for American tourists.

John W. Black, Director of the U.S. Travel Service, predicts that by 1975 America can attract 15.5 million foreign visitors a year.

International tourism by Americans however, is expected to grow at a rate at least as fast—and the end of the "travel gap" is not in sight.

Representative Lipscomb Exposes Trade With Red Fallacies

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CRAIG HOSMER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Report of the American Security Council for March 13th is devoted entirely to an essay by our colleague from California, GLEN LIPSCOMB. Representative LIPSCOMB ably demonstrates the fallacies of administration policies calling for trading with the Reds. His excellent and penetrating analysis follows:

TRADE WITH REDS WILL NOT BUY THEIR FRIENDSHIP

(By Rep. GLEN LIPSCOMB)

The "trade with the East" campaign waged by the current administration in fairly low key during the early part of 1966 entered a new and vigorous phase with the announcement by the President of the United States on October 7, 1966, that not only would controls be weakened, but that the stepped-up trade would be financed through the Export-Import Bank, a taxpayer-financed institution.

This announcement was followed by a number of significant statements in support of increased East-West trade by such top-ranking members of our State Department as Averell Harriman, Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, Eugene B. Rostow, and Foy D. Kohler. The arguments they have advanced have been to the effect that by expanding trade with the East we may solve some of the problems dividing our two worlds and bring about a better understanding and an eventual reduction in the existing tensions. All of these Administration spokesmen, either directly or implicitly, have criticized and ridiculed the opponents of East-West trade expansion as being shortsighted and unwilling to compromise with the Communist East.

HARRIMAN BLASTS OPPONENTS OF TRADE

Perhaps the most vitriolic outburst against the opponents of East-West trade came from Ambassador Averell Harriman who, on the November 23, 1966, NBC–TV program, the "Today Show," labeled the opponents of expanded trade as "bigoted, pigheaded people, who don't know what's going on in the world that have prevented us from helping our balance of payments . . ."

I wonder if this outburst was a symptom of frustration caused by opposition in the 89th Congress to trade or perhaps by the fact that the 90th Congress will most likely go on record as even a stauncher opponent of trade with the Communist world. Ambassador Harriman went on to say that even the President-appointed committee led by Hr. Paul Miller recommended more trade with the Communist countries. Yet, he conveniently ignored one of the key recommendations of the Miller Special Committee on U.S. trade relations with East European countries and the Soviet Union, namely, that ". . . trade with Communist countries should not be subsidized, nor should it receive artificial encouragement . . ."

Despite an admission that trade will not change the regimes of Eastern Europe, Ambassador Harriman appears to be associating his views with those in the Department of State who used, in the past, and are still using the good offices of the Department to espouse the "positive" aspect of trade with the Reds with repeated emphasis on "relaxation of tensions through trade." Some of them cling to the illusion that ". . . there have been substantial changes among the Communist nations, within themselves and in their relations to the nations of Western Europe . . ." They also claim that ". . . windows in Eastern Europe are being gradually opened to the winds of change . . ."

Most Americans would really welcome any such changes provided they were real and not a figment of the imagination of the subjective interpreters of Communist intentions. The Soviet Union's political objectives are to destroy our institutions, our system of government, our economic fiber, using all means at their disposal, including trade.

TRADE AS A POLITICAL WARFARE WEAPON

I think it would be wise for our policy makers to re-examine some of the Soviet precepts underlying their approach to East-West trade. The record indicates clearly that the Soviets use trade as a weapon of political as well as economic warfare. The Soviet clamor for trade with the West and then they campaign to disrupt world markets. They use the innocent bait of commerce to entice unsuspecting or perhaps naive nations into their political web. P. A. Chervyakov, a Soviet authority on foreign trade writes that ". . . due to the basic antagonism between communism and capitalism, trade between the East and West will always be influenced, if not dominated, by political considerations and motivations. The U.S. S.R.'s foreign trade policy is an integral part of its foreign policy . . ." Aleksey M. Rumyantsev, Chief Editor of the journal, *Problemy mira i sotsializma* (Problems of Peace and Socialism), and a member of the editorial board of the journal, *Mirovaya ekonomika* mezhdunarodnyy otiosheniya (World Economics and International Relations), states, the problem in a more revealing fashion in the January 1966 issue of the latter journal. He writes that ". . . Socialist states consider it desirable to develop and improve economic relations with capitalist states *as long as these still do exist.*" (Emphasis added by editor.) Perhaps paraphrasing Chervyakov's statement he also says that ". . . nothing can save [an] historically worn-out system (capitalism). Not even the economic relations between capitalist and socialist states will arrest the growth of internal contradictions within the capitalist society, contradictions that will lead it to its destruction."

It is not a secret even to the least informed about the Soviet political and economic structure that foreign trade is a part and parcel of the economic planning system and its scope and structure are determined by the economic needs and requirements which cannot be satisfied by the domestic industry or perhaps because the domestic industry turns out goods either of substandard quality or not suitable for long-range service. This particularly applies to the needs of an industrial establishment in which military goals are accorded the highest priorities.

The visions of a plum dangled in front of American noses are tempting, especially to those encouraged by our State Department's promises of monetary awards that go with expanded sales to the East. The Department's almost repetitious refrain that the American business community should take a crack at the profit enjoyed by Western Europeans over the past decade is fraught with danger because of the faulty premises upon which this argument is based.

The trade between our Western European Allies and the Communist Bloc nations could not have reached the current proportions without our own permissiveness. The provisions of the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (commonly known as the Battle Act) that the United States should deny both economic and military aid to any country which licenses shipments of strategic goods to the Red Bloc nations were —for all practical purposes—not enforced despite repeated violations. This attitude on our part opened the gates to more and more trade between Western Eroupe and the Communist-bloc nations. This East-West trade in the past, which we either deliberately or inadvertently permittted to flourish, is being used today by our State Department as an excuse and a reason for expanded trade between the United States and the Communist nations.

The theme "bridges to the East'" is essentially an old myth, not a new reality and used by those who either do not understand the issues at hand or who have been misled by Communist propaganda emanating from Moscow, Warsaw, and Prague into believing that the East is gradually evolving to the economic *and* political standards characteristic of the West.

SOVIET BLOC NATIONS AID NORTH VIETNAM

Our State Department scores organized boycotts of Polish products on the American market, yet it knows, beyond any reasonable doubt, that some of the hard cash raised by the Poles is used for the purchase of Western-made radar and navigation equipment which is installed aboard naval vessels Poland is building for the Soviet Union. Soviet ships, of course, are supplying North Vietnam with a constant stream of war material through the Haiphong Harbor. Haiphong, the major port facility in North Vietnam is also teaming with Polish shipping. There are 35 Polish ships, 17 of these under charter to the Chinese (Red)—Polish Shipping Company which call at Haiphong at almost regular intervals. Over 50 Soviet ships with an aggregate dead-weight tonnage of about 0.5 million tons, are on a regular run from Soviet ports in the Black Sea and the Far East to Haiphong carrying cargoes ranging from fertilizers, road-building equipment, rails, and portable power stations to ammunition, helicopters, missiles, and other sinews of war. Licensing of sales of navigation equipment to the Soviet Union to be installed aboard their AEROFLOT aircraft (a civil arm of the Soviet Air Force) no doubt will help them to speed up the deliveries of highly valuable equipment such as SAM radars to North Vietnam.

Does this trade carry "mutual" advantages to the American GI facing a Viet Cong armed with submachine guns made by the Skoda Works in Czechoslovakia which is being gradually refitted with American-made machine tools? Or to an American fighter pilot flying through the flak of Skoda-made antiaircraft guns?

These are questions now being asked by the American public, much alarmed by the course of events in Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Latin America, and Africa and by the increasingly overt penetration of these areas by Soviet influences. Yet, we are being told daily that the Soviets are becoming more reasonable, that they are mellowing, that the Soviet world is evolving. George A. Flemming (the pseudonym for a prominent Polish intellectual) writes in a book smuggled out of Poland and published in Paris in June 1966 that too many Western officials are unduly excited by the Soviet "Libermanism," by "free" choices of decision in Rumania and Hungary, and by the Socialist "model" in Yugoslavia. He underscores the fact that these measures designed to improve the respective economic systems are wholly ineffective without a corresponding change in the political system, and by that he means the restoration of private ownership and freedom of economic pursuit without political controls and centralized planning.

Our aid to the Soviet-bloc regimes, either in the form of credits or in the form of trade, passes along to them the fruits of American technological know-how. It is welcomed by the Communist governments in power, but it is loathed by the masses of people living under these regimes, since the people cynically view this aid as the desire on our part to reinforce the hold these universally-hated governments have on the people. The pro-American feelings of the people behind the Iron Curtain are strong, despite continuous propaganda by their masters to hate everything that is American. Are we to destroy this faith by almost cynical indifference to right and wrong among nations? I hope not!

Honolulu Advertiser: Senate Debate on Consular Treaty Symbolic of American View of the World

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, the Saturday, March 18, 1967, issue of the Honolulu Advertiser featured a thought-provoking editorial on the significance of Senate ratification of the United States-Soviet Consular Treaty.

As we seek to establish peace in this world, I think it is appropriate to call the attention of my colleagues to this editorial. I am therefore submitting it for insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

The Real Debate

It's difficult to judge now the true significance of Senate ratification of the United States-Soviet consular treaty.

Its meaning, of course, is blurred by the extent of our differences with Russia over the Vietnam war. Since signs now point to further escalation of the war effort, these differences seem bound to intensify.

The treaty itself has relatively minor consequence as an international document.

If and when the Russians ratify it, there will be immediate benefits in access to any arrested American travelers. Still no Soviet consulates will be opened here without further consultation with the Senate.

But the eight days of debate over ratification showed that the treaty was symbolic of something far bigger—the American view of the world.

It was a debate in essence between two views:

On one side are those who tend to see the world in political blacks and whites, who see little or no difference between all Communist countries, who see Vietnam as an Armageddon where the last decisive battle will be fought between the forces of good and evil in an all-pervasive international showndown.

On the other side, the successful side, are those who feel it is important for the U.S. to realize and recognize degrees of change, who feel there has been some transformation in the internal affairs and foreign relations of Russia since Stalin died, that progress can be made in areas of mutual interest despite Vietnam, that no lives would be saved in Vietnam nor anything changed there if the treaty was rejected.

This is not a simple view. But it has the virtue of recognizing this is not a simple world.

As we have different kinds of friends, so we also can have different degrees of enemies—some in whom we may encourage change, some whom we must resist or fight.

Just as Vietnam will likely not be the last armed struggle with communism, so the Senate battle over the consular treaty will not be the last struggle for a realistic and flexible foreign policy.

The fact the necessary two-thirds margin was only made by three votes indicates other measures such as President Johnson's bid for better relations with the countries of Eastern Europe face a difficult time.

Such is the importance we have given Vietnam in terms of policy and lives that it cannot be completely divorced from our other foreign relations, just as it cannot be by the Russians either.

But we can seek limited progress toward the goal voiced by President Johnson in his State of the Union address:

"Our objective is not to continue the Cold War, but to end it."

Indispensable Man of Capitol Hill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, many times during the many years that I have been a Member of this historic body I have thought that if there were one person on Capitol Hill who was indispensable, that man was Sam Davenport, editor on the staff of the Coordinator of Information.

I do not know how many times my office, faced with a question to which no answer could conveniently be found, has telephoned Sam Davenport and pronto found the answer. It has been many more than a hundred, or even a thousand times. Sam Davenport has never let down a Congressman, or a Congressman's secretary.

John Adam Moreau, a staff writer, tells the story in the Washington Post of February 27, 1967. By unanimous consent I am extending my remarks to include Mr. Moreau's tribute to the indispensable man of Capitol Hill. The article follows:

Hill's Answer Man Gets Offbeat Queries

(By John Adam Moreau)

Several years ago a freshman Congressman got lost in the depths of the Capitol.

Alone and chagrined, he called Sam Davenport on a pay phone and asked where he was and how to get out.

Sam told the man and sent someone after him.

Few of the inquiries Davenport gets that are offbeat.

But enough of them are, so that life as a senior research editor in the Office of the Coordinator of Information has often been amusing.

The task of the office is to answer spot inquiries from Congressmen.

A total of 50,000 questions have come Davenport's way as of the opening day of Congress.

BILL AND BOTTLE

That day, Arlene Wiggins, a secretary for Rep. Jeffery Cohelan (D-Calif.) called up to ask for a copy of a bill. She got the bill and a bottle of champagne.

Each year the person with the 500th question receives a box of candy or a cigar.

As if he weren't too busy already, Davenport, a former college teacher, records every request in a well-worn notebook which sits beside his desk in the Cannon Office Building.

"Our policy," Davenport remarked, "is to get and answer the same day, and I think we do it about 90 per cent of the time."

Some 15,000 questions are directed to the Coordinator's office each year and are handled by a staff of six research editors, three secretaries and a librarian.

SOME 225,000 INQUIRIES

Since the office was established in 1947, about 225,000 inquiries have been received.

Despite the titles "research editors," the staff does not do research: that's the job of the Library of Congress and of assistants to Congressmen.

On a typical day recently, Congressmen asked Davenport on which side of one's desk should the American flag be placed, whether there are primaries in February, what a piece of 1935 legislation was called, and where to obtain copies of the U.S. Code.

"You'd be surprised," Davenport said, "how very few of these questions are really personal favors."

One night, however, he persuaded ham radio operators to find out whether the husband of a constituent of a California Congressman had lived through an Alaskan earthquake.

"It took some doing, but we found out in about six hours—he was alive," Davenport recalled.

A native of Nebraska, Davenport, 60, came to Washington in 1941 after teaching speech and drama at Wisconsin State Teachers College at Eau Claire.

Soon after, he went to work in the psychological warfare division of the Office of War Information.

Davenport lives in Falls Church with his wife, Blanche. The couple has two grown daughters.

Davenport may retire in June if he wishes, but doubts he will. Without a trace of vanity, he declares:

"I'm as much a part of the Hill as the statues. The Hill is my home. I don't know what I'd do in retirement."

The Seventh Anniversary of Sharpeville Massacre in South Africa, and International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, as Proclaimed by the United Nations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL E. BUTTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. BUTTON. Mr. Speaker, today, March 21, has been proclaimed International Day for Elimination of Racial Discrimination by the adoption of a resolution on October 26, 1966, by the United Nations General Assembly. The United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid selected March 21 in commemoration of the anniversary of the massacre of peaceful demonstrators who were protesting racial discrimination in Sharpeville, South Africa, 7 years ago.

On that day, 7 years ago, tens of thousands of Africans held peaceful demonstrations all over South Africa against the humiliating pass laws which restrict their freedom of movement and employment. These manifestations of protest were met with indiscriminate violence and brutality by the police. Scores of lives were lost. In Sharpeville, an African location near Vereeniging, police fired at a peaceful rally of Africans killing 68 persons and wounding nearly 200 others.

Last night, Prof. W. Hutt, from South Africa, and author of the "Economics of Color Bar," lectured at a seminar series on southern Africa and U.S. policy, sponsored by the Institute for Policy Studies. Professor Hutt, commenting on the Sharpeville massacre, said:

> The police lost their head . . . it was an appalling blunder on the part of our government and our police.

Following the Sharpeville incident, the United Nations Security Council on April 1, 1960, adopted a resolution which expressed the grave concern of governments and peoples for the events in South Africa and recognized the possibility that continuation of apartheid policies might "endanger international peace and security." For the first time the U.S. Government responded to the situation in South Africa, when the U.S. State Department press officer said:

> While the United States, as a matter of practice does not ordinarily comment on the internal affairs of governments with which it enjoys normal relations, it cannot help but regret the tragic loss of life resulting from the measures taken against demonstrators in South Africa.

But what has happened, Mr. Speaker, since that time?

The United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid reports that—

> The South African Government proceeded (after Sharpeville) with more arbitrary laws, mass arrests, stronger repression and an intensive build-up of its military and police forces.

The United Nations has taken a clear and unequivocal stand on South African apartheid policies since the Sharpeville incident, but, unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to say—although the U.S. Government still officially condemns the policies of apartheid—we have not been as firm in deed as our public rhetoric would make it appear.

As we all know, it was necessary only recently, to clarify U.S. policy concerning the docking of U.S. Navy ships in South Africa. After widespread protest, and efforts by many of my distinguished colleagues, of the port visit of a U.S. aircraft carrier to Capetown, which would have subjected several hundred Negro servicemen who had been fighting for this country in Vietnam to severe discrimination, the shore leave at this so-called liberty port was canceled, but, the aircraft carrier did refuel at Capetown. This very unsatisfactory situation could have been avoided, it appears to me, if the Department of Defense was clear on our diplomatic policy regarding U.S. Navy port calls to South Africa because of that nation's apartheid practices.

Mr. Speaker, it is no wonder that the word "credibility gap" is a favorite phrase in common usage today in describing many of our Government's policies, especially in the foreign affairs arena. What can we expect, when we condemn South Africa one day for its racist policies, as we did recently in United Nations debates, then oppose economic pressure on South Africa to force a change? Or continue to man our 56-member U.S. consulate in South Africa with all-white personnel, and maintain only whites in our tracking stations across South Africa. Do we really mean what we say about eliminating the practice of segregation at home when we condone the most severe racial discrimination abroad?

U.S. businessmen continue to be strongly attracted to South Africa. Our companies still invest $500 million annually, directly in South Africa, and indirectly another $300 million.

In a report prepared by Richard Thomas, a Fulbright scholar from the United Kingdom, who is presently studying at the Institute for Policy Studies here in Washington, a number of statements by U.S. businessmen, often misconstrued by white South Africans and black Africans as American expressions of support for apartheid, starkly points out a total lack of social and political discipline exhibited by American investment interests. At this point in the Appendix, I would like to insert excerpts from Mr. Thomas' report dealing with these statements from U.S. business.

Statements From U.S. Business re South African Investment Climate

Denver Equipment African Newsletter, September, 1963: "It is only a matter of time until all peoples of Africa realize their welfare is linked with the welfare of South Africa. The world will eventually realize that South Africa's policy of independent development for racial groups is the answer for all concerned".

A representative of a group of New York and Chicago investors, said in November, 1964, of South Africa: "It is the only country in Africa with a stable government. Every businessman wants a strong government to back him up and South Africa has it".

The chairman of a Massachusetts manufacturing company, said in January, 1965, in Johannesburg: "I think South Africa is going to remain a strong country, led by White people. I think foreign countries should leave South Africa alone. If they leave you alone you will get on and do a great job".

The President of a large fiberglass corporation, said in March 1965, in Johannesburg: "We have full confidence in South Africa—not only we as individuals but the United States and the American people as well".

The managing Director of an American Automotive corporation, said in February, 1966: "My company has full confidence in South Africa."

The owner of a large shipping lines, said of his companies interest in South Africa: "U.S. will never boycott South Africa. This country has many friends in America, particularly in the business community and among those people with real knowledge of conditions here. I intend to go on promoting this trade and expect to see it grow in the future".

Wall Street Journal, July 19, 1966, quoted a high official of a U.S. mining company operating in South West Africa as saying that the I.C.J. decision: "may hasten the economic development of the area by creating a more stable climate for business." Statement reprinted with emphasis in South African press.

Although some will argue that there is a tremendous incentive for business interest to break down all the color bars in South Africa, I cannot believe that statements like these by American business can do anything but sustain apartheid and retard human development for millions of black Africans.

Mr. Speaker, there is no question that we recognize the apartheid regime in South Africa as a potential threat to world peace. As of January 1, 1964, we banned the sale of arms and ammunition to South Africa. It is therefore highly inconsistent for our Government to continue licensing the export to South Africa of oil and other strategic commodities which are equivalent to weapons in a modern industrial society. Why is South Africa not denied all items on the positive list of strategic commodities?

I believe it is time to re-evaluate our policies toward South Africa before we find ourselves sinking deeper and deeper into a political quagmire from which it would be difficult to retreat. We must act, and act now in clarifying our official diplomatic position, so as to be in conformity with the overwhelming ethical judgment of the American public.

Our late President, John F. Kennedy, in a news conference, July 17, 1963, made a similar appeal when he called for our condemnation of the racial practices of South Africa. He said:

> I think we (United States) ought to be very clear in our hostility to the concepts of racial separation.

Hopefully the Sharpeville massacre anniversary, being commemorated today, will continue to serve as a grim reminder, not only of the profound injustice of apartheid, but also of the fact that we of this body have a continuing duty to reject manifestations of prejudice, violence and discrimination, and to reaffirm the values of freedom and law on which our free society depends.

Idaho: The Gem State

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GEORGE HANSEN
OF IDAHO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 21, 1967

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, the April edition of Golden Magazine contains an excellent story on my State entitled "Idaho: The Gem State."

Although Idaho is a young State, it is rich in the traditions of the rugged pioneers who settled the West. The State itself is rugged, but with a beauty that transcends its physical attributes. It is a State that has contributed much to the wealth and progress of our Nation. And the future holds great promise that it will continue to do so.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that this brief but colorful history and the word picture it draws of the 43d State of our Union will be of great interest to all who read it.

The article follows:

Idaho: The Gem State

With the dawn came the cry, *"Ee-dah-how!"*—"Light on the mountain!" From the dark valleys below the shining mountains, the Indians were placing the first name on the modern map of Idaho. Since then, explorers, miners and farmers have placed names on Idaho's map which paint a word picture of a wonderland.

There are the Seven Devils Mountains which guard Hells Canyon, the deepest gorge on the North American continent. There are the Thousand Springs which cascade as waterfalls into the Snake River. Perhaps they are the answer to the mystery of the Lost River which disappears in the lava desert near the Craters of the Moon—a place where a scar in the earth's crust has opened to bleed lava, creating a bleak landscape more typical of the moon's. There are also the two famous rivers whose names stir visions of sparkling water and jumping fish—the Clearwater and Salmon Rivers.

It was the Salmon River that dashed Lewis' and Clark's high hopes of floating down a placid river to the Pacific once they had crossed the Continental Divide. The Shoshone Indians of the Idaho mountains called the Salmon River's westward flow through the mountains the "River of No Return." Clark explored just far enough along its wild rapids and narrow gorges to learn that it was well named. The expedition was therefore forced to follow the Indians' Lolo Trail through the dense forests and along the fearsome ledges of the Bitterroot Mountains north of the River of No Return.

It took them nine days of hunger and hardship to cross this jumble of mountains. But when they reached the broad, tumbling Clearwater River on the far side, they found friendship and help from the Nez Percé Indians who lived in this emerald land of green forests and meadows. The Nez Percé showed Lewis and Clark how to build canoes by burning out the centers of logs—and then sent the expedition on its way down the chain of rivers to the Pacific. The following summer they again helped the weary explorers on their homeward trip across the still-wintry Lolo Trail.

Lewis and Clark left this land, where the sun shines first on the mountains, thirty years after the United States declared its independence from England. This was late in the history of American exploration, but adventurous fur traders soon made up for this late start. The British arrived first, establishing a trading post called Kulyspell House on the shore of deep Pend Oreille Lake. The following year an American, Andrew Henry, built a fort at a fork of the Snake River. Fort Henry at Henrys Fork was little more than a dismal failure. After a winter of poor hunting and starvation, the post was abandoned.

In Idaho, British fur-trapping luck was better than American luck until the middle 1820's when the Americans again began to trap along the Snake and Bear Rivers. In 1832 these fur men held one of their famous rendezvous in Pierre's Hole in the western shadows of the Teton Mountains. It was a riotous affair, complete with the additional excitement of a small war with the Gros Ventres Indians, but it was also the beginning of the end of an era. Two years later, an American built Fort Hall on the Snake River as a trading post to attract the trappers away from the rendezvous trading. The British built Fort Boise to compete with Fort Hall.

The roles of Fort Hall and Fort Boise as fur trading posts soon changed, however. The beaver hat went out of fashion—and along with it the fur trapper. But far-ranging travel was coming into fashion about the same time, and in the 1840's the two forts unexpectedly found themselves listed as major stopping posts on the main pioneer highway across the continent; the Oregon Trail.

Much of this famous route west had been used by the fur trappers long before it earned its famous name. And as fur trapping was no longer big business, many of the trappers became guides to help pioneers headed west. The first pioneers were missionaries who heeded the Indians' call for education. In 1836 Henry Spalding established a mission for the Nez Percé by clear Lapwai Creek. Catholic missionaries opened a mission for the Coeur d'Alene Indians in 1842.

Barely one hundred pioneers used the Oregon Trail in that same year. But the following year, a wagon train of a thousand immigrants started the movement which turned the old Indian and trapper trails into the wagon road to the Golden West. Westward from Fort Hall they chopped a wagon passage across the flat Snake River Plain which was covered with snarled sage. Two treacherous fordings of the Snake River took their toll in human lives, but the wagons pushed on westward.

Once the movement westward was started, there was no stopping it. The Indians watched as wagon train after wagon train moved across their land. The Oregon Trail pioneers saw only a hot dusty plain, distant rugged mountains, a wild, unnavigable river that plunged over spectacular waterfalls into dark lava canyons—and constant signs of threatening Indians. It was obviously not a place to make a home.

Although thousands of pioneers marched across the Idaho country in the 1840's and 1850's the land itself was left to the Indians. But then that great settlement cry of the West rang out across the mountains and valleys: "Gold!" J. D. Pierce discovered it in Nez Percé country in 1860. In no time at all, the gold news traveled across the country. By the end of the next summer there were 12,000 people in the Clearwater gold mine region.

In the following years gold discovery after gold discovery sent the cry echoing from valley to valley. In 1862 the inaccessible Salmon River Country was overrun with miners. The following year the promise of gold drew prospectors to the Owyhee Mountains south of the Snake River. In the Boise Basin, Idaho City grew so fast that it soon outranked Portland, Oregon, in population. A land so suddenly filled with people obviously needed government, and the Territory of Idaho was formed.

Not all of the gold was to be found in the stream beds and mines, however. In a quickly populated land where the main means of transportation was still a pack mule, supplies were very expensive. There was a saying: "Prospecting for a farm will pay as well as prospecting for a ledge." Some of the miners took the saying seriously. The rich upland valleys were quickly developed into farms and cattle and sheep ranches to supply the miners with food. Farming gave men a different feeling for the land they worked. Although the gold miners moved on at the next distant shout of "Gold!"—the farmers stayed. And that made the Indians nervous.

In 1877 the Nez Perce War flared across northern Idaho. The peaceful friends of Lewis and Clark had by this time taken all they could stand of the white man's broken treaties. Under the general leadership of Chief Joseph, the Nez Percé resoundingly defeated the army at Whitebird Canyon, only to be defeated themselves three weeks later on the banks of the Clearwater River. In desperation they fled from their homeland, crossing the treacherous Lolo Trail in a heroic search for freedom. During the following two years the Bannocks and Shoshone Sheep Eaters also fought in a last-ditch struggle for their freedom—and lost.

Idaho's Indian wars were over just in time for what proved to be the territory's biggest mining boom of all. Up in the Coeur d'Alene country old Noah Kellogg's mule stumbled into a fortune that *wasn't* gold. It turned out to be the richest deposit of combined silver and lead ever discovered anywhere in the world. Fortunately, the railroad had just reached into this area, making massive mining and easy transportation of the ore possible. This new economic boom built the territory into a state—and in 1890 Idaho placed her star on the national flag.

By this time, however, the new state's economic strength was no longer solely dependent on mining. Idaho's "green gold," her forests, were carefully being used to develop a powerful lumbering industry. And the Gem State (which takes pride in its sapphires, rubies and diamonds) was already using its most valuable mineral—*water*—to turn its desert green. Mormon pioneers had long before this time introduced farming by irrigation to the thirsty land near Idaho's rushing rivers.

Today many irrigation projects create patches of green against the blue sage desert of the Snake River Plain. Idaho's agricultural growth for the future is almost unlimited because its water supply is also practically unlimited as it flows out of the mountains which will forever be preserved as primitive areas. Her tumbling waters also provide hydroelectric power for expanding food-processing industries.

But even while Idahoans develop the water power of their rivers, the power of the future is being experimented with in the shadow of the Lost River Range. The National Reactor Testing Station has so far developed projects which range from the engines that run our nuclear ships to the nuclear power plant which provided electricity for tiny Arco, Idaho—the first town in the world to be lighted by the power of the future: the harnessed atom.

Bombing North Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, our policy of bombing North Vietnam has been questioned by numerous individuals and organizations. I have indicated my reasons for opposing this bombing in debate on the floor of the House. The Minneapolis Star has expressed an interest in a suspension or bombing raids on the north as an inducement for peace negotiations. I commend their editorial to the Members of the House.

[From the Minneapolis Star, Mar. 6, 1967]

CHANCE TO PRESSURE HANOI?

Another suspension of the bombing of North Vietnam, such as is called for by Sen. Robert Kennedy, D-N.Y., deserves careful consideration.

True, suspensions have been tried before—for five days in 1965, for 37 days in December-January 1965–66, and for six days last month. Each time Hanoi has refused to respond, except, in the last instance, to demand an unconditional and permanent halt to the bombing without indicating it would cease its infiltration of men and supplies into South Vietnam.

Replying to Kennedy, Secretary of State Rusk said, "There is no reason to believe at this time that Hanoi is interested in proposals for mutual de-escalation." Kennedy agrees that a one-sided de-escalation of the American war effort would be taking too great a risk. But he believes the United States should be prepared to test the statements of Soviet Premier Kosygin and other world leaders that a halt in the bombing would lead Hanoi to the negotiating table.

An opportunity for such a test was at hand at the close of the Vietnamese new year truce, but Washington closed the door after a suspension of the bombing that lasted only 41 hours after the truce ended. It is at least possible that that was too brief a period to allow a real assessment of Kosygin's intentions, and of his ability to use his leverage as a major supplier of Hanoi's war effort, to bring the fighting to a halt.

The danger now is that positions will harden, and that the door to peace, which President Johnson has said "is and will remain open," will be closed still tighter.

Truth in Lending

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, in the 89th Congress I sponsored H.R. 111, the Truth-in-Lending Act, which called for credit merchants to automatically inform their customers of the true interest rate which they will be required to pay as well as the total amount of dollars and cents that the loan will cost them.

On January 10, 1967, I introduced H.R. 949, a revised version of the truth-in-lending bill which meets the arguments of the opponents of previous legislation. I hope that we will see this proposal enacted into law during this session of the 90th Congress.

The March 3, 1967, edition of the Seafarers Log, official publication of the Seafarers International Union, contains an excellent factual account of some of the ways the unwary consumer can be fleeced without knowing it. I commend the article to the attention of our colleagues:

A TRUTH-IN-LENDING LAW TO PROTECT THE AMERICAN CONSUMER

(The need for Truth-in-Lending legislation has grown to the urgent stage in recent years, along with the tremendous increase up consumer credit in the United States, The American consumer is now paying at least $22 billion a year in interest. Unfortunately, he is paying much more than he should, while unscrupulous lenders are making immense profits at the expense of every man, woman and child in the United States. Passage of Truth-in-Lending legislation being sponsored by Senator William Proxmire (D-Wis.) would go a long way toward remedying this situation. The AFL-CIO has thrown its full support behind this pending legislation as it is important to the well-being of every American citizen.)

When you are forced to borrow money or purchase on the installment plan, do you demand to know what the annual interest rate is?

If the answer is yes, you have taken the first step toward protecting yourself and your hard-earned money against interest gouging. Unfortunately however, in today's credit jungle, you probably didn't get an honest reply to your demand and still don't really know the true annual interest rate you are paying. For instance:

The 3% per month plan of small loan companies is really 36% interest per year.

The 4½ new car financing plan of some commercial banks is really 9% per year.

The advertised 5% rate on home improvement loans is not less than a 6% first mortgage, as advertised, but nearly twice as much, or almost 10% interest per year.

The so-called 6% rate for financing used cars offered by some dealers is at least 12% per year and sometimes very much higher—18 to 25% per year or more.

Many loan and credit companies make it purposely difficult or impossible to find out the true cost of what you pay to borrow money or to buy on an installment plan. To do this they employ various devices as part of their standard operating procedure.

As a noted American economist has commented:

"The variety and complexity of finance and insurance arrangements and the charges for them are such as almost to defy comprehension. It is impossible for the average buyer to appraise the rates for finance and insurance services offered, as compared with alternatives available elsewhere."

What are these various and complex "arrangements"? Just a few of the most-used devices follow.

Often no interest rate at all is quoted to the consumer. This is the simplest and most direct method of obscuring the cost of credit. The borrower is merely told, often by a slick and well trained salesman, that he will pay only $10 down and $10 a month so that the loan will be a "breeze" to repay. Neither the total finance charge nor the interest rate is evident—and only a persistent and probing questioner and skillful mathematician will be able to discover the true facts.

In the add-on rate scheme, the borrower is told that the finance charge will be $6 on a one-year, $100 loan, repayable in equal monthly installments. The lender represents this as a 6% interest rate loan—which it is not. The actual rate is almost 12% because he is constantly repaying the loan over the year and does not have the use of the $100 for a full year. The interest rate is quoted on the original amount of the debt and not on the unpaid balance. In reality the borrower is asked to pay interest on amounts he has already repaid.

The discount rate is a variation of the add-on rate. Instead of receiving $100 and paying back $106, the borrower only receives $94 in cash or goods—the interest being taken out in advance. The loan is again repaid in regular installments over a whole year on the entire amount of the loan, so that the true interest rate is not 6% as stated but more than 12%, because in addition to paying interest on amounts he has already repaid, the borrower never got his full $100 in the first place—he got $94.

The "simple" monthly rate plan can cost you the most in actual yearly interest charges. This device is a favorite with small loan companies and retailers using revolving credit plans. The finance rate is represented as being, let's say, 4% per month. The true annual rate however is 12 times that figure or 48% annual interest, if it is based on only the unpaid balance at the end of each month. If it is based on the entire original amount of the loan, which is meanwhile being gradually repaid, it is about 24 times the quoted interest rate or 96% per year.

"Loading the camel" often amounts to the straw that breaks the unwary borrower's back. Lenders sometimes jack up the true annual interest rates to astronomical proportions by loading on all sorts of extraneous charges which are not counted as credit but which the borrower must pay nevertheless. Among these are excessive fees for credit life insurance, credit investigations, processing and handling. Such charges—if they are not made purposefully excessive—are a normal part of doing business for the lender, but should rightfully be figured in with the interest or finance charges and computed as part of the annual interest rate.

What effect has this purposeful and well-planned confusion had for the average American consumer?

A Jersey City, N.J. man, for instance, bought a TV set for $123.88 and was given a coupon book calling for 24 monthly payments of $17.50. The interest rate turned out to be 229% per year—over twice the cost of the TV set for interest alone! Doubly tragic, he had to keep up the payments because defaulting on the loan would mean losing his job.

A Pittsburgh, Pa. man borrowed $900 from a small loan company with monthly payments of $58.10 for 24 months. The interest rate turned out to be 52% per year!

It is almost certain that some readers of this article have been victims of similar interest swindles without even realizing that they were being "taken" by the well-planned confusion of the lending industry.

How would proposed Truth-in-Lending legislation aid the average borrower to find his way through the credit jungle, which one observer recently described as "a wonderland of credit where percentages multiply and divide at will, where finance charges materialize on command and fees are collected on the way out; where sharp practices and rackets not only inflate the costs of credit, but also impose enormous financial hardships on the debtor, particularly those who can least afford it"?

Pending legislation would do two very important things—assure the borrower a statement of the total finance charge in dollars and cents; and assure him a statement of the finance charge expressed in terms of a true annual rate on the outstanding unpaid balance of the obligation—two simple but vital facts which the borrower or credit user has a right to know. Without this information he can, and has been, rooked out of his shirt.

Why is the lending industry so violently opposed to Truth-in-Lending legislation? Simply because there's big money to be made in lending and credit—and the shadier the operator, the more he can make.

It is only in the field of consumer credit that the borrower is denied a factual accounting of the cost of credit in advance. The price of credit traditionally has been expressed as a true annual rate on the unpaid balance. The terms for loans on houses, interest rates on savings accounts in commercial banks, and short-term interest rates to businesses to finance payrolls and purchases are all expressed in terms of true annual rates.

It is only the consumer of short-term credit—mainly the installment buyer and the person who takes out a small loan—who is denied this information.

Truth-in-Lending legislation is necessary. It will protect the consumer from being victimized. It will make the lending industry healthier by protecting the ethical lender from losing business to unscrupulous competitiors.

The only ones who stand to lose from such legislation are the unscrupulous lenders—the gougers, fast-talk boys and out and out thieves.

Deplorable State of Our Merchant Marine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PORTER HARDY, JR.
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, recently our colleague from Virginia's First District, the Honorable THOMAS N. DOWNING, delivered a splendid address to the Fort Eustis Chapter of the National Defense Transportation Association. Mr. DOWNING discussed the deplorable state of our merchant marine and refers to it specifically as the seapower gap.

This is a subject of extreme importance to the entire Nation, and I commend the reading of this timely address to all my colleagues.

Mr. DOWNING's address follows:

REMARKS OF HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING, REPRESENTATIVE, FIRST VIRGINIA DISTRICT, MEETING OF THE FORT EUSTIS PENINSULA CHAPTER, NATIONAL DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION, FORT EUSTIS OFFICERS CLUB, FEBRUARY 13, 1967

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, the Thirteen Colonies had a seapower capability that surpassed the British fleet. Our colonial leaders recognized that ships—both merchant and naval—would be the controlling factor in the coming revolutionary conflict.

Supremacy on the high seas enabled the colonists to develop a new nation to its fullest potential without fear of the world powers.

America ruled the waves in the 1770's and the mightiest Nation on earth grew to dominate the world. But now we are approaching the 1970's with control of the oceans practically resting in Moscow rather than Washington.

Someone has said that men who will not study history are doomed to repeat it. And despite the truths of history, our Nation's leadership today seems bent on downgrading American shipping and American shipbuilding. History records that we were prepared to wage war on the high seas in the eighteenth century. But we were unprepared in 1812 . . . unprepared in 1917 . . . unprepared in 1941 . . . and we are unprepared in the sixties, and the projections for the future promise only a greater degree of unpreparedness.

To me it is inconceivable that the importance of ships and shipyards to our national survival should have to be "sold" to any of our Nation's leaders. Yet many of our leaders apparently are going to have to be sold. They have been willing to ignore history, and they have been willing to ignore some hard facts of geography, and they fail to acknowledge the relationship of seapower to world power.

Soviet leadership, however, is not ignoring history, is not ignoring geo-politics and is not ignoring seapower. The Russians are moving with alarming speed and calculated efficiency to challenge the U.S. on the seas and under the seas—militarily and commercially. Russia is second to the U.S. today in surface naval strength but the Soviets possess overwhelming supremacy under the sea. The Soviet armada of 400 submarines outnumbers our submarine fleet four to one.

I believe too that we are still ahead of the Soviet Union with our merchant fleet but our position of leadership is only temporary. Russia now has several hundred maritime vessels under construction or on order. The Soviet merchant fleet of the sixties is expected to triple in size by 1970 and increase by six times by 1980. The Soviets have fleets of factory ship trawlers and fishing vessels that are dominating fishing on both our coasts. Oceanographic research vessels flying the Communist banner are now dominating inner space research. All of us are aware that Russian trawlers are being seen more and more on U.S. fishing grounds. Russian trawler fleets have been seen off the Carolinas, the Middle Atlantic States, New England, and the gulf coast.

Our Defense Department is as concerned over Russian fishing in our waters as our commercial fishermen. It is evident to our defense experts that Russian trawlers are engaging in something more than fishing. It is clear that the trawlers are also engaging in oceanographic research. Our military strategists are, of course, aware that the same research information that enables a trawler to record successful fish migrations can be used to discover deep running submarines. Anti-submarine warfare in the future will be based on the technology developed through oceanographic research today. And in this area the USSR is significantly ahead of the U.S.

The Soviets have more than sixty specialized oceanographic research ships and a dozen research centers. The Soviets have a force of trained oceanographers numbering about 1,500. Here in the United States we have only about 700. And, we have only 22 oceanographic research vessels to compete with the Soviet's sixty.

The Soviet Union is unquestionably seeking to dominate the world. And the leadership in Moscow clearly recognizes that the U.S. can be buried at sea as well as on land. Many Americans have been concerned about gaps in our Nation's affairs. All of us remember the debate that raged over the missile gap and more recently, the heated public discussion of a creditibility gap.

But as for me, I would strongly suggest that the American people rather quickly become concerned about the seapower gap. Our active U.S.-flag merchant fleet now totals fewer than 900 ships. And it is declining at the rate of 31 ships per year. If we project the Soviet shipping build-up and our own pattern of annual decline to 1980, the Russian merchant fleet will be six times greater while ours will have shrunk to one-half its present size. If we continue to downgrade the importance of seapower until 1980 the Soviet armada of merchant ships, the Soviet armada of submarines, the Soviet armada of commercial fishing vessels and oceanographic research ships will dominate the world's oceans. History has told us that the nation that controls the high seas will control the world.

As many of you know, I sit on the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and I have been following developments on the high seas closely since 1959. And I am frankly concerned, but I can see no evidence in Washington that the Administration is concerned. Far from it. The administration seems bent on down-grading American shipping and American shipyards—even in the face of the tremendous build-up of our major seapower competitor. The budget for fiscal year 1968 contains funds to build 13 merchant ships—about one half the number we will lose through attrition. Our Secretary of Defense publicly supports building defense and merchant vessels in foreign shipyards.

Our Interior Department has proposed acquisition of stern ramp trawlers from Communist Poland. Some ship operators have asked to be allowed to build their commercial cargo vessels in foreign shipyards. We have been waiting for a promised presidential policy statement on the merchant marine for more than two years. The merchant marine has undoubtedly been studied and researched and analyzed more than any other industry in the U.S. Certainly, it has been the subject of more governmental inquiry recently than any other industry. But the studies and the research have done nothing to halt the alarming rate of erosion. Statistics just released by the Department of Commerce showed that in 1965 the merchant marine managed to carry only eight percent of the Nation's foreign waterborne trade.

During 1964 our merchant marine's share was 9.9%. Incidentally, our share at the outbreak of World War I was 9%. So while virtually every other segment of the American enonomy has been enlarged, many times since World War I, the American merchant marine is today carrying less cargo than it did when World War I started—an unequalled lack of progress.

How is it that the American-flag merchant marine finds itself in today's deplorable condition? I personally believe that the overriding cause for the withering of our fourth arm of defense has been the lack of leadership and dearth of direction at the top. Twenty-one of our Presidents have pleaded for a strong merchant marine but no President of the U.S. since the days of Franklin Delano Roosevelt has given our Nation's seapower needs adequate attention.

Our Navy and our merchant marine and our commercial and research fleets would not, at this moment, be faced with obsolescence if we had had men concerned with seapower sitting in the highest counsels of the Government. The seapower gap exists today because of a leadership vacuum. And frankly, little or nothing can be done to reverse the declining trend until the President of the U.S. declares without equivocation that our Nation's future survival is dependent upon seapower. Some have suggested that Congress should declare the importance of our naval and merchant vessels. But I believe Congress has already made this declaration in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. National Maritime goals and objectives have been expressed time and time again in public law.

I feel deeply the intent and purposes of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 because I represent the same Congressional District which Schuyler Otis Bland, the father of the Merchant Marine and the author of the Merchant Marine Act, served so capably for so many years. I respect the memory of Schuyler Otis Bland, and I feel a deep sense of disappointment that Mr. Bland's magnificent foresight in 1936 has been so fruitless in the sixties. The passage of the 1936 act represents clear Congressional intent that seapower is this Nation's national policy. The development and maintenance of an adequate merchant marine has been the policy of the U.S. since 1936. But, as you well know, policy is one thing . . . administration implementation is something else again.

A presidential declaration based on the intent of the 1936 Merchant Marine Act would get our Nation headed in the proper direction on the high seas. The buck cannot be passed to the Congress because Congress has repeatedly said over many years that it would appropriate more money for our seapower requirements if the administration would ask for more money. But repeatedly the administration has been penurious. Repeatedly the administration has failed to request sufficient funds to build up our navy and merchant fleets—not to mention our research and fishing fleets. On the high seas we have had penny pinching instead of policy.

I know, of course, that it is not easy to establish national priorities to govern our Nation's affairs. Budgetary decisions in a nation as complex as the United States are crushingly difficult. But every American would probably agree that our Nation's first priority must be national defense. I certainly take this view and I cannot understand why the merchant marine has been relegated to such a low place on the priority scale when we have all been saying for years that the merchant marine is our fourth arm of defense. Our naval and merchant fleets are vital elements of our Nation's defensive posture. Yet both fleets are facing block obsolescence because budgetary priorities have gone elsewhere. We should be building merchant ships at the rate of thirty annually. The average since the current shipbuilding program began in 1958 has been sixteen per year.

I hope President Johnson will make a maritime declaration in 1967. I hope President Johnson will state clearly that the U.S. is determined to have a Navy and a merchant marine capable of dominating the high seas. I hope the President will state for our people and for peoples of the free world that the U.S. intends to maintain its position as the world's leading seapower. I hope the President will state his determination to see U.S. flag shipping carry more than 8% of our total trade and commerce. I would hope too that our President would declare that the ships our Nation needs for protection and for prosperity would be built in U.S. shipyards.

I am, by nature, an optimist and I do not enjoy taking a bleak view of our seapower capability. I would much have preferred to tell this group about our nation's maritime triumphs. But I am afraid that our triumphs have been overshadowed by our weaknesses and inadequacies. One of our greatest recent triumphs on the high seas was the development of the world's first commercial nuclear-powered vessel, the *Savannah*. Development of the *Savannah* gave the United States a tremendous lead in maritime nuclear development and there is no doubt in my mind that atomic propulsion on the ocean's trade lanes represents one of the maritime industry's greatest hopes.

But is the U.S. moving to cash in on its technological advantage? Are we placing this revolutionary vessel into useful service? Are we working to stay ahead in the development of nuclear power for commercial shipping? The answers are regrettable—No, no, no. We are, instead, being told by the White House that the nuclear-powered cargo liner *Savannah* must be mothballed. I suppose it should come as no great surprise to us to have the administration propose to lay up the *Savannah* when we consider the parsimonious treatment of our Nation's merchant marine in the budget and in many past budgets. But even though we should not be greatly surprised I think we should be greatly concerned.

Our Nation's atomic ship program appears to many to be rudderless. The U.S. had had a headstart in the development of nuclear-powered mariners. But other nations are moving rapidly ahead in the development of nuclear-propelled cargo liners. Russia and Japan are well along in the development of highspeed cargo carriers. But our headstart, our massive investment in the *Savannah* and in nuclear propulsion at sea may be cancelled out.

I do not know whether it will be possible for Congress to reverse the administration's decision on the *Savannah* but I do know that I intend to try. I intend to insist that the *Savannah* be continued in operation and perhaps placed in service carrying cargo to Viet Nam. And I intend to do everything that one man can do to see that our atomic ship program regains a sense of direction.

It would be a crying shame to waste the investment we have made in the *Savannah* and it would be a crying shame to stand on the shore while other nations best us in the development of nuclear propulsion on surface vessels.

I know, of course, that this group here tonight shares my interest in maritime affairs. I know many of you are very knowledgeable in this area and I hope you all will join with me in demanding that the administration recognize the validity of our national maritime goals and objectives. I would like to see every NDTA chapter in the U.S. along with every propeller club adopt a resolution to urge the President to make a presidential declaration on our Nation's maritime needs.

I would be able to look at that picture of Schuyler Otis Bland in the Merchant Marine Committee hearing room with my head held a little higher if I knew that the American people were willing to remind this administration of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

Again, let me say that I am an optimist. And I confidently predict that the American people are going to take hold of the issue of seapower this year and next. Because I believe the American's traditional common sense approach will lead him to the conclusion that the future of our Nation will be decided on the basis of seapower. I believe most Americans will recognize that we will soon be unprepared to compete on the high seas unless we take the appropriate corrective steps now.

It is not too late. We have the time if we have the will. If we delay; if we continue to downgrade, if we continue to be parsimonious, the day will come when we have no time left.

On the high seas, in seapower capability, we cannot, as a nation and as a people, allow ourselves to become number two. We are number one today. We can be number one tomorrow if we begin now to gear our national policies to seapower objectives. This, we must do.

Pancho Mansera—Headstart Child of the Year

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my distinguished colleagues to an exceptionally fine statement concerning a wonderful little boy named Pancho Mansera, and the tremendous program—Headstart—which has already meant the difference between hopelessness and opportunity for Pancho and his family.

I refer to the news story broadcast on the ABC Radio Network on March 13 by the distinguished commentator, Edward P. Morgan.

Pancho Mansera, the "Headstart Child of the Year" is a living example of what the economic and educational opportunity programs of the war on poverty mean to millions of disadvantaged American citizens, and how much they co clearly mean to the future of this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, with unanimous consent, I include Mr. Morgan's statement at this point in the Record:

You might say that this was the greatest day in Pancho Mansera's life but you would be wrong. True, a seven-year-old boy isn't often the personal guest of the President of the United States and the First Lady and that's what happened to Pancho and his parents this morning but this happy occasion would never have come about if a volunteer pediatrician with Project Head Start hadn't discovered in the summer of 1965 that Pancho had a grave thyroid deficiency. Then five, Pancho had the mental and physical growth of a child of two. A year later with coordinated medical and educational care he had grown an astonishing 5½ inches. Today at the White House, scrubbed, combed and dressed in a black suit with white buttons and short black cowboy boots, Pancho was a bit subdued by the dazzle of the photographers' flood lights but as the great bulk of Lyndon Johnson towered fondly over him, the small Mexican-American boy from San Luis Obispo County, California, kept his cool, as he was proclaimed "Head Start Child of the Year."

But conscientious Americans, in and out of government, should blow their tops in shame over the neglect Pancho Mansera's case history represents. At the same time they can touch their hats in an encouraged salute to what Head Start has already done on a shoestring and what it can do if Congress and the public will give it the modest support it needs to touch the estimated six million other poor children under six who need special medical and school help now before they are abandoned on society's human junk pile as numbers on some community's welfare roll.

Thanks in some large part to the obstinate opposition of organized medicine, county public health services in the United States have been little more than a cruel joke—teaching some crude fundamentals in first aid, testing for tuberculosis in some communities, providing smallpox vaccinations in some instances and doing little else but, figuratively, wiping children's noses. Pancho comes from Grapes of Wrath country where as far as the migrant poor following the harvests are concerned things have charged comparatively little in the 30 years since John Steinbeck wrote his searing, epic novel about the Okies from the Dust Bowl, the Mexicans who slipped over the border to do stoop labor in the fields, their miserable wages and filthy work comps virtually dictated by the organized growers. Today Pancho's father, a dignity and dedication shining through his Latin swarthness, absorbed with modest pride the official White House fuss over his son's good fortune. Simon Mansera drives a tractor in the California cauliflower fields. He barely manages to keep his wife and four children in a small frame house set out there, as one visitor said, "in the middle of nothing." They do have a TV set and a car but when a blight set in on Pancho's health, they couldn't afford a doctor. The public health nurse looked at Pancho, knew something was seriously wrong but the health service had no facilities to examine or treat him.

Social consciousness has broadened since the worst days of the depression. When Head Start came to San Luis Obispo, Jim Vestal, photographer for the Telegram-Tribune, spotted the stunted, pathetic, almost gnome-like figure of Pancho and the paper published his picture. Dr. William J. Tibbs, a project pediatrician, found his glandular condition and began to treat it. In a matter of months, Pancho began to emerge from his physical and psychological prison. A 24-minute color documentary was made of his almost magical transformation and was shown at the White House ceremony this morning.

It will be screened for interested communities across the country against a factual backdrop of some of Head Start's heartening accomplishments coupled with reminders of the job yet to be done in salvaging these very young of the poor—only 40 percent of whom, interestingly enough, are Negro; the other 60 percent are white, a third of whom are of Spanish-speaking ancestry.

The story of Pancho is both shining with promise and steeped in tragic frustration. The war on poverty is becoming a major casualty of the war in Vietnam. As a New York Times editorial observed yesterday, President Johnson has spoken out boldly on the need for population control but budgetary pressures of the conflict in Asia have apparently caused him to omit earmarking funds for family planning services for the poor, "thus putting their future in doubt."

At today's program for Pancho, the gifted, loyal but harassed general of the anti-poverty war, Sargent Shriver, fired some impressive statistical ammunition in defense of the Head Start campaign, which the Administration wants to expand slightly: 740,000 children immunized against polio; more than a million vaccinated for measles; 900,000 dental cases discovered with an average of five cavities per child, and at least partially treated.

The value of the human resources thus saved by an investment of a relative pittance of money and enormous dedication of Head Start volunteers is simply incalculable. But our priorities are cockeyed. Forget the billions invested in space and the war in Vietnam. Shriver noted that the U.S. has spent more research money on pregnant cows than pregnant women.

This is Edward P. Morgan saying good night from Washington.

Post Office Faces Catastrophe

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, the problems and needs of the U.S. Post Office Department were emphasized graphically and impressively last month by Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien, in testimony before the House Appropriations Committee.

Mr. O'Brien's testimony, made public this week, warns that the Post Office Department faces possible catastrophe unless immediate steps are taken.

I place a copy of Mr. O'Brien's warning, as reported in the New York Times of Monday, March 20, in the Record, and I recommend it to the attention of my colleagues:

O'Brien Says Post Office Faces a "Catastrophe"—Reports to House Panel That Facilities Are Inadequate—Sees Need for Aid To Handle Rising Volumes of Mail

Washington, March 19.—Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien has told a House committee, in testimony made public tonight, that "at present your Post Office Department is in a race with catastrophe."

The postal system's physical facilities, Mr. O'Brien said at a closed hearing of the House Appropriation Committee Feb. 27, are "inadequate, badly located and aging." Mail volume, already equaling that of the rest of the world, is increasing at a rapid rate, he said.

He warned that a jam of mail that occurred last October in the Chicago post office could happen in any big-city post office.

Mr. O'Brien said a key to the department's efforts to correct the situation was the ZIP code, which has reached 63 percent use.

The ZIP Code is tied to the department's plan for 522 sectional postal centers in the nation. Each center is to sort mail for an average of 112 local post offices.

To help meet increasing costs, the Administration is preparing to ask for a 1-cent increase in first class mail rates and a 20 to 30 percent increase in second and third class rates. The estimated increase in revenues for the fiscal year 1968 would be $700,000.

The department is asking a 1968 appropriation of $6.6-billion, compared with $6.2 billion for the current fiscal year.

Mr. O'Brien said:

"I would fail in my responsibility to you and to the American people if I did not say, frankly, that at present your Post Office Department is in a race with catastrophe.

"And it is a race that we could well lose, though it is certainly in our power not to lose it."

Mail volume in the United States is increasing by more than 3 billion pieces of mail a year, Mr. O'Brien said, an increase equal to one-third of the total annual volume of mail in France.

Mr. O'Brien said the department's research effort, vital to finding new ways to cope with the rising flood of mail had been speeded greatly in the last year. But he said it was "still far behind the degree of effort required" and would take "several years of maximum effort to reach this level."

The conditions that produced chaos and the mail jam are not confined to Chicago, Mr. O'Brien said.

He continued: "These are perhaps most exaggerated there, but they exist wherever our physical plant and our processing methods are outmoded or obsolescent, which by now is true in the vast majority of major cities."

He mentioned Milwaukee, San Francisco, Washington and New York as some of the major cities handling record volumes of mail.

"A logjam could happen in any post office," he said, "and will happen in any or all, unless we are given the tools to move ahead rapidly."

Rent Supplements and Housing Rehabilitation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, since the landmark Housing Act of 1949, our legislative efforts in the housing field have quite properly been directed toward humanizing the process of converting our urban slums into decent dwelling areas.

We have shifted our direction from programs involving the wholesale razing of slums, which some have called urban removal, to programs aimed at achieving our goal of "a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family" by less drastic and, I think, more humane, means.

The rent supplements program is one of the most encouraging of these new housing programs. It improves the old-style public housing concept by submerging the role of impersonal government and removing the risk of eviction for welfare tenants who work and earn growing incomes.

In my home city of Pittsburgh, Mr. Speaker, the rent supplements program would dovetail perfectly with the efforts of a privately financed redevelopment firm, Action-Housing, Inc., to rehabilitate sound but deteriorating housing.

Action-Housing's twin objectives are to renovate old housing at rents or sale prices that people of low and moderate incomes can afford and to provide a limited profit to the corporation. The rent supplements program would help the corporation achieve these goals if, as I hope, it is continued.

In a letter to the editor that appeared in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette of March 17, 1967, Action-Housing's board chairman and president, J. Stanley Purnell, explained how the rent supplements program would serve the worthwhile purposes of his organization.

In the hope that Mr. Purnell's suggestions might be useful to redevelopment firms in other cities, I insert his letter in the Record at this point:

Rent Supplement Program Would Help Low-Income Families

Action-Housing, Inc.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Your editorial of March 13, entitled "Housing for the Poor," has performed a real public service to your readers by pointing out the need for public subsidy if the problem of ridding our cities of slums is to be solved. We concur.

The editorial has given clear dimensions to the problem of providing good housing for the poor by reporting the sad economic experience of a New York civic group which tried, unsuccessfully, through timeworn conventional methods, to prove than an 80-year-old tenement building could be rehabilitated and rented for a profit.

The lesson of this experience, once again, only points up the necessity of bringing new ideas, new forces, and new techniques into action to solve the problem and eradicate slums in Pittsburgh and other cities of the nation.

In a previous Post-Gazette editorial on January 24, entitled "Save the Neighborhoods," you reviewed Action-Housing's proposal for large-scale housing rehabilitation which is aimed directly at revitalizing declining neighborhoods and ridding the inner cores of our cities of their cancerous-like slums. This proposal pays particular attention to the needs, desires and well-being of the people now living in blighted and slum areas.

Unlike the New York experience, it recommends the formation of a joint corporate venture, capitalized at $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, to engage in the rehabilitation of structurally sound but deteriorating housing in the Pittsburgh Metropolitan Area, on a profit-motivated basis, in cooperation with local, state and federal agencies.

It suggests a partnership between private enterprise and the public sector. Participating companies would purchase common stock or convertible debentures with policies established by a board of their selection.

The participating companies would create a development corporation on a limited-profit basis for the rehabilitation of old but structurally sound housing.

As an integral part, this development corporation would also create a nonprofit research organization to bring new materials, products and innovative construction systems into application.

If the proposal for a development corporation for rehabilitation of housing is to work successfully, it must achieve two objectives: renovate old housing at rents or sales prices that people of low and moderate income can afford to pay; and provide a limited profit return to the corporation.

One way in which both of these objectives could be achieved would be to use the "Rent Supplement Program" which became available to private developers about a year ago. Use of this program would work this way:

The amount of rent supplement is the difference between the normal economic rent required and 25 per cent of gross family income. For example: a family with a gross income of approximately $35 a week (annual income of $1,820) would be eligible for a two-bedroom dwelling that would normally rent for $120. A family with a gross income of approximately $48 a week (annual income of $2,496) would be eligible for a three-bedroom dwelling which would normally rent for $140.

The Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh would play an important role in assisting the development corporation by acquiring and selling the old houses to the corporation. Such URA assistance is now possible under present legislation. After acquisition, the corporation would renovate the dwellings on a limited profit basis.

The corporation could then transfer titles to nonprofit organizations approved for mortgage insurance purposes by the Federal Housing Administration.

In addition, federal legislation has also been passed to make it possible to sell the rehabilitated houses to individual buyers, although so far appropriation of funds has only been authorized—not made.

After intensive review of our January 24 proposal, now being carried out by financial representatives of the various interested companies, as well as federal, state and local government representatives, the proposal will be revised for another presentation to top echelons of industry and government. It is our hope that, for the good of all, it is accepted and becomes operable.

The success of this proposal will have great bearing on the future of the so-called Model Cities Program.

J. Stanley Purnell,
Chairman of the Board and President.

LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Code of Laws of the United States

Title 44, Section 181. Congressional Record; arrangement, style, contents, and indexes.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional Record semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

Title 44, Section 182b. Same; illustrations, maps, diagrams.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the Record without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the Congressional Record the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily Record as follows: the Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided,* That the makeup of the Record shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of the Congressional Record, in 7½-point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the Record shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the Record issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the Record for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the Record of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the Record shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p.m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the Record style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. ——— addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the Record.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided,* That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Corrections.*—The permanent Record is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided,* That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: *Provided further,* That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided,* That no address, speech, or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the Congressional Record.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the Congressional Record shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the Official Reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from the Official Reporters of the respective Houses.

The Official Reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations, which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated by the Official Reporters in the next issue of the Congressional Record, nor to Records printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the Congressional Record by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of theHouse or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the Congressional Record which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

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Appendix

"Judgement Day in Capital City"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I wish to include a sermon delivered by the Reverend Dr. Edward L. R. Elson, minister of the National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C., on Palm Sunday, March 19, 1967:

EXTRACTS FROM SERMON BY DR. EDWARD L. R. ELSON, "JUDGEMENT DAY IN THE CAPITAL CITY," NATIONAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, PALM SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1967

"Text: 'Who is this?' Matthew 21:10.

"With all its excitement and pagentry, the first Palm Sunday was Judgement Day in ancient Jerusalem. It was Judgement Day for the mobs of people, Judgement Day for the entrenched politicians, and Judgement Day for contemporary religious leaders. The higher the life which is manifested, the more devastating the judgement brought by that higher life upon the lower life. So the presence of Jesus in his uniqueness and moral splendor introduced then, as it introduces now, the judgement of God. Each recurring Palm Sunday recapitulates the judgement of his presence.

"A crowd is always more than the sum total of the individuals comprising it. Sometimes they reach a sustained hypnoidal state. Persons in a crowd sometimes participate in or tolerate acts which to them as individuals in more reflective mood would be revolting. But in the crowd everything becomes permissive and blame is projected elsewhere.

"Look at this Capital City: fair to behold, full of sacred symbols, and once the inspiration for peoples of every race and nation who aspire to freedom, to self-fulfillment, self-elevation, and a place in the sun. * * * Look at this city with a canker eating at its heart:

"You don't need the statistics of the 8 or 10 or 12 or 15% increase in violent crimes every year, our accelerating illegitimacies, and the escalation of hundreds of petty misdemeanors that attest the basic degeneration and corruption of character. There is no nook or cranny in this city where one is safe today. Neither your person nor your property is safe anywhere.

"Early one morning I went to a drug store only to see the whole end of it torn apart by ruthless addicts who stop at nothing in order to appease their gnawing habits. Only two weeks ago today, this church building was burglarized during the worship service. So has nearly every other church. Only two days ago, a new sign bolted to steel uprights on our new church site remained less than twenty-four hours. Our church members have been mugged, beaten, burglarized, assaulted and raped. I have called on the victims in the hospitals. Only a few days ago I conducted the funeral of a member of this congregation who, though over 60 years of age, had been cruelly beaten and raped near her apartment in the center of the city. My own children have been molested, pursued, and surrounded with switch blades put at their throats.

"How long does it take us to see God's judgments upon the character of this city, and to become sufficiently morally indignant to do something about it? To be sure, the criminal and the sinner are often hidden away in the corridors of abject poverty where they progressively degenerate. We need programs to alleviate poverty, to eliminate injustice and to permit everyone their fullest potential development. But too often everybody is blamed for crime but the criminal; everyone is held responsible for sin but the sinner. Seldom do we hear the biblical language: 'Thou are the man'—an individual man responsible under God for his own life and conduct, be it good or bad. Seldom do we remember that some of the greatest saints of the ages—St. Francis, Toyohika Kagawa, and Jesus—emerged from the poor and underprivileged segments of society. What do we propose to do with this Palm Sunday judgment?

"Palm Sunday and the presence of Jesus mean judgment day in the Capital City for the politicians. On the first Palm Sunday, when the politicians thought Jesus was going to lead a revolution, drive the Romans out, and set up a throne to rule in privileged splendor, they all wanted to get on the band wagon. But when it was clear 'his Kingdom was not of this world' and that it meant cleaning up their own lives and lifting all life until it was oriented upon God, they took another view and recoiled from his high demands. They not only rejected him; they wanted him crucified.

"So Jesus comes with judgment upon this Capital. It is all out in the open now. In banner headlines in every newspaper, blared over every radio and television station—the flagrant ethical migrations and moral rovings of some politicians.

"Let us thank God for the men and the women of true piety and ethical rectitude who serve this government with integrity, honesty, and moral fitness. What a tragedy by contrast that the way of some politicians has become the 'way of the transgressor' which the Bible tells us is always hard, destructive, and degenerative. Are we now to have two sets of standards, two sets of values, two patterns of conduct, one for the callous politician and another for the rest of us? What a public shame, as well as travesty on religion, that a minister of religion, elected to high office, proceeds in his own hedonistic personal life blaspheming before the public this very holy day!

'Too many 'nice people' have jettisoned the Ten Commandments, walk over their ancestors' decencies, trespass upon conventions that hitherto held society together, and have dismissed with a shrug the moral disciplines which once made us great and good. When too many of us abandon the higher standards, the way is made easy for the culprit and the scoundrel. On Palm Sunday, should we not be driven by the memory of Jesus to a complete renovation of our standards and a renewal of our moral and spiritual lives?

"Still his invitation echoes down the centuries: 'Follow me and I will make you . . .'—make you something you never yet have been. The person who commands and who is followed in the capital cities of the world makes a great difference in human destiny. When we know who He is, and what He requires, life will be different."

David Carroll Churchill, Berea, Ky., a Fine Handweaver

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THRUSTON B. MORTON

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, one of the most outstanding residents of Kentucky is David Carroll Churchill, of Berea. Friday, March 17, marked his 94th birthday anniversary.

An article entitled "A Scientist at the Loom—Weaver D. C. Churchill," written by Dorothy Shearard, and published in the Louisville Courier-Journal points out some of the milestones in Mr. Churchill's long career of accomplishment and service.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A SCIENTIST AT THE LOOM—WEAVER D. C. CHURCHILL

(By Dorothy Shearard)

BEREA, KY.—Physicist, missionary, inventor, designer of aircraft equipment, mining engineer and eye-witness to significant discoveries—a man who has been all these is known to most people as a weaver.

The name of David Carroll Churchill is synonymous with fine hand weaving, through the fame won by products of Churchill Weavers in Berea, the industry he and Mrs. Churchill founded in 1922. But little generally is known of the man who lived these other roles, a man who turned 94 last Friday.

Inventiveness and industry came naturally to Carroll Churchill. His grandmother was a niece to Benjamin Franklin, and he grew up in the intellectual ferment of Oberlin College. He is the youngest of seven sons of a great physics professor, Charles Henry Churchill.

Four especially, among many of Prof. Churchill's students, made outstanding contributions to modern life, and are vivid memories to his son: Elisha Gray, John Raphael Rogers, Charles Martin Hall and Robert A. Millilkan.

When Hall succeeded in his practical method of smelting aluminum, "I was present, a boy of 13," Churchill tells, "the day in 1886 Charlie Hall came running into the laboratory, almost crying, to show father his first shining pellets of pure aluminum."

PROJECTS WERE VARIED

Various projects always were under way at the Churchills and Carroll did his share. Also he worked at a local bicycle shop, when highwheelers were in style. When his brother Nelson died from a bicycle fall, Carroll worked on developing the "safety" bicycle, our modern version.

Nelson's death also led to Carroll being challenged to fill his brother's position as assistant in their father's physics lab. The budget couldn't be stretched to buy much of the equipment Prof. Churchill considered necessary in teaching, so Carroll had to invent and build what his father needed.

After his graduation from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he was hired by Westinghouse, but with a year's delay, so he visited relatives in Seattle. Soon he was working in the Cascade mining country, starting as a day laborer and working up to head engineer. It was a financial loss when he returned east to assist George Westinghouse. He entered the gas engine department and had worked out a promising future for himself when he was asked to go to India as a missionary-engineer.

As head of an industrial training school in Ahmednagar, he taught the boys to make, repair and improve many items of daily use. Studying the people, he learned that hand weaving, an industry second only to agriculture in the nation's economy, was losing out with the coming of power weaving.

This was a problem the physicist relished. Working on reduction of friction and eliminating waste motion, he improved the home looms, hoping to revitalize the industry. The government awarded him high honors. Before he could complete his work, World War I broke out and he came home in 1917.

Back in Ohio, he became consulting engineer and airplane designer in Elyria. He improved aircraft stabilizers and developed the first satisfactory retractable landing gear, made for the Kitten III, a tiny biplane now displayed in the Smithsonian Institute.

Dr. William J. Hutchins, newly called president of Berea college, asked Churchill, his boyhood friend, to come to Kentucky. Hutchins envisioned developing a physics and mechanical program for mountain youth. So, in 1921, the Churchills moved to Berea, where Carroll taught physics and tried to launch the new project and his wife learned to weave.

Mrs. Churchill was fascinated with the craft, though she had no previous experience in art or design. She soon discovered she had a flair for interesting, new combinations of colors and textures. A friend found a market for the goods. The time was ripe for Churchill weavers.

Tax Sharing Endorsed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, the South Dakota Legislature, which has just concluded its session for this year, passed a concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to enact a tax-sharing proposal.

I support this resolution totally and am hopeful that Congress can take prompt action on the tax-sharing proposals which have been presented this year. As the author of one tax-sharing plan, I concur with the South Dakota Legislature that this return of Federal funds without strings is one of the great needs of today if we are to preserve any degree of federalism whereby autonomous States and localities are preserved in our governmental process.

I insert the resolution passed by the South Dakota Legislature at this point in the Record:

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1

A concurrent resolution, memorializing the Congress of the United States to protect the economies of the states and territories by enacting legislation providing that equitable share of the individual and corporate federal income tax generated in the states and territories be retained and returned to the states and territories for their exclusive use beyond federal control

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of South Dakota, the House of Representatives concurring:

Whereas vast amounts of income taxes and other taxes are being siphoned each year into the Federal Treasury from the several states and territories, which lessens the ability of those governmental subdivisions, and its peoples, to meet their obligations on the local level and to raise revenue sufficient to carry the rise in cost of state and local governments and to meet the demand of needed improvements; and

Whereas the Federal Government is being pressed on all sides for various and sundry uses of the taxes so collected; and

Whereas the Federal Government's attempts to make amends therefor, by returning to the states certain funds in the way of grants in aid, subsidies and dollar-matching enterprises conceived at the national level ofttimes complicate the economic problems of the several states and political subdivisions; and

Whereas it is neither economical nor efficient to withdraw huge sums out of the states and territories and redistribute funds under bureaucratic regulations from the Federal Treasury; and such shifting of funds results in considerable loss due to increased administration requirements, entails additional burdens on the states and territories by requiring matching funds, and deprives the states of a proper direction and control over such funds; and

Whereas, experience now dictates that of the funds collected by the Federal Government from the above sources, a portion thereof in many areas of relief and assistance can be better utilized by the several states and territories it left therewith prior to their deposit and retention in the Federal Treasury, thereby reversing the trend of centralizing all of the funds therein,

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Senate of the State of South Dakota, the House of Representatives concurring therein, that the Congress of the United States be respectfully urged and requested to adopt legislation whereby the states and territories would receive an equitable share and a percentage of the taxes collected on individual and corporate income and that in the determination of the formula relating to the distribution and/or retention of such funds consideration be given to the inclusion of the various factors contained in the several proposals which have been made for the sharing of federal income tax revenues with the states and governmental subdivisions thereof, and as the states several legislative bodies may direct without any federal direction or control.

Be it further resolved that the Secretary of Senate of the State of South Dakota transmit copies of this resolution to His Excellency, the President of the United States, the Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson; to the Honorable Karl Mundt and the Honorable George McGovern, United States Senators from South Dakota; the Honorable E. Y. Berry and the Honorable Ben Reifel, Representatives in Congress from the State of South Dakota, within ten days after the passage and approval of this resolution.

Adopted by the Senate January 25, 1967.
Concurred in by the House of Representatives March 9, 1967.

LEM OVERPECK,
President of the Senate.
Attest:
NIELS P. JENSEN,
Secretary of the Senate.
JAMES D. JELBERT,
Speaker of the House.
Attest:
PAUL INMAN,
Chief Clerk.

Demonstration Cities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I was disturbed to read in the March 18, 1967, New York Times that the Department of Housing and Urban Development intends to use the demonstration cities program to induce cities to accept rent supplement housing projects and disperse them throughout neighborhoods which do not want them.

I said that HUD had this in mind last year, and now they have confirmed my suspicions.

Mr. Speaker, the rent subsidy program has been called the horsepower of open housing legislation. It now appears that the demonstration cities program is to be the horsepower of rent subsidies, hand in hand with the FNMA special assistance fund which will be used to finance the private enterprise rent subsidy program.

Most of HUD's programs are like icebergs. The one-tenth you can see is not too bad, but that 90 percent below the water and out of sight is dark and menacing. The way to cope with HUD's plans for America is to refuse to appropriate funds for the demonstration cities and rent subsidy programs.

I include the New York Times article of March 18, by Robert Semple, and some excerpts from the language of the demonstration cities bill and the statement made in suport of it by HUD to the Housing Subcommittee in February, 1966:

MODEL CITIES TOLD TO RULE OUT BIAS—HOUSING OFFICIAL ASSERTS IT WILL NOT BE TOLERATED

(By Robert B. Semple, Jr.)

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Administration moved today to counter reports that it would soft-pedal the nondiscrimination requirements of the new model cities program for rebuilding slum neighbors.

In a sharply worded speech to a Federal Bar Association meeting here, the Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, H. Ralph Taylor, said discrimination in either the employment or housing phases of the program would not be "tolerated."

Mr. Taylor, who has over-all responsibility for the program, reaffirmed previous Administration declarations that a city would not be required to enact a fair-housing law to qualify for funds under the program.

However, he pointed out that any major attack on a blighted neighborhood would necessarily involve displacement of some slum residents to other parts of the city, and he asserted that such rehousing "must be on an open occupancy basis."

PRIORITY FOR SKILLS

As for employment, Mr. Taylor reminded his audience that the regulations governing the program required cities to give "priority" for jobs created by the expenditure of program funds to "neighborhood residents possessing the necessary skills." He indicated that this requirement would be taken seriously by the Federal Government and added:

"Discriminatory practices simply will not be tolerated."

Mr. Taylor's statement was interpreted here as a warning that cities that cannot win agreement from local labor unions not to discriminate in hiring people for construction work will be at a disadvantage when competing for funds under the program.

More than 1,000 cities have expressed interest in the program, and the housing agency expects to receive applications for planning funds from several hundred. Of these, probably no more than 80 will be chosen to receive funds.

Congress appropriated $11 million last year to be distributed to selected cities for planning purposes, and President Johnson is seeking $400 million this year to help cities carry out the work.

There has been a feeling in some civil rights circles that the Administration planned to give desegregated housing low priority in the program. The National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, for example, has charged that the program would merely "gild the ghetto" and do little to break up existing housing patterns in urban areas.

Moreover, during a recent nationwide tour to explain the program, Mr. Taylor was asked frequently by worried local officials whether passage of a local fair-housing ordinance would be required. Mr. Taylor's repeated assurances that it would not created the impression that Federal officials would give little weight to a city's approach to nondiscrimination generally when it came time to review applications for planning money under the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966.

In his remarks this morning, Mr. Taylor pointed out that Congress had specifically prohibited the Government from using the program as "an aggressive instrument to compel open occupancy." A clause in the Administration's original proposal last year, if broadly interpreted, might have given the housing agency power to require applicants to pass open occupancy laws.

However, Mr. Taylor asserted that the program was still covered by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which bars discrimination in federally assisted programs, and the executive orders barring discrimination in federally aided employment and housing. And he insisted that these laws would be applied rigorously to the relocation of persons uprooted by neighborhood redevelopment.

NEW ADMINISTRATOR

Pressed for specifics, Walter G. Farr, the new administrator of the program who serves under Mr. Taylor, said he did not think the act permitted the Government to require cities to guarantee the relocation in a white suburban neighborhood of a Negro who wanted to live there.

But he said that federally aided housing must be "open," and that the Administration would definitely give "extra points" to a city that agreed to disperse federally aided housing—such as public housing, rent supplement and other low-income housing programs throughout the city "in order to avoid perpetuation of the ghetto."

"That's good," he declared. "We like that."

This in itself would be a highly significant change from past practice. Cities as a rule have tended to locate most of their federally aided low-income housing in areas already ghettoized, an exceedingly sore point among civil rights groups.

"DEMONSTRATION CITIES"—TITLE I

Section 103(4) of Title I lays down as one of the requirements of a "demonstration city" that the city's application show that:

"Substantive local laws, regulations, and other requirements are, or can be expected to be, consistent with the objectives of the program;"

Secretary Weaver went into more details in his testimony before the Housing Subcommittee (see p. 45–46 of the hearings).

"Non-discrimination in any housing assisted under a demonstration program is a legal requirement. In some cities, however, the mere requirement of non-discrimination will not be sufficient to resolve the manifold problems to which rigid and often longstanding patterns of housing segregation have given rise. More affirmative action is needed to eliminate these patterns, to reduce the squalid concentrations of racial minorities and the economically deprived, and to assure that equal opportunity in the choice of housing will in fact be available to people of every race and income.

"Even though a city demonstration program meets the statutory criteria described, other actions may be expected of the city if new federal aids are to be provided under this legislation. Consideration will be given to the extent and nature of purely local actions which encourage more rational and efficient urban development. In preparing their demonstration programs, *cities will have to*—

"First, examine their substantive laws to determine the extent to which those laws impede substantial progress in carrying out their demonstration programs and to take appropriate action, if necessary, to make those laws consistent with the objectives of their programs.

"In many localities, the structure of real estate taxes, inadequate and often obsolete housing codes and zoning laws and artificial restraints on building practices retard the prompt and proper development of the city's physical characteristics. Stimulating local efforts to remove these restrictions can be one of the major benefits of the city demonstration program."

A Plea for the Continued Operation of the N.S. "Savannah"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, a constituent of mine, Mr. R. J. Stouky, most knowledgable in the field of atomic power, recently prepared, at my request, a paper on the issue of the continued operation of the N.S. *Savannah*. I am very impressed with his analysis of this issue, and include his paper for the consideration of my colleagues:

A Personal Analysis of the Continued Operation of the N.S. "Savannah"

(By R. J. Stouky)

The nuclear field, a 25-year-old arm of the sciences in which the United States has made outstanding advances; our achievements have been demonstrated rather boldly to the world in many ways. First in our own New Mexico Desert, then at Nagasaki and Hiroshima, next at Bikini Atoll, then an explosion at a military reactor in the Idaho Desert, later in the Atlantic with the sinking of a nuclear powered warship, and most recent over Palomares, Spain, with the loss of a plane carrying several nuclear devices.

A strong display of might? By all means, but in the midst of this, the projects of "Plowshare" type in which we propose to use our nuclear might for peaceful work must seem rather remote to the world population.

The N.S. *Savannah*, the only large-scale foreign traveling atomic-powered device, designed for wholly peaceful purposes, is being threatened with lay-up. The economics of this move (which is discussed later) is probably secondary to the following extremely important factors:

1. Her lay-up will remove a 22-knot merchant ship from useful cargo carrying service at a time when 25-year-old 16-knot "rustbuckets" are being reactivated for United States subsidized foreign cargo carrying duty at a tremendous expense to the taxpayers. It will also tie-up a talented group of marine engineers who will have to man her in lay-up for at least one year.

2. The technology developed in her, while it is documented, will suffer greatly. Nothing will drive a good man away from a project faster than the immobilization of the project. The group of people directly involved are vital to the efforts to develop advanced nuclear ships; while they may not represent the building yard in advanced nuclear ship programs *Savannah's* construction experience indicates that their talents are needed to act in the government's behalf in advanced nuclear ship programs.

It is not logical to argue that a break in the continuity of nuclear merchant ships can be sustained with no attendant financial loss by the documentation that is housed in a few bookshelves. The magnitude of this loss is something to be gravely considered.

3. The *Savannah* is in every sense a prototype. As such she cannot reasonably be expected to be commercially competitive. Her true measure of value lies solely in her use as a precursor for the development of economically competitive nuclear merchant vessels. If future ships are built, *Savannah* must be given due credit for advancing the state-of-the-art. If on the other hand, no nuclear ships are built in the near future, and the *Savannah* is laid up, the taxpayers' $70,000,000.00 investment in her must be written off.

Under long-term lay-up conditions, it must also be assumed that almost all of the nuclear-oriented personnel will either go to the commercial nuclear power industry or to sea on conventional ships. In any case, they will be lost as far as the advanced nuclear ship program goes.

4. While the *Savannah* has brought down the very costly porting requirements, which will be indigenous to a degree to all nuclear merchant ships, to an acceptable level for herself through an astute program of developing her engineered safeguards (which safeguard the public against potential hazards of radiation in the highly unlikely event of an accident), these requirements can and should be reduced further. It is only possible to effect this reduction in porting requirements with an operating nuclear plant. The agency involved in the relaxation of boundary limits, standby-tug capability, and auxiliary propulsion, will act only in response to requests concerning operating plants and real circumstances. They will not review and comment on a plant shutdown and with no plans to operate.

5. Nuclear-powered naval surface ships are "licensed" by the Atomic Energy Commission under a different section of the Atomic Energy Act from the governing nuclear powered merchant ships. The differences in these sections represent a sig-

nificant variance in design criteria, operating criteria, porting, administrative handling and, in short, the overall vessel program from inception to mission fulfillment. Therefore, the nuclear navy cannot and will not resolve the problems facing the advanced nuclear powered merchant ships. Indeed, it appears from past *Savannah* experience that the naval reactors program is wholly uninterested in the development of any nuclear (or conventional for that matter) merchant ship program over which it cannot exercise substantial control.

ECONOMICS OF OPERATION AND NONOPERATION

The economic impact of various programs open to the *Savannah* can be stated fairly accurately because of known labor and facility costs and cargo revenue. However, in the discussion of *Savannah* economics, keep in mind the following important factors:

1. The U.S. Government subsidizes virtually all American flag vessels of cargo capacity and utilization similar to *Savannah*. The subsidy for a similiar conventional vessel is approximately $800,000.00/yr.

2. The *Savannah* will cost the government a substantial amount of money regardless of what is done with her. Scrapping is expected to be extremely expensive; long-term lay-up in a condition similar to other ships in America's reserve fleet is not feasible except under conditions tantamount to scrapping her. Short-term lay-up, keeping the nucleus of people necessary for her reactivation together (assuming they will stay), is almost as expensive as operating her when retaining and reactivation cost are factored in.

3. The crew training cost, which the government paid the general agent, First Atomic Ship Transport Inc. (FAST Inc.), in the *Savannah's* first year of commercial operation amount to $282,000.00. FAST Inc. realized from the operation of the *Savannah* a net profit of $200,000.00, the maximum allowed under their contract. This was the profit on a $500,000.00 escrow account investment made by the general agent in order to establish himself in the business of nuclear powered merchant shipping, and possibly protect the ships of the parent company, American Export Isbrandtsen Lines, Inc. from liability as a result of an accident in the *Savannah*. The writer realizes that the general agent is amortizing docks and other physical facilities in this profit, but feels that the profit taken by the general agent should be: (a) the same as that expected from a ship for which he made no capital investment and; (b) a part of the overall profit, not necessarily tied to an absolute maximum or minimum amount.

Keeping in mind these facts, the following three personal economic evaluations are presented:

1. Lay the *Savannah* up at the Galveston, Texas, facility for one year and then put her back into service. She would not be defueled under this option.

2. Lay the *Savannah* up at the Galveston, Texas, facility for three years and then return her to service. She would be defueled and, subsequently, refueled under this option.

3. Maintain the *Savannah* in operation, but on trade route 12—the run most applicable to future nuclear ships of a high speed class. (Ship economics tend to favor high power and large size for nuclear applications.)

One-year lay-up

Item	Cost/year	Year	Total
Galveston facility	$1,011,000	1	$1,011,000
Crew	876,000	1	876,000
Supplies	75,000	1	75,000
Drydocking and annual inspection	75,000	1	75,000
Sustenance (crew)	164,000	1	164,000
Total cost/year	2,201,000	------	2,201,000

Operation on trade route 12 would also establish precedents as the *Savannah* has already done in the United States, and the Mediterranean. **This analysis includes no provision for the possible loss of personnel and training of replacement personnel.**

Three-year lay-up

Item	Cost/year	Year	Total
Galveston facility	$1,011,000	1	$1,011,000
Defueling labor	77,000	1	77,000
Refueling labor	55,000	1	55,000
Crew (1st year)	876,000	1	876,000
Crew (subsequent years)	438,000	2	876,000
Galveston facility (subsequent years)	125,000	2	250,000
Supplies (1st year)	75,000	1	75,000
Supplies (subsequent years)	28,000	1	50,000
Subsistance (total)	238,000	1	238,000
Drydockings and inspections	75,000	2	150,000
Total	2,998,000	------	3,658,000
Total/year (3)	------------	------	1,219,000

This approach is also slightly unrealistic in that it does not provide for the loss of personnel, which will be much higher than Option 1, and the major loss of program continuity both at home and abroad.

Operation on trade route 12

Item	*Cost/Year*
Total Operating Expense	$3,165,000
Total Revenue	−2,550,000
Operating Loss	615,000
FAST Profit	200,000
FAST Overhead	225,000
Shore Staff	275,000
Total Direct Cost to the Government	1,165,000
Galveston Facility	1,011,000
Crew Training	282,000
Total	3,773,000

These analyses indicate that continued operation will cost $1.5 million more per year than a one-year layup, and $2.5 million more per year than a three-year layup. However, one anomaly of this evaluation is that it does not consider reactivation costs, which are assumed by the writer to be equal to about ½ of these two figures, based on four months' reactivation under Option 1 and one year under Option 2. Further, one must consider the cost of reactivating and subsidizing the ship that will handle the cargo which would have been moved in *Savannah*.

In summation, I personally feel that the removal of the *Savannah* from service at a time when advanced nuclear ship concepts are being pursued by the Maritime Administration would remove all of her effective technological and political success, and perhaps ultimately be an even greater financial failure. There is no "quick cure" for an ailing U.S. Merchant Marine, but the decision to lay up the *Savannah* will most certainly be detrimental to the future of the U.S. Merchant Marine.

Police Brutality?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, a report recently published by Col. David B. Kelly, superintendent of New Jersey State Police, gave the first complete statistics that have been made available through the new State uniform crime reporting system.

For the first time, New Jersey has accurately reported the extent of a deplorable situation which strikes at the very foundation of law enforcement.

New Jersey has 425 organized municipal police departments with an aggregate of 11,867 police officers. Would you believe that the records indicate that 1,195 were assaulted in the line of duty during the calendar year of 1966. These figures do not include the two police officers who were murdered in line of duty last year.

Would you believe that of the 1,194 cases of assault upon an officer that 558 were required to obtain medical attention as a result of the injury sustained. I call your attention to the fact that this figure represents one case of assault on every 10 police officers in the State of New Jersey and also indicate that 47 percent of the men assaulted required medical attention for their injuries. Is there no wonder with a situation such as this that young men consider law enforcement as a profession that should also be seriously considered as one that will invite direct assault by hoodlums some time during his career.

I point this out so as to provide a new viewpoint for those who are prone to cry "police brutality." The true facts are that a police officer is not a brute. He is the man who lives next door or down the street who cares for his family and his property. He spends his free time in youth service programs just as any other good citizen does because he knows firsthand the effects of juvenile delinquency as well as adult crime. This is the man who constantly strives to eliminate juvenile problems at the very root.

The police officer who goes to work every day knowing that his is a dangerous profession for a compensation considerably less than that paid in other fields must be set up on the proper pedestal as a dedicated member of the community.

It is about time that we in the Congress and State legislatures face the situation in its proper perspective. The assaults set forth in this article were not just assaults on police officers per se, but are direct assaults on the American public. We must always remember that when law enforcement breaks down in these United States we will once more revert to cannibalistic tendencies in true jungle form.

Assault on an officer should not be passed off lightly with a meager $25 fine and a pat on the wrist. We must begin to do something whereby stiff sentences are passed out by our judiciary. Otherwise the very heart of law enforcement will soon be a nonentity.

R.F.K.—Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SAMUEL L. DEVINE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, a liberal, progressive Catholic weekly, known as

America, under the sponsorship of the century-old Jesuit religious order, published an interesting editorial on March 18, 1967, entitled "The 'Embarrassing' Mr. KENNEDY."

With the controversy prevalent today on the whole Vietnam issue, I am confident my colleagues will welcome the views expressed in this editorial.

The editorial follows:

THE "EMBARRASSING" MR. KENNEDY

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy may not have had politics in mind when he gave his speech on Vietnam in the U.S. Senate on March 2. We suspect, though, that the junior Senator from New York had guessed pretty well the impact his words would have in the American political arena. The press carried more than a few veiled references to the Kennedy "ambitions" for 1972.

One would wish that "playing politics" with the Vietnam war were the strongest inference that was drawn from the timing and content of Mr. Kennedy's speech. The plain fact of the matter is, however, that when the Senator unwrapped his proposals to get North Vietnam to the negotiating table, he manifested as well an alarming ignorance—or disregard—of Hanoi's position on the bombing of North Vietnam and on the war itself.

To put it as baldy as possible, Mr. Kennedy suggested an "unconditional cessation" of the bombing of North Vietnam in return for a promise to begin peace talks, understanding that "discussions cannot continue for a prolonged period without an agreement that neither side will substantially increase the size of the war in Vietnam by infiltration or reinforcement." If, in the meanwhile, the Communists fail to show good faith, the Senator added, "then we can re-examine our entire military strategy, including the bombing . . . in the light of the changing nature of the war."

What Mr. Kennedy has failed to understand, or chosen to ignore, is that Hanoi is demanding a *permanent* cessation of the bombing, regardless of its own manifestation of good or bad faith. What is more, the enemy is being supremely logical. Hanoi argues its case before the world on the premise that we are the aggressors. In the circumstances, for us to yield to Hanoi's demand would be tantamount to an admission of guilt by compliance. But we are *not* the aggressors in Vietnam.

It is this failure to recognize reality that makes sheer tragedy of such views as those proposed by Senator Kennedy. They bring us no nearer to the just, negotiated peace that all save the thoroughgoing, dedicated "hawks" desire. Senator Kennedy has added grist to the Communist propaganda mill. His voice had barely died down in the Senate chamber before the press in North Vietnam began chortling over the "embarrassment" it had caused the Administration. Why, indeed, should the enemy be ready to make those concessions that are part and parcel of genuine negotiation? With Mr. Kennedy's speech, they argue, are not a wearied, disheartened American people, like the French before them, one step closer to abandoning Vietnam?

There are, of course, those who argue that abandoning South Vietnam to the Communists would be less a tragedy than the price our commitment to the people of South Vietnam is presently demanding of us and of the Vietnamese. To this we have but one comment. Fidelity, patience and endurance in Vietnam may well mean the end of Communist-sponsored "wars of national liberation" in Asia or anywhere else. In short, for stability and peace would beckon. Neither peace nor stability can, in any sense, be counted tragedy.

Giving Up Guns

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE A. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, the gun control legislation pending in the Congress is highly controversial, and the principal point to resolve is how to control the criminal and irresponsible use of firearms and, at the same time, protect the citizen's right to bear arms, as extended him in the second amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

An editorial appearing in the March 20, 1967, issue of the York Gazette and Daily presents a unique view with respect to this matter, pointing out that, on the historical record, central government has been an important prompting agent in bringing this protective feature of the Constitution into being.

Because this article touches in a very interesting aspect, I insert it into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and direct it to the attention of my colleagues:

GIVING UP GUNS

When the section of the Bill of Rights dealing with the right of the people to bear arms was inserted in the U.S. Constitution it got there for the same reason the rest of the Bill of Rights was insisted upon by the citizens of the new country. Namely, that these citizens had experienced, when they were subjects of the English Crown, the arbitrary orders of government and had grown mighty suspicious of governmental power and wanted to be sure that they and their descendants would be protected against anything like that in the future.

The Bill of Rights, was in a sense an insurance policy taken out by people who had learned at first hand, through bitter experience, what advantage government can take of people unless the people's rights are constitutionally guarded. The right to bear arms, like the rights of free speech and of the press, and all the other rights enumerated in the first ten amendments, was specifically derived from that bitter experience.

The soldiers of the colonial government of the British Crown had guns. They used these guns to keep the people in check. They, the Redcoats, were assigned the job by the colonial governors appointed by the Crown of seeing to it that the people had no chance to defend themselves against the intrusions and edicts of their overseers. That is why there were rules made forbidding the people to possess guns and ammunition. The tyrannical government wanted to make certain that the people did not have the means of self defense. Thus they were prohibited from speaking freely to one another, from publishing their feelings, from organizing into protest groups—and from bearing arms.

When any discussion ensues these days about guns and who should have access to them, it should be remembered where the constitutional right originated. It originated in the possession of guns by government, in the use of the guns by government, by the police agents of government. This was the danger recognized by our forefathers. And they felt at the time that the solution to the danger lay in a constitutional declaration of the right of the people to bear arms. Not for "sporting" purposes, not to hunt and kill wildlife, not for "recreation"—but to defend themselves, to have the means of defending themselves, against the possible oppression of those in charge of government.

Would it not be logical, then, if the question of guns and who should be allowed to own them is to be debated, that government and its agents should also be part of the subject matter? If the constitutional issue is to be cited, then the background and significance of the section referring to the right to bear arms should be thoroughly explored. We do not think at the moment that these things are very well understood.

Perhaps there will come a day when there will be really general and complete disarmament, a doing away with firepower altogether, on the grounds that arms and men are incompatible, that firepower has proved itself to be a menace threatening the survival of mankind. We hope that such disarmament does become a reality.

Guns, in the future, could well be regarded as a relic of a long age of barbarism. But we are of the opinion that if this develops, governments will have to be among the first elements to be disarmed. Then the peoples of the world might feel safer about giving up guns.

The Kee Report: Air Rescue in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES KEE

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include this week's public service television and radio newscast, "The Kee Report." The subject discussed is the Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service operated by the U.S. Air Force in Vietnam.

The report follows:

This is Jim Kee, bringing you the Kee Report.

The American people hate war. Yet on two occasions since World War II, the United States has been compelled to halt naked Communist aggression in the Orient. The war in Vietnam is still going on, and it will end whenever the Communist nations live up to their pledged word.

Meanwhile, there is one development in the Viet fighting which is most encouraging. This is the work of the Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service operated by the Air Force to rescue pilots who have been downed in combat. This unusual service was set up to fill a special need in the kind of jungle warfare going on in South Vietnam.

The newspapers constantly refer to the present conflict as a dirty war and this is exactly what it is because the enemy has made it so. There is no front line in Vietnam as there usually is in a war between civilized nations. In fact, this is a war of assassination in which the civilian or prisoner of war is just as apt to be killed as the soldier in actual combat.

The armed forces faced an unprecedented danger because the American flyer who was forced to abandon his plane faced almost certain death. In South Vietnam, he was likely to be murdered on the spot if found by a member of the Viet Cong. If he landed in North Vietnam, he faced either instant death or the hardships of Communist imprisonment which can be just about as tragic.

It is a tradition of the American armed forces to spare no expense in safeguarding the lives of its men. In this case, there is the additional incentive that it costs Uncle Sam about half a million dollars to train a combat flyer. So the special rescue service, using helicopters, was set up to get the job done. But because of the conditions prevailing in jungle warfare, a new system of rescue tactics had to be devised.

The work of rescue begins just seconds after a pilot or one of his crewmen flashes the word by radio that they are bailing out of a crippled aircraft. A special helicopter is standing by for just such an emergency. The actual rescue work involves teamwork of the highest order. The helicopter crew is composed of men who have been specially trained to locate downed flyers, to provide first aid for the injured, and to fight off enemy snipers who are usually attracted by the sight of a falling plane. Frequently, enemy snipers will hold their fire until the helicopter hovers over the downed flyers. Then they let go with all they have.

Under these trying conditions, the Aerospace rescue teams have compiled a remarkable record. In the last two years, they have saved the lives of over 500 young Americans who otherwise would probably have perished in the jungle or as the result of enemy fire. Over half the rescued servicemen were fighter pilots who were badly needed for combat operations.

Years ago, the American armed forces set new standards of cleanliness for soldiers in the field. This saved thousands of lives. Now our armed forces have led the way in rescuing downed pilots. As a result, 500 young Americans are alive today.

Promise to the Honest Brahmin

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ODIN LANGEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, while there has been significant congressional discussion and debate this month on legislation to support emergency food assistance to India, perhaps the most incisive firsthand observation on this matter is to be found in a letter I received this week from a constituent.

I commend Mr. Norman Danielson of Callaway, Minn., for his most thoughtful and pertinent message as conveyed to me in the following letter:

CALCUTTA, INDIA,
March 13, 1967.

Hon. ODIN LANGEN,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. LANGEN: I am an American and have been hitchhiking from Europe to Australia. This journey has taken me through India's northern states of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. The cars in India are owned by the rich Brahmin caste, therefore my rides were with these people. They expressed gratitude for the wheat the U.S. is sending, saying that the inadequate rain was the sole cause of India's food shortage. I was becoming satisfied with our generous policy.

Then a more honest Brahmin opened my eyes by taking me to a small village. Here, for the first time, I saw starving people. Not just hungry, starving. Incredibly skinny. Leathery skin stretched over protruding joints. Eyes sunken deep with hollow, hopeless stares. Children with swollen bellies. Women trying to breast-feed babies when they themselves had no nourishment.

This honest man worked with the people, knew them, and was their friend. He begged that the shipments of wheat be stopped at once. Why? India is full of corruption. Bribery is easy. The wheat is supposedly distributed, and the papers are in order. But the rich, fat man hoards this wheat and sells it at prices the common man can't afford to pay. The wheat does not reach these very worst areas where it is so desperately needed.

But surely you must realize this, knowing the nature of mén, especially rich, fat officials. Why, then, did we decide to ship yet another three million tons? Because the ignorance of our government officials won't allow the moving wheels to slow down and stop once they have started. Investigating teams only visit the fat officials in Delhi, tour some of India's more prosperous spots, and bring a good report home to Washington.

The situation made me angry. I realize my words are futile, and perhaps a bit too strong. But I promised the honest man that I would write to our legislature, which is all I can do to try to stop the waste. Please consider all angles before approving additional shipments.

Respectfully yours,
NORMAN DANIELSON,
Callaway, Minn.

A Good Man

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. BYRNES

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, in these days, when few take time to remember the virtues and ingredients which made this Nation great, it is inspiring to be reminded that we were able to come this far only through the quiet courage of those 19th century men and women who were willing to risk everything in search of freedom and opportunity for themselves and their children.

An eloquent tribute to one such American was recently paid by John Wyngaard, the distinguished political columnist of the Green Bay Press-Gazette and Appleton Post-Crescent. I include this tribute as part of my remarks:

(By John Wyngaard)

MADISON.—The young man from the newspaper was kind enough to telephone to verify some of the details for the obituary notice about the Old Fellow.

The standard materials, age, residence, descendants, were quickly told.

But then came the more difficult question. What did he do? The reporter wanted to know.

What did he do? He was a humble and quiet man. He had worked hard during a long life, stretching from the Minnesota lumber camps of his young manhood, to the emerging factories of the papermaking Fox River Valley of six decades ago. He had given his family faithful care. He loved his home and his garden, respected his neighbors, was proud of his country, hated injustice, and unpretentiously upheld a religious faith that was the envy of some of his relatives and neighbors.

What did he do? By the standards of the day he was a very ordinary man. He left as little mark on the history of his time as did millions of other Americans.

THE DECISION STANDS

But then there was a recollection of what was told to a high school commencement class in the Old Fellow's neighborhood a few years ago. Perhaps he will be remembered as the most important member of his family, like hundreds of thousands of others of his 19th century generation, because of his decision as a boy many years ago to become an American.

The Old Fellow was born in a tiny, crowded and poor country of northern Europe.

He was born a subject of a man named William III, heir to the ancient House of Orange, in a bleak little village. The most energetic and creative of the young men and women there at the turn of the century, as for a hundred years, were leaving their ancestral grounds for the bright promise of a new and free life over the glowing horizon in the land known as the United States. Like many other emigrants, he was the youngest son. Through patient hording he put together the price of a third class passage across the Atlantic. He arduously made his way inland to a new Wisconsin town known as Kimberly, where there were earlier settlers who spoke the same language and came from the same province in the old country.

The chances are strong that some of the Old Fellow's forbears in the first part of the 19th Century fought in the armies of Napoleon, maybe at Moscow, perhaps at Waterloo. The homeland was then ruled by a vassal of the French imperialist. The conscripts in conquering armies leave no records, as the Old Fellow knew, and thus he said little about his heritage.

But in the last years of his life, one of his own descendants assured him that whatever achievements might have been accounted by unknown progenitors in the cockpit of Europe, his act in departing the Old World and settling in the New made him the most important of all the ancestors in the family line.

THE BIGGEST MAN

What did he do?

He provided for his descendants the most precious legacy possible—the opportunity to live and prosper in a great and free country, with the heirs of millions of others from many lands who now compose a polical system and a society unique in the history of the world.

Three generations of Americans now acknowledge the progenitorship of the Old Fellow. Some of them are yet too young to reflect upon his achievement and the priceless estate he left. But they will know, some day, as they study in the advanced school system that was only a vague dream in his own boyhood.

He was a good man. He was 85 years old when he died peacefully a few days ago.

He was my father.

The 94th Anniversary of Abolition of Slavery in Puerto Rico

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, this is an important day in the history of democratic tradition, the Western World, and most especially, the history of Puerto

Rico. For on this date, some 94 years ago, slavery was banished forever from Puerto Rican soil.

Looking back in the annals of history, it is difficult to find a single tribe or government so thoroughly despotic as the famed conquistadores of Spain, who came to plunder the Americas, in the 15th and 16th centuries.

With their arrival, the Indian peoples of the American continents and the surrounding island areas were either killed or enslaved. In Puerto Rico, slavery became at once a thriving business, and in 1513 the Spanish colonial authorities began importing Negro slaves from Africa.

At this stage, slavery was in effect in many quarters, and there was little in the way of an organized antislavery movement anywhere in the world. Millions of dollars were invested in human chattel, and boats were plying back and forth across the Atlantic, bearing slavery to British, French, Dutch, Portuguese, and Spanish colonial lands.

Slavery relied to a great extent for its existence on aristocratic sentiment. It could not thrive for long in the proximity of the democratic tradition. No sooner was there an independent United States than antislavery sentiment began to grow in Puerto Rico.

The French Revolution brought the same sentiment into play in Europe. In 1791, the French Assembly passed the first antislavery law in the history of modern times, abolishing slavery in Santo Domingo, and shortly afterward slavery also was abolished in the British Empire. Portugal and the Netherlands followed suit. Serfdom was abolished in imperial Russia on the eve of the American Civil War, and the Civil War itself ended slavery in the North American Continent.

In the face of all this, slavery still flourished in Puerto Rico. But sentiment for freedom had gained a foothold, and finally, on March 22, 1873, freedom was established in Puerto Rico. A loan of 8,000,000 pesos was made by the Government to reimburse slaveholders for the loss of their human "property."

Among the heroes of Puerto Rican history, several of the more prominent persons were leaders of the antislavery cause. Román Baldorioty de Castro, Jośe Julian Acosta, Ramón Emetario Betances, Segrundo Ruiz Belvis, Julio L. de Vizcarrondo—all these were leaders in the struggle, and through their efforts set the stage for freedom. Campaigning, arguing, freeing their own slaves, organizing, and propagandizing, they forced the issue upon the Government of Spain, until at last freedom was accorded the slaves of Puerto Rico.

In the struggle for independence and democracy, every victorious step along the way is vital to the democratic cause. Triumph in Puerto Rico was greeted with cheers by free men everywhere. The spirit engendered by this act ignited the hopes of persons persecuted by tyranny in every despotism on earth.

It is with a sense of great satisfaction that we hail the occasion of Puerto Rican emancipation day. For as free men in the Western World, we know the value and the merits of liberty, and dread the cause of slavery as the symbol of oppression.

Freed from the devastating effects of slavery, the Puerto Rican people have worked together to establish their land in the ranks of democratic governments. Their love of liberty is unsurpassed, their democratic spirit inextinguishable. They are indeed a credit to the entire Western Hemisphere.

New Team for Saigon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CARL ALBERT

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include an editorial from the Washington, D.C., Evening Star of March 16. The Star's endorsement of the "New Team for Saigon" is consistent with the broad approval these distinguished appointments have received in the United States and abroad.

The editorial follows:

NEW TEAM FOR SAIGON

President Johnson could hardly have made a better choice. In naming Ellsworth Bunker to succeed Henry Cabot Lodge as American Ambassador to South Vietnam, he has "drafted"—as he said in Nashville yesterday—one of the country's ablest and most experienced diplomats.

Ambassador Lodge's resignation, recurrently rumored over the past year, has come as no surprise. He has put in several arduous years of effective service in Saigon, and it is understandable, at age 65, that he should have had enough. This is the more true because he apparently still has a lively interest in Republican politics and would like to play a role in the GOP's selection of a presidential candidate to run against LBJ.

Lodge's successor is a remarkable man. At 72, Bunker looks and acts as if he were 20 years younger. He has been in the thick of things since 1950, when President Truman persuaded him to quit private business and become Ambassador to Juan Peron's explosive Argentina. After that, he became our envoy to Italy. From 1953 to 1956, he headed the American Red Cross. Then he returned to the Foreign Service, for a five-year period, as our man in India and Nepal. Our present Ambassador to Nepal—Carol Laise—happens to have married him not many months ago.

Ambassador Bunker—who also has been a key figure in the organization of American States—can be counted upon to play in Saigon the same kind of peace-making role he has played around the world as a diplomatic troubleshooter. His talents in that respect are not to be underestimated. There are those who feel he could have driven harder or wiser bargains, but the fact remains that his efforts were decisive in settling the Indonesian-Dutch dispute over West New Guinea and in working out a firm political settlement of the Dominican crisis.

Bunker, as the President made clear to his Tennessee audience, will be able to count on a team of impressive associates. These include Eugene M. Locke, our Ambassador to Pakistan and Robert Komer, a special White House assistant. It is not beyond the realm of possibility that the new team may somehow manage to promote a breakthrough to peace.

Church-State Separation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of this House the fact that U.S. Education Commissioner Harold Howe is guilty of a clear breach of the U.S. Constitution, more specifically, the first amendment, which provides for the separation of church and state.

Harold Howe has given a Catholic priest in Vermont $56,000 to work for the merger of the public and parochial schools of Swanton, Vt. I find this incredible. I am all for Federal aid to parochial schools. I have argued for such aid for years. But I am not in favor of merging public and parochial schools. Not only would such a merger clearly violate the church-state separation provisions of the first amendment, but it would be the first step down the road of bringing parochial schools under the Federal thumb of Harold Howe's Office of Education.

Last year, Harold Howe ordered a racial census of U.S. public schools, and he persuaded parochial school authorities to undertake a similar program. I am apprehensive that Harold Howe is worried about the racial makeup of parochial schools, because it is none of his business, although he would like to make it his business. I am also worried that under title II of last year's omnibus cities bill, metropolitan areawide planning could extend to parochial schools, which receive Federal science or language grants, because "metro" applies to any publicly assisted facility. Harold Howe's plans in Swanton, Vt., lead me to believe that he is out to try and corral some parochial school control for the Federal Government. He has gone so far as to give a Catholic priest $56,000 to lobby with him for a violation of the first amendment and to actively participate in politics, using Federal dollars to try and sway a local election. This is shameful. It demeans the church. The President ought to fire Howe.

I include an article and editorial from the Christian Science Monitor of March 14, 1967. These documents are the source of my charges, and I urge the Members of this House to persue them carefully.

The article and editorial follow:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Mar. 14, 1967]

JOINT PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOL PROPOSED IN VERMONT

(By Cynthia Parsons and Robert L. Savage)

SWANTON, VT.—The United States Office of Education is backing a plan to combine public and parochial school facilities here on one campus and in one complex of buildings.

So far, the Office of Education, under Title III, has made a preliminary grant of $56,000 to the project. Voters in three small Vermont towns soon will accept or reject a $3 million bond issue for the combined public and religious school project.

The towns of Swanton (population 4,000), Highgate (population 2,000), and Franklin (population 1,000), which would make up Union School District No. 7, need a new junior-senior high school.

The present public-school facilities in the district are old and inadequate to care for the expanded numbers of students. This is also true of the Roman Catholic parochial-school facilities.

PUBLIC BACKING

A joint venture, a "first" in the annals of the United States Office of Education, would place both the public and the religious school facilities on one campus.

Last summer the Office of Education gave $56,000 under Title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act to sponsors of the new facility. The Rev. John R. LaBrake, formerly principal of Swanton's parochial school, is the project director and receives a salary of $13,500 from federal funds.

A. Neal Shedd, director of planning and supplemental centers at the Office of Education, is enthusiastic about combining of the religious and nonreligious school facilities and helped Fr. LaBrake apply for the funds and show the necessary backing for the project from religious and lay leaders in the three towns.

SECOND GRANT AWAITED

Mr. Shedd's assistant, Norman E. Hearn, told The Christian Science Monitor's education editor: "We'd like to encourage more cooperation of this type between the public and the parochial schools. This type of sharing seems to me to be the 'American way.'"

The $56,000 not only pays Fr. LaBrake's salary, and the salaries of any staff he hires, but may be used to "sell" the project to the voters. Architect fees also come out of the same grant.

Fr. LaBrake has applied for a second grant of $97,000 which is just now making its way through the Office of Education. If approved, this amount would be used to finance a year's internship program for the principal, a guidance counselor, and 11 department heads for the public school.

Mr. Hearn explained that he and Mr. Shedd would help Fr. LaBrake with this new request for continued federal assistance if necessary.

OVERCROWDED SITUATION

It is the usual procedure for Title III grants to be carried along for two or three years.

The new regional school would initially enroll some 1,000 students in grades 7–12. A wing of the proposed $3 million complex of buildings would house a privately constructed, owned, and operated religious school.

The idea for the joint facility originated with Fr. LaBrake as a solution to the overcrowding in both the public and Catholic parochial schools in the area. Plans for the $3 million complex are virtually complete and the architectural firm of Saver & Co. has drawn up plans for a six-circle campus-type junior-senior high school. The building will be carpeted and air conditioned throughout.

The next step is for the citizens of Franklin to vote whether or not they wish to join Swanton and Highgate in the same union school district. Next would come a bond election in the three towns to finance the building of the school.

Construction of the religious school wing, Fr. LaBrake explains, will be financed privately at an estimated cost of $300,000. The religious school will house a chapel, classrooms, and offices for religious advisers. According to Fr. LaBrake, any denomination will be free to use the school, and both denominational and nondenominational religious courses will be offered.

Among the subjects being considered for the religious school are "moral and spiritual guidance," "introduction to sacred scripture," and "liturgy and life." These are listed in addition to a heading called "special denomination courses." Courses will be taught by personnel provided by the participating denomination or denominations.

It is uncertain where ownership of the religious school will lie. According to Fr. LaBrake, it will be owned by the local Roman Catholic parish. But Protestant ministers and town officials say the decision has not yet been made.

COST PROBLEM

Officials in Swanton agree that the area is more than 70 percent Roman Catholic.

This section of Vermont is adjacent to the Canadian border and is heavily French-Canadian. Highway signs are in two languages just outside of Swanton, and the television viewer in the towns can choose between two English-language stations and more than four French-language stations.

The ministers of the Methodist and Congregational churches have stated publicly that they are in favor of the project and stand to gain by having one wing of the new school as a religious school. None of the Protestant churches in the area presently operate schools.

It is reported that the pastor of the local Episcopal church is opposed to the religious school. He is traveling in Europe on leave of absence from his parish and was unavailable for comment.

The joint public-religious school concept has appeared to stimulate little controversy in the three towns. The church-state issue is rarely discussed.

The cost of the project, however, may prove to be a major stumbling block for the planners. One citizen summed up the general feeling in the three towns:

"Three million dollars is just too much."

Education officials supporting the project agree that the cost will be a heavy factor in the bond issue voting. It is estimated that 40 percent of the families in the three towns have less than $3,000 yearly income.

PERSISTENT ATTITUDE

Originally scheduled for mid-March, the election has been postponed until May or June to allow time for the planners to "sell" the project to the voters. If it is defeated the first time, project officials expect it will be brought back time and time again until approval is granted.

With this attitude on the part of the school's promoters, support from the Office of Education probably in excess of $100,000, and the knowledge on the part of community leaders that the present schools will not meet state standards slated to go into effect in September of 1967, it is likely the new public-parochial school will be built.

If it is, Swanton and its neighbors will be the first communities in the nation to combine public and parochial schools into one facility.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Mar. 14, 1967]

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT

We should have thought that United States Government officials would have been particularly alive to the need for obeying the spirit of the law as well as the letter of the law. Unhappily, this is not the case with the United States Office of Education. For this office is now busily promoting a development which unquestionably violates the spirit of the First Amendment's requirements for a separation of church and state and may conceivably violate the letter of that requirement as well.

This is apparent from a report carried in today's Monitor detailing the Office of Education's efforts to combine public and religious school facilities on one campus in Swanton, Vermont. Attached to a public school the local Roman Catholic church will build and operate a church-instruction school. It is not clear whether the local Protestant churches will share in its ownership and maintenance. They will be allowed to use it. Although public funds will not be used in the operation of this school, its very nearness will lend it an official and public standing which clearly violates the spirit of the First Amendment.

Nor is this all. Although many will find this almost inconceivable, the Office of Education has been actively promoting this "solution." It has given the local Catholic parish priest a $56,000 grant for planning, part of the money to be used to promote the idea among the three communities which must vote on it. Furthermore, as one Office official stated to the Monitor's education editor: "We'd like to encourage more cooperation of this type between the public and parochial schools."

Certainly this project will encourage more religious denominations to try to combine their facilities with the public schools in their localities in order to relieve their own heavy expenditures for education. In this particular instance, the local Catholic parochial school will be enabled to close down its present costly facilities, send its pupils to the public school secure in the knowledge that they need but step into an adjoining wing of the school for religious instruction.

We strongly doubt that the American people ever intended its Office of Education to be used for such purposes when it was founded. We doubt that the American people would sustain the Office in so flagrant a breach of the spirit of the wholesome American tradition of separation of church and state. We doubt, most of all, that this weakening of the breach will in any way promote either education or community religious harmony in the United States.

Need for Federal Imported Meat Labeling Law

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced legislation to establish a Federal labeling requirement for all meat that is imported into the United States. My bill is prompted by the recent Supreme Court decisions which have tossed out State laws in this field.

On January 16, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld, without explanation, the decision of the Oregon district court which had held that State's meat labeling law was unconstitutional. Earlier, the Court had thrown out the Tennessee labeling law, and the latest case threatens a similar fate for meat labeling laws in 19 States, including the South Dakota law of 1964.

Cases involving Iowa and Nebraska laws are still in lower courts.

This is indeed unfortunate. Many State legislatures took this action in 1963 as a last-ditch effort to get some protection from soaring imports. The laws meant a great deal in terms of protecting the livestock industry of the Nation and focusing upon the impact that meat imports had upon domestic markets. Now these efforts are being destroyed by the U.S. Supreme Court.

I see little sense to create a national fuss over truth in labeling only to turn around and allow importers of foreign meats a complete exemption from this same type of requirement.

Therefore, I have introduced a bill similar to the one which was passed by the South Dakota State Legislature requiring the display of a sign and proper identification of all meat imported into the United States. It would require the country of origin and the date the meat was shipped from the point of debarkation. Fines would be imposed for any violations.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that prompt action can be taken on this measure to restore protection and validate the purpose for which 19 States wrote these labeling laws originally.

Credibility Gap?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the Senate on February 9, 1967, on page S1897 contained testimony by a Member of the Upper House that attacks upon the recently passed State gun laws in New Jersey have failed. It further indicates a premature opinion that one section of the law has already been found unconstitutional. Again on page S1897 the Member of the Upper House quotes the attorney general of New Jersey as saying that—

> Seven percent of all persons who applied for authorization to purchase weapons were denied this right because of criminal arrest records.

I have checked with the Citizens Committee for Firearms Legislation and their sources state that this information is apparently based upon an erroneous newspaper article which appeared in one of the New Jersey papers which later printed a correction and retraction. The records of the New Jersey State Police indicate that approximately 5 percent of the applicants who applied through the New Jersey Bureau of Identification for gun purchase permits and approximately 2 percent going through the Federal Bureau of Investigation checkout show some sort of an arrest record going back as far as 30 years, but they further indicated that these charges did not necessarily disqualify an applicant from purchasing firearms. The bureaus further state that only 25 out of 2,200 applicants through the State police were turned down. By my mathematical deductions this means that 1.3 percent of the applicants wishing to purchase firearms in New Jersey were turned down and this does not coincide with the 7-percent figure quoted by the Member of the Upper House.

I have inserted this so that the record might be set straight because it appears that the credibility gap is not confined to one section of our Government. It might be well for people to make a thorough check prior to making statements by obtaining the proper information from the proper people and not depending upon a retracted piece of news media.

AFL–CIO's Resolution on Poverty Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, the Lake County AFL–CIO Central Labor Union, through their president, Peter Calacci, has unanimously urged that the poverty program as enacted in the last Congress be not curtailed, and that expansions should be made especially on "versatile" funding, education, and self-help training programs.

The Lake County, Ind., Central Labor Union unanimously adopted and approved the AFL–CIO executive council's resolution supporting the war on poverty at its convention at Bal Harbour, Fla., February 27, 1967.

I hereby submit the complete statement of the AFL–CIO executive council on the anti-poverty program for the consideration of the Members of Congress:

THE WAR ON POVERTY

(Statement by the AFL–CIO Executive Council, Feb. 26, 1967, Bal Harbour, Fla.)

The AFL–CIO is deeply committed to our nation's efforts to eradicate poverty. When President Johnson first called for "an unconditional war, here and now, on poverty," he struck a deep response from the labor movement. Organized labor, since its birth, has sought to eliminate poverty through trade union organization, collective bargaining, and social legislation.

We have supported, and continue to support, programs aimed at helping the poor move from the hopelessness and despair of poverty toward a sharing of America's general prosperity. The AFL–CIO has long recognized that such programs essentially must be based on:

(1) Job opportunities, at decent wages, for the millions of impoverished who are able to work and seek employment.

(2) Adequate Social Security benefits for the aged who are retired.

(3) Adequate income maintenance, through a much-improved and overall system of public assistance, for those additional impoverished millions who are not self-sustaining, due to the absence of the family breadwinner, disability or other causes.

The road out of poverty requires full and fair opportunities for education and vocational training, decent housing, effective enforcement of civil rights, and adequate social service assistance. The eventual elimination of poverty, however, must emphasize jobs, income and upgrading, as its foundation.

Many essential measures have been enacted by the Congress, since 1961, that are parts of the anti-poverty effort—including civil rights legislation, substantial improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act, federal aid to general and vocational education, model cities legislation, and the Economic Opportunity Act. The AFL–CIO was a major force in seeking adoption of all these advances.

The Economic Opportunity Act—with its broad attack on the causes and continuation of poverty—is a vital part of the overall effort to break the poverty cycle.

Organized labor has not only given moral support to this program, but it has been involved at all levels. Today, hundreds of AFL–CIO members serve on community action boards and committees. In addition, AFL–CIO unions have assumed active sponsorship of anti-poverty programs.

Such efforts by organized labor should be expanded in the thousands of communities across the length and breadth of our country—translating AFL–CIO supported national legislation into reality in local communities.

The AFL–CIO is fully aware of the problems that have arisen during the course of developing the Economic Opportunity Act programs. We recognize the complexities and difficulties of administering such new, pioneering and experimental approaches. It would be remarkable, indeed, if there were no problems in getting such varied efforts off the ground. It is our firm conviction, however, that such problems—many of them now being corrected—are not due to inherent deficiencies in the overall program, itself.

We repudiate the attacks on the war on poverty aimed at crippling or destroying the entire program. We likewise reject the attempt to erect a mythology that America cannot afford to wage an effective war on poverty.

The AFL–CIO remains convinced that our country has the material resources and human talents to meet both its international requirements and its homefront needs. A retreat now—through a failure to appropriate adequate funds to carry the war on poverty forward—will dash the hopes of those millions of Americans who have yet to rise out of poverty and who are still denied full and equal opportunities.

Funds for community action programs, during the remainder of the current fiscal year, have been cut back by the reduction in the overall amount authorized by Congress for the operation of the Economic Opportunity Act and the earmarking of funds for specific projects. The net impact of the reduction of available funds is the curtailment of many essential programs. We urge the 90th Congress to provide the funds necessary to permit the continuation and expansion of those programs directed toward the elimination of urban and rural poverty.

This war on poverty is big enough and important enough to require the cooperation, talents and energy of all groups in American society—business, trade unions, the clergy and other private groups, as well as the government. The special talents and abilities of all are required. In this sense, recent proposals to involve the business community more directly in the war on poverty, along with others, are highly commendable. The normal functions of business enterprises, as well as the managerial and technical abilities of industry, have their vital and proper roles in the nation's efforts to eliminate poverty.

It is our conviction, however, that no segment of our society should seek to profit from the special services it renders to the war on poverty program. We are opposed to the proposal of a federal charter for a profit-making, war-on-poverty company. We view with skepticism and misgiving other proposals for profit-making business ventures in Office of Economic Opportunity and related programs.

We urge the Congress and the Administration to continue to advance the government's efforts to eliminate poverty.

We call on all affiliated trade unions, state and city central bodies to expand their activities in community antipoverty programs.

We commend the President for his proposal to establish a commission to examine the many recommendations for income guarantees, "reviewing their merits and disadvantages and reporting in two years to me and the American people."

We request the staff of the AFL–CIO to review these proposals for income guarantees and to report the finding to the AFL–CIO Executive Council.

The Credibility Gap

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. W. R. POAGE

OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to authority heretofore granted, I include in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial entitled "Credibility Gap" from the March 16 edition of Leopard Tales, an official publication of Temple Junior College, Temple, Tex.

It seems to me that the young people of Temple Junior College are to be congratulated on making a serious and sincere effort to understand the problems of the Vietnamese war rather than engaging in irresponsible "sit downs," demonstrations, and protests calculated to destroy their institutions and the whole structure of higher education in the United States, without producing any enlightenment for anyone.

The students of Temple Junior College represent the type of young people who will make the future of America secure. The editor of Leopard Tales, Lon Curtis, obviously has a deeper understanding of the problems and responsibilities of our Executive and our military leadership than have the editors of similar publications in many of the much larger universities of the country, or, indeed, than the understanding evidenced by many of the great national publications.

I congratulate Mr. Curtis and Temple Junior College, and I commend the following article to the thoughtful reading of all of those interested in the welfare of our country:

THE CREDIBILITY GAP

Practically everyday now we hear about the President's "credibility gap." The news media tell us that Americans are having increasing difficulty believing what President Johnson says. National television commentators and news columnists give numerous examples of "their creation," the credibility gap.

One of the most frequent examples concerns government statements on the Vietnam war. We are told by the national newsmen that the government is trying to cover-up errors of policy in the war and that the government is not being candid in telling the American people the facts about the war.

The government has been critized for failing to tell the world that American bombing in North Vietnam was killing civilians. This is one of the most ridiculous charges of the entire controversy, yet it is one of the most often-heard from administration critics.

To any person with average intelligence the obvious side-effect of bombing any country with urbanized population centers would be the inevitability of death for some civilians near military targets.

The U.S. should not have found it necessary to announce this to the world. It is clear that this is just another instance of distortion of the facts by the national news media.

The crux of the whole controversy is that the news media resent the restraints imposed on news from the war zone and on news concerning international political relations which might end the war. The newsmen have apparently forgotten that these are the same restraints imposed in past wars and that they are designed only to safeguard the American fighting men in the war theater and to protect the secrecy of our international political activities which may bring about a negotiated end of the war, thus saving many lives on both sides.

Surely no one in the journalistic fields would ask the government to release information that might endanger American fighting men, or would they?

There is today no more of a credibility gap between President Johnson and the American people than there was between President Kennedy and the people, or between President Eisenhower and the people, or between any other President and the people. The fact that today we hear and read so much about an alleged "gap" only reflects the power and resulting distortion of news that is present in today's national news media.

International Relationship—An Address by Dr. Glenn H. Beck, Vice President for Agriculture, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kans., at the District Rotary Conference, Hotel Jayhawk, Topeka, Kans., March 18, 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CHESTER L. MIZE

OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, an address by Dr. Glenn H. Beck, vice president for agriculture at Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kans., delivered to the District Rotary Conference in Topeka, Kans., on March 18, is worthy of special note.

Speaking on "International Relationship," Dr. Beck outlines some of the responsibilities this country has as a world leader, especially in reference to helping meet world food needs. The Nation's responsibility calls for individual involvement by concerned citizens. The challenge which Dr. Beck outlines for Rotarians in becoming involved is also a challenge to the rest of us.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I insert Dr. Beck's address in the Appendix of the RECORD. The address follows:

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIP

Since World War II, the United States has emerged strongly as a world leader. Somewhat reluctantly she has assumed the cloak of protector and benefactor for weak, underdeveloped, and impoverished countries. As a consequence, political and ideological decisions made in this nation are of deep concern to countries around the earth—both the developed and the underdeveloped nations. Our actions frequently balance the scales toward freedom and democracy where slavery and communism are the alternative. For many our food exports mean the difference between life and death. This new responsibility for the welfare of mankind, worldwide, is frightening to contemplate.

Rotary must assume its share of this responsibility. Since 1912, Rotary has been international in scope with the establishment of the International Association of Rotary Clubs. One of the four major objectives of Rotary is the "Advancement of international understanding, good will, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service." International service and world community service have become central themes of today's Rotary Clubs. Our broad goal is "peace among men of differing nations."

Is this goal realistic? Can it be achieved? World peace is not likely so long as present conditions of hunger, ignorance, and poverty exist. Furthermore, there would appear to be little hope in solving these problems without simultaneously solving the population explosion, which is a basic contributor to the other three.

To some extent all four of these factors prevail in two-thirds of the countries of the world today. They are major obstacles to the development of underdeveloped nations. They create an environment that is a potential hotbed for the development of communism, or any other ism that holds out or seems to hold out a ray of hope for dejected starving people. These are the conditions that are the underlying cause of the war in Vietnam. They present tough hard problems that cannot be solved by wishful thinking or by decree or by waiting for them to go away. These countries need all of the assistance they can get from the United States and from all other countries who are able to assist. This requires assistance in terms of money, food, protection, education, and technical services.

Despite all of our efforts to date, we seem to be losing the race between food supply and population growth. World food production has been increasing during the 1960's, but population has increased 1 to 2% faster per year, so there is a net loss. Put another way—the number of hungry and starving people in the world is larger each succeeding year. The well-known growth curve for world population staggers the imagination. From a current base of about three billion people, the world is now adding a million persons each week. Unless this population growth is checked, it will double within the next 30–35 years. Furthermore, the population increase is highest in those countries where food and poverty already is a problem. Famine is almost sure to result. In fact, it already has resulted to some extent in some countries. Only the Untied States' Food for Peace Program keeps it from becoming more evident. Hunger and starvation were the principal causes of riots in India last year.

Present food shortage and present world population of hungry people make it unthinkable for the United States to provide all of the food needed to avert a disastrous famine. The U.S. has only slightly over 3 million farms. The world already has 2 billion hungry. With the highest product per farmer in the world, U.S. farmers now produce for about 30 U.S. residents. To feed the world's hungry, each U.S. farm would have to produce enough more food for an additional 600 persons.

When any Rotarian hears that U.S. farms could feed the world, he should divide the 3 billion world population by 3 million U.S. farms. That would have each U.S. farm producing to make up shortages for 1,000 persons. International programs are underway currently that emphasize technical assistance along with food aid. High priority is being placed on agricultural development. This is a necessary first step so that these countries can become more self-sufficient in food production, also so they may improve their agricultural efficiency and thereby release part of their labor force for industrial development.

Agricultural development programs have included a variety of approaches, some of which have helped and some of which have been of little or no value. For example, in the earlier stages of foreign aid programs, American made farm equipment and machinery was found to be virtually useless on the small one and two acre farms of most of these countries. Likewise, some of the best crop varieties developed under American conditions were not at all adapted to the climate, insects, and diseases of foreign countries. Adapting American farm technology to the new set of circumstances in developing countries will require time and patience. It involves some additional research and involves a great deal of education of the people who will use it. Often their culture and political systems are the greatest deterrents to acceptance of technological progress.

Our experience thus far points up the need for a long period of involvement and learning on our part in these countries. Our ultimate success will depend largely on the educational process of both them and us. Because 70 to 80 percent of these people are illiterate, general education as well as agricultural education must precede widespread technological agriculture. The most promising development to date has been the establishment of land-grant type universities in many underdeveloped countries. It is well accepted that U.S. agricultural success is attributed to the land-grant university system and its three pronged attack of education, research, and extension. The majority of the American land-grant universities are now involved in providing guidance and assistance in establishing this type of university in underdeveloped countries. Kansas State University is providing such assistance in both India and in Nigeria. Considering the length of time these programs have been underway, they are remarkably successful. They provide a real hope for the ultimate development of these countries.

In closing, may I offer three suggestions for improvement of international service through Rotary. First, I would hope that all Rotarians would feel challenged to develop great familiarity with international problems. Rotarians are generally regarded as leaders in their communities. It is important, therefore, that they develop an awareness of the evitable involvement of our nation in international affairs. Secondly, I would hope that Rotarians, because they are leaders, would help educate the American public to this new international dimension that has been assumed by our nation. Finally, I would urge you to participate in international affairs. This can be done in many ways if you will search out the possibilities. If enough people are willing to involve themselves in international relations, perhaps we can realize our broad goal of "peace among men of differing nations."

Marine Returns to Combat, Dies

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Pfc. Danny E. Nicklow, of Friendsville, Md., was recently killed in combat in Vietnam, and I wish to both commend his courage and to honor his memory by including the following newspaper article in the RECORD:

MARINE RETURNS TO COMBAT, DIES—FRIENDSVILLE YOUTH HAD BEEN WOUNDED IN JANUARY

FRIENDSVILLE, Md., March 20 [*Special*].—A Western Maryland marine who had returned to combat duty after recovering from Viet Cong-inflicted wounds was killed in action Thursday, the Defense Department reported today.

Pfc. Danny E. Nicklow, 20, of Friendsville, was killed during an enemy attack on his platoon's position near Quang Tri, about six miles south of the Demilitarized Zone.

WAS RADIO OPERATOR

He died of multiple fragmentation wounds from an enemy explosive, the Defense Department said in a telegram to his family.

Pfc. Nicklow, a radio operator in a marine rifle squad, was a member of the 3d Marine Division's 1st Regiment.

He arrived in Vietnam January 3 and was wounded seven days later during a combat operation in the Mekong Delta south of Saigon.

He received fragmentation wounds in his right arm and was sent to Okinawa to recover. He returned to Vietnam early in February, and his unit was stationed on guard duty at an airfield near Quang Tri.

VIET CONG MOVE IN

Shortly before his death Pfc. Nicklow wrote his family that about 1,700 "hard-core VC [Viet Cong]" has moved into the area and that his unit was being sent to set up a base camp about a mile from the enemy's right flank.

Pfc. Nicklow enlisted in the Marine Corps in February, 1966.

"He said he was proud to be a Marine," his stepfather, Homer D. Rodeheaver, of Friendsville, said last night.

"He guessed he had a job to do and he was over there to help in any way he could," Mr. Rodeheaver recalled.

ENTERED YOUNGSTOWN UNIVERSITY

Pfc. Nicklow graduated from Northern High School, in Accident, Md., in June, 1965. That fall he entered Youngstown University, in Youngstown, Ohio, which he attended for a semester before he enlisted.

Mr. Rodeheaver said Pfc. Nicklow planned to go back to college when he was discharged from the Marine Corps.

He is survived by his father, Walter Nicklow, of Cumberland; and his mother and stepfather, Mr. and Mrs. Rodeheaver.

Nike X System

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY A. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, it is important that strong efforts be exerted to limit the damage to our Nation in the event of a nuclear war. We have spent $4 billion developing an antiballistic missile system, the Nike X, to protect our military installations and forces and our cities from such an attack. Secretary McNamara estimates that the Nike X system, now under development, could save 70 million American lives during a nuclear attack on the major population centers of the Nation. Without any defense against incoming ballistic missiles, it is estimated that 130 million Americans would perish.

Yet Secretary McNamara contends that the best defense is a good offense and supports the position that the United States should concentrate upon the development and expansion of our retaliatory arsenal and capabilities rather than upon defense against a surprise nuclear attack upon this country. To me, this seems to say that our Nation should concern itself more with the destruction, or at least threat of destruction of the enemy than with the protection of its own people.

The next major decision concerning national defense should be the development of a system of antimissile defense.

The U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff have unanimously recommended it since early in 1965. Congress has supported it since the beginning of 1965. Public opinion polls indicate that the overwhelming majority of the American people think we should have a defense system which can shoot down enemy missiles.

The Russians reportedly have already started construction of what appears to be an antimissile system.

I am encouraged by President Johnson's recent announcement suggesting the possibility of an agreement to limit the development of antimissile systems in both the United States and the Soviet Union. However, until such an agreement is reached with Russia and all other countries capable, or soon to be capable of launching missiles against the United States, I believe that we should take steps now to prevent a nuclear Pearl Harbor.

It appears to me that it is just as important to find ways to save American lives and prevent destruction of factories and cities and military potential, as to increase our capability of destroying an enemy nation.

Importation of Filipino Farmworkers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BURT L. TALCOTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, California agriculture continues to be plagued with a serious farm labor problem.

Arbitrary administration farm labor policies—dictated by other than agricultural considerations—have deprived California farmers of the assistance of supplemental workers in what, historically, had been a mutually beneficial arrangement.

Recently, a proposal for employing the services of additional Filipino farmworkers was brought to my attention.

The plan was proposed by Mr. M. H. Jacaban, managing editor and publisher of the Bataan News, Sacramento, Calif., a newspaper of excellent quality which is keyed to the interests of Filipino-Americans.

For the benefit of my colleagues and other interested persons, I insert the editorial in which Mr. Jacaban described his proposal at the conclusion of my remarks.

It appears in the December 20, 1966, edition of the Bataan News under the title, "Importation of Filipino Farmworkers Will Be Beneficial to Both the United States and Philippines," and its full text follows:

IMPORTATION OF FILIPINO FARMWORKERS WILL BE BENEFICIAL TO BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND PHILIPPINES

(By M. H. Jacaban)

There was a time not too remote and not too far back, somewhere between the '20's and 40's, when the harvesting of the crops in California was done mostly by Filipinos. There were then approximately 35,000 to 40,000 Filipinos working on the farms.

Now there are only 10,000 to 15,000 left.

There are several factors why the Filipinos preferred to work in the agricultural industry. One is that they came from that section of the Philippines where agriculture is the only industry and a way of making a living. They were raised on the farms, and so they are accustomed to farm work. The other reason is there phenomenal dexterity and physical fitness to the jobs of harvesting the crops. They are not too tall, hence they are most adaptable to stoop labor. They are most adept to the harvesting of asparagus, the most strenuous job anywhere. Another reason, is his mental adeptness to the things that grow; and he loves outdoor jobs.

All in all the Filipinos have become the best farm workers seen in the long history of California agriculture. They are faithful to their jobs; they stay on the job until the certain crop they are working in is finished. They do not carouse; they hardly indulge in the use of hard liquor, which makes them very steady workers. They could be relied upon to show up for work day in and day out.

When World War II came, a large number of the Filipino farm workers joined the the United States Armed Forces, because of their high sense of patriotism. During the war, large numbers of workers to man the plants that manufacture weapons were in critical demand, and so a large number of them shifted from the farms to the war plants.

The drafting of the Filipinos to the U.S. Armed Forces, their shifting of jobs from the farms to the war plants, have created a chaotic shortage of farm labor. And the demand for the production of a much larger amount of foods and fibers to support the war effort had created a demand of over 100,000 farm workers. There were then no domestic farm workers available anywhere in the land, so the United States Government looked to Mexico in providing the workers needed to produce the foods that were essentially needed to win the war.

When the war was over, there were approximately 20,000 Filipinos in California who were dependent on their bread and butter on agriculture. By the time the war was over, the Filipinos were at the average of 40 to 45 years.

Twenty-one years have passed since the end of World War II, and the Filipino farm workers are that much older. The average age of our Filipino farm workers now is 65 years. They, in spite of their advanced age, are still good. They are still the best farm workers now found in California.

The Filipino farm worker is highly skilled. He is fast, and for that reason he'd rather work on a contract or piece rate basis. When he works at the prevailing piece rate basis, he earns $35.00 to $40.00 a day. To us, that is not hay to sneeze at. He earns every bit of it.

The Filipino is naturally clean in body and in habits. He likes to wear clean clothes. He eats good substantial foods, so that he keeps himself healthy. The other foreign workers usually buy only work clothes and work shoes; they do hardly buy fine clothes. They buy foods that are considered marginal in our American standard. The Filipino likes to dress in fairly expensive clothes. He buys automobiles and good homes. His buying habits are a great boon to the economy of the locality in which he happens to be located.

As shown by the ones now in the United States, the Filipino is a law-abiding citizen. He works hard and provides for his family to the best of his ability, and for that reason youth delinquency is a rarity among Filipinos. He sends his children to school with the determined purpose of giving them education that will take them to the professions. He takes an active part in the social, religious, and political functions of the community he lives in.

The Filipino farm workers that we have now in California are too old to do the strenuous farm jobs. In a few more years they will disappear from the farms entirely. And their disappearance from the farms, believe it or not, will create a shortage of qualified workers that it will affect the production capability of the agricultural industry in California. Filipinos for years have been the bulwark in the harvesting of the crops, and if they are not going to be replaced by younger workers of the same quality from the Philippines, the progress of California agriculture will be set back.

From the information that comes our way, we understand that there is a large number of highly qualified farm workers in the Philippines who are anxious to come to the United States to work on the farms. Our source of information indicates that there is, in fact, widespread un-employment in the Philippines, and that poverty among a large segment of the population is rather serious.

The Filipino people, because they have wholeheartedly accepted the principles of liberty and freedom, are the most loyal ally and friend of the United States. Their form of government is patterned after that of the United States, hence they share with us our heritage of democracy. Corregidor, Bataan, and Leyte are not meaningless words of geography in American history. They are battlefields where Americans and Filipinos stood shoulder to shoulder in defense of democracy. They are sacred grounds in which the precious blood of American and Filipino soldiers alike have freely flowed in defense of the American way of life. Ah, what price democracy! We have yet to see a nation that has accepted democracy body and soul as has the Filipinos.

Another proof of the Philippines' loyalty to the principles of liberty and freedom is its sending lately troops to Vietnam. Through the years, in spite of U.S. neglect of providing help to the new and struggling nation, the Philippines has remained loyal and a true friend. It sent the Filipino troops to Vietnam as a help to America to stem the tide of communism, which is the enemy of liberty and freedom. Once more American and Filipino soldiers march shoulder to shoulder in the defense of democracy. What loyalty!

Another disturbing problem in the Philippines that has recently aggravated the many economic dilemmas of that struggling nation is the resurgence of the HUK BALAHAPS. This is a pro-communist group which has bobbed up very recently as a result mainly of the poverty that is rampant in the land. The agitations of this communist-led group could be very serious if the poor people are not given employment to relieve their needs.

American could help relieve the pro-red agitation of the poor people of the Philippines by allowing some of the un-employed people there to come to America and work on the California farms. They could be given the jobs that our domestic workers could not do. Because the Philippines is a true and loyal friend and ally, it is reasonable to expect that America will allow the highly qualified farm workers to come to the United States to supply the great need of farm workers in California agriculture. We firmly believe that such a friendly arrangement between the United States and the Philippines will be highly beneficial to both countries.

America needs the Philippines; the Philippines need America. They are friends! Are they not?

Governors Getting Attention

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, the Thursday, March 16, 1967, edition of the San Diego Union carried an editorial entitled "Shift in Political Power, Governors Getting Attention." This most accurately analyzed the current political climate and is a forecast of the post-1968 era. We are seeing a resurgence of anti-Federal-control sentiment throughout the Nation.

This is reflected in the mail I am receiving from all parts of the Nation and, as pointed out in the editorial, was especially evident in recent actions of the new Republican Governors.

It is particularly gratifying to me to see the attention being given to our new California Governor, Ronald Reagan, as I believe his record to date is a preview of the many fine accomplishments during his tenure in office which will be in the best interests of all California citizens.

The editorial follows:

"REAGAN—FAST-RISING STAR—SHIFT IN POLITICAL POWER—GOVERNORS GETTING ATTENTION

"When Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel made the pilgrimage from his stately office on Capitol Hill to a downtown hotel suite to see Gov. Ronald Reagan, it was in a way of recognition of a shifting of political power.

"For more than 30 years political power has been accumulating in Washington, in the Congress as well as the White House, with states becoming more and more dependent on Federal money and decisions, and governors overshadowed in the national concern over foreign affairs and war.

"No governor has become president since Franklin D. Roosevelt. But of the five men most mentioned for the Republican nomination for president in 1968, three of them are governors; George Romney of Michigan, Ronald Reagan of California and J. A. Rhodes of Ohio.

"The other two are Richard Nixon, former vice president, and Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois.

"Governor Reagan was visiting Washington last week coincident with the annual meeting of the Democratic National Committee.

"Every major party figure appearing before the Democratic committee turned his political fire on three persons: Romney, Nixon and Reagan.

"It was an implied recognition of what had become obvious, that Governor Reagan has moved into the front ranks of the Republican Party, and must be considered one of the 'big three.'

"His press conferences and appearances in Washington in two days received more attention than the visits of Vice President Hubert Humphrey and members of the Cabinet before the Democrats.

"At his press conference Mr. Reagan said he might as well formally state that he is going to be a 'favorite son' candidate for president, to head the California delegation to the convention and avert any intra-party fight.

"The Republican resurgence began at the grass-roots and the party now holds 25 governorships.

"These governors evidently do not intend to surrender any political authority, if they can help it, and unless there is a sudden and unexpected upswelling for one candidate, they will have a large voice in the selection of a nominee.

"The argument that governors are essentially provincial, and not acquainted with foreign affairs, and thus not qualified for the presidency, suggests that governors don't read the news.

"The new crop of Republican governors is giving all indications of being well-informed and articulate.

"The Democrat Party has relied on the federal treasury and economic pressure to assure political power. But there are indications that the voters are beginning to fear federal power.

"Political strength is beginning to return to the states."

GOP Helped Ratify Consular Treaty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL E. BUTTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. BUTTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues on the right side of the aisle, who joined me in a position statement in support of the Consular Treaty, an editorial that appeared in the Schenectady Gazette, March 18, 1967. The editorial rightly points out that the proposal would not have been adopted without Republican support.

I know my colleagues, who signed the above-referred-to statement, are pleased that the treaty, which was first proposed by a Republican administration 8 years ago, was overwhelmingly approved with strong Republican support in the Senate.

The editorial follows:

GOP HELPED

President Johnson praised the Senate Thursday after it ratified the consular treaty with the Soviet Union. He said, "The impressive vote for ratification was the product, not only of strong bipartisan leadership, but also of responsible action by the membership."

Since there are no congressional or presidential elections this week Mr. Johnson can afford to mention the fact that Republicans played a part in ratification of the treaty which the President has been trying to get for several years. By the same token, the Republicans can afford at this time to admit they made possible the passage of the Democrat-sponsored treaty.

The treaty was approved 66 to 28. Approval by two thirds of those voting was needed. Forty-four Democrats voted for it and 15 voted against. Twenty-two Republicans voted for it, and 13 against. There are 64 Democrats and 36 Republicans in the Senate. Sixty-one per cent of the voting Republicans and 68 per cent of the voting Democrats favored the pact. Thus, there was not much difference between the percentage of voting party support. The Democrat-sponsored proposal would not have been adopted without Republican support. More Democrats than Republicans voted against it.

It's possible that the importance of this consular treaty has been exaggerated. Nevertheless, it has been quite controversial and it is worth noting that, as in so many other cases, the Democratic administration's success in getting its legislation adopted was due to Republicans.

Teenagers and the Draft: A Controversy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, no group in the United States is more affected by the draft than our high school students. A reporter from the Monterey Park (Calif.) Progress recently visited one of the high schools in my congressional district and questioned the students on how they view the changes in the Selective Service System as recently proposed by President Johnson.

I think my colleagues might be interested in the comments of these alert and well-informed young people on the substitution of a lottery system for the present draft and the induction of 19-year-olds first.

The results of the interview is reprinted below:

TEENAGERS AND THE DRAFT: A CONTROVERSY

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—The following question was asked of Alhambra High School students by Progress correspondent Barbara Cromwell. The answers reflect the deep thinking and concern of our young people on this highly controversial subject, and furthers the image that the future of the nation is in good hands.)

Question: What is your opinion of the President's recent proposal to change our current draft system to a lottery, effective by Jan. 1, 1969, and inducting 19 year olds first?

Jed Beebe, senior, "To set up a lottery would be to deprive an individual of what ought to be his right, the right to be thought about, and as such the lottery is a poor substitute for the present system."

Mike Woo, sophomore, "A lottery is not the answer. The present system does present many inequities but certainly the lottery would present as many, if not more.

"I sort of doubt the equity of having any kind of draft at all. Slavery is illegal. As Barry Goldwater says, the army should be made so desireable as to make the draft unnecessary. About the drafting of 19 year olds, true, soldiers will be leaving college younger, but it is better to disappoint a sophomore than a senior."

Robert Chui, junior: "The recent proposal by President Johnson has two major weaknesses. First if we were to adopt a universal lottery, many of the most capable students would be drafted into the service, and we would not be able to match the Soviet Union in the development of many vital scientific fields. Second, 19 year olds should not be drafted because a 22 year old is often more mature and will panic less in a crucial situation."

Barbara McDonald, senior: "I don't feel that a lottery would be a successful or efficient means of solving our draft need. If we need to use our young people, those between 18 and 23, the present method of selection is sufficient."

Pam Stanley, sophomore: "I don't agree with the proposal because I believe the draft should be abolished. It is unconstitutional and a form of involuntary servitude. A man should be able to decide for himself whether or not he wants to give his life for his country and not have this decision made for him."

Debbie Parker, junior: "Right now our system has many problems but taking just 19 year olds is unfair. What if he is in school and is doing well? It might interrupt his whole future."

Marianne Buckmeyer, junior: "The lottery system might be a good one by the fact the ones chosen would not feel that they were chosen by prejudice because of their race or what they are in school."

Bill Carmichael, junior: "I am against anyone getting drafted."

Rod Telles, junior: "A draft lottery is not the answer to a more popular draft. I believe a young man, believing he is a man, should serve in his country's defense. At 19 years it is hard to decide what you will do in life. So many of the men who detest the draft are not in college. If a man has chosen a life, and wishes to continue, I believe he should be granted a deferment. I think the lottery would be a bad move at this time."

Chuck Johnson, sophomore: "I'm against the lottery system of drafting kids. If it passes, any student, even a top one, could be drafted. Also, any other dope with long hair and placards about the war in Vietnam could miss going at all. I think the kids who are not working should be drafted first. The working kids under 25, the students starting with lower grades first, and finally the married men.".

David Fukuzawa, sophomore: "Personally, I agree with Congress that draft laws must be revised, and redressed. Perhaps the draft should be abolished, but in any case, the lottery would intensify it.

"The issue at hand is quality education. With Reagan's budget plans, education in California may plummet. With the intensification of the draft, there will be a further disruption of the fine California educational system."

Roger Strong, junior: "I think it would be better if a voluntary system was used. If they are going to draft people they should get them at 18 years of age instead of splitting their college years. A person would be ending his freshman year at 19."

Jeanne Gathin, senior: "I think it's a very good idea because if they take them at the age of 19 they are just out of High School and have not already started their plans for the future. When they are 19 they need some growing up to do and the service is a good place for them to grow up."

Ken Carter, sophomore: "A man should have the right to think rather than killing his mind by firing a gun. I feel that it is wrong to kill, not for a religious reason but rather that it is logically bad.

"I would not sacrifice my mind for my country so it would do no good to draft me. I am in favor of abolishment of the involuntary service (draft), but since our great father in Washington says it is out, I think we should definitely not strengthen it as this proposal does. As it is, on a student deferment, I can spend my time in college rather than in jail for treason."

C. Van Devente, senior: "Great."

Chuck Jennings, senior: "It's great. It will keep the 19 years olds out of trouble and give them something to do."

Greg Aitkens, junior: "The lottery has both advantages and disadvantages. Is it not true that 19 years old is a little young?

"I think a lottery, a more tough-luck kind of proposition would be fairer than the draft.

"Why pull students out of college to die in Vietnam? I think those people already out on a job would be better able to face situations.

"They have already faced many ordeals in just finding a job. I think the draft is not successful, a lottery could be a solution."

Irene Hamanaka, junior: "I think the lottery wouldn't be too good since right now the system isn't doing too bad. If it changes, it might become worse. I do think it would be good to start with 19 year olds first."

Berlin Reigns as New England Scholastic Ice Hockey Champion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I call attention of my colleagues to the accomplishments of the ice hockey team representing Berlin, N.H., High School.

Last week, Berlin became only the second New Hampshire school in the long history of the event to capture the New England interscholastic hockey championship when it defeated St. Dominic of Lewiston, Maine, in an overtime game at Providence, R.I.

Not since 1957, when Notre Dame High School—also from Berlin—prevailed, had a New Hampshire team won the coveted New England crown. Only last year, Berlin High had come as close as any Granite State team, when it reached the finals but lost in an unprecedented six-overtime game to the same St. Dominic team it defeated this year.

The city of Berlin has long been one of the centers of ice hockey in the United States. Its scholastic teams, Berlin High School or Notre Dame High School, have won the State championship for 21 consecutive years. It is represented by the Berlin Maroons, one of the top amateur teams in the northeast. Its youngsters learn to skate almost as soon as they walk and participate with enthusiasm in junior and grade school leagues.

Thus it is fitting that Berlin High has returned the New England title to that city after an absence of 10 years. I join the citizens of the city and the State in saluting Coach Marcel Morency and his outstanding team and call my colleagues' attention to an article from the Manchester Union Leader which so aptly described their feat. The article, by sportswriter Ty Abate, follows:

MORENCY PRAISES MOUNTAINEERS—HONOR BERLIN HIGH HOCKEY TEAM

(By Ty Abate)

BERLIN.—It was only fitting that students and members of the faculty staged a special tribute during an assembly at the Berlin High School yesterday where its hockey team, winner of the New England Schoolboy ice championship was feted.

Coach Marcel Morency and his Mountaineers received more than a few lusty cheers when they returned home from Providence, R.I., where it whipped an arch enemy, St. Dominic of Lewiston, Me., 3–2, in an overtime session.

After trimming Cranston East of Rhode Island 2–1 in the semi-final round, the Mountaineers had to go all out to defeat St. dom's with Fran Carreau slapping in a rebound after a sizzling shot on goal by Andy Des-Roberts, the winning goal came at 4:54 in overtime.

Berlin thus became the second New Hampshire school to win a New England championship, Notre Dame of Berlin turned the trick back in 1957.

The school received an added honor when its Roger Le Tourneau was awarded the most valuable player honor for the entire tournament.

When it comes to winning New Hampshire titles, Berlin is no stranger to the winner's circle, it won the Granite State title in 1966, 64 and 63.

Before 1963, Notre Dame had 16 straight championships until Berlin broke the spell. ND also won it in 1965.

Yesterday 1,600 students came up with a screeming welcome for its heroes.

It was almost as big a celebration as what took place on Sunday.

Upon returning from Providence with the championship, the entire town turned out to meet the champs. They were piled on to a firetruck and paraded up main street to the Notre Dame Arena where the cities dignataries took part in honoring the champs.

Later it was a buffet at the Chalet and more cheers.

And many more banquet honors are planned.

Through it all, Coach Morency beamed approval, "They are a fantastic bunch," said the coach of his players. "They never quit.

"The last two games were like a fairy tale for us. Roger LeTourneau, our Canadian ace, scored his 40th and 41st goals of the season Friday to beat Cranston and then tied it up with 34 seconds to go against St. Dom's on Saturday.

"And what a defense the boys threw up in that overtime in the championship game. St. Dom's did not get a shot and then Fran Carreau won it for us.

"Yet, I'm awful proud of the way the boys kept coming back, they never quit on themselves, that is a mark of a true champion. Yes, I am delightfully happy."

Morency, attended UNH and then went on to Keene State where he graduated in 1960. He became head coach last year and with a 15–10–1 record won the state championship.

This year, in his second season he outdid himself, as Berlin was 22–5–0, winning the district, state and then Northern New England championship.

He has reason to be proud.

Morency also spoke highly of Andy Des Roberts, 31 goals; Danny Ronney, 23 goals; captain Mike Belanger who was hurt Friday and could not play Saturday; Carreau, Le Tourneau, Joey Kearns, Chris Lessard and Ron Bouchard.

As for goalie, Ron Villeneuve he said, "He's my all star, he allowed an average of only two goals per game all season long while we averaged 5.5 goals. Ron was a big spark for us."

He went on to say he will lose seven stars through graduation but still thinks he will be strong in 1967–68.

But this is no time to worry about next year, there is a lot of celebrating to be done.

Path to Peace

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial from this morning's Washington Post is excellent. I recommend to my colleagues and to the people of our country a careful reading and study of this timely editorial:

PATH TO PEACE

Disclosure by Hanoi of the President Johnson peace proposal and the rejection of it by President Ho Chi Minh is discouraging. It is discouraging because it reveals that the United States offered, and North Vietnam rejected, proposals as conciliatory as any belligerent government could be expected to offer while still able to fight. It is discouraging because it cut off one more channel of communication and raised the prospect that further peace tenders will be similarly used for propaganda purposes.

The Ho Chi Minh response is a characteristic piece of Communist provocation, abuse and insult, culminating in the suggestion that Hanoi has the support of "broad sections of the American people."

Disappointing as the results have been, if and when there is any peace, it will doubtless proceed from some such unpublicized exchange of views. The way for more such exchanges must be left open. Meanwhile, such delicate maneuvers should not be imperiled and handicapped by the sort of volunteer efforts that went on while these negotiations were under way. The President deserves great credit for stoically accepting a lot of criticism that he might readily have rebuffed by disclosing the peace-making efforts on which he was embarked. It is to be hoped that this circumstance will induce a little restraint in his critics hereafter.

The wisest thing the President has said of the war is that it is "not amenable to spectacular programs or easy solutions." Grandstand diplomatic efforts and gee-whiz military tactics are to be discouraged. North Vietnam does not now seem inclined to give up its conquest of South Vietnam. If it ever does give it up, it will be because the United States and its allies have made infiltration futile, guerrilla warfare ineffectual and subversion unavailing while they have encouraged the South Vietnamese to establish a civilian government that can command the loyalty of its friends and the respect of its neighbors.

Let those who wish for peace unite in this effort. There is little present prospect of getting it any other way.

Ralph McGill Discusses the Why of Africa

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished American editor and correspondent, Ralph McGill, recently described the importance of Africa to this country in an article written for the Atlanta Constitution from Ghana where he is now traveling. Mr. McGill notes, quite properly I believe, that we tend to neglect the day-by-day developments in Africa. We pay attention to that important continent only when a crisis brings it to our attention. Significant changes are coming to Africa and their effects are important to America, he concludes. His article follows:

THE WHY OF AFRICA

(By Ralph McGill)

NOTES FROM GHANA.—One of the problems of the information media, newspapers, TV and radio, is that much of what we do resembles answering fire alarm bells. In between bells we do not always prepare the public for the next ringing, or, indeed, explain why the alarm went off at all.

Africa, for example, is in the news when there is revolt in the Congo, or when the Communist nations move in to build a cotton mill, or subvert a government. But what about Africa now!

Ghana only a little more than a year ago joyously greeted an army coup that rid the nation of Kwame Nkrumah. He was a brilliant, brittle man with a psychotic yearning for power and a cult of personality worship. It was a popular coup. I had not seen Ghana since 1963. At that time a huge dam on the Volta River was under construction. Here again, in early 1967, for a quick look, I saw one of the most modern aluminum mills in the world turning out the finished product with electric power generated from that dam. The dam was built with a consortium of financing, with the Kaiser Company of America providing management and operational direction.

HUGE DEBTS

Ghana, agriculturally poor, was left with huge debts because of the corruption and grandiose prestige projects of Nkrumah. An imposing steel mill stands idle. Vast concrete silos for storing cocoa, which ferments in heat, crack and break.

But Ghana is a country of fine, friendly people. It, along with the rest of Africa, is developing slowly, painfully. She has a chance to make it.

For a long time the United States neglected Africa. It had been largely a sphere of European colonists and interests. Many Americans asked, and still ask, "Why Africa?" Americans have grown up on Tarzan films, missionary stories of cannibals, witch doctors, and, in later years, the sensational novels of the late Robert Ruark.

Africa is three and a half times the size of the United States. The U.S., all of Europe, the huge subcontinent of India, and many of the world's large island groups could be placed within its limits. It has enough rivers to produce electric power to energize much of the world's industries. It produces 75 of the world's 80 most important minerals. Only a fraction of its resources have been mapped. That there is enough iron ore to supply the world's mills for a generation is a safe estimate of this one resource. Vast amount of bauxite ores exist in West Africa.

Africa, then, will not be "let alone." She wants to develop along her own lines . . . find her own paths to democracy. She does not want to be rid of one set of colonial masters and take on either the Russians, Chinese, or Americans in their place. But here and there are the ominous signs. Some leaders succumb to the politics of frustration. They turn to Eastern blandishments. Others take what they can get from any who offer and still watch the gap widen between what they can do and can't.

If the "West" does not win Africa to some African form of democratic process it will be because of blindness and a lack of flexibility in decision and action. Western technology and industrial miracles are beyond the reach of this and the next generation in most of Africa. Ghana, as illustration, depends heavily on cocoa. We guarantee our own farmers in America a base price under major commodities. It would be cheaper than "aid" to put a floor under Ghananian cocoa and let them buy what they need. But maybe this is too simple.

At any rate, Africa—huge, richer than any continent left in the world—is very much with us. Much of the future of American children today is tied up in how well the developing countries "develop."

A Teenager's Suggestions for Promoting Brotherhood

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, in February, the Chemung County, N.Y., Commission on Human Relations, in connection with National Brotherhood Week sponsored a countywide essay contest for junior and senior high school students.

Six essays were chosen for awards. One of them has been brought to my attention and I feel it shows a remarkable degree of sensitivity on the part of the author. He is Daniel Roemmelt, a student at St. Mary Our Mother School, Horseheads, N.Y. He makes some very warming suggestions as to how teenagers and young adults can help foster true feelings of brotherhood in themselves and in others of their age, during those very important formative years.

I know my colleagues will agree with me that, with enough young people like Daniel Roemmelt, the racial problems and tensions which now beset our society will be eased and go on to solution in the years to come. Daniel's essay follows:

Brotherhood in the World

(By Daniel Roemmelt)

We have all seen with sorrow the riots in our cities. Racial problems have been nursed and continue to grow. We are faced with the depressing problems of poverty, joblessness and discrimination against other races.

But we note with joy the progress and good deeds that some people are doing to help mankind.

In Viet Nam there is real brotherhood, these boys have gone to war to save the Vietnamese from the grip of Communism. These boys, when the chips are down, don't worry about the color of a man's skin. When they are on the battle front they don't ask whether the man beside them is Catholic or Jew, Negro or White, college graduate or high school dropout. They ask only one thing, that he be a man and do his job.

Then, there are people who join the Peace Corps. Some go to Peru to broadcast religion and ideas for better living to thousands of Peruvian people living in the mountains. Wherever they go they try to alleviate ignorance and hopeless fear and help all people.

There are people giving up their time to teach retarded or handicapped children to read and write. Some volunteers to go to deprived areas to teach and help poverty stricken people.

People are searching through their wardrobes for something they don't need and wear to give to someone else who can make good use of these clothes.

Some are visiting the hospital and trying to cheer up someone who no one else would have visited.

We can't go to Viet Nam or join the Peace Corps yet, but there are things young adults can do too!

We can go down the street and help a Negro boy, our age, who no one else will pay attention to, with homework or his small problems. Maybe he never goes anywhere, how about asking him to go with your family on a picnic?

We could help a new family, who moves into our community get their house settled.

Or maybe there is a disabled woman, who needs some help. How about mowing her lawn or trimming bushes or run an errand for her? You are doing a corporal work of mercy for one in need. The joy a kind act gives is enough recompense.

Does your community need beautifying? We could get a group of boys and girls together and get to work at planting flowers or helping keep the grounds clean and neat so it will be a better place to live in.

There are thousands of useful, brotherly things young teenagers can do, for not only Brotherhood Week, but the whole year through. If we want to prevent disorder, chaos and racial problems from developing we have to be first to try to stop them. Our example of love, towards all, may influence adults and make them realize how futile envy, jealousy and hatred are. "Blessed are the Peacemakers!" Peace and understanding among brothers comes from helpful community living. We can be our "brother's keeper" by respecting him as an individual, treating him with justice and charity. During this special week we should realize that all men were created equal, should share the same rights and that the doors of opportunity should be opened equally to all regardless of color, creed or race.

Emergency Strike Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as we all know, work stoppages in the transportation industry create problems in which the public has a strong and direct interest. The airline strike last year serves notice on us that this matter could arise again at any time, and that we would do well to reconsider the law governing such disputes.

In the Washington Post last week, there appeared an editorial explaining the efforts of one of our colleagues, J. J. Pickle. Mr. Pickle's bill, H.R. 5638, deals with work stoppages in the transportation field, and I feel that the editorial is very thought provoking on this problem.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the editorial titled "Emergency Strike Bill," appearing in the Washington Post on March 17, 1967, be reprinted at this point in the Record:

Emergency Strike Bill

It is gratifying to see that the problem of emergencies resulting from strikes is getting some thoughtful attention this year, at least in the transportation field. Representative J. J. Pickle of Texas has introduced a bill that would substantially modify the procedures under the Railway Labor Act. Mr. Pickle recognizes the need for additional power in the Government to cope with these situations and seeks to provide it with a minimum impingement upon free collective bargaining.

Under his bill the Mediation Board would notify the President if, in its judgment, a dispute between a railroad or airline and its employes should threaten to deprive any section of the country of essential transportation service. The President would then have a choice of procedures. He could appoint an emergency board or a special board to investigate the dispute. If he should prefer the emergency board route, he could direct the board to outline the facts behind the dispute and to make recommendations for a settlement within a period of 60 days, with the right to extend the period for another 60 days.

Work would continue during that time and for 30 days thereafter. If no settlement had been reached at the end of the "cooling-off period," the President could send the report to Congress and ask for legislation; or he could put the working conditions recommended by the board into effect for up to 120 days, to allow further time for a settlement; or he could notify the parties of his intention to name a special board. This would be a last-resort measure looking toward arbitration. The parties would then have 10 days to set up their own board to make a final and binding arbitration of the dispute. If they should fail to do so, the President would name an arbitration board of three, with one representative of each side and a public member. Its decision would be final and binding for not longer than two years, subject only to an appeal to the courts grounded on fraud or violation of the law or the Constitution.

Elaborate though it is, this formula has many virtues. It would extend the periods of mediation if necessary. It would open a variety of routes to a solution, thus allowing flexibility in meeting different situations and intensifying pressure for agreement because of the uncertainty as to which route might be chosen. It would discourage employer procrastination for the sake of continuing the status quo by putting into effect the emergency board's recommendations, if the President so ordered. Finally, it would come to compulsory arbitration only if all else failed to protect the public interest in continued operation of the transportation system.

Of course, any system that may be adopted should extend beyond railroads and airlines to other industries in which continuous operation is essential to the public interest. But there may be some advantages in moving one step at a time. The hopeful thing about this bill is that it may provide a foundation on which the Administration can base its own request for legislation. The recommendations on this subject promised by the White House some 14 months ago have not yet been forthcoming. If the President's experts are still at odds among themselves, he could at least commend to Congress the thoughtful work of Mr. Pickle.

Take a Trip With Trading Stamps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LESTER L. WOLFF
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, few Americans realize how trading stamps have wormed their way into the fabric of our society. The lure of a mythical something for nothing has many consumers addicted to stamp collection.

Even though I realize how pervasive, and how erroneous, this myth has become, I was both surprised and amused to read in the March 21 World Telegram that now dope rings are giving stamps with their marihuana. This is double addiction. The situation is ludicrous but the comedy is laced with a message for us as guardians of the public interest and, under leave to extend my remarks, I would like to have the article included under my extension of remarks.

NEW KICK—STAMPS WITH THEIR LSD

Police early today smashed what they said was a "neighborhood dope ring," that used the word-of-mouth business slogan "get your kicks with trading stamps."

Plainsclothesmen Louis Picolo, Jack Landau and John Zarzano broke into an apartment at 172 Prospect Park W. They said eight persons, one a woman, tried to flee via the ground-level windows. All were seized.

Police said a search of the apartment turned up a number of one-ounce glassine packages of marijuana, each with 10 trading stamps attached. Also found was a "large quantity" of sugar pills said to have been treated with the hallucigen drug LSD, "drying" in the window.

The suspects were taken to the Fifth Ave. station, Brooklyn.

Scouter Decries Rise in Crime

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SAM STEIGER
OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, the following article so elequently states the need to examine our posture as regards crime in the United States, I felt constrained to call it to your attention:

[From the Phoenix Gazette, Feb. 18, 1967]

SCOUTER DECRIES RISE IN CRIME

(By George F. Miller)

It is high time we started protecting ourselves against ourselves.

As the most affluent society in the world, the United States can also claim the dubious distinction of being perhaps the most lawless nation. Known murders now number more than 9,000 a year, about one every hour of the day. We are probably more safe in any of the so-called free nations of the world than we are in ours.

France and Japan have murder rates less than a third of ours; Italy less than a fifth, England only a seventh, and the Netherlands about only a sixteenth. The fact that we are involved in breaking the law is apparent when we realize that industry authorities estimate that more than $2 billion worth of goods will be stolen from department stores, supermarkets, and other retail outlets in 1966.

The most disheartening disclosure by surveys is that many employes participate in stealing from their employers. We could go on with other statistics that are frightening concerning burglaries, holdups, vandalism, and car thefts. This is not necessary, the problem is well known.

As the richest nation on earth, we have fallen into a trap by thinking that we can solve most of our problems with money. As important as money is, it is never the total solution. Alone and without personal concern and action, money becomes a means and not a way to the solution to our problems of today's society. If we are to suppress crime, we need to become personally involved in its solution. No society has ever changed its course without the action of individuals.

We will not solve our problems by doubling the number of our law enforcement officers. We need to first give them the "tools" to work with. We have "hamstrung" them with laws on top of laws. This ends in frustration and lack of action. Our law-making bodies and courts need to take an all inclusive look and codify the authority and the role of our law enforcement officers in protecting our lives and property. Most of us do not realize their limitations in the suppression of crime. We do not communicate face to face with our law enforcement officers as to why their role is limited by laws that are out of date and do not apply in this space age.

J. Edgar Hoover tells us that "we have substituted self indulgence and pleasure for responsibility and respect for law and authority." This is a serious indictment. Rights and responsibilities are inseparable, for every right there is a responsibility. Without acceptance of our individual responsibility, we will do away with our rights. All of us desire justice, which is not necessarily the same thing as law. Probably the best definition of justice was given by Solon, the Athenian legislator, who pointed out that justice was never fully established until each man felt that a wrong done to another was a wrong done to himself.

We have abused the bail bond system which originally intended to give an opportunity to the accused to gather evidence for his defense. The present concept seems to allow the alleged violator to repeat the offense while out on bail. It would seem reasonable to bring the alleged violator, if he again breaks the law, to trial immediately on the first offense without providing opportunity for additional violations.

It has been suggested for many years that Arizona adopt the "Missouri Plan" for the selection and appointment of our judiciary. Others feel that the American Bar Association plan for selection, appointment and removal from office should be adopted in Arizona. Judges themselves seem to be in agreement that we need to dignify the office, further remove it from politics, improve the security and provide safeguards for removal from office for incompetence.

A get tough policy in the treatment of offenders must be tempered with our humane compassion for our fellowmen. Yet, we should make sure that we are not encouraging those who break the law by letting them get off too easily. Why should we not take away a driver's license from any juvenile or adult who is guilty of stealing an automobile? Why do we continue to provide them with legal mobility of pursuing illegal activities?

Certainly we must continue to improve the working conditions, pay scale and equitable retirement of our law enforcement personnel. In today's competition for manpower by business, industry, labor, and the professions, we must either reach up or settle for less with the realization that half a loaf may be worse than none.

In spite of the clouds, there are rays of sunshine that come through to give us hope. Our churches, our schools, our parents, our children, our character building and other agencies, and our leaders in government and society are, for the most part, contributing to the moral fiber of our nation. We need to redouble our efforts with a sense of urgency that makes right dominate over wrong. This is our way of life! The answer is in our hands!

Ode to the Finnish St. Urho

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, archeologists and other serious students of the day are engaging in a brand new controversy.

First, it was the battle of who founded America—Columbus or Leif Erickson—and this encounter still rages.

There is still another pursuit for the scholarly—that of obtaining more details and more patrons for St. Urho's Day.

Thought it is in the initial stages of research, I heartily commend this endeavor to the serious scholars of today.

The following appeared in the Ironwood Globe, Ironwood, Wis., and I sincerely commend its study to all:

ST. URHO'S DAY?

It has been our custom to start this column with some serious thoughts or observations but we don't feel up to it this Saturday afternoon . . . so we will offer some reflections on a timely subject: St. Patrick's Day. Well, not St. Patrick's Day, either. Rather our subject is St. Urho's Day. St. Urho's Day?

According to our research St. Urho's Day was celebrated by people of Finnish descent on Mar. 16, the eve of St. Patrick's Day. It is called "Saintia Urho's" Day. To note the observance there has been written an "Ode to St. Urho." It seems to us that a column in this paper printed that ode some years ago. But our investigations have revealed that the original ode gave some wrong impressions. Some corrections to the first Ode to St. Urho have been released by Professor Sulo Havumaki, assistant professor of psychology at Bemidji State College, in upper Minnesota where St. Urho's Day is most commonly celebrated.

Prof. Havumaki offers these observations and corrections to the original ode:

1. St. Urho banished the grasshoppers and not the frogs from Finland.

2. The date of the celebration is March 16 and not March 24.

3. The first formal celebration of the day occurred in the city hall of St. Paul on March 16, 1956.

4. The symbology consists of a medium sized green grasshopper on a background of grapes (purple ones) and not a frog.

Although there are many Finns in the Gogebic range area, St. Urho's Day is not observed here. By the time you read this, March 16 will have been gone, but we are sure that St. Urho will not have been honored . . . which is too bad. The Irish, and those who wish they were Irish, make much ado about nothing anent St. Patrick's Day. After all, he was an Italian and he really didn't complete his job in Ireland.

But let's get back to St. Urho.

One of the lesser known, but extraordinary legends of ages past is the legend of St. Urho—patron saint of the Finnish vineyard workers. Before the last glacial period, wild grapes grew with abundance in the area now known as Finland. Archeologists have uncovered evidence of this scratched on the thigh bones of the giant boars that once roamed in northern Europe. The wild grapes were threatened by a plague of grasshoppers until St. Urho banished the lot of them with a few selected Finnish words. Celebration of the legend has been revived recently.

In memory of this impressive demonstration of the Finnish language, the Finnish people celebrate on the day before St. Patrick's Day, March 16. At sunrise on that date Finnish women and children, dressed in royal purple and Nile green, gather around the shores of the many lakes in Finland and chant the chant that St. Urho chanted many, many years ago.

Heinasirkka, heinasirkka, mene taalta hüteen! (Translation: Grasshopper, grasshopper, go away!)

Adult males, dressed in green costumes, gather on the hills overlooking the lakes, listen to the chant, and then kicking out like grasshoppers, they slowly disappear to change costumes from green to purple. The celebration ends with singing and dancing polkas and schottishes and drinking grape juice, though these activities may occur in varying sequences.

Color for the day is Royal Purple and Nile Green.

In view of the information relayed above, a revised "Ode to St. Urho" is a must. It appears below.

Oooksi kooksie coolama vee
Saintia Urho is to poy for me!
He sase out to hoppers as pig as birds
Neffer peefor haff I hurd dose words!
He reely told dose pugs of kreen
Praffest Finn I effer seen!
Some celeprate for St. Pat unt hiss nakes
Putt Urho poyka got what it takes.
He got tall unt trong from feelia sour
Unt at culla moyakka effery hour.
Tat's why dat guy could sase dose peetles
What a crew as thick as chack bine neetles
So let's give a seer in hower pest way
On the sixteenth of March,
St. Urho's Day!

Income Tax Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, today I have reintroduced my bill to provide an additional $3,000 exemption from income tax for certain amounts received as Government retirement annuities or pensions.

Many of our senior citizens are feeling more and more of a financial pinch these days as the rising cost of living eats into annuities and pensions, many of which were once adequate.

It now seems that a slowly, but steadily rising cost-of-living spiral is to be built into our economy as a normal byproduct of national productive growth. This will have the effect of steadily diminishing the value of annuities and pensions earned or purchased in prior years. One way we can mitigate the inexorable effect of the cost-of-living spiral is to extend an additional tax exemption to amounts received under certain retirement annuity or pension plans.

The exemption can be later further enlarged to counter the effect of the spiral, and presumably the national productive expansion which plays such a great part in generating the spiral will help furnish new revenues to make up for revenues lost by virtue of the exemption. This will put an end to the injustice whereby national economic expansion is in part based on a diminution of the purchasing power of those whose contribution to expansion in the past has now left them with only a fixed income. I urge this equity upon the Congress. There is no need to have our senior citizens suffer because of the slow inflationary expansion of the economy when that expansion can finance an easing of our senior citizens tax burden that will help to maintain the purchasing power of fixed incomes. I urge the Congress to take this step on behalf of our senior citizens.

Community Action Programs Succeed in Minneapolis—I

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, a Minneapolis program utilizing funds from the Office of Economic Opportunity has proven to be very successful. It provides another illustration of the ways in which the war on poverty is making favorable changes in our society. Three citizens' community centers have been established in low-income areas to help residents cope with some of the problems facing them. Using local residents as neighborhood aids, the centers have been able to assist a large number of people. The Minneapolis Star has outlined their program in a series of articles. Under unanimous consent, I include these stories in the RECORD:

COUNTY HAPPY WITH CITIZENS' WELFARE WORK

(By Maurice Hobbs)

Social welfare agencies in Hennepin County are accepting the work of the Citizens Community Centers and are happy with them, said John Sims.

Sims, director of the three centers, said the agencies are "pleased with getting rather prompt service" from the centers.

"In our agency (Sims is on leave from the Hennepin County Welfare Department), we couldn't have geared ourselves up in time to provide that kind of service," he said.

Sims was talking about the work of what he called "the eyes and ears of the centers in the poverty areas"—the neighborhood aides.

The aides are persons from the low-income neighborhoods where the centers are located. They are paid $2 to $2.40 an hour, and work from 10 to 40 hours a week.

Walter Jones, neighborhood development specialist (supervisor of the aides) in the South Side center, 724 E. 26th St., said the aides knock on doors to tell people about the center services, find out about neighborhood and personal problems, look for potential community leaders and, beyond that, "do almost anything."

The "almost anything" ranges from providing a sympathetic ear to organizing community action organizations.

Other services of the centers include debt adjustment, legal aid, home management, employment, referrals to other agencies and visits from county welfare and Minneapolis relief department workers.

At the South Side center, John Bjelland, a former credit counselor at the Credit Bureau of St. Paul, is the debt management specialist.

About 251 individuals or families have sought his counsel since August.

"Many of them don't know how much debt they can handle," said Bjelland, and they have been snowed under by bills. Bjelland uses two main methods to handle the situation.

He can ask the creditors to accept smaller payments, if there are only a few. If there are more, he can set up a plan, used by the bulk of his clients, in which the client pays the center and the center in turn pays the creditors.

Bjelland, who also gives debt management advice at the two East Side centers, also operates "financial-planning" classes an evening a week at the South Side center.

Michael Fridgen offers the legal service at the South Side center. Essentially, it is a branch of the downtown Legal Aid Society, which offers legal advice and court work usually for a registration fee.

Most of the 520 individuals or families he's seen since August have been involved in landlord-tenant disputes, financial or domestic problems. There have also been some cases involving divorce, separation and separate maintenance.

There have been 238 families or individuals seeking home management or homemaker aid in the center since August.

"The homemaker goes in to take over for someone on an emergency basis," said Dewey Boelter, the center administrator. She may be there from a few hours to a few days.

The home management aide works with the family, teaching housekeeping, shopping and child management. This portion of the program is not as popular as others.

"People are reluctant to have someone come into their house and tell them how to do things," said Boelter.

But the major part of the work at the centers is that done by the neighborhood aides. From the South Side center about 10 of them have made 1,300 contacts in the neighborhood, mainly door-to-door work.

"We help with transportation and I went to court with a resident having a fight with his landlord," said Jones. "We've helped people move, find housing and find jobs.

"We look at ourselves as an emergency agent. People can find the same resources other places in the community but the speed with which we can do it is the important thing."

One aspect of the aides' importance is their location. They are located in the poverty area, where people who need them can find them, said Jones.

At the South Side center they have been trying to bring about changes in the attitudes of persons at General Hospital and the city relief department, "to get them to look at ways to include people rather than turn them away," said Jones.

"I can already see a change in the county welfare department," he said.

The center staff of 30, including 22 from the neighborhood, was also given much of the credit for the speed with which about 1,000 children and adults in the Adams school district got diphtheria immunizations in December when a case of the disease was found there. The center helped spread the word and get residents to immunization centers.

The President's Goal: Freedom in the Pacific

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson has now made two trips to the Far East in less than six months. His purpose in making these journeys, as pointed out in the following column from the March 19, 1967, edition of the New York World Journal Tribune, is no less than freedom for the peoples of Asia.

The President's determination in seeking a just peace in Vietnam has been further strengthened by his meetings with leaders of the Nations of Asia.

The article follows:

JOHNSON'S GOAL ON TWO TRIPS EAST: FREEDOM IN THE PACIFIC

For the second time in less than six months, President Johnson is undertaking a dramatic mission in the Pacific area. Last October, at the Manila summit conference, he was one of six heads of state allied in the Viet Nam war. At Guam he is to preside as commander-in-chief of the U.S. Armed Forces in that conflict.

Both historic missions, despite differences, have the same basic goals.

The immediate goal of both was and is to map strategy aimed at forcing the Communist enemy in Viet Nam to negotiate an honorable peace. But the long-range and far more important goal of both was and is to make the Pacific area and the whole Far East really pacific—a peaceful, proud, self-sufficient area in which democracy prevails and human dignity is cherished and protected.

Thus the Guam council of war should be viewed as a step-up on a common drive to end Communist aggression in Viet Nam, and thereby an extension of the Manila conference which laid the foundation for a vigorous and progressive alliance of independent states in the Asian-Pacific world.

A leading figure in the long-range drive for a united, non-Communist, Asia-Pacific bloc is President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippine Republic. Just last week he showed how strongly the goals outlined at Manila continue to be viewed as coming reality by predicting that even neutralist Burma and Cambodia and hesitant Japan eventually will join the grouping of anti-Communist nations.

"The big factor will be the coming victory in Viet Nam," he said. "Democracy, not communism, is the wave of the future in Asia."

Last Wednesday in Nashville President Johnson expressed the same confidence.

In explaining why the U.S. is going to stay in Viet Nam until Communist aggression is halted and South Viet Nam joins the democratic nations of the world, he said:

"The defense of Viet Nam held the key to the political and economic future of free Asia. It became clear that if we were prepared to stay the course we could help to lay the cornerstone for a diverse and independent Asia, full of promise and resolute in the cause of peaceful economic development for her long-suffering people."

* * *

Basically, of course, President Johnson's trip to Guam has the more immediate aim of planning new military operations against the enemy. Although its ultimate object is not war but peace, the imminent result of the meetings obviously will be a further deliberate and measured escalation of the war. The President has made it unmistakably clear that he is fed up with fruitless "peace feelers" and home-front pacifists.

Two years ago, when the Communists were on the verge of winning the Viet Nam war, President Johnson made a major decision. It was to stay and win rather than turn and run. Now a new phase of the war has been opened up, thanks to another major decision of the President. Already we have stepped up the pace by more intense bombing. By mining North Vietnamese rivers and by artillery fire from the sea and across the demilitarized zone. More of the same and then some will be the result of the Guam meetings.

The mere choice of Guam as a site for the sessions served notice on the enemy of what it can expect. Guam is an eagle's nest and not a dovecote.

Simultaneously the President has ordered a beefing up of the military strategy experts assigned to Gen. William C. Westmoreland, our commander in the war effort, and is replacing Henry Cabot Lodge by Ellsworth Bunker as ambassador to South Viet Nam.

The first move indicates that our fighting forces, already more than 400,000 strong, may well be increased still further in number. The second move indicates that strong and fresh new diplomatic pressure will be exerted to assure that South Viet Nam sets up a strong and truly free political structure later this year.

This is no reflection on Cabot Lodge, who has served two long and arduous terms and served them with great distinction. But since he has himself asked to be relieved, the President's choice of Mr. Bunker as a successor is nothing short of brilliant.

I met Ambassador Bunker in Santo Domingo just after he performed the diplomatic miracle of averting a full scale revolution in the Dominican Republic. He is as smart as they come and is as tough as steel. Better than any diplomat we have, he can be relied on to make sure that the political pacification of South Viet Nam is accomplished according to the President's specifications.

Perhaps even better proof of this is the praise given the selection by those two top war policy foes, Sens. Karl Mundt and J. W. Fulbright. When the Senate's leading hawk can see eye to eye with its leading dove on a Viet Nam decision, it is pretty good evidence that Mr. Johnson not only has picked the best man for the job but has displayed again his acute sense for consensus diplomacy.

And so this conflict—which on our part seeks only justice and freedom of self-determination for millions of Asians—now enters a still more violent phase. The President has decided that only strong military action will force the enemy to seek peace and no further criticism of his policy will alter that decision.

I, for one, could not agree more. Force is all the Communists ever understood or ever will respect.

Hopefully, the trip should end much of the loud peace-at-any-price noises made by some of our allies (?) abroad and by our war critics at home—noises which unquestionably have been giving the enemy false hopes, and prolonging the war.

Why Not Abolish the Draft?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Bruce K. Chapman, author of "The Wrong Man in Uniform, Our Unfair and Obsolete Draft—and How We Can Replace It," urges bipartisan support for the termination of the draft and a national study of the important questions involved in the present system of providing for our military manpower needs. In a compelling and convincing article, written for the National Review, March 21, 1967, Mr. Chapman presents his arguments for a voluntary system of service in the Armed Forces. This article follows:

WHY NOT ABOLISH THE DRAFT?

(By Bruce K. Chapman)

Once upon a time conscription was anathema to Americans. Many of our immigrant forebears escaped Europe primarily to escape the draft. When, in the Civil War and World Wars I and II, Congress did adopt conscription, the action was taken as a last and temporary resort.

Times, of course, change and cold war exigencies that preclude reducing the size of our military have been assumed also to preclude dismantling the draft. Over the fifteen years since passage of the Universal Military Service and Training Act, the Selective Service System has taken on such trappings of permanency that its 73-year-old Director, Lt. General Lewis B. Hershey, views proposals to abolish it as blatantly un-American. A career Army man all his adult life, General Hershey asserts that volunteers who would serve in an all-professional military would be "mercenaries."

On the left, the povertarians—who made such a large and unfounded row a year ago over alleged disproportionate drafting of the poor—are now lining up behind either a lottery or a "national service." A lottery, which the Administration now favors, would replace the occasionally unfair local draft board system with one of computerized caprice, which, after all, would be tidier. If, as a result, the young student of nuclear science and father of three was chosen to serve by the lottery and the single, unemployed athlete was freed of his obligation thereby, well, presumably things would work out the other way around too, sometimes.

A national service, on the other hand, the fondest utopia of the povertarians, would replace the anxiety of joining the military or taking a chance on the draft with the certain knowledge that if you didn't "volunteer" for the military or VISTA or highway beautification or hospital assistance or, yes, the Job Corps (or one of many, many other programs yet to surface), you would be drafted. Pick your war: Vietnam or Poverty.

Ironically, the present draft debate occurs at a time when the original rationale for conscription is more vulnerable than ever before. While our military has remained at a strength of some 2.7 to 3.2 million men, the "universal" feature of the "Universal Military Service and Training Act" has become a mockery. Dr. Walter Oi, a University of Washington economist who recently worked on draft manpower studies in the Pentagon, notes that with deferments and a physical and mental rejection rate at the induction centers kept purposely high, less than one-half of the current draft age men will ever see service, and that within a decade the figure will be down to 33 percent. The reason is the famous baby boom. While 1.1 million men became of draft age in 1957, some 1.8 million are turning draft age this year, and by 1975 the yearly figure will be 2.1 million.

THE COST OF VOLUNTEERS

Such figures are responsible for the relatively low draft calls (averaging 15,000 monthly this spring) despite the manpower demands of Vietnam. The figures suggest that no draft at all may be necessary, that if America will set the goal of an all-volunteer military and work toward it through a transitional draft that improves incentives for volunteering, conscription could be abolished as a practical necessity within two to four years. Dr. Oi's study, presented to the National Conference on the Draft at the University of Chicago last December, predicted the cost to the military budget of replacing the draft would be $4.05 billion a year, while the savings to the civilian economy through more efficient use of manpower (there would be a much lower turnover of personnel in an all-volunteer military) would be $5 billion a year.

The Oi projection is based largely on Pentagon surveys, some of which the Administration has not made public. These surveys show that 70 percent of present volunteers would also volunteer if the draft were abolished. The other 30 percent are "reluctant volunteers," and it is largely their rapid turnover that necessitates a draft. With about 100,000 more career volunteers a year the volunteer military would be achieved. Oi's figures are calculated on the influence salary increases alone would provide in acquiring the additional 100,000 or so men and also maintain equity for the rest.

However, volunteering could be stimulated also by enlistment bonuses, improvements in the Spartan drabness of military housing, and larger dependency allowances. Another incentive would be purely psychological: the removal of the image of compulsion and servitude which the uniform, as Ronald Reagan recently noted, has come to connote.

Working from the other direction, the total number of volunteers needed could be cut by hiring more civilians to fill the 85 per cent of military positions that are non-combatant in nature and by lowering, as the Administration has begun to do, the unnecessarily high mental and physical qualification standards for induction.

Officially Pentagon projections of the cost of a volunteer military establishment range from $6 billion to $17 billion, while Secretary McNamara's own projections have ranged from $4 to $20 billion. The published Pentagon information on the draft will support the lower figures, but how the upper ones were arrived at is a mystery known only to some gouty computer. At $17 billion every person in the military could have a $6,300 a year pay *raise*. In short, the upper limit estimates are there to scare, probably for the reason that the Pentagon, or at least a majority within it, is itself scared. For twenty years it has been able to command by coercion the manpower it needs, however wasteful its use of that manpower, while under a volunteer system it would have to enter the employment market the way it enters other markets—we do not conscript for rifles or missiles.

Interestingly, the original Defense Department study of the draft which was ordered by President Johnson and promised for release in mid-1965, but later suppressed, has now been obtained by a military writer (not this one) who intends to publish it in whole, including its conclusion that conscription could be abolished for $3.1 to $4.5 billion. Even this fairly low figure does not account for the offsetting savings of a volunteer system with lower manpower turnover.

Fortunately, Secretary McNamara and the Pentagon Manpower Office do not necessarily speak for all military men. Many privately express their desire to see the image of the forces improved through the replacement of conscription and observe, moreover, that there would be greater efficiency and higher morale under an all-volunteer system. For example, writing in *Military Review* in June 1964, Brig. General Lynn D. Smith (Army) noted that the draft is at the root of high manpower turnover and "personnel turbulence . . . the basic problem of the Army." Commanders complain, wrote General Smith, that " 'as soon as we are able to operate as a unit, the trained men leave and we have to start all over again.' " With the Vietnam buildup the problem has worsened, and when the war ends and force strengths are cut back the snafu caused by mass exit of personnel will be truly monumental.

Another critic who can hardly be accused of wishing to weaken the military is Brig. General Barry M. Goldwater (Air Force Reserve). Indeed, Goldwater was the first major public figure in recent years to raise the possibility of draft abolition. It was one of his early and less known proposals in 1964 when he cited the figure of $1 billion as the cost of a volunteer system.

Goldwater reportedly was strongly influenced in his position by another conservative, Dr. Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago, who is still producing research on the subject. Friedman's most telling point is that failure to pay a living wage to conscripts and other first-termers constitutes a tax on that portion of the draft-age men who must tend to national defense. The $96 a month paid an American private is about the same as the pay of a collective farm worker in Communist Eastern Europe and less than half what unemployment compensation pays. Measured against what the average soldier could make in the civilian economy, the hidden tax society imposes upon him—even considering housing and other military benefits—amounts to about $1,700 a year. We select by compulsion less than one half of draft-age men to serve, and then impose upon them unusual economic sacrifice, while their peers who are not in service are literally free to go about their business. Meanwhile, many men who would like to make careers of the military are dissuaded by the low pay.

Says Friedman, "Conscription is a tax in kind—that is, forced labor imposed on the young men who are drafted or who volunteer to serve because of the threat of the draft. One of the greatest advances in human freedom was the conversion of taxes in kind to money taxes. A similar advance would be attained now by replacing conscription and using volunteer enlistment to staff our armed forces."

Even if some draft were necessary, financial relief and bettered living conditions for the draftee would be essential for maintaining any pretence of justice in the draft's rationale. But, sadly, many of the liberal Left refuse to acknowledge the injustice at all or suggest it is trifling. Their reason is that they don't *want* a volunteer military and fear bettering the life of the draftee and first-term enlistee would demonstrate its feasibility and explode their fondest dreams for compulsory national service.

The National Conference on the Draft in Chicago provided unique insight into this attitude. Most of the 120 participants—professors, government representatives, congressmen, leaders of private volunteer and church groups and a handful of students—came to the conference believing a volunteer system impractical. That is no surprise: there has been no prominent spokesman concerned with the issue's development and very little press exploration of its merits. Never before had Pentagon and Selective Service officials been confronted in any lengthy debate.

However, during the conference there was a palpable shift of sentiment on the matter. With Oi's figures and the arguments of the panel of voluntarism advocates—Friedman, Rep. Donald Rumsfeld (R., Ill.) and this writer—a dramatic shift of sentiment occurred. It was later expressed in a petition signed by 60 conference participants (and by four others "with qualifications"). The petition called for a select committee of Congress to study the proposal and for a "transitional draft" to replace the present system and work towards achievement of the volunteer system.

However, a minority of participants argued that while a volunteer system might be practical it still would be "unjust." This staggering conclusion was based in part on the undemonstrated suspicion that Negroes and the poor generally would be "exploited" under a volunteer military because higher salaries would make military service attractive. Eventually the armed forces would become nearly all-Negro and the white middle class would lose a sense of obligation to serve society.

Negro-poor exploitation by high pay is surely one of the most impoverished arguments the povertarians have ever put forward. Dr. Oi's analysis of the employment market and common sense suggest otherwise. If, for example, every Negro male who could pass the Army physical and mental tests were to choose to enter service, only one-fourth of the annual personnel accessions required by the military would be met thereby; there just aren't enough Negroes to fill up the armed forces under any pay situation.

The other point, that the wicked white middle class (or anybody else) might lose a sense of obligation to serve society can alarm those who suspect that what the povertarians mean by "society" is the state and not real human beings.

Significantly, the non-governmental groups at the Chicago conference strongly favored draft abolition and strongly opposed the alternative of draft deferments for national service. Obviously, they said, those volunteer activities that were government-run or government-approved would win a young man a military deferment. Rather than encouraging the spirit of volunteer work in America the national service deferment would, they feared, corrupt it.

Finally, opponents of the volunteer system charged that somehow a professional military would endanger the civilian control of our country, we might have a putsch. Certainly any democracy must be wary of untoward military influence on civilian authority, but just how that influence is held in check by a draft cannot be discovered from the current situation or from history. Indeed, there seem to be more examples of military coups and of militarism generally in nations with conscription than in those without. While the United States and Britain have had volunteer militaries (except here since World War II) and almost no threat of military takeover, nations like Germany, France and Russia have had opposite experiences.

Actually, the correlation between form of military manpower acquisition and military power in politics is not persuasive one way or another in America. Uultimately, the question is simply, what effect does the luckless draftee, doing only what he is told, have on military policy? And the answer is, none.

Among Republicans preservation and extension of the concept of voluntarism attracts both conservatives and progressives. The writer was first interested in the issue by Rep. Thomas B. Curtis, a conservative whose ACA rating is such that this Ripon-leaning moderate tries to ignore it. Other irrefragably moderate Republicans, such as the congressional "Wednesday Group," George Romney and the Ripon Society itself have taken positions quite like those of Goldwater, Reagan, Friedman and, lately, YAF.

Richard Nixon says that he, like Ike, favors Universal Military Training, an alternative which, blessedly, has little other support. His second choice, on which he points out his "agreement with Bobby Kennedy," is the lottery. One can hope however that if Mr. Nixon sees both wings of the party swinging behind the volunteer system he'll have second thoughts.

The Democrats, on the other hand, are hopelessly split. Besides the National Service advocates, a few Democrats, such as Rep. Robert Kastenmeier of Wisconsin, are libertarian enough to favor the volunteer system. Then there is Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (supported by Big Brother Bob), an early proponent of the lottery who, in Chicago, wound up talking about a system that would include a bit of all—a little compulsion here, a smidgin of voluntarism there, a pinch of raw chance, a few left-over local draft boards and a heaping cup of Rousseauian "National Service."

It would appear Ted Kennedy really has not given the draft issue much thought and that his compromise proposal is the sum total of all his thoughtlessness. Sadly, the same is true of the President's Commission. At Chicago Bradley H. Patterson Jr., the Commission Director, announced that while the Commission had only three to four weeks before a final report would go to the President, its mind was "still open." That is quite a commentary on the depth of conviction reached through the Commission's "exhaustive" six-month/ten meeting study.

Since Mr. Patterson also divulged that only one paper out of 45 solicited by the Commission was on the volunteer system, and since volunteer advocates such as Rep. Curtis, who requested to appear before the Commission's closed hearings, were turned down, conservatives and libertarians generally should refuse to be side-tracked by the Commission report and take the opportunity presented by the President's recommendations to Congress to demand a thorough national reappraisal of the philosophical and libertarian questions entailed in the draft.

Edward Martin, Patriot

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to call the attention of the Congress and the American people to the fine career of public service given to the people of Pennsylvania by the late Senator Edward Martin. I am inserting in the RECORD the following editorial commemorating and paying tribute to Senator Martin as published in the Pittsburgh Post Gazette on March 21, 1967.

Edward Martin, Patriot

Few men have won as many honors as Edward Martin, who passed away the other day at his home in Washington, Pa., at 87. Few have worn their honors more graciously.

Edward Martin was, first and always, a patriot. For that reason he was also a soldier—a citizen soldier, who served in three of his nation's wars. And for the same reason he was interested in politics and public office.

He never fought in a losing war. He enlisted as an 18-year-old college youth for the Spanish-American War, went into the Mexican Border troubles and World War I in which he was wounded and gassed, as a major in Pennsylvania's 28th Division, National Guard, and as a major general trained the same division for service in World War II until he was retired from active duty on age.

He never lost an election. He went from local politics in his native Green County to win election as auditor general and State treasurer, to serve as adjutant general and as Republican state chairman, to four years in the governorship and 12 years in the U.S. Senate. In every office, he served with fidelity and distinction. There was never the slightest doubt of his integrity.

Governor Martin served from 1943 to 1947, at a time when booming war times kept the State's revenues pouring in and war-time scarcities made it impossible to spend much of them. Governor Martin reduced taxes by $322,900,000 (he was the last governor to so) and he wiped out the General State Authority, formed to build State facilities with borrow money (it has since been revived).

Beyond any doubt, Mr. Martin was a conservitive, in the true sense of the word. He believed in fiscal prudence, and practiced it. But he also was a public official of unusual vision, and Pittsburgh's Point State Park and Gateway Center originated in his administration. So did the idea for the Penn-Lincoln Parkway.

Also as governor, Mr. Martin got from the Legislature the largest appropriations for education up to that time, including increased teachers' salaries. He initiated plans for improving the health of school children and mapped a program for stream purification and conservation of natural resources which his successor, James H. Duff, pressed after the war. Workmen's Compensation benefits were increased and a five-year highway program developed.

The usual thing to say, on the death of a great public figure, is "We shall not see his like again." In the case of Edward Martin, whose life spanned the period from Sept. 18, 1879, to March 19, 1967, that is literally true.

Baltimore Doctor Aids Viet Ill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE H. FALLON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, recently, the Baltimore Sun published an article lauding the work of one of my constituents from Baltimore who is serving in Vietnam. Navy Comdr. John D. Lebouvier heads a Navy surgical team which is sponsored and operated under the control of the Agency for International Development. Dr. Lebouvier left his Baltimore medical practice a year ago to fulfill what he feels is his duty to the suffering people in Vietnam. For his dedication and service Dr. Lebouvier was awarded the Vietnamese Medal of Honor, First Class. I would like to share the newspaper's article with my colleagues:

Baltimore Doctor Aids Viet Ill—Commander Lebouvier Gives Treatment to Friend, Foe Alike

RACH GIA, VIETNAM, March 13.—In this tiny fishing village on the Gulf of Thailand a Baltimore doctor is helping to care for Vietnamese citizens injured in the war.

Navy Cmdr. John D. Lebouvier heads a Navy surgical team which performs practically all surgery at the Kien Giang Province Hospital.

Due to return home in a few days after a one-year tour of duty, Dr. Lebouvier was recently awarded the Vietnamese Medal of Honor 1st Class for his work.

The mission of the six-man team, headed by Dr. Lebouvier, is to give medical treatment to Vietnamese—friend and foe alike. Patients include those injured by war or accident, as well as those suffering from acute illnesses requiring immediate surgical attention.

Sponsored and operated under the control of the United States Agency for International Development, the surgical team has attempted to improve the quality of surgery at the 512-bed, French built hospital here.

"It has not been a one-sided experience," said Dr. Lebouvier. "I think we all have learned, certainly from a professional viewpoint, as much from our experience here as we have given."

LEARNED A GREAT DEAL

As an orthopedic surgeon, the doctor pointed out, he has learned a great deal from the number and variety of operations he has performed on patients with war-inflicted wounds.

"One interesting observation I've made since being here," he said, "is that we don't have to do as much to gunshot or battle wounds as we thought before."

Dr. Lebouvier, the son of a British diplomat, graduated from the University of London in 1952. He went to Baltimore in 1960 where he practiced as a surgeon at University Hospital and other medical institutions in the area.

An officer in the British Royal Air Force during World War II, he volunteered for service in the United States Navy last year.

ASSOCIATE NAMED

In Baltimore, he was associated in practice with Dr. A. K. Wiedmann, of the 700 block Park avenue.

("Dr. Lebouvier wanted to go to Vietnam because he felt he had a duty and a commitment to help those suffering there," Dr. Wiedmann said in Baltimore recently.)

It has been difficult to assess the professional progress being made by the team, Dr.

Lebouvier noted, adding that it is much easier to see the influence on the Vietnamese living in the province.

"One thing I'm certain of," he said, "is that our presence here has lifted the morale of all the people in the area."

Friend and foe alike, the doctor said, know now that they can receive surgical care if needed from the American doctors here.

"You would be surprised from what distances they come, and the mode of transportation they use," he added.

Patients come by ox cart, by barge, by sampan or by foot, often arriving hours, even days, later than they should for proper medical care.

"But they come," he said, "and that's the important thing."

Dr. Lebouvier will be returning to the United States later this month to serve another year in the Navy, this time at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital.

After that he is expected to return to Baltimore and go back to private practice.

Bipartisan Foreign Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, one major reason why American foreign policy, over the years, has met with such a high degree of success in protecting our national interest is the fact that it has had bipartisan support, not only among the voters, and our congressional leaders, but also among those whose task it is to daily implement that policy.

Henry Cabot Lodge is but the latest outstanding example of a long list of American patriots who have placed country above party and service above personal gain. In this spirit, and without objection, I commend to my colleagues a thoughtful and balanced editorial from the March 16, 1967, Newark Evening News:

[From the Newark Evening News,
Mar. 16, 1967]

BUNKER FOR LODGE

Henry Cabot Lodge, a Republican of some stature, has resigned after 2½ years of service as ambassador to Saigon under two Democratic presidents. Through his position, President Kennedy and Johnson were able to personify bipartisan support of the stand against Communist encroachment taken in South Vietnam.

It could be that fatigue, occasioned by difficult duties in an enervating climate, impelled Mr. Lodge to resign. It could also be the desire, as another presidential campaign approaches, to set his party free to criticize the conduct of a war which attracts diminishing support at home.

Whatever may be Mr. Lodge's reason, his departure, to be succeeded by Ellsworth Bunker, a veteran of this country's involvement in the Dominican Republic, is likely to signal no change in military or diplomatic strategy on the administration's part. Almost as if to eradicate any suspicions, President Johnson reiterated simultaneously with the Lodge announcement, the stand he steadfastly has maintained on Vietnam.

The prospect, Mr. Johnson made clear, is for more of the same. The bombing will continue. If the outcome must be decided on the ground, we are prepared to run that course. We are equally prepared to negotiate once the other side accepts the principle of reciprocal deescalation.

In his year of service under President Kennedy and again under President Johnson, Ambassador Lodge showed unfailing fidelity to the decisions made in Washington. He merits the appreciation of his country for a job well done under onerous circumstances.

Mr. Bunker, his successor, earned the President's respect and confidence for carryout out a delicate assignment during an overseas operation that also had its share of critics at home. If the new ambassador does as well in Saigon as he did in Santo Domingo, the nation will have reason to be pleased.

In Support of H.R. 6230

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, Congress has been often and justly praised for what it has done for education in recent years. This is especially true in the field of elementary and secondary education. Such legislation is helping children from low-income families toward the excellence in education they must have if they are to rise above the poverty level.

But, as AFL–CIO legislative director, Andrew J. Biemiller, told the House Committee on Education and Labor, this Congress would "severely damage State and local programs" and make a mockery of promises made to America's children if threats to cut elementary and secondary appropriations in half were carried out.

What is more, Mr. Biemiller, a former Member of this body, warned, the proposed appropriation for the coming year, $1.5 billion less than what is allowed in the act, would hit hardest at educational help to children of the poor.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I place Mr. Biemiller's testimony in the Record at this point so that we may all read and consider what he said:

IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 6230—THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1967

(Statement of Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, before the House Committee on Education and Labor, Mar. 17, 1967)

Mr. Chairman, my name is Andrew J. Biemiller. I am the Director of the AFL–CIO Department of Legislation.

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations is pleased to have this opportunity to meet with this committee, to pay testimony to the significant benefits which the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 has brought to millions of America's children and young people, and to discuss the various amendments to that Act proposed in H.R. 6230.

We are proud to have played a major part in shaping the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and in helping to secure its passage. In every part of the nation, this federal support is being used to bring new educational opportunities to the children who most need them, the children from low income families who must have excellence in education if they are to break out of the poverty cycle which has entrapped their families, in many cases for several generations.

Other features of this measure have placed books in previously empty school libraries, financed innovative educational centers and programs, and strengthened the support for long needed educational research. Experience has shown that there is need for improvement and extension of the original legislation, but this should in no way detract from the fact that the Elementary and Secondary Education Act so far constitutes an impressive success story. We are concerned about the proposed appropriations for fiscal 1968 for the various titles of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. I trust the committee will indulge us if we make a few comments about the appropriations situation before discussing H.R. 6230.

We feel that the Congress, if it were to appropriate less than the full authorization under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, would do an injustice to the wisdom and vision of this committee. This committee carefully studied the needs of our nation's schools and based the authorizations in the act upon those needs. We congratulate the committee for the excellent job which it did.

The proposed appropriation for Fiscal Year 1968 is more than $1.5 billion under the present authorization. The requested appropriation for Title I is only 49% of the full authorization and for Title III, which has done so much to stimulate new and innovative educational programs, the proposed appropriation is only 47% of the full authorization. There are also substantial differences between the Fiscal Year 1968 authorizations and appropriation requests under Titles II (school library resources and textbooks) and V (strengthening state departments of education).

The AFL–CIO is deeply concerned over the clear possibility that the Elementary and Secondary Education Act will not be adequately funded. Any Congressional action appropriating funds below the authorized amounts will severely damage state and local programs now under way or just getting out of the planning stages.

We are convinced that the great breakthrough in the education field accomplished by the 89th Congress received overwhelming support from the American people. The enactment of P.L. 89–10 brought with it the promise of new educational opportunities for our youth.

For the 90th Congress to appropriate less than half of authorized ESEA funds is to make a mockery of this promise and to destroy the hopes of those seeking to solve the complex problems in our present school systems.

The AFL–CIO is not impressed with the argument, involving Title I, that under the Fiscal Year 1968 appropriation request, no state will receive less money than it received in Fiscal year 1967. First of all, this nation cannot afford to stand still on the educational front. Secondly, under this suggestion, states will be penalized for not using their full 1967 entitlements even though they are now prepared to utilize such funds.

Finally, and perhaps most important, while the states—themselves—may not receive cuts, the same cannot be said for local school districts. Application of the 1966 Title I formula will require reallocation within the states which—it appears to us—will necessitate fund cutbacks to fast-growing and already crowded suburban school districts.

For all of these compelling reasons, the AFL–CIO cannot overemphasize its conviction that the Elementary and Secondary Education Act must be fully funded. While we recognize that this committee does not have jurisdiction in this area, the AFL–CIO strongly recommends that the House Education and Labor Committee pass a resolution calling upon the House Appropriations Committee to provide federal funding to the full authorization permitted.

We turn now to the specific amendments included in H.R. 6230.

Title I of H.R. 6230 moves the National Teacher Corps from the Higher Education Act of 1965 wherein it is presently authorized to the Elementary and Secondary Act of 1965. We feel that the change is an appropriate one considering the central purpose of the legislation.

The AFL–CIO was enthusiastic in its support of the legislation which originally created the Teacher Corps. Now that we have seen the program in operation, even on a somewhat limited basis, we have every reason to reaffirm our original support. The Teacher Corps has been able to recruit able young people and to train them in techniques of reaching children in slum schools and poverty-stricken rural areas. It has brought into the inner city schools something of the same spirit that the Peace Corps previously brought to underdeveloped areas in other parts of the world. The Teacher Corps has made these inner city schools a teaching challenge, rather than an ordeal to be avoided. To say this is in no way to reflect discredit upon the teachers who have long been working in the slum schools. Reports from many communities tell of the enthusiasm with which teachers have received the Teacher Corps interns. The problem which these teachers have wrestled with for so long have often seemed frustrating and hopeless. The Teacher Corps interns bring to these situations a spirit of challenge and adventure and in most instances this spirit has proved so contagious as to infect the teachers around them with new hope and determination.

Because the Teacher Corps program includes special teacher training in the colleges and universities near their assignment, an additional result of the program has been to stimulate these institutions of higher education to turn their attention with new vigor to the problems of training teachers in the special problems of inner city schools and impoverished rural areas. This effect has already had an influence far beyond the Teacher Corps interns themselves.

The Teacher Corps gives promise of injecting new vitality into the schools and at the same time maintaining the important principle of local control of education. The program is available only in those school systems which have specifically asked for it; the intern are assigned only subject to the approval of the specific individual by the school system; and the institutions of higher education which provide the training have the right to turn down individual interns. The school system has the right to make all assignments of interns, to make transfers, and to determine the subject matter to be taught. This is all in accord with local control of the school system.

We therefore welcome the proposal in H.R. 6230 to place the Teacher Corps under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and to provide it with adequate financing.

Also included in Title I is a provision which would add to Title V of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act funds for statewide educational planning. We believe that in this proposal there is identified an important educational need. In a sense Congress has helped to create that need by the very actions which it has undertaken to improve the educational opportunities for our nation's children and young people. After years of stalemate on the issue of federal aid to education, Congress began to meet the problem by passing legislation designed to meet specific and identifiable needs.

The National Defense Education Act as first passed recognized a special national interest in the quality of teaching in science, mathematics and foreign languages. As other national interests in specific subjects were identified, these subjects were added by amendments to the original Act. Public Law 874 recognized the impact of federally affected areas and provided federal assistance for the operation of schools in these areas. P.L. 815, dealing with the same type of problem, provided federal funds for school construction.

Provisions of the Civil Rights Act provide federal assistance to schools attempting to eliminate segregation and its related problems. Many of the provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 bear upon educational needs. Special legislation has been enacted to improve educational opportunity available to handicapped children. The Vocational Education Act of 1963 provides substantial federal support in a field of major educational importance. We could go on at length extending the list, because recent Congresses have been extraordinarily productive in the field of educational legislation.

We believe that in adopting this categorical approach, Congress made a wise decision. Yet in so doing Congress created a new need. If school systems are to make the best possible use of the funds available to them under this wide variety of programs, they must undertake far more comprehensive planning than any in which they have previously engaged. They must systematically identify their needs, organize them into a coherent pattern, and relate them to all of the available funds under existing federal programs.

Many school systems have had little experience with long range planning and with the methods of obtaining grants. We are troubled by the extent to which many school systems have turned to private consulting firms to help them obtain the grants that Congress meant them to have in the first place.

The addition of federal funds for educational planning will do much to help meet this growing need. The proposed amendment involves a rather modest expenditure which will make possible the best use of the very substantial net expenditure which the federal government is now making in the field of education.

We would like to suggest, however, that the committee give serious consideration to amending Sec. 523(a) (1) to specifically name the State Departments of Education as the planning agency. It is the AFL–CIO's feeling that these Departments are the appropriate agencies for carrying out the comprehensive statewide programs envisioned under this part of the bill. In making this suggestion, the AFL–CIO is not proposing similar changes under other titles of the Act, but we do believe this proposal has merit under the "grants for Comprehensive Educational Planning and Evaluation" part of Title V.

Title I includes also a section providing assistance for the education of handicapped children. We are pleased to give our support to these important measures. The AFL–CIO has played an active part in improving opportunities for the handicapped. We have participated energetically in the President's Committee on Employment of the handicapped. We have made the resources of our collection of vocational films available to the Captioned Pictures for the Deaf program. We played a leading role in the conference on vocational problems of the deaf which paved the way for the legislation establishing the National Technical Institute for the Deaf.

The regional centers, proposed in the bill, which would diagnose the educational needs of handicapped children and which would assist schools in meeting those needs could do much to help parents find appropriate schooling for handicapped children, a problem which is frustrating in many communities.

The severe shortage of special teachers trained in the special neds of physically nad mentally handicapped children lends particular importance to the provision in the bill for the recruitment of personnel for this work.

And the rapid development of new educational tools and methods makes it especially timely to encourage emphasis upon developing educational media for handicapped children.

In most school systems today there are significant gaps. The schools simply cannot meet the needs of certain children because there are no facilities or teachers to deal with their special handicaps. This problem is especially true of children with multiple handicaps. H.R. 6230 promises new hope for those children.

Although H.R. 6230, in its present form, does not provide for the outright extension of P.L. 874 and P.L. 815, the impacted aid programs, P.L. 815 will expire on June 30, 1967, and we understand that this committee will be turning its attention to this matter. We urge the committee to propose extension of these laws which have contributed greatly to the improvement of education in many communities. We hope also that this Congress will extend the impacted aid program for a sufficient number of years to enable communities to make long range plans. We would further urge that P.L. 874 and P.L. 815 be adjusted so that these two closely related laws have a common expiration date.

We understand also that the committee is not considering at this time the amendments to the Vocational Education Act of 1963 contained in Title II of H.R. 6230. When you do turn to this section of the bill, we will want to share our thinking with you on these matters.

We believe that H.R. 6230 continues and extends the important gains which have been made in elementary and secondary education. At its recent meeting on February 23, 1967, the AFL–CIO Executive Council declared in a statement on "Education and the Federal Government":

"The laws which have by now been enacted have contributed significantly to improving educational opportunity and toward achieving the goal of providing quality education for every child, wherever he may live and whatever his family background. From pre-kindergarten programs through graduate schools and adult education programs, the federal government has assumed responsibility for sharing in the costs of education."

For the vital role which this committee has played in bringing these things to pass, we express our deepest gratitude.

Thank you.

More Action Against Trading Stamps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I would like to call attention to two items that appeared in the March 20, 1967 issue of Drug Trade News, whereby both Pennsylvania and Rhode Island State Legislators are moving in an ever-mounting campaign to regulate the trading stamp industry. I would invite my distinguished colleagues of these fine progressive States to take note of this action and join in my efforts to support my truth in trading stamp bill. I ask that these two articles be included as part of my extended remarks.

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG.—Legislation imposing a tax on the issuer of unredeemed trading stamps and regulating the distribution of stamps has been introduced in the House.

The bill provides that a retailer who issues stamps shall pay a 5 per cent tax on the value of any trading stamps which are not redeemed within 1 year.

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R.I.—Trading stamp companies would have to be licensed, redeem stamps in cash on request and give the state treasury almost all the cash volume of long unredeemed stamps under legislation filed here.

The newest feature of the proposal is to require companies, on the basis of annual reports filed with the Secretary of State, to turn over to the General Treasurer 90 per cent of the value of stamps not redeemed for 4 years.

Crime: America's No. 1 Domestic Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include a speech I made on March 18 before the annual meeting of the postmasters of the 21st Congressional District at San Angelo, Tex.

The address follows:

CRIME: AMERICA'S NO. 1 DOMESTIC PROBLEM

It is indeed a pleasure and an honor to have this privilege, which I very highly esteem, of attending this annual session of the Postmasters of the 21st district. It's a wonderful custom you have, of meeting with your counterparts and families and friends each year, to socialize, talk shop, and seek better ways of serving the public. I welcome this privilege of speaking to you for a few moments this evening.

My subject is Crime—America's Number One Domestic Problem. The topic is of transcendent importance at this particular time. We have often heard the sixties depicted as the golden age of progress. It could also be described as the tragic decade of crime.

As you know, the upsurge in the crime rate throughout this nation in recent years has been appalling. The FBI has reported that in contrast with a population increase since 1960 of 8 percent, crime has risen by 46 percent—six times the growth rate.

Adding to the ugly picture is the further report that during the past year convictions for major crimes declined by 5 percent and there was a 13 percent increase in acquittals and dismissals. And this does not tell the full story. It is estimated that probably more than twice as many assaults, burglaries and larcenies are committed than are reported.

The tempo of lawlessness accounts for a murder every hour, a rape every 23 minutes, a burglary every 27 minutes, and an automobile is stolen every minute of the day and night. In fact, five serious crimes are committed in this country every minute, and according to the FBI that rate is steadily increasing.

Recently a national crime commission, appointed by the President, reported that the economic impact of crime in this country exceeds $20 billion a year. That is indeed a frightening reminder, and every right-thinking American should be shocked by it.

Now, here in this civilized land what is the cause of this? What has happened—and rather suddenly?—which accounts for this skyrocketing rate, in a few short years, to give us what may be the highest crime rate in the world? In the past we liked to think of the bloody Congo as a hotbed of crime; yet per capita our rate is said to be even higher. We need a diagnosis, a disclosure, of what has happened to bring this condition about. There must have been a number of contributing causes. Let us examine a few of them.

J. Edgar Hoover says the increase in the number of enforcement officers has not kept pace with the population increase. He thinks that accounts for some of this. He has spoken of the rash of civil rights demonstrations, along with irresponsible leadership in that movement, as a major contributor. And there is, of course, the matter of public apathy and laxity on the part of parents.

DEMONSTRATIONS A FACTOR

Judge Whitaker, a former Justice of the Supreme Court, has also pointed to the civil rights movement—the way it has been handled—as a major factor. He recently quoted people high in government whose emotional tirades, in appeals to the gullible, have helped to create a climate favorable for the mob-rule complex. It is his considered belief that provocative appeals by irresponsible civil rights leaders and others have served to encourage the monstrous doctrine of civil and criminal disobedience to law and order. This, you know, is the theory that one does not need to comply with a law which that person does not like.

It is an anarchy-producing seditious slogan of gross irresponsibility, which has captured the imagination of citizens who are in many respects immature. We have all been obliged to stand by while celebrity status has been accorded those whose sick minds and corrupt souls tamper with and ridicule our orderly process of government under law.

Out of all this has emerged riots and bloodshed, and a conscious defiance and disrespect for law and order.

Crimanologists know that crime feeds on crime, that a toleration of lawlessness erodes and destroys society's moral standards—and the net result is more lawlessness.

As an upsurge in crime has evolved from mass demonstrations and political overtures to the gullible, the apologists like to blame society for creating and nurturing conditions which they contend cause these developments. We hear talk of the ghettos, the slums, poverty and unemployment; and we are told these conditions sort of justify the victims in taking the law into their own hands.

While these conditions are unfortunate, the reasoning is faulty. Some of the poorest nations in the world have the lowest crime rates. It is wrong to say that poor people, as a class, are less honest and more criminal-bent than the more affluent. As you know, during recent years our government has spent billions in building a welfare state and in ministering to the needy. Yet, during that period, and right up to this moment, the crime rate has moved steadily upward.

CRIME AND THE RACE PROBLEM

As we search for other explanations of this upturn in crime, we are told that the exodus of Negro Americans from the rural south, deposited in the metropolitan areas, has created conditions which lend themselves to mob actions, riots, and other forms of lawlessness. To be sure, that migration has not helped the situation.

It is quite clear that many of these people have been exploited by the rabble-rousers, with cries of "Get Whitey," "Burn, baby, burn!" "We shall overcome," and other equally provatice slogans. Carrying grievances, real or imagined, to the streets, has been aided and abetted not only by some politicians and professional civil rights leaders, but also by an array of ministers, do-gooders, misguided students, and bleeding hearts. Even some college professors have joined in the act. And Mr. Hoover assures us that the Communists have joined in and encouraged these activities.

We do not like to talk about it, but it is a matter of record that our American Negroes, as a race, commit a disproportionate share of crimes. We do not improve the situation by attempting to ignore this fact or trying to sweep it under the bed.

FBI reports show that the arrest rate of Negroes is four times the rate for whites. Per capita, our colored people, according to this same authority, commit 13 times as many murders and robberies, and ten times as many rapes and aggravated assaults, as do the whites.

While there are, of course, millions of law-abiding Negroes among us who deplore this condition, we must face up to the race problem as it relates to crime and treat it realistically.

Washington, D.C., for example, where 90 percent of all school students are colored, is today one of the most crime-infested spots in America. In that city 30,000 crimes were committed last year, including 18,500 where sidearms were employed. As an example of the magnitude of the problem there, one drug chain—the People's Drug Stores—reported 93 burglaries and robberies in 56 weeks, with a loss of $116,000. In one day—last December 10—45 robberies were reported in the District of Columbia.

SUPREME COURT HAMPERS LAW ENFORCEMENT

Another cause of the rise in crime has undoubtedly been a series of decisions by the Supreme Court in recent years, which make the apprehension, trial and conviction of criminals more difficult. The rationale of these decisions—many of them of the 5-to-4 variety—is that individual rights of citizens must be protected.

I am convinced the American people are getting sick and tired of this business of pampering and coddling criminals, where so often we find the Supreme Court, the civil righters and the civil liberties crowd making a big fuss over the so-called "rights" of the criminals, but showing so little regard for the rights of victims and the decent, law-abiding element in our society.

America has been on a civil rights and civil liberties binge too long. It is high time we stop, look, and listen.

The records reveal that there have been literally scores of the most desperate criminals—murderers, rapists and robbers, who have been turned loose on the streets because of new and novel requirements imposed in 5-to-4 decisions of Chief Justice Warren's Supreme Court. No longer can a police officer even question a suspect without giving him an elaborate warning. Because if later the suspect voluntarily confesses to the crime the confession will be thrown out. The Warren court now requires that the suspect be told in advance that he is entitled to a lawyer before he says a word; and if he has no money the Supreme Court requires the interrogator to inform him that if he desires an attorney, a Judge will be found who will appoint a lawyer who can be brought to the scene and represent the accused during the interrogation.

The law does not require that. The Constitution does not require it. But now the Supreme Court has in effect made a law that does require it. The Constitution simply guarantees the right of counsel "in all criminal prosecutions."

Thus, you can imagine the priceless time that is wasted before a responsible investigation can even be launched after the commission of a most heinous crime, and all because of a technicality invented by the Supreme Court. Without complying in minute detail with several court-imposed requirements which must precede an interrogation, there is a risk that even though the crime is solved, all will be in vain and the court will order the guilty man turned loose.

And the Supreme Court has handed down a half dozen other landmark decisions which shackle officers and add to the difficulties of apprehension and conviction of guilty men.

IS REFUSAL TO SEAT ADAM POWELL A TURNING POINT?

Now, what is the outlook for the future? Some observers like to think of the refusal by the House to seat Adam Powell, by a 3 to 1 majority, as a possible turning point away from the practice of coddling, where this nation heads back to law and order and decency once again. Let us hope so.

But, to dim this prospect, we hear ominous cries of revenge from practically every Negro civil right leader in the country. And there is reason to be concerned that this hysterical resentment on the part of these rabblerousers may trigger another round of lawlessness.

Martin Luther King, for example, has condemned the treatment of Powell as an attack against Negroes in general. Such radical leaders as Stokely Carmichael and Floyd McKissick, whose preachments often bespeak anarchy, flew to Powell's hideaway in Bimini to embrace the ex-Congressman and threaten dire consequences if the Congress does not clear the record of their hero.

Elsewhere, in New York, the United Council of Harlem Organizations, made up of 87 civil rights groups in the area, held a meeting to denouce the House action. Refusal to seat Powell was there branded as an insult to every Negro voter in America.

A mammoth three-hour pro-Powell rally in the latter's Harlem church, according to the press, witnessed the refusal of many to stand at the playing of the Star Spangled Banner; and when the meeting concluded with the National Anthem, the audience unanimously booed, the press reported.

Now these and other tragic displays reveal the practice of racism at its very worst. And by this America is warned of the presence in our midst of a widespread indifference to and defiance of law and order among a segment of our people.

This treatment of Powell as a Negro hero, who can do no wrong, ignores the fact that Harlem's ex-Congressman flatly refused last month to answer questions put to him by an investigating committee concerning the misappropriation of upwards of $46,000—perhaps more, the criminal aspects of which are now being investigated by the Department of Justice.

In view of this documented record, Powell's followers are in effect insisting that since their Harlem hero is a Negro (and for no other reason), he should be absolved of any liability for his repeated acts of misconduct.

Let us hope that the responsible Negroes in this country will not be misled or inflamed by the false and completely absurd charge by the demagogues that racism had anything whatever to do with what happened to Adam Powell.

Getting back to my original theme—and for that matter my entire discussion has related to crime—let us brace ourselves for the great challenges ahead. Every community in America is a battleground in which the war on crime must be waged.

Let us resolve that the coddling and pampering of the criminals must stop. Let us insist upon more certain and more adequate punishment for the guilty. We must resolve to cooperate with and assist our peace officers in the discharge of their duties. The criminal always has the advantage. It is he who chooses the time, the place, and the witnesses, for every lawless act he commits. There is much the Congress can do, and there is much our state legislatures can do, in closing the loopholes and, where possible, correcting the blunders of the Supreme Court.

J. Edgar Hoover put it this way:

"Let the hoodlum, the demagogue, and the exponent of anarchy know that the great, quiet power of this Nation lies in her law-abiding citizens, and they will stomach no more. The choice is ours. The time is now."

An Expanded National Cemetery System Is Needed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, earlier this session I introduced H.R. 3294 which would authorize the Secretary of the Army to establish a national cemetery in Ohio. The Retired Officers Association sent me a letter expressing their concern about the rapidly dwindling space in our national cemeteries. Where will we inter the future generation of veterans who have served their Nation honorably and faithfully?

The members of the Retired Officers Association, at their last convention, approved a resolution calling for the enactment of legislation such as H.R. 3294 which is designed to expand the national cemetery system.

The January 1967 issue of the Retired Officer magazine published an instructive article entitled "The Story of National Cemeteries." The article, which follows, outlines the history of the national cemetery system from its inception in 1862 to the present day when many of these cemeteries have been closed.

The article follows:

THE STORY OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES

(By Thomas A. Kelly) [1]

"We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. . . ."

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Gettysburg, 1863.

The morning of the 87th Anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence found two great Armies of American soldiers locked in deadly combat amid the hills surrounding the small farming community of Gettysburg. The peaceful tolling of church bells which, in years before, announced the anniversary of the birth of the Nation, had given way to thunderous guns of war. Battles raged throughout the day as during the past three. Artillery of each Army rained solid shot, grape, and canister on the other, while cold steel and the clubbed musket toook their toll of adversaries.

The story of that day in Gettysburg ends with the simple footnote in history—"As a heavy rainfall came on the night of July 4th, General Lee ordered a retreat to the Potomac."

The rains continued throughout the next day. The guns were silent and a strange stillness had fallen on Cemetery Ridge. The sorrowful task of burying the dead of both Armies fell upon the living who could be spared from their more arduous duties. The graves of some they marked with the name and regiment of the soldier who was buried on his last field of battle; others they marked with the simple legend "Unknown."

After the battle ended, a Gettysburg citizen suggested to the Governor of Pennsylvania that a section of the battlefield be set aside as a soldier's national cemetery and that the remains of the dead be exhumed and placed there. The Governor then undertook the task of inviting other State Governors, whose troops had fought for the Union at Gettysburg, to join in this endeavor. Each State contributed funds toward the establishment of the Gettysburg Cemetery Commission which was then empowered to purchase a plot of ground on what was known as Cemetery Ridge—so called because it adjoined the local Gettsyburg Cemetery.

The President of the United States was invited to speak a few words of dedication of this hallowed ground. On November 19, 1863, four months and fifteen days after General Lee ordered the retreat to the Potomac, Abraham Lincoln said the simple words of dedication which today symbolize the Nation's respect for those who have died throughout the world to protect its freedom: "We cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract."

SYSTEM BEGAN IN 1862

The story of the National Cemetery System begins the year before President Lincoln's immortal address at Gettysburg. It was in 1862 that Congress authorized the President, whenever, in his opinion, it was considered expedient, "to purchase cemetery grounds, and cause them to be securely enclosed, to be used as a national cemetery for the soldiers who shall die in the service of the country."

Since the early days of the Government, military cemeteries had been a necessary adjunct of the Army for the burial of persons who died while under its jurisdiction. Most of these cemeteries were at isolated posts scattered along the Atlantic seaboard and in the burgeoning West.

As casualties mounted during the early days of the Civil War, post as well as local cemeteries were used whenever practical for the burial of war dead. However, because of distances involved and the problem of transporting the remains, the War Department issued a General Order in 1862 requiring field commanders to lay off plots of suitable ground near each battlefield for the burial of the dead of that battle.

The increasingly heavy burden of casualties dictated a different approach to the problem of the burial of the dead, and it was in this atmosphere that Congress approved the Act of July 17, 1862, allowing the President to purchase land for use as national cemeteries.

GROWTH OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES

By the end of 1862, thirteen national cemteries had been established with the first located at Fort Scott, Kansas. During the next two years, the number grew to 22 with Arlington Cemetery, located on the property formerly owned by General Robert E. Lee and now the most famous of these cemeteries, established in 1864.

The greatest growth of the National Cemetery System came immediately following the Civil War when the Army completed its task of concentrating the remains of the war dead. By the end of the 1860's, 62 national cemeteries had been established for the purpose of burying soldiers who died in battle or from wounds received in battles of the Civil War. The names of these cemeteries, large and small, read like a roll call of great battles of that war perpetuating the memories of the men who had fought for the ground in which they were buried—Antietam, Balls Bluffs, Shiloh, Poplar Grove, Vicksburg, Gettysburg.

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[1] *Lt. Col. Thomas A. Kelly is Assistant Legislative Counsel and a regular contributor to Capitol Hill News. A staff member since November 1965, "Tom" is best known among Army retirees of the past ten years for having successfully set-up and managed the Army's Retired Activities program.*

The Civil War and the postwar years not only provided the basic legislation establishing the national cemetery System and the rules for burial in these cemeteries, but also provided the bulk of the cemeteries which are now within that System. From that point on, the growth of the System was sporadic. Expansion of the Western Territories during the period 1870–1880 accounted for the establishment of some cemeteries in places such as Santa Fe, San Francisco, and Fort McPherson, Nebraska, so that by the end of 1899, 81 national cemeteries were in operation.

In contrast to the 81 established during the 37 years following approval of the Act of July 17, 1862, only 17 national cemeteries were established after 1900. Five of these were added to the System since World War II with cemeteries in Hawaii and Puerto Rico being added under the impetus of the program for the return from overseas cemeteries of the dead of World War II. The cemetery at Fort Logan, Colorado, established in 1950, is the only national cemetery authorized by post-World War II legislation.

RIGHT OF BURIAL EXTENDED

The 1862 legislation, generating the National Cemetery System, authorized the establishment of cemeteries principally to provide burial places for soldiers who died in battle during the Civil War. The eligibility phrase of that law was changed in 1866 when Congress authorized the burial of "soldiers of the United States who fell in battle or died of disease in the field or in hospitals." During the Reconstruction Era, the problem of the discharged veteran who had fallen on misfortune apparently plagued the lawmakers, for in June of 1872, Congress extended the right of burial in national cemeteries to "all soldiers and sailors honorably discharged from the service of the United States who may die in a destitute condition." Strict adherence to the "destitute condition" of the veteran made burial in a national cemetery a substitute for burial in potter's field.

From 1866 through 1959, the right to burial in national cemeteries was extended to several categories of persons not covered in the original law. By administrative determination, the requirement that a decedent be "destitute" was gradually ignored. In 1890, the Army Judge Advocate General ruled that wives and widows could be buried in a national cemetery in recognition of the family relationship with the soldier. In 1904, the Secretary of War went one step further by approving the burial of a minor child in the grave of a parent. He later extended this rule to include the burial of an adult unmarried daughter.

In each case, relaxation of rules applied specifically to the burial of a particular person and was not intended as a precedent establishing decision; however, as the word spread, especially among service families who worked and lived together, it became virtually impossible to limit application of policies. In the meantime, Congress extended eligibility for burial in national cemeteries by a series of legislative actions aimed at including various groups associated with the Armed Forces.

IMPACT OF WORLD WAR II

With a substantial increase in the number of persons eligible for interment as a result of World War II, and the difficulties encountered in applying restrictive policies in a program having so many personal and emotional aspects, Congress undertook the task of superseding all existing policies and legislation on the subject of interment in these cemeteries. The act of May 14, 1948, was approved as a comprehensive statement of the eligibility of individuals for burial in national cemeteries. Amended in 1959, that law listed the categories of persons who may be buried but it provided no additional cemeteries and imposed no requirement on the Department of the Army to provide the necessary gravesites.

The law, as it now stands, sets forth the categories of persons now considered eligible for interment in national cemeteries. Included among these are:

Any member or former member of the Armed Forces of the United States whose last active service terminated honorably by death or otherwise;

Any citizen of the United States who served in the Armed Forces of any government allied with the United States during a war and whose last active service terminated honorably by death or otherwise; and,

The wife, husband, widow, widower, minor child, and, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Army, an unmarried adult child who is incapable of self-support by reason of physical or mental disability.

The history of the National Cemetery System, from its inception in 1862 to the present, indicates a gradual tendency toward the enlargement of the categories of persons eligible for burial in these cemeteries. What started out as a program for the burial of soldiers killed in battle ultimately developed into one whereby any person who had had honorable military service could be interred in a national cemetery. While eligible categories were being changed and expanded, the number of veterans eligible for burial (quite apart from their dependents) was also constantly changing. This change was generally downward during the period between the Civil War and World War I. Thereafter, and continuing through the current Vietnam period, there were substantial increases in the number of eligible veterans without any corresponding increase in cemetery space available. It has been conservatively estimated that more than 40 million persons are eligible for interment in national cemeteries under current legislation. The figure is steadily rising as the number of young persons entering the service (and their families) outstrip the losses in the older group.

PRESENT STATUS OF CEMETERIES

The National Cemetery System is a civil function of the Department of the Army entirely separate from its traditional military functions. The System is made up of 118 installations including 3 monuments, a memorial park, lots in the Congressional Cemetery, seven Confederate cemeteries and plots, 21 soldiers plots, and 85 national cemeteries in 32 States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. All of the grave sites in 23 of the national cemeteries are either reserved or occupied, leaving 62 of these installations in which there is uncommitted space.

In addition to those maintained by the Army, there are 13 other national cemeteries administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a part of the National Park System. These cemeteries were under the Army jurisdiction until 1933 when they were transferred to the National Park System because their significance as national monuments overshadowed their importance as places of current burial. Gettysburg National Cemetery is the most famous of these 13 sites. All of the gravesites in seven of these are fully committed, leaving six of the installations open to new burials.

With fewer than 1½ million actual and potential gravesites available in all of the Army's national cemeteries, and with no evidence that steps could or would be taken to close the gap between supply and demand, the need for a realistic approach to the national cemetery question became pressing in the early 1960's. An unwritten and often unrecognized policy on the future of these installations had actually been developing over the years following World War II.

Supported at all levels of review and approved by the President was the conclusion that further expansion of the National Cemetery System would be inadvisable. It had been determined that each additional cemetery would require large appropriations for the purchase of suitable property incident to the establishment of the cemetery as well as annual appropriations for maintenance. It had also been determined that sites for cemeteries, whether recommended by the Department of the Army or selected by the Congress, would not be satisfactory to all who were eligible for burial in national cemeteries. Preliminary estimates of the costs of expanding the System so that national cemeteries would be available in at least one location in every State indicated that the cost would exceed two billion dollars exclusive of the cost of the necessary land.

A 1961 Army study highlighted the fact that approximately 83% of the individuals had lived within 50 miles of the cemetery in which they were finally buried, indicating the close relationship between proximity and the use of national cemeteries. The study also indicated that nearly 85% of all burials regularly occur in 11 national cemeteries near large cities and that all of the grave sites in 6 of these installations having heavy workload will be closed to burials in 10 years. One of these, Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery in San Diego was closed to future burials on September 9th of last year.

CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS

Congressional hearings on the future of national cemeteries have been conducted periodically through the years, with the latest having been conducted by a House Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs in June of 1966. Nothing definitive has resulted as to the future of the National Cemetery System from any of these hearings.

Recent administration policy has reiterated the policy established during previous administrations to the effect that cash burial benefits, like those payable by the Veterans Administration and under the Social Security program, are preferable to the furnishing of interment facilities. With the continuation of this policy, it appears that the large national cemeteries—Arlington; Long Island, and Golden Gate, will be filled within the next 20 years. Although 20 of the existing cemeteries are expected to have burial space after the year 2000, these are far from major population centers.

Slightly more than 100 years have elapsed since Abraham Lincoln delivered his historic address on that cold, blustery day in November 1863. The story of the National Cemetery System, which he helped to create, appears to be nearing its end. Unless Congress passes the necessary legislation for expanding the present National Cemetery System, this chapter in American History will be closed.

Selling America to Americans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, it has been suggested in some quarters that the U.S. Information Agency be allowed to extend its program from a strictly international operation to one that includes dissemination of material to domestic sources too. Such a change should not be made without a careful examination of its ramifications. The Minneapolis Star has expressed doubts about the wisdom of the expansion of the role of the USIA into the domestic area. I commend their editorial to the Members of the House:

PROPAGANDA AVAILABLE—"ON REQUEST"

The official mission of the United States Information Agency is to promote support abroad for American foreign policy. In a world where propaganda can be as potent a weapon as a missile, there can be no quarrel with this mission. Nor can there be much quarrel with the way the USIA has performed in spelling out our policy or even in reporting such unpleasant truths as civil rights rioting for readers and listeners abroad.

But the Tribune's editors have serious reservations about the need for this kind of mission within the borders of the United States. An Advisory Commission on Information has proposed that the USIA be allowed to give out inside the country the same material it issues overseas. Such information, it is suggested, would be given only "on request."

Propaganda from the federal government has been issued "on request" ever since the Department of Agriculture published its first pamphlet on planting a home garden. In recent years, the propaganda has been slick and voluminous, and has been sent to widespread mailing lists, with or without request. One example, issued by the State Department, is an illustrated brochure showing the role of the Agency for International Development in the pacification program in South Vietnam. Another, even slicker, brochure gave the details—with many pictures and excerpts of speeches—of President Johnson's trip to Southeast Asia.

We doubt that it is necessary to add to this outpouring the government's view of America for Americans. Permitting the USIA to distribute its information domestically might seem an innocent step, but it opens the door to serious abuses. Meanwhile, the USIA's overseas activities can be monitored by the American press through the various wire service correspondents abroad and the special correspondents such as the Tribune has working overseas.

Expressing the Sense of the Congress on the Occasion of the Centennial of the Confederation of Canada

SPEECH

OF

HON. MARK ANDREWS

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to express how pleased I was to join my colleagues in unanimously approving House Concurrent Resolution 280, in which Congress extends its congratulations and best wishes to the Parliament of Canada on the occasion of the centennial of the confederation of that great nation The more than 5,000 miles of undefended border between our two countries, often cited as an example of mutual trust, is symbolized in my State of North Dakota by the International Peace Garden. Nestled in the beautiful Turtle Mountains of North Dakota and Manitoba, it is the world's one and only garden dedicated to peace. A stone tablet mounted in this garden bears this inscription:

TO GOD IN HIS GLORY

We Two Nations Dedicate This Garden and Pledge Ourselves That as Long as Men Shall Live, We Will Not Take Up Arms Against One Another.

The formal gardens, dedicated in ceremonies on July 14, 1932, are one of North Dakota's outstanding tourist attractions and we are proud that our State's license plates proclaim North Dakota as "the Peace Garden State".

The importance of the mutual trust and understanding symbolized by the Peace Garden has been made especially clear to me since coming to Congress as, each year, it has been my privilege to represent this body at the annual Canada-United States Interparliamentary Conference.

I look forward to attending this Conference again this year—the centennial of our great neighbor to the north.

Neglect of Children as a Cause of Crime

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, most of us are aware that much of today's juvenile delinquency can be traced directly to delinquent parents. Too many parents do not heed what the Good Book says:

> Withhold not correction from the child. For if thou beatest him with a rod, he shall not die. Thou shall beat him with a rod, and shalt deliver his soul from Hell (Proverbs 23).
>
> Train up a child in the way he should go: And when he is old he will not depart from it (Proverbs 22).

I commend to the attention of my colleagues a very cogent editorial by David Lawrence, which appeared in the March 6 issue of U.S. News & World Report:

NEGLECT OF CHILDREN AS A CAUSE OF CRIME

(By David Lawrence)

The National Crime Commission, in its report to the President, declares that a major factor in the rapid rise in crime, particularly among persons under 21, is the failure of parents to train and discipline children in the home. The Commission points out that "youth is apparently responsible for a substantial and disproportionate part of the national crime problem."

Placing much of the blame on parents, the report makes these two significant statements:

"The programs and activities of almost every kind of social institution with which children come in contact—schools, churches, social-service agencies, youth organizations—are predicated on the assumption that children acquire their fundamental attitudes toward life, their moral standards, in their homes. . . .

"What appears to be happening throughout the country, in the cities and in the suburbs, among the poor and among the well-to-do, is that parental, and especially paternal, authority over young people is becoming weaker."

So merely eliminating slums and "ghettoes" and spending billions in the "war against poverty" will not curtail crime if parents fail to supervise closely the lives of their children in the impressionable years.

Welfare programs will help to improve conditions in the community, but the facts show that criminals emerge from wealthy as well as from poor families.

But why, it may be asked, are parents failing tot do the task which society expects of them? Is it possible that the parents themselves were not properly trained as they grew up? Or may the current situation be due to a declining influence of the church?

Obviously the church has an opportunity at least once a week to accentuate the differences between right and wrong. While many ministers do this, others seem to feel that such topics for their sermons are somewhat obsolete. The new concept appears to be that it is more up-to-date and sophisticated to preach about current political problems and even to participate in street "demonstrations" or join in petitions expressing views on international as well as national problems. The argument usually offered is that all of these important questions have a moral aspect and that hence the clergy has an obligation to speak its mind.

The statistics show there is a large attendance in the churches on the week-end, but how many persons come away from such services with a deepened sense of responsibility for their children's behavior? The National Crime Commission's report is a dramatic indictment of the lack in parental guidance in America.

Economic factors, of course, indirectly play a part in the absence of parental discipline. Working mothers are not at home during most of the day, and they often are unaware of what their children are doing after school hours or with whom they are associating. The schools, therefore, during their five days of supervision each week, must play an increasing part in teaching morality.

Many parents will concur that in the home there's need to teach morality and to exert more discipline, but unfortunately there is a woeful lack of knowledge about the evolution of a youthful mind. The psychologists can tell us a good deal about the relationship between the misbehavior of youngsters in their homes and their tendency to repeat such offenses when they are older.

Parents are not as familiar as they should be with the psychological problems involved and particularly with the importance of training children in the first ten years of their lives as well as in the next decade before they enter adult life. The Crime Commission says:

"Even under the best of circumstances, however, many family problems will remain. Counseling and therapy provide one promising method of dealing with complex emotional and psychological relationships within the family and should be made easily available."

The Commission is right in drawing attention to the decline of parental influence in the home. It may be that not only the mothers who must be away each day at work but some of the other mothers who spend so much time on outside activities are unwittingly contributing to the rise in crime among teen-agers.

Parents and schoolteachers should be better informed about the causes of misbehavior and about the most effective ways of training young minds.

It is imperative that there be more activities by citizens' groups, and frequent radio and television talks as well as news features on the subject in the press, so that parents may become fully aware of the extent of their responsibility for the present crime wave.

The essential fact is that, according to the National Crime Commission, "America's best hope for reducing crime is to reduce juvenile delinquency and youth crime."

Path to Peace

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LUCIEN N. NEDZI

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. NEDZI. Mr. Speaker, this morning's Washington Post editorial deserves our attention. It views, in a sober and realistic manner, the most recent setback in peace efforts. It also argues most effectively, in my judgment, for the desirability of restraint and patient understanding of the negotiation process. Under leave to extend my remarks, the editorial is set forth below:

PATH TO PEACE

Disclosure by Hanoi of the President Johnson peace proposal and the rejection of it by President Ho Chi Minh is discouraging. It is discouraging because it reveals that the United States offered, and North Vietnam rejected, proposals as conciliatory as any belligerent government could be expected to offer while still able to fight. It is discouraging because it cut off one more channel of communication and raised the prospect that further peace tenders will be similarly used for propaganda purposes.

The Ho Chi Minh response is a characteristic piece of Communist provocation, abuse, and insult, culminating in the suggestion that Hanoi has the support of "broad sections of the American people."

Disappointing as the results have been, if and when there is any peace, it will doubtless proceed from some such unpublicized exchange of views. The way for more such exchanges must be left open. Meanwhile, such delicate maneuvers should not be imperiled and handicapped by the sort of volunteer efforts that went on while these negotiations were under way. The President deserves great credit for stoically accepting a lot of criticism that he might readily have rebuffed by disclosing the peace-making efforts on which he was embarked. It is to be hoped that this circumstance will induce a little restraint in his critics hereafter.

The wisest thing the President has said of the war is that it is "not amenable to spectacular programs or easy solutions." Grandstand diplomatic efforts and gee-whiz military tactics are to be discouraged. North Vietnam does not now seem inclined to give up its conquest of South Vietnam. If it ever does give it up, it will be because the United States and its allies have made infiltration futile, guerrilla warfare ineffectual and subversion unavailing while they have encouraged the South Vietnamese to establish a civilian government that can command the loyalty of its friends and the respect of its neighbors.

Let those who wish for peace unite in this effort. There is little present prospect of getting it any other way.

The Threat of Chemical Warfare

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, the vast amount of research sponsored by the Defense Department of the development of chemical and biological weapons and the increased use and reliance on them in Vietnam opens a Pandora's box that carries ominous tidings for the future. It is in this respect that I call to the attention of my colleagues an editorial which appeared in the March 14, 1967, Milwaukee Journal:

CHEMICAL WARFARE

The frightening extent of the development and use of chemical and biological weapons was documented recently in Science magazine, the publication of the prestigious American Association for the Advancement of Science. Spending for research on and procurement of such weapons almost tripled between 1961 and 1964, the last year for which figures were made public. Potent new gases have been developed which incapacitate, cause illness and kill. Agents are available to ruin crops and defoliate forests.

Some have already been used in Vietnam, where more than 500,000 acres of forest and 150,000 acres of cropland—a total area more than four times that of Milwaukee county—have been, in defense department terminology, "treated with herbicides." A sign in the headquarters of an air force chemical spraying crew in Vietnam reportedly says: "Only we can prevent forests."

Use in Vietnam of what the Pentagon calls "riot control agents," which cause itching, nausea and vomiting, once was closely controlled by Washington, but apparently is no more. Field commanders now can order gas attacks, the magazine reports, and Pentagon authorities say they no longer know the extent to which these gases are being used against the enemy.

Research in chemical and biological warfare is centered at Fort Detrick near Frederick, Md. Almost 600 scientists work in secrecy in a $75 million complex of buildings sprawling over 1,300 acres. Additional research is farmed out to universities; the University of Pennsylvania alone has research contracts totaling about $1 million a year. New weapons are tested on a proving ground in Utah which is larger in area than Rhode Island.

The administration has contended that the use of "riot" gases in Vietnam does not constitute chemical or biological warfare because these gases are nonlethal. Meantime, requests to use more potent gases in Vietnam reportedly have traveled high in the Pentagon. Continued or increased use of such weapons could needlessly escalate the war, invite retaliation and diminish the possibility for settlement.

Cutting the Ho Chi Minh Trail Gains More Support

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, beginning several months ago, I began advocating consideration of a proposal, which first came to my attention as an editorial in the Christian Science Monitor, that we consider cutting the Ho Chi Minh trail and sealing the border in Vietnam by cutting a swath across the land from the sea to the Mekong River.

I was pleased that this subject was reportedly discussed during the Guam meeting. Further evidence that it is being more seriously considered is contained in the following column by Crosby S. Noyes in yesterday's Washington Evening Star:

PLANS FOR VIETNAM DEFENSE BARRIER STUDIED

Whatever public announcements may emerge from the meeting on Guam, the feeling is likely to persist in Washington that a major intensification of the war in Vietnam is in the works.

The feeling is partly intuitive. It is based largely on guarded hints from administration officials and a general hardening in the tone of public statements. But there have also been a number of recent political and military developments that suggest the possibility of a change in tactics.

Not, perhaps, toward "escalation" in the sense that it is usually used. Objections to a drastic step-up in the air attacks on North Vietnam—the bombing of Hanoi or the closing of the port of Haiphong—would seem as valid as ever.

The signs would seem to point in a different direction, toward a return to the proposals advanced months ago by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield. This called for a massive effort to choke off the supply lines of the Communists in the south by the formation of a defensive barrier extending from the coast across Vietnam and Laos to the Mekong River.

American officials, who first reacted coolly to these proposals, have recently been showing renewed interest. The inefficiency of bombing attacks in stopping the flow of men and weapons into the south has made the idea of a defensive barrier more attractive. And the growing size of the American military forces in Vietnam perhaps makes it today a practical possibility.

South Vietnam's Premier Nguyen Cao Ky has been more explicit than most officials in discussing the problem. Before leaving for the Guam conference he told reporters in Saigon that he would discuss with President Johnson a new plan for sealing off the infiltration routes. And it is also quite clear that the matter has been under close study recently in Washington as well.

The form such a plan might take is still entirely a matter of speculation. Nevertheless, strictly from the point of view of geography, a strong case can be made for setting up a defensive barrier north of the 17th Parallel, which would require, of course, an invasion of North Vietnam.

The geographical advantages are obvious from a glance at the map. At the demarkation line between North and South Vietnam, the shortest line drawn to the Mekong River runs close to 200 miles over very rugged mountains. Fifty miles to the north, near the town of Dong Hoi, a line to Thakhek in Laos is a little more than 100 miles over much easier terrain.

North Vietnam itself, at this point, is only about 35 miles wide. Most of the territory in Laos is already controlled by friendly forces. The main problem would be to pinch off the Ho Chi Minh trail in the mountains south of the Mu Gia pass.

Militarily, the job could probably be done. Though experts argue that no defensive barrier can ever be made absolutely air-tight, it is estimated that two or three divisions could prevent the effective reinforcement of the Communists in the south.

It is also probable that there would be little serious objection to such a move from Laos. Souvannah Phouma, the country's "neutralist" premier, is already deeply engaged in fighting Communist forces inside Laos.

The complications involved in any invasion of North Vietnam, however, are equally obvious. Quite apart from the inevitable worldwide reaction to any such drastic escalation of the war, serious risks would be involved.

At least half of North Vietnam's 300,000-man army is still in the country and would fiercely resist an invasion attempt. And the danger of China's intervention in the war—though discounted by many American officials—would be greatly increased.

Such risks would be justified, it would seem, only if it were decided that sealing off the infiltration routes is essential to bring the war to a speedy end and that it can be done in no other way. A less dangerous alternative would be to attempt a barrier south of the 17th Parallel, combined with a greatly intensified bombing of the Ho Chi

Minh trail by B–52 bombers based in Thailand. But in any event, the search is on to find new ways of isolating the battlefield in South Vietnam.

President Johnson Reaffirms our Determination in Vietnam Before Tennessee General Assembly

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOE L. EVINS
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson recently made a most historic and significant address before the general assembly in the capital city of Tennessee.

President Johnson was warmly received, his message of determination and strength was applauded, and his trip to Tennessee was an outstanding success.

In this connection, because of the interest of my colleagues and the Nation generally in the President and Vietnam, I insert articles carried by the Nashville Tennessean and the Nashville Banner on his Tennessee speech in the Appendix of the Record.

The articles follow:

[From the Nashville Banner, Mar. 15, 1967]

Vows No Letup in Bombing of North Vietnam—"We'll Stay the Course:" L.B.J.—Cities Hanoi Refusal To Negotiate—Pays Tribute to Westmoreland—Thousands Line Streets on Way to Capitol

(By Ken Morrell)

President Johnson told a joint session of the Tennessee Legislature today there will be no letup in U.S. bombing of North Vietnam until the Hanoi government reduces hostilities.

"We shall stay the course," he declared.

In his most comprehensive and detailed summary of the Vietnam War, the President said in the nationally televised address that the United States remains willing to negotiate toward peace but only when Hanoi shows it also is willing.

"The problem is simple," the President said. "It takes two to negotiate—and to date, Hanoi has refused."

ONE SIMPLE MESSAGE

In a solemn historic appearance before the assembly, the President served notice to the world that the United States has but "one simple message" for Hanoi:

"America is committed to the defense of South Vietnam until an honorable peace can be negotiated."

Johnson said, "If this one communication gets through and its rational implications are drawn, we should be at the table tomorrow. It would be none too soon.

"Then hundreds of thousands of Americans—as brave as any who ever took the field for their country—can return to their homes. Then millions of Vietnamese can begin to make a decent life for themselves and their families without fear of terrorism or war.

"That is what we are working and fighting for. And we must not—shall not—will not fail."

Johnson, the first President to address a Tennessee Legislature in more than 100 years and perhaps in history, began his speech shortly after noon before a packed audience in the House of Representatives. Thousands of others greeted the presidential motorcade as it approached the Capitol on Church Street and Capitol Boulevard.

The President and Mrs. Johnson, Gov. and Mrs. Buford Ellington and other members of the official party, were escorted to the House chambers by a joint legislative committee which included Sen. Aaron Brown of Paris, chairman; Sen. Jerry Agee of Nashville, Sen. Halbert Harvill of Clarksville, Sen. Tom Garland of Greeneville, Rep. Fred Atchley of Sevierville, Rep. John Bragg of Murfreesboro, Rep. M. G. Blakemore of Nashville, Rep. George Gracey of Covington and Rep. Milton H. Hamilton Jr., of Union City.

The President was introduced by Lt. Gov. Frank C. Gorrell, speaker of the Senate and chairman of the joint convention.

MAJOR SPEECH

In what the White House called a "major speech" on Vietnam, the President declared that "reciprocity must be the fundamental principle of any reduction in hostilities."

"The United States cannot and will not reduce its activities unless and until there is some reduction on the other side. To follow any other rule would be to violate the sacred trust we undertake when we ask a man to risk his life for his country."

The Chief Executive was greeted by prolonged applause on his arrival at the House chambers.

The President referred to the demands by some that the United States halt or reduce its bombing raids on North Vietnam, but he said:

"We will negotiate a reduction of the bombing whenever the government of North Vietnam is ready and there are almost innumerable avenues of communications by which they can make their readiness known. To date there has been no sign of that readiness."

VIET CONG IGNORED

Speaking on the eve of his trip this weekend to Guam, where he will confer with Gen. William C. Westmoreland and Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Johnson said those who have participated in the "public debate" over the U.S. role in Vietnam have failed to point out that tens of thousands of innocent Vietnamese civilians have been killed, tortured and kidnaped by the Viet Cong.

". . . The deeds of the Viet Cong go largely unnoted in the public debate," he declared, and said, "It is this moral double bookkeeping which makes us weary of some of our critics."

Johnson said this nation is making an unprecedented effort to be sure only military targets are bombed and that "we have never deliberately bombed cities nor attacked any target with the purpose of inflicting civilian casualties. We are also all too aware that men and machines are not infallible, and that some mistakes have occurred."

PAUSES IGNORED

Without referring directly to the source of any criticism, Johnson replied to demands such as those issued by Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and others that bombing be halted to pave the way for negotiations with North Vietnam.

The commander-in-chief said Hanoi three times has "rejected a bombing pause as a means to open the way to ending the war"—five days and 20 hours in May 1965, 36 days and 15 hours in December 1965 and January 1966 and for five days and 18 hours only last month.

While Johnson said "we are prepared to go more than half way and to use any avenue possible to encourage peace negotiations, the record so far has not shown that the Communist aggressors are interested. "We also stand ready to advance toward a reduction of hostilities, without prior agreement," he said.

"The road to peace could go from deeds to discussions, or it could start with discussions and move to deeds.

"We are ready to take either route or to move on both."

Johnson spent a few minutes prior to the address in the governor's office for a light lunch.

MANY BANDS

There were many bands along the motorcade route to the Capitol, including the Isaac Litton Band assembled at the Andrew Jackson Statue on the west side of the Capitol.

Thousands of people lined the motorcade route from Eighth Avenue and Church Street all the way to the Capitol and many others waved at the President as his motorcade came in from The Hermitage on Interstate 40 and Interstate 65 to James Robertson Parkway over to Eighth Avenue and Church Street.

Johnson drew applause during his speech when he declared the bombing is entirely consistent with "our limited objectives in South Vietnam" and that "it is simply unfair to American—and Vietnamese—soldiers to ask them to face increased enemy personnel and firepower without making an effort to reduce that infiltration."

[From the Nashville Banner, Mar. 16, 1967]

President's Remarks Impress Congressmen

Washington.—Tennessee's congressional delegation was generally favorable to President Johnson's speech before the Tennessee General Assembly Wednesday.

Addressing a joint session of the Legislature, Johnson said he would "hold the course" in Vietnam.

U.S. Rep. Robert A. Everett, D-Tenn., said he agreed "100 per cent" with the President's remarks.

"I think we should use every available weapon we have to get this war over with and bring our boys home," Everett said.

Rep. James Quillen, a Republican, said, "That's my position."

"I have never said we should be in Vietnam, but we are there. We should do everything we can to back up our men," Quillen said. "They are dying and need our support."

Other comments from Tennessee congressman included: Rep. Joe L. Evins, Democrat—"The President chose an excellent forum—the Volunteer State of Tennessee—to tell the world that America is strong and determined. It was a great forum, a great speech and a great performance by the President."

Rep. William Brock, Republican—"I'm delighted that the President had an opportunity to come to Tennessee. I think the President was very charitable with his critics. I would not have been as kind toward those whose actions I believe are jeopardizing a sincere effort to end the war, mainly in order to achieve their own political ambitions." Brock said he was referring to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy as a critic of the President's Vietnam policy.

Rep. Dan Kuykendall, Republican—"I welcome any effort by the President to mobilize the resources of the nation toward a genuine victory in Vietnam and if he feels trips to individual states are helpful, then I'm all for him. . . . His idea of asking citizens to support this effort without any definite plans for victory is very short sighted."

Rep. William R. Anderson, Democrat—"The aspect I like, which did not relate to Vietnam, was the fact that the President did address the Legislature of Tennessee. I'm very warmed by the fact that he did recognize the importance of state and local goverment and that he did so in Tennessee."

[From the Nashville Tennessean, Mar. 16, 1967]

President Was Impressive in Emphasizing Resolve

President Johnson fittingly chose the occasion of the bicentennial of Andrew Jackson to deliver a major policy speech here yesterday. It was a full-dress review of the Vietnam war and it was addressed to the world.

Aside from the appointment of a new ambassador to Saigon there was not much in it that has not been said, but the President has rarely been more decisive than he was at the state capitol in reiterating his solemn determination to bring the war to an honoroable conclusion.

"Old Hickory" would have understood that steely determination "to stay the course," and he would have felt a bond with the man who must carry the enormous burden of a frustrating war in the face of criticism at home and abroad, and with the knowledge that many are confused by it.

Mr. Johnson mentioned this confusion and addressed himself to it in a point-by-point defense of the nation's policy on Vietnam. He again spelled out the objectives this country seeks and the things it does not seek.

He dealt simply and seriously with the strategy of bombing North Vietnam, saying that it is not the position of this country that the bombing will be decisive. The bombing, he said, is consistent with the limited objectives of the nation in South Vietnam. "The strength of Communist main force units in the South is clearly based on infiltration from the North. It is simply unfair to American—and allied—soldiers to ask them to face increased enemy personnel and firepower without making an effort to reduce that infiltration."

The President asserted that it is the firm belief of the Defense Secretary, the Joint Chiefs, the Central Intelligence Agency and other sources of information that the bombing is causing serious disruption and added expense to the North Vietnamese infiltration effort.

In reply to those who have suggested a bombing halt as a possible way toward peace talks, the President pointed to previous bombing pauses in May and December of 1965 and January of 1966 and asserted that Hanoi has never shown any interest in talks.

Reciting the administration's position about peace efforts, Mr. Johnson said the Geneva accords could be a basis of settlement. He said also, "We stand ready to advance toward a reduction of hostilities, without prior agreement . . . We are ready to take either route or to move on both."

The President noted that quiet diplomatic effort still goes on; that he has instructed that every possible lead toward peace be pursued. But he noted grimly, almost, that "reciprocity" is necessary for any start and that peace talks must have both sides present if talks are to be held.

The President made an effort to sprinkle optimism among the somber passages of his speech. He noted that things on the fighting front are better; he quoted Mr. David Lilienthal, a former TVA chairman and an adviser on Vietnam, on the unflagging spirit of the Vietnamese people, engulfed in war for a generation.

He also announced a new ambassador will succeed Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge; that in the months ahead the ablest, wisest and most experienced team of people that the U.S. can find will be sent to Vietnam.

Thus there was the intimation that the struggle is about to enter the decisive stage. The President is about to make another Pacific journey to Guam to confer with General Westmoreland. Very soon the allies of the U.S. in Vietnam will meet in Washington. What all this presages, no one can say, since North Vietnam seems as fully resolute to keep up the struggle as Mr. Johnson is to end it.

"America is committed," the President said, "to the defense of South Vietnam until an honorable peace can be negotiated." He went on: "If this one communication gets through and its rational implications are drawn, we should be at the table tomorrow."

It would be of momentous import if the communication phrased here in Nashville could get through to Hanoi, but Mr. Johnson has made many such statements without practical effect on the North Vietnamese. That is the President's—and the nation's—continuing dilemma.

Frank Brandstetter

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRED B. ROONEY
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is, unfortunately, all too rare in the world today, to meet a fellow American who is intensely patriotic, who helps his fellow man in the community in which he operates a successful business enterprise, who helps his church, and who is making a great contribution to the democratic way of life of our friends and neighbors to the south of us in Mexico. He is a man who truly practices what he preaches. He is a great inspiration to me, and I am sure would be to anyone, who knows of his activities. I want to tell you something about this unique person today.

His name is Frank Brandstetter and he is the manager of the lovely Hotel Las Brisas in Acapulco, Mexico, which I had the pleasure of visiting recently.

Mr. Brandstetter served his country as a G2 paratrooper in World War II, was a staff officer under General Ridgeway in the Korean conflict, and fed hungry Americans when Castro took over Cuba.

He operates one of the finest resort hotels in Mexico, indeed, in the world. The reputation of this hotel is built on service, not only the finest in service to his customers, but in the truly Christian service to his "brothers," his neighbors in the community.

He currently employs Mexican children from a nearby Catholic orphanage, giving them an opportunity to practice and learn the secrets of hotel business. And in the short time they have been working, they give every indication of becoming efficient and productive employees.

These children, as well as the maids and other employees at the hotel do not receive any tips at all. In fact, each customer, as he checks into this beautiful hotel, must sign a pledge that he will not offer a tip under any circumstances. Of course, each customer is billed for the tips which are divided equally among all of the employees on a monthly basis. Mr. Brandstetter believes that his employees are not to be subservient to anyone, that each is a human being, possessing full dignity, which indeed we all possess as children of God. And I can attest to the fact that these people truly feel that they are decent human beings with joy and excitement evident on their faces.

But Frank Brandstetter's efforts are having more of an impact upon the way of life in that Mexican community than most of us might realize. Basic to any measure of social, political, and economic growth is employment, employment which preserves man's dignity and provides him with an opportunity to learn. There is no greater service which American businessmen can provide than to give the great Mexican people such an opportunity in their various enterprises, as Frank Brandstetter is doing with his hotel.

Needless to say, the hotel is a very successful enterprise. From the profits go regular contributions to the nearby orphanage, the Casa Hogar del Nino run by Mr. Brandstetter's good friend, Father Angel Martinez Galeana. At present, there are 86 boys and 16 girls living at the orphanage, who for the first time are learning that they too have a chance in life. The Las Brisas Hotel paid the bill for installation of an infirmary at the orphanage.

Mr. Speaker, time does not permit me to go on enumerating all of the various wonderful endeavors of my friend, Frank Brandstetter, but I felt that I had to share some of them with my colleagues today, hoping that they will inspire them as they have me.

It is also my hope that all of us take a close look at that great country of Mexico. Mexico is part of a changing world and I think as friends and neighbors of this country we should make a greater contribution to its efforts in providing a better way of life for its people.

An Appeal to the Churches Concerning Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DANIEL E. BUTTON
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. BUTTON. Mr. Speaker, a statement by the General Assembly of the National Council of Churches adopted at their recent meeting at Miami, offers what I believe to be a very succinct and clearheaded analysis of our continuing involvement in Vietnam. This position paper, written by churchmen, recommends that the Vietnam war be kept "under constant moral scrutiny, widespread study, [and] discussion." Certainly, many of us can agree with this basic premise.

I insert the statement in the Appendix of the RECORD:

AN APPEAL TO THE CHURCHES CONCERNING VIETNAM

The General Assembly of the National Council of Churches in session in Miami Beach, Fla., Dec. 9, 1966, issues this appeal to its member churches and their constituencies to pray for God's guidance as our nation seeks together with other concerned leaders and nations to bring an end to the war in Vietnam.

We further appeal to expand study, debate and action on:

1. The scope and importance of the Vietnam war.
2. The need for flexibility and openness in the present situation.
3. The use of military power in Vietnam.
4. The need for international responsibility in securing peace.
5. The need for development and reconciliation.

In view of the scale of the war, the portentous issues involved, and the suffering and death which are entailed, we address the following five-point appeal to our member churches.

I. CONCERNING THE SCOPE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE WAR

Our first appeal is to consider afresh the scope and importance of the Vietnam war. This war is no large-scale brush-fire, but rather an action in which the U.S.A. and other nations are engaged, which is fateful for the present and the future.

The Vietnam war has become the arena in which the most fundamental issues of U.S.A. relations to Asia are gathered and concentrated, and the rest of the world, especially the developing countries, looks to see what the U.S.A. does there and what meaning our actions there has for it.

The Vietnam war has placed the United States in an intensified relationship to a traditional society of Asia, and to rapid change in that society. This relationship has political, cultural, social and military aspects.

Yet this traditional society in Vietnam, as elsewhere in Asia, Africa and much of Latin America, is so radically different from American society in assumptions, style of life, and psychology that as the two societies meet, vast chasms in understanding, communication, trust and cooperation are created.

The initial acceptance of Western technical culture, such as a technical pattern of consumption and occasional use of the ballot box, should not mislead anyone into minimizing the depth of the problems which arise as traditional and technical societies meet one another within a scene of change and conflict.

The U.S.A. involvement in Vietnam inevitably both develops and reveals the attitudes, interests, policies and actions of our country in relationship to traditional society in Vietnam, and what is seen there is taken by many as an indication of the way the U.S.A. views its relationship to all traditional societies and to their processes of change.

In short, the total U.S. involvement in Vietnam from the beginning until now is nothing less than a dramatic test and unfolding (even if not the only one) of how our country reacts to these fateful problems.

It is essential that Christians and all citizens secure all knowledge of the issues, of the alternatives of Government policy including the reasons for it, and of criticisms of Government policy.

The current debate between "hawks" and "doves" is familiar, and pressure from both sides grows. We believe, however, that the problem is deeper than this terminology suggests.

The fact is that on every basic issue of the war, serious, sensitive, well-informed and highly motivated people disagree strongly concerning fundamental facts and policies related to them.

There are, for instance, totally different readings of the history of the U.S. presence in Vietnam which profoundly affect views as to our moral and legal right to be there.

In addition, there are those who say that these matters are ultimately irrelevant because national policy must be determined by the demands of national self-interest irrespective of historical antecedents.

VIEWS OF SAIGON STATUS

Opinions differ as regards the present Government of South Vietnam, whether it is representative and legitimate, or contrived, and this issue affects not only the moral basis of the U.S.A. being in the Vietnam struggle, but also the shape of negotiations for a settlement.

Present solutions are offered by those who wish to escalate, those who wish to de-escalate, and those who wish a middle ground of military power looking to negotiated settlement.

A RELIGIOUS FACTOR

In the second place, the Vietnam war has placed the U.S.A. in an intensified relationship to that nationalism of Asia which is profoundly shaped by religion, in Vietnam Buddhism predominantly.

To be sure, this is an aspect of the traditional society with which the U.S.A. is engaged, but it is an aspect of it that has its own political and social power, and which—albeit in different forms—is a factor throughout most of Asia.

In the third place, the Vietnam war has placed the U.S.A. in open, hot conflict with a Communist government and has increased its conflict with other Communist governments, especially the Peoples Republic of China and the U.S.S.R.

That means that the Vietnam war has intensified all of the problems concerning conflict, coexistence and peace with those whom the U.S. regards as direct opponents and therefore sharply raises the problem of how the U.S. reacts to its opponents in the international scene.

This situation may well be causing the U.S. to lose opportunities, especially just now, for increased understanding and cooperation with these opponents, especially the U.S.S.R.

REQUESTS TO CHURCHES

In the light of the great importance of these issues, it is urgent that the religious communities vigorously discharge their responsibility for developing the moral and spritual climate needed to prepare the paths of peace in at least the following ways:

(a) The General Assembly asks the churches to mount a major effort to expand their study, debate and action concerning these issues within their own constituencies and cooperatively.

The General Assembly therefore asks the churches, the councils of churches, organizations of church men, women, youth and students to join in the total effort. The General Assembly directs the N.C.C.U.S.A. to provide initiative and support to the churches and related organizations in their witness in regard to Vietnam.

(b) The General Assembly considers this appeal to be of the utmost urgency. The General Assembly acknowledges the contribution made by the recent statement of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, and agrees with the conference that it is "our duty to help magnify the moral voice of our Nation."

To that end, the General Assembly expresses its hope that the Protestant, Orthodox and Roman Catholic communities, together with the Jewish community, may more closely collaborate in helping to create the climate in which justice and peace in Vietnam may be secured.

To keep the Vietnam war under constant moral scrutiny, widespread study, discussion and action are required. Much of this can and should be done together with each religious community adhering to its own convictions. Thus, may we join in our plea for peace, and express our common will for peace.

Aid for the Ladies

SPEECH

OF

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1967

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, I recently offered a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prevent the Nation, or any State, from denying equality of rights under the law on account of sex.

I pointed out at that time:

> We wink at the everyday discrimination practiced against the ladies; discrimination in hiring, in compensation, in position and in rank. In our present climate of militant equality, here is a vast pocket of longstanding bias which we must rout out at once.

In other words, we have allowed the women of America to become an underprivileged group. We owe them first-class citizenship.

It has become the custom for governments of localities, the States, and the United States to take special pains to help underprivileged groups. Recently, New York State took a step in that direction to benefit the ladies, by forming the women's unit of New York State.

An article by Lisa Hammel, which appeared in the New York Times on March 20, described some of the work and aims of this unit, under the title, "State Lends an Ear to Women's Woes."

I present it here for the attention of my fellow Members, who may be inspired to take steps here, or in their own States, to follow New York's example:

> A group of sleep-in domestic workers on Long Island wanted to know where they could take courses in typing and sewing to improve their skills for better job opportunities.
>
> The women's division of a religious and fraternal group in Albany wanted to know how to get the state to set up a vocational guidance center at the State University at Albany.
>
> A group of private citizens who had formed an agency to help train low-income women for jobs in the service fields wanted an evaluation of their program.
>
> SOME OF THE PROBLEMS
>
> These were some of the problems recently handed to the newly formed Women's Unit of New York State.
>
> The unit was established Feb. 22 by Governor Rockefeller. It has five full-time officials, all of whom are women: Nina Jones, director, and June Martin, consultant on government, both of whom will receive an annual salary of $24,000; Evelyn Cunningham and Betty Flood, associate directors, whose salary will be $17,500, and Lorina Cooper, Miss Jones's assistant.
>
> Investigations over the last several years led to the conclusion that there was a need for a central clearing house for information and guidance in areas of interest to women.
>
> The investigations began with a state-sponsored study on employment and education for women conducted in 1964. This was followed last May by the Governor's conference on women. Late last year a survey was completed on the needs and interests of New York State women.
>
> The Women's Unit, which operates in Albany out of the Executive Chamber and in

New York City out of the Governor's office at 22 West 55th Street, is proceeding with caution and feeling its way, Miss Jones said.

They had already been "swamped" with inquiries, Miss Jones reported—some of them queries routed from other government offices.

How did they plan to deal with the queries, such as the three mentioned earlier?

NO FIRM ANSWERS

No answer could be firm, Miss Jones said, but in the case of the domestic workers, the unit would probably tell them about groups in their community that might be able to help the workers to set up the courses they wanted. Such groups might help the domestic workers with another problem—where to go on their days and evenings off.

The women's group that wanted a vocational guidance center at the State University would receive the results of an investigation into whether a need existed in the community for such a center.

The citizens who wanted their job training program for low-income women evaluated would probably have a conference arranged for them with relevant state officials.

The unit is also planning a monthly or bi-monthly newsletter to be sent to women's groups, individual women and the press, with information on new developments in government services of interest to women. It also will carry stories of how women's groups have solved problems, for those who might have similar concerns.

An example of this last situation, Miss Jones said, was a group who wrote asking how to set up a volunteer workers bureau in their community. The unit planned to write back telling the women about similar bureaus that have already been set up in another community.

Second-Class Citizens

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. C. GATHINGS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, two representatives of the Equal Educational Opportunities program in the U.S. Office of Education, a Mr. Eugene Crowder, and a Mr. William Mammarella, met with the Wynne, Ark., School Board recently, and based on that meeting, Mr. W. M. Courtney, editor of the Wynne Progress, wrote a short, but most incisive editorial which will be of keen interest to the Congress.

This is not an isolated complaint that has been received by me as to the visits by these Federal representatives of the U.S. Office of Education.

Mr. Courtney writes:

SECOND-CLASS CITIZENS?

We once believed that civil rights activity was designed to remove discrimination and injustice regarding the negro race, but we find now that it is being used merely to seize control of schools for some purpose not now evident.

If negro people are to receive full equality as dignified members of American society, they must have complete control over their own affairs. We must remove all restrictions on voting, use of public facilities, relationships with the law—there must be no discrimination of any kind based on race. This is an honorable aim, for all men are considered equal, according to our philosophy of government.

If this is true, negro students have the right to attend classes where it is most advantageous for them. They are not to be herded around like cattle. They are to be treated like children of free-born American citizens.

In Wynne we have endeavored to do this. We know of no discrimination on voting, school attendance, treatment by police, use of public facilities or any other phase of life. Nobody tells a negro to do this and that simply because he is a negro.

But the Office of Education now says this is not enough. Negro people, according to Eugene Crowder and William Mammarella of the Office of Education, are not capable of deciding which school they wish to attend. The Wynne schools have been commanded to seek out at least 140 negro students and arbitrarily transfer them into predominately white schools.

This is insulting to both races and we deeply resent it.

The Self-Help Concept in Spencer, N.Y.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud of the fact that Grange magazine for March carried a story about the community progress program of Spencer, N.Y., and the prize which it won. The spirit which marks these efforts at the local level is indicative of the advances which can be made with concerted action based on local impetus. Federal aid may be needed to carry on from here, but Spencer surely deserves it for its own self-help efforts.

The article follows:

WHAT LOCAL GRANGES ARE DOING—SEARS-GRANGE COMMUNITY PROGRESS PROGRAM NOW IN 20TH YEAR DEVELOPING SELF-HELP—LOCAL INITIATIVE WON $10,000 FIRST PRIZE FOR SPENCER, N.Y., GRANGE IN 1965

Spencer Village (population 800) is in Tioga County, below the Finger Lakes in south-central New York. Like much of rural New York, the principal agricultural activity always has been dairying, and Spencer Village once contained a creamery alongside the Lehigh Valley railroad, where farmers from all around brought their milk every day for processing and shipping.

Barely a dozen dairy farms survive where Spencer's creamery once served four times that many. The "hill farms" are mostly deserted, and there are "numbers" of empty chicken houses where poultry flocks come and go at the fickle dictates of the market, according to Robert C. Wild, who has been in the vanguard of Spencer's citizen rebellion against the fate afflicting so many of America's rural communities.

In mid-1964, Spencer Village and Town presented an enormous potential for improvement and precious little else in the way of opportunity. Vast tracts of idle farm land contributed nothing to the economy. The beginning of an automobile graveyard appeared at one edge of the swamp, and large rats infested a trash-strewn portion near the school that now seemed not so new. Other village buildings looked shabby. The village office and library occupied rented space. The fire-fighting equipment was housed at four scattered locations. The one-man part time police force lived nine miles away.

To remedy the situation, The Spencer Grange No. 1110, under the leadership of Robert Wild, and the Spencer Chamber of Commerce, met separately to develop community action programs.

GRANGE ENLISTS COMMUNITY LEADERS

When the Grange and the Chamber of Commerce combined forces—"to get things done that needed doing"—seven committees were appointed, and they functioned amazingly well. The absentee police force was replaced by a Spencer man who qualified by passing a civil service-type examination. The Village Board and Town Board were persuaded to reactivate their dormant zoning and planning commissions with new appointments. The entire village rallied to a plea for civic beautification. The old creamery and its grounds were spruced up. Weeds were sprayed. Owner's consent was obtained for four area fire companies to raze a long-abandoned hotel. Planters with shrubbery or flowers growing in them were placed at choice locations downtown. In one grand gesture, the local bank whacked off two stories of its downtown corner building to conform with the predominantly one-storied business section.

The Village Board was prevailed upon to build—after an intensive publicity campaign had won voter approval in a referendum—a central municipal building to house the Village Office, the public library and the Volunteer Fire Company, plus a public meeting hall. That is now nearing completion. Nearby and also nearly finished—a fringe benefit, so to speak—is a new U.S. Post Office.

The upshot was a Spencer entry in the 1965 biennial Community Progress competition, sponsored jointly by the National Grange and the Sears-Roebuck Foundation. Spencer Grange won the $10,000 first prize.

A public opinion poll revealed that more than half of Spencer's residents would prefer to work in Spencer, if work could be had. So the Progress compaigners obtained a charter under state laws to establish the Spencer Development Company, with an authorized capitalization of $50,000, to help existing business and to try to attract new business to Spencer. A lot of SDC shares are still for sale, but volunteer labor with borrowed equipment managed to transport enough earthfill from two locations where it was not wanted to the Di-Pelco site, enabling the laying-cage factory to double its floor space.

It was suggested that a trained local labor supply might be a factor in luring new business to Spencer. The local high school had phased out its vocational agricultural course as farming had fallen off, and no other vocational training had replaced it. When placed before the School Board, the question eventually was resolved by providing funds for busing Spencer vocational students to Elmira schools in adjoining Chemung County.

HOPEFUL FOR HIGHWAY

Serious consideration was given to the installation of public water supply and sewer systems. That idea had to be dropped when the $700,000 cost was compared with an annual village tax intake of about $19,000. Township taxes total only $47,000 a year, and many residents live on fixed incomes. Diligent efforts to have a projected new state expressway pass through or close to Spencer met with failure but gained a promise of consideration for Spencer in future highway planning.

On the whole, Spencer's massive self-improvement program went along swimmingly—except for the pervasive presence in the village center of that obnoxious stagnant and polluted pond-marsh. Still known as Nichols Park Lake from its days as an abortive WPA project, it came first within the purview of Eino Alve's Community Appearance Committee. It drew the attention, too, of Earl Richards' Committee on Public Utilities and Government Services, and of the

Recreation Committee led by Richard Rumsey, the Chamber of Commerce president.

Benefits were held to raise funds for the project. A well publicized door-to-door solicitation of money brought in the astonishing sum of almost $12,000—in a town whose annual tax revenue amounts to about $47,000. The Committee estimates the use of donated and borrowed equipment thus far has been worth $23,000, and the volunteer labor, if hired at union rates, would have cost $99,600. (That's 25,876 man-hours at the prevailing wage-rate in Tioga County of $3.85 an hour.)

As Eino Alve's men and boys cleared away the trash, brush and high weeds, wonderful new ideas emerged for the creation of a modern lake-and-park recreation area that could serve the needs not only of Spencer Town and Village but also those of Van Etten, three miles to the west, and Candor, eight miles east. It could fill the leisure hours of toddlers, school-children, teenagers, young adults, the not-so-young and the elderly. The dream became an obsession that overwhelmed the entire Township and even people beyond.

A new committee was organized, called the Spencer Park Development Committee, to proceed with the establishment of a 27-acre park containing landscaped walks, picnic tables, fireplaces for cookouts, modern playground equipment. It would have a one-acre islet in the center of the lake for nature study and a wild-bird refuge. A footbridge would connect the islet with the lake shore.

Work was begun to drain and dredge the swamp and pond. Equipment of all kinds was borrowed or scrounged or improvised wherever it could be found.

The Committee found a dilapidated, 40-year-old dredge pump in an abandoned sand and gravel pit. The Morris Centrifugal Pump Co., of Baldwinsville, contributed parts and know-how to put it in running order. Almanco, the local machine shop, trimmed a shaft for the dredge and helped in other ways. The Gates Rubber Co., in distant Syracuse, provided V-belts for the dredge engine.

Agway donated posts on which traps were strung to catch fish and weeds that might clog the pumps, which were manned 24 hours a day by volunteers. Dozens of small boys, directed by fishing club members, trapped fish for removal to nearby Catatonk Creek.

As the water level went down, about 50 volunteers in four borrowed trucks labored over six weekends to haul 350 railroad ties donated by the Lehigh Valley line in Van Etten about 10 miles to the lake shore to be used as cribbing along the eastern edge. The cribbing was installed in two days. The Town Highway Department helped with the backfill.

An Army Reserve unit located at Elmira in the next county, Co. B 464, Corps of Engineers, was inveigled into building the footbridge, which is supported by new telephone poles donated by the Western Counties Telephone Co. The Army also helped with blasting tree stumps, with bulldozing operations and the temporary use of a large truck—all in the cause of military training.

Area farmers donated time, tractors, irrigation pumps and piping. A local contractor donated a bulldozer and a volunteer operator on weekends. Spencer Sales, the local Ford dealer, provided a wrecking crane and driver, to free mired equipment, and a truck to help remove abandoned auto hulks. Simcoe's Garage, the local McCulloch farm equipment dealer, donated brushcutters and a motorized weed-cutter. Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Sea Scouts, Cub Scouts, Junior Grange members and just plain kids pitched in to help however they could.

The committee and the townspeople feel they have just about exhausted local resources, a prerequisite condition for receiving state or federal assistance with their park project. And they need outside assistance now. The work has gone just about as far as it can be pushed by hand and with makeshift tools. Specifically, the loan of heavy equipment is needed, and technical help in detailed planning. And money for playground equipment and recreation facilities, rest rooms and such.

"We're going to have picnic tables in that park this summer," vowed Earl, "if I have to buy or build one myself."

The industrious people of Spencer demonstrated the maximum that local initiative can achieve, before federal help becomes necessary.

Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, the State of Wisconsin has a great tradition of germinating ideas which eventually effect significant changes in our national life. The work presently being done by the Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin is very much a part of this tradition, and it is not unlikely that in the years immediately ahead we, in the body, will be considering the enactment into law of ideas presently being explored in the greatest detail by the distinguished scholars and experts who are associated with the institute.

An article appearing in the February 26 issue of the Wisconsin State Journal describes some of the advanced thinking being done at the institute, particularly as regards to so-called negative income tax. I am sure that many of my distinguished colleagues will wish to read this account of what is being accomplished in the area of antipoverty research, and I, therefore, insert the article, entitled "Nation Looks to Institute Here," at this point in the RECORD.

NATION LOOKS TO INSTITUTE HERE

The formal name is the Institute for Research on Poverty, but it really is a think factory.

Its thought revolves around this nine-word charge from the federal government:

"Inquire into the nature, causes, and cures of poverty."

It is probably the most ambitious effort of all time to do something about poverty.

It has money—$1,649,000 for the first 21 months.

And it expects to have about $1 million a year for the next four years from its parent Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) where some of the top officials have come from that other celebrated think factory, the Rand Corp.

The Institute is just getting started. Some 30 University of Wisconsin professors are involved in projects.

One of the most provocative areas it hopes to think about, for example, is the negative income tax.

"A typical family of four, with one wage earner, would be given $2,000 by the federal government, whether he worked or not," says Prof. Harold Watts, director of the institute.

He has a hunch that it could cut welfare costs and provide an incentive for people on relief to work out their own financial salvations.

"But I can't say that it is being accepted with open arms," he says wryly.

The University was chosen as home of the unique institute because of Wisconsin's Prof. Robert Lampman, who was one of 15 top economists on the staff of the Council of Economic Advisors of the President. Lampman became the Institute's first director but left a few months later on a University project in the Philippines. Prof. Watts has since been in charge.

Offices are in the Social Sciences Bldg. Initial projects include such subjects as "Relationship between Community Structures and Welfare Services"; "Wage Garnishments and Consumer Bankruptcies"; Dynamics of Income Distribution"; "Spatial Variations in Personal Income among U.S. Counties in 1959," and "Selective Service: Its Operation, Effects, and Potential as an Instrument in the War of Poverty."

The negative income tax almost certainly will be an important subject of Institute study.

"Probably the harshest tax of all those levied is the one we levy, in effect, upon the person on relief," says Prof. Watts.

"If he earns money above the welfare funds he is given, his welfare payments are reduced in the same amount."

"That amounts to a 100 per cent tax, which is heavier in percentage than the government levies on the multi-millionaires."

The result is that the person on relief has no incentive to work.

Under the negative income tax, everyone would be given a lump sum of money each year, whether he worked or not.

"The government takes about one-third of my income in taxes each year," says Prof. Watts. "Let's assume this is the general situation.

"If a man doesn't work at all, he gets say—$2,000 for himself and his family—say three persons. He pays no taxes.

"If he works at the rate of 2,000 hours a year for $1.50 an hour, the minimum he can get, that's $3,000 more. He pays one-third of this in taxes, and has $2,000 left. With the $2,000 tax-free grant from the government, he now has $4,000.

"And there has been an incentive for him to go out and work.

"In the same way, the person who earns $6,000 would pay $2,000 to the government in taxes, keep $4,000 for himself and have $6,000 again by adding the $2,000 federal tax-free grant."

Where would the $2,000 payments come from?

"Obviously the $2,000 figure was chosen as one easy to work with," says Prof. Watts. "The actual figure would be set after a good many computations.

"Basically, of course, money would be taken from the higher income levels and distributed to the lower levels. Would it cost a great deal more to those in the higher levels? Not necessarily a great deal."

Whether the idea will work out theoretically and finally be placed in practice—along with other ideas being worked upon by research professors—is a matter for conjecture.

But in the past, ideas germinated in Wisconsin have changed the national pattern of life in many ways.

Times Beach Project in Buffalo, N.Y.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I have today teamed up with my friend and colleague, the gentleman from New

York [Mr. Dulski], in introducing legislation calling for the Federal Government to turn over certain underwater lands off of Buffalo's old Times Beach.

The bill was introduced by Representative Dulski, its originator, on the opening day of Congress this year.

City officials have announced plans for the development of the beach into an 11-acre public recreation area with a swimming pool and cabanas—but they have not felt at liberty to work on this project until the city holds the undisputed title to the nearly 52 acres of underwater lands off Times Beach.

The two underwater parcels are owned by the Federal Government, according to a title search undertaken by the Buffalo District Army Corps of Engineers last year. The shorelands adjoining them were deeded to the city in 1952 by the General Services Administration.

Because the Dulski bill stipulates that the underwater lands be used by the city of Buffalo in helping develop the recreation area officials have in mind, I am especially anxious to see this bill passed during the 90th session of Congress. A marina, baseball diamond, wading pool, and picnic area are also being considered for the Times Beach project, and I know these would be put to great use by the people of Buffalo. As we move ahead with our cleanup plan for Lake Erie, I look forward to the day when people will again swim in the waters off Times Beach without threat to their health.

Communists on Campus

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, last month a very thought-provoking article appeared in the Johnson City (Tenn.) Press-Chronicle in regard to Communists on our college campuses.

I ask to bring this matter to the attention of my colleagues by inserting the editorial at this point in the Record:

COMMUNISTS ON CAMPUS

"There are increasing signs Communist Party USA leaders have decided students today occupy the strategic position industrial workers did in the 1930's," write Ray Cromley of Newspaper Enterprise Association.

"One sign of this," he says, "is the speed with which Communist professionals are able to jump in to spark campus demonstrations on a wide variety of issues—whether it's South Vietnam, the draft, 'free speech' on campus, ROTC training, 'corporate power control' of the universities or CIO activities."

The success of this technique is all too clear. "Protests" become vehicles through which the Communists gain a foothold.

As Mr. Cromley emphasizes, the Communist leaders do not expect to turn these student associations into Red groups. They do hope to get a few of their men and women into key posts in a number of large student groups so as to influence the course of action these groups take in sensitive situations.

This infiltrating is usually achieved by the Communists helping to form large loose youth fronts on some particularly hot subject. The Communist activists are usually hard workers. They can offer practical organizing experience. They get things done. Since they've been in on the ground floor in organizing the front, it is natural that they end up in key positions.

The Communist youth leaders also jump in to start or help organize demonstrations, such as the University of California at Berkeley "free speech" demonstrations. When the Communist activists secure positions of leadership, they turn this publicity into enough votes to win campus offices.

The Daily Worker brags, for example, that Communist Bettina Aptheker Kurzweil was "elected to office in the Berkeley student government with the largest vote ever recorded there" as a result of her activity in the University of California riots.

Historically, in other countries, once Communists have infiltrated such groups, they've immediately set to work at destroying any leaders who stand in their way, whether rightist or leftist.

Fidel Castro, for example, built his original power base by moving in on the campus organizations when he was a student at the University of Havana. Once he and members of his group had moved in, they destroyed the other student leaders by personal attacks.

The vast majority of students on American college and university campuses are serious students. But a handful of extremists numbering less than a half of one per cent on a campus can do a great deal of damage and raise a lot of dust if led by carefully trained activists—and the Communists are nothing if not activists.

Can the Poor and Plain of Face Win?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the technological era has reshaped the pattern of political campaigns and of political candidates, says Mr. William Rentschler, president of Stevens Candy Kitchens, Inc., Chicago, Ill., in his column, "Viewpoint From Mid-America," March 4, 1967. In the following story, Mr. Rentschler reveals the obstacles that confront the able and dedicated public servant who has no private wealth and is plain of face in making a bid for public office:

He was a homely baby, but engaging even then, and his parents were poor as churchmice.

He grew up a very plain man, maybe even ugly, with big, protruding ears, a wide gap between his front teeth, and the loping, awkward gait of an Ichabod Crane. But he was engaging still and possessed of bold opinions, deep commitment to his beliefs, and the urge somehow to serve his fellow man.

He became a school teacher. He married and had children. He moved on to teach history and a bit of economics in a small college. He captivated his students and made the dusty past come alive to them. He had the rare ability to bring the present into focus by drawing on the lessons of history. He breathed fire into his lectures, and his circle of influence expanded quite rapidly.

It was inevitable that one day he would enter the political areana. After a bruising battle with a lacklustre incumbent, he was elected by a slender margin to a seat in the state legislature.

It was a rugged, continuing struggle to make ends meet, but somehow he scratched along and kept his family together and his own head above water.

He began to make a name for himself, and he was elected to three more terms from his relatively safe district. His pungent, often controversial statements earned him reams of newspaper copy and growing influence in the affairs of the state.

When his party began to cast about for a candidate for governor, his name entered frequently into the speculation, and a small but insistent clamor arose for the young legislator to get into the race.

And so he was confronted by crisis.

He was forced to look hard at his personal situation; to take a careful, realistic inventory of his assets and liabilities; to make the agonizing decision that could project him into national prominence or relegate him to a measure of local fame.

The balance in his savings account, shrinking steadily since he first took office, was down to $5,500. He had another $11,000 in listed common stocks, the modest residue from his grandfather's estate. He was almost solely dependent on his fairly meager legislative salary, plus part-time teaching jobs, to maintain his growing family.

Here is a man the nation clearly needs in public life.

Which way should he turn?

This situation is strictly hypothetical, but all too typical.

Can a man like this—able, dedicated, engaging, but poor and plain of face—be elected to high office, like governor or U.S. Senator, from a major state in this seventh decade of the 20th century?

Highly unlikely.

Or could a latter-day Abraham Lincoln win his way to the White House in 1968?

Probably not.

Stewart Alsop, writing in the Saturday Evening Post, goes even further: "There are very few ugly politicians left," he says, "and soon there will be none . . . . To have any chance of being elected to high office from a big state in the television era, a man must be either rich in his own right, or willing to be beholden to rich men. The poor politician . . . will soon be as extinct as the ugly politician. . . ."

Increasingly, politics at the highest level is the private preserve of the man with bottomless moneybag, flashing what teeth, disarmingly sincere grin, resonant "radio announcer" voice, and the assorted virtues of an Eagle Scout.

If this be so—and all the evidence points this way—the very essence of the American concept of a people's government has somehow been destroyed.

The Relevance of National Patriotism in an Emerging Era of International Cooperation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, the following essay written by Miss Judith Wampler, a freshman student at Huntington College, won first place and a cash award in the patriotism essay contest sponsored by the Washington Banquet Committee of the college.

Mr. Dan Hammel, assistant professor of English, selected the winning essay. Miss Wampler's essay will be submitted to the Freedom Foundation of Valley Forge, Pa., to compete for the Foundation's annual awards which honor citizens regardless of race, creed, or economic status, for outstanding efforts to improve public understanding and appreciation of the basic constitutional rights, freedoms and corresponding responsibilities inherent in the American way of life, through the things they do, write, or say.

The essay follows:

THE RELEVANCE OF NATIONAL PATRIOTISM IN AN EMERGING ERA OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

I am an American. I am part of the greatest nation on earth and part of the leader of the free world. Thousands have died to obtain what I so luckily possess—freedom.

The future should seem bright to me, since America offers so many advantages; but I am worried. I am concerned about my world and my nation and about how they will affect me.

I cannot be certain that the world will be here five years or even five days from now. Man may destroy himself with his own miraculous discoveries. Conflicts flare all over the ever-shrinking globe as the red cancer of communism slowly consumes the world. Overpopulation threatens mankind with annihilation by starvation. Poverty, even found too frequently in our own affluent society, is the norm for most of the world.

I would like to turn my back on the war in Viet Nam, the hunger in India, the hatred in Red China, and the conflicts in Africa; but I can't. My world is too small, and today the problems of one nation affect the entire world. "Isolationism" is a dream of the past. My fellow Americans and I are our brothers' keepers; we must be to survive.

But can the blind lead the blind? We talk about helping the underdeveloped nations of the world, but who are we to help? Our own land is torn by racial strife. Our fellow Americans commit suicide by taking overdoses of pills and by smoking themselves to a slow cancerous death. The problems of our blighted cities are mushrooming faster than the population. We have enough problems right here at home without worrying about the rest of the world. How can we help ourselves and all of mankind?

We, as free Americans, have the opportunity many in the world today do not have. We are free to find the real answer to our, and the world's problems. We have the Freedom to find Christ. Only He can really remedy the source of our problems, for only Christ can change men's hearts. Only Christ can cast out the hatred that divides men and nations and fill men's hearts with a type of love that compels them to help their neighbors regardless of their skin color.

I realize that the Answer I propose will never work, for the World will never fully accept Christ and allow Him to help. But just because a child won't take the medicine that will cure him doesn't mean that his mother can find another medicine that will taste better and still do the job. There is no other answer. Men will look, talk, and bargain until the world ends, seeking for a way, for a truth, and for life. But only Christ is the Way, the Truth, and the Life.

If there is only one medicine which can save her child, a mother will do everything in her power to persuade her child to take that medicine. But what are we, as free Christian Americans, doing to persuade the people of the world or even our roommates to accept the Answer to their problems? Oh, how can we remain isolationists when we have the Answer for the world? Let us shout the good news from the house tops, sing it from the plains, cry it from the mountains. Christ, the Son of God, has died for us, now lives for us, and wants to help us.

Let us pledge ourselves to Him and then to the free land He has given to us so that we can help our dying world.

Laos Today

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished columnist, Joseph Alsop, has been reporting recently on the situation in Laos 5 years after the Geneva Accord of 1962, which was negotiated by President Kennedy.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues two of these recent columns which appeared in the Washington Post of March 10, 1967, and March 13, 1967. One of the columns has been altered slightly to conform to the rules of the House.

The articles follow:

PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S FORESIGHT

VIENTIANE, LAOS.—Besides infiltrators in transit to South Vietnam, there are now close to 50,000 North Vietnamese troops and troop-support personnel in Laos. Yet, under the Geneva Accord signed in 1962, Hanoi promised early and complete withdrawal of North Vietnamese from Laos.

Under the same accord, Laos was to have a three-cornered government of nationalist, neutralists and Communists. In fact the government of nationalists and neutralists, wisely and courageously led by Prince Souvanna Phouma, has been forced to carry on a permanent civil war against the Communist Pathet Lao.

One might think, then, that the Geneva Accord, negotiated by Averell Harriman at the direction of President Kennedy, had been an all-time diplomatic dead-bust.

As anyone can see, this accord is most emphatically not what it has been claimed to be by some of the cronies of the late President's brother, Sen. Robert Kennedy. Any Vietnamese settlement modeled on this accord about Laos will merely be a concealed surrender.

Yet President Kennedy, as related in the last report in this space, by no means saw the Geneva Accord as a true settlement of the affairs of Laos. He saw it, rather, as a kind of holding action, which would serve well enough until the future of this part of the world was determined in "the main theater," as he described South Vietnam.

Viewed in this very special light, the results of the 1962 accord have amply proven President Kennedy's foresight. For the makeshift arrangements produced by the Accord has permitted the Laotians to make very significant progress.

By far the most important of these arrangements was the elevation of the neutralist leader, Prince Souvanna Phouma, to the Prime Ministership. This wise head of the junior branch of the Laotian Royal House has proved to be both national-minded and extremely practical.

At the outset, he no doubt believed that he could manage the kind of three-cornered government that was envisioned at Geneva. To this day, he still keeps ostentatiously open the cabinet places allotted to the Pathet Lao. But when the Lao Communists showed they regarded the three-cornered government as a mere instrument for a complete Communist takeover, Prince Souvanna squarely and promptly faced the facts.

From that moment, civil war has been continuous in Laos, with the nationalists and the neutralists united against the Communists. Nor has this been the unmitigated misfortune that you might suppose; for the Communist threat has by stages given birth to something like true national unity among all the non-Communists.

One important stage was the exile of the all-or-nothing nationalist leader, Gen. Phoumi Nosavan. Another, more recent stage was the ejection from the country of the self-intoxicated neutralist military commander, Gen. Kong Le (after a French secret service intrigue with incomparable elements of gaminess, including a rich dose of sex).

Before long, the nationalist and neutralist armed forces should be successfully merged in a single national army. Long since, meanwhile, the hold on the countryside of the Communist Pathet Lao, which resulted solely from terrorism, began to be broken throughout the 60 per cent of Laos controlled by Prince Souvanna's government.

In this main part of Laos, the Communists, who once ranged up to the outskirts of Vientiane, are now left with no more than tiny pockets in remote areas; and these pockets are being progressively liquidated. Real progress has also been made economically, administratively and in many other ways.

No serious attempt has been made, however, to break the Communist hold on their two main areas of full control—the part of southeastern Laos through which the Ho Chi Minh trail now runs and the most northerly provinces, including the Plain of Jars. These are too heavily occupied by North Vietnamese troops. (Without the North Vietnamese, the Pathet Lao could hardly hold their areas for more than a few months.)

Yet it is reasonable to hope that if and when the North Vietnamese are forced to withdraw from South Vietnam, the Laotians will also get back these lost parts of their country.

And if that happens, President Kennedy's foresight will be proven to the hilt.

LAOS AND THE NEW LEFT

VIENTIANE, LAOS.—Very shortly after the signature of the Geneva Accord on Laos in 1962, it became glaringly clear that the Hanoi war planners had no intention of keeping their promise to withdraw their invasion force from this small country. Measures were therefore taken to aid the Lao people to maintain their independence.

The first requirement was to insure enough air transport capability to supply the Zan-Communist forces in this country.

Today, two private companies, employing pilots willing to undertake near-combat duty for liberal pay, are operating here in Laos. Air America and Continental airlines now supply the Nationalist and Neutralist forces wherever they are engaged with the enemy; they are the sole lifeline of the more advanced and exposed posts, and they keep alive the strong guerrilla movement behind the enemy lines.

This guerrilla movement, too, had existed pre-Geneva. Transfer of the guerrillas from their mountain fastnesses in the northern provinces was at first planned; but once again, expansion and reinforcement of the guerrilla effort was begun as soon as it was plain the North Vietnamese promises were worthless.

The guerrillas are mainly Meo tribespeople, brave hillmen expert in ambush. In the north, especially in Sam Neua Province, they are now everywhere. Their attacks on the Communist supply lines constitute a heavy handicap to the North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao troops.

Finally, the patterns missing piece was overtly supplied in 1964. In that year, under pressure of a sharp enemy offensive, the Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma, requested that American Air Force planes fly "aerial reconnaissance" in Laos—which really meant close air support.

This air effort is now strongly supplemented, it must be added, by the pilots of the Royal Lao Air Force who use T-28 trainers as mini-bombers. In these ways, the independence of the Lao people has thus far been assured.

All this is well known in every foreign office in the world, if not among the general public in America. There is no news, in truth, in the facts summarized above. They are worth setting forth at this time only for a special reason having nothing to do with Laos.

In brief, the air transport and guerrilla-support efforts, so vital to the future of Laos, are CIA enterprises carried on by the request of the Lao government. And there are reasons to believe that the CIA role in Laos is due to become the subject of another "New Left" expose, like the one which has just caused such a meaningless row.

Perhaps the expose will arouse the emotions of some virtuous young people "who do not remember the second World War or Korea"—the young people whom a Senator seems to think should become, in some degree, the arbiters of American policy.

But it must be noted, in the first place, that President Kennedy, who very clearly remembered the second World War and Korea, knew all about these measures and fully authorized every one of them. And it must be noted in the second place that these measures have produced the precise results that President Kennedy hoped for.

To be sure, they have neither won the war in Laos, nor have they carried the main burden of the war. The real burden of the war has been carried by the Lao people. And the Lao people have made enormous progress in these last few years, under Prince Souvanna Phouma's leadership.

Even in 1962, the Laotians were still, in some sense, refugees from history, half unwilling to face up to history's grim intrusion in their midst in the form of North Vietnamese invaders. Now, however, the Lao armed forces are regularly giving a very good account of themselves against the North Vietnamese units, which do almost all the fighting for the other side. More important still, these last years have given birth to a growing sense of nationhood. As the Pathet Lao have been first repulsed, and then rolled back a bit, hope for the future has grown here. In Laos today, indeed, you can all but see a small nation coming into being—for Laos as the French left it was not a true nation.

Without the measures summarized above, none of this could have happened. But no doubt, this will be another cause for indignation among all those young people who do not remember the Second World War or Korea.

Tax Exemption for College Tuition

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I know of few legislative proposals which have received such consistent and enthusiastic support from the taxpayers over the years, yet such a complete cold shoulder from the Congress, as has the proposal to provide tax exemption for college tuition.

I have introduced and reintroduced this legislation during the seven Congresses in which I have served. Not once has the considering committee shown a flicker of interest in it. I have reintroduced my bill, which this Congress bears the number H.R. 884, in the hope that the 90th Congress will see its enactment.

As automation replaces skilled hands in industry, as the business world becomes increasingly computerized and complex, as demands for specialized services grow, as even farming becomes a highly technicalized science, a college diploma is an essential passport to personal success in America.

Only two out of five of our college graduates presently enroll in college. Of the three not going on to a higher education, some experts say that two were deterred because of lack of finances.

In a society which finds it necessary to create, at tremendous expense to the taxpayers, a Job Corps, a Youth Corps and other federally financed programs to encourage educational pursuits, it is strange that Congress continues to ignore a simple and effective method of assisting all who wish to go on to a higher education.

I have heard more spontaneous expression favoring this type of educational assistance than I have ever heard in favor of Federal grants, scholarships or loans, with the restrictions and qualifications they involve.

My bill, H.R. 884, not only provides that tuition fees paid by a student or his family would be deductible for income tax purposes, but also the cost of textbooks, laboratory fees, and other items essential to scholastic work. I am convinced that enactment of this bill would in many cases spell the difference between a high school diploma and a college degree for countless promising young people.

I am most hopeful that H.R. 884 will receive early consideration and approval. Its enactment is long overdue.

The 49th Anniversary of Byelorussian Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDNA F. KELLY

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker—

> Know ye that ye will never be happy if the Muscovites rule over ye.

Thus spoke Kastus Kalinouski, a great national hero beloved by the Byelorussian people, in 1864 before he died on the gallows for his treason.

Since the beginning of the 13th century, the courageous people of this captive nation have struggled to preserve their national identity. Byelorussian history is marked by numerous border wars and bloody uprising against would-be conquerors. Each time, gallant Byelorussian patriots sacrificed their lives for their ideals, demonstrating, always, the will of the people to freedom and to their right of national independence.

The overthrow of the hated czars of Russia in 1917 inspired the people of Byelorussia with new hope, and the nationalist movement grew strong. On March 25, 1918, the Executive Committee of the First Byelorussian National Congress proclaimed the Byelorussian Democratic Republic. A national constitution was put in force guaranteeing freedom of speech and assembly, liberty of conscience, inviolability of person and home, and equality of all citizens under law. Yet this dream of nationalism, now fulfilled, was tragically short lived.

In that same year, the strength of the new republic was crippled by German forces still in Byelorussian territory. The Germans had signed a peace treaty with Russia and were hostile to the idea of Byelorussian independence. Before the Germans left, they disarmed the Byelorussian Army. A war with Poland at the same time proved the final death blow to independence. Again the Byelorussian people were victims of Russian imperialism, this time by the Soviets whose very act of revolution against the czars had enabled the people to declare their independence. Now the Soviets seized the territory of Byelorussia and subjected the wretched people to Soviet domination.

After World War I, the Communist government promised the Byelorussian people an independent existence while the Soviet state began its ruthless undermining of the nationalist forces. Thousands of Byelorussian people, including political leaders, prominent educators, members of the intelligentsia, and innocent citizens were seized and deported or executed. After World War II, these oppressed people suffered more violent outrages at Soviet hands as masses were murdered or sent to labor camps in Siberia on the false accusation that they had supported Nazi imperialism.

Still, the zealous resistance of these people to subjugation, begun seven centuries ago endures, and will, so long as mankind holds fast his belief in freedom. The 1918 constitution of the Byelorussian Democratic Republic embodied rights which men all over the free world hold most dear—freedom of individual conscience, freedom of nations, freedom of religion. In these beliefs the citizens of the United States are one with the Byelorussian people, and today we offer a heartfelt salute to these courageous people, that the force of liberty for all mankind shall stand.

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Messrs. Hill (chairman), Morse, Yarborough, Clark, Randolph, Williams of New Jersey, Pell, Kennedy of Massachusetts, Nelson, Kennedy of New York, Javits, Prouty, Dominick, Murphy, Fannin, and Griffin.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

Messrs. Monroney (chairman), Yarborough, Randolph, McGee, Brewster, Hartke, Burdick, Hollings, Carlson, Fong, Boggs, and Fannin.

Committee on Public Works

Messrs. Randolph (chairman), Young of Ohio, Muskie, Gruening, Jordan of North Carolina, Inouye, Bayh, Montoya, Tydings, Spong, Cooper, Fong, Boggs, Murphy, Jordan of Idaho, and Baker.

Committee on Rules and Administration

Messrs. Jordan of North Carolina (chairman), Hayden, Cannon, Pell, Clark, Byrd of West Virginia, Curtis, Cooper, and Scott.

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Mr. Justice Black, of Alabama, 619 S. Lee St., Alexandria, Va.
Mr. Justice Douglas, of Washington, 4852 Hutchins Pl.
Mr. Justice Clark, of Texas, 2101 Connecticut Ave.
Mr. Justice Harlan, of New York, 1677 31st St.
Mr. Justice Brennan, of New Jersey, 3037 Dumbarton Ave.
Mr. Justice Stewart, of Ohio, 5136 Palisade Lane.
Mr. Justice White, of Colorado, 2209 Hampshire Rd., McLean, Va.
Mr. Justice Fortas, of Tennessee, 3210 R St.

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Second judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Harlan. Connecticut, New York, Vermont.

Third judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Brennan. Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virgin Islands.

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Eighth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice White. Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

Ninth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Douglas. Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Guam, Hawaii.

Tenth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice White. Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming.

Appendix

Bland Bondage in the Civil Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, on February 20 and 27, 1967, the Nation magazine published scathing indictments of the U.S. Civil Service in articles entitled "Washington's Bland Bondage," and "Rebels on the Potomac," written by Mr. Robert G. Sherrill. Both articles were printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 9, 1967, on page H2527.

On February 27, the Chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, Mr. John W. Macy, Jr., addressed a letter to the editor of the Nation, answering the allegations contained in Mr. Sherrill's articles.

In order to present both sides of this controversy, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Macy's letter be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FEBRUARY 27, 1967.

Mr. CAREY MCWILLIAMS,
Editor, The Nation, the Nation Associates, Inc., New York, N.Y.

DEAR MR. MCWILLIAMS: Some writers never let the facts stand in the way of a good story; your Robert Sherrill is one of this vanishing breed. I have seldom seen such a shocking example of irresponsible reporting as Sherrill's sensationalized and distorted account of the "bland bondage" he alleges to exist in civil service (The Nation, February 20).

I am distressed at reading this article in your magazine. As a long-time liberal I have looked upon The Nation as a sound and responsible voice in behalf of human rights and civil liberties. It is always disappointing to have longstanding favorable impressions destroyed by a lack of respect for the facts and a failure to verify one-sided claims. It will be difficult for me to read with any confidence any further reporting by Mr. Sherrill. I only hope that his performance in this case is not representative of the writing on other pages of The Nation.

A comprehensive point-by-point commentary on Sherrill's myths and the facts in each case would take too much of your space and my time, so let me limit myself to those incidents involving the Civil Service Commission's personnel investigations activities.

1. Sherrill says a young Ph. D. "was asked to explain his presence, eight years previously, at a couple of meetings held by the Labor Youth League and by the Student Socialist Society in Philadelphia . . . Though he was cleared, he packed up his Ph. D. and quit in a rage." The fact is the man told us he had decided to resign for professional and scientific reasons many weeks before receiving our interrogatory. He asked for rapid disposition of our investigation so as not to resign with a mark on his name. Our decision was favorable to him; his resignation was effective several weeks later.

2. Sherrill cities the case of a young woman who was "invited to attend (she wasn't accused of attending) a forum sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party of Philadelphia" and of "being on the mailing list of the Socialist Party."

He admits the fact that in the young woman's formative years her parents and other close relatives were notorious and active members of the Communist Party and that some of her activities had reflected possible influence of these family members. Contrary to the implication in Mr. Sherrill's article, we did not ask her to give an "expose of her whole family"—rather we recited their extensive communist activity and asked her to explain the nature and extent of her support thereof.

3. In citing the case of William X, Sherrill says the "super-patriotism of the Civil Service Commission drives it into comically embarrassing corners." Mr. X was charged with having falsified his application when he stated he had never been a member of the Communist Party, which Sherrill calls "a bizarre accusation considering X's background." He then implies that because X was employed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities for seven years, the charge of membership in the Communist Party was ridiculous. On the contrary, the alleged membership was well established. Because of the remoteness in time of this activity, the original adverse finding was reversed by our Board of Appeals and Review.

4. Sherrill charges the Commission "has so keen an interest in the amours of its employees that it will, if necessary, act as matchmaker to deliver its wards from a sinful life." He supports this with a colored account of a young woman who was warned "that she would be fired if she didn't come up with a very good explanation for having spent a weekend in a Virginia motel with her boy friend."

The fact is that the Commission came into the case only when the employing agency requested an investigation of her arrest on charges of destruction of property and cohabitation as the climax of that "weekend." Moreover, the tone of Mr. Sherrill's statement is in no measure justified by the language actually used by the Commission. In transmitting the interrogatory to to the employee, it was stated: "Your appointment to the above position was made subject to investigation to determine your suitability for that position. We invite your comments or explanation on the information in the attached statement which was disclosed by this investigation."

5. We are unable to identify the fifth case cited in the article, allegedly involving a former Presbyterian minister.

6. The last case cited the Scott case which is now pending appellate court action. Sherrill alleges that the Commission released information in this case to the county of Fairfax, Virginia. He is in error. The shoe was on the other foot; the county provided the Commission with some information.

This should be enough to demonstrate that Sherrill is not the most careful of reporters. Let's hope he is more accurate in later installments of his sensational series.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. MACY, Jr.,
Chairman.

P.S.—I have just read installment No. 2 and found the hope expressed in the last paragraph of my letter to be a futile one—Mr. Sherrill has kept clean his record for playing fast and loose with the facts.

Statement of Hon. M. C. Botha, South African Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, to the Chiefs and Headmen of the Ovambo Nation at Oshakati, Ovamboland, South-West Africa, March 21, 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, our present administration has published so much and spoken so frequently about how the Bantu, the native people of South Africa, are treated with such lack of consideration, that it is quite interesting to find an article where the South African Minister of Bantu Administration and Development meets with the chiefs and headmen of the Ovambo Nation and deals with them even on a more friendly basis than I find our Department of Indian Affairs deals with our native population. The statement which the Honorable M. C. Botha made on March 21 to this native group in South-West Africa follows:

STATEMENT MADE BY HON. M. C. BOTHA, SOUTH AFRICAN MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT, TO THE CHIEFS AND HEADMEN OF THE OVAMBO NATION AT OSHAKATI, OVAMBOLAND, SOUTH-WEST AFRICA, MARCH 21, 1967

I am happy to greet you today for we are no strangers. You will recollect that five months ago I also met you here. I am glad to know that everything is well here and I assure you that this visit of mine is also in your interest.

I greet you on behalf of the Prime Minister of the Republic of South Africa, who has sent me to you. He sends his best wishes and those of his Government, because it is their desire that you shall progress and live on friendly terms with us in South Africa and with your other neighbours.

As in the case of previous visits by the Minister and other representatives of the Government, my present visit is also proof of the Republican Government's solicitude for the welfare of your people. The Government is eager to render you assistance and service, wherever possible, on a basis of consultation and cooperation. I have visited you several times during the past few years. I have on every occasion remarked on the great progress: more buildings, more efficient hospitalization, increased school facilities, better and more roads, extended water services, expansion of business, and so forth.

But the Prime Minister also sends his reply and that of his Government to the requests to the former Prime Minister, the late

Dr. Verwoerd, which emanated from you in Ovamboland.

You will recollect that in the last few years requests came to the Government of the Republic from Ovamboland, from chiefs, headmen, teachers, ministers of religion, nurses and others. These requests were two-fold—namely visits which you wished to pay to the Republic and then matters which relate to the development of your people and your area.

As regards the visits, the wish was met for two organized visits by people from here. They were paid to the Republic and to Bantu areas in the Republic.

Regarding the development of your people and your area, our Government is insistent that there should be continual progress. It is known to you that the Government appointed a strong Commission of Enquiry under the Chairmanship of the late Mr. F. H. Odendaal and that the Commission made valuable proposals in regard to progressive development in all the different spheres of your peoples way of life.

It must be realized that our Government's policy of independent development for each people is a live and growing policy. For this reason there can be no stagnation in the sphere of agriculture, of health, of education, of self-government and in all the other important fields. You are aware of the improvements that have been effected here in the past. You will remember that during my last visit I told you of the services being undertaken and envisaged here in Ovamboland.

Your process of development should therefore continue and to ensure this the Republican Government is willing to contribute its full share.

In fact a comprehensive plan has been prepared providing for the expenditure in Ovamboland over the next five years of approximately R30,600,000 by my Department alone on stock breeding, fencing, water affairs, electricity, towns, buildings, roads, airports, economic affairs, education, ambulance and welfare services.

With regard to self-government you will recall that the Republican Government has promised to assist your people in their progress towards that goal. A few years ago my predecessor, in an address here in Ovamboland, envisaged such development for you, and the previous Prime Minister, Dr. Verwoerd, also expressed this view on several occasions. The Government of the Republic is of the opinion that you are now in a position to make important advances towards self-government.

The message which the Prime Minister, Mr. B. J. Vorster, now sends to you, is a clear message—namely that he and his Government want to assist you to advance in all spheres of your peoples development, including self-government.

I would therefore like to explain the wider implications of this message to you.

The right to self-determination is the foundation of our policy; each national unit must manage its own affairs and our Republican Government will, as long as it is necessary, assist each national unit in this regard. If required, you will be advised and assisted in your efforts by the experienced and trained officials of the Government.

The form of self-government will naturally differ from one national unit to another. Should you require it, my Department will be willing to furnish you with information and to advise you, but you, yourselves will have to determine your system of self-government.

Perhaps you will deem it essential that your existing traditional chiefs, headmen and councils be duly recognized. As a people you have come a long way with your system of chiefs, headmen and tribal rule and for this reason you probably will wish to continue the system.

In your self-government you may consider using your tribal authorities as a basis from which higher authorities can be developed. For instance, two or more tribal authorities can cooperate in a regional authority and community authorities can perhaps also be established. All these authorities together can form the highest governmental body for your people and area—namely the national authority with its own Legislative Council. Or should you consider that the national authority with its legislative council should be directly above the tribal authorities, you may decide accordingly. These are details on which you may deliberate and decide afterwards.

One very important matter which the Republican Government recommends to you, is that in your system of self-government you should include elected representatives in addition to your traditional leaders and in a manner to be determined by yourself. In these modern times it is universally recognized that the members of each nation should, by means of the ballot, elect a predeterined number of representatives. You may then also allow members of your national unit who periodically live and work far from the tribal area, to participate in the voting.

It is also recommended that before you constitute a Legislative Council, there should be a joint body of a consultative nature, consisting of leaders and representatives of your people. This consultative body will be able to promote the joint interests of the different tribes and regions and will also pave the way for the Legislative Council.

As part of the Legislative Council you will, of course, want an executive committee which will serve you like a Cabinet.

It follows therefore that you will have to consider the establishment of departments to perform the necessary work under the supervision of the executive committee. Your own people will work in the departments as officials but if you do not have sufficient suitable people of your own to perform the work, the Government will be prepared to assist you with the loan of white officials. Those of you who visited the Transkei, no doubt, saw there how white officials assist the Cabinet and the Legislative Assembly.

I do not want to go into too much detail in regard to the number of Departments and the work which may be allotted to each. There may, for example, be departments such as finance and economic development; agriculture and works; education; community affairs; justice.

Each member of the executive committee could then, like a minister, be associated with a department and could supervise the implementation of the decisions of the executive committee and the administration of his department.

It goes without saying that administrative centres are necessary for the tribal, regional or community authorities and a Legislative Council. There are, of course, certain existing buildings in Ovamboland which can be used for these purposes. You will also have to decide on a suitable place for the seat of the national authority, the top body. Until such time as a suitable hall is available, you may use this convenient hall in which we are present now. You have now in broad terms heard the message of the Prime Minister and his Republican Government.

I want to emphasize that these thoughts also apply to the other indigenous peoples of South West Africa with whom I am concerned. The various national units may, of course, deem certain, adjustments necessary to adapt the system of self-government to their particular circumstances.

For each national unit there is a road ahead, a road of self-government, which leads to self-determination. This road can, with the help of the Republican Government, be paved and followed to its natural destination, where every national unit can attain complete independence and determine its own future freely. It will then be able to decide whether it prefers to pursue its own course as an independent nation, or whether it chooses to cooperate with other nations in some way or another. The choice will be its own. It will depend solely on you and each other national unit whether you have the ability and are willing to do the work in order to reach your destination.

I am discussing important, indeed very important, matters wtih you. I would like to know how you, the leaders, feel about this in general. And if you would like me to carry a message to the Prime Minister, I would gladly convey it—even if it be a preliminary message. But I do not want to press you to come to a hasty decision.

The Consular Treaty—A Pact With the Devil

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the ratification of the Consular Treaty last week, will in my opinion, raise serious doubts among the Communists about our resolve to persevere in our commitment in South Vietnam. What effect it will have on our fighting men there remains to be seen, but I feel they will react in a way similar to the response of the editors of the State newspaper in Columbia, S.C., who published an editorial on this subject Sunday, March 19. The editorial is appropriately entitled "Pact With the Devil." I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Pact With the Devil

By a vote of 66–28, the U.S. Senate has ratified the Consular Treaty with the Soviet Union.

"Surely it is one of the few times in history that an exchange of sabotage outposts has been advertised as a method of improving international relations," declared M. Stanton Evans indignantly in the *National Review Bulletin* when the Treaty was yet pending ratification.

More than a year ago, President Johnson extended an invitation to Soviet Premier Kosygin to come and visit America. Subsequently, he repeated the invitation twice.

To date, there has been no formal reply, apart from Ambassador Dobrynin's curt statement to the effect that a "meeting between President Johnson and Premier Kosygin presents too many problems while the (Vietnam) war continues."

We wonder why the U.S. Senate could not have found courage enough to say, "A Consular Treaty with the Soviet Union presents too many problems while the Vietnam war continues."

The Soviet Union is supplying North Vietnam with rockets, missiles, machine guns, rifles, petroleum, field artillery, helicopters, ships, jets, a radar defense system, heavy construction equipment and "bridge-building materials." (Did you catch that?—*bridge-building materials*.)

Is there any senator who seriously believes that a Consular Treaty will help shorten the Vietnam war? Have we not made other gestures of conciliation—gestures that proved wholly futile?

Senator Strom Thurmond has forcefully pointed out that Soviet consular officers or employes cannot be arrested. They can travel at will throughout their consular region. They may carry inviolable diplomatic luggage. They may transmit messages by radio.

Under present law, embassies may be entered by special court orders, or by presumed consent in case of fire. Under the Consular Treaty, the Soviets may name any of 908 diplomats now resident in the U.S. to the privileges and immunities of a consular officer, and their consulates may not be entered, even by fire or police officials.

Since the Treaty was signed in June, 1964, the Soviet have not even made a token gesture of friendly intent toward America.

Let it be noted, therefore, that once again we have broken faith with our men in service. *They* are stopping, with their bodies, bullets fired in Vietnam from "friendly" weapons made in the U.S.S.R.

Now that the Treaty has been ratified, we shall watch carefully for an early end to the war. But don't expect us to hold our breath.

Medical Care in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, there has been much said and discussed with reference to medical assistance efforts in South Vietnam. The accompanying two articles by Howard A. Rusk, M.D., in the New York Sunday Times of March 12 and March 19, give a fairly good rundown of his experience in the efforts to control disease and civilian casualties in South Vietnam. I believe these two articles will be of interest to the general public as well as to my colleagues in the Congress, and insert them in the RECORD:

VIETNAM TOUR, I—REPORTS OF MANY CHILDREN BURNED BY AMERICAN NAPALM ARE CHALLENGED

(By Howard A. Rusk, M.D.)

SAIGON, South Vietnam, March 9.—For the last week this writer has been on an intensive tour of 20 Vietnamese civilian hospitals from the 17th Parallel in the North to the Gulf of Siam in the South.

The facilities visited ranged from an isolated dispensary serving the Montagnards in the highlands to large provincial civilian hospitals in the hottest combat areas.

To many Americans, Vietnam is a distant and devastated country filled with children who have been burned by American napalm bombs.

This picture simply is not true.

The very nature of the fighting in Vietnam has made civilian casualties inevitable.

From the beginning of the struggle, the Vietcong have continuously used terror tactics against civilians.

As the military activities have become intensified the Vietcong have deliberately wiped out villages and mined busy roads.

CAUGHT IN CROSSFIRE

More and more civilians have been inadvertently caught in the crossfire despite the very stringent precautions taken by the United States and Allied forces.

Not even partial statistics on the number of civilian casualties were available until last November when the first nationwide hospital survey was held.

Monthly surveys since indicate that, nationwide, approximately 15 per cent of all hospital admissions are war casualties. The remaining 85 per cent are for disease and accidents.

Certainly there are burned children and adults in Vietnam.

This writer personally saw every burn case in the 20 hospitals he visited. Among them was not a single case of burns due to napalm and but two from phosphorus shells.

There have been cases of severe burns from napalm but the numbers are not large in comparison to burns due to accidents.

Of the scores of American physicians queried many had not seen a single case of burns due to napalm and others had seen but a single case. For every case of burns resulting from war there are scores of cases of burns resulting from gasoline.

Because of inflation the cost of fuel for cooking is very high. As a result, many Vietnamese farmers and villagers pilfer or buy stolen gasoline. They are inexperienced in its use and try to use it like kerosene. The results are tragic.

A TYPICAL EXAMPLE

The percentage of war casualties in the population of a given hospital depends upon the intensity of military action in that area.

The provincial hospital at Danang is a typical example. This is a 300-bed surgical hospital that had 700 patients at the time of the visit.

The bulk of the surgical care is given by a 26-member team of American physicians, nurses and technicians.

The hospital was particularly busy that morning as the prior weekend the Vietcong had used for the first time their largest mortars of the war, a Russian-made 140-mm. rocket, in an attack on the Danang air base. They missed the base but hit the nearby village of Apdo.

Thirty-two civilians were killed and 60 patients from this one attack had been admitted to the hospital. Most had multiple compound fractures.

The same weekend, a Vietnamese bus had hit a Vietcong land mine, causing 50 additional hospital admissions.

The latter is an almost daily occurrence in this war-torn country.

For the month of February the medical and surgical hospitals in Danang had 1,661 admissions of whom 468 were war casualties.

Of these, 248 were presumed to have been caused by the Vietcong since they resulted from grenades, mortars, mines and booby traps, which are used by the Vietcong.

Seventy-four of the casualties were presumed to have been caused by United States, Vietnamese and allied action since they resulted from bombings, air strikes and artillery.

Small arms fire, which could have originated from either side, caused the remaining 146 casualties.

At a visit farther south the next day the picture was somewhat different as United States, Vietnamese and allied troops were on the offensive.

The city was Quinohn, where the 400-bed hospital was being aided by a medical team from New Zealand. The hospital had 600 patients for its 400 beds.

One-third, or 200, were casualties. Here the figures were reversed.

For the month of February, the Vietcong were presumed to have caused 59 casualties and the allies 102 with the remainder of undetermined origin. Significantly, however, of the 200 casualties only 20 were children.

The next day among the stops was the resort city of Dalat, the former summer capital, in a mountain setting reminiscent of North Carolina.

Since there has been no fighting in Dalat, traditionally, there was not a single casualty in the hospital. But at Tayninh in the III Corps area just farther south the following day the situation was again different. The provincial hospital had 300 beds but 600 patients.

At the time of the visit 17 fresh casualties arrived as a result of a bus hitting a Vietcong land mine.

Nine Vietnamese civilians were killed, and a 6-year-old child, one of the 17 casualties taken to the hospital, died as we entered the emergency room.

Despite this tragic incident casualties constituted only 10 per cent of the patient load.

With the present level of United States and allied medical assistance, Vietnam is barely able to cope with its noncasualty medical problems.

It cannot give prompt, modern, lifesaving services to all of its casualties. Within its resources and with the aid of the United States and allied teams it does remarkably well.

Vietnam needs and welcomes all of the medical assistance it can get from any source.

The increased tempo of the allied military action has caused increased casualties. It has resulted in increased terroristic attacks by the Vietcong.

Last weekend the town of Baclieu in the delta was hit by 30 rounds of mortar shells one night and 40 the following night.

The first night the Vietcong fire was directed toward the dependents' quarters of Vietnamese troops. The second night the firing was indiscriminate. That night there were two direct hits on the pediatric ward of the hospital.

One child was killed and seven others critically wounded.

In another ward at Cantho there was a beautiful 5-year-old girl who had lost both legs at the knees. When the Vietcong raided her village the men fled and the women and children hid in their homes. As the Vietcong left the village they threw grenades into the homes.

These are stories that can be repeated over and over and over. They happen every day.

CARE FOR CASUALTIES

Care for the overwhelming majority of these casualties should be and must be given with our help in Vietnam.

As the Committee of Responsibility has proposed, some of the extremely difficult long-term cases requiring extensive plastic reconstructive surgery can be brought to the United States. From observations on this mission their numbers fortunately are not large.

Of the burns cases this writer saw no more than 5 per cent require plastic surgery. The aid of nearby non-Communist countries can be sought in meeting some of the problems.

After seeing for himself and talking with innumerable Vietnamese, American and allied medical specialists this writer has come to five major conclusions.

First, the load of casualties superimposed on the already overburdened Vietnamese hospitals is unbelievable. The entire system would have collapsed had it not been for the assistance of the United States and other non-Communist nations. Under the present system the Vietnamese cannot meet the additional load of increased casualties.

Second, this growing burden can be met only by increased United States and allied assistance, most of which should be given on the spot in Vietnam.

Third, Vietnam should and does welcome assistance in meeting its casualty problems from any source.

Fourth, the picture that has been painted by some in the United States of large numbers of children burned by napalm in Vietnam is grossly exaggerated. The major problems are severe orthopedic injuries, compound fractures and the complications of infections.

Fifth, the American and Allied forces are causing civilian casualties but these are unpreventable in this type of conflict and are not nearly so great as the killing and wounding of civilians by the Vietcong.

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

All wars are cruel, but this war is especially so. Unfortunately, in spite of all that we do to avoid civilian casualties, they do occur.

Also unfortunately the Vietcong use the tactics of terror on the civilian population.

There is one thing, however, that we in the United States can do. We can supply whatever it takes to provide the services nessessary to heal the wounds, however inflicted.

(This is the first of a series of two articles.)

Vietnam Tour, II—Effects of American Medical Effort on Health Service and Disease Assayed

(By Howard A. Rusk, M.D.)

SAIGON, SOUTH VIETNAM.—Last Sunday this column was devoted to a report of personal observations of civilian war casualties in South Vietnam.

War casualties present a tremendous medical problem but as was pointed out last Sunday, such casualties constitute less than 15 per cent of the patient load in Vietnam's hospitals.

The remaining 85 per cent are general medical and surgical problems. The case loads, however, have been swelled by the war-related problems of refugees and a greatly increased accident rate.

In the 20 hospitals visited, from just south of the demilitarized zone in the north to the Gulf of Siam in the south, the medical wards were always visited last, as surgical patients receive first preference both in facilities and care.

In these medical wards were patients in the terminal stages of tuberculosis who were sent home to die when the diagnosis was made. There were patients with perforated intestines from typhoid fever, with a mortality of 50 per cent. There were numerous cases of tetanus, primarily due to the application of animal dung to superficial wounds.

ENORMITY OF PROBLEM

Only by actually seeing these patients can one realize the enormity of problems of disease, problems that had been accepted for centuries. Now, with a taste of modern medicine and public health, the patients are no longer resigned to dying and they do not need to die.

Responsibility for the medical care and health services to Vietnamese civilians lies with the Government of Vietnam. When the decision was made that the United States would substantially expand its military assistance in Vietnam, our Government recognized that it must also step up its material, logistical and technological support of medical and health assistance for the civilian population.

This assistance is provided by the Public Health Division of the Agency for International Development headed by Maj. Gen. James W. Humphreys, who is on loan to the A.I.D. from the Air Force. This year our Government is investing about $50-million in health activities for the Vietnamese civilians. Never has such an investment paid such fantastically high dividends.

Even before the increased fighting in Vietnam, the Vietnamese Government was poorly equipped to meet its health problems. Most health facilities had been built by the French more than 75 years ago, were in a deplorable state of repair, and many lacked power, water and waste disposal systems.

Eighteen months ago, when this writer first visited Vietnam, the country had but a thousand physicians for its population of more than 15 million and more than 700 of them were in uniform.

At that time there were about 50 physicians from the United States and other non-Communist countries under governmental or voluntary agency sponsorship. Today, the number of such physicians has increased to about 200 and the number of nurses to 140.

These physicians, nurses and other technical personnel work as teams in 41 of the nation's 44 provinces. Of the 41 teams, 25 are United States Government teams consisting of military, Public Health Service and civilian personnel.

The remaining 16 teams are sponsored by allied countries or United States voluntary agencies. The participating allied countries are Korea, Republic of China, Philippines, Britain, Spain, Iran, New Zealand, Australia and Switzerland.

TEAM OF JAPANESE

In addition the Japanese have a team in Saigon and the French a team in Dalat under bilateral arrangements with the Vietnamese Government.

Supplementing the work of these teams are the efforts of both United States and Vietnamese military units in the field to aid nearby civilian populations in remote areas.

Also helping are 29 United States voluntary agencies with more than 400 American staff workers. These range from the Mennonite Central Committee, which operates three hospitals, to smaller agencies that primarily distribute drugs.

Also aiding immeasurably are volunteer American physicians who come to Vietnam for 60-day tours of duty under the auspices of the American Medical Association. Under the current program there are 32 such physicians in Vietnam at one time.

Vietnam is divided into four zones. For example, the IV Corps area, which consists of the Mekong Delta, has 17 provinces with a population of six million. Its provincial hospitals have a total of 4,000 beds. These 4,000 beds, however, frequently have far more than 4,000 patients.

This is not at all unusual in Southeast Asia as traditionally the family comes to the hospital to help nurse and care for the sick one.

Of the three small children in a bed, one may be sick and the two others the siblings.

Having more than one person in a bed is usually the rule rather than the exception. This, of course, does not apply to contagious, acutely ill or postoperative patients.

The United States and allied medical teams are hospital-based but go regularly to the clinics in the villages and hamlets.

The 16 teams in the IV Corps, for example, have given more than 1,142,000 inoculations since the beginning of the year.

To date American and allied personnel have given more than 10 million immunizations throughout Vietnam.

In the IV Corps tuberculosis is the No. 1 medical problem and typhoid the No. 2. In some parts of the country the major medical problem is malaria.

Substantial progress was made in reducing malaria rates from 7.2 per cent in 1958 to 1.5 per cent in 1961. Because of the mass movements of population as a result of the war, malaria rates have increased.

The present objective is to keep the malaria control program at its prewar level but to re-establish the goal of total eradication as soon as security conditions permit restoration of a nationwide campaign.

Security conditions also make the eradication of epidemic diseases such as plague and cholera impossible. The policy, therefore, is to contain such diseases. Most hospitals in some sections of the country usually have a number of cases, but there have been no major epidemics.

In the last 18 months there has been a marked improvement in hospital and health facilities as a result of United States assistance. Ten key hospitals have been renovated and reconstructed, 28 surgical suites have been built, and scores of local dispensaries have been constructed or renovated.

Among the hospitals this writer visited was one at Vinhlong in the Delta. There was great excitement and an extremely proud group of Americans, both military and civilian. They were preparing the formal dedication ceremonies the following day for a completely modern five-unit surgical suite.

One banner was already up, and in large bold letters amidst the Vietnamese words was "Seabees." A Seabee unit was largely responsible for the construction of this magnificent new unit, of which any hospital in the United States would be proud.

When this writer asked a young Seabee officer when he was going home, the proud young man said:

"Our outfit's leaving Saturday. Our replacements come in tomorrow. I'm sure glad to be going back, but I'm sure glad our last job in Vietnam was this hospital."

This remark by a nonhealth worker reflects the dual objectives of our American civilian health efforts in Vietnam. We are concerned with the saving of lives and the curing of the sick and the wounded, but we are also concerned with building a base for the postwar development of improved medical and health services for the Vietnamese.

Every American and allied health worker in Vietnam recognizes that his responsibility is not only to serve but also to teach and train the Vietnamese.

On the more formal side, the A.I.D. has a contract with the American Medical Association to provide United States medical educators to the faculty of medicine at the University of Saigon.

We are also helping the dental faculty and Vietnam's six schools of nursing and health technology, and have aided in the construction and equipping of new facilities at all of these schools. By 1970 these schools should be graduating more than 1,450 health workers each year.

During and after the Korean conflict the slogan of our governmental and voluntary agencies in Korea was "Help the Koreans to help themselves."

The success of this effort, which is still continuing, is dramatically demonstrated by the remarkable economic, health, social and educational achievements of Korea during the last decade. It is also demonstrated by the effectiveness of the Korean military effort in Vietnam and how rapidly it came to the assistance of the Vietnamese.

The civilian health effort in Vietnam follows the same philosophy—"Help the Vietnamese to help themselves." The job is far from done and will require even more United States and allied assistance in the case of casualties.

The results of the last 18 months, however, have clearly demonstrated that just as with determination we will win the war, we can with the same determination win the peace.

CORRECTION

In his column of Feb. 26, Dr. Rusk referred to the "Population Council of the United States Information Service." This was an error in transmission. The Population Council has no organization or financial connection with the United States Information Service. It is supported entirely by grants and contributions.

Agriculture Committee Amendments Jeopardize Food Stamp Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this time in order to advise the Members that I will strongly oppose the amendemnts voted by the Committee on Agriculture this week to H.R. 1318, my food stamp bill. I hope every Member of the House who has the food stamp program operating in his district, or who wants to have it in his district, will inform himself on the facts in this important controversy before the bill comes before us for action—or the program will be in real jeopardy.

The committee voted only a 1-year extension of the authorization for appropriations—and even set a limit on funds below the authorized ceiling for the present fiscal year. The program has been developing gradually and in an orderly fashion, so that we have not yet reached the $200,000,000-a-year level now authorized. This committee amendment would establish a ceiling of only $195,000,000 for fiscal 1968, and then we would have to battle this thing out all over again next year, with the resulting uncertainty which would discourage further expansion.

More importantly, the committee also voted for an amendment to require the States in the future to pay 20 percent of the cost of all bonus coupons issued to the needy to enable them to buy a good nutritious diet. In my opinion—shared, I might say by the administration—this would cripple and probably kill the program.

NINE STATES NOT YET PARTICIPATING—OTHERS WOULD DROP OUT

Members should ask their State officials what chance there would be of having their States participate under that arrangement. I can say from the experience in my own State of Missouri that the chances are nil. The States already have rather substantial expenses in connection with the administration of the program now—the strict certification and recertification every 3 months of all eligible recipients. As a result, nine States have not yet come into the program at all—Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, and South Dakota. Others, including Missouri, New York, Connecticut, Oregon, and Vermont, have only a single project in operation, but with additional areas clamoring to come in.

If the States have to pay $40,000,000 or more a year for this program, they will just go back to the free food handout system they had before—and which was subject to such flagrant cheating and abuses—and use the $40,000,000 for things they perhaps consider more important than assuring adequate diets for their needy children and families. Under the free food program, the cities and counties pay most of the costs.

SIXTEEN AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE MEMBERS HAVE NO FOOD STAMP PROJECTS

Sixteen of the 35 members of the Committee on Agriculture do not have the food stamp program operating in their congressional districts, and, therefore, have no personal familiarity with its operation. Apparently, they regard this an just another welfare program for the urban poor. Actually, the program was originally tested primarily in rural areas—where it works just as well as in the cities, and perhaps even better. Like the school lunch program, it is intended to make sure that, despite their families' limited incomes, needy children can eat properly in a country blessed with such tremendous agricultural capacity.

I tried to warn the Members of the House last week before the committee hearings were held that the program was in jeopardy because of the large number of members of the Committee on Agriculture who were not familiar with its advantages, and that Members interested in the continuation of this successful program should arrange to testify on how it operates in their districts. Unfortunately, the only Member to take my warning seriously was the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR]. He was the only Member to join me in asking that the committee vote a straight extension with an open-ended appropriation authorization. Ten years ago, Mr. SAYLOR was the only Republican Member of the House—the only one—to go down the line with me on the critical vote in the Committee on the Whole House that first time to try to put a food stamp program into effect. This year, he has been the only Member from either party to join me in testifying in support of H.R. 1318 as introduced. The hour is late but the program can be saved if other Members will also help.

Legal Larceny

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, few subjects are as important to our cities today as that involving their efforts to improve their public school systems. Basic to that effort, of course, is the recruitment of competent new teachers as well as skilled experienced ones.

There are easy answers to this and some cities have sought and are seeking these routes. Hiring away teachers from one city to serve in another does nothing to solve the long-range problems we all have. Obviously, the easy answer to this technique would be either to raise our voices in indignation at our raiders or to embark upon a program of retaliation.

Once again it seems to me that the easy road is not the one that will long benefit anyone. I found it particularly interesting, therefore, that a Philadelphia television station, WCAU-TV, saw fit to comment on this matter in what seemed to me a highly sane and intelligent manner. I would like to cite that editorial, entitled "Legal Larceny," now. It was originally broadcasted in Philadelphia March 17, 1967.

The editorial follows:

> One of the most interesting things about the recent robbery at a Philadelphia hotel was the identity of the thief.
>
> How often do you get a chance to pin a larceny charge on the New York Public School System?
>
> But that's exactly what you can do now.
>
> A team from New York set up shop in a hotel room a couple of weeks ago and stole some of Philadelphia's most priceless possessions—public school teachers.
>
> Of course, this was legal larceny. But the fact that the New Yorkers broke no laws does not excuse them. And this thoughtless act could well be the first shot in a coast to coast battle for teachers.
>
> Already, the union representing a majority of Philadelphia's school teachers has carried the battle across the river to Camden where they claim to have talked a score of their New Jersey colleagues into teaching here.
>
> Obviously, there should be competition for new teachers looking for their first job.
>
> Such competition will help force salaries to an attractive and professional level for all teachers.
>
> But it borders on lunacy for one teacher-starved big city to start raiding other cities in exactly the same boat.
>
> Children in Philadelphia need just as much help as children in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles . . . or, for that matter, in Camden, New Jersey.
>
> We are pleased to hear that after the first understandably emotional reaction to the New York raid, the Philadelphia School Board has decided not to retaliate.
>
> We believe the next order of business should be the establishment of no-raid agreements.
>
> And the sooner this is done, the better it will be for the children of this area and for children throughout the country.

Oliver Wendell Holmes: The "Great Dissenter"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL E. BUTTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. BUTTON. Mr. Speaker, I have been much impressed by the comments that have been made here in the past several days on the subject of dissent, and I am grateful to those of my colleagues who have given us some inspirational and some immortal words to remind us all of the imperative place of the element of dissent in American tradition and in our life today.

Mr. Speaker, the month of March is of great significance when discussing the role of dissent in our system of Government. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who served his country long and well as a jurist, is held in high regard among all Americans because he was the "Great Dissenter." As I mentioned, the month of March has great significance when speaking of dissent for it was in March that Oliver Wendell Holmes was born, in March that he died, and in March of 1867—just 100 years ago—that he was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts.

Mr. Speaker, I know of no better way of stressing the role and responsibility of dissent than using the Great Dissenter's own words when he addressed himself to the causes of difference of opinion:

> One learns from time an amiable latitude with regard to beliefs and tastes. Life is painting a picture, not doing a sum. As twenty men of genius looking out of the same window will paint twenty canvases, each unlike all the others, and every one great, so one comes to think, men may be pardoned for the defects of their qualities if they have the qualities of their defects. But, after all, we all of us have our notions of what is best.

I learned in the regiment and in the class the conclusion, at least, of what I think the best service that we can do for our country and for ourselves: To see so far as one may, and to feel, the great forces that are behind every detail—for that makes all the difference between philosophy and gossip, between great action and small; the least wavelet of the Atlantic Ocean is mightier than one of Buzzard's Bay—to hammer out as compact and solid a piece of work as one can, to try to make it first-rate, and to leave it unadvertised.

Byelorussian Independence Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES A. BYRNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the Byelorussians are one of the oldest but a small ethnic group in the vast Soviet Union. These people, numbering no more than 10,000,000 in all, have been living in their homeland extending from the eastern borders of Poland to the approaches of Moscow from time immemorial. There they led a simple life and were fairly content with their lot until the rise of the Muscovite Russians early in modern times. Then they were brought, much against their will, under the rising autocratic Russian czars. During centuries of subjection to the czars they were neither free nor happy. They were oppressed, and the czarist government did its best to obliterate national feeling among them, but the Byelorussians persisted in their opposition. They struggled hard against the regime with all the means they possessed, and successfully maintained their national identity. And in 1918, when the czarist government was overthrown, they had their chance for freedom and independence.

Byelorussian leaders seized upon this opportunity and in March of that year proclaimed their independence and established the Byelorussian Republic. Then for some 2 years they fought on many fronts for the preservaton of their national existence. But the forces opposing them were formidable. Even if they could settle their differences with the Poles on their west and in the south, they could not cope with the aggressive Red Army of the Soviet Union. Early in 1921 the country was invaded and overrun by the Red Army, and then it was made part of the Soviet Union. Thus came to an end the free and independent Byelorussia, after a brief existence and uncertain future.

Since then, for nearly five decades these dauntless souls have been held down in their homeland by the Communist totalitarian regime. They do not enjoy the freedoms which many people elsewhere regard as their birthright. But they still hope to attain their freedom, and we in the free world join them on the observance of their Independence Day in hoping that they will attain their national goal.

Colorado Legislature Urges Enactment of Federal-State Tax Sharing Proposal

SPEECH

OF

HON. DONALD G. BROTZMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. BROTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, the noted columnist, Mr. Marquis Childs, wrote in a recent column, "In State capitals across the country a rumble of revolt is rising." Mr. Childs was referring to the demand being made by the States for a share of Federal tax revenues. Certainly, Mr. Speaker, we, here in the Congress have heard the echoes of those rumblings of revolt.

As the States face ever-increasing burdens, they are demanding a share of the Federal Government tax revenues with no strings attached. They see the growing Washington bureaucracy laying down conditions that the States must meet in hundreds of grant-in-aid programs which ultimately rob State governments of all authority.

Mr. Speaker, many of my colleagues in the House of Representatives have heard that rumbling sound of rebellion from the States and municipalities. They have seen the threat of bureaucracy to our Federal system. They have looked for means to assist the States in their plight. Many of us here in this Chamber have introduced legislation which would return to the States, municipal governments and school districts a portion of Federal revenues. I am pleased to be the sponsor of a bill, H.R. 4848, which would return 3 percent of the Federal tax revenues to the States with no strings attached.

In my own State of Colorado, we have heard the rumble of this revolt by the States and municipalities. The problems of State government are critical ones and yet the States are having difficulty in meeting these problems because of the lack or revenue sources and the burdens of a Federal bureaucracy. The Colorado State Legislature recently passed a memorial asking Congress to enact legislation returning to the States a portion of the Federal taxes collected from the States. In their memorial, the legislators of Colorado set forth strong arguments for enacting such legislation—the limitations on the amount of taxes a State can collect from her citizens, the preemption by the Federal Government of revenue sources, the confusion and difficulty in the application of the grant-in-aid programs.

Mr. Speaker, I include in my remarks a copy of the memorial:

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 1005

Memorializing the Congress of the United States To Enact Legislation Returning to the Various States a Portion of the Federal Taxes Collected From the States

Whereas the several states are severely limited in the amount of taxes that they can reasonably and realistically collect from their citizens; and

Whereas the federal government has in a large measure pre-empted the revenue sources of the several states; and

Whereas the federal government has more than two hundred different state-aid programs under which is expended more than fourteen billion dollars of federal revenue within the several states; and

Whereas the state-aid programs, in all likelihood, will continue to expand, and the number thereof will increase, thus adding to existing confusion and difficulty in the application of such programs; and

Whereas state and local governmental services need additional financing, and the sensible implementation of such services requires that they not be fettered by federal restrictions, standards, or guidelines that are often unrealistic, unsuitable, and difficult to apply at the state and local level; now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Forty-sixth General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein:

That the Congress of the United States be requested to enact legislation returning to a state a portion of the federal taxes collected within that state, such monies to be used by the state without any restriction being placed thereon by the federal government.

Be it further resolved, That copies of this Memorial be sent to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and each member of Congress from the State of Colorado.

MARK A. HOGAN,
President of the Senate.
COMFORT W. SHAW,
Secretary of the Senate.
JOHN D. VANDERHOOF,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
HENRY C. KIMBROUGH,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Joint Memorial, State of New Mexico

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS G. MORRIS

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. MORRIS of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, during the second session of the 88th Congress a major natural resource problem received attention when Congress passed H.R. 8070 looking toward the eventual modernization and overhaul of the land-management and land-disposal laws applying to public land holdings. On September 19, 1964, the President signed this into law, thus creating a Public Land Law Review Commission. For the benefit of my colleagues, I wish to submit the following joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Mexico which concerns this legislation:

JOINT MEMORIAL IN SUPPORT OF THE PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

(By the House of Representatives, 28th Legislature, first session, of the State of New Mexico)

Whereas the Congress of the United States enacted Public Law 88–606 which became effective on September 19, 1964, and which provided for the creation of the Public Land Law Review Commission composed of a chairman, twelve members of Congress and six appointees of the President; and

Whereas the primary function of this commission, which is assisted by an advisory council containing at least one appointee by every governor in this country, is to study all existing statutes and regulations governing the retention, management and disposition of the public lands of this Nation, to compile data and other information necessary to determine the various demands pertaining to the use of public lands which now exists and which will exist in the foreseeable future, and finally to make recommendations for any changes deemed necessary for such use; and

Whereas the activities of this commission and advisory council constitute the first major and realistic effort to bring the public land laws of this country into some kind of meaningful relationship with modern land needs and usage; and

Whereas the commission will make its final report and recommendations on this vast and important undertaking by December 31, 1968:

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico that the official expression of support of this representative body be extended to the Public Land Law Review Commission and the significant work in which it is now engaged, and further, that the Congress of the United States be respectfully urged to adopt no recommendations for disposition, transfer, sale or any use-changes whatsoever of public lands until the work of the Public Land Law Review Commission is completed and its report and recommendations have been given the fullest consideration; and

Be it further resolved that copies of this memorial be transmitted to the President, the Secretary of the Interior, the Chairman of the Public Land Law Review Commission (the Honorable Wayne N. Aspinall, Senator from Colorado), the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and to each member of the New Mexico Congressional Delegation.

Signed and sealed at the capitol, in the city of Santa Fe.

BRUCE KING,
Speaker of the House.
E. LEE FRANCIS,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

ERNESTINE D. EVANS,
Secretary of State.

Aberdeen Man Dies in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Sfc. Roy R. LaPish, of Aberdeen, was recently killed in combat in Vietnam, and I wish both to commend his courage and to honor his memory by including the following newspaper article in the RECORD:

ABERDEEN MAN DIES IN VIETNAM

Sfc. Roy R. LaPish of Aberdeen has died in Viet Nam as a result of non-hostile action.

He was the husband of Mrs. Florene R. LaPish, 2911 Garden Drive, Chesapeake Gardens. The U.S. Defense Department made the announcement.

Modernization of Our Patent Laws

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, last month, President Johnson sent to the Congress the proposed Patent Reform Act of 1967, declaring that "modernization of the patent system is long overdue."

More than a century has passed since the last substantive change in our patent laws. This country, its economy, and its entire way of life have changed beyond description during the past 100 years. The changes proposed by the President are based on the recommendations of a Presidential commission, composed of both public officials and private citizens, which studied the patent system for more than a year.

There will undoubtedly be differing views on specific proposals set forth in the administration bill, but I'm sure there is agreement that action is needed to bring the patent system up to date to meet the needs of our country.

In this connection, and solely for discussion purposes, I should like to call the attention of the Members to an editorial which appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on March 12, 1967, urging that this bill—with any modifications which the experts believe would make it better—should be given prompt attention.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for inclusion as part of my remarks the editorial on patent law changes in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, as follows:

LAWYERS AND PATENTS

Patent lawyers, as a group considered inhospitable to changes in the laws, are likely to have a major and perhaps determining influence on what happens to the patent reform legislation President Johnson has sent to Congress. It is to the credit of their fraternity that members of it sat on the presidential commisison which made the sweeping recommendations largely embodied in the President's bill. This should perhaps commend the measure to other patent lawyers.

These proposals would effect the first major revision in the system of patent law since its enactment 131 years ago. Momentous changes in the demands made on the Patent Office have occurred since then. It now takes two and a half years on the average to get a patent—if it is in electronics or chemicals, often 10 years. Enough applications have piled up to require close to three years' work at the present rate, and the steadily increasing flow of new applications is bringing in every 12 months 14 to 15 months' work. The backlog has been reduced in the past three years under Commissioner Brenner but new authority from Congress is needed to enable more substantial progress.

One of the things that consumes the most time is the careful examination the Patent Office makes of every application to determine that the invention it covers is novel and eligible for patent. It is this examination which has given U.S. patents their prestige as carrying in their issuance a substantial presumption of validity. President Johnson's proposed reforms would among other measures simplify and speed procedures by recognizing the first to file rather than, as now, the first to invent. To expedite and reduce the cost of litigation, civil commissioners would be used in court disputes and appeals, which presently can be taken only to the United States Supreme Court, would become available in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

An industry patent expert has been quoted as saying that some patent attorneys oppose patent law reform because it would cut into the money they derive from long court fights. The most effective answer would be for them to throw themselves behind long-overdue improvements, if not those proposed by President Johnson then any better ideas they may have of their own.

Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, I firmly believe that the proposed "Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967" should be passed in 1967, because crime is one of the most serious problems facing our country.

One of the reasons this appalling condition exists is because many State and local units want to improve and expand their anticrime programs, but lack the funds and technical facilities.

Under the proposed measure introduced by the respected and distinguished chairmen of the Judiciary Committee, the Honorable EMANUEL CELLER, substantial Federal grants would be provided, including: 90 percent for developing plans to improve police, courts, and correctional systems; 60 percent for supporting new programs against street crime, juvenile delinquency, and organized crime; 50 percent for building new types of facilities, including crime laboratories, community correction centers, and police academies; and 100 percent for research and development programs designed to prevent and reduce crime.

During the past few weeks, I have received many letters and telephone calls from county and community officials, expressing strong interest in this far-reaching legislative proposal.

The National Crime Commission report is one of the most valuable ever compiled and should help guide our society to greater safety and security. Those who participated in its work deserve high commendation, for the report will help save many lives, as well as help prevent future crimes. Seneca wrote that:

> He who does not prevent a crime when he can, encourages it.

If this bill is approved, I know that it will help discourage crime, for it is a broad and practical one.

In his excellent message on crime in America, President Johnson noted that:

> Crime—and the fear of crime—has become a public malady.

It is a malady, but one that can be cured—and prevented—with new, bold and challenging programs. With the cooperation of all levels of government, I am confident that the goal cited in the bill's summary will be reached—"to assist State and local governments in reducing the incidence of crime, to increase the effectiveness, fairness, and coordination of law enforcement and criminal justice systems."

I am happy to join the fight against crime as a cosponsor of the proposed bill.

Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACOB H. GILBERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, with permission I would like to have inserted in the RECORD, for the attention of my colleagues in the House, my testimony on March 22, 1967, before the House Committee on the Judiciary, on the administration's crime bill, which I have sponsored.

The testimony follows:

TESTIMONY OF HON. JACOB H. GILBERT, OF NEW YORK, BEFORE THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, MARCH 22, 1967, ON SAFE STREETS AND CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1967

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am grateful for this opportunity to appear today in behalf of the Administration's Crime Bill, which I have sponsored. Having served as a member of this Committee, it is a special pleasure to return and to let you know that my interest in legislation before this committee has not diminished since leaving you.

Today, in a nation which prizes freedom most highly, we are losing some of our most precious freedoms. We are losing our sense of trust and our feeling of security. We are anxious and alarmed over rising crime.

There is no matter of greater concern to the people of my District in the Bronx, New York, than crime. But my District is not unique. I am sure this is the case in most urban Districts. Our citizens live with the fear of crime. They are afraid to walk the streets at night, even in their own neighborhoods. In their homes, behind bolted doors, they feel unsafe. When they are away, they fear that their houses will be robbed or vandalized. Women know their purses may be snatched on the street or in their offices and that their children may be robbed or threatened, even at school. Parents rightly worry over their own children's behavior and associations: when might mischief become delinquency?

During the last year, crime rose again in this country. Violent crimes were up 11 percent over 1965. In the largest cities there was a sizeable increase—10 percent. But the worst increase was among the smaller cities—those with 10,000 people or less—the cities many of us think of as quiet, peaceful, law-abiding and self-contained. These cities reported disturbing news—their crime rate rose 14 percent.

In the past decade, crime and delinquency have taken a strong grip upon this country. For some, it has literally been a death grip. Organized crime has made vast inroads and professional criminals have developed especially sophisticated techniques to prey upon the naive and the ignorant. Young people are committing crimes out of all proportion to their numbers—15-year olds and 16-year olds have the highest arrest rate in the U.S. The toll is staggering upon victims and their families and the innocent families of the guilty.

We have taken certain positive steps but we do not expect results overnight. Under long-range programs we are attempting to deal with poverty, ignorance, discrimination and other social conditions which breed the anger of futility and lead to delinquency and crime. The people of this country also deserve action likely to bear more immediate results.

In 1965, Congress passed the Law Enforcement Assistance Act. Under it the federal government has provided over $10 million to train police officers and the staffs of corrections institutions; to conduct research on crime; to modernize law enforcement operations; and to experiment with new techniques for crime control. The results have been impressive but the funds have not been sufficient to fulfill the multitude of needs.

At the federal level, another decisive step was taken in 1965. President Johnson appointed a national commission to study all aspects of crime and criminal justice and to recommend solutions to him. Now the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice has made its report. It has provided this country with accurate, current facts and figures. This is the first time we have had certainties to work with rather than guesswork and generalities.

We know there is a great deal more unreported crime than we suspected. This includes serious crimes. The rate of victimization is from 2 to 10 times higher than the reported rate of many crimes. Commercial thefts which are not reported are double the number which are reported—both private and commercial. The poorest people suffer the most—they are the most frequent victims of rape, robbery and burglary.

Knowing the problems, we can find the solutions. The way forward is clearly marked.

The proposed Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967 would point the way. It would afford a comprehensive and intelligent way for the federal, state and local governments to unify their efforts. It promises this nation a plan that combines leadership and encouragement with tangible help.

The particular value of this historic legislation would extend far beyond the federal funds. The key lies in its impetus, its stimulation. Crime has a way of infecting and multiplying. But so does an anti-crime movement. But have seen how health and vaccination campaigns have all but wiped out diseases like polio. We can mount the same kind of successful campaign against crime.

My bill, H.R. 5612, is identical to H.R. 5037, introduced by our distinguished Chairman. It would make 50 million dollars of federal money available to supplement local money to support criminal justice planning, research, development and demonstration efforts in the first year. For fiscal year 1969, 300 million dollars of federal money will be sought for this funding of local action programs. This federal commitment will stimulate the commitment of additional local funds for such items as:

Specialized training, education and recruitment programs for law enforcement agencies.

Modernization of law enforcement equipment and techniques.

Crime prevention programs in schools, colleges, welfare agencies and other institutions.

Programs to reorganize, coordinate and consolidate the efforts of law enforcement and criminal justice agencies.

New rehabilitation techniques, including community-based corrections facilities.

Devices to increase public protection to produce safety from crime in streets, homes, and other public and private places.

Improvements in community relations, including public understanding of and cooperation with law enforcement and criminal justice agencies.

Construction of facilities, including police training centers or laboratories that would serve regions or metropolitan areas.

I urge prompt, favorable action on this legislation. As the President's Crime Commission concluded:

"Controlling crime in America is an endeavor that will be slow and hard and costly. But America can control crime if it will."

In closing, I want to briefly mention another bill before your Committee, which I have sponsored with other Members, to create a *National Institute of Criminal Justice*. I won't go into any detail at this time, but very briefly, it proposes within the Department of Justice a "research arm" comparable to the National Institutes of Health. The President's Crime Commission pointed out the need for research in crime prevention and control. One of the most neglected areas of public safety is the application of advanced science and technology to police work. I urge the Committee to hold hearings on my bill and similar bills to create a National Institute of Criminal Justice.

Albany Area Businessmen Applaud Reinstatement of Investment Tax Credit

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL E. BUTTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. BUTTON. Mr. Speaker, a number of local businessmen in the 29th Congressional District share the interest of this body on the restoration of the investment tax credit that we overwhelmingly passed last week. They also express concern for the proposed 6-percent surcharge on corporate and individual income taxes. Mr. Fred E. Merrell, executive vice president of the Albany Area Chamber of Commerce, called to my attention the views of that organization by forwarding to me a copy of its recent resolution regarding reinstatement of the 7-percent investment tax credit and the proposed 6-percent surcharge on corporate and individual income taxes.

I think the resolution deserves the attention of all of us and I insert it in the CONGRSSIONAL RECORD:

Albany Area Chamber of Commerce applauds President Johnson's recommendation to the Congress to reinstate the 7% investment tax credit, but opposes his proposal to place a 6% surcharge on corporate and individual income taxes, as the national economy shows increasing signs of weakness.

We urge the President to restore the buying public's confidence by withdrawing immediately his recommendation to Congress to increase income taxes.

We feel that the consumer must be reassured that our economy will be stable and the cost of money will be reasonable. If this is done the American public will continue to spend and create a demand that will encourage industry to maintain high levels of production, retain high levels of employment, increase the real value of the gross national product, and increase federal tax revenues.

The 146th Anniversary of Greek Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, Greek Independence Day has a special meaning for Americans. One hundred and forty-six years ago, on March 25, 1821, when Greek patriots raised the flag of revolt against their Turkish oppressors, they became the first European people to emulate the American revolt against foreign rule.

The cause of Greek independence immediately caught the imagination of the American people. Our new Nation was not in a position to offer substnatial assistance to the struggling Greeks. But a few Americans volunteered to serve with the sorely outnumbered Greek patriots; others organized efforts to send packages of bandages and other supplies to the Greeks; and expressions of sympathy and solidarity were forthcoming from the highest Government officials and from communities throughout our young Nation.

The Greek struggle for independence proved to be long and bitter. Following the intervention of Russia, England, and France, however, the Greeks saw their valor and tenacity crowned with success. After many centuries of foreign rule, freedom was regained by the Treaty of Adrianople of 1829 and the London protocol of 1830.

During the next century, the Greeks devoted their efforts to extending their boundaries to include Greeks still under foreign rule, and to establishing a stable government. When they were threatened anew with the opening of World War II, they again showed their fierce devotion to freedom and independence. Their stubborn resistance to the German invasion of 1941 delayed the opening of the German campaign against Russia by several crucial weeks.

The end of World War II brought no respite to the Greeks. Their country was devastated, and they faced a new threat within their borders in the form of armed Communist guerrilla bands seeking to overthrow the government. However, once more they showed courageous determination to preserve their liberty at all costs. The struggle against the guerrillas was long. It delayed economic reconstruction by several years. But, finally, it too was crowned with success.

Americans can be proud that they played an important role in this new struggle. They have been gratified since that time to see a strong, stable government established in Greece and to observe the rapid progress of the Greek economy.

The ideal of democracy, born in ancient Greece over 2,000 years ago, has prevailed, and Greece today has taken her rightful place among the free nations of the world.

It is thus a pleasure and a privilege to extend greetings to the Greek people on the occasion of their Independence Day and to recall a century and a half of friendship between the people of America and the people of Greece.

Your Tax Dollars Pay for Built-In Poverty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, in the March 18 issue of the California Farmer appeared a very interesting article by Don Razee entitled, "Your Tax Dollars Pay for Built-In Poverty" which clearly illustrates how our Federal departments work in mysterious ways to see that all of the money appropriated to them is spent, whether intelligently spent is beside the question. Mr. Razee's article follows:

YOUR TAX DOLLARS PAY FOR BUILT-IN POVERTY

You all remember back a couple of years when Secretary of Labor Wirtz toured California and at every stop deplored the housing growers were providing the workers.

Well, we now know how to build what the government feels is adequate worker housing. The Richland Housing Center of Sutter County got over $200,000 in war on poverty funds to build 100 family units, 20 x 16 feet in size.

Sutter County Building Inspector David Triplett terms the 100 units substandard and charged tha neither the Sutter County Housing Authority, the Richland Housing Center nor the contractor bothered to obtain a building permit or have the buildings inspected by the county building department.

There is question as to the absolute authority of the county on inspection work of political subdivisions, but Triplett says the law states the inspection should be requested.

The 100 units were near completion when a wind and rain storm hit the area on January 28, 1967. Winds caused 20 units to be demolished and others damaged from wind and flying objects. Flying pieces knocked large holes in the sides and roofs of many buildings. Roofs and side walls of others were completely blown away. One wonders what could have happened if these units had been occupied at the time the storm hit.

Here are a list of violations discovered by Triplett: Foundation inadequate to meet the code, floor joists over-spanned, stringers over-spanned, plywood on floor grain laid the wrong direction according to floors joists, bottom and top plates in bearing walls inadequate, studs undersized in bearing walls, roof rafters over-spanned, the two 2-inch x 6-inch beams holding up the rafters are over-spanned.

Frame and joints in exterior aluminum will not exclude weather, kitchen range improperly vented and has no metal back splash, windows improperly designed, toilet and bath compartments are undersized, plumbing vent is required to extend through the roof, electrical service entering the building does not meet code requirements, electrical equipment is located under sink unit, electrical outlets and fixtures are in violation of code, wood members are improperly nailed and do not make strong connections with each other according to the code requirements and some of the lumber used is not permissible.

Other failures pointed out by the Division of Building and Housing Standards are: inadequate foundation and untreated wood too close to the finish grade, grading that does not slope away from the buildings.

This is the kind of built-in poverty your tax dollars are purchasing under the war on poverty program. George McFeely, Sutter County supervisor, cannot understand how the Federal Government will grant money to build such substandard housing. He points out that no grower could get a permit to provide housing that does not meet with the state minimum requirements for health and safety of all occupants.

McFeely explained to *California Farmer* that the directors of the Richland Housing Center are appointed by the Board of Supervisors, one from each district. McFeely, who represents the fourth district, is quick to point out that he has not been in office long enough to make a nomination.

Directors of the Richland Housing Center who are responsible for these units are: J. T. Steward of Live Oak, Rev. Bernard McElwee, Yuba City, Atwood S. McKeehan, Yuba City, Samuel Shannon, Yuba City and James L. Fourness, Pleasant Grove.

Phillip Ledyard of the Department of Housing and Community Development says the Housing Authority does not intend to occupy the buildings until the problems are resolved. He suggests an engineer should be contracted to redesign the units so they are safe. He also suggests that all future buildings should be constructed in accordance with recognized standards.

Us poor dumb taxpayers might just ask why this was not done before over $200,000 was plucked from our pockets to build this mess in the first place.

Byelorussian Independence Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM T. MURPHY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. MURPHY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, no happier—and at the same time no sadder—responsibility befalls the U.S. Congress than to commemorate on March 25 the anniversary of the independence of the Byelorussian Democratic Republic.

On this day 49 years ago, the Rada of the Byelorussian Democratic Republic proclaimed the freedom of a people who by the 13th century had achieved a determined, deep, and lasting sense of national honor and fulfillment. After having formed a union with Poland, the Byelorussian people were coerced into czarist shackles following the partition of Poland at the end of the 18th century.

Not until the World War I collapse of the Russian military machine did the Byelorussians have an opportunity to reclaim the liberty from which they had been ruthlessly wrested over 100 years earlier. As a monumental mark of their dedication to their own national self-determination, the Byelorussian people seized this opportunity to establish the Republic hallowed then and now in the halls of all freemen.

The liberty won by the Byelorussian Democratic Republic endured for but a short while. As the Russian military collapse was the midwife of the Republic's birth, so the subsequent German debacle soon allowed the Red Army to deliver the Byelorussian people into the clutches of Soviet imperialism and Soviet communism. The tragic result, to which all men of good will still bear witness, was the launching of the slave ship of state euphemistically christened the "Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic."

Mr. Speaker, I stated before that I rise in both sorrow and joy. We know full well the source of my sadness today. From whence, then, comes the quiet happiness I profess? It comes, Mr. Speaker, from the full and certain knowledge that the Byelorussian people's national spirit and oft-tried and oft-proved commitment to freedom lives on and thus nourishes richly the liberty of freemen and the unfettered hopes of those incarcerated in tyranny.

James H. Boren Honored by Nathaniel Hawthorne College

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I note a recent convocation at Nathaniel Hawthorne College at which the honorary degree of doctor of humane letters was conferred on Mr. James H. Boren, director, Partners of the Alliance program, Alliance for Progress.

Nathaniel Hawthorne College, located in the Second District of New Hampshire, is a private institution of higher learning. Its founding, only a few years ago, was based on the belief that in spite of the trend toward public colleges, many of the great private institutions of today were the Hawthorne Colleges of yesterday.

Nathaniel Hawthorne College was founded in 1962, based on the belief that a dedicated leadership and faculty could, in fact, fulfill in the field of the liberal arts the apparent ever-growing gap in the field of education.

Knowledge, self-fulfillment and social usefulness are the classic aims of the liberal arts education. In a word of increasing variety and challenge, Nathaniel Hawthorne College believed these goals to be of the greatest urgency and validity.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS

Its purpose is to help each of its students achieve these goals through a relatively small student body, generous student-faculty ratio and a sound guidance and counseling program. Since its inception, Nathaniel Hawthorne College has made remarkable progress in this direction. It has become a living example of a nonprofit public institution founded without endowment and predicated on the belief that upon the education of today depends the future of our Nation.

Within this framework, this young college, in conferring this award on James H. Boren, has, within the scope of its own framework, attempted to honor a person who has given of himself in the service of his country; who has directed an eminently successful program, one which has not always received the degree of commendation it merits.

In speaking of Dr. Boren, Nathaniel Hawthorne College President Kenneth F. McLaughlin compared his program to the lighting of candles in a pitch-black night—if enough people light these candles, darkness turns into day.

James Boren is lighting these candles with his unselfish work and his fine program. He is an outstanding example of the uncommon man who has never lost his touch with the common man, be it on the streets of Washington, D.C., or in a canoe on the Amazon River. His personality and feeling for his program has added new dimensions to the Alliance for Progress.

Indicative of this personal thoughtfulness and the personality that pervades his program are the remarks delivered by James Boren on the occasion of his honors at Nathaniel Hawthorne College. I commend them to the attention of my colleagues, that they may better understand the program and the man who is so much within the program:

REMARKS OF JAMES H. BOREN, DIRECTOR OF PARTNERS OF THE ALLIANCE PROGRAMS, ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS, AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, AT NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE COLLEGE, ANTRIM, N.H., FEBRUARY 15, 1967

President McLaughlin, Chancellor Shea, Members of the Board of Trustees, Faculty, Students, ladies and gentlemen: In accepting the high honor which you have bestowed on me today, I wish, President McLaughlin, with your permission, to accept the honor symbolically in behalf of the Partner's staff and all the citizens of the three Americas who are working to achieve the goals of the Alliance for Progress. As an employee of the Agency for International Development, and therefore as one of your public servants, it is with a genuine sense of appreciation that I respond to your recognition of the work of the Partners of the Alliance.

A few days ago I was visiting with Mr. Woodi Ishmael, an outstanding artist who is not only known for his portraits and landscapes, but also for his ability to translate the sound of music into visual color and art form. Mr. Ishmael also has a syndicated feature known as "The Power of Faith" in which he uses his talents as an artist to portray the faith and ideals of individual people throughout the world.

As we were visiting, Mr. Ishmael asked me the question, "What does 'the power of faith' mean to you?" Frankly I had never been asked this direct question before, and I immediately recalled a statement which my father made many years ago which had a great influence on my thinking. My father said, "There is more religion in the man who puts a coat about a child cold in the weather than can be found in the man who spends his time reciting beautiful creeds." My answer to Mr. Ishmael's question was that the power and beauty of faith, to me, lay in its articulation, not in the poetry of words, but in the greater poetry of action.

FROM IDEA TO ACTION

Nathaniel Hawthorne College is, itself, evidence of faith—an ideal—a vision—which has been translated into an operational reality. Only a few years ago Nathaniel Hawthorne College was an idea in the mind of a leader. It then emerged on a broader plane as a concept in the mind of a group of leaders—doers—action people. And now, through this leadership, has evolved an institution which was conceived, born and nurtured by citizen action. It is this spirit of citizen motivation and citizen action which is at the very heart of the Alliance for Progress.

The Alliance for Progress is not a United States program, but rather it is an alliance involving, in the words of the Charter of Punta del Este, "the full energies of the peoples and governments of the American Republics." The Alliance is therefore a joint effort which requires the positive and constructive action not only of governments but also of the private sector.

In the government-to-government programs, special attention is being directed toward the establishment and strengthening of Latin American institutions through which the Latin American nations can resolve their own problems. Savings and loan systems are being developed to attract the domestic capital within the countries themselves to programs of home building.

Agricultural extension systems are being expanded to provide technical help to the campesinos of rural Latin America and to assist in the development of programs of supervised credit. Teacher training institutions are being expanded to provide teachers. Private development banks, production and marketing cooperatives, electrical cooperatives, productivity centers, management and labor training institutions—all are a part of the great effort to build Latin America capabilities to resolve their own major economic and social development problems.

NEED BECOMES THE TASK

The building of infrastructure and institutions is a cold, hard, and unglamorous business—and it does not have high visibility or immediate effect. A need has existed to give a sense of movement to the Alliance at the grassroots level. . . . and a need has existed to find a means of responding to local self-help in the rural villages and the barriadas or slums which surround the cities. This has become the task of the Partners of the Alliance.

In an Andean village on the Riotambo river, the men had to hand-walk a steel cable stretched high over a river to get to the land which they tilled. With the material help of citizens in West Texas, steel cable was sent to Peru, the Peruvian Partners transported it to the village and a suspension bridge was constructed. Today, the men no longer swing across the river "como monos" (like monkeys) as one villager described it, but they walk across a bridge with safety . . . and dignity.

In another Andean village, the people wished to convert a narrow trail into a farm-to-market road. They had the plan, the initiative, and the labor, but they needed $197 with which to buy picks, wheelbarrows, and shovels. Through the Partners of the Alliance, the tools were provided and they built their road—30 kilometers of road. A newspaper article described the events of the day on which the road was dedicated. As a truck loaded with potatoes lumbered up the road, church bells rang, dogs barked, and people cheered. At the end of the day a second ceremony was held in which the rather badly worn tools were given to another village two miles away to enable them to build a connecting road to Navan. This is the spirit of the Alliance for Progress.

SOME EXAMPLES

North Carolina Jaycees have helped complete in excess, 50 self-help projects in the Cochabamba area of Bolivia.

High school students of Virginia, Texas, Maryland, Connecticut, New Jersey, Wyoming, and many other states have provided the funds for the materials for the roofs, doors, and windows of village-constructed adobe schools.

Electric cooperatives in Kentucky, Texas, and Wisconsin have provided generators, transformers, and wire for electrical service to villages and rural training schools.

More than $3 million in hospital equipment, surgical instruments, and medical supplies have been provided through Partners groups in California, Connecticut, Colorado, New Jersey, Indian, Ohio, Texas, and other states.

Scholarships have been provided for almost 200 students.

Cement mixers have been provided to enable a slum improvement association to construct a community center or medical post.

The Federation of Womens Clubs have provided "little libraries" of books in Spanish for rural villages and slum associations.

Technical assistance has been provided in the fields of educational television, public administration, food processing, agricultural extension, medicine, seaport operations.

Investment conferences are bringing businessmen of the Americas together to put together specific business operations which will result in financial return but which will also create employment and contribute to the development process.

Today the citizens of 31 states of the United States are working in a direct alliance with the people of 31 areas in 15 Latin American countries. Six days ago, Maine took the initial step to become involved as the 32nd partner state when a group of leaders called together by Governor Kenneth Curtis, determined to organize a Partners of the Alliance Planning Committee. A program development team of the private sector of Maine will later travel to the State of Rio Grande do Norte in Northeast Brazil to meet with a counterpart Partners Committee to develop a program of mutual interest and mutual benefit.

The Partners program, a program which stresses a sharing of both work and benefits, is not a one-way activity. We in the United States can learn as well as teach and we can receive as well as assist. Within a few days, two teachers of Spanish will arrive in Arkansas to help in the language program of the Little Rock school system. A similar program was conducted at Miami University in Ohio when a teacher of Portuguese introduced that language to high school teachers of Spanish in Ohio. For the past year and a half, a major art collection from Venezuela has toured partner areas as a cultural contribution to the United States. A collection of Inca gold and Peruvian photographic art was made available to the Texas Partners. Scholarships to Latin American universities have been made available to United States partner-area students. These are but a few illustrations of Latin American contributions to the U.S. partner areas.

Within 72 hours, I shall be in the heart of the great Amazon basin. I will be meeting with private sector leaders from throughout Brazil who have formed the Brazilian Federation of the Partners of the Alliance. For six days these leading citizens of Brazil will discuss the Alliance and the ways and means through which they can help achieve the goals of the Alliance. It is significant that the initative and organizational work for this conference on the Amazon came from the Brazilian Partners. It is they who are exploring new horizons of citizen participation.

PARTICIPANTS, NOT MERE RECIPIENTS

The people of Latin America are thus participants in the Alliance for Progress—not mere recipients. The Partners of the Alliance is not a charity program. It is not an "old clothes" program nor is it one in which the people of a state patronizingly "adopt" the people of a Latin American nation. It is, however, a program through which the people of the Americas can be brought together in a practical working alliance as partners in the greatest undertaking in the history of the hemisphere. The Alliance must succeed—and to succeed, the Alliance must have the constructive participation of the private sector. The extreme importance of the Alliance effort is recognized not merely by those of us who work in the official government programs but also by recognized leaders in the fields of business, law, and education.

In the second century, B.C., General Lucius A. Paulus of Rome said:

"Commanders should be counseled chiefly by persons of known talent, by those . . . whose knowledge is derived from experience, by those who are present at the scene of action . . . who see the advantages that occassions offer, and who, like people embarked in the same ship, are sharers of the danger.

"If, therefore, anyone thinks himself qualified to give advice respecting the war which I am to conduct—let him not refuse the assistance to the State; but let him come with me unto Macedonia.

"He shall be furnished with a ship, a tent, even his travelling charges will be defrayed, but if he thinks this is too much trouble, and prefers the repose of a city life to the toils of war, let him not on land assume the office of a pilot."

Nathaniel Hawthorne College is meeting the challenge of Lucius Paulus. Your officials have been at the scene of action and they know the vital nature of our hemispheric effort. On January 12, 1966, I travelled with President McLaughlin, Chancellor Shea, and Treasurer John Berrigan. We went to British Honduras where we met the Premier, the Cabinet, the business leaders, the administrators of the schools, and, of course, the officials of our own United States Consulate. That trip was not for your officials nor for me, a pleasure trip; it was a visit to an emerging area to identify possible lines of private citizen action through which development assistance might be given. The plans then developed are now being implemented through arrangements made in my office.

We are now exploring another area in the hemisphere as a possible partner area with which the citizens throughout New Hampshire may work. President McLaughlin and Chancellor Shea are assisting in developing the organizational plans. Again, I say that the leadership of Nathaniel Hawthorne College is not on the sidelines but at the scene of action.

Thoreau once said, "The youth gets together materials for a bridge to the moon, and at length the middle-aged man decides to make a woodshed with them."

BRIDGE TO THE MOON

As we work to achieve the goals of the Alliance for Progress, we use the Charter of Punta del Este as the touchstone—the "bridge to the moon." We may adjust the ways and means through which we seek to achieve the goals, but we try to hold fast to the basic goals.

Whether we are business or professional people, administrators, faculty members, students, or government officials, we must guard against adjusting our personal set of values or our program goals to the inadequacies of the world. We must not let rough experiences grind away at our honesty in dealing with our fellow man in the name of "being practical." We must not let the values of the crowd dim our eyes and cloud our judgment as to what is a constructive cause to which we can dedicate our talents and our energies.

The philosopher, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, said, "The destiny of any nation, at any given time, depends on the opinions of its young men under five and twenty." I agree with him but I would add that if one could grow older and mature with education and life experience and still retain the high ideals of youth, a greater destiny could be achieved.

The challenge which I offer to you today is to accept the Alliance for Progress as a constructive cause and translate your concern about the problems of the hemisphere into a plan of action. Through the Partners of the Alliance, every organization and every individual in the United States can participate in a direct alliance with the people of a Latin American country and by so doing help build a bridge of working friendship instead of a woodshed in which to store lost ideals and lost opportunities.

Cohoes: 1966 All America City

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL E. BUTTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. BUTTON. Mr. Speaker, the city of Cohoes, in my district, has been named an All America City by the National Municipal League. Cohoes joins 11 other municipalities throughout the country to be so honored by the league, which sponsors the contest in conjunction with Look magazine.

I join Cohoes in being especially proud, since it was the only municipality in New York State to even be among the finalists this year.

I commend to the attention of my colleagues two recent publications which have appeared honoring the city of Cohoes. First, an editorial in the Knickerbocker News of March 16, 1967, and second, a statement appearing in the April 18 issue of Look magazine.

The material follows:

[From the Albany (N.Y.) Knickerbocker News, Mar. 16, 1967]

COHOES SHOWS HOW

It is not enough for a city groaning under the hand of a cruel, decadent and greedy political machine to "throw the rascals out." It is, rather, merely the highly appropriate and necessary first step.

That first step accomplished, with the despicable yoke of the machine removed from a city, there remains several things to be done—and to be done with dispatch.

The first of these is for the new leaders of city government to maintain the enthusiasm of the citizenry that led to their overthrow of the machine. That is, the leaders must proceed in such fashion as to encourage citizen participation in city affairs.

The second of these steps—the spirit already having been renewed—is to renew the substance of the city. Bad enough off is a city that has suffered blows from a changing economy. Far worse off is a city which has been further handicapped by the stultifying fist of political despotism.

With the first of these steps accomplished and the second well begun, what can one have? One can have an "All-American City." One has a city like Cohoes, which threw off its political machine, which engaged citizen participation in the task of renewing itself and which, for its efforts, has been awarded an "All-America City" citation by the National Municipal League in cooperation with Look magazine.

While congratulating Cohoes—its Citizens Party, its new breed of city official and each individual citizen who helped in throwing off the old and creating the new—on its citation, residents of other communities might well take a hard look at what is happening or isn't happening in their own municipalities.

Troy might look at its political bumbling that so handicapped its city manager that he quit in dismay.

Watervliet might look at its city hall, where there hasn't been a new thought in a generation, at its crumbling streets, at its non-operating sewage disposal plant, at its dreary little business district. It might sniff the odor of its decay.

Albany might look best at all the plans it has and compare those plans with accomplishment. Albany has plans for everything—a new high school, a new central library, a new police headquarters, a program for renewing rental housing, a new Arbor Hill, a new downtown—but none of these plans has reached reality. Many of them are not even close to reality.

Rensselaer might look again at its schools and wonder how much longer it will be before its children are educated in safe and decent and efficient buildings.

The lesson Cohoes has for every other municipality in the area is obvious. It is simply this: A city can lift itself by its bootstraps, if its citizens will it.

Cohoes deserves our thanks for that lesson. Congratulations, all you good people of Cohoes.

[From Look magazine, Apr. 18, 1967]

COHOES, N.Y.

Far from sparring with prosperity, Cohoe nearly took the count at the hands of its crooked government. Graft was inlaid. All methods of fear were used to guard the polls from secrecy: "John, we know your boy didn't mean to register Republican—that could affect your real estate taxes." Democratic boss William J. Dawson kept a faithful record of party contributions—in Japanese. The Cohoes Citizens' party, led by amateurs—including a doctor, dentist, college professor, grocer—set out to derail the machine. Real estate assessments for the offenders suddenly rose as much as $500. One reformer's effigy, coffin-borne, floated down a canal. But even carting aged voters from a nursing home couldn't save the election from the people. They paraded at midnight. The mayor declared a state of emergency, though a state trooper found little more than men, women, children laughing, shouting and crying in the streets at one a.m. The boss-controlled machine was through. When it went out, 15 percent of Cohoes' families were earning less than $3,000 a year. Still, Cohosiers financed a new high school and a community center. Business fattens, and an electronically gadgeted fire station has at last replaced a rotting relic that had been called a "rat-and firetrap" by the angry chief.

Puerto Rican Emancipation Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, this Wednesday the people of Puerto Rico observed the anniversary of their Emancipation Day—the day marking the freeing of the slaves by the Spanish. It is well and fitting that we join with the citizens of the Commonwealth and Puerto Ricans everywhere in celebrating this day.

Puerto Rico and her people have been important to the development of our country both as a territory and then later as a commonwealth. It was just 15 years ago that Puerto Rico achieved her unique status as a Commonwealth and I am proud, Mr. Speaker, to have played a part in that achievement.

With a sincere deep pride I remember the courtesy of our late beloved Speaker Sam Rayburn who permitted me to chair the proceedings on May 28, 1952, which gave Puerto Rico her autonomy and at the same time permitted her to enjoy the position of an associated State in our Federal System. I still have the gavel, autographed and dated by the late Speaker Rayburn, which was used to gavel through this legislation.

There followed that act of Congress a tremendous program, still not completed, of improving the welfare and livelihood of the people of Puerto Rico. The undertaking was staggering—powerplants, homes, roads, schools, communications and transportation systems, manufacturing plants, a host of things—all had to be built and staffed. Skilled workers had to be trained and industry attracted. It has not been an easy task. But it was a task that the people of the island turned to with a vigor unmatched in the history of Latin America.

On July 23 of this year the people of Puerto Rico will once again demonstrate, for Latin America and the rest of the world, the democratic process as they vote on a nationwide referendum. The object of this referendum is to show whether the people wish to maintain their commonwealth status, become independent of the United States, or seek statehood.

Mr. Speaker, I feel particularly close to the people of Puerto Rico because of friendships I have with so many Puerto Ricans who now reside in my congressional district. I can, with pride, speak from firsthand knowledge of the many contributions they are making to my district, our city, State, and Nation. I extend to all who pride themselves in their Puerto Rican heritage my best wishes for continued success and happiness and the thanks of all of us for their gifts of warmth, love of beauty and culture.

Byelorussian Independence Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, it has always been an important part of our American credo to propose that all people have the right to determine for themselves what their system of government should be. Few thoughts are more odious to the American mind than that of being subjected to alien overlordship imposed against the will and aspirations of the people. It is with this in mind that we pause again to observe the anniversary which will be marked on Saturday of Byelorussian independence, an all-too-brief interlude of freedom and self-determination in an otherwise bleak history of foreign domination. It was 49 years ago—March 25, 1918—when the National Council, surrounded by a world at war, proclaimed Byelorussia an independent republic. For a few brief months while Russia was convulsed with the Bolshevik revolution Byelorussians remained free but on January 1, 1919, the Soviet Union occupied the area and proclaimed the Byelorussian S.S.R. Two years later the indignity of partition was perpetrated upon the Byelorussian people as the peace treaty of March 1921 divided the area between Poland and Russia. By the end of World War II, however, the Russians had reestablished Soviet control over nearly the entire area and the myth of the "semi-autonomous" state of Byelorussia was established.

The fact that Byelorussia is a signatory to the U.N. Charter, and of the test ban treaty does nothing to substantiate the Russian claim that Byelorussia is an autonomuos state. The people of Byelorussia are today under the control of Moscow with no more right to self-determination than any of the other peoples held behind the Iron Curtain.

As thousands of American citizens who are of Byelorussian ancestry know, their families and friends still in Byelorussia have no freedom to express their deeply felt aspirations for self-determination and individual liberty. Today all Americans join with our fellow citizens of Byelorussian ancestry in renewing our own devotion to the principles of freedom and in our deeply felt hope that the day is not far off when the people of Byelorussia as well as people everywhere, can join us in our enjoyment of the blessings of freedom.

One City's Housing Crisis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, in my home city of Pittsburgh, public power and private wealth have been united for many years in fighting a situation that threatens both of them—decaying housing in an aging industrial metropolis.

This public-private partnership has wrought miracles in the downtown area we now point to with pride as the Golden Triangle. It has cleared the smoke from our skies, and it has undertaken housing renewal on a scale justly called the Pittsburgh renaissance.

In spite of these achievements, Pittsburgh's housing problem is still of crisis proportions. The titanic efforts of past years were no more than a beginning. Public power and private wealth must rededicate their partnership for the ultimate solution of the housing problem.

The gravity of the task the partnership faces was pointed out in detail in a recent editorial broadcast by Pittsburgh's KDKA radio and television. In the certain knowledge that Pittsburgh's housing crisis is by no means unique, I insert the KDKA editorial at this point in the Record:

Battle for Resources

It is no exaggeration to say that Pittsburgh's housing problem is becoming a crisis. Thousands of houses are being torn down or dying of old age, and they are not being replaced. It is a tragedy in the making, and the city must do everything it can to head it off.

The housing statistics, as discussed in a KDKA-TV documentary last week, are downright frightening. For example, nearly 9,000 houses in the city of Pittsburgh are falling apart and unfit for habitation. 62 per cent of all the houses are 60 years old or older, which means they will decay at a rapid rate from now on unless money is spent to maintain them. Of the 40-thousand substandard houses in the city, 22-thousand are occupied by families with an income of $4,000 a year or less. Obviously, these houses will not be properly cared for by the tenants, and landlords are reluctant to spend anything on them. As the old houses deteriorate, others are being torn down by renewal or highway construction, or shut down by enforcement of the housing codes. Throughout the city, houses are disappearing faster than they are being replaced.

City Hall has a variety of new programs to try to meet the problem. Some of them are off the ground, and others are not. The city wants a housing court to mediate problems between tenants and landlords, but will need legislative help in Harrisburg to get it. The Pittsburgh Housing Authority is planning to make new housing units available under a lease arrangement. But it has no plans for publicly-owned housing of any kind, because it cannot finance them under present conditions. Action-Housing, Inc. has proposed the large-scale rehabilitation of old houses by private industry, but the plan is still in the talk stage. The city bureau of building inspection and the county health department are just beginning to co-ordinate their efforts in housing code enforcement.

Clearly, the efforts to meet the housing problem are just in the early stages, and they must be speeded up. The tools needed to do the job must be developed quickly, and put to work on a massive scale. City, county and state government, private industry, and social action agencies must all work together if this is to be done. Only when it is being done can we look forward to the day when every family in Pittsburgh will be assured of a decent place to live.

Job Corps Showing Some Good Results

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I have been deeply impressed by the extremely favorable coverage which the Job Corps has recently been receiving in the press across the country. The fact that Job Corps really is working—enabling our most desperately disadvantaged youth to help themselves out of poverty and into good jobs and productive lives—is very definitely getting across to responsible journalists, and they in turn are reporting this significant fact to the American people.

A column by J. F. Ter Horst, chief of the Washington bureau of the Detroit News, appearing in the News on March 9, is a very good example of what I mean. Mr. Ter Horst reviews many examples of Job Corps success, and cites the cases of three young people whose progress has been monitored by OEO. One young man is working as a machine operator for $2.25 an hour, and another as a metal finisher for $3.20 an hour; the third of the trio, a young woman, is working as an office machine operator for the FBI.

Mr. Speaker, these three young people are typical of the many thousands who are moving from the Job Corps into new lives as responsible and productive citizens. As Mr. Ter Horst points out, even most of the young people who only stay in Job Corps for short periods of time are better off than they were before. I know that many of my distinguished colleagues will want to carefully consider Mr. Ter Horst's observations, and with permission I insert his column at this point in the Record:

Job Corps Showing Some Good Results

(By J. F. Ter Horst)

Washington.—Congressional critics of the antipoverty program will have to ignore the Larry Kings, the Gloria Smiths and the Jose Garcias if they slash Job Corps funds this year.

In spite of adverse surveys, high costs and many complaints against the Job Corps, hard evidence suggests that this experiment in youth training deserves a better break than it has gotten.

Young men and women placed in jobs since the beginning of the Job Corps program three years ago are averaging wages of $1.45 to $1.93 hourly. That compares with an average 77-cent hourly wage they earned before coming in.

More than one-third of the corpsmen—about 37 percent—have been sufficiently motivated to go out and find their own jobs without waiting for the Job Corps or the U.S. Employment Service to find work for them.

Of those who complete their Job Corps training, 83 percent get jobs, go into military service or attend school.

Even in the case of early quitters—those who spend 90 days or less in a Job Corps center—88 percent get jobs, enter school or put on a uniform.

These statistics are from a compilation of individual records made since the Job Corps began a detailed reporting and follow-up placement system last September.

Larry King, who had completed the tenth grade in Smyrna, Ga., entered the Job Corps camp at Fort Custer, Mich., last spring. Four months later he was sufficiently trained to become a machine operator for the McDonald Warren Co. at a starting wage of $2.25 an hour. The company terms him "well-behaved, excellent, positive-attitude, hard worker."

Nineteen-year-old Gloria Smith was a carhop in Kenyon City, Colo., before entering the Job Corps center at Omaha, Neb., operated by Burroughs Corp. She took 11 months training in office machine operation and now works for the FBI.

Jose Garcia, a partly-employed cannery hand from Hollister, Calif., learned electronics assembly at the Camp Parks Job Center, run by Litton Industries Inc. Four months later his skills were good enough to land a job as metal finisher at the Ford Motor Co. plant in Milpetas, Calif., at $3.20 an hour.

Louis Harris & Associates Inc., recently conducted a survey for the Job Corps that showed camp bickering, racial troubles and poor training to be major reasons for the high rate of dropouts.

By the Corps' own records up to last November the number of youths who quit after staying less than 90 days totaled 34,000 out of the 77,000 entering.

But even there, bright spots showed up. When surveyed by Harris, more than half of the dropouts reported they were working. Only 20 percent said they were worse off after the Job Corps experience than before.

Away Go Ideas of Powerful Politicos

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, one of the most astute observers in the country in the field of international finance is Dr. Melchoir Palyi, a columnist featured in the Chicago Tribune. His very fascinating commentary on the economic complications facing some of our world statesmen, which appeared in the Chicago Tribune on March 22, 1967, is especially appropriate and I place it in the Record at this point:

Away-y-y Go Ideas of Powerful Politicos

(By Dr. Melchoir Palyi)

The most powerful politicians of the western world [men like Prime Minister Harold Wilson, General Charles de Gaulle, and President Lyndon Johnson] must be profoundly disenchanted men. Having reached the pinnacle, their overriding ambition was to remold in their own images the societies over which they preside—and to continue in office.

Nothing is more satisfying to the mountainous egos of such success-hungry men than the prospect of a prominent place in history. Now they are at the peak of their power, but they are accomplishing the opposite of what they have set out to do. And the power threaten to slip from their hands.

Take the prime minister.

The lifelong ambition of his politicking and intriguing fulfilled, he set out to spread socialism and inflation, to trim profits and to raise labor's real income.

And what is he doing? He's restraining socialism; he's protecting profits; he's freezing wages; and since last July he's presiding, in effect, over the liquidation of Great Britain's 34 years' and 10 months' long inflation. In fact, he is deflating the pound sterling and will have to do it further, contrary to his own philosophy, to all his promises, and to the prospects of his popularity.

He was to put the rudder of the state into the hands of the trade unions which have elected him; instead, he's disciplining the trade unions as they have not been disciplined since the worst days of the great depression.

Poor General de Gaulle is in a quandry, too.

He's running a socialist country in which all vested interests are united for one great objective: More inflation, evermore, in order to raise wages, farm incomes, and profits. But he believes in sound money; a balanced budget is an axiom of his political philosophy.

MORE ANTI-AMERICANISM

In order to win the support of the inflationist left, he embarked on a foreign policy suitable to the leftist taste. And the result? His opponents want more of the same anti-American and pro-Russian policy abroad and remain violently opposed to the domestic stabilization. He certainly must feel deeply frustrated; kicking the Americans and courting the Russians has paid negative dividends.

None of the leading politicians can be more frustrated, however, than our President must be.

He, too, appears to consider himself as a providential leader, a leadership that had been confirmed by a record popular vote. And he takes to popularity like fish to water. He must maintain the momentum of the boom in order to be popular, cost what it may, but he also wants to be the great and wise statesman who maintains the stability of the economy. But now, one after the other of his appeals for popularity threatens to boomerang, and he is or soon will be forced to an agonizing reappraisal of his own policies.

He was to bring early and satisfactory peace in Viet Nam; instead he is embroiled in a long war from which he cannot retreat and which he can not terminate. His attempts to gain Russian friendship and to put pressure on North Viet Nam thru Moscow rebound in more Russian weapons for North Viet Nam.

"TIRED BOOM" TO FACE

At home he wanted to win the minorities by resolving the racial tension and faces a loss of the majority. His attempt to eliminate poverty by fiat is creating more poverty. The war coming on top of his Great Society is too expensive for the overloaded budget, but not inflationary enough for giving the needed stimulus to the tired boom. The boom is tired indeed, and there lies LBJ's political tragedy.

Prosperity is his number one problem, but he must not let the dollar seriously depreciate. So, he put himself into the hands of a coterie of Keynesian professors who claimed to know how to navigate between the devils of inflation and the deep blue sea of recession. All they do is switch the money machine on and off, in order to compensate for shifts in the economic wind.

But what if these manipulators take false readings of the wind? Or if the world's gold hoarders overwhelm them?

New Hampshire Loses Civic, Industrial Leader

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, New Hampshire and the city of Nashua lost one of its truly great leaders with the death of Walter L. Barker.

The usual labels could have been applied to Mr. Barker—industrialist, civic leader, educational leader, and so on. But to the people of both his city and his State, Walter Barker was much more than a label.

He was a vibrant, moving force, both as one of the industrial giants of New Hampshire's rapidly progressing southern tier, and as a willing worker for good causes in charitable, educational, and welfare fields. In a time when so many industries are torn by labor strife, he was a model employer, respected by those who worked with him and for him.

A list of his many committee chairmanships and board memberships would be lengthy. Rather, may I cite for the attention of my colleagues, an editorial which better expresses the sense of loss felt by Mr. Barker's city and State, from the Nashua Telegraph, which follows:

WALTER L. BARKER

Walter L. Barker, industrialist and civic leader, who died here Sunday personified a success story that evolved in truly classical fashion . . . through hard work, honesty and concern for his community and fellow man.

It was a success story that young men and young women, just starting out in pursuit of goals they have set for themselves in life, could well emulate.

His story was in the American tradition of self-made men who became giants in their time.

Mr. Barker came of a respected family of modest circumstances and entered the business life of his native city a few days after his graduation from high school. In the twenty years that he worked at the Indian Head National Bank he rose to the position of Cashier through diligence and hard work. He resigned in 1931 to take over a business on the downgrade and became chief executive officer and owner of what is the Improved Paper Machinery Company. Today, thanks to his efforts it is one of the largest employers in the city.

Mr. Barker asked of no employe more than he would do himself. He was far-seeing, constantly modernizing buildings and machinery to keep his company competitive. From a handful of employes and a small plant, the Improved Machinery, under his direction, has continued to expand to a point where its properties cover sprawling acres in the southeast end of the city. Its employes number in the hundreds.

He had great confidence in youth and hired young men and women who grew with the organization and became today's leaders in the city. He was proud of them and they respected and admired him.

Busy as he was, handling the affairs of his growing company and allied firms, he felt a strong responsibility to his city and to his state and accepted several important posts on a local and state level. He was a member and clerk of the Nashua Board of Education for nine years and was a member and chairman of the Nashua Police Commission for several years. He served as a trustee of the University of New Hampshire, and also was a member of the State Board of Education at the time of his death.

Among other activities, he was vice president and trustee of the Charles H. Nutt Surgical Hospital, operated in conjunction with Nashua Memorial Hospital; a long-time member and past president of the Nashua Country Club; and associated with such organizations as the New Hampshire Association for the Blind and the New Hampshire Tuberculosis Association.

He was a leader in the Masonic order and held its teachings close to his heart. One of the few men who have been elected in recent years to the honorary 33rd degree in Scottish Rite Masonry, he was also prominently identified with York Rite bodies and Bektash Temple of the Shrine.

His interests were always numerous and varied, but into all of them he brought the knowledge and skills which he had accumulated over the years. His advice and personal effort was sought in many projects which have benefited his city and his state in the past 40 years.

He was a devoted husband and father, active in the Church of the Good Shepherd (Episcopal) of this city, and also at St. Andrew's By-the-Sea in Rye, near his summer home on the coast.

His friendships were legion. He associated with national and state figures and prominent industrialists, the men at the plant . . . in fact he mixed with and enjoyed the company of people from all walks of life. A friendly man, none was better known or admired by Nashuans than Walter Barker.

This because people here felt that he was one of them. They respected the success that he had made of his life, knowing that it had not come easy, and that he deserved every honor that had come to him in a lifetime of service.

There could be no greater tribute . . . the genuine acknowledgement of his fellow citizens for a job well done, for a life well spent.

A grateful city has expressed its condolences to his wife and children; its citizens mourn the loss of a good man.

Can't Have Order by Illegal Means

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL E. BUTTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. BUTTON. Mr. Speaker, I include with my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD an article from the noted columnist, Sidney Harris.

Mr. Harris clearly points out why the House membership would have been far more effective had it chosen to follow the recommendations of Chairman CELLER's select committee, in the unprecedented action took in barring Mr. Adam Clayton Powell from his seat in Congress.

The article follows:

CAN'T HAVE ORDER BY ILLEGAL MEANS

(By Sidney J. Harris)

The people who clamor most loudly for "law and order" seem to think that the two words are interchangeable and identical—but they are not, any more than "assault and battery" or "flotsam and jetsam."

Actually, most of these people are more interested in "order" than in "law"—and they seem willing to sacrifice the latter to get the former. The Adam Clayton Powell case is a perfect example.

I happen to think the man is a villain, and a disgrace to the congressional seat he purports to serve. But unseating him without proper legal and constitutional grounds would be a greater evil than any he has perpetrated. Yet this is exactly what most people want.

"Order" might be served by bouncing Powell, but "law" would not. The law is clear on this point: The voters of his district elected him, and only the voters of his district can recall him, as long as he has the proper legal qualifications for the office.

Everyone in the Congress knows this. Yet the public clamor has been so great and persistent that the Congress has voted for his removal, on extremely shaky, if not downright illegal, grounds. The law may be twisted, or ignored, to restore order.

And this is what people want, despite their protestations to the contrary. They are willing to let policemen break the law—and they break it every day—to put down crime and disorder. They are willing to let district attorneys break the law—and they break it every day—to convict punative violators of the civil order.

But "law" and "order" are not identical phrases—although it is the task of jurisprudence to keep them linked together. If we are more concerned with order than we are with law, we will end up with a police state, as many other countries have done. Only if we keep them firmly in tandom can we maintain a democratic society for long.

We can have 100-per-cent order—if we want that as our ultimate objective. I would rather pay the price of a little disorder, and not give up the restraints and safeguards of the law, even though this makes it harder to hunt, to hold, and to punish wrongdoers. No one ever promised that a policeman's lot would be an easy one.

In the end, genuine civil order can rest only on the law, on a high regard and respect for the law by the average citizen. If the law is bent and knotted as a weapon against people we disapprove of—like the Powell ilk—then we are simply playing the game of illegality against criminals, and we win not because we are right, but only because we are stronger. Order imposed this way just breeds contempt for law.

Richard Neutra, Philosopher-Architect

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. REES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, in my desire to honor Richard Neutra on the occasion of the celebration of his 75th birthday, it would be hard to find a more fitting and perceptive tribute to his genius and his contributions to mankind than the article written 1 year ago by Jill Chisholm of the Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg, South Africa:

> He is 74, with an unruly shock of white hair and curiously contrasting eyebrows, black and bushy.
>
> He makes startling statements like: "The job of the architect is to keep the divorce rate down." Or: "The architect is a physiotherapist, he is treating you 24 hours a day, 365 days a year." Or again: "If I am to design a cage for a polar bear, first I must learn to know the polar bear and then come to love the polar bear."
>
> His mission in life is to save mankind from a cruel, lingering death in ugly buildings and traffic jams.
>
> Possibly, by the turn of the century in this fast-contracting world, his maxim that "space is not to be measured with a yardstick" will be to architecture what Freud's sex theories were to psychology and Einstein's relativity to science. Both men were his friends and both have influenced his work.
>
> His name is Richard Joseph Neutra and he is acknowledged as one of the world's greatest architects and town planners.

The article began with the introductory statement above and then went on to quote liberally from the philosopher-architect's own words:

> We are plagued by specialization today—by people who know only their own small, special bits, he asserts.
>
> The planner of the human setting—which is what an architect or town planner is—should not be a specialist, but a coordinator, a harmonist.
>
> Not even the worst architect has designed a house which kills those who move into it, immediately. But because destruction is slower, it is not necessarily more agreeable.
>
> Cumulative effects are the least suspect because they are the least noticeable—but they are no less dangerous.

Quoting again from Miss Chisholm:

> On the other hand, an architect or town planner can act as a physiotherapist to modern man, subject as he is to so many strains and stresses.
>
> To do so, says Mr. Neutra, he must draw on the advances made in the life sciences—right down to knowing "how a person goes to pieces, while looking for a parking place or being forced to make a left-hand turn instead of a right-hand turn."
>
> Space is Mr. Neutra's other great "cause." In his views on space he is as much a pioneer today as he was 40 years ago when he pleaded for "modern" architecture in the United States and brought freeways to town planning, heliports to roof tops, and traffic-pedestrian "segregation" to shopping centers.
>
> Mr. Neutra's basic premise is that even the largest, least populous of lands will one day face a space problem as the world community grows and grows.
>
> However, "Man can lead a richer life in a smaller area than he thinks necessary," he says. "Space is not to be measured by a yardstick or figured in square feet, but by the richness of what one experiences in that space."

Richard Neutra's theories of planning and architecture are particularly relevant in our own Los Angeles community where the challenge of providing a good human setting in limited space has frequently not been met.

His own designs, however, have been most faithful to his theories and have been recognized for their austere, functional lines and brilliant use of space. In his attempt to make the space he must work with "psychologically viable"; he has also utilized mirrors, water sun refraction, trees and shrubbery as his tools to fit his designs to the "human pattern."

Los Angeles contains many of the most famous Neutra "landmarks" as he has made his home in our community since 1922. These include his first major work, the Phillip Lovell Health House, built in 1927; the pioneering Neutra Research House built in 1932 on a plot of land only 60 by 70 feet; the Mariner's Medical Arts Building, which is designed to enhance tranquillity and privacy in the doctor-patient relationship; the Richard J. Neutra Elementary School, which emphasizes the holding of outdoor classes and, by doing away with partitions, the movement of students between classes; the auditorium of the Beverly Hills High School; and the new hall of records in the civic center. Presently under construction is a 13-story tower addition to the Garden Grove Church and the Department of Justice complex.

I am confident that many Los Angelenians join with me, on the occasion of his 75th birthday, in commending Richard Neutra on the consistency and quality of his designs over the years and the fact that they are as timely and as appropriate today as when he first conceived them. We might only regret that our sprawling city could not have more closely followed the patterns and theories of Richard Neutra. Summed up in his own words:

> If all of Los Angeles had been built with the same space economy, then LA would be a third as large in area, a fraction of its presently paved area—of its power utility lines and of its telephone poles. There would be only a fraction of criss-crossing of commuting lanes and exhausting gases, and the sky would be as blue as when I arrived 45 years ago.

We wish Richard Neutra many more productive years and thank him for the significant effect he has had on the planning and environment of our community.

Washington News Praises President Johnson's Efforts To Find Peace in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson has received much criticism for his failure to make adequate efforts to obtain a peaceful solution to the war in Vietnam.

The recent exchange of letters between the President and Ho Chi Minh released by Ho shows who is blocking peace.

At this point in the RECORD, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to the March 22 editorial from the Washington Daily News commending the efforts of the President to achieve an honorable peace:

> AFTER GUAM
>
> Its odd that Ho Chi Minh picked the end of the Guam conference to reveal his exchange of letters last month with President Johnson. Maybe he was trying to steal the spotlight from the Guam meeting. Whatever his motive, he came out looking a poor second best.
>
> As the State Department confirmed, President Johnson wrote Ho on the eve of the Lunar New Year truce. In calm, conciliatory language he offered a halt to the bombing of North Vietnam and a freeze on American troop strength in the South, if North Vietnam would reciprocate by ending its infiltration into the South. Then, he said, serious peace talks could begin, in private.
>
> Ho's reply was a flat rejection, a renewed insistence the United States cease "definitely and unconditionally" the air strikes as a condition for talks. He wound up rabidly accusing the U.S. of "war crimes" by bombing "churches, pagodas, hospitals, schools" and other non-military targets.
>
> This exchange of letters confirms before the whole world that President Johnson is earnest about making peace in Vietnam, and President Ho is not.
>
> With Ho Chi Minh so stubborn—either out of foolish confidence or mistaken judgment—what do we do next?
>
> We should continue to increase our military pressure on the communists, by air strikes and naval bombardment of North Vietnam, heavier interdiction of the infiltration routes via Laos, smashing attacks on their main base areas and increased hounding of small guerilla units in the South. The objectives should not be punishment of the enemy as such, but rather the attrition of this strength and the erosion of his will.
>
> Even so we ought to bear in mind these two basic facts, both stressed by the President at Guam:
>
> Even if we increase the military pressure, the war is "not amenable to spectacular programs or easy solutions." It will still be a "difficult, serious, long, drawnout problem."
>
> In the months immediately ahead, our Vietnamese allies will be called upon to take extremely important steps on the non-military side of the war. The President told the Vietnamese leaders their "great task" is now to conduct a national election for a new government next fall.
>
> What South Vietnam needs if the war is to be "won" and stay won is a new political order with a representative government that assures the people of reasonable civil and economic rights and social justice. Only by so doing can Saigon win the support of the

apathetic populace—and convince the Viet Cong and their sympathizers their cause is a lost one.

United States Fumbles in Closing Door to Stalin's Daughter

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, though the case of Svetlana Stalina is still slowly developing and piecemeal information is trickling out many questions meet the eye and there are practical commentaries that should be made. Columnist Dumitru Danielopol, a very knowledgeable expert on Eastern Europe, made such a commentary in the San Diego Union on March 18, 1967:

UNITED STATES FUMBLES IN CLOSING DOOR TO STALIN'S DAUGHTER

(By Dumitru Danielopol)

Has the light gone out in the Statue of Liberty?

That's the first question that crossed my mind when I heard that the Administration had refused asylum to Svetlana Stalina.

I was attending a charity affair sponsored by Romanian-born Americans when I heard of the defection of Stalin's daughter. The group was collecting funds to build a church.

It will be called the Church of the Holy Cross and will be erected in Washington as a thanksgiving to this great country for having granted asylum to so many Romanians, for giving them the opportunity to rebuild their lives in freedom.

The affair, however, was marred by the thought that another refugee from oppression and tyranny was denied the privilege we had received.

Svetlana Stalina was not refused asylum in America for anything she had done. She was denied entry because it would have embarrassed the government of the Soviet Union which she was fleeing.

The official explanation, cleared by the President, was that the United States doesn't want to "exacerbate relations with the Soviet Union."

No one can accuse me of loving communism or Communists.

If I have cause to hate any one man for what has happened to my native Romania, to my family and to me personally it was Joseph Stalin, Svetlana's father.

He spilled more Romanian blood than any tyrant in history.

In a country that was Christian since the second century, he left a legacy of fear and oppression.

But when my President refused Svetlana asylum in my country, I felt cheated, ashamed. Somehow it made me feel a lesser human being.

America has been a haven to all, over the last two centuries—not just those that could be accepted conveniently.

There is no excuse good enough to stop the entry of Svetlana Stalina into the United States. Some say she should wait her turn as any ordinary immigrant, but she is not an ordinary immigrant, nor an ordinary refugee.

Here is a woman whose case transcends political expediency or cold war tactics.

She could be a symbol.

Deep in the root of American tradition is the great compassion this country has shown throughout the generations.

The inscription on the Statue of Liberty says:

"Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free; the wretched refuse of your teeming shore.

"Send these, the homeless tempest-tost to me,

"I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

There is no P.S. saying: "As long as we don't offend their oppressors."

If such criteria had been applied in the past, many people would never have reached these shores, many good Americans would never have been born, and this country might not have become the great nation it is today.

There is nothing anyone can do to mask the impact upon the whole world of Svetlana's defection.

By the same token, there is nothing that will wash away the shame I feel at seeing her refused entry into the United States.

A Letter From Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, a copy of a letter written by a 19-year-old marine serving in Vietnam has recently been brought to my attention.

I would like to share this boy's letter with our colleagues, since I think he exemplifies the finest traditions of the American's belief in freedom.

The young man does not know that I am placing his letter in the RECORD and I am withholding his last name and address because I am sure he would want it that way.

The letter follows:

MARCH 3, 1967.

HI FOLKS: Gee I can hardly believe its been over a year since I've been home. There sure has been a lot of water under the bridge since then (in more ways than one). Aside from the fact that I look like I'm about 30 and I have a few grey hairs, I'm feeling pretty good. Mom, I'll tell you why I extended. First of all this is the first time in my life that I am proud to be an American and to be fighting for something that is so unbelievable it isn't funny. To start with when I was a little kid I was never afraid of anything or I never went hungry or naked. These kids over here are all of the above and it's sickening. Another reason for staying over here is because of all of the married guys that have families. I figure at least one of them will get a break while I stay over here. I am no hero, Mom, I'm just doing what is in my heart. I've never come closer to death than I have since I've been flying and I've never seen as much blood or as much death but it's all worth giving for these people who want to be free. I had a little girl of 10 die in my arms yesterday after the Cong had raped her and tortured her almost to death. We were trying to get her to the hospital but she never made it.

Mom you do understand why I'm staying. Maybe I just have a big heart but I think I'm doing right and I'm proud. I hope to be home pretty soon, but until then keep praying and one of these days I'll be home raising hell.

I love you and miss you all.

Your loving son,

TOMMY.

P.S. God Bless You.

Amherst Students on Powell and War on Poverty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a letter from an ad hoc group of students at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., expressing their concern about the trend of current affairs and the potential of the 90th Congress. Their analysis of two issues in particular—the Powell case and the cutbacks in domestic legislation and programs—is perceptive and deserves a more extensive exposure. I suggest that we take special note of the comments of these students whose concern for their society and their Nation is evident and genuine. Under unanimous consent I include the text and signers of this letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The letter follows:

AMHERST, MASS.,
February 9, 1967.

DEAR MEMBER OF THE 90TH CONGRESS: A few weeks ago, a letter was written, to President Johnson expressing student concern with the tactics and aims of our Vietnam policy. We, the undersigned, do not represent any formal organization as did the authors of the first letter. Rather we seek to vocalize a growing concern among a large number of our peers with certain trends in our nation's domestic policies.

Over the course of the last few months, a number of events and statements have contributed to our apprehension over the new directions Congress seems to have assumed since the last election. We have continually read in the press that the Ninetieth Congress will not be the sort of constructive, innovative body that the Eighty-ninth was, especially during its first session. Two events in particular have added to our concern: the unseating of Adam Clayton Powell and the threatened cutbacks in the appropriations for the War on Poverty and other Great Society programs.

We fully recognize the right Congress has to investigate its members, but denying Powell his seat before the investigation has even been concluded, we feel, is a travesty of justice. Serious curtailment of his Congressional powers had already taken place, and there was no sound basis for proceeding with the effective disenfranchisement of the people of Harlem. We urge Congress, through its investigating committee, to seriously reconsider its actions and to reinstate Mr. Powell to his proper seat while the investigation continues. We would also urge a thorough reexamination of the criteria which may be used by Congress to punish its members. This should include a close study of the election procedures in a number of districts. Mr. Powell, unlike many of his colleagues, is a democratically elected representative of his district.

Several years ago the Great Society was initiated with great visions of hope and new opportunities for every American. Now, after a very short time of trial, it appears that Congress will curtail the funds for such programs as the War on Poverty; education grants-in-aid, and the Model Cities project. The answer in this time of crisis—while the fate of the nation's poor hangs in the balance—is not the cutback and limitation of the War on Poverty; it is the expansion and meaningful reconsideration of how its original goals can be achieved. This may mean a thorough reorganization of its administration on the federal level, and a more reasonable assessment of the programs on the local levels. Bold new ideas will be needed and, consequently, a much larger budget than has been provided for its activities in the past.

We fear that a new "credibility gap" is arising in this country between those who are actively concerned with our major domestic issues and their elected representatives. In order to begin to bridge this gap we will need honest and perceptive reappraisal, progressive and forward-looking innovation, and a promise.

Respectfully,

Andrew Nagorski, Edgemont, N.Y.; David Moore, White Plains, N.Y.; John McDowell, West Chester, Pa.; F. Gordon Allen, Baltimore, Md.; David Michelmore, Foxboro, Mass.; Joel Shapiro, Medford, Mass.; David Glass, New York, N.Y.; Robert Denig, Moline, Ill.; Gregory Prentiss, Hudson, Ohio; David Hills, Hollis, N.H.; Larry Dilg, Hewlett, N.Y.; Jim Steinman, Hewlett, N.Y.; David Altschul, Yonkers, N.Y.; Mitchell Ash, Louisville, Ky.; Robert Woodruff, W. Hartford, Conn.; Jon Weissman, Alexandria, Va.; Raymond Comenzo, Lutherville, Md.; Joseph Sellin, Syracuse, N.Y.; George Sleeth, Chatham, N.J.; Mark Peterson, Ames, Iowa; Petter Greenspan, Philadelphia, Pa.; William Shaw, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dick Aronson, New York, N.Y.; Eric Bohman, Royal Oak, Mich.; Hal Wilde, Wauwatosa, Wisc.; Mark Rosenfeld, Jackson, Mich.; Peter Silvestri, Hartford, Conn.; John Lamb, Scarsdale, N.Y.; Charles Castle, Newport, R.I.; Stewart Dean, Louisville, Ky.; Robert Haldeman, Norwalk, Conn.; Peter Dodge, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Stephen Cohen, Wyncote, Pa.; Timothy Hardy, Olympia Fields, Ill.; Henry Rhone, Richmond, Va.; Rembert Herbert, Florence, S.C.; Michael Schaeffer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Kim DeRiel, St. Louis, Mo.; Peter DuBois, Oakland, Calif.; Joel Bartlett, Berkeley, Calif.; Harold Wade, Springfield Gardens, N.Y.; Jonathan Cohen, Bethesda, Md.; Robert Marblestone, Manhasset, N.Y.

David Corcoran, Nyack, N.Y.; David Black, Springfield, Mass.; Emory Waters, Petersburg, Va.; Gary Ahlskog, Denver, Colo.; Gene O'Grady, Palo Alto, Calif.; Donald Sackheim, Larchmont, N.Y.; Carl Galloway, Jamaica, N.Y.; John Richmond, Tucson, Ariz.; Michael Gallant, Teaneck, N.J.; William Alford, Newton, Mass.; Guy Nassberg, Rockville Centre, N.Y.; Jack Hailey, Phoenix, Ariz.; Michael Campbell, San Mateo, Calif.; Mark Harris, Briarcliff Manor, N.Y.; Thomas Boswell, Washington, D.C.; Stephen McNeary, Merion, Pa.; Henry Cleaveland, Stony Brook, N.Y.

All the above are students at Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts.

The Steelworkers Against the House Un-American Activities Committee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, the appropriation for the House Un-American Activities Committee will be before us shortly. To aid in the deliberations of my colleagues, I wish to bring to their attention an editorial concerning the committee which appeared in the March 1967, edition of Steel Labor, the newspaper of the United Steel Workers of America. The editorial follows:

WHACK HUAC

The biennial effort to gain the floor on the opening of Congress to propose abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee failed again this year, but abolitionists took heart in significant and increased opposition to the committee among members of the House.

The blow was softened at the Democratic Caucus when almost one-third of the Democrats in the House voted to go on record as favoring a change in rules that would allow for the permanent dispatch of this ancient remnant of mccarthyism. And during the first week of the 90th Congress, more than two dozen abolition resolutions, several of them introduced by Republicans, were referred to the Rules Committee.

Pragmatists on "The Hill" scoff at the repeated efforts of aroused citizens to get HUAC junked, declaring that it is now an institution and is a vehicle for political careers (its most "famous" graduate being Richard Nixon). But it is precisely because of this, and that last-ditch segregationists now plan on using the committee to smear the civil rights movement and rehabilitation of the ghettos—that HUAC must be constantly opposed and discredited.

The arguments are as old as the committee: that it is unconstitutional, that it denies due process to witnesses; that it has served virtually no legislative purpose; that its appropriation could be used for much more worthwhile causes (its annual budget is the fourth largest among standing House committees).

Labor well knows that those who abuse the First Amendment in their alleged hunt for "subversives" eventually find their target in all organized social and economic movements seeking a change for the better. That is why the USWA, at its last Constitutional Convention called for abolition of HUAC, which it said "is not dedicated to gathering information, but to conducting inquisitions without any legitimate legislative purpose."

The committee, with few exceptions in its long history, has been a panel of white supremists and ultra-rightists who have been cloaked in the respectability and the immunity of Congress in carrying out their witch hunts. House members should join in the protest by voting against its appropriation this month as a means of seeking open debate on its very existence.

Amending the Act of June 30, 1954, as Amended, Providing for the Continuance of Civil Government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

SPEECH

OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5277) to amend the act of June 30, 1954, as amended, providing for the continuance of civil government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and for other purposes.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in enthusiastic support of H.R. 5277, and I want to commend those responsible for bringing this important legislation so promptly to the floor of the House, especially the distinguished chairman of the full committee, the able chairman of the subcommittee, and the dedicated gentleman from Maryland.

As a former member of the committee and subcommittee, and as a former U.S. representative on the United Nations Trusteeship Council, I know how important it is that the United States should fully live up to its responsibilities to the Micronesian people. While these responsibilities of course go beyond the fulfillment of material needs, it is essential that adequate funds be provided for the basic needs of these Pacific islanders, for whose welfare the United States voluntarily undertook to be responsible.

Having visited Micronesia in 1961, I am deeply interested in the future of this area, and I hope this bill will be passed by an overwhelming vote.

Critical U.N. Report on U.S. Administration of Pacific Trust Territory Predicted by Bob Krauss

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, Bob Krauss, special columnist for the Honolulu Advertiser, is writing a series of interesting reports from islands along the Equator, and his latest report comes from the remote atolls of Micronesia, administered by the United States as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

In view of House passage on Tuesday, March 21, of H.R. 5277, the measure to provide for the continuance of civil government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, I think Mr. Krauss' article from the March 14, 1967, issue of the Honolulu Advertiser is of particular interest, and I would like to call it to the attention of my colleagues in the House.

Mr. Krauss observes in his article that the recently concluded United Nations mission to the trust territory is expected in its report to be presented at the May 27 meeting of the U.S. Trusteeship Council to be quite critical of the 20-year U.S. administration of the trust territory for its "failure to solve the problems of poverty, bad roads, inadequate schools and hospitals, and poor transportation facilities."

As I pointed out on the floor of the House during the debate on H.R. 5277, important progress has been made in the administration of the trust territory, but much remains to be done for the development of the full potential of the islands.

I think it important to note that we are prepared to meet our national obligation to promote the political, economic and social development of the area, as evidenced by the overwhelming passage of H.R. 5277. This measure, providing for a 3-year development program, increases the total authorization for the trust territory by a total of $42.5 million for the years 1967, 1968 and 1969.

These funds will provide for a program of necessary capital improvements and public works relating to health and education facilities, utilities, highways, transportation facilities, communications, and public buildings.

The need to provide basic facilities and services throughout this strategic area in the Pacific cannot be emphasized too strongly, and I am pleased to note that as a Nation we are moving forward to meet our commitments to provide for the economic and social well-being of the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The complete article from the Honolulu Advertiser concerning the United States in trust territory is submitted for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

ON UNITED STATES IN TRUST TERRITORY: CRITICAL U.N. REPORT EXPECTED

(By Bob Krauss)

PONAPE.—Indications are that the United Nations mission now visiting the Trust Territory will write a report critical of U.S. administration here but will not set a timetable for a vote by Micronesians on their political future.

Mission members—headed by Dr. Angie Brooks of Liberia—include a Frenchman, a Briton and an Australian.

The group is winding up a month-long swing through the Trust Territory, a Pacific area along the Equator as large as the continental United States. The group's findings on conditions there will be published in a report to the United Nations.

Mission members are not permitted to speak for publication about their reactions. But observers who have accompanied the mission predict that:

The report will be quite critical of the 20-year U.S. administration of the Trust Territory for failure to solve problems of poverty, bad roads, inadequate schools and hospitals, and poor transportation facilities. The mission members are reported to feel that the United States has not shown enough interest in the people of Micronesia.

The mission probably will not set a date for a plebiscite by which Micronesians would vote whether they want to become a part of the United States or some other nation, or become independent. The feeling is that Micronesians themselves are eager for such a vote now.

The issue of a return of the Trust Territory to Japanese administration (Japan administered the area from World War I to World War II) is dead because few Micronesians would like a return of Japanese rule.

The mission's report will recommend greater emphasis on agriculture and mechanics in the Trust Territory education program rather than on academic subjects. Missionary schools probably will receive a better rating than government schools.

Peace Corps activities in Micronesia will receive criticism as well as praise.

Mission members, in addition to Miss Brooks, are Pierre Jules Basdevant of France, Richard Neil Posnett of the United Kingdom, and Kenneth Henry Rogers of Australia.

Miss Brooks explained the purpose of the mission in this way:

"We work from the principle that the administering authority (the United States) of the Trust Territory has undertaken an obligation by virtue of a treaty of trusteeship with the United Nations to promote the welfare of the people of the Trust Territory.

"The ultimate aim of the United Nations is that these people should progress to the stage where they will be able to determine for themselves what future political status they desire."

The report of the mission will be presented at a May 27 meeting of the U.N. Trusteeship Council.

As to how close the people of Micronesia are to determining their political future, Miss Brooks said: "We haven't been able to determine that yet. The timetable depends on the people because it's their choice."

In a little more than a month, the mission's investigative trip will have taken them across 3,000 miles of ocean to six different administrative centers. Even this long trek has permitted them to visit only a fraction of Micronesia's 2,000 islands.

Mission members have sounded out local government leaders, businessmen, schoolteachers, priests, doctors and heads of civic groups, as well as students.

As often as possible they try to call public meetings at which anyone is permitted to make complaints, ask for help or pat the administration on the back.

Such meetings do not always come off as expected. At a recent meeting called at City Hall in Kolonia, the largest village on Ponape, nobody showed up except a Catholic priest and a Peace Corpsman.

The meeting was put off for a few hours to permit officials to drum up some spectators. Still only a handful turned out.

The priest explained, "I've heard people say they've been making the same complaints to UN visiting missions for years and nothing ever happens. I wish some of them would tell that to the UN mission."

The President's Message on District Crime

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the President has sent to us his recommendations for dealing with the escalating crime situation in the District of Columbia.

His recommendations are wise and I hope that we will get some action on them in the near future.

In this connection I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following editorial broadcast by station WMAL here in Washington during the week of February 26, 1967:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON DISTRICT CRIME

President Johnson's latest message to Congress on crime in the District is well balanced, practical and constructive. The President gives adequate attention to both the immediate crime problem and long-range programs to attack the causes of crime.

President Johnson would wisely strengthen police authority. He wants police empowered to make arrests without a warrant in an expanded number of serious crimes. The President would also grant police authority to take material witnesses into custody.

An especially important portion of the Presidential message deals with improving court procedures. Justice can certainly not be accomplished while the scales of justice are in such poor repair.

To help solve the long-range crime problem, the Presidential recommendations call for a comprehensive set of rehabilitation programs for both adults and juveniles.

The President has obviously listened to many voices—and adopted the best recommendations of each. Congress and District agencies should give urgent attention to putting these recommendations to work.

Anniversary of Greek Independence Day

SPEECH

OF

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I join with my colleagues in observance of Greek Independence Day. March 25 marks the 146th anniversary of the independence of the land universally acclaimed as the cradle of philosophy, of rhetoric, of science, of the arts, of great theories concerning mankind, and of democracy and freedom.

Almost a century and a half ago, on March 25, 1821, a little band of dedicated, freedom-loving Greek patriots unfurled the banner of revolt against the tyranny of Ottoman rule. Their zeal and the justice of their cause stirred the hearts of freedom-loving peoples throughout the earth. Among those who flocked to their standard were Americans, who themselves had enjoyed independence for only a short time. Many U.S. citizens journeyed to Greece to fight on the side of the valiant Greek patriots. Many American communities donated aid to the Greek cause. In 1822, in a message to Congress, President James Monroe summarized the American attitude toward the Greek war for independence:

> Genius and delicacy in the arts, daring and heroism in action, unselfish patriotism, enthusiastic zeal, and devotion to public and private liberty, all these are connected with the name of ancient Greece. It is natural therefore that their [the Greeks'] contest should arouse the sympathy of the entire United States.

The Greek cause ultimately prevailed, and their victory was formally recognized in the Treaty of Constantinople—July 1832—when the Turks renounced all claims of rule over the Greek land.

Thus, after a long and difficult fight the independent Greek state arose and assumed its rightful place once again in the assemblage of sovereign nations. Aided by the genius and determination of the Greek people, the nation was able to progress toward strength and full maturity.

Yet, following World War II Greek independence was mortally threatened. Not only had the war's devastation brought economic chaos, but Communist-led guerrillas hindered attempts at unification and reconstruction. Moreover, in 1947, the British, who had extended economic and military aid to Greece in the early postwar years, announced that their own financial crisis would force them to discontinue their aid. Greece petitioned the United States for help, and on March 12, 1947, President Harry S. Truman went before the Congress for the authority to extend $400 million of economic and military aid to the beleaguered nations of Greece and Turkey. The President regarded the situation as a national emergency and declared that "the foreign policy and the national security of the United States" were directly involved in Greece. The Congress honored the President's request. Additional grants and loans followed, and technical experts were sent to help rebuild the country. This aid, plus the decisive factor of Greek innovative ability, resilience, and perseverance, enabled Greece to defeat the Communist threat and to proceed with the task of economic recovery. In the two decades since proclamation of the Truman doctrine, Greece has realized outstanding economic development and progress.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, on this anniversary of Greek Independence Day, we here in America are proud to recall an outstanding instance in the postwar era when we were able to help the Greek people maintain their self-government. At the same time, this great day stirs us to recall the enormous debt that we owe the Greek civilization for its contribution to mankind. On this happy occasion, let us renew our commitment to the Greek ideal of democracy and freedom and pray that all men everywhere may soon attain individual liberty and that all nations may be blessed with independence. Again, it is with great pleasure that I extend my congratulations and warmest wishes to our Greek friends in my own 19th District of New York, throughout the United States, and all over the world.

James H. Strayer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, last November, I and many other residents of Santa Clara County were saddened to hear of the death of one of our most prominent and loved citizens—the Reverend James H. Strayer. Dr. Strayer's life was bountiful in concern and work for both individuals and their society. His life touched upon so many others that I want to take this opportunity to pay my personal tribute to him and his work.

His good friend and mine, Mr. George H. Burchill, has prepared a testimonial to Dr. Strayer and I insert his comments—which highlight Dr. Strayer's personality and achievements—at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

JAMES H. STRAYER

San Jose, Santa Clara County and the entire California-Nevada Conference lost one of their most beloved and admired personages on November 3, 1966. His life and his work were the realization of genius, goodness and understanding of his fellow man. Certainly he will always be remembered as one of our most remarkable figures. He was 25 years ahead of the times in the ecumenical movement. He had a subtle sense of humor and a love for poetry which he could quote from memory to fit any occasion. His concern for people endeared him to folks of every faith.

His greatest concern was for his wife Lois, their five children, and nine grandchildren, yet his advice and counsel were always available to persons from every walk of life in need of spiritual help. He was one of the few top speakers in the area. One year he delivered 102 thirty minute talks on the privileges and opportunities of belonging to a civic service club. He was one of the few men of the cloth most sought after to give the invocation or benediction at civic affairs and dedications. His clear delivery carved every word before he let it fall reaching the person in the very last row, with the others listening in. But here his story begins:

Born February 10, 1894 in Mahaska, a town of 250 in Northeastern Kansas, one of thirteen children. His father was James Knox Polk Strayer and his mother was Martha Washington Strayer.

After graduating from Mahaska high school he taught and became its principal at the age of 19.

After attending Kansas Westleyan University in Salina Kansas, he enrolled in Iliff School of Theology in Denver, Colorado where he was a classmate of Bishop Donald Harvey Tippett. After he was ordained, he built his first church in Atwood, Kansas in 1924. In 1929 he again enrolled in Iliff to work toward his Doctorate.

In 1929, he married Lois Elmore in Denver, Colorado, a former member of his first church in Atwood, and at the time a music major in Colorado Springs.

With Lois at his side he was called to California, first to Mayfield then to San Francisco at Temple Methodist for two years. Then seven years at Epworth Methodist in San Francisco. Those were the depression years. In addition to his church work he committed a poem to memory each week for a long period. He also took time out to return to the Iliff School on Friday, June 11, 1937 to receive his Doctor of Theology—Department of Homiletics and Pastoral Science, his thesis "The Relation of Public Worship to Social Change."

In 1940 opportunity knocked and he took over the reins of Calvary Methodist Church in San Jose, as its pastor until 1960, from the now popular Bishop Gerold Kennedy. It was here that he roamed the Metropolitan areas for 27 years preaching in behalf of Brotherhood. It was here he served the Chamber of Commerce, the Red Cross, the United Fund, the San Jose Lions Club for 27 years and was its secretary for seven years, President of the Board of Family Service, Member of the Board of Goodwill Industries, Member of the Advisory Board of San Jose State College 12 years, Member of the Advisory Committee San Jose Police Department, the Advisory Committee of Agnew State Mental Hospital . . . O'Connor Hospital Advisory Board.

It was here that he wrote and published the weekly Courier carrying a weekly sermonette. In 1953 he wrote and had published "The Living Landscape", it too received public acclaim.

Members of City, County, State Government, the Judicial, Professional, Educational and business felt they had lost a dear and loyal friend and suffered a tremendous loss in future inspiration, and they would be quick to tell you so. . .

Rabbi Joseph Gitin said, "following in the footsteps of the ancient Prophets and Jesus, Jim Strayer was forthright in his convictions, courageous in espousing moral issues, tireless in his efforts on behalf of the oppressed, distressed and the needy". . .

City Manager A.P. Hamann said, "Dr. Strayer has been most helpful to me, to our Police Department, but most important in stabilizing the thinking—the likes and the dislikes of the many diverse groups that we have in our growing community. . .

Bishop Donald Harvey Tippett said, "little did I imagine back in Iliff days that one day he would be one of the *'First Strippers'* on my team. His ministry has been the source of inspiration and strength to me, and his marvelous poise under most trying circumstances has been a reminder of how important it is to have inner resources that are dependable when the going gets rough. . . ."

F.M.C. Industrialist Board Chairman Paul L. Davies said, "I have never known a minister who gave so unselfishly of his time and effort not only to the building of his church, but also to leading in worthwhile community projects. He was the most loved and most respected individual in any of the pastorates by denominational leaders of all faiths. . . ."

The Reverend Father Ring, St. Joseph Catholic Church said, "Dr. Strayer has been an inspiration to all who were fortunate enough to be associated with him. He exemplified the virtues of faith, hope and charity and always with prudence and goodwill. . . ."

One of his proudest moments came on June 26, 1966, when he, with his wife Lois and their large family, witnessed the ordination of their son Michael George Strayer by Bishop Donald Harvey Tippett at Calvary Methodist Church in San Jose, California.

He was awarded the Distinguished Citizens Award from the San Jose Newspaper Guild, plus awards from many civic organizations.

While we were all saddened by his death, we are all grateful that he lived.

GEORGE H. BURCHILL.

Veterans' Pension and Readjustment Act of 1967

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM V. ROTH

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2068, the Veterans' Pension and Readjustment Act of 1967, to aid our veterans and their dependents.

I am particularly encouraged to note that title I covers pension benefit increases of more than 5 percent—roughly the same as the cost of living increase in the last 27 months. As inflation eats away at the fixed incomes of veterans on pensions, their standard of living falls. We must always remain cognizant of this problem and we must continue to keep veterans' pensions in line with cost of living increases.

Veterans and their dependents on fixed incomes are among those most victimized by the inflationery spending policies of the administration. The results of inflation on these fixed income groups can be devastating. I feel that in the absence of responsible action by the administration, it becomes even more the responsibility of this body to vigorously attack the dollar-erosion problems facing such groups.

It was a century ago that Abraham Lincoln established the first veterans' program, in recognition of the needs of those who had been to war and in appreciation of their efforts and risks. Since then, our country has been involved in military actions in the four corners of the earth, and from a few thousand veterans of the Civil War we have 22 million veterans today. Along the way, many Americans fell while fighting for the freedom that permits this great body to meet here today. Many others returned home without full use of their bodies.

This bill goes far in providing for the needs of some 2 million veterans, widows, and children receiving pensions. I am pleased to see that the bill provides means by which disabled veterans of the post-Korean conflict era can reach full rehabilitation.

One matter that greatly concerns me is income limitation. And I was pleased to hear the distinguished chairman point out that his committee is well aware of the problem and that he expects to make appropriate future adjustments in the veterans' pension program in light of possible social security increases. It will do the older veterans little good if they get smaller veterans checks as a result of a social security increase.

I support this bill and urge that it be approved.

Esther Peterson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDITH GREEN
OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 13, 1967

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, recently, President Johnson announced that Mrs. Esther Peterson was leaving her position as his Special Assistant for Consumer Affairs to devote all her time to her Labor Department duties. Personnel changes in the Federal service are very common but because Mrs. Peterson's contribution to the welfare of America's consumers was uncommonly great, her transfer is worthy of note by this House.

For 3 years, Mrs. Peterson pioneered in the field of consumer affairs. Like all those brave enough to step where none has stepped before, Mrs. Peterson had her share of critics. I believe also that few public officials in recent years have had so many supporters wishing her well in her cause. Partly this was because Mrs. Peterson represented the first attempt by any administration to attack systematically the problems of consumers. Partly it was because of Mrs. Peterson's obvious dedication, charm, and sincerity.

It is amazing to me, Mr. Speaker, that Mrs. Peterson was able to accomplish all she did. Without precedents to guide her, without the benefit of a large staff, and without full time to give to her consumer tasks, she was able to give new meaning to the four rights of the consumer that were first enunciated by President Kennedy and that have since been strengthened by President Johnson.

Mrs. Peterson was, in fact, the embodiment of one of these rights—the consumer's right to be heard, for she was always willing to listen to consumers and to convey their feelings to those in power in Government and business. In her every day's activities, furthermore, she constantly worked to improve the consumer's rights to safety, to be informed and to choose freely.

Miss Betty Furness succeeds Mrs. Peterson as Special Assistant for Consumer Affairs. She comes well qualified, and I am certain she, too, will advance the consumer interest with rigor and dedication. But Mrs. Peterson will be missed. We in Congress can take consolation, however, in the fact that although she will no longer directly serve the consumer, the Federal Government will still have the benefit of her services.

How To Fight Crime

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD I include therein an excellent article of recent date from the Christian Science Monitor of Boston on "How To Fight Crime."

In this impressive piece, the distinguished commentator, Roscoe Drummond, made some significant points on the report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, and also touched upon the responsibility which each citizen has to be a "powerful force for reform."

I think that his point is admirably taken that each individual citizen can make a real contribution, if he would strive to assist and cooperate with the police and the courts and give his attention to measures designed to eliminate the social and economic causes of crime which, as we know, frequently account for serious crimes and contribute to the crime rates increase.

I think it is timely, in the light of the recent release from the committee report, to have the views and analysis of a gifted, experienced observer and columnist like Mr. Drummond and I hope that his views, as they appear in the Monitor, will be widely read by the American people, and that their import, as to the recommendations of the Commission, and the need for urgent action in the field of crime, may be duly recognized and acted upon by the American people who can, by their lively interest and determined action give valuable support to specialists and experts on law enforcement, crime prevention, and the administration of criminal justice.

Law and order is an essential prerequisite to the conduct of free, democratic government.

The police state can insure law and order by massive repression of individual freedom by military police forces using Gestapo tactics.

I hope such measures will never be necessary in this country. But unless strong public opinion and mass education can soon bear upon present conditions of lawlessness and disorder in many American communities, we may have no alternative but to put heavily armed military-type components on the streets of many of our cities to preserve law and order and control the violations and depredations of criminals and lawless, violent, and disorderly bands which are flouting the need for law and order.

The article follows:

HOW TO FIGHT CRIME

(By Roscoe Drummond)

WASHINGTON.—Public concern about crime in the United States is growing all the time. It should.

Crime is growing all the time and the rate of increase is greater than the rate of population increase.

The wide publicity given the recent report of the National Crime Commission is all to the good. It forces us to face the facts and the facts are that we will be in for more trouble until we do the things needed to deal with crime and criminals more effectively and more wisely.

But public concern is not automatically a national asset in dealing with this problem. It is not an asset if most people hold to their present view that the effort to reduce crime is somebody else's responsibility, not their own.

PUBLIC FEARFUL

The need is for alertness without alarm and for a sense of personal involvement. This is why the answer which commission chairman Nicholas Katzenbach gave Look magazine is valuable. The question was: Is the public too fearful of crime? The answer:

"Yes, and no. There are, of course, rational reasons for fear. The crimes that get the most attention are those most likely to induce fear—armed holdups, beatings, rape, murder—and I think the common idea is that, therefore, we should fear the stranger. Actually, most crimes of violence are committed by friends, associates, and relatives—not by strangers. Most crime is committed by people who live in slums against people who also live in slums, not by people coming out of slums and attacking people in the suburbs. Most crime is not interracial, although when it is, it gets a lot more attention. Negroes in slums fear crime more—and with more reasons—than any group."

PARENTAL NEGLECT

The report of the Crime Commission shows vividly how much the individual can do to reduce crime by his own actions and until the individual says, "I am going to do my part now," he has no excuse for blaming someone else.

The crimes which are increasing the most rapidly are those which the individual citizen can do most about: put a better lock on the door, don't leave milk bottles and newspapers out front while away, remove the ignition key from your car and lock the doors; don't carry large sums of cash and don't leave things lying around in your car or home. These are ways to reduce the opportunities for crime—and will reduce the amount of crime.

There are two other ways the individual can act and thus make himself a personal and powerful force for reform.

Young people commit a higher proportion of crime than any other age group. Youths 15 and 16 years old are only 5.4 percent of the population but they account for 12.8 percent of all arrests. Most criminal careers are begun in youth and therefore are either fostered or not prevented in the home. This means that parents are neglecting their children, are not providing either proper teaching in the home or proper examples and are relying on community institutions, usually the school and the church, to exert an influence on children which will never be adequate unless matched in the home.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY

There will, of course, have to be important actions taken by local, state, and national government to improve the police, improve the courts, improve the systems of correction. Here, too, the individual can do much. The commission urges that every city and state designate an agency of one or more officials to take responsibility for such improvements. Every citizen can focus his influence on this one thing, interest his friends and his civic organizations to take action to support it.

The individual is not helpless. He can act all by himself.

And the fact that The Christian Science Monitor has given so much constructive attention to the crime problem and to the commission report suggests that those who understand the operation of spiritual and moral law in human affairs have a special opportunity to help.

Community Action Programs Succeed in Minneapolis—II

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, one of the key reasons for the success of the community action program in Minnesota is their use of local residents as neighborhood aids. These aids are able to gain the confidence of people who are sometimes uncertain about coming to a professional. The results of this approach speak for themselves. I recommend the following article to the Members of the House:

[From Minneapolis Star, Mar. 7, 1967]

AIDS PERFORM KEY SERVICES

(By Maurice Hobbs)

A North Minneapolis credit union, problems in the Glenwood Shopping Center, and difficulty in getting taxi cabs to come to some areas of the North Side are concerns of the Citizens Community Center at 1147 Dupont Av. N.

Much of the work in these areas is being done by the neighborhood aides—neighborhood residents hired at $2 to $2.40 an hour to work 10 to 40 hours a week.

There are 11 aides. Their supervisor is Arthur Cunningham, 1401 James Av. N.

James Mosley, center administrator; Mrs. Pat Patterson, his assistant, and the Northside Residents Participation Group, an organization begun to participate in the war on poverty, are the instigators of the credit union idea.

It would offer credit union services to low-income families on the North Side.

Problems in the shopping area include loitering youths, lack of recreation facilities, prices and the food quality, said Cunningham. In a meeting of the aides, they described some of their work.

Earl McNeal, 530 Knox Av. N., said he had talked on the telephone several times to a woman whose daughter had dropped out of North High School. He was trying to get the girl into a program aimed at getting dropouts back to school or into job training programs.

The woman finally told him, McNeal said, that her daughter dropped from school "because she was scared of Negroes, and I don't blame her."

"Ma'am," he asked, "do you know you're talking to a Negro?"

"Well, I don't have anything against the dark races," she blurted, as she tried to explain her problem.

Another incident, showing the value antipoverty officials hope will come from the centers, was also related by McNeal.

He was working with a family whose 17-year-old son was in the state reformatory at Red Wing because of "a passion for stealing cars." Regular social agencies had failed with the youth, said the mother, but she invited McNeal to come and talk to him after his release.

"Maybe it would be a new approach," she said, "since you're not a professional."

"It kind of made my day," said McNeal.

Mrs. Mary Hodges, 1105 Humboldt Av. N., another aide, told of visiting a family with twins, the mother pregnant, the father out of work, no furniture except a chair, table, crib for the expected infant and a pallet on the living room floor.

They were referred to the information and referral specialist at the center, George DeClouet, who found the man had not registered for unemployment compensation. Because of this he hadn't been able to get aid elsewhere. DeClouet sent him to register.

TURNED AWAY

Mary Bible, 1626 Penn. Av. N., another aide, found an Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) family where the mother, suffering from diseases of the kidneys and liver, had been turned away from General Hospital because she hadn't established residence in the county.

She took the woman to a doctor and drove her to a hospital. The woman is at home now, recuperating, has a homemaker coming in to help with the care of the house. Her 18-year-old son, who was about to quit school, is still attending classes.

Loretta Hill, 2109 Russell Av. N., another aide, found a 92-year-old, legally blind woman living by herself on the $120-a-month income from a trust set up by her parents.

The money, which made her ineligible for welfare, wasn't enough to live on, and the woman needed help in housekeeping and shopping.

The aide got the center lawyer to break the trust, increase the monthly income, and a homemaker to help with the housework.

"She was so relieved to find someone interested to help her," said Mrs. Hill.

FULFILLING FUNCTION

The aides are fulfilling the function envisioned for them by John Sims, over-all center director, when he took the job in September. He hoped they would become more than social workers, neighbors who the needy would feel they could call on at any time.

"They will call you from 4 p.m. to midnight," said one aide, "just to talk about their problems."

The center offers the legal aid, debt management, homemaking and other services offered in the other centers. The aides have made 1,603 contacts in the neighborhood since August.

In addition they have attended 90 group meetings attended by some 1,811 persons. One of the aides was sent by the AFDC league she is a member of to the national Poverty Rights Action Council meeting in Washington, D.C., the weekend of Feb. 4.

Forty-ninth Anniversary of Byelorussian Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES J. DELANEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in commemorating the 49th anniversary of Byelorussian Independence, which will be marked on March 25. I believe the desire of any people to regain their freedom and independence is a cause worthy of our attention, and, indeed, the concern of free peoples everywhere.

Forty-nine years ago, the Byelorussian people declared their independence and were able, for a few brief months, to live according to their own ideals and beliefs. Unhappily, they, and many of the other peoples now held captive behind the Iron Curtain by a cynical and corrupt dictatorship, were deprived of their right to decide their own destiny. Because mankind's memory tends to be short, it is both necessary and valuable to recall these events so that the status quo is not accepted as right and just.

Of course, we are all aware that no dictatorship has ever succeeded in holding a people in bondage forever. We may take some slight assurance from this fact to remind the Soviet leaders that sooner or later the time must come when Byelorussia will be once again admitted to the family of nations. In the meantime, let us assure them that we have not forgotten their plight, and that we remain as dedicated as ever to self-determination for all peoples. Thus, we can hopefully remind others of the value of liberty, and look forward to the time when this priceless possession will be the birthright of everyone.

"CHEC-Mate" to Check Crime

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GARRY BROWN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, serious crime in our country continues to surge upward. The FBI reports an 11-percent increase in 1966, with the sharpest rise in smaller cities. While I am gratified to see that our national leaders are seemingly now awake to the fact that there is so much crime, I reject the feeling of the President and the National Crime Commission that we can curb crime merely by spending more Federal money. Our enforcement officers need more than money.

They need laws to help make it possible to obtain the conviction of criminals. Several of the Supreme Court decisions have seriously impeded the efforts of law enforcement.

And, just as importantly, they need the help and cooperation of all responsible citizens. The concept of right and wrong does not seem as clear and strong in the hearts and minds of present-day Americans as it was in those of our forefathers. Acts that are wrong, illegal, and immoral are condoned or ignored by much of our society.

Every person can be most helpful in fighting this war on crime, if he or she, young or old, in choosing between right and wrong, in his personal business and social life, will proudly stand for what he believes to be morally right, law abiding, and honorable.

The citizens of Kalamazoo, Mich., are doing this in a very positive way these days. At the invitation of Kalamazoo

Police Chief, Dean Fox, some 2,000 citizens have enlisted in "CHEC-Mate", a program designed to help the police do a better job and make the community a better and safer place in which to live. Citizens who join the program are pledged to call the police department when they observe the commission of a crime, believe a crime is about to be committed, or observe suspicious people or vehicles.

I commend the people, businesses, and service organizations of Kalamazoo who are responding to Chief Fox's very worthwhile program, and call to the attention of my colleagues an editorial in the Kalamazoo Gazette which describes "CHEC" (Citizens Helping to Eliminate Crime). Hopefully, they will be inspired to carry its message back home and enlist the support of communities in their districts for similar programs.

The editorial follows:

[From Kalamazoo Gazette, Mar. 14, 1967]

CHEC-MATE TO CHECK CRIME

A police force can be no better than the support it receives from its community.

A policeman is not a person separte and distinct. He is a citizen who acts for his fellows in enforcement of the laws which have been passed for the common good.

But he must look to fellow citizens for support and cooperation in such enforcement. Otherwise he is helpless, or virtually so, as may be demonstrated by the national experience with prohibition.

It is this thesis that has led to the announcement by Kalamazoo Police Chief Dean A. Fox of Operation "CHEC" in which all residents of the community are invited to become "CHEC-Mates."

CHEC stands for Citizens Helping To Eliminate Crime, a program originated in Chicago and subsequently put into practice in a number of communities.

It calls for "CHEC-Mates" to notify the police if and when they observe a crime being committed, believe a crime is being committed, believe a crime is going to be committed, or hear or observe any persons, vehicles or something else, that appear suspicious.

It is no "vigilante" program. It has no thought of suggesting to community residents that they take the law into their own hands. To the contrary. It is intended only to help the police do a better job and make the community a better and safer place in which to live.

It is very seldom that a policeman is on the spot when a crime is committed. And the Supreme Court has indicated quite clearly that it frowns upon a policeman taking positive action on suspicion that a crime is going to be committed. Too often the policeman can go into action only after the crime has been committed and the offender has left the scene.

A patrol car or a foot patrolman can be in only one place at any time. This is where "CHEC-Mate" comes in. The sooner the police are notified that something wrong is taking place or may take place, the quicker they can get to the scene.

All the "CHEC-Mate" is asked to do is call the police by phone or, if a police station is nearby, go there to report. He doesn't have to identify himself, merely say "CHEC-Mate" and then tell his story as simply as possible. The police will then take over.

A special telephone number has been set aside for this purpose. It is FI 5–1051 (345–1051 in all digits).

"We do not intend to make policemen out of citizens," Chief Fox said. "What we are asking is that citizens 'lend' us their eyes and ears."

How about all of us joining in "CHEC-Mate" to "check crime"?

Medical Care for South Vietnamese Civilians

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDITH GREEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, a confusion of horror and astonishment has characterized much of American reaction to the stories of civilian casualties in South Vietnam. The conflicting accounts, the apparent inability of official sources to produce exact figures, the estimates from the public press that civilian dead may far outnumber enemy killed, the accidental bombings of friendly villages at the time that reports of napalm burning of children are being denied have caused this confusion.

But of the deep need for modern, more extensive and more complete medical care for the civilians of South Vietnam there is no denying.

In a recent series of articles Dr. Howard Rusk, New York Times medical columnist and chairman of the Department of Rehabilitation of New York University's College of Medicine, points to the desparate need for vastly increased medical care.

He says in part:

> The load of casualties superimposed on the already overburdened Vietnamese hospitals is unbelievable. The entire system would have collapsed had it not been for the assistance of the United States and other non-Communist nations. Under the present system the Vietnamese cannot meet the additional load of increased casualties.

Dr. Rusk's articles, in that they dispute large numbers of burned victims, should not be taken as an ease to the American conscience. Numbers of civilians killed; numbers of civilians injured in the custody of the enemy, north and south of the demilitarized zone, are not available in any authentic form. But those that we know about can rightfully demand as Dr. Rusk says that we supply whatever it takes to provide the services necessary to heal their wounds however inflicted.

Mr. Speaker, I ask permission that Dr. Rusk's articles be included at this point in the RECORD.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 12, 1967]

VIETNAM TOUR, I—REPORTS OF MANY CHILDREN BURNED BY AMERICAN NAPALM ARE CHALLENGED

(By Howard A. Rusk, M.D.)

SAIGON, SOUTH VIETNAM, March 9.—For the last week this writer has been on an intensive tour of 20 Vietnamese civilian hospitals from the 17th Parallel in the North to the Gulf of Siam in the South.

The facilities visited ranged from an isolated dispensary serving the Montagnards in the highlands to large provincial civilian hospitals in the hottest combat areas.

To many Americans, Vietnam is a distant and devastated country filled with children who have been burned by American napalm bombs.

This picture simply is not true.

The very nature of the fighting in Vietnam has made civilian casualties inevitable.

From the beginning of the struggle, the Vietcong have continuously used terror tactics against civilians.

As the military activities have become intensified the Vietcong have deliberately wiped out villages and mined busy roads.

CAUGHT IN CROSSFIRES

More and more civilians have been inadvertently caught in the crossfire despite the very stringent precautions taken by the United States and Allied forces.

Not even partial statistics on the number of civilian casualties were available until last November when the first nationwide hospital survey was held.

Monthly surveys since indicate that, nationwide, approximately 15 per cent of all hospital admissions are war casualties. The remaining 85 per cent are for disease and accidents.

Certainly there are burned children and adults in Vietnam.

This writer personally saw every burn case in the 20 hospitals he visited. Among them was not a single case of burns due to napalm and but two from phosphorus shells.

There have been cases of severe burns from napalm but the numbers are not large in comparison to burns due to accidents.

Of the scores of American physicians queried many had not seen a single case of burns due to napalm and others had seen but a single case. For every case of burns resulting from war there are scores of cases of burns resulting from gasoline.

Because of inflation the cost of fuel for cooking is very high. As a result, many Vietnamese farmers and villagers pilfer or buy stolen gasoline. They are inexperienced in its use and try to use it like kerosene. The results are tragic.

A TYPICAL EXAMPLE

The percentage of war casualties in the population of a given hospital depends upon the intensity of military action in that area.

The provincial hospital at Danang is a typical example. This is a 300-bed surgical hospital that had 700 patients at the time of the visit.

The bulk of the surgical care is given by a 26-member team of American physicians, nurses and technicians.

The hospital was particularly busy that morning as the prior weekend the Vietcong had used for the first time their largest mortars of the war, a Russian-made 140-mm. rocket, in an attack on the Danang air base. They missed the base but hit the nearby village of Apdo.

Thirty-two civilians were killed and 60 patients from this one attack had been admitted to the hospital. Most had multiple compound fractures.

The same weekend, a Vietnamese bus had hit a Vietcong land mine, causing 50 additional hospital admissions.

The latter is an almost daily occurence in this war-torn country.

For the month of February the medical and surgical hospitals in Danang had 1,661 admissions of whom 468 were war casualties.

Of these, 248 were presumed to have been caused by the Vietcong since they resulted from grenades, mortars, mines and booby traps, which are used by the Vietcong.

Seventy-four of the casualties were presumed to have been caused by United States, Vietnamese and allied action since they resulted from bombings, air strikes and artillery.

Small arms fire, which could have originated from either side, caused the remaining 146 casualties.

At a visit farther south the next day the picture was somewhat different as United States, Vietnamese and allied troops were on the offensive.

The city was Quinohn, where the 400-bed hospital was being aided by a medical team from New Zealand. The hospital had 600 patients for its 400 beds.

One-third, or 200, were casualties. Here the figures were reversed.

For the month of February, the Vietcong were presumed to have caused 59 casualties and the allies 102 with the remainder of undetermined origin. Significantly, however, of the 200 casualties only 20 were children.

The next day among the stops was the resort city of Dalat, the former summer capital, in a mountain setting reminiscent of North Carolina.

Since there has been no fighting in Dalat, traditionally, there was not a single casualty in the hospital. But at Tayninh in the Third Corps area just farther south the following day the situation was again different. The provincial hospital had 300 beds but 600 patients.

At the time of the visit 17 fresh casualties arrived as a result of a bus hitting a Vietcong land mine.

Nine Vietnamese civilians were killed, and a 6-year-old child, one of the 17 casualties taken to the hospital, died as we entered the emergency room.

Despite this tragic incident casualties constituted only 10 per cent of the patient load.

With the present level of United States and allied medical assistance, Vietnam is barely able to cope with its non-casualty medical problems.

It cannot give prompt, modern, lifesaving services to all of its casualties. Within its resources and with the aid of the United States and allied teams it does remarkably well.

Vietnam needs and welcomes all of the medical assistance it can get from any source.

The increased tempo of the allied military action has caused increased casualties. It has resulted in increased terroristic attacks by the Vietcong.

Last weekend the town of Baclieu in the delta was hit by 30 rounds of mortar shells one night and 40 the following night.

The first night the Vietcong fire was directed toward the dependents' quarters of Vietnamese troops. The second night the firing was indiscriminate. That night there were two direct hits on the pediatric ward of the hospital.

One child was killed and seven others critically wounded.

On another ward at Cantho there was a beautiful 5-year-old girl who had lost both legs at the knees. When the Vietcong raided her village, the men fled and the women and children hid in their homes. As the Vietcong left the village they threw grenades into the homes.

These are stories that can be repeated over and over and over. They happen every day.

CARE FOR CASUALTIES

Care for the overwhelming majority of these casualties should be and must be given with our help in Vietnam.

As the Committee of Responsibility has proposed, some of the extremely difficult long-term cases requiring extensive plastic reconstructive surgery can be brought to the United States. From observations on this mission their numbers fortunately are not large.

Of the burns cases this writer saw no more than 5 per cent require plastic surgery. The aid of nearby non-Communist countries can be sought in meeting some of the problems.

After seeing for himself and talking with innumerable Vietnamese, American and allied medical specialists this writer has come to five major conclusions.

First, the load of casualties superimposed on the already overburdened Vietnamese hospitals is unbelieveable. The entire system would have collapsed had it not been for the assistance of the United States and other non-Communist nations. Under the present system the Vietnamese cannot meet the additional load of increased casualties.

Second, this growing burden can be met only by increased United States and allied assistance, most of which should be given on the spot in Vietnam.

Third, Vietnam should and does welcome assistance in meeting its casualty problems from any source.

Fourth, the picture that has been painted by some in the United States of large numbers of children burned by napalm in Vietnam is grossly exaggerated. The major problems are severe orthopedic injuries, compound fractures and the complications of infections.

Fifth, the American and Allied forces are causing civilian casualties but these are unpreventable in this type of conflict and are not nearly so great as the killing and wounding of civilians by the Vietcong.

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

All wars are cruel, but this war is especially so. Unfortunately, in spite of all that we do to avoid civilian casualties, they do occur.

Also unfortunately the Vietcong use the tactics of terror on the civilian population.

There is one thing, however, that we in the United States can do. We can supply whatever it takes to provide the services necessary to heal the wounds, however inflicted.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 19, 1967]

VIETNAM TOUR, II—EFFECTS OF AMERICAN MEDICAL EFFORT ON HEALTH SERVICE AND DISEASE ASSAYED

(By Howard A. Rusk, M.D.)

SAIGON, SOUTH VIETNAM.—Last Sunday this column was devoted to a report of personal observations of civilian war casualties in South Vietnam.

War casualties present a tremendous medical problem but as was pointed out last Sunday, such casualties constitute less than 15 per cent of the patient load in Vietnam's hospitals.

The remaining 85 per cent are general medical and surgical problems. The case loads, however, have been swelled by the war-related problems of refugees and a greatly increased accident rate.

In the 20 hospitals visited, from just south of the demilitarized zone in the north to the Gulf of Siam in the south, the medical wards were always visited last, as surgical patients receive first preference both in facilities and care.

In these medical wars were patients in the terminal stages of tuberculosis who were sent home to die when the diagnosis was made. There were patients with perforated intestines from typhoid fever, with a mortality of 50 per cent. There were numerous cases of tetanus, primarily due to the application of animal dung to superficial wounds.

ENORMITY OF PROBLEM

Only by actually seeing these patients can one realize the enormity of problems of disease, problems that had been accepted for centuries. Now, with a taste of modern medicine and public health, the patients are no longer resigned to dying and they do not need to die.

Responsibility for the medical care and health services to Vietnamese civilians lies with the Government of Vietnam. When the decision was made that the United States would substantially expand its military assistance in Vietnam, our Government recognized that it must also step up its material, logistical and technological support of medical and health assistance for the civilian population.

This assistance is provided by the Public Health Division of the Agency for International Development headed by Maj. Gen. James W. Humphreys, who is on loan to the A.I.D. from the Air Force. This year our Government is investing about $50-million in health activities for the Vietnamese civilians. Never has such an investment paid such fantastically high dividends.

Even before the increased fighting in Vietnam, the Vietnamese Government was poorly equipped to meet its health problems. Most health facilities had been built by the French more than 75 years ago, were in a deplorable state of repair, and many lacked power, water and waste disposal systems.

Eighteen months ago, when this writer first visited Vietnam, the country had but a thousand physicians for its population of more than 15 million and more than 700 of them were in uniform.

At that time there were about 50 physicians from the United States and other non-Communist countries under governmental or voluntary agency sponsorship. Today, the number of such physicians has increased to about 200 and the number of nurses to 140.

These physicians, nurses and other technical personnel work as teams in 41 of the nation's 44 provinces. Of the 41 teams, 25 are United States Government teams consisting of military, Public Health Service and civilian personnel.

The remaining 16 teams are sponsored by allied countries or United States voluntary agencies. The participating allied countries are Korea, Republic of China, Philippines, Britain, Spain, Iran, New Zealand, Australia and Switzerland.

TEAM OF JAPANESE

In addition the Japanese have a team in Saigon and the French a team in Dalat under bilateral arrangements with the Vietnamese Government.

Supplementing the work of these teams are the efforts of both United States and Vietnamese military units in the field to aid nearby civilian populations in remote areas.

Also helping are 29 United States voluntary agencies with more than 400 American staff workers. These range from the Mennonite Central Committee, which operates three hospitals, to smaller agencies that primarily distribute drugs.

Also aiding immesaurably are volunteer American physicians who come to Vietnam for 60-day tours of duty under the auspices of the American Medical Association. Under the current program there are 32 such physicians in Vietnam at one time.

Vietnam is divided into four zones. For example, the IV Corps area, which consists of the Mekong Delta, has 17 provinces with a population of six million. Its provincial hospitals have a total of 4,000 beds. These 4,000 beds, however, frequently have far more than 4,000 patients.

This is not at all unusual in Southeast Asia as traditionally the family comes to the hospital to help nurse and care for the sick one.

Of the three small children in a bed, one may be sick and the two others the siblings.

Having more than one person in a bed is usually the rule rather than the exception. This, of course, does not apply to contagious, acutely ill or postoperative patients.

The United States and allied medical teams are hospital-based but go regularly to the clinics in the villages and hamlets.

The 16 teams in the IV Corps, for example, have given more than 1,142,000 inoculations since the beginning of the year.

To date American and allied personnel have given more than 10 million immunizations throughout Vietnam.

In the IV Corps tuberculosis is the No. 1 medical problem and typhoid the No. 2. In some parts of the country the major medical problem is malaria.

Substantial progress was made in reducing malaria rates from 7.2 per cent in 1958 to 1.5 per cent in 1961. Because of the mass movements of population as a result of the war, malaria rates have increased.

The present objective is to keep the malaria control program at its prewar level but to re-establish the goal of total eradication as soon as security conditions permit restoration of a nationwide campaign.

Security conditions also make the eradication of epidemic diseases such as plague and cholera impossible. The policy, therefore, is to contain such diseases. Most hospitals in some sections of the country usually have a number of cases, but there have been no major epidemics.

In the last 18 months there has been a marked improvement in hospital and health facilities as a result of United States assistance. Ten key hospitals have been renovated and reconstructed, 28 surgical suites have been built, and scores of local dispensaries have been constructed or renovated.

Among the hospitals, this writer visited was one at Vinhlong in the Delta. There was great excitement and an extremely proud group of Americans, both military and civilian. They were preparing the formal dedication ceremonies the following day for a completely modern five-unit surgical suite.

One banner was already up, and in large bold letters amidst the Vietnamese words was "Seabees." A Seabee unit was largely responsible for the construction of this magnificent new unit, of which any hospital in the United States would be proud.

When this writer asked a young Seabee officer when he was going home, the proud young man said:

"Our outfit's leaving Saturday. Our replacements come in tomorrow. I'm sure glad to be going back, but I'm sure glad our last job in Vietnam was this hospital."

This remark by a nonhealth worker reflects the dual objectives of our American civilian health efforts in Vietnam. We are concerned with the saving of lives and the curing of the sick and the wounded, but we are also concerned with building a base for the postwar development of improved medical and health services for the Vietnamese.

Every American and allied health worker in Vietnam recognizes that his responsibility is not only to serve but also to teach and train the Vietnamese.

On the more formal side, the A.I.D. has a contract with the American Medical Association to provide United States medical educators to the faculty of medicine at the University of Saigon.

We are also helping the dental faculty and Vietnam's six schools of nursing and health technology, and have aided in the construction and equipping of new facilities at all of these schools. By 1970 these schools should be graduating more than 1,450 health workers each year.

During and after the Korean conflict the slogan of our governmental and voluntary agencies in Korea was "Help the Koreans to help themselves."

The success of this effort, which is still continuing, is dramatically demonstrated by the remarkable economic, health, social and educational achievements of Korea during the last decade. It is also demonstrated by the effectiveness of the Korean military effort in Vietnam and how rapidly it came to the assistance of the Vietnamese.

The civilian health effort in Vietnam follows the same philosophy—"Help the Vietnamese to help themselves." The job is far from done and will require even more United States and allied assistance in the case of casualties.

The results ofthe last 18 months, however, have clearly demonstrated that just as with determination we will win the war, we can with the same determination win the peace.

Treasury, Post Office, and Executive Office Appropriation Bill, 1968

SPEECH

OF

HON. JAMES C. GARDNER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 7501) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Chairman, it would have been a very easy political decision to vote for the administration's request for $7.5 billion for the Treasury, Post Office, and Executive Office appropriation bill of 1968.

I could not, however, in good conscience, force myself to vote for a bill that would represent an increase of $797,916,865 over that appropriated last year for the same purposes.

I find it difficult to understand how this Congress could approve this appropriation bill when we are faced with a very tragic situation in Vietnam, requiring expenditures in defense of $75.5 billion, and with our Nation facing what I consider to be a financial crisis.

The United States today has a higher debt than all the rest of the world combined, and the interest alone on this debt is the second largest item in our budget. During the last 6 years, the interest charge alone on our national debt has increased from $9 billion to $14 billion in 1968. This means that of every dollar the Government collects from taxpayers, 11 cents is used to pay the interest on this debt.

I feel that this Congress needs to make a decision. If we are to approve the high-spending Johnson administration proposals, then this Congress must face up to a tax increase this year.

By its own admission, the Johnson administration will be facing $8 billion deficit, even after a 6-percent surtax and a raise in postal rates.

It is far past time that this Congress show, through its actions, that we will not allow the Johnson administration to continue the high-spending programs they have pursued in the past. The irresponsible spending we are now doing will have severe effects on generations to follow.

I feel that we must begin to place rigid priorities on domestic spending programs and work toward bringing the runaway Johnson budget in line.

Con Edison: The Arrogance of Power

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, Anthony Prisendorf has written an illuminating article for the March 27 issue of the Nation which analyzes the policies and practices of the Consolidated Edison Co., of New York. This giant corporation should be subjected to constant public scrutiny. The author has contributed to the process of public disclosure. It is time the public was informed not only about this utility but other utilities as well. The article follows:

CON EDISON: THE ARROGANCE OF POWER

(By Anthony Prisendorf)

The Consolidated Edison Company of New York is the country's largest privately owned utility, with virtually exclusive domain over the nation's most populous area. In attaining this prominence, and thanks to flaccid state regulatory practices, Con Edison has won a name for itself as a defiant oligarchy, relentlessly pursuing an inflexible, public-be-damned policy.

Those who have had even the slightest brush with the company have come away with a new understanding of the word "power" in Con Edison's slogan, "Power for Progress." The company's attitude was perhaps best summed up last year by a Washington utility consultant, David Kosh. "I've been in the utilities business for thirty-four years," Kosh told *Fortune* magazine, "and I can't think of a company that goes out of its way to alienate customers the way Con Edison does. They're so stiff-backed. I have yet to hear a Con Edison executive say: 'Maybe you have a point.' By definition, they always think they are right."

Since 1882, when Thomas A. Edison opened his first electric generating plant in lower Manhattan, the company has grown phenomenally. Today it has nearly $4 billion in assets, a gross annual revenue of $869 million, twelve generating plants—one of which is the first privately owned nuclear plant in the country—and supplies electricity, gas or steam to more than 4 million customers in New York City and most of neighboring Westchester County.

Such an impregnable position of leadership might make a corporation lax, but it has not happened to Con Edison. On the contrary, throughout its recent history, the company's officials have reinforced its position by cultivating unshakable friendships with political power structures. By law, utilities are prohibited from taking an active part in politics, but there is nothing to prevent friendships from "evolving." Charles E. Eble, the company's 66-year-old chairman and chief executive, makes no attempt to conceal the fact. "Over the years I struck up friendships with many politicians," Eble was quoted as saying last spring. "It was not something that I set out to do objectively at the beginning. But, as time passed, I found that many of my friends had moved into positions of authority. I could talk to them. It was as simple as that."

Over the years, Con Edison has "talked" to its friends with excellent results. In the state legislature, for instance, the utility's broad scope of influence is tantamount to a veto power over legislation that would run counter to its vested interests. Samuel A. Spiegel, a former state assemblyman and now a state supreme court judge, has said that in all his years on the assembly's public service committee: "I've never seen a piece of legislation come out inimical to the company's interests."

Rep. William F. Ryan, a Reform Democrat from Manhattan, goes much further. On November 25, 1966, the day Con Edison imposed its most recent electric rate increase, totaling $32.4 million, Representative Ryan charged that Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, a Republican, and the all-Republican state Public Service Commission, had "conspired" with Con Edison to postpone the rate increase until after the elections. The charge was shrugged off as political cant, but a member of the Governor's staff later confided: "We had a devil of a time persuading them [Con Edison officials] to hold off until after the election." Since the rate increase went into effect, Representative Ryan has written twice to the Federal Power Commission, requesting a full-scale investigation of the "working relationship" between Con Edison and the Public Service Commission. The FPC has declined, Representative Ryan says, on the ground that its jurisdiction over privately owned utilities is limited to regulating the interstate sale of power.

Preserving Con Edison's distinction as the nation's number one public utility has been an expensive proposition for its customers, but not for its quarter of a million stockholders. While the national trend has been toward cheaper electricity for residential consumers, within the last nine years Con Edison has raised its electric rates by a total of $100 million, ostensibly to meet higher operating costs (rates are fixed on a cost-plus basis, the cost supposedly being operating expenses). As a result, Con Edison customers pay the highest residential rates in the country; 250 kilowatt-hours a month cost $9.41 in New York, $7.83 in Chicago, and $6.33 in Los Angeles. The company justifies its rates with the allegation that it costs more to generate and transmit power in heavily congested areas. And from time to time its public relations staff broadcasts the fact that Con Edison is New York City's largest real estate taxpayer. What the company neglects to say is that these taxes, like all others, are added to its operating expenses, and paid ultimately by the consumer.

Nor does the company encourage the public to recall that on February 23, 1961, the state Public Service Commission forced it to merge with its wholly owned subsidiary, the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Co. For years, Con Edison critics claimed, the company paid exorbitant rents to its subsidiary for the use of 8,500 miles of underground conduits. These rents increased Con Edison's operating costs, decreasing its earnings. By showing reduced earnings, the company could defend its applications for rate increases. The Owners' Committee for Electrical Rates, representing major real estate groups in the city, claimed that between 1923 and 1961 Con Edison and its stockholders made a $95 million profit through this arrangement. The subsidiary would declare annual dividends which it paid directly to Con Edison. These dividends were not applied to the parent company's operations, but distributed entirely to Con Edison stockholders. Neither the company nor the Public Service Commission considered these earnings part of operating revenue.

More recently, Con Edison has reluctantly disclosed that new customers' deposits for electric and gas service can be a source of considerable profit. A residential customer usually pays a $20 deposit before his electricity or gas is turned on. By last June the company had accumulated $29.4 million in deposits, for which it pays the consumer 4 per cent interest. However, as *The New York Times* pointed out on January 20, "Large amounts of money—such as the $29 million in deposits held by Con Edison—can earn roughly 5.5 percent annually when invested in certificates of deposits in major New York banks."

The little known fact that Con Edison has amassed $29 million in deposits was brought out at a PSC hearing, now under way, to determine, in retrospect, whether the company was entitled to raise its electric rates by $32.4 million last November. The procedure of defending a rate increase after it has been imposed prompted state Sen. Paul P. E. Bookson, a Manhattan Democrat, to observe that the hearings are "something out of an *Alice in Wonderland* trial. First comes the sentence for the consumers, and then the verdict." Although the PSC is not expected to conclude its hearings for some time, there seems to be little doubt that the verdict will hold. The increase was granted without the customary prior public hearings, the commission said in November, because a preliminary investigation indicated that the increase was warranted. Con Edison itself set the tone of the hearings at the outset by saying that far from overcharging its customers, it had asked for a rate increase that would probably be insufficient to meet higher operating expenses.

There was one notable instance, however, when Con Edison pushed its luck too far; it is still feeling the results. On July 29, 1964, the PSC approved the company's request for a $27 million rate increase, bringing to $68 million the total of rate increases since 1958. During the hearings that preceded this decision, the city's lawyers had asked to use Con Edison's books in their cross-examination of the company's experts." The company refused, and so did the PSC. The city appealed to the courts, and on April 28, 1966—twenty months and $45 million in higher rates later—the state court of appeals upheld the city's right to look at Con Edison's books.

Accordingly, the city retained Arnold H. Hirsch, a Washington public utility consultant whom it had called on periodically during the twelve years former Mayor Wagner was in office, to make the study. Because a full-scale examination of Con Edison's books would have been prohibitively costly and time consuming, the city settled for a $20,000 "sampling examination' of the books during the 1962 calendar year and a twelve-month period ending June 30, 1963, the two test periods cited by Con Edison in its request for the 1964 rate increase. Hirsch began a six-week study on June 20, 1966, and submitted his report to the city on September 3 of that year.

In a 33-page analysis Hirsch, who is also an engineer and a lawyer, asserted that the frequency with which the company's expenses were improperly charged to rate-payers, and the "peculiar operating accounts to which they are charged," are symptomatic of Con Edison's "seemingly callous indifference toward its fundamental duty and responsibility as a public utility. The cost-plus character of its business appears to have been tortured into a license to charge whatever the traffic will bear." A full-scale examination of Con Edison's books and records, he said, "will disclose improper charges to the operating expenses of the electric ratepayers in the amount of $12 million to $15 million on an annual basis."

Specifically, Hirsch reported that Con Edison had paid two New York law firms a total of $1,840,100 during the two test periods for "an almost unbroken chain of legal services for which the expenses were improperly charged to the utility consumers." Furthermore, Hirsch said, during the same test periods the company had paid an Albany law firm $30,000 for services "admittedly legislative in character [which] should have been excluded from Con Edison's operating expense accounts for ratemaking purposes."

Examining the company's expenses for institutional advertising during the test periods, Hirsch found that Con Edison spent a total of $2,925,036. Such expenses, he said, are "manifestly improvident, and constitute an unjust and unwarranted imposition on the ratepayers." Using for comparison the next two largest electric utilities in the country—California's Pacific Gas and Electric Co. and the Chicago Commonwealth Edison Co.—Hirsch calculated that Con Edison's expenses for advertising were about twenty-five times greater on the basis of electric consumers, and forty times greater on the basis of kilowatt-hours sold. He concluded that there is "not a scintilla of evidence" to show that Con Edison's "unbridled" advertising expenses "have fostered 'sound customer relations,' or have lessened the company's 'expense of doing business.'" On the contrary, he wrote, the company's advertising "is primarily a 'Parlovian' technique designed to condition the ratepayers to a passive attitude in regard to the company's proclivity for periodic rate increases."

In addition, Hirsch found several "miscellaneous items" which were improperly charged to the consumers. Individually, these items are of inconsequential value, Hirsch said, but in the aggregate, "appreciable." Some of those expenses include $454,977 in contributions to the "Electric Power & Light Exhibit" at the 1964–65 New York World's Fair; a $573,471.15 installation cost of air conditioning in the company's executive offices; membership in private social clubs and organizations; and regular trips to Albany for "express legislative purposes" by Con Edison executives.

There was one significant fact about Con Edison's participation in the World's Fair that Hirsch missed in his report, but that has been brought out at the current PSC hearings. During his testimony Emanuel Toder, the company's vice president and controller, contradicted an earlier press statement issued by the company's president, John V. Cleary, and admitted that the company's loss of $907,500 in World's Fair bonds was passed along to the consumers. Toder defended the accounting procedures by saying that Con Edison's total investment of $1.5 million in the fair was an operating expense, intended to promote business, and that the publicity had actually lessened the need for future rate increases.

Although until now the contents of the Hirsch report have not been made public, portions have been "leaked" to the newspapers. While the company has declined to respond directly to charges in a report it has never seen, it has not refrained from attempting to discredit Hirsch's professional reputation. On January 18, Con Edison's counsel, Patrick H. Sullivan, reminded the PSC that in 1955 Hirsch was arguing before it that the New York Telephone Company's rate of return should be restricted to 4.5 percent. Sullivan then cited portions from the transcript of that PSC hearing in which the commission stated: "How the witness [Hirsch] fell into these serious errors is not clear. It is sufficient to say that these and other matters which might be commented on tend to destroy any probative value that the witness testimony might have. This Commission faced difficult problems and welcomes all the assistance that any . . . interested party can give it in reaching a determination. This testimony, however, is no help."

The "leak" that caused the greatest commotion at Con Edison's offices was a published statement that the Hirsch report alleges that by "improper" accounting procedures the company has overcharged its customers by $35 million since 1964. Con Edison chairman Eble promptly rejoined that his company maintains its accounts in accordance with the Uniform System of Accounts as prescribed by the PSC. Moreover, he said, Con Edison furnishes detailed reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Power Commission and the Internal Revenue Service. "To suggest that improper accounting procedures could result in a $35 million overcharge to Con Edison customers under this kind of scrutiny is an indictment of these organizations. . . ."

Con Edison's critics may feel that Eble could not have expressed their misgivings about the PSC more eloquently. Those who set out to chasten the company for its high-handed business tactics usually wind up condemning the politically dominated PSC for its haphazard attempts to protect the public's interests. State Senator Bookson was speaking for all such critics when he said recently: "We have a public utility which is regulated by the PSC which does no service for the public. I seriously question whether they are acting in the public interest."

If Con Edison has profited at the undue expense of its customers, it is principally by strict adherence to the first commandment of free enterprise, *caveat emptor*. But under the delusion that there exists in New York State a regulatory agency with the public's interest at heart, the public long ago dropped its guard. The late Arthur T. Vanderbilt, chief justice of the New Jersey supreme court, warned of this state of affairs when he said: "Nothing is so dangerous in a democracy as a safeguard which appears to be adequate but which is really a façade." This is the underlying theme of Hirsch's report, one that he emphasizes by scornful use of the word "watchdog" whenever he refers to the PSC's accountants who were supposed to catch the accounting irregularities that he came upon. Hirsch cites two major items on which the PSC accountants should have acted, but didn't. In opposing the 1964 rate increase, the city argued that the experimental production of electricity at the company's nuclear generating plant "imposed an abnormally high incremental cost" on the company of about $5.3 million in 1962 and nearly $15 million during the twelve-month period ending June 30, 1963. The PSC ruled that the costs of the Westchester County nuclear plant, "both capital and operational," were to be "excluded entirely" in the application for the rate increase. Hirsch found that during these two periods Con Edison's "atomic energy expense" account totaled $3,037,886, of which only $718,039, of "amortization of research and development costs," was excluded from the application. In view of this "omission," Hirsch said, "it is somewhat difficult to understand the functions of the commission's 'watchdog' accountants stationed regularly in the offices of Con Edison. . . ."

In the second instance, Hirsch found that the PSC "watchdogs" failed to report that General Electric had agreed to pay $5.8 million to settle a Con Edison antitrust suit. In January, 1962, Con Edison filed suits amounting to nearly $21 million against General Electric and eighteen other manufacturers for rigging bids and fixing prices on $219 million worth of electrical equipment the utility had purchased since 1948. Con Edison announced the settlement on December 18, 1963, twelve days after the PSC had ended its hearings on the 1964 rate increase. It was then that the commission "first learned" of the settlement, Hirsch reports, although the company's records show that "this anti-trust settlement was concluded with the General Electric Company in November, 1963. . . ." Again, singling out the "watchdog" accountants, Hirsch asserts that they "should have known of this settlement, and could well have presented it in evidence before the close of the hearings on December 6, 1963." Such evidence, he maintains, "would undoubtedly have benefited the ratepayers, as they were the principal victims of the conspiracy which precipitated the anti-trust suits."

The "watchdogs" consist of twenty accountants employed by the PSC and assigned permanently to Con Edison's offices to oversee the company's bookkeeping operations. Their primary responsibility is to make certain that the company earns no more than a "fair and reasonable" rate of return, set at 6.3 per cent in 1964 by the PSC, a rate influenced by usury laws. But under an ingenious clause in the state Public Service Law, the utility under surveillance must reimburse the state for the accounting costs. In effect, then, Con Edison has been paying the salaries of the men who are assigned to keep an objective, even jaundiced, eye on the company's books. And after years of working side by side with Con Edison employees, Hirsch said in an interview, the intended "watch-dog" relationship has developed to one that he characterizes as "meretricious."

The forerunner of the country's highest paid state Public Service Commission was created in 1907 by the legislature at the instigation of Gov. Charles Evans Hughes, who wanted to correct railroad abuses. Since then, the powers of the commission have been expanded gradually so that today the agency regulates more than 3,000 corporations, municipalities and individuals dealing with utilities or commercial transportation. But despite this awesome measure of responsibility, the commission has been customarily the "dumping ground for cast-off politicians," as Representative Ryan puts it. Under Governor Rockefeller, for example, the commission's four surviving members—two have died recently—have been active in Republican politics. The chairman, James A. Lundy, was a borough president of Queens who ran unsuccessfully on Governor Rockefeller's 1958 ticket for state controller. Three months later, the Governor appointed Lundy as the $32,265-a-year chairman of the commission. The other three members, each of whom receives $29,160 annually, are a former Brooklyn assemblyman who was chairman of the assembly's public service committee from 1944 until 1960; a protégé of a former Republican state chairman, and a former assemblyman and state senator from Long Island who once headed a legislative committee investigating charitable and philanthropic organizations for possible Communist affiliations.

In a well-meaning but futile gesture, Senator Bookson introduced legislation in early January of this year that would replace the PSC with a ten-member Consumer Board of Inquiry. Recognizing that no state agency can ever be divorced entirely from politics, Senator Bookson did the next best thing. He proposes that three members be appointed by the Governor, three by the speaker of the assembly, two by the majority leader of the senate, and two by the Mayor of the city of New York. There is little chance that these elected officials would belong to the same political party at the same time. And there is little chance that the bill will ever get out of the committee into which it was shunted by the senate leadership.

There are no easy solutions, as Sen. Lee Metcalf, Democrat of Montana, rightly concludes in his book, *Overcharge*. Greater federal involvement, municipal competition with monopolistic utilities, closer municipal scrutiny, and independent state-level consumer agencies are some of the laudable approaches. But ultimately no effective control over Con Edison, or over any privately owned utility in the country, can be achieved until regulatory agencies, empowered to protect the consumer, begin to fulfill the public's great expectations.

Commencement Address

SPEECH

OF

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, one of Chicago's outstanding executives is Ward L. Quaal, the president of WGN, Continental Broadcasting Co., Inc. His record of achievement was recognized last year when the University of Michigan gave him the Alumni Distinguished Service Award. On January 21, 1967, Mr. Quaal, who was the midyear commencement speaker at Northern Michigan University, received an honorary degree of doctor of laws from that institution.

In his address, which he entitled "The New Majority," he pointed out that—

> By 1970 over 50 percent of the population of the United States will consist of people twenty-five years of age and under.

This means that we will have over 100 million boys and girls and young men and young women in a total population of 200 million. This majority will inevitably have a tremendous influence on our Nation and the direction in which it will move during the next few decades.

Mr. Quaal's commencement address contains some excellent advice to the men and women of tomorrow and deserves a wider audience. Under leave to extend my remarks, I include this speech:

THE NEW MAJORITY

(By Ward L. Quaal, president, WGN Continental Broadcasting Co.)

Suddenly everyone is becoming aware of young people.

This isn't only because some of them grow their hair longer, sing protest songs, burn draft cards, experiment with LSD, or indulge in tribal dances. It's because of The Statistic.

It is one of the most intriguing statistics, if not *the* most intriguing, in the history of our free nation: by 1970 over 50 percent of the population of the United States will consist of people twenty-five years of age and under.

Horrors! That's only three years away. Some of you people here will be a part of that statistic.

No wonder Bobby Kennedy is wearing his hair bouffant, climbing mountains, and duffing on skis. The meek are indeed inheriting the earth—or at least that part of it representing the world's greatest bastion of freedom, America.

This imminent catastrophe has ruffled the smoke at the council campfires of the elders. Secretary of Defense McNamara has urged universal military conscription for service. Secretary of Labor Wirtz has proposed an absolutely unbelievable program of establishing local "opportunity boards" where all youths, male and female, would register at the age of 18, be examined, and consigned to certain vocational or educational futures—all on a voluntary basis that would appear to be about as optional as taxes.

No youth would be compelled to go to college or join the Peace Corps or accept any other specific recommendation of his opportunity board . . . but he would have to accept one of the several opportunities offered. This scheme echoes in a chilling way the concepts of other Youth Corps in other nations at other times.

But there's even more. How delightful to be young! The National Commission of Technology, Automation and Economic Progress, established by Congress in 1964, made its report early in 1966 to the President.

What did it recommend? Simply that the government would guarantee to everybody, regardless of whether or not he worked, could work, or resisted the whole idea, a minimum income. This would be an absolute guarantee—enforced, it is suggested, by "essentially a new principle of jurisprudence."

Henry Hazlitt, the economist, commenting on this proposal, suggests a situation in which the minimum per family guarantee would be $3,130 per year. If you made $2,500, therefore, the government would send you an annual check for $630 to bring you up to the guarantee. Those making over $3,130 would be paying the chit, of course.

Now in such a dunderheaded economy, who would work $2,500 worth to get $630 when he could get $3,130 for not working at all? And have plenty of time to blow it at the races, go hunting and fishing, and sit at the window watching his nutty neighbors drudge off to work!

Well, my youthful friends, everything is coming up roses. There's just one baffling problem; if nobody's working, nobody's producing! And if nobody's producing there is nothing to tax—production or income or sales—and there's no guaranteed revenue to pay the guaranteed income to the guaranteed loafers and free loaders. No wonder the French economist Bastiat said, "The State is the great fiction by which everybody tries to live at the expense of everybody else."

I'm rather glad to see the young people coming into the ascendancy. Certainly your elders, or some of them, need to be rescued before they bottle themselves up in an economic vacuum where progress will be suspended for all time.

Nothing is more provocative of this notion than the War on Poverty. "The big money is in poverty", some wag recently observed.

The local poverty organization in Washington, D.C., the United Planning Organization, was launched with a staff of 676 people. One of seven of these—or 97 employes—were paid $10,000 a year or more. Forty of the 676 had police records of one sort or another.

In Jamestown, Rhode Island, seven youngsters were paid $1.25 an hour by the Neighborhood Youth Corps to teach sailing. The youngsters or their parents owned the boats.

In Boston one-third of the 600 teen-agers employed by the Neighborhood Youth Corps a summer ago received Federal income tax W-2 forms showing more income than they actually received.

In Johnstown, Rhode Island, investigators found that 73 out of the 83 parents whose sons and daughters were enrolled in and paid by the poverty program were taxpayers who owned 58 homes and 113 cars.

An unemployed Detroit auto worker, Ozie Bulock, who once took home $104 on his most productive work weeks, reported that since losing his job he clears $106.23 a week, tax free, from two Federal antipoverty programs.

According to Robert G. Wingerter, president of Rockwell Standard Corporation, in a recent speech, among the first 16 group leaders hired under Philadelphia's antipoverty program to work with youngsters in the Neighborhood Youth Corps, 13 were found on investigation to have arrest records which included larceny, assault and battery, and morals counts involving minors.

This gives you some idea of the mounting domestic problems you will inherit when you take over the majority. We seem to be breaking out in reform movements like kids with the measles.

Take this poverty program, for example. One gets the impression that no thought had been given to the problems of the poor until the last few decades of the Square Deal (Theodore Roosevelt), The New Freedom (Woodrow Wilson), the New Deal (FDR), the Fair Deal (Harry Truman), the New Frontier (John Kennedy), and the Great Society of contemporary times.

There were "poor laws" in England before the time of Queen Elizabeth. A statute in 1536 provided for the voluntary collection of funds to assist those unable to work. As a matter of fact, a dozen years later this voluntary process became compulsory by law throughout England.

There's a short cut to fighting poverty, but it's a hard way to go. Those among our progenitors who came to this country when it was a wilderness knew this way. It took fortitude, strength, faith, determination, and a free spirit to conquer adversity then. Yes, and a good axe too—to cut the timber and hew it for homesteads.

The cure for poverty is work—or, to put it another way, production. This is the casual factor in a chain of events which has distinguished the United States among the nations of the world. We have produced. Our people have been industrious. Our people have been rewarded for working at all levels of endeavor. Occupying six percent of the land area of the world and with less than six percent of the population, we account for one-third of the world's gross national product.

It was Capitalism that induced the Industrial Revolution. It is pure political pap to contend that Capitalism has not erased poverty in vast areas of our nation in a manner unmatched by any other socio-government system known in the world today. And you can take that survey from the starving people of India and China through the Soviet states to the sophisticated realms of the French and the English.

What has our system done for us—all of us? Let's look at it from the standpoint both of the employer and the wage earner. In 1950 profits were 10.3 percent of the national income. By 1965 they had dropped to eight percent. In 1950 wages were 64.1 percent, and in 1965 they rose to 70.3 percent. Furthermore, while the wage earners' share has grown about ten percent, his purchasing power has grown about 33 percent, despite inflation. And this is the situation despite the Viet Nam war, extraordinary and sometimes questionable foreign aid expenditures, and endless social reform programs here at home.

Capitalism has worked in this nation. The question we face now is whether or not, in our zeal, we are going to overwork it and see it disintegrate. Witness the destruction of the system that guarantees the greatest social and material benefits of any ever known at any time in the history of the world.

Can it happen here?

It happens, usually, when the people relinquish control . . . and we may be in the process of doing just that on the false assumption that we are owed something more than an opportunity.

A major newspaper organiaztion in America (Copley Press of California) recently reported the results of an interesting survey. There are now 2,400 Federal departments, bureaus and agencies concerned with regulating our national economy. Forty-two separate agencies are involved in education programs. One dollar out of every five and one job out of every eight flow from the Federal government, not counting local and State governments. In 30 of our 50 States there are more civilian employes on the Federal payroll than are employed by the State.

Actually, our unemployment rate in this country now is about four percent—and yet we are constantly engaging more and more of our resources, money, and manpower in the creation and operation of government-sponsored programs designed to make work. But try to find someone to wash the car, mow the lawn, clean the windows, or, in many cases, fill attractive junior executive jobs. If you have a work record, you know, the welfare payments are in jeopardy. To some, then, work can be a threat to security.

There's plenty of work. Our problem is that we are driving the workers from the fields to the fireplaces.

Our social reformers—and these are not the first in the generations of man—presume that the economy will continue sound whatever the cost of their pet projects. They assume that the delicate balance of production and consumption will be maintained in the absence of incentives. This, as The Freeman says, is a patent flight from reality. Our system works because the energy of man is fed into it. When that feeding halts, the machinery stops.

The carburetor of our system is profits. Consumer behavior determines the success of business—and that's why we constantly see shifts of ownership from the less efficient to the more efficient. The consumer controls the profit system. The consumer cannot control a non-profit system, for non-profit institutions—such as government—are sovereign unto themselves in a system where there is no freedom of choice.

One is reminded of the fable of Alexander the Great when he became, virtually, ruler of the world. He came upon a philosopher who was lying upon his back in a meadow and meditating. Having become powerful, Alexander had also become a patron of the arts and the intellectuals. He stood before the philosopher and said: "Name your wish. It will be granted. I am a patron of culture and will gladly underwrite any project which you may select."

The philosopher thought a moment and responded: "You may do one thing for me, Your Highness. Please step aside—you are standing between me and the sun."

Do not let power, which may come to you in the masquerade of beneficence, stand between you and the sun.

In the disposition of your lives henceforth you will have the choice to make that has been the historic lot of man: whether you would live as an individualist or a collectivist. We have an individualistic society, based upon freedoms which are safeguarded against usurpation. But do not be deluded that collectivism is the privately patented condition of non-democratic lands alone. We are in constant struggle against collectivist programs here at home—tempting programs contrived to lure us from the way of free action.

The Reverend Dr. Sollitt, Pastor of the First Baptist Church in Midland, Michigan, put it this way: "Ours is a philosophy of freedom that says a man ought to be free to do as he pleases up to the point where what he pleases interferes with his neighbor's equal rights. However, for some thirty-five years now another entirely different philosophy of freedom has been evolving—the philosophy that freedom is no longer for something like 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' but freedom from almost everything, like 'want, worry, and war' and work too, if possible."

And, as Dr. Sollitt also has said, we should be doing more talking about justice than equality. We are equal before the law, but the nature of our equality depends upon what we do with our opportunities, given equal chances. Justice is indeed utterly disregarded when the relationship between effort and reward is obliterated, or reversed, "as when under the banner of 'equality' the man who works is robbed to pay the bills of another who won't."

James Russell Lowell put it this way: "Being forced to work and forced to do your best, will breed in you tolerance, self-control, diligence, strength of will, content and a hundred other virtues which the idle will never know."

Our welfare bill today is $52 annually for every man, woman, and child in the United States. By 1970, when there will be more of you than there will be of the rest of us, that will be $103 if the recommendations of Economist Leon Keyserling are followed.

That means that some of you here will be working and paying the bill while some others of you will be going fishing. Unless somebody-sometime-somehow stops all this nonsense!

Friends, there is no conceivable way that you can be unemployed for very long after you leave this institution if you *want* to be employed—and I except those who might be drafted for other duty.

Never has there been greater opportunity. But you face one barrier to enterprise—one terrible temptation. It was clearly described in an example given by Thomas J. Shelly, who was for thirty-five years a teacher of economics and history. He told a Yonkers High School class: "John, you made a grade of 95; and yours Dick, was 55. I shall now take 20 points from you, John, and give them to Dick. Thus, each of you has 75, adequate for passing.

"Here I have applied the socialist-communist principle set forth by Karl Marx:

'From each according to his ability, to each according to his need.'

"Now, let us examine this in practice. You, John, won't work because you have had your incentive removed. And you, Dick, won't work because you are getting something for nothing.

"We can't exist unless we work or produce. Thus, in order to get the work done, we'll need someone with a whip or a gun. Socialism must lead to authoritarian controls."

This example illustrates an economic and social plan of life so far removed from the original blueprint for America that it is almost unbelievable that we should have embraced any of its concepts.

The Jeffersons and Franklins and Masons did not say, "We will have a free enterprise system." They said, "We will provide for the *freedom of men.*" It was the men themselves, thus liberated, who created enterprise in this nation through exercise of their own freedom.

And Government didn't have much to do with this, except to stand by and be properly representative of the people—and to pass and administer appropriate laws, and to levy taxes to support itself, and to provide for the defense!

Government had so little to do with the wellsprings of the free enterprise plan in this country that, for example, it was unheeding, except for the rescinding of procedures, when Charles Goodyear learned how to vulcanize rubber, when Oliver Evans was talking about a road vehicle that would run under its own power, and when John B. Dunlop, the Scottish veterinary surgeon, developed an idea for an air-filled rubber tire.

And Government knew not a thing at the time about the first oil well ever brought in—at Titusville, Pennsylvania in 1859 by Colonel E. L. Drake.

The free enterprise program rolled along, gathering momentum, and every now and then Government yawned and expressed mild surprise, as in 1844 when Henry Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, said in his annual report:

". . . the advancement of the arts from year to year taxes our credulity and seems to presage the arrival of that period when human improvement must end."

Progress has been the product of labor at all levels of endeavor. If labor stops, enterprise stops; if the desire to work is smothered by the removal of initiative, the lights of a free America are beginning to flicker and fail.

We may have been many things as this country was growing up which were looked upon with skepticism by others—brash, boastful, and perhaps a little rough around the edges when it came to the social amenities. But we were one thing for sure—industrious; and all the world admired us for it. It has been one of our greatest truths as a people.

As Abraham Lincoln said to the Workingman's Association of New York—how long has it been since one of our Presidents said something like this to a labor union: "Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built, I take it that it is best for all to leave each man free to acquire property as fast as he can. Some will get wealthy. I don't believe in a law to prevent a man from getting rich; it would do more harm than good."

If in your present temper as a graduating senior you find reference to our predecessors as something less than "cool", remember that what you will be doing throughout your lifetimes—hopefully—will become the pattern of reference for future generations. Please try to be diligent—to be honest—to be industrious—to be decently proud—to be charitable to the needful—to be faithful—to believe in something. Please remember your greatest heritage of freedom and clasp it closely, guard it jealously, for yourselves and for all who follow you.

And work. Do your part. Do more than your part if health and aspiration bless you. Remember: the difference betwen the world's greatest miler and the second best is measured in feet and fractions.

You don't need to appear before an "opportunity board" to find out where you are going. Let your heart and your mind tell you; there's nothing to stop you, and never will be unless you build the barriers yourself.

Just before Adlai Stevenson died he was in New York prior to embarking for Geneva. On his bedside table was found a printed page which he had marked. It was entitled *Desiderata* and was found in Old St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, dated 1692.

I can think of nothing more appropriate for you of this generation, three centuries later, than this passage from *Desiderata:*

"Go placidly amid the noise and the haste and learn what peace there may be in silence . . . Speak your truth quietly and clearly; and listen to others, even the dull and ignorant; they too have their story . . . If you compare yourself with others you may become vain and bitter; for always there will be greater and lesser persons than yourself.

"Enjoy your achievements as well as your plans. Keep interested in your career, however humble; it is a real possession in the changing fortunes of time. Exercise caution in your business affairs; for the world is full of trickery. But let this not blind you to what virtue there is; many persons strive for high ideals; and everywhere life is full of heroism.

"Be yourself. Especially do not feign affection. Neither be cynical about love; for in the face of all aridity and disenchantment it is as perennial as the grass. Take kindly the counsel of the years, gracefully surrendering the things of youth. Nurture strength of spirit to shield you in sudden misfortune. But do not distress yourself with imaginings. Many fears are born of fatigue and loneliness. Beyond a wholesome discipline, be gentle with yourself. You are a child of the universe no less than the trees and the stars; you have a right to be here. And whether or not it is clear to you no doubt the universe is unfolding as it should.

"Therefore be at peace with God, whatever you conceive him to be. And whatever your labors and aspirations in the noisy confusion of life keep peace with your soul. With all its sham, drudgery and broken dreams, it is still a beautiful world."

Byelorussian Independence, March 25, 1918

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, in the midst of World War I, a revolution took place in Russia, the effects of which continue to disrupt our world today. One of the first acts of the new Communist regime in Leningrad was to sue for peace with the central powers. On March 3, 1918, the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed by Germany and Russia bringing to a close the war on the eastern front. Using the opportunity presented by the Russian revolt and the ensuing peace, the people of Byelorussia proclaimed their independence and established a republic based on the principle of self-determination. After centuries of waiting in the shadows cast over their land by oppressive foreign rulers, these proud White Russians were at last able to enjoy the freedom so long desired in their hearts. Unfortunately, the Byelorussian independence of 1918 was to be short lived.

Before a year had passed, the Bolsheviks of Russia had annexed Byelorussia as part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Despite the valiant efforts of the Byelorussian people to withstand the Communist aggression, the republic fell on January 1, 1919.

Little satisfaction can be gained from the reunification of Byelorussia after World War II because the land once again became part of the Soviet empire subject to Soviet domination. Today the name Byelorussia remains an empty designation among the captive states that the Russians claim are free and independent nations. The Byelorussians are not free; they are not independent; they are under the same bondage that shackles so many of the states of eastern and northern Europe.

Mr. Speaker, let us not forget the land and the people of Byelorussia. Let us continue to hope for the day when these courageous people can truly say they are a free nation just as they were for those few moments in 1918.

Arkansas Basin Association Meets Again in Tulsa

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, for many years it has been my pleasure to visit Tulsa for the annual conventions of the Arkansas Basin Development Association. Several hundred persons attend these meetings, and they come from all parts of Oklahoma and from both Arkansas and Kansas as well. There are more members and guests in attendance each year, and I am always impressed by the great enthusiasm which is demonstrated at these meetings. In fact, it is the outstanding support of the people of the Arkansas Basin which has been instrumental in bringing about the development of the Arkansas River which we are now witnessing.

By next spring, barge traffic will begin plying the lower reaches of the river and by 1970, we expect coal, grain, chemicals and other commodities to start moving to and from the several fine ports in Oklahoma. No longer will Oklahoma be landlocked, and the availability of low-cost water transportation should directly benefit both producers and consumers. The new waterway will undoubtedly generate substantial industrial development in our State, adding new jobs and incomes and contributing to general economic development. This is the best way I know to fight poverty in our region.

The 1967 convention of the Arkansas Basin Development Association was held last Friday, March 17, and it was marked by repeated expressions of confidence in unlimited regional potential and also by a tremendous get-up-and-go spirit. I was delighted to be able to attend along with five of my distinguished colleagues—Senator **John L. McClellan** of Arkansas and Senators **A. S. Mike Monroney** and **Fred R. Harris** of Oklahoma and Congressmen **Page Belcher** of Oklahoma and **John Paul Hammerschmidt** of Arkansas. All of us participated in a forum which was moderated by Col. Francis J. (Babe) Wilson, the association's executive vice president. He was reelected at the annual session, incidentally, along with all other officers, including Mr. Charles B. Gunnaway, Jr., executive vice president of the Flint Steel Corp. in Tulsa, who was again chosen as association president.

In a series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted, the Arkansas Basin Development Association took note of two established principles which must be preserved if we are to realize the full potential afforded by the development of the Arkansas River. I would like to call to the attention of the Members the text of Resolution No. 8:

> The Arkansas Basin Development Association fully endorses the traditional principle of freedom of American waterways and is opposed to any form of tax or user charge. We further believe that public recreational facilities in reservoirs constructed by the Federal Government should remain free of user charges. We fully concur in the resolutions adopted by the Mississippi Valley Association on these two subjects February 14, 1967.

Meeting in Chicago a month ago, the Mississippi Valley Association adopted the following resolution dealing with the recreational facilities:

> COSTS OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
>
> The inadequacy of present recreational facilities to meet the demands of the vacationing public requires accelerated programs for recreational facilities on all reservoirs. Reasonable recreational benefits are and should be an important consideration in the justification of water resource development projects. When recreational facilities attract visitors from a wide area, their cost should be primarily Federal.
>
> Any interpretation of the Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965 should continue to recognize as a federal responsibility, those recreational facilities in projects authorized prior to the passage of the Act.

In testimony before the House Public Works Committee last spring, the Mississippi Valley Association supported legislation prohibiting the charging of entrance fees to reservoir areas at Corps of Engineers reservoirs. The association stated on this occasion that most of the Corps reservoirs "were approved without recreation being an assignable benefit or cost, indicating that the primary benefits were sufficient to permit authorization and construction. To assess entrance fees at these reservoirs now and hereafter would be to break faith with the taxpayers by contradicting the agreements between the Federal Government and the local interests entered into prior to construction of the reservoirs."

The resolution adopted by the Arkansas Basin Development Association last week also referred to its strong opposition to any form of user tax or toll on barge transportation. Reference was made to the resolution on this subject which was adopted by the Mississippi Valley Association last month, which is as follows:

> OPPOSITION TO THE TOLLS AND USER CHARGES
>
> We earnestly support the principle—embedded so firmly in our history, laws and economic fibre—of toll-free navigation on the Nation's waterways. The wisdom and foresight of our Founding Fathers and the statesmen who have preserved this policy for the past 180 years has even greater weight today when we survey the needs of our complex society and the ever-increasing demands of future years.
>
> Of particular concern to the Mississippi Valley Association is the fact that waterway tolls or user charges would restrain multiple-purpose water resource development. The dollars-and-cents value of navigation—as part of multiple-purpose projects—is frequently the factor which makes the entire program economically feasible. Such a discriminatory tax on navigation would, in fact, be a barrier to essential multiple-purpose water resource projects which include such diverse benefits as flood control, water supply, recreation, irrigation, pollution abatement, hydroelectric power, conservation, and other meritorious features.
>
> We are also alarmed because waterway tolls or user taxes at cost-recovery levels would have grave national, and even global, repercussions. Waterway tolls would ultimately bring about destruction of at least one-half the current barge traffic, a slowdown in industrial expansion and even curtailment of present production, substantial increases in transportation costs forcing consumer prices upwards and generating other inflationary pressures, the undermining of our national defense and space programs, damage to America's competitive position in world markets, further aggravation of our balance-of-payments deficit, and more unemployment and associated welfare costs—imperiling America's ability to produce sufficient foodstuffs to meet domestic needs, stifling our program of helping to feed starving multitudes abroad, and adding to federal expenditures while depleting federal revenues.
>
> In essence, we do not believe waterway users should be singled out and made to pay the Government for the right to navigate our rivers and waterways. The availability of low-cost water transportation serves to enhance the economy of the entire Nation, and the public-at-large is really the chief beneficiary of these waterway developments. We believe, as does the National Waterways Conference, that if it is in the public interest to build and improve waterways, then it should be in the public interest to use these waterways. We support the Conference's efforts to preserve the established, toll-free waterway system and prevent the enactment of waterway tolls or user charges in any form or in any amount. We, therefore, implore the Congress to reject any and all proposals for the imposition of tolls, user charges, or toll-equivalent taxes on U.S. waterways.

Both the Arkansas Basin Association and the Mississippi Valley Association work closely, it should be pointed out, with the National Waterways Conference, Inc., and other waterway organizations in fighting proposals to levy tolls or user charges on shallow-draft commerce. If you once allow fees or charges to be collected for the privilege of running a motorboat on the lakes of waterways, you have provided the opening wedge for charges to be made on barges and commercial craft. Low cost of service is the only inherent advantage of barge transportation and it would be destroyed by cost-recovery tolls or user charges.

Supporters of the Arkansas River development program have a big stake in this fight. If user charges should be imposed on barges and towboats, we could find ourselves in the position of having a first-class waterway reaching into our area but carrying little commerce. User charges could completely wipe away the transportation benefits of the Arkansas River project and thus hold back the economic development of Oklahoma and the surrounding area for many decades.

Control of Air Pollution Called Immediate Matter

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, the need for enactment of a strong air pollution bill by the 90th Congress becomes more pressing each day. Polluting factors throughout the country have built up for so many years now that in many sections the necessity for air pollution abatement is dangerously urgent.

This is certainly the case in my home area—New York's Erie County. The area has received Federal assistance from the Public Health Service—about $144,000 during the past 2 years under provisions of the Clean Air Act of 1963—and has applied for funds equal to or higher than this for utilization over the next 2 years.

On the opening day of Congress this year, I initiated a bill calling for new, much stronger Federal legislation in combating pollution throughout the country in areas like my own. A telling description of the extreme health hazard the presence of air pollution in Erie County has effected, appeared in the Buffalo Courier Express on March 21. I insert that article in the Record today:

> CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION CALLED IMMEDIATE MATTER
>
> Breathing polluted air is like putting on fat. It irritates people but they tend to ignore it until it's too late.
>
> While fighting midriff bulge is up to the person and his conscience, the battle against air pollution must be a community effort.
>
> One of the leaders in this effort here is Dr. Warren Winkelstein Jr., professor at the Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Buffalo.
>
> "Pollution control is a very urgent matter," said Dr. Winkelstein, who is a member of the county's Air Pollution Technical Advisory Committee.
>
> "We've seen the acute effects of air pollution in London, New York and Donora, Pa.," he said. "But there are creeping effects

wherever pollution exists. These are not evident, but they are serious."

CHANCE DISASTER COULD OCCUR HERE

The three cities Dr. Winkelstein mentioned each had deadly pollution attacks when wastes were trapped over them by temperature inversions.

"Unless we proceed with some urgency," said Dr. Winkelstein, "there is always a chance that this kind of disaster could occur here. It is too late to be urgent the day after a disaster."

The Buffalo area has better wind ventilation than many other communities, most of the time. In a way, this aggravates the situation by spreading bigger particles of pollution over a wider area, Dr. Winkelstein said.

He said scientists are still trying to determine what it is in polluted air that causes illness and death. There are many pollutants to choose from.

"Airborne pollution contains a vast multitude of particles," Dr. Winkelstein said. "There are bits of carbon, metallic and silica dust, sand and gases."

He and other scientists gathered samples of this pollution by placing 21 air sampling stations throughout the area for two years from 1961–63.

Each station had a suction fan and a filter. Depending on where they were located, the filters became loaded with airborne "gunk," Dr. Winkelstein said.

In a report issued this year, the scientists said Buffalo seemed a good place for the study "since" the major contributors to air pollution are large industries located to the windward of the city, producing two wide bands of heavy pollution traversing areas of varied socio-economic status."

LEVELS OF POLLUTION COMPARED WITH DEATH RATE

The scientists compared each area's pollution level with its mortality rate for persons aged 50 and up, and found an apparent association between mortality and pollution.

Dividing the population into five economic groups (income ranging from $3,005 to $11,792), they found "a consistent trend of increasing mortality with increasing air pollution in each economic level, although the trend is most marked in the three economic groups."

"The death rate in areas of high pollution is 24 per cent above the average death rate, and in the most nonpolluted areas, the rate is 11 per cent lower than the average.

Roughly the same mortality pattern exists for women as for men. That rules out the possibility that the varying death rates might be caused by job hazards.

Carried over to specific causes of death, the pattern still holds true. For example, deaths from chronic respiratory disease in low-pollution areas were 24 per cent less than the average, while those in the high-pollution areas were 37 per cent above the average.

FOUR OTHERS WORKED WITH DR. WINKELSTEIN

Working on the study with Dr. Winkelstein were Dr. William E. Mosher, county health commissioner; Seymour Kantor, of Buffalo University School of Medicine; Edward W. Davis, of the State Health Department, and Charles S. Maneri, Division of Air Pollution, U.S. Public Health Service.

Their method of filtering air to measure pollution let them weigh the amount of airborne particles gathered in any 24 hour period.

Roughly, the test area was bounded on the north by the Erie County line, on the east by Transit Rd., on the south by the Lackawanna-West Seneca lines and on the west by Lake Erie and Niagara River.

Dr. Winkelstein explained that a "clean" area like Amherst-Williamsville had less than 80 micrograms (1/100th of a gram) of suspended pollution particles per cubic meter gathered over a 24-hour period.

A "polluted" area like Lackawanna and part of South Buffalo had more than 135 micrograms in the same period. Actually, Dr. Winkelstein said Lackawanna had more than 160 micrograms.

Of the two pollution belts, the heaviest, with more than 135 micrograms, begins at Porter-Best and continues south through Lackawanna.

The other, with pollution ranging from 100 to 135 micrograms, covers the western half of Town of Tonawanda.

DEPOSITS IN LUNGS INDICATE NEIGHBORHOOD

Doctors have good reason for being afraid of pollution's health hazards. They see its deposits left in lungs. In an autopsy, they can practically tell the deceased's neighborhood.

Not all pollution breathed by a person stays in his body. Some goes out through the blood system or through the lung's natural fluid-cleaning action.

The pollution that stays behind is known as anthracosis, or "coal miners' disease."

Dr. Winkelstein noted that houses have been found to offer protection during brief, eye-irritation pollution attacks. "We don't know if houses give protection over long periods of time," he said.

Air pollution used to be more visible than it is today. When much of it was caused by the burning of soft coal, everyone knew the air was polluted.

There is little soft coal dust in the air here today, but today's pollution is "a different kind," Dr. Winkelstein said. "Most of it is from industry."

As a member of the Advisory Committee, Dr. Winkelstein helped prepare the proposed county air pollution code to be acted on today by the Board of Health.

"This code will definitely help the residents of Erie County," said Dr. Winkelstein, "if it is enforced."

Comments on Meeting of President and Governors

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the word is out that there is a "new" federalism which is sometimes called creative federalism.

I understand our State Governors, who met here recently, received a briefing on this "new" federalism, and I insert at this point in the RECORD an editorial from the Knoxville, Tenn., Journal which comments on this development:

THAT WASHINGTON CLUTCH

The nation's governors were called to Washington over the weekend to hear President Johnson's plans for a new type of federal-state partnership or—as some commentators described it—a new form of federalism.

What the President has in mind appears to be nothing new but a strengthening of Washington's hold on state programs. He wants to continue federal "handouts" to the states and suggests the possibility of quadrupling the total in the coming five years (which coincides with the time he would leave office if elected to a second term). Currently, the federal government returns to the states approximately $15,000,000,000 a year.

Not once did the President in his remarks to the governors indicate the proposed increase in funds would be without additional Washington strings or not earmarked for programs determined by the federal bureaucracy as best for the American citizenry. It is more often the rule than the exception that these grants have a sizeable percentage of administrative costs, such as keeping up a constant flow of status reports to Washington.

Dedicated Service of General McDermott, USAFA, Dean of the Faculty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1967

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, April 1 marks the anniversary date of the U.S. Air Force Academy, the newest of our service schools. It was just 13 years ago that President Eisenhower on April 1, 1954, signed the bill to establish this noted school.

Within this short period, with the help, support, and understanding of Gen. J. P. McConnell and his predecessors, the U.S. Air Force Academy has achieved a most remarkable record of accomplishments in the academic world.

Great credit for these achievements due to the great Air Force officers who have served as Superintendents of the Academy, men like Lt. Gen. Hubert R. Harmon, Lt. Gen. James E. Briggs, Lt. Gen. William S. Stone, Maj. Gen. Robert H. Warren, and Lt. Gen. Thomas S. Moorman, all contributors to the well-deserved success and high esteem which this school has achieved. Many dedicated people have played important roles in the growth and development of the Air Force Academy. However, it is almost unanimously agreed upon and widely recognized that a most conspicuous and unsurpassed contribution to the Academy has been made by a native son of Massachusetts, Brig. Gen. Robert F. McDermott, the Academy's first permanent professor and first permanent dean of the faculty, whose historic achievements are likened to those of another great military educator from Massachusetts, Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, the father of West Point.

I might say at this point, Mr. Speaker, that General McDermott takes particular pride in the fact that he received his appointment to West Point from you, and I know how closely you have followed his distinguished career after his graduation in 1943 from the U.S. Military Academy.

Like you, Mr. Speaker, many of my colleagues in this House, especially those who have been fortunate enough to serve as members of the Board of Visitors, have been impressed with the great academic record of the U.S. Air Force Academy.

Such prominent national scholars as Dr. Samuel P. Huntington, professor of government at Harvard, Dr. John W. Masland, provost of Dartmouth, Dr. James W. Green, Jr., administrative vice president of the University of Arkansas, and Dr. Walter Wrigley, aeronautical engineering professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, have commended the Academy for the quality of its academic programs.

Some of these marks of academic excellence are quite apparent. They include the outstanding records of the Academy's graduates in national competitive examinations, the great number of scholarships and fellowships won by Academy graduates, the superior research and publication record compiled by the academic faculty, and the exemplary conduct of Academy graduates in flying training schools, in combat, and in general service within the U.S. Air Force.

Further, Mr. Speaker, the Academy was the first undergraduate school in the country to establish a Department of Astronautics and the first service school authorized to award engineering degrees by the Engineering Council for Professional Development.

These accomplishments speak well for the efficacy of the academic programs designed by General McDermott as dean of the faculty and for the caliber and professional competency of the educators serving on the faculty. But praise and appreciation for General McDermott's outstanding work have come from the cadets as well. It is just a little less than a year ago the the Academy's Wing of Cadets presented General McDermott with a saber with this inscription: "To Brig. Gen. Robert F. McDermott—for 10 years and 2,900 graduates—thanks—from the Air Force Academy cadets."

This tribute to the general and endorsement of the Academy's academic programs by the cadets themselves, provided General McDermott with what he has described as undoubtedly the greatest thrill of his distinguished career. The 1966 graduating class, wishing thus to honor the dean before their departure from the Academy, elected to have the unprecedented moving and touching presentation ceremony at the annual dean's ball in mid-April.

The accolades which have come to General McDermott are the direct result of his progressive leadership in bringing very many far-reaching innovations to the U.S. Air Force Academy, in particular, and to military academy education in general.

General McDermott designed the "whole-man" selection system for admission to the Academy, a system that gives weighted recognition to the physical, athletic, moral, and leadership qualities of candidates, as well as to their academic potential and registered scholastic achievements.

The general takes just pride in the enrichment program which he designed and inaugurated into the curriculum in 1957 to permit each cadet to progress academically as rapidly as his natural aptitude and prior preparation permit. This pioneering program provides great incentives to each cadet to strive for excellence within his fullest capabilities in every endeavor which he undertakes.

General McDermott has also instituted a major's program as a complement to the enrichment program and a follow-on cooperative master's program with selected universities. The latter permits highly qualified cadets to pursue graduate-level work on the campus of a cooperating civilian university, completing a master's-level program in either International Affairs at Georgetown University, Astronautics at Purdue University, Management at University of California at Los Angeles, and Applied Mathematics at North Carolina State University.

This limited major's program was expanded in 1964 to the majors-for-all program, which now permits each cadet to build upon a well balanced, prescribed curriculum through numerous courses in the social sciences and humanities as well as in the basic and engineering sciences. Thus, a cadet can now be graduated with a major in any one of 22 areas of concentration.

Mr. Speaker, these are only a few of the academic programs and practices which have brought wide acclaim to the U.S. Air Force Academy and General McDermott. A fighter pilot and operations officer in the European theater of operations in World War II, this outstanding airman-scholar has been awarded two honorary doctorate degrees, the Legion of Merit, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Bronze Star, the Air Medal with five Oak Leaf Clusters, the Commendation Medal, and the Air Force Association's Vandenberg Trophy for outstanding contributions to aerospace education.

It is my hope, Mr. Speaker, that this Congress will affirm the pioneering innovations and brilliant achievements of General McDermott by approving at an early date a bill I am introducing to change his promotion status in recognition of his dedication and performance in the growth and development of the Air Force Academy.

General McDermott voluntarily relinquished opportunities for further promotion in exchange for the great challenge offered by the post of Dean of the Faculty, which by law is limited to the grade of Brigadier General.

The text of my bill is as follows:

H.R.—

A bill to authorize the President to promote Brigadier General Robert F. McDermott to the temporary grade of Major General

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized to promote Brigadier General Robert F. McDermott, Dean of the Faculty of the U.S. Air Force Academy, to the temporary grade of Major General, United States Air Force, and the Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to adjust, through administrative action, the date-of-grade of the said Robert F. McDermott, as Major General, so that he will remain junior in relative grade to any officer in the grade of major general who is Superintendent of the United States Air Force Academy.

How To End the Draft

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, a significant article by Ross Wilhelm which appeared in the November 15, 1965 issue of the Nation discusses the advantages of a voluntary plan of recruiting military manpower and the disadvantages of the present draft system. I submit the article at this time in connection with the current discussion on the draft and alternative plans that have been proposed.

The article follows:

HOW TO END THE DRAFT

(By Ross Wilhelm)

(NOTE.—Ross Wilhelm teaches economics in the Graduate School of Business, University of Michigan. His weekly radio program on business and economic issues is carried by more than 100 American stations.)

One of today's best-kept secrets is that the draft is not needed. Economic analysis and past experience show clearly that if the military forces were to pay adequate salaries they could attract all the personnel they require—including manpower for the anticipated Vietnam buildup—without resorting to coercion. Secretary of Defense McNamara in hearings before the United States Senate, admitted that the draft was unnecessary. Many United States Senators and Congressmen, among them Sen. George S. McGovern (D., S.D.) and Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R., Mo.), have acknowledged that there is a salary level at which the armed forces could operate on a voluntary basis. General Hershey, in response to a question by Rep. Robert Kastenmeier (D., Wis.) on television, supported this position. The real question is: "Why does the Johnson Administration refuse to change its budget and spending so as to eliminate the draft?" Is the Johnson Administration afraid to discuss the issue openly because that might lead to embarrassing Congressional questions about the undeclared war in Vietnam? Is the Administration reluctant to consider substituting money for the draft because the cost would be great and might jeopardize the reputations of Johnson and McNamara as "great economizers"?

The draft is an anachronism. The Universal Selective Service Act of 1939 was passed to meet the military manpower procurement problem and the mobilization problem of World War II. During the period from World War I up to the onset of World War II, military expenditures were cut to the bone; by 1939 the regular military establishment had been reduced to 328,000 men, backed up by 410,000 National Guard and Reserve personnel. World War II required 10,600,000 persons, and the draft was designed to bring into the armed forces huge numbers in a minimum time. A similar procurement problem faced the nation at the outbreak of the Civil War when the Regular Army consisted of 107,000 men, and 4,057,000 were required to fight the war. This force also was mobilized by a draft.

Today, however, the problem is not one of expanding an army of a few hundred thousand to ten or more millions. We have a force in being of 2,600,000, and the announced intention of the Department of Defense is to increase this to slightly more than 2,900,000. Thus, the 1965 problem is how to maintain a force of between 2.5 and 3 million men, and the draft is an inappropriate instrument for the purpose.

At present, the armed forces are meeting the bulk of their manpower needs through voluntary enlistments. About 500,000 men a year have been required in recent years, and only some 100,000 of these have been draftees. Indeed, in some years the Defense Department has rejected, for physical or mental deficiencies, a larger number of volunteers than the number of individuals who have been drafted. Thus the military is very close to being able to operate without the draft, and the question at issue is the nature of the inducement needed to increase the flow of volunteers sufficiently to close the gap. The most direct form of inducement would be higher salaries for all military ranks.

The size of the pay increase required has been variously estimated. Secretary of Defense McNamara, testifying before a Senate hearing on the 1966 defense budget on February 26, 1965, said: "If the pay [of the military personnel] were raised to anything approximating a point where it would attract a sufficient number of men to do away with the draft, I suspect it would add about $4 billion a year to the military budget." He added: "Perhaps that should be considered"!

I estimate that all defense manpower needs could be satisfied with a flat across-the-board pay increase of $250 to $300 a month per man. This would bring the pay of trained enlisted men to a level competitive with civilian employment, and would make the starting pay for a recruit (now $87.90 a month) highly attractive to many young people. The total cost of my proposal would be more than $9 billion a year; however, the actual increase in the military budget would be significantly less. At present, only about 5 per cent of the draftees re-enlist for a second tour of duty, while about 20 per cent of the volunteers re-enlist and more than 90 per cent of the regular careerists. It costs $3,387 for the basic training of every man entering the armed forces, plus the costs of the additional training he receives beyond basic. Thus tremendous savings could be realized by reducing the turnover. But whether the cost of the increase were $9 billion or $4 billion, the point is that there is a pay level at which slave military labor would no longer be needed. It is distasteful that the richest nation on earth should use coercion to secure its military personnel when it could obtain all of the men it needs by paying adequate salaries.

The offensive nature of the military pay situation becomes clear when it is realized that the Congress recently cut taxes by about $10 billion a year, and the President has boasted that we can have both our "guns and butter." At the same time, a recent Air Force survey showed that 5,000 enlisted men on active duty in that service alone were receiving local relief payments to help support families, and another 55,000 enlisted men are eligible to receive other welfare benefits! The same shocking condition prevails in the other services. Even the Congress has begun to grow uneasy over the military pay situation. Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R., Mo.) has called for a Congressional investigation and has been quoted as saying, "The Administration is deliberately avoiding a thoroughgoing review of our manpower procurement practices." In addition, Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D., Wis.), Sen. George S. McGovern (D. S.D.), and Rep. Robert Kastenmeier (D., Wis.) have been crying out for higher pay for the lower enlisted ranks.

From the viewpoint of society as a whole, the cost of eliminating the draft by raising pay would be significantly less than a $4 to $9 billion increase in the defense budget. The draft clearly causes vast economic waste in the economy. It does so most obviously by forcing many highly trained and competent individuals to spend two years performing duties that could be done by less well trained personnel. If the military were operated with volunteers, the social waste of assigning college graduates or individuals with comparable skills to jobs below their level of competence could be avoided. In addition, the draft has encouraged large numbers of early marriages, with the attendant expectation of higher divorce or separation rates. Further, one does not have to be around a university long to learn that many students continue their education at the graduate or professional level merely to postpone the draft summons. Educational investments beyond those needed are an economic waste.

To continue itemizing the waste, many employers are reluctant to hire young men who are eligible to be drafted. Every employer makes an investment in a new employee in the form of on-the-job training as well as in the lowered productivity of the employee during his early months. On-the-job training runs in many cases for three to six months, and it is not difficult to find instances where it goes on for two years. Finally, the threat of the draft hanging over such young people frustrates their decisions and is a hidden waste impossible to measure. If the economic wastes associated with the draft were eliminated, the total cost to society of a military pay increase would be far less than the direct increases in the military budget.

The draft should also be done away with because it is highly discriminatory. Today only three out of ten men from the draft ages of 19 to 26 are serving. Many young men are exempted because they are in school or hold "key or essential" jobs. Others are physically, mentally or morally unqualified.

The net effect of draft exemptions on the basis of study or job is discrimination against the lower income groups. Admission to colleges and universities is directly related to income, and the bulk of those attending institutions of higher learning come from the upper income groups. The average income of the parents of students attending the University of Michigan, for instance—a state-supported institution—is more than $13,000 a year. Further, college and university students tend to remain in school longer than do those attending trade or technical schools, and this also tips the selection process of the draft toward the lower-income groups. It is probable, furthermore, that an individual in a key or essential job will have an income that is higher than average. Finally, the draft discriminates on the basis of sex, since women are exempt. Thus the claim that the draft results in "universal military service" is a myth that covers up the most flagrant inequity.

The great social dangers of the draft do not end with its injustices. In recent months there has been alarming evidence that it is being used to control thought and to squash criticism of our Vietnam policies. General Hershey has been quoted as prescribing the draft as a cure for juvenile delinquency as well as a means of handling demonstrators. In Michigan, a group of college students who sat down in a draft office as a means of protesting the Vietnam war were threatened with having their classification changed from 2S to 1A. All over the country state legislators are threatening to cut the budgets of state-supported institutions whose students have been protesting the draft or Vietnam. A democratic society is clearly in great danger when officials of the government have the power to punish or actually destroy those who oppose their policies.

On the other side, the most common defense put forth for the draft is that it is the patriotic duty of each citizen to serve his country. Without judging the validity of such a claim, it should be said that patriotism is no excuse for paying slave wages. And yet if the wages of the military were raised to where they were competitive with alternative employments, there would be no need for the draft. Indeed, it would not even be necessary to repeal the draft law; it simply would become inoperative. Further, it is obvious that large numbers of persons in the country do not accept the "patriotic duty" thesis, since it is necessary to force men to serve.

An alternative often proposed to the present draft law is a true universal military service wherein every young person upon reaching age 18 would have to serve in some capacity for two years. The most obvious objection to this proposal is that it is not an appropriate device for our present needs. In addition, the cost of universal military service, both direct and in the waste of training unneeded people, would be far higher than the bill for adequate military salaries.

During the 1964 Presidential election, both candidates promised to re-evaluate the draft and to eliminate it as soon as possible. Yet there has been no action on Selective Service to date except for steps to muzzle critics. Are the young people of the country paying for the political advantage of the Administration?

Treasury, Post Office, and Executive Office Appropriation Bill, 1968

SPEECH

OF

HON. EDITH GREEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 7501) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in support of House Joint Resolution 428 and further to commend the President of the United States for his thoughtful message to the Congress on March 13, 1967.

Broadly speaking, the experience of the last 5 years of the Alliance for Progress has shown some economic and social progress, and of equal importance is an attitude among the political, business, and intellectual leaders that continued economic and social gains can be achieved by peaceful means. There is reason to hope that the middle class can be expanded by the application of scientific and technological skills that will bring increased production for agriculture and industry. Efforts to effect changes in fiscal and monetary policies as well as efforts to modernize the internal tax administration of some countries show some promise of a more realistic approach to the insidious problem of inflation. Steps have been taken to insure that agricultural and industrial workers will be given a larger share of the slowly growing national product. In short, the initial objectives stated at the first Punta del Este Conference 5 years ago have been steadily pursued and some progress is evident, if slow.

The accident of geography and topography plus Latin American reaction to our early restrictive trade policies during the twenties and early thirties inhibited the development of a mass national market. These facts tended to a highly protectionist and semi-monopolistic economy. To overcome this state of affairs, Latin American economists and businessmen look toward economic integration to provide a breakthrough in economic development.

The Central American Common Market has increased its interzonal trade from 7.2 percent to 18.7 percent in 5 years. 92½ percent of all trade between the five countries in CACM is now free of restriction.

In the larger Latin American Free Trade Association progress is slower but again the trends are hopeful. Approximately 9,000 tariff concessions have been successfully negotiated. Their interzonal trade has been increased from 6 percent to 11.3 percent of total trade.

These two organizations have as their purpose the ultimate creation of a Latin American Common Market which deserves our support, based on Latin American efforts of self-help.

In 1964 and 1965 the minimum increase in economic growth of 2½ percent set at Punta del Este was surpassed. In 1966 this figure was not reached because bad weather reduced agriculture production in some countries. Capital flows from other countries have increased, if not up to expected levels, at least they show evidence of a trend.

Savings and loan institutions have been established to provide funds for new housing construction. In all countries there is evidence of new vigor in educational and public health services.

All of these developments are encouraging and should give us reasons for looking ahead with optimism.

Having said this, Mr. Speaker, I should like to light the yellow caution flasher. Certain reforms in Latin America are difficult, if not impossible, without basic changes in the social structure. Deepgoing social change is necessary to effect reforms, and reforms are necessary to sustained economic growth. These necessary changes take time if we are to realize the peaceful revolution that President Kennedy so eloquently enunciated, and President Johnson is so determinedly carrying out. We must be wise and patient in the administration of our aid programs.

Our culture and morés may not be transferable to our Latin American neighbors. Our projects must be planned and executed with empathetic understanding of the host country's culture, institutions, and morés.

The aid program has been the almost exclusive domain of economists and technicians. It appears to me that we have misunderstood the Latin American priority system. We have accepted the idea that Latin American countries are primarily concerned with increasing the rate of economic growth when, in fact, they may well be more interested in developing a sense of nationalism. Nationalism is not always rational, but it is an ingredient and must be considered in our policies for economic growth and social development.

In short, we must learn how to combine economic and noneconomic factors in a program of socio-economic welfare.

The most magnificent idea enunciated in glowing and eloquent phrases will be impotent if thoughtful planning is missing and execution is uncoordinated.

The Wall Street Journal of March 20, 1967, carried a story by Alfred L. Malabre, Jr. detailing the mess of the Villa Kennedy, an AID project 31 miles west of Rio de Janiero. The project involved $3.5 million of U.S. dollars. This is a community of 30,000 people moved from the slums of Rio to an area where there are no jobs. Unemployment estimates run from 40 percent to 50 percent of the adult labor force.

Some women in the Villa Kennedy work in Rio as domestics, while their husbands stay home unemployed, returning only on weekends because a roundtrip by bus costs 700 cruzeras. Streets are falling into serious disrepair, yet construction was completed only 2 years ago. This experience certainly indicates a lack of careful and knowledgeable planning.

Senator GRUENING's detailed report on U.S. Foreign Aid in Chile is a chronicle of failure and frustration. His report concludes that there is little to indicate that U.S. assistance is having a meaningful impact on Chilean economic and social development. The Senator does not conclude that foreign aid should be abandoned but rather that AID should reexamine its policy and administrative functions in the light of the capabilities of the host country to absorb large quantities of money into its economy.

The selection of personnel to man our missions abroad must be undertaken with firm criteria established. A thorough knowledge of language, government, economics, history and psychology of the host country should be a must. Recruitment of personnel should be undertaken by recruiters with the same knowledge required for foreign mission personnel.

Full scale, massive programs for industrial development, housing, public health, and in other areas should not be undertaken until knowledge and experience is gained from pilot programs. It is often tempting to undertake grandiose projects, designed to impress the host country and the Congress. However, as we have seen with the Villa Kennedy project, failure may be more grandiose than the conception. The results of such a disaster may cause irreparable damage to our programs in other areas.

Finally, citizens and the Congress, must be patient and not expect the millenium next year. However, our foreign aid program may be effective in making the difference between stagnation and steady meaningful change and growth.

The Siren Call of Municipal Industrial Development Bond Financing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, due to the inaction of the U.S. Treasury, officials of a number of States find themselves on the horns of an unpleasant dilemma. They must decide whether to support legislation enabling localities to finance private industry with tax-exempt municipal bonds. The alternative is to see their States lose new industry to neighboring States which offer this potent industrial lure.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Florida, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania are all now considering such legislation. All the Treasury need do to prevent this raid on its coffers is to report favorably upon legislation which Congressman ZABLOCKI and I have introduced in the last two Congresses to abolish municipal industrial development bond financing.

Six States are now faced with a difficult choice between principle and pocketbook. Thirty-four have already succumbed. The throes of decision are nicely described by the following excellent March 14, 1967, editorial of WRAL-Television, Raleigh, N.C.

A RALEIGH, N.C., WRAL–TV VIEWPOINT

(By Jesse Helms, executive vice president and vice chairman of the board)

Necessity, that time-honored and long-acknowledged mother of invention, has fallen on bad days and has taken to some unbecoming misconduct in the back alleys of expedience. The old girl is now beginning to trot forth some rather grubby offspring in the form of exceedingly curious notions about government and free enterprise.

We refer specifically again, of course, to the subject of so-called industrial revenue bonds, which we discussed at some length one day last week, and which this station rejects categorically as a proposed method of persuading new industry to come to North Carolina.

Since our first comment, we have encountered a number of citizens who differ, in varying degree, with this station's point of view, including several gentlemen prominent in state government who support the proposition that the state legislature should add North Carolina to the list of some 30-odd other states which already allow the issuance of tax-free industrial revenue bonds.

Some comfort, at least, has been drawn from these conversations: The leadership of North Carolina freely acknowledges that such subsidization of new industry, as an enticement to locate in this or any other state, is wrong. In fact, the chairman of the State Board of Conservation and Development pledges that the moment the industrial revenue bond legislation is introduced in the General Assembly, he will mail to every Congressman and Senator in Washington a letter specifically urging that industrial revenue bond financing be abolished throughout the United States.

The wonder of it all is that the federal government has not heretofore moved to eliminate such abuse of state powers to subsidize industry. Since one of the primary purposes of industrial revenue bonds is clearly to enable a few giant corporations to escape, in effect, a portion of their federal taxes—while other companies and all individuals continue to pay—one might imagine that the federal government would long ago have moved to strike down such obvious unfairness. But the federal government has been too busy meddling in other affairs of the states and the people.

Congressman Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin for the better part of three years has been urging that the federal government step in to stop this abuse of state powers. He has finally provoked a ripple of interest among the policy makers at the Treasury Department. When North Carolina's C&D Board chairman, Willie York, fulfills his pledge to write to all members of Congress, the gentleman from Wisconsin will be working with a strengthened hand. It may even be that industrial revenue bonds all over the country will be going down the drain. The North Carolina delegation in Congress should hasten to help pull the plug.

The question should not be laid aside, however, as to what happens in the meantime. The State of North Carolina, with the reluctant blessings of Governor Moore and the Department of Conservation and Development, apparently intends to pursue the enactment of legislation to permit this state, and its local governments, to offer tax-free industrial bonds. Necessity, now the mother of both invention and expedience, has turned street walker. This state's policy, plainly stated, is: If you can't beat 'em, join 'em.

State Treasurer Edwin Gill, in an article written for a financial publication, "The Daily Bond Buyer", in June 1963 wisely commented that such measures as industrial revenue bonds "offend my sense of fair play and violate the time-honored tradition (that) all taxpayers, as nearly as may be, should be treated alike. Also," Mr. Gill said then, such practices as industrial revenue bonds "violate my concept of the proper function of government and open a bit wider the door toward socialism."

The real question, then, is expedience versus principle. Admittedly, North Carolina may lose some new industry because it refuses to join other states in an unethical practice of subsidization. But standing by principle is not always easy, and it is sometimes costly. We are encouraged that the leadership of North Carolina does understand that an important principle is involved here. And all things considered, it is a principle that deserves to be defended, regardless of the cost. In the long run, we suspect it would pay off—not only in terms of self respect but in economics as well.

Is the Alcoholic Immune From Criminal Prosecution?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, among the concerns of those interested in the problem of alcoholism, is the question of criminal prosecution.

Those of my colleagues who have been interested in this problem will find in the December 1966, issue of the Legal Aid Briefcase, volume XXV, No. 2, at page 70, an interetsing article entitled "Is the Alcoholic Immune From Criminal Prosecution?" by Peter Barton Hutt and Richard A. Merrill.

I have heretofore discussed this question in connection with my bill H.R. 14197 in the 89th Congress. My statements on the subject are at page 6973 of the Congressional Record of March 31, 1966.

Since then, I have made reference to the problem and to the organization in my district with the aim of doing something about the situation, like ACCEPT or Alcoholism Center Coordination, Education, Prevention, and Treatment, Appendix, page A3173, Congressional Record of June 13, 1966; and New York City Medical Society on Alcoholism, Inc., and the Physician's Alcohol Newsletter, Appendix, page A3262, Congressional Record of June 16, 1966; and Herald-Counseling Center: "To Save Families Disintegrating Under the Effects of Alcohol," Appendix, page A3939, Congressional Record of July 26, 1966; and Christian Herald Bowery Mission: "Your Man on the Bowery," Appendix, page A4166, Congressional Record of August 8, 1966; and National Alcoholic Beverage Control Association of Washington, D.C., which supports my bill, Appendix A4437, Congressional Record of August 22, 1966; and an interesting article datelined Madrid where the Fourth World Psychiatry Congress took note of the alcohol problem: "Seven Criteria Offered for Detection and Study of Problem Drinker," Appendix, page A5115 of Congressional Record of October 4, 1966; and Community Council of Greater New York leaflet on the facts about the disease and its early warning sign, Appendix A548, Congressional Record of February 8, 1967; and an article entitled "Alcoholism and Employment," Appendix A1115, Congressional Record of March 7.

The article from Briefcase follows:

IS THE ALCOHOLIC IMMUNE FROM CRIMINAL PROSECUTION?

(By Peter Barton Hutt and Richard A. Merrill)

(NOTE.—*The article here appeared originally in the July, 1966, the* Municipal Court Review. *Authors Hutt and Merrill, both with Covington & Burling of Washington, D.C., represented appellant Easter and represented amicus curiae in the Driver case. Currently, they appear for amici curiae, including North American Judges Association, in Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the United States Supreme Court in* Thomas F. Budd v. California *to urge the Court to rule on the conclusions enunciated in* Easter and Driver.)

In *Easter v. District of Columbia* [1] and *Driver v. Hinnant* [2] two United States Courts of Appeals have held, for different but closely related reasons, that a chronic alcoholic may not be convicted for being intoxicated in public.[3]

These two decisions together represent a unique and desirable merger of common law doctrine and Constitutional command. In *Easter,* the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit held that the well-settled common law principle of criminal responsibility that conduct cannot be criminal unless it is *voluntary*—precludes conviction of an alcoholic for displaying his illness in public.[4] In *Driver,* the Fourth Circuit held that to convict a chonic alcoholic for public intoxication, and thus to ignore the common law principle followed in *Easter,* violates the Eighth Amendment's prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment.

Perhaps the most important contribution of the *Driver* and *Easter* decisions is that they have exposed as unfounded the assumption on which literally hundreds of alcoholism cases have been decided during the past one hundred years. The common law has long recognized the *involuntary* intoxication excuses conduct that is otherwise criminal, but that *voluntary* intoxication does not.[5] Under traditional extrapolation of this rule to alcoholism, *all* drinking by a chronic alcoholic was deemed to be "voluntary" as a matter of law, on the theory that even the alcoholic had gone through an initial period of voluntary drinking before becoming alcoholic and therefore should be held accountable for the subsequent disease.[6] The *Driver* decision repudiates this formulation as unconstitutional, and the decision in *Easter* rejects it on common law principles. These two decisions hold that once a person becomes subject to a disease, conduct directly caused by that disease must be recognized as involuntary even if he voluntarily exposed himself to conditions that produced the disease.[7]

Once it is judicially recognized that alcoholism is a disease and that, since the alcoholic drinks involuntarily, he may not be convicted for public intoxication, it appears inescapable that any other anti-social conduct that is directly caused by this disease is similarly involuntary and therefore noncriminal.

The common law maxim that involuntary intoxication would excuse otherwise criminal conduct was never limited to the crime of public intoxication. It extended as well to more serious crimes, including murder. In essence, the *Easter* and *Driver* decisions have merely recognized that chronic alcoholism results in involuntary rather than voluntary drinking. Thus, the common law rule governing intoxication as a defense to crime has not been changed. However, the defense of chronic alcoholism must now, under both Constitutional and common law principles, be recognized as falling within the long-established "involuntary intoxication" rule.

It appears no longer to be questioned that an insane individual cannot constitutionally be convicted for anti-social conduct caused by his insanity.[8] The rationale of this rule is that such conduct is involuntary. For the same reason an epileptic cannot constitutionally be convicted for his disorderly conduct occasioned by a seizure on the public streets. Nor, indeed, can conduct that is an involuntary symptom or direct product of any other recognized disease constitutionally be punished as criminal. There is no reason why alcoholism should be an exception.

This principle was recognized as early as 1869 by Judge Doe of New Hampshire in *State v. Pike.*[9] The defendant in that case was charged with murder. The trial judge held that the question whether alcoholism is a disease, whether the defendant was suffering from alcoholism, and whether the murder was the product of the defendant's alcoholism, were all questions of fact, relevant to the defendant's criminal responsibility, to be submitted to the jury. The New Hampshire Supreme Court affirmed the trial judge's ruling.[10] In a remarkable concurring opinion, Judge Doe admonished the legal profession not to permit ancient *medical* beliefs, long since disproved, to become encrusted as permanent legal principles:

"Defective medical theories (have) usurped the position of common-law principles.

"The usurpation, when detected, should cease. The manifest posture of an extinct medical theory pretending to be legal authority, cannot appeal for support to our reason or even to our sympathy. The proverbial reverence for precedent, does not readily yield; but when it comes to be understood that a precedent is medicine and

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Footnotes at end of speech.

not law, the reverence in which it is held, will, in the course of time, subside." 49 N.H. at 438.

Judge Doe recognized that "When disease is the propelling, uncontrollable power, the man is as innocent as the weapon," and thus that if alcoholism has driven an individual to commit murder, he cannot be convicted for even so serious an involuntary act.[11] The *Driver* decision raises Judge Doe's interpretation of the common law to a Constitutional level.

Neither *Driver* nor *Easter*, of course, changes the common law rule that voluntary intoxication is no defense to crime. The responsibility of the voluntary (non-alcoholic) drinker for his antisocial criminal acts while intoxicated was specifically recognized in both decisions.

The major problem that will confront the trial judge and jury following *Driver* and *Easter* will be resolving, as a factual matter, the question whether a particular defendant's chronic alcoholism caused the antisocial conduct for which he is being prosecuted. Where that conduct is closely related to alcoholism—for example, simple drunken disorderly conduct—the question should present little problem. But where the defendant's conduct is not normally associated with alcoholism—which would include robbery, murder, and most other major crimes—difficult factual determinations must be made. It would obviously not be sufficient for the defendant to show merely that he was an alcoholic. In the case of a crime such as murder, he would have to show (1) that he was so intoxicated that he was unable to control his activity, and (2) that it was his intoxication rather than some other cause that led to the act with which he is charged.

In the case of drunken driving, it would appear that this defense could seldom be sustained. A defendant would have difficulty proving that he was so intoxicated that he could not control his impulse to drive a car, yet he was sufficiently in control of himself to get into the car, start it, and drive it for at least some distance.

There is not sufficient space in this brief survey to explore each of the many legal and factual considerations involved in the potential use of chronic alcoholism as a defense to the vast range of serious crimes to which it may be applicable. The important points are that it is *available* as a defense, but that it is by no means an *automatic* defense except in the simple case of uncomplicated public intoxication.

Another closely related question is how the defense of chronic alcoholism is to be raised when the defendant himself does not raise it.

With regard to the responsibility of prosecuting attorneys, it is instructive to refer to the Canons of Ethics of the American Bar Association. Canon 5 declares that "the primary duty of a lawyer engaged in public prosecution is not to convict but to see that justice is done." [12] This does not mean, of course, that a prosecutor is obligated to defend the man that he is prosecuting. It does mean, however, that he is obligated to make certain that an innocent man is not convicted. And in the context of the *Easter* and *Driver* decisions, this means that whenever a prosecuting attorney has reason to believe that a defendant may have available to him the defense of chronic alcoholism, he is obligated either to drop the prosecution or, at the very least, to inform the judge about the facts. It is then up to the judge to protect the defendant's rights.

The trial judge has an even heavier responsibility to see that a chronic alcoholic is not convicted for anti-social behavior caused by his alcoholism. Once he becomes aware, through any information, of any kind, from any source, that a defendant charged with public intoxication or any other crime *may* have available to him the defense of chronic alcoholism, he is clearly obligated to make certain that the defense is adequately presented. Decisions in the District of Columbia, in cases involving the defense of mental illness, hold that even if the defendant protests, the judge is required to inject the defense into the case *sua sponte* to make certain that an innocent man is not convicted.[13] His failure to do so, when he has reason to believe that the defense may be available, is reversible error as an abuse of judicial discretion.

The Supreme Court's recent decision in *Pate v. Robinson* [14] is wholly consistent with this view. The Court unanimously held that, when a defendant's competence to stand trial becomes suspect, the trial judge must *sua sponte* conduct a hearing on that question. The Court assumed, and the State conceded, that the conviction of the defendant while he was legally incompetent would have violated due process. In *Pate*, testimony at trial depicted the defendant's history of mental disorder and irrational behavior. A majority of the Supreme Court held that the trial judge's failure, in the face of this information, to inquire into the defendant's competence was a denial of due process of law, even though neither the defendant nor his counsel had explicitly raised the question. Two Justices agreed with the legal principle enunicated by the majority, but dissented on the factual ground that the information available to the trail judge was not sufficient to require him to explore the competency question *sua sponte*.

It would be as unconstitutional to convict an accused for acts caused by his insanity as it would be to convict him while he was incompetent to stand trial. Then, the *Pate* decision requires the conclusion that the failure of a trial judge *sua sponte* to raise the defense of insanity when any information indicates that it may be available to the defendant would similarly constitute a denial of due process of law, regardless whether the defendant was represented by competent counsel. And since the *Driver* and *Easter* decisions have now recognized chronic alcoholism as an exculpatory defense *analogous* to insanity, albeit separate and distinct, this rationale would apply as well in cases where the trial judge learns that the defendant may be a chronic alcoholic. *Thus, each trial judge has the responsibility to take affirmative action to bring to an immediate end the traditional "revolving door" handling of chronic alcoholics in his court.*

This requires, of course, the demise of the so-called court honor programs for alcoholics, which have emerged throughout the country as the judiciary's *ad hoc* response to the failure of health officials to treat alcoholism as a disease. If a defendant charged with public intoxication is found eligible for a court's program for alcoholics, obviously he should not be convicted in the first place. The *Easter* and *Driver* decisions are fundamentally in conflict with any type of post-conviction or other probationary program for the treatment of alcoholism. However benevolent such court programs may be, constitutionally they are a thing of the past.

Nor should the departure of these programs be cause for regret. It is entirely appropriate for the courts now to step aside to permit public health officials to deal with problems for which they should have assumed responsibility many years ago.

SOME JUDGES COMMENT

The following selected comments also appeared in the Municipal Court Review.

Judge Charles Z. Smith of Seattle:

"If the Supreme Court rules, as we expect it will, that alcoholism is an illness and not a crime, and that a person may not be criminally punished for drunkenness due to addictive drinking, it would not mean that police officers could no longer make arrests in such cases. Nor would it necessarily mean that the courts could not bring such persons before it for processing. I envision a procedure such as this:

1. A police officer makes an arrest of a person for public intoxication.

"(a) The person then will be examined by a physician (at the jail or at any designated medical facility) and a case history taken. A preliminary medical opinion is given as to whether he is an alcoholic.

"2. The person then appears in court for arraignment, at which time he may plead 'Not Guilty,' 'Guilty,' or 'Not Guilty by Reason of Chronic Alcoholism.' (The latter may take the form of a constitutional defense.)

"(b) If he can prove he is an alcoholic, upon conviction he cannot be given a jail sentence or assessed a fine. However, he may be further processed by the court for treatment and/or rehabilitation either compulsory or voluntary.

"3. This procedure would not apply to any case other than public drunkenness; that is to say, the plea of 'Not Guilty by Reason of Chronic Alcoholism' would not be available for any other criminal offense.

"Whether the Supreme Court rules within six months or within six years, we must now adopt laws and procedures which are compatible with advanced medical findings: that alcoholism is a disease and not a crime and that alcoholics who become intoxicated in public should be treated as ill persons and not as criminals."

Judge Ray Harrison of Des Moines:

"I wish my demise would be as popular as the Court Honor Classes are, the *Driver, Easter & Budd* cases, notwithstanding.

"First of all, many of those in our lineup are not alcoholics, but yet, are deserving of the chance to get well—The Court Honor Classes give him this chance.

"Secondly, many jurisdictions have no place for treatment. What then of the alcoholic in the lineup that we "detain for treatment at the Court Honor Classes"—As yet, no one has come up with a better means of treatment than the group therapy the Court Classes offer.

"I know of no place in this area where we can have a thorough diagnosis that "this man is a chronic alcoholic." Should the Court stand by because of lack of proper treatment centers? I think not. There is no substitute for compassion or charity. This the Court has, and the Court learns a lot about this problem when he has one die in his arms.

"I hope the day will come when the need for Court help does not exist, but it hasn't arrived as yet. Court Classes are starting about two each week. All have the same success; recovery for some. I see no wrong in this."

Judge William H. Burnett of Denver:

"As a society, we needn't feel nearly so guilty about the necessity of confining inadequate people as that of releasing them under conditions of worse misery and less opportunity than where we found them.

"The 'revolving door'—in one form or another will never cease revolving until we take time to look at the people we so expensively capture and confine.

"Show me the community that takes time to supervise a prisoner it releases, and I will show you a community where re-arrest is far less necessary. It is more than just a coincidence that the communities who have made the greatest progress in this field have felt the leadership of a judge who is interested."

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[1] 209 A. 2d 625 (D.C. Ct. App. 1965), *rev'd en banc*, —F. 2d—(D.C. Circuit No. 19365, March 31, 1966). The District of Columbia did not seek *certiorari* in the United States Supreme Court from the District of Columbia Circuit's decision.

[2] 243 F. Supp. 59 (E.D.N.C. 1965), *rev'd.* 356 F. 2d 761 (4th Cir. 1966). The State of North Carolina did not seek *certiorari* in the United States Supreme Court from the Fourth Circuit's decision.

[3] In an analogous case, a third United States Court of Appeals has held that, be-

cause a chronic alcoholic cannot control his drinking, it is improper to require as a probation that he remain sober. *Sweeney* v. *United States*, 353 F. 2d (7th Cir. 1965).

[4] Four of the eight judges also concluded that it would be cruel and unusual punishment, proscribed by the Eighth Amendment, to convict a chronic alcoholic for his public intoxication. The other four judges concluded that it was unnecessary to consider the Constitutional question in view of the common law ground on which the case could be rested.

[5] *Pearson's Case*, 2 Lew. C.C. 144, 145, 168 Eng. Rep. 1108 (N. P. 1835); *People* v. *Robinson*, 2 Park Crim. Rep. 235 (N.Y. 1835).

[6] See, e.g., *State* v. *Potts*, 100 N.C. 457, 6 S.E. 657 (1886).

[7] This has long been the rule where long-continued voluntary drinking led to insanity. See e.g., *United States* v. *Drew*, 25 Fed. Cas. No. 14, 993 (C.C. D. Mass. 1828); *United States* v. *Forbes*, 25 Fed. Cas. No. 15, 129 (E. D. Pa. 1845); *United States* v. *McGlue*, 26 Fed. Cas. No. 15, 679 (C. C. D. Mass. 1851).

[8] *Sinclair v. State*, 161 Miss. 142, 132 So. 581 (1931); *State v. Strasburg*, 60 Wash. 106, 110, Pac. 1020 (1910); *C. F. Robinson v. California*, 370 U.S. 660 (1962).

[9] 49 N.H. 399 (1869).

[10] 49 N.H. at 407–408.

[11] 49 N.H. at 441.

[12] See *Berger v. United States*, 295 U.S. 78, 88 (1935): "The United States Attorney is the representative not of an ordinary party to a controversy, but of a sovereignty whose obligation to govern impartially is as compelling as its obligation to govern at all; and whose interest, therefore, in a prosecution is not that it shall win a case, but that justice shall be done. As such, he is in a peculiar and very definite sense the servant of the law, the twofold aim of which is that guilt shall not escape or innocence suffer."

[13] *Overholser v. Lynch*, 109 U.S. App. D.C. 404, 288 F. 388 (1961), *rev'd in part on other grounds*, 369 U.S. 705 (1962); *Whalem v. United States*, 120 U.S. App. D.C. 331, 346 F. 2d (1965) (*en banc*).

[14] 34 U.S.L. Week 4185 (No. 382, March 7, 1966).

Four-Year-Olds Teach Themselves

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, in the leadership it provides for the President's poverty program, the Office of Economic Opportunity can cite among its principal accomplishments the development and encouragement of new educational techniques.

Education is basic to the struggle against poverty, of course, and any breakthrough in this area represents an important advance in behalf of the poor.

I was pleased, therefore, to see an extremely interesting story recently in the Chicago Tribune about a "Talking Typewriter" which is being used to teach preschool children to read. The typewriters were made available through assistance provided by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Under consent to extend my remarks, I include the news story at this point in the RECORD for the benefit of other Members of this body who share my deep interest in the OEO's stress on innovations in education:

[From the Chicago Tribune, Mar. 17, 1967]

"I CAN READ!" HOW 4-YEAR-OLDS TEACH THEMSELVES—CULTURALLY DEPRIVED PUPILS LEARN HAPPILY BY STUDYING WITH "TALKING TYPEWRITER"

(By Joan Beck)

Billy would have been the despair of any sensible reading teacher last September. [*The children's names have been changed in the article.*]

He was hyperactive. Negative. Uncooperative. Rebellious. He refused all efforts by teachers and classmates to be friendly. He lived in a public housing project on Chicago's near west side, with a mother who is on ADC and is functionally illiterate. His speaking vocabulary—the rare times he could be persuaded to talk at all—was meager and generally mispronounced. Furthermore, he was only 4 years old.

But Billy is beginning to read, happily and successfully. And it isn't a teacher who is helping him learn—but a machine.

Billy is one of 106 pre-schoolers ranging in age from 3½ to 4½ who are teaching themselves to read by means of an electronic computer called a "talking typewriter," in Project Breakthru, an experimental program for children of families on public aid. The youngsters have I.Q.'s ranging from 55 to 112, with a median of 85. And most of their parents are functionally illiterate [unable to read above 5th grade level].

Project Breakthru's success is shattering many traditional ideas about how and when children can learn to read. But its basic purpose is to help culturally deprived children create a firm foundation upon which later school learning can build.

It's long been known that youngsters from culturally deprived homes, where English is not spoken well and books not frequently read, often have difficulty learning to read in 1st grade. They tend to lag further behind as they progress thru elementary school, as their inability to read at grade level handicaps them in other subjects, too. Many drop out of school as soon as possible without enough education to hold a good job.

A sampling of public assistance recipients in Chicago shows that at least half of them are functionally illiterate even tho they may have completed several years of schooling beyond 5th grade. Children of such parents tend to repeat the pattern of school failure, unemployment, and poverty.

To break this cycle at the easiest point, A. Louis Scott, of the Cook county department of public aid, decided to try the "talking typewriter" with pre-schoolers from families on public assistance. Known officially as an Edison Responsive Environment, or E. R. E., this is a computer-operated learning machine that looks like a file cabinet attached to an electric typewriter keyboard. It can be programmed individually for each child in many different ways—even in six languages—to intrigue him into discovering how to read by himself.

The E. R. E. was developed by Dr. Omar K. Moore, now professor social psychology at the University of Pittsburgh, and Richard Kobler, an engineer for the McGraw-Edison company, which manufactures the equipment at its Thomas A. Edison laboratory in West Orange, N.J. Each of the computer-tutors now cost about $30,000.

With financial help from the Office of Economic Opportunity, Scott arranged to have 10 talking typewriters installed last fall in individual soundproof booths in a preschool area of Westinghouse Area Vocational High school, 3301 W. Franklin blvd. Then he recruited the children, most of them from the Garfield area, and from the Jane Addams, Cabrini, and Henry Horner housing projects.

To pinpoint the precise effectiveness of the talking typewriters, the children have been divided into four research groups of approximately 50 children each. One group is getting experience with the talking typewriters and their families are receiving intensive social work services. A second group is receiving only the intensive social work. A third group of youngsters are using the E. R. E. machines, but their families are being given only the usual social work services provided to all public assistance families. The fourth, the control group, gets only the regular social work services.

When Billy and his classmates arrive at Westinghouse school by bus, their fingernails are painted with water colors to match the color coding of the talking typewriter. [This subtlely encourages proper fingering for touch typing.] Then the children go into a large, cheerful playroom for traditional nursery school activities while awaiting a turn on a talking typewriter.

One by one, each youngster is invited into a typewriter booth by himself. He is free to turn down the invitation and he knows it. About one time in 10, he does refuse. [This assures that the children will not be learning under pressure, but only as a voluntary activity motivated by intrinsic interest.]

During a child's first sessions in a booth, the typewriter is programmed to permit random exploration. As he touches each letter of the machine, a voice calls out its name. The machine is designed to prevent jamming and only one key can be depressed at a time.

After a youngster has enjoyed several sessions of free exploration, the booth attendant monitoring his activities thru a one-way window changes the machine's programming so that all the keys are locked but one. The machine surprises the child by calling out the name of this letter before he strikes the key and simultaneously typing the letter for him on the continuous roll of paper that feeds thru the machine.

The youngster then begins to search the typewriter keyboard until he finds the proper letter and types it. Then the machine calls out and unlocks a second letter. Then a third. Gradually, in this way, the child learns the names and shapes of all the upper and lower case letters and all of the other numerals and symbols on a standard typewriter keyboard.

Because of the machine's design, the youngster can't make a mistake. No one knows how he is doing. The machine is infallibly responsive, patient. It never scolds the child or urges him to try harder. There is no comparison with what other youngsters are doing, no feelings of inferiority, competition, or discouragement.

Next, the E. R. E. begins to teach the child whole words, typing out a word for him, calling out its individual letters and locking the other keys until he writes it correctly. Each machine is programmed individually to give each youngster words he enjoys and which have special meaning for him.

A youngster also learns the phonetic sounds each letter makes in much the same way. "E E e e" types the machine, calling out the names of the letters. "Upper case E. Upper case E. Lower case e. Lower case e." Then the machine explains, "E often makes a sound like e."

"S S s s. S sounds like s-s-s-s-. T T t t. T sounds like t-t-t-t. H H h h. Sometimes H makes a sound like h and sometimes it doesn't say anything at all. R R r r. R sounds like r-r-r-r."

Then the machine calls out the letters as the child types "Esther. Esther. My name is Esther. I like to type. I like winter."

The machine can also teach spelling and grammar rules. One 4-year-old, for example types to the machine's dictation a row of words and plurals: "cat cats bat bats hat hats." Then the machine writes "car," pauses and says "I'll bet you can write 'cars.'" When the youngster does, the machine reinforces the learning by typing it correctly again.

The children are also encouraged to use their growing knowledge about reading and writing in "transfer sessions" in which they write on a blackboard with chalk, and with crayons, play lotto-type games, and learn to recognize words they have learned on the typewriter in other situations.

Billy refused his first two invitations to enter the E. R. E. booth. But then he became intrigued with the machine and explored it vigorously. In his 9th session, after having spent a total of two hours in a booth, he began to recognize the shapes and sounds of letters.

After 37 minutes more, he had learned to write the first four letters of his name. The following sessions, he added the final letter. Now, Billy can recognize letters when he sees them outside of the typewriter booth. He can write many of them himself. He has learned most of the phonetic equivalents. And he is about ready to start reading unfamiliar material independently—a breakthru that usually comes with an explosive burst of discovery and joy for children who learn on talking typewriters.

Each child ends a learning session on the typewriter whenever he wishes; he simply gets up and leaves the booth. The booth attendant never comments or urges him to stay. The youngsters in Project Breakthru have been spending on average of 12 minutes per session, altho occasionally a child has stayed almost an hour.

Many of the youngsters started school last fall with obvious emotional and behavior problems, but have nevertheless made substantial progress. Stephen, for example, came to school fastidiously dressed, but so conscious of his appearance he wouldn't let any one come near him. He was highly uncooperative, rebellious and moody. But he did enjoy the talking typewriter.

After about 18 hours with the machine, Stephen knew all the sounds and shapes of the letters and numerals. By the 46th session—a total of about 25 hours—he could read sight words independently.

Among youngsters who have progressed least is Cheryl, a tiny, fearful mite of a child tentatively diagnosed as severely autistic [a mental illness characterized by withdrawal from reality].

At first, Cheryl did accept invitations to enter the E.R.E. booth, but usually she just sat on the chair facing the typewriter, hit a few keys, and wet her pants. Then she began refusing invitations. Staff members noticed that some days Cheryl was fairly well-dressed and slightly cooperative. But on other days, she was untidily dressed and emotionally upset and withdrawn.

A social worker discovered that Cheryl's mother is an alcoholic and some days is unable to function well enough to help her daughter get off to school. On days her mother is sober in the morning, Cheryl responds better at school.

A fringe benefit of the talking typewriter sessions has been a notable improvement in speech patterns of Project Breakthru children, according to Scott. "Many of the children are beginning to say 'bye' now when they leave, instead of the southern Negro dialect 'ba' we used to hear. They now say 'he' and 'she' instead of the short vowel sound we used to hear instead."

The only professional teacher involved in Project Breakthru directs the nursery school activities and is not involved with the learning-to-read program. The reading project is supervised by two young women who received five weeks of training at Dr. Moore's Responsive Environments foundation, in Hamden, Conn. They, in turn, have trained the six booth attendants, some of whom were formerly file clerks or stenographers.

Tribute to Matson's Leadership in Containerization Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, at the first annual Pacific Institute of Transportation held in Hawaii this past week, the keynote speaker, Mr. Edward A. Guilbert, assistant to Secretary of Transportation Alan Boyd, paid a special tribute to the Matson Navigation Co. for its new concept in shipping cargo in containers, which has revolutionized the world maritime industry.

In commenting on Matson's pioneering role in the "Containerization Explosion," Mr. Guilbert said:

> Today's progress in containerization is a great tribute to the pioneers in this movement.
>
> It was they who recognized that this was the concept that would spark a renaissance in transportation . . .

Containerization, the shipping of goods packed and sealed at the point of origin in containers which are not opened until they reach their destination, irrespective of the different modes of transportation employed en route, was heralded at the transportation conference as a concept of delivery that will open new markets and enhance the relationship of man with his fellow man.

Containerization has reduced insurance costs because of a marked reduction in damage and pilferage. Loading and unloading costs, too, have been greatly reduced as the ship's time in port has been shortened.

> By converting to containerization—

Said Mr. W. Russell Starr, Matson Navigation Co. vice president—

> the American shipping industry which less than two years ago was—as an industry—decaying on the vine of world competition, has almost overnight been jolted out of years of indolence and apathy.

Matson's containerization system, inaugurated in the Pacific in 1958, has led the way, an Matson is now 9 years ahead of some American and foreign shipping firms which have belatedly adopted this revolutionary practice on transatlantic waters.

We in Hawaii who have benefited from Matson's containerization program by receiving a wider variety of commodities at reduced cost, are, indeed, fortunate in being served by such a dynamic and visionary shipping firm. I wish to join with Mr. Guilbert in paying tribute to Matson Navigation Co., and take pleasure in commending to my colleagues in the House the following article from the Honolulu Star-Bulletin of March 13, 1967, entitled "Matson's Container Concept Pioneers New Shipping Trend":

MATSON'S CONTAINER CONCEPT PIONEERS NEW SHIPPING TREND

The concept of shipping cargo in containers and on ships designed to carry containers, produced a revolution in world maritime circles in 1966.

Every country in the world is now latching on to the concept in order to remain competitive.

America, the first country to put containerized cargo into full-scale practice, caught European and Asian countries napping with this system, says W. Russell Starr, a Matson Navigation Company vice-president with offices in Honolulu.

He was the luncheon speaker yesterday at the opening of the four-day, first annual Pacific Institute of Transportation at the Princess Kaiulani Hotel.

Keynote speaker was Edward A. Guilbert, assistant to U.S. Secretary of Transportation Alan S. Boyd.

While some American and foreign shipping firms were belatedly switching to containerization on transatlantic waters in 1966, Matson was already more than nine years ahead and deeply entrenched in container operations on its West Coast-Hawaii run, Starr said.

"As recently as one year ago there were . . . only two steamship lines in the world who could claim that they had in operational reality—ashore and afloat—fully integrated systems for the handling . . . of major volumes of containerized cargo.

"These were Sea-Land and Matson," said Starr.

ECONOMIC DESPERATION

He added: "The truth is that the Matson system was born, in 1958, out of economic desperation.

"We had to do something drastic as we did, or face the prospect of going out of business."

Starr said that the match that lit the fuse of the containerization explosion was the announcement by Sea-Land in 1965 that it planned to enter the transatlantic trade with container ships.

Then transatlantic operators began a frenzied drive to perform fast conversions on many of their ships which would enable them to carry substantial numbers of containers, "and thus counter the sudden competitive threat of Sea-Land's pure containship operation," said Starr.

JOLTED OUT OF APATHY

"The American shipping industry which less than two years ago was—as an industry— decaying on the vine of world competition, has almost overnight been jolted out of years of indolence and apathy.

"And the shock waves have engulfed our rail, truck and airline industries."

The institute's theme is "The Containerization Explosion."

Guilbert said, "Today's progress in containerization is a great tribute to the pioneers in this movement.

"It was they who recognized that this was the concept that would spark a renaissance in transportation.

"Shippers the world over are paying more heed to the selection of transportation modes than ever before in history."

As the keynote of the conference, Guilbert urged that the power of transportation in its capacity to bring together peoples of the world and their products be recognized.

"It has the power to penetrate both developed and less developed hinterlands and to bring life and hope and goods to every man," he said.

"We herald containerization as a concept of delivery that will open new markets and enhance the relationship of man with his fellow man.

"He has learned that delivery systems must be integrated if we are to achieve the full benefit of services at the lowest cost," Guilbert said. "The total distribution process is in the forefront and the featured performer is containerization."

Approximately 150 delegates are attending the conference with delegates from Australia, Japan, the Philippines, Southeast Asia and a dozen states.

Electricity Is Hope for Future of World

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. MOSS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 14, 1967

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, rural electrification has been one of the essential elements of development in the United States.

The National Rural Electric Cooperation Association, under contract with the Agency for International Development, is developing a rural electrification program in South Vietnam. The first 90-home project has just been completed successfully.

A recent editorial in the Sacramento Bee points out the significance of this kind of U.S. foreign assistance.

I have unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD this editorial of March 8, 1967:

ELECTRICITY IS HOPE FOR FUTURE OF WORLD

The striving for freedom takes many forms and the most rewarding is that which gives a helping hand to those in underdeveloped nations who need a lift to raise their standard of living. Yet these efforts often are obscured by the acts of war which get the headlines.

A case in point is the building of electrical power distribution systems to serve homes in remote areas of South Vietnam. The National Rural Electric Cooperation Association, under a contract with the Agency For International Development, has been hard at work preparing such systems.

Clyde T. Ellis, veteran general manager of the NRECA, announced at the association's 25th anniversary convention held in San Francisco recently the beginning of service on the first rural electric cooperative network in Vietnam.

The project is in Tuyen Duc Province, 170 miles northeast of Saigon. It is small with only 90 homes to be served by the first power lines. But from tiny beginnings often come glorious achievements.

Rural electrification has been one of the greatest boons to developing the good life in the United States. A year ago President Lyndon B. Johnson put it well when he said:

"In the countryside where I was born and where I lived, I have seen the night illuminated, the kitchens warmed and the homes heated where once the cheerless night and the ceaseless cold held sway. And all this happened because electricity came to our town along the humming wires of the Rural Electrification Administration."

This kind of impressive accomplishment is the goal of the electric cooperatives in Southeast Asia. The know-how of the US cooperatives is being put to beneficial use in the quest for peace.

It is significant that the Viet Cong has not interfered with the electric projects in South Vietnam. Ellis said the electric wires are looked upon as the people's and cutting them would alienate the peasants.

Given the opportunity, projects such as sponsored by this nation's rural electric cooperatives will do much to promote prosperity and serve as a shield against the advance of communism.

A Conservative View of the Antimissile System

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the National Review, a leading conservative magazine, recently published a column by James Burnham on the controversy over whether the United States should build an antimissile system.

On the merits of the issue, Mr. Burnham comes to a conclusion which is similar to Secretary McNamara's position. Mr. Burnham states:

> Unless a technological breakthrough presented us with a virtually impenetrable AMS, the most effective and flexible method of protection would still seem to be what it has been ever since the Soviet Union acquired serious ICBM capability: our own deterrent power.

I insert the full column in the RECORD:

THE AMS CAMPAIGN

We are presently being subjected to an aggressive propaganda campaign aiming to persuade us that survival demands an immediate crash program to deploy an anti-missile system. The campaign pattern is familiar from analogues spread over the years—concerning big bombers, ground divisions, satellites, carriers, nuclear submarines, missiles, etc., not to speak of battleships, machine guns and sloops in a more distant past.

From the standpoint of the nation's security, some of these campaigns have made sense, and some haven't. There is no way of telling from the heat of the rhetoric.

It is relevant in these cases, though certainly not conclusive, to note the interests and attitudes involved. An anti-missile system must, for example, be of acute concern to the Army. The Navy has Polaris-Poseidon; the Air Force has the intercontinental missiles as well as bombers and most of the defense against bomber assault. The Army is thus out in the cold strategically, and there is a feeling that this is not fair. It is generally assumed that a deployed AMS, at any rate of the sort at present envisaged, will be the Army's show.

It is also obvious enough—as Wall Street investment letters have lately been stressing—how much an AMS would mean to many up-and-coming corporations.

As for popular attitudes, to go ahead with AMS seems emotionally almost self-evident. What possible reason can there be for *not* setting up a shield against the catastrophic threat of nuclear missiles?

Well, among possible reasons are the fact that no AMS available either to us or to the enemy would make a satisfactory shield, and the further fact that there is a better method of achieving the defensive purpose.

BOMBS AND STATISTICS

The statistics of defense against nuclear missiles are not like the statistics of defense against aircraft carrying non-nuclear bombs. If you can bring down ten percent of the aircraft on each conventional raid, you might suffer considerable damage for a while, but you would have the attacking force licked. If the rate were raised to an average fifty percent, there would be no problem. But fifty percent, or even sixty or seventy, is not good enough against nuclear warheads. Just one getting through can mean millions of casualties. We should keep in mind that a modest one-megaton warhead of today has fifty times the power of the Hiroshima bomb. At this stage of AMS development, it is possible that in many areas a fully deployed system would not reduce casualties at all.

But wouldn't an AMS be worth while if it saved 40 or 50 million American lives, as we are told it could, even if it didn't save any in this or that particular location? The answer is less obvious than it seems. It is not clear that there would be a significant *strategic* difference between, say, 130 million and 80 million casualties. Commanders who ruled out a course of action because it would lead to 130 million casualties on their own side would not permit it because the anticipated casualty figure was lowered to 80 million, or even to much less than 80 million. These casualty figures are, we might say, of the same strategic order.

For a decisión to go ahead with a major modern weapons system, as for the decision of a commander to commit his reserves, the usual rule is: the later the better, if not too late. We do in fact have an anti-missile system ("Nike-X") on which we have spent more than $2 billion, but it is still held at the stage of development. Because it has been so held, it is today a far better system than it was a few years ago, and tomorrow it will be much better still—unless, that is, it goes into production. "If it works," the defense scientists say, "it's obsolete."

The global strategic equilibrium is not a static but a dynamic relationship. Each move by either side calls forth a countering move from the other. The Soviet Union has evidently deployed some sort of limited AMS, and therefore we are responding. One of our countering moves is the proposal that both sides agree to lay off AMS—a rather good psywar ploy, however intended, to confuse the opponent. Another is a speedup in the programs for a new generation of advanced missiles (Poseidon, Minuteman III and a new SRAM among them) able to penetrate the Soviet AMS.

NO DEFENSE AGAINST SUICIDE

Unless a technological breakthrough presented us with a virtually impenetrable AMS, the most effective and flexible method of protection would still seem to be what it has been ever since the Soviet Union acquired serious ICBM capability; our own deterent power. So long as we possess weapons able to exert that power, we shall have the material means of protection against strategic attack, on one assumption, that no opposing nation chooses to commit suicide. If a nuclear-armed nation should so choose, there can be no protection in our epoch.

As a result of the present agitation we are probably going to get some kind of AMS. The best case can be made for a deployment designed to help defend our own missiles. But there is a great danger in this entire AMS trend of thinking. In psychological reality the AMS is merely one more Maginot Line. Nothing is more fatal for a nation than the Maginot Line style of thought. Like all Maginot Lines, even the most perfect antimissile defense system can be turned. Who decrees that the only way to get a nuclear weapon into a harbor or city of this country is on top of a missile? or, for that matter, that the only way to defeat us is by weapons of mass destruction?

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

Appendix

Russian Fishing Trawler Within Our Coastal Fishing Zone

SPEECH

OF

HON. HOWARD W. POLLOCK

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. Pollock] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. POLLOCK. Mr. Speaker, we were in session quite late last evening and about a quarter to 12, that is, 15 minutes before midnight, I made an announcement on the floor here and I would like to repeat it to bring it up to date.

At that time I had just been informed that a few hours earlier for the second time within a month the Coast Guard cutter *Storis* had seized a Russian fishing vessel for fishing in the contiguous exclusive fishing zone of the United States.

The stern trawler *STRM 8457* was sighted 5.5 miles east of Seal Cape, about 100 miles south of the earlier seizure, southwest of the Shumagin Islands. The 178-foot vessel was sighted by a Coast Guard aircraft on a routine fishing zone patrol. The vessel refused an order in Russian to heave to and headed for open international waters. It was overtaken by the cutter *Storis* following in hot pursuit.

It was finally stopped and an armed prize crew of Coast Guard men boarded to take control, in order that the trawler proceed to Kodiak under seizure. They were ordered either to proceed under their own power or they would be towed.

Mr. Speaker, they refused to proceed under their own power, and the vessel is at the present time being towed to Kodiak for arraignment of the captain and the crew before a U.S. commissioner. They will arrive there sometime after midnight tonight.

Mr. Speaker, I think this matter is getting rather serious. I am advised by the Coast Guard that there are other Russian and Japanese vessels operating in the waters of Alaska at the present time. This is the second one we have actually sighted fishing in violation of international treaty, and it happens to be also the second time we could get a Coast Guard cutter close enough to be able to follow in hot pursuit and capture the vessel.

I should advise the Members of the House that each member of the crew is subject to a fine of $10,000 and up to 1 year of imprisonment, and the vessel is also subject to confiscation. The cargo and the fish are likewise subject to confiscation.

Not too long ago, in a gesture of good faith—about 3 weeks ago—we released the first violating Russian fishing vessel and the crew, and we simply settled for a fine of $5,000 for the skipper. I was quite concerned at that time that we would never see the money that was seized for the fine. That was paid some 3 days ago by Russia. Then right after the payment of this they have another of their vessels violating our fishery zone and getting captured again.

It is becoming increasingly apparent to me that the Soviet Union has no intention of abiding by the recent agreement, and apparently intends to engage in a series of violations to determine our mettle, to find out what our determination will be to withstand their onslaughts in our fishing zones.

I think that we should make an example of the vessel that we have now and of the crew that is aboard it. I think we should make our position abundantly clear by exacting the maximum penalty on every ground. By that I mean the captain and the crew members should each be fined a maximum of $10,000. I think they should be subjected to imprisonment as a warning to those in the future who might come into our waters in violation of the international agreement.

I think the vessel should be confiscated, and I think all the gear, the equipment, and the fish—in this case it was shrimp—that are aboard should become the property of the U.S. Government.

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POLLOCK. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. The gentleman has brought to the attention of the House a real problem, one which our Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has been attempting to deal with as well as other committees of Congress. It is the most recent infraction of the law, which has occurred in the Alaska area. We do know that the Russians are fishing off the coast of Oregon and Washington. If we do not pursue the course to which the gentleman is referring, we are going to continue to have repeated violations of our fishing rights in our territorial waters. The gentleman is correct. We are going to have to make it clear in these initial cases—I suppose test cases—that the Russians as well as anybody else understands that we do have certain limits off our coast in which they are not supposed to fish, and if they do, they are going to be punished for the violations.

This is a very serious matter, and if we are not careful it is going to expand into other areas of our coast line. We have indications in the South, in the gulf area, into which they are inching a little closer and a little closer. So we must be firm.

The gentleman has done a real service in bringing this matter to the attention of the House today.

South Dakotan's Valor Is Cited

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KARL E. MUNDT

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, the Federal Times for February 22, 1967, has published an article describing the heroism and the unusual achievements attained by a native South Dakotan who, in spite of almost insurmountable difficulties resulting from combat injuries suffered while serving as a young lieutenant on Anzio during World War II, has overcome his disabilities and now serves most admirably in the Pentagon. I refer to Col. Harrison King, retired, formerly of Parker, S. Dak.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Veteran's "Gun Barrel Vision" Is a Handicap, But No Defeat

(By Dick Ritter)

Washington—How would you like to look at life through the small bore of a gun barrel? A Pentagon typist who met his inferno at Anzio, Italy, in World War II is doing just that. "I wouldn't change a thing; I'm not bitter about it," declares Harrison (Harry) King in the Army's Office of Chief of Legislative Liaison. "I'm not a fatalist but just glad it wasn't worse."

What does it mean to have "gun barrel vision?" When you try to type, you see about eight letters. Try "courage" for size. Although you can focus your sight on a person's nose or face, you only see a minute portion of the scene. When your eyes get tired, the muscles flip the scene off to one side.

But you're grateful for little things, like being able to see the television screen from 14 feet or so across the room. The fun of walking with your grandchildren. . . . "Little Mike is just 5. He's a busy one"

Or the fun of startling little old ladies when they discover you're not really totally blind. Like the time Mr. King boarded a bus while holding the arm of his wife. A kind lady motioned quietly to his wife for him to take the seat. The charitable effect was shattered, however, when Mr. King pulled out an insurance book and began reading.

Insurance was his forte during the postwar years until he became a clerk-typist at the Pentagon in 1952. After working an 8-hour day for many years, Mr. King was able a few years ago to curtail his schedule to a half-day in the office.

"I think it's important that a man who has been disabled has something regular to do," remarked the 57-year-old West Point graduate, Class of 1933. "I got out of the insurance business because it wasn't regular enough. Would be busy one day making phone calls and then loaf the next one. It wasn't my cup of tea.

"The guy may not need the money," Mr. King continued. "That's a small part of it. But he needs to be regular, to have something to tie on to."

Having something to do each day is doubly important for a person who has been active in his youth. Born in Parker, So. Dakota, Mr. King attended the U.S. Military Academy where he was active in wrestling and on the rifle squad.

Upon graduation in 1933, he was assigned to the 16th Field Artillery at Fort Meyer, Va., outside of Washington. Later during the depression years he served at Fort Sill, Okla. and then went to Fort Knox, Ky. for a short tour in 1942 before going overseas.

Mr. King was a major in the 1st Armored Division, commanded by Gen. Orlando Ward and later by Gen. Ernst Harmon. He was in command of a battalion which landed at Oran in North Africa and moved eastward to Tunisia.

The young artillery officer had his share of close calls, including the time over Mount Casina, Italy, when his tiny spotter plane dived out of the way of German fighter planes.

When the Allies tried an end sweep around the enemy, Lt. Col. King's outfit was sent to the hotly contested Anzio beachhead. It was on March 25, 1944 when an exploding shell burst killed the artillery battalion commander standing next to King and wounded a young lieutenant.

"Anzio is sort of blank to me," the graying crew-cut King says softly. "I vaguely remember something on the boat in June, but the first thing I really remember was after the 4th of July at Valley Forge Hospital in Pennsylvania."

Among the earliest recollections are of his wife, the former Grace O'Hara, an Army "brat" born in the Philippines. Her father was the late Lt. Col. James J. O'Hara, of the West Point class of 1904. He served at one time in the Office of the Chief of Cavalry.

Her life-time of being an Army daughter and wife helped Mrs. King to stand the period of recovery and readjustment for her husband. After a year's hospitalization at Valley Forge, Col. King was transferred to the Old Farms Convalescent Hospital at Avon, Conn.

It was a hospital for men who had lost their vision. And it was here that Mr. King learned to cope with his rare disability of gun barrel sight. None of the other veterans had such vision, although one soldier at Avon had peripheral vision.

For the 35-year-old colonel, retired with 100 percent disability, the long road back from his private inferno had started. With a group of other veterans, Mr. King visited nearby Hartford and was soon being trained in the insurance business.

Have you ever tried to read an actuary table? For six years the ex-officer did it, eight numbers at a time. And made sales. And kept his sanity in a situation that should be filled with despair.

When he became jaded with the the insurance business. Mr. King obtained a Pentagon job in the Army's legislative liaison office. And after a number of years with another position, he made the transition to his typist job. He was given leave of absence to attend a local business school for six weeks.

"I've known Harry since 1953 and I've never known him to complain," declares Robert C. Hempel, deputy chief of the Inquiry Division, OCLL. "He is a definite asset to the office."

Despite many severe headaches, Mr. King retains his cheerful disposition and calmly goes about the business of typing. He has developed a procedure of carefully sorting and lining up paper and carbon before inserting them in the typewriter. And while not the fastest typist, his work has received compliments from Congressional offices, that were unaware of his handicap.

Away from his job, Mr. King relates that "I walk quite of bit." During the daytime he can barely see the edge of the sidewalk meeting the grass. At nighttime he uses his telescopic white cane while walking his dog along the quiet neighborhood streets.

Having something to do to keep busy, Mr. King is an enthusiastic gardener and handyman about the house. He likes to use hand tools while working on projects for his grandchildren. He is the father of a Navy Ordnance Laboratory engineer, William H. King, and of a daughter, Mrs. Patricia K. Brigance of Omaha, Neb.

Holder of the Bronze Star and Legion of Merit, Mr. King is second vice president of his 1933 class at West Point, and is class correspondent for the alumni publication. And he is a former vestryman of St. Patrick's Episcopal Church in northwest Washington.

This man who walked through the valley of the shadow of death doesn't speak glibly of religion or courage. Instead, his thoughts are about his family and work . . . a fellow needs "to have something to tie on to." Like the beach in Maine which he enjoys each summer with his family.

"It's just beautiful," declares Harry King. And all the pleasures of that scene helps to wipe out the memories of another beach named Anzio.

Socialist Bank Scheme

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, for Swedish Socialists to protect more socialism in the form of a new state "development bank" should be of interest to Americans. We have the World Bank, Federal Reserve Bank, Federal Land Bank, Asian Bank, Agency for International Development (AID), and we are now confronted with the lobbying for an "electric bank." In fact, we in the United States have so many Government banks we might take on an image of being antibank—free enterprise, private capital, locally controlled bank, that is.

I insert in the RECORD, this news release which appeared in the March 22 Evening Star.

SWEDEN DEBATES ON DEVELOPMENT BANK

(By H. J. Barnes)

STOCKHOLM.—The Swedish government is proposing to set up a state "development bank" or "business investment fund"—it has been called both—to help supply capital to credit-starved Swedish industry.

The proposal sounds innocent enough, but it has aroused one of the most heated controversies in Swedish politics in years.

Opponents of the measure fear that it is the first step along a dangerous road to more advanced socialism.

In spite of over three decades of rule by Social Democratic governments, there is little state ownership of industry in Sweden, which is the usual touchstone of socialism. The Social Democrats have been more interested in social welfare.

SOURCES OF CAPITAL

But for modern Socialists, according to the renowned Swedish sociologist Gunnar Myrdal, who was once minister of trade in a Social Democratic government, state ownership is unnecessary.

It is enough to control the sources of capital. This, it is claimed, is a more powerful weapon of income redistribution and economic control than state ownership, and it avoids the sweat and bitter tears that have often been the experience of governments in other countries who have put their faith in nationalization.

According to the government, there is nothing sinister about the state development bank. The important structural changes that Swedish industry is experiencing require the additional capital the government can supply through the bank.

And as long as the bank does not have much capital it will be no danger. In the first instance the government is proposing to raise $50 million through a 1 percent rise in the general sales tax.

But the government's opponents fear that the bank gradually will grow until it is in a position to dominate the credit market and deprive the private credit institutions, the banks particularly, of their traditional influence.

There is not much love lost between the banks and the government. The banks fear the government is trying to take over their functions. The government's response is that it will not harm the banks to have a little competition for a change.

The government's critics also point to a similar threat to control capital resources posed by the National Pension Fund.

This was set up in 1960 and eventually it will provide all Swedes with a retirement pension equivalent to two-thirds of his or her income during the best 15 earning years.

ENORMOUS RESERVES

Meanwhile, the fund is amassing enormous reserves, and these could be used by the government to redistribute capital.

In fact, though private employers have paid 70 percent of the contributions to the fund so far, only 30 percent of the fund's resources have been channelled back into the private sector. The local authorities and the social housing branch have been the gainers.

During the debates on the pension scheme in the late 1950s this was exactly what the opposition feared, and it opposed the scheme because of the powerful control of capital it would give the government.

The bank scheme, which to make matters worse has been introduced with high-handed disregard for the usual legislative procedures, has confirmed the opposition's worst fears. Sweden, they think, may be going socialist at last.

Our Man on the Moon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MARGARET CHASE SMITH

OF MAINE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mrs. SMITH. Mr. President, the March 1967 issue of V.F.W., the Veterans of Foreign Wars mazagine, contains an informative and enjoyable article entitled "Our Man on the Moon—How He'll Get There, What He'll Do." As a member of the Committee on Space and Aeronautical Sciences, I found it most interesting. Because I think others will, too, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OUR MAN ON THE MOON—HOW HE'LL GET THERE, WHAT HE'LL DO

It may be in 1970 or even a little earlier when the first U.S. lunar pioneer climbs out of his Apollo space capsule and steps down on the surface of the moon.

He and a fellow Apollo astronaut will spend 18 hours exploring the rock-strewn, crater-pocked moon while a third astronaut remains in orbit around the moon before beginning their 290,000-mile return trip to earth.

Either during their busy hours on the moon or on their round trip flight, the trio may pause to think back about three earlier astronauts named Grissom, White and Chaffee. Their fiery death in an Apollo capsule late in January of 1967 came during tests which charted the path that put these first Americans on the moon.

They will make the 290,000-mile trip to the moon atop the mighty Saturn V launch vehicle. The Saturn V will lift off its pad at Cape Kennedy with the almost unbelievable power of more than 7.5 million pounds of thrust. This is greater than that possessed by a string of 1967 automobiles stretched bumper to bumper from Cape Kennedy to Seattle.

The Saturn's five clustered engines, consuming 15 tons of fuel and oxidant per second for two and a half minutes, will lift the Saturn upper stages and the Apollo spacecraft and speed them to more than 6,000 miles per hour. The first stage then will drop off and fall into the ocean this side of Africa.

The second stage—five smaller but very powerful engines which burn liquid hydrogen as fuel—will take over and accelerate the spacecraft to 15,000 miles per hour and they will drop off into the Pacific between Africa and Australia.

The third stage is composed of one liquid-hydrogen-burning engine which will inject the remaining part of the Saturn rocket and the Apollo spacecraft into orbit around the earth and—after coasting around the earth once—fire up again to send the astronauts on their journey to the moon.

The spacecraft itself will be made up of three separate sections: the command module, the service unit and the lunar module. The command module carrying the three astronauts is attached to the cylindrical service unit which houses the electrical power system, part of the environmental control system and a restartable rocket engine with 21,500 pounds of thrust to be used in the return to earth from the moon.

The command and service units will remain together until just before reentering the earth's atmosphere on the return trip.

The lunar module makes up the third unit. It will disengage from the service module as the spacecraft approaches the moon and mates with the command module.

After the flight from the earth's surface has been completed, the spacecraft reaches what is known as the earth parking orbit. During this period, which can last for as long as four and a half hours, the spacecraft systems are checked out and made ready for the next major maneuver, translunar injection. In this maneuver, the rockets are fired again to bring the spacecraft to a speed of some 25,000 miles per hour, the escape velocity that will put the craft on a trajectory to the vicinity of the moon.

The spacecraft now enters a coasting period during which no rocket power is employed. Ground tracking stations check the flight path carefully to make sure that the spacecraft is on a satisfactory trajectory. Once confirmed, the transposition and docking operation is performed. This operation involves separating the command and service modules from the rest of the configuration, turning around and docking with the lunar module, which is still attached to the top stage of the Saturn V, and continuing the coasting trajectory toward the moon.

Enough rocket power is turned on from the service module reaction control system to make sure that the spacecraft is sufficiently separated from the Saturn V top stage so there will be no subsequent contact.

The spacecraft continues to coast for approximately the next three days. Two or three changes in the flight path may be made during this period to make sure that the spacecraft arrives at the next critical point, where the engines are fired again to put it into orbit around the moon.

The lunar orbit insertion maneuver occurs behind the moon after the spacecraft has passed out of sight of the earth. Should the maneuver not be performed for some reason, the spacecraft merely circles the moon and returns to safe earth entry conditions on the free return trajectory, with no need for firing the control rockets.

However, if the maneuver is properly performed, the spacecraft will go into orbit around the moon at an altitude of about 80 nautical miles. Following a coasting period of about one hour, during which the lunar module has slowly descended to about 50,000 feet, the descent engine is ignited and the main braking maneuver is begun. From this point, the descent requires about 10 minutes, the latter portion of which is under manual control of the two-man crew.

After the touch down on the moon, the crew will leave the lunar module dressed in special extravehicular life support equipment, and explore the lunar surface.

During the 18 hours the astronauts will stay on the moon's surface, there will be two exploration periods of three hours each performed by each crewman. They will collect samples, take photographs, place an experiments package for long-term observations and make geological experimentation.

After the final observation period, they will make a careful check of the lunar module and its various systems, and prepare for launch. Then they will start the ascent engine.

The ascent stage will lift off the moon, leaving the spider-like legs of the descent stage still on the lunar surface. For about two hours, various maneuvers will be performed until the lunar module rendezvous and docks with the orbiting command and service modules (CSM) is accomplished.

After docking, the crew will transfer to the CSM, along with the data and samples collected on the lunar surface. The lunar module is then jettisoned and left in orbit around the moon as the main spacecraft starts its return to earth.

The trajectory is planned to bring the spacecraft back into a primary recovery area in the Pacific Ocean. As it nears the earth's atmosphere, the service module is jettisoned and the command module is oriented for entry.

Finally, after proper orientation by rolling the spacecraft, the drogue parachutes are opened at about 25,000 feet, followed a short time later by the main parachutes. These slow the command module of the spacecraft to a safe landing speed, in much the same way that has become familitr to the public in the Gemini missions.

Recovery also is similar to that of Gemini, and with the command module and crew safe on board the recovery vessel, the mission is completed.

An Open Letter to the French Embassy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD G. BROTZMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. BROTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, the American people are deeply disturbed by the recent attitudes and actions by France—and more particularly by President Charles de Gaulle—which would seem to rank that nation and that man among the leading ingrates of all time.

The Daily Times-Call of Longmont, Colo.—an outstanding newspaper published in the Second Congressional District—recently summarized the disappointment of the American people particularly well.

The Times-Call commentary took the form of a letter to the Embassy of the Republic of France. While I doubt that the Embassy will be much interested in the letter, I think it is appropriate that the Members of Congress should have the opportunity to read it.

Mr. Speaker, I include in my remarks a copy of the letter:

OPEN LETTER TO THE FRENCH EMBASSY

THE FRENCH EMBASSY,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN, We could not permit the events of this past week to fade into the pages of history without voicing an opinion to you and your country. It is the feeling in the hearts of many Americans.

The last of our American soldiers were being evicted from your Country as our military band played Auld Lang Syne. Your President Charles de Gaulle was indeed gracious when he awarded our American and NATO commander, Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. Yet, this act fell rather short.

As we marched away, we left many things. U.S. citizens paid $362.5 million toward the $550 million worth of military installations which we abandoned in your country at the demand that we be out by April 1.

American school children all look with great regard upon your French soldier and statesman, the Marquis De Lafayette who arrived here in 1777 to help in our ancestors' struggle for independence. We revere the act and thought of your nation's gift to us of the Statue of Liberty in 1884. Through many generations we have given most generously to your people and your country in deep regard for our past alliance and friendship.

It was no mistake that our band played "Should Old Acquaintance Be Forgot?" as our troops, so often welcomed in time of need, were being evicted. Or have you forgotten?

Almost two million Americans helped reclaim your country in World War I. Remember the names of Meuse-Argonne and Belleau Wood? Recall the 8,000 American Marines at Chateau Thierry who stopped the Germans in the drive for Paris?

And then came World War II when American manpower and might again came with other allied forces to your country to reclaim it from German forces of occupation. The battles were so numerous and vast that no few names summarize the magnificent effort and sacrifice. Since this conflict ended, the forces of the free world have been locked in a deadly showdown with those of totalitarian nations.

At the end of 1964, it was your President De Gaulle who declared that France wanted to reduce her holdings of American dollars. Accordingly, you have taken these dolars, many of them tourist or servicemen's dollars, and drained our gold at about 30 tons each month. It is true that your gold reserves have grown from 73 per cent to about 86 per cent. How long will France's gold save your nation if Western Europe collapses before the pressure of totalitarian nations?

Indeed, is it not only old acquaintance, but the lessons of history which have been forgotten?

Perhaps it would be refreshing for some of the leaders of your country to walk among our American military cemeteries in your soil. There you would find 30,076 dead from World War I and their companions from World War II, another 35,672 Americans. These heroes are our countrymen who made the supreme sacrifice to reclaim your soil and the cause of freedom.

If all else is forgotten, perhaps your nation would be very glad to repay the $6.5 billion in your unpaid debts to this nation from the last two World Wars. We will gladly accept it in gold.

Should old acquaintance be forgotten? Apparently it already has been by French leaders.

Very truly yours,
THE DAILY TIMES-CALL.
LONGMONT, COLO.

Supreme Court Impairs the People's Rights

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. KARL E. MUNDT

OF SOUTH DAKOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial entitled "Supreme Court Impairs the People's Rights," written by Fred C. Christopherson, and published in the Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Argus Leader of January 29, 1967.

Mr. Christopherson makes observations on some of the incomprehensible findings of the Supreme Court of the United States.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SUPREME COURT IMPAIRS THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

The U.S. Supreme Court has some queer ideas about the rights of the people to govern themselves and to direct their own affairs.

The latest—and perhaps the most outrageous—of its many affronts to the judgment of common sense is last week's ruling in respect to a New York law. The law, duly enacted by the New York Legislature, provides that membership in the Communist Party is a ground for dismissal of teachers in state universities and colleges.

The high court in its infinite wisdom also held that another law in New York State is unconstitutional. This is a law specifying that "the utterance of any treasonable or seditious word or words or the doing of any treasonable or seditious act" is a ground for dismissal of teachers from the public school system.

WHAT RULINGS MEAN

If these decisions are to be accepted at their face value—and New Yorkers haven't much choice other than to do so unless they want to secede from the union—members of the Communist Party may teach at will in the New York state universities and colleges.

Furthermore teachers may preach treason and sedition and retain their posts.

The Supreme Court seeks to justify its position by contending that the New York laws "broadly stifle personal liberties." It further says, in mouth-filling words, that free speech "needs breathing space to survive."

Some consolation may be found in the fact not all members of the Supreme Court subscribed to the asinine opinion of the majority.

Four out of the nine justices dissented. And Justice Tom Clark, speaking for the dissenters put it very well, indeed, when he said: "The court has by its broadside swept away one of our most precious rights—the right to self-preservation."

Justice Clark added: "Our public educational system is the genius of our democracy. The minds of our youth are developed there and the character of that development will determine the future of our land. Indeed, our very existence depends on it."

BASIC RIGHTS IGNORED

The Supreme Court's decision is almost incredible. It gives an exaggerated respect to what it terms the rights of Communists and the preachers of sedition and treason. It ignores entirely the rights of the parents and the legislators to exercise a control over the education of students in their public schools and state universities and colleges.

The role of teachers in the formative years of students is a substantial one. The students listen to them, as most certainly they should if they are to be educated. They respect them, as they should if they are to absorb freely their teachings. They tend to regard their teachers as examples of proper living and intelligent thought.

It is for this reason that what teachers say and do outside of the classroom as well as within it are matters of profound concern.

IMPORTANCE OF TEACHER'S ROLE

To say that it is immaterial what the teacher does away from the school is to ignore the obvious.

If a teacher advocates communism in discussions at the corner cafe or at a street rally, the student may be influenced. This applies as well to the preaching of sedition or treason by a teacher.

Most students, happily, will ignore such preachments. But there are many—and this is not surprising—who will be affected by such utterances because they have been told to respect and obey their teachers.

Thus it is that teachers who actually believe in the principles of the Communist Party or who preach treason or sedition will have a special influence predicated upon their unique position in our educational format.

But that isn't all. If a teacher is a Communist or believes it is all right to promote sedition or treason, just how fit is he or she to enunciate the principles of Americanism in the classroom? It is difficult, if not impossible, for any person to teach effectively a doctrine to which he or she does not subscribe fully.

COURT HELPS OUR ENEMIES

The unfortunate reality, however, is that the Supreme Court has spoken. It is the court of last appeal.

What it has said in respect to the two New York laws stands and even Congress has no authority to overrule it. The President, too, is helpless. This means that the New York laws are invalid and presumably Communists and the advocates of sedition and treason may serve at will in the schools and colleges of New York.

And, because what the Supreme Court says is the guide for all of the nation, its decisions apply to the schools and colleges of all states, including South Dakota.

About all that can be said in a broad appraisal of the ruling is that the Supreme Court is a splendid and powerful ally of those who are trying to destroy the basic fabric of solid Americanism.—F. C. Christopherson

Distaff Lobbyist Speaks Out Proudly

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. RICHARD FULTON

OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, in an article entitled "Distaff Lobbyist Speaks Out Proudly in Favor of Her Profession," by Carolyn Lewis, published in the March 23, 1967, edition of the Washington Post, deserved attention was given to Miss Evelyn Dubrow of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Miss Dubrow merits and has earned the highest respect and esteem of many, many Members of the Congress for her able and conscientious efforts in behalf of the union which she represents. In addition, she has won the affection of many of us through her sparkling disposition, charming personality, and her honest, straightforward approach.

No amount of words can do justice to this lovely lady. Nonetheless, I include the article on Miss Dubrow in my remarks in the RECORD at this point. For those who have not already read it, I commend it to their consideration.

DISTAFF LOBBYIST SPEAKS OUT PROUDLY IN FAVOR OF HER PROFESSION

(By Carolyn Lewis)

"I'm bored with people who haven't the guts to call themselves lobbyists," says Evelyn Dubrow.

One of the handful of women lobbyists in Washington, Miss Dubrow, herself, represents the 455,000 members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

A restless, wiry woman with short auburn hair and humorous, snapping eyes, she spends most of her time in Washington buzzing around the corridors of Capitol Hill, stating the case for her union and for the legislation it favors.

Proud of her own role as "legislative assistant"—a euphemism for lobbyist—she terms it "dreadful" for organizations not to register.

"The Government, and the people, have the right to know who is pushing for what," she said during an interview in her seventh floor suite at the Congressional Hotel.

Miss Dubrow generally finds herself "pushing" legislation that involves minimum wages, education and steps toward a more comprehensive health program.

"All of these things are important to my union, because 80 percent of the members are women and many of them are heads of families," she said.

She terms the garment industry a "low-wage industry" in which workers must turn to government for a wide range of social services.

While she makes use of "grass-roots lobbying"—encouraging union members to write or telephone their Congressmen to let them know where they, as voters, stand—Miss Dubrow is also a firm believer in the efficacy of the more direct approach.

When a relevant piece of legislation is under consideration by Congress, she will drop by the office of committee members to let them know where her union stands.

"I visit Congressmen on both sides of the aisle. Bipartisan support is most important in this business," she explained.

Miss Dubrow sees herself as a pragmatic idealist.

"You have to hold onto your ideals, or else losing 100 battles and winning only one would defeat your spirit," she said.

Lobbying is easy for her, she said, because "I'm working for the things I believe in."

"I wouldn't be much of a lobbyist for the American Medical Association, or the oil or auto industries," she added with a grin.

For Miss Dubrow, it was almost a foregone conclusion that she would find herself part of the labor movement. Back home in Passaic, N.J., her father was an ardent unionist, her sister, a suffragette who picketed President Wilson's the State Legislature in Trenton.

"Communist Party, U.S.A., Calls for National Student Action"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN R. RARICK
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, I am in receipt of an interesting and well-documented paper by Mr. William L. Comer, of Clare, Mich., on the upcoming Communist-inspired student strikes.

Following his report is a most interesting letter from an Agency for International Development representative in South Vietnam, on the Government payroll, who calls for action which, he hopes, would impede our war effort and further disunite our people.

I think these will prove of invaluable interest to all the Members and insert them in the RECORD:

COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A. CALLS FOR NATIONAL STUDENT STRIKE

The Communists have boasted of their objectives and their influence, and from all indications at the present time, they are right when they claim that 1967 will be one of their most active and significant years in the history of these United States. This should be of great concern to all of you, as it is to me.

In the past few months, we've seen newspaper headlines, heard radio and television broadcasts as they've covered the student demonstrations, riots and sit-ins being conducted throughout the U.S. These demonstrations are being conducted by a small minority group and are definitely not the voices of the vast majority of intelligent and Patriotic students. But, even though they are a minority group, they are extremely well organized, vociferous and are receiving a great deal of publicity. Never-the-less, many of us tend to; either think that they are speaking for all students, or, to ignore them completely and hope that they will just go away. Some of us know better and now realize that we have a very serious problem and that these, basically radical "pro-left" groups will not go away and are becoming more outspoken and violent in their demands for their so-called "rights." We are now facing a serious dilemma.

I quote from the FBI report, covering the Communist Party, U.S.A.'s 18th National Convention of June 22–26, 1966 in New York City, which reads, in part, as follows:

"In its struggle to become a more potent force on the American scene, the Communist Party, U.S.A., greatly stepped up its activities during the past twelve months.

This convention reflected the optimistic mood of party leaders who, believing radicalism is increasing among the American people, initiated various programs designed to subvert every segment of our society.

The convention assured the party of a leadership dedicated to serving Soviet interests, tightened party organization, gave birth to a youthful cadre advocating a more militant role for the party and designed a program to unite dissident elements of our society in order to change the form of government in the United States.

The FBI Director stated that the calendar year 1966 saw the continuance of various types of demonstrations protesting United States policy in Vietnam. The moving forces behind these demonstrations are pacifist, student and ad hoc "stop the war" groups. The Communist Party and other subversive groups and their members continued to actively support and participate in the demonstrations throughout the country.

Mr. Hoover advised that through the effective utilization of such groups as the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, a two-year old Marxist youth group, the Communist Party has managed to influence the minds of many young people on college campuses throughout the Nation. Chapters of the DuBois Clubs have worked hand-in-glove with other so-called "New Left" organizations such as the Students for a Democratic Society to foment discord and spread discontent in furtherance of the aims and objectives of the Communist Party. The Communists are elated at the success achieved by these groups in the disruption of the normal operations of our large universities. Communist Party, USA, General Secretary Gus Hall has described these groups as a part of the "Responsible Left" that the Party has "Going for Us."

Communists in the United States recognized the opportunities inherent in this situation and are always looking for political, social, and economic inequities to propagandize and use as the basic Communist tactic which aims to create class struggle and through it to bring about a total disintegration of orderly process. The extent to which the Communists have already succeeded in moving toward this objective was most graphically illustrated during 1966. It was shown through the widespread false cries of "Police Brutality" that echoed and re-echoed throughout our cities. This is a term which Communist propagandists have been using since the days of Sacco-Vanzetti, but more recently has it gained considerable acceptance, primarily because Communist agitators repeated it incessantly until it was picked up and used unthinkingly by many about the Nation who should know better.

As 1966 drew to a close, party youth activities were centered on a proposed national student strike to oppose the draft, protest the high cost of education, and promote increased student freedom. The motivating force behind this strike is Bettina Aptheker Kurzwell, self-admitted party member who is a student on the strife-ridden Berkeley campus of the University of California. The strike is proposed for the early spring of 1967, and the goal set for participants is a half million. 1

This strike is no longer a proposal; it has been activated; it is in operation and has been tried on a trial basis in several different locations scattered throughout the United States. From the Communist publication, The Worker, we read the following: Headline: National Student Anti-war Parley in Chicago Dec. 27.

"Chicago: A call to a national student conference to plan a national campus action in the spring against the war in Vietnam and for peace has been sent out by more than 200 student leaders, professors and other public figures." "The Chicago Peace Council is acting as host to the conference." 2

Headline: "15 Student Organizations Map National April Action for Peace."

"Chicago: Over 270 students from 15 organizations throughout the Nation, meeting here last week, projected a national student action for peace during the week of April 8–15.

"Activities proposed for the week will include demands to bring the GIs home, to end the draft, and to abolish complicity by universities and colleges with the war effort.

"The W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, Students for a Democratic Society, Young Socialist Alliance, the Communist Party, Young Christian Students as well as many other left and activist national and local antiwar organizations were represented." 3

In December, general secretary of the Communist Party, USA, Gus Hall, stated:

"The competition between capitalism and socialism in this conflict, the struggle for the minds of men is crucial. It is my firm conviction that capitalism has now lost this most important aspect of the battle. Socialism has not yet fully won, but capitalism has definitely lost. In the world today it is difficult to find an open, unashamed defender of capitalism, and there are no defenders of U.S. capitalism anywhere. The big debate throughout the world is about what kind of socialism is desirable not about whether socialism is desirable or not. Capitalism is on the defensive, and ideas for the advancement of human society come more and more from the socialist sector of the world." 4

"There is a bright new world shaping up and while there are zigs and zags, while there are temporary setbacks, and yes, mistakes and weaknesses, there can be no doubt that human society not only moves but moves in a very defintie direction—a progressive direction. There is no doubt that it progresses unalterably to socialism and to a communist society." 5

Is Gus Hall right? Are we so complacent that we will allow this to happen to us and to our great Nation? Maybe we all should read George Washington's "Farewell Address" and Patrick Henry's famous speech when he closed with "Give me Liberty or Give me Death." Well the communists are serious about creating a Soviet America. What about you?

I have a copy of the, "Call to Arms" you might say: A copy of the initiating sponsors who are calling for this National Student Strike. 6 These Sponsors are definitely not strangers to each other and are well aware of the background and activities of each of these individual sponsors. Carefully review the following list of initiating sponsors, totaling 191 on the Call for Strike flyer:

7—W. E. B. DuBois Club leaders and 2 members.

11—Students for a Democratic Society Leaders and 7 members.

8—Congress of Racial Equality Leaders.

1—Student Union for Civil Liberties officer.

1—American Federation of Teachers, Local No. 1570—president, University of California, Berkeley.

1—Chicago Peace Council and United Shoeworkers of America—member.

6—National Students Association Leaders and 1 member.

1—Campus Americans for Democratic Actions—co-chairman.

1—Communist Forum president, City College, New York.

10—"End the War in Vietnam" committee leaders and 2 members.

4—Clergymen.

1—Missionary.

20—Student Council Officers or Representatives.

11—Student Editors of College and University news publications.

44—University and College Professors and Instructors from such universities as: Fisk, Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Illinois, California, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Texas, and others. These are professors in such fields as: English, history, political science, sociology, mathematics, philosophy, psychology, physics, economics, statistics and many others.

In referral to the recent ouster of University of California professor, Clark Kerr, who blames his ouster on Gov. Reagan and states that his removal was basically a political maneuver and that things really weren't bad as Berkeley and everything was under control. 9 Shrike Professors are from the University of Calif. & 7 of these from Berkeley.

Now, if you haven't already seen the light, we add the following notable initiating sponsors:

Carl Oglesby—Ann Arbor, Mich.—President—Students for a Democratic Society. 7.

Mulford Q. Sibley—member—war resistors' league, fellowship of reconciliation; Socialist party.

Staughton Lynd—professor, dept, of history, Yale. Director of the American Institute for Marxist Studies, New York. 8. Lynd's parents "hold an eminent record of Communist front affiliations, documented in the House and Senate files, dating back to the late 1930s. 9.

Thorston Horton—Highlander Research & Educational Center.

Mario Savio—Non-student agitator at Berkeley & now under jail sentence for "creating a public nuisance". 10

Ken Cloke—Director of Law Student Program, National Lawyers Guild. The National Lawyers Guild is "Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party' "—. 11.

Carl & Anne Braden—Identified as communists.

Tom Hayden—Foremost founder of the Students for a Democratic Society.

Dr. Herbert Aptheker—Foremost communist theoretician.

Bettina Aptheker Kurzweil—Daughter of Herbert Aptheker—admitted communist, agitator at Berkeley and leader of the National Student Strike.

Tom Hayden, Staughton Lynd & Dr. Herbert Aptheker have the notable distinction of traveling together to Hanoi via Moscow and Peking on a "fact finding" mission. 8.

We now arrive at the last three sponsors on this impressive list:

William Nygren—Former Editor, Vanguard—cited as the "Official Newspaper" of the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party. 12.

Michael Tigar—Editor, California Law Review, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley. Slated to become clerk to Supreme Court Justice Brennan next term. Tigar has been honored as a "youth Leader" by the communist party, has written for various Communist publications, active in the Berkeley riots with Bettina Aptheker, backed Vietnam protest demonstrations and a devoted worker for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. This startling revelation was published by the Richmond News Leader. 13.

Last (I was saving this one because of the so-called CIA scandal) we have:

Edward M. Keating—Editor, Ramparts magazine, who has repeatedly blasted the CIA's activities, etc.

Yes, quite an impressive list isn't it? Cleon Skousen, former assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, in his excellent book "The Naked Communist", set forth the current Communist goals for the U.S. which appeared in "The Congressional Record" of Jan. 10, 1963.

In regards to the 11 student news editors and the 44 university and college professors, I cite goals:

17. Get control of the schools. Use them as transmission belts for socialism and current Communist propaganda. Soften the curriculum. Get control of teachers' associations. Put the Party line in textbooks.

18. Gain control of all student newspapers.

In referral to the reasons for the Strike, I cite goals:

1. U.S. acceptance of coexistence as the only alternative to atomic war.

2. U.S. willingness to capitulate in preference to engaging in atomic war.

3. Develop the illusion that total disarmament by the United States would be a demonstration of moral strength.

In referral to the Student Strike leaders, I cite goals:

19. Use student riots to foment public protests against programs or organizations which are under Communist attack.

29. Discredit the American Constitution by calling it inadequate, old-fashioned, out of step with modern needs, a hindrance to cooperation between nations on a world-wide basis.

30. Discredit the American Founding Fathers. Present them as selfish aristocrats who had no concern for the "common Man."

42. Create the impression that violence and insurrection are legitimate aspects of the American Tradition; that students and special-interest groups should rise up and use "united Force" to solve economic, political or social problems.

It's amazing to see how well they tie together; how the puzzle of the scattered demonstrations suddenly falls into place. Truly, we live in times of confusion and great tragedy with the war in Vietnam. Our country owes most of its greatness to our belief in God, our belief in free enterprise, and our belief in the worth and free will of the individual. Without faith in God and with the typical apathetical attitude of many of our citizens, we shall surely end up as slaves to the world's greatest Satanical offspring—Communism.

What should parents, the taxpayers and teachers do to improve the quality of education for citizenship in one nation under God? We must have committees of informed, Patriotic, intelligent and interested parents helping teachers to do a better job. Since we are at war, we must support our soldiers in Vietnam and we must emphasize Patriotism in everything we do.

History has proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that toleration of evil paves the road to the jungle where "Might makes Right." Thus you create and tolerate your own downfall.

Academic Freedom, is, without any doubt, the most potent means we have available for achieving the kind of quality of education our founding fathers anticipated, provided, all contracting parties, (Both Teachers and Parents) are honest, intelligent and informed about the true nature of Academic Freedom. Parents and Teachers must cooperate, not in determining who has rights, but, instead, they must cooperate in determining what is right!

Remember, it could be your son or daughter who has willingly or unwittingly been persuaded to participate in or support this Communist initiated national student strike for peace.

WILLIAM L. COMER.

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"YOU AREN'T A GOOK ARE YOU?"

(The following is a letter received by the Executive Director of the Episcopal Peace Fellowship. The writer is an American volunteer worker for the U.S. AID (Agency for International Development) program in South Vietnam.)

HUE, VIETNAM,
January 23, 1967.

DEAR FRIENDS: This is going to be a rather emotional newsletter, I fear. The work here at the Animal Husbandry Station is going along satisfactorily and I have gone out into the countryside several times and visited some places in Hue. My work here is quite similar to any Peace Corpsman's who works in Agriculture; except for one thing. I find myself working in a country visited by war.

Do you know what that means? Can you even begin to imagine the utter horror and indescribable suffering that that word represents. WAR. The United States is fighting a war to prevent South Vietnam from being taken over by the Communists. I am here to tell you, my very dear brethren, that if I were a poor Vietnamese peasant in this day, only *death* would prevent me from being a Vietnamese Communist. Do you understand that?

Do you understand what it means to have a plane fly overhead and just stop in utter terror of what that plane might be doing? Do you understand what napalm does to people? It explodes and spreads a jelly all over everything in the vicinity. This jelly is on fire. It burns through clothing and destroys the skin with burns. It leaves the people not already dead to die a horrible death by burns. It burns trees, houses, everything. Do you understand what a phosphorus bomb does? It gets on the body and burns; and it does not stop burning until it reaches bone. What does it feel like, I wonder, to have phosphorus on your face and feel it eating away right down to the skull. Do you like that picture? Well, that is what your government and mine is doing!

Do you understand what it means to be a sustenance farmer, just growing enough rice for the family to live on for a year. And do you understand how it feels to watch a plane fly overhead spraying chemicals on your field just before harvest, and then watch that field become brown, and then black. Would you like to watch your family starve to death because of some nebulous fight that does not matter. Do you know why it does not matter? Because the very thing that the U.S. seeks to preserve (freedom and abundant life) is that which it destroys every day. Do you understand that bombs and artillery are indiscriminate and don't just cause death and suffering among Vietnamese Communists? Do you understand what it is like to be living in a village in an "insecure" area and to have a plane unload its bombs and then strafe your village without mercy because someone fired at him with a rifle? Can you even begin to imagine the utter horror of being in a village where the planes come in dropping fragmentation bombs to drive people into the open and then following with napalm and phosphorus bombs to get an effective "kill." My God, can you even imagine what it is like in the villages? Do you know that at least 5 civilians are killed or wounded for every one combatant in Vietnam?

What does it matter that I work from dawn far into the night trying to increase production so that we can distribute more chicks to the countryside when there is no way to assure the farmer of adequate feed supply, and when a simple quirk of war could wipe him or his family off the face of the earth?

Can you imagine how my Vietnamese friend felt when an American soldier stopped me and asked, in a loud voice, "You aren't a Gook, are you? Don't worry, my friend; we aren't killing *persons* over here, we are cleaning up the Gooks."

If you could hear me writing this letter you would know that these words are being *shouted* in desperation and anguish. No, I have never seen the effects of a napalm raid close up, but I am beginning to understand the fear, as I work more out in the villages. I sense the terror that they feel when a flight of jets go overhead. I have seen defoliated fields, and the people who were driven from their homes by defoliation. Do you understand that almost 90% of the refugees in Vietnam are refugees of U.S. firepower? Have you ever been in a refugee camp? Sensed the hopelessness, the fear, the deep sorrow and yearning for the now destroyed home?

Many of my friends have written and asked if they could help me and my work with an offering of money. I respond to them and to you. If you have been able to grasp even a tiny fraction of the anguish and desperation of this letter, and I have been able to record a fraction of what I feel, and I feel only a fraction of what my people in the cuntryside feel; then you will do everything in your power and in the power that God offers you to stop this war!!! Picket, go to jail, protest, organize politically, preach, pray, write letters, bring our bumbling giant of a nation to its knees. Do whatever is necessary but please please, in the name of everything that is sane and loving, please stop the war!

I am sure that there are any number of good reasons why we should be fighting this war, but I really can't find any good enough as I see what this war does to our brethren.

Please don't sleep well tonight, or any night until somehow a way is found to stop destroying human beings in Vietnam.

I send this letter in love and agony.

DAVID NESMITH.

The Role of Industry in Water Pollution Control

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, it is, indeed, encouraging to find the various universities about our Nation cooperating in our tremendous task of rolling back the Nation's pollution. Little more than a decade ago, little interest could be stirred in this vital subject. But today the message has fully reached Mr. Average American and we are all concerned about this nationwide problem.

Recently, my good friend, Mr. M. A. Wright, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, presented a most interesting speech on the role of industry on water pollution at the Princeton University Conference on Water Pollution, on March 16, 1967.

I commend this most worthwhile and well researched speech to all:

The Role of Industry in Water Pollution Control

(Speech by M. A. Wright, president, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, presented at the Princeton University Conference on "Water Pollution: Industrial Problems and Current Research Trends," Princeton University, Princeton, N.J., March 16, 1967)

At the outset I would like to commend Princeton University on providing this open forum for discussing the problem of water pollution—or, as we usually call it, water quality conservation. By bringing together members of government, industry and education, you have the representation necessary for an objective and comprehensive discussion of this most urgent environmental problem. Through a free and open exchange of ideas as called for here today, we should all become better informed on the multiplicity of causes of this perplexing problem and better advised as to how it can and should be solved.

Although your program describes my topic as "The Role of Industry in Water Pollution Control," I have expanded the scope of my comments somewhat beyond this specific—and most important—area. From my own understanding of water pollution, I find it difficult to give the problem proper treatment without considering the overall picture—without considering the role of all members of society. Industry's role is such that while the job of abatement cannot be done without us, we cannot do the job by ourselves. Thus, as I point out the role that industry must play in this all-important area, I will also attempt to point out how this role is interrelated with that of other sectors of our economy. A workable solution to the problem must include participation by all members of society.

In recent times, concern over the quality of the nation's water supply has become intense. The press and broadcasting media remind us almost daily of the seriousness and pervasiveness of the problem. In performing our normal activities—in driving back and forth to work, in taking care of our homes and personal property, in vacationing on the nation's lakes and rivers—we are made acutely aware of the nuisance and unsightliness of our neglected waterways. Doctors and scientists have added to our anxiety by telling us of the possible health effects of water contamination. And occasionally we are exposed to speculations of how our water supply will someday perhaps become inadequate and ultimately destroy man and his environment.

No doubt many of the more alarming—and in some cases almost unthinkable—predictions are based as much on emotion and inadequate knowledge as on scientific fact and understanding. We are all aware that the fastest means of arousing the public is to dramatize the negative. But even after allowing for this tendency toward exaggeration, it is obvious that the quality of the nation's water resources remains a public issue of the first magnitude. We have in fact found that the water around our major cities has all too frequently become objectionable—and on occasions, hazardous. The problem thus deserves our closest attention so that effective and efficient solutions can be developed.

In the most literal sense, our pollution problem is as old as civilization. The caveman dumped his wastes and trash into nearby streams or lakes—with little regard as to how they might affect the water's quality. And, as man began to congregate in villages and towns—and eventually cities—the results of these practices became more evident. From Biblical times to contemporary America, the history of man is replete with mention of bad drinking water and of untreated and openly discarded sewage. Perhaps the most notable example of early pollution was the typhoid and cholera epidemics which caused death to large numbers of people throughout the world. The principal—and probably the only—cause of these waves of death and human suffrage was open pits of refuse and contaminated water.

The industrial revolution, however, significantly increased man's ability to contaminate his environment. Although the factory system offered untold improvement in his economic welfare, it also quickened the deterioration of his vital resources. Industrialization promised to break the chain of poverty and starvation that had plagued mankind for centuries; but man's economic enhancement was paid for with a lowering in the quality of his water resources. It has become apparent that man's economic liberation—and then his economic abundance—could jeopardize his most necessary and prized resource—an abundant and healthy supply of water.

The polluting potential of industrialization was further compounded by the tendency for factories to cluster. As an increasingly larger number of plants concentrated in small areas—and usually on the banks of navigable waterways—their ability to contaminate the nearby rivers increased greatly. As these plants consumed larger volumes of water and discharged their wastes into nearby streams, the quality of the immediate water supply was certainly reduced. But of greater importance, as industry's pollution capabilities escalated, nature's traditional compensating process was in some cases overwhelmed. Thus, industry not only contaminated this valuable resource, but often prevented other than man-made methods of restoring natural purity.

But the trend toward industrialization was only one source of pollution. As factories concentrated in small areas, the workers for these plants and related businesses also became concentrated. Where there was once only a small town or village, there was now a city. And with each increase in urbanization, the nation's pollution problem became greater and more widespread.

In many cases, the cities became even more accomplished polluters than industry. Although the city officials viewed the waterways as cheap and efficient pipelines for carrying away sewage and refuse, they overlooked the potential effect of this practice on the nation's water supply. Few officials were either cognizant or concerned that such practices could seriously impair the quality of one of our most valuable resources. In fact, it was not until the epidemics of Europe that the public—and in turn government authorities—became alert to the potential hazards of water pollution.

The third significant source of our water problem is the agricultural sector. Although the farmers' irrigation and drainage practices have caused difficulties for many years, the more recent and rapidly increasing use of pesticides by this segment of the economy has moved in higher on the list of contributors. The full effect of these pesticides is not known, but it is becoming evident that their excessive use could seriously impede nature's own methods of stream purification.

But an even more inclusive cause of water pollution is the growing concentration of the nation's population. In 1900 the approximate 3 million square miles of the United States accommodated the daily activities of less than 80 million people. Today, that same area—and the same supply of water—must accommodate the activities of nearly 200 million people.

Moreover, at the turn of the century our nation was predominantly rural; today it is primarily urban. In 1900, less than one person in three lived in a major metropolitan area. Today two-thirds of our population

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live in urban centers, and according to one source, 85 per cent live on less than 2 per cent of the land.

The full consequences of urbanization and industrialization on the nation's water resources defy accurate meausrement. But it is obvious that our polluting capacity has reached astounding proportions—and continues to grow with each year's activities. As a by-product of our throw-away society, it is estimated that each year we dispose of 48 billion cans, 26 billion jars and bottles, 65 billion metal and plastic caps and crowns, plus more than half a billion dollars' worth of miscellaneous packaging materials.

Another estimate by the U.S. Public Health Service shows that we Americans, in performing our normal activities, produce 400,000 tons of waste each day. Enough of this refuse finds its way into our lakes and rivers to jeopardize their usefulness for recreation and consumption purposes. According to New York's Governor Rockefeller, for example, sections of the Hudson River are so contaminated that fish are unable to live in them.

We are all aware that as the nation has become more highly developed, our ability to pollute has steadily increased. With each rise in the curves of industrial activity, economic affluence, and urban concentration, our capacity for damaging our environment has grown to ever more serious levels. But if water pollution is a problem of prosperity and progress, we must now consider how these same forces can be used with even greater facility to control it.

It should not—in fact it cannot—be denied that industry is a significant contributor to the pollution problem. It is estimated that in an average year industry's water intake is about 20 per cent of all the water used by society. After this water is used for industrial purposes, some of it is returned to the nation's streams and rivers without being treated adequately. Further, water contamination results from industry's discharge of certain damaging chemicals. The approximate magnitude of industry's contribution to water pollution is suggested by one estimate which shows that the nation's businesses have to spend $32 billion by the year 2000 to adequately improve its water conservation effort.

But though industry is a significant contributor to the problem, it is certainly not the only culprit. Municipalities, for example, are also serious offenders. In far too many cases the nation's increasing use of water has completely outstripped the capacity of city treatment facilities. This situation prompted Murray Stein, Federal Commissioner for Water Pollution Control, to say that the underlying cause of water pollution is the large number of municipalities that presently have inadequate sewage treatment systems.

This conclusion is supported by a 1965 survey of the Conference of State Sanitary Engineers. This report showed that 2700 municipalities in the United States have sewer systems with either inadequate or nonexistent treatment facilties. The survey also stated that 2600 additional communities needed both sewers and treatment facilities.

It is evident that water pollution is caused by all segments of modern society—and its abatement must likewise involve all segments. For this reason, the only equitable and effective solution to this problem is a well-coordinated, Community-wide effort. The problem is far too complex in nature and too broad in scope to permit one group in society to accomplish this job. At the same time, however, because of our scientific knowledge and understanding of what can be done, business and industry should take the initiative in getting local programs underway. The business community is in a unique position to make this most significant contribution to the task at hand.

Our first step in taking such initiative is the most obvious one. Business leadership in restoring the quality of the nation's water resources can be effective only after we put our own house in order. We cannot in good faith lead others in this campaign until we have first solved our own problem. Those businesses that seem convinced that the problem is not serious or will perhaps solve itself must be made aware of the ultimate cost of their attitudes. Industrial firms that refuse to take appropriate antipollution measures must be prompted to action. Such a program, however, should not penalize those firms that have already taken appropriate action.

Last December in Houston I pointed out that business really has only two alternatives. Either we can voluntarily implement effective pollution abatement program—at all levels of business and industry—or else our freedom of action will become even more limited by federal regulations. In essence, my answer—then and now—to those who say they cannot afford to take effective antipollution measures is that they can't afford not to.

The federal government, as Secretary Udall would agree, shares with industry a vital interest in developing a workable solution to this problem. The Administration is firmly dedicated to the ultimate goal of reasonably pure water at the lowest possible cost to society. But judging by the provisions of the Water Quality Act of 1965, the government prefers that this problem be solved below the federal level.

Recently, Frank G. Di Luzio, assistant secretary of interior for water pollution control, confirmed this view by saying that the federal authorities did not want to pre-empt the prerogatives of state or local agencies. State and local authorities, as well as industry, have the opportunity to resolve this important issue—and in the most efficient and equitable manner feasible. But apparently this will be accomplished only if industry offers the enlightened and aggressive leadership required.

In addition to offering leadership, industry must also do its part to inform the public not only of the seriousness of the problem but, equally important, of the cost of eliminating it. The public needs to be made aware that although the prospect of perfectly pure water in all our streams and rivers is pleasant, the cost may be prohibitive. And society should recognize that to achieve such perfection, more must be done than just having industry spend large sums of money.

The public must be informed that it can have almost any quality of water for which it is willing to pay. But the cost could be high. Senator Muskie of Maine, chairman of the Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution, believes that $100 billion will be required by the year 2000 to clean up our waterways. A recent article in *Harvard Business Review* further estimates that over the same period of time the nation will need to spend $110 billion to control and correct water pollution, and an additional $60 billion for disposing of solid wastes.

The public needs to understand that most of this sum will come from its own pockets. If this is fully understood, society can make the necessary judgment on how clean it wants air and water to be. We can achieve almost any desired level of purity, if we are willing to pay the price. But if we are not to mislead the public we must establish reasonable and realistic goals—and associate with each its appropriate cost.

The third role of industry in water pollution abatement is that of conducting and promoting research. Technology for making a substantial improvement in our water quality is already available. But if we are to achieve the degree of purity many people seem to be demanding, and if we are to do this at a reasonable cost, more efficient techniques must be developed. A recent survey by the National Industrial Conference Board, for example, revealed that the cost of antipollution control equipment—for both air and water conservation—already averages 5 per cent or more of a company's overall capital expenditures.

The opportunities for industry research and technological development in this area are unlimited. Some businesses have already recognized some of these potentials and, according to an article in the *Wall Street Journal*, have already turned pollution control into a profitable opportunity. For example, some firms are extracting sulfur or sulfur compounds in marketable quantities from their operations. This practice is widely followed in the petroleum industry. Other such opportunities can be cited, and still others will be found. According to one source, expenditures in the field of air and water pollution should total about $275 billion during the rest of the century. This should provide considerable stimulus for new research and new technology.

Finally, industry has the responsibility to assist community and regional officials in creating and in developing local plans. Through such assistance, local authorities will be able to implement effective and efficient programs. The problem of pollution, of course, is not the same in all areas; thus, local supervision and local flexibility are essential. This approach will not only help us achieve our national goals but will also insure the public that the problem will be solved at a minimum cost.

With cooperation from industry, with understanding on the part of the public, state and local governments can carry out their responsibilities for setting standards and for enforcing proper controls. Air and water regulation should be administered at the lowest level of government capable of doing the job.

We are, as a nation, in a period of transition in our water quality control efforts. We have now become firmly committed to the task of restoring and maintaining the quality of our water resources. But there is no one all-inclusive method for dealing with water pollution. There are no cure-alls, no easy answers, no grand designs. There is only a lengthy series of complex individual problems which must be resolved by people working in an atmosphere of mutual respect and understanding.

In summary, then, industry can make a substantial contribution to efficient and lasting solutions to the problems of water quality conservation. We can undertake abatement measures to correct our own contribution to water pollution. We can join with government and education to make known to the American public the causes of pollution and the costs of correction. We can point out areas for needed research. We can actively assist in guiding government at all levels toward effective and equitable abatement programs. This is industry's role.

Federal Land Bank System

SPEECH

OF

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with the gentleman from Kansas in recognizing the signal accomplishments of the Federal land bank system during the past half-century, and in welcoming the distinguished gentlemen who have come to Washington from all over the country to observe this anniversary.

This is a unique farm credit system. It has become a mainstay of American agriculture. It is a demonstration of successful cooperation among American farmers; the kind of cooperation that has made the American farmer, despite all of his problems, the best and most efficient producer and marketer in the world.

The success of the farm credit system in the United States should serve as an incentive and a guide to those who are endeavoring to develop sound agricultural economies in underdeveloped nations of the world. I trust that they, too, are taking note of this anniversary.

The Accomplice

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD J. IRWIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1967

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, the American Trucking Associations is greatly interested in highway safety, and in its efforts to promote safe driving it conducts an annual newspaper safety writing competition.

In this year's competition, an editorial writer for a newspaper in my district, the Westport News, won second place in the editorial category.

And because the winning editorial, written by Editor Jo L. Brosious, of the Westport News staff, tells such a poignant story, I would like at this time to enter it in the RECORD so that my colleagues can read it:

THE ACCOMPLICE

When Stanley Miller left his house he was miffed with his wife. It was darned inconsiderate, he thought, to send him out for a loaf of French bread to go with the spaghetti just the minute he got home from the office.

"You'd better hurry," she fretted, "or the stores will close . . . so don't take off your coat."

He didn't . . . and he didn't say goodbye, but he did close the door with such determined emphasis that it almost got the dog in the nose.

The engine turned over with a growl that exactly echoed Stan's sentiments. . . . "She could have called me at the office," he mused. . . .

"Hey, Dad, wait. . . . I wanna go . . ." hailed young Stan, age 10, who hurriedly slammed down his bike as he arrived back from his friend's house where the gang was trying out slot cars on a brand new miniature race track.

Senior Stan didn't feel miffed anymore. In fact, an aura of well being came over him. He liked being with the boy who talked of gears and motors and smelled like the outdoors and was panting like a puppy from the fast bike ride. He even noticed, as he turned out of the driveway, how nice the house looked with the eaves outlined in red and green lights.

Two blocks away, the light turned from red to green and Stanley Miller started across the intersection. Another driver, not drunk, but with one more under his belt than he was accustomed to, didn't notice the light change.

It was a mess. The kind that gives you the creeps when you come upon it. Two ambulances, a wrecker, police, flashing lights, gawking people and two cars so flattened in front . . . that you wonder if anyone got out alive.

One did. A father who required extensive hospitalization and who, in some ways, never would recover. His injuries were too extensive to permit him to attend the funeral of his namesake. The driver at fault also paid the highest price and left his own sad story.

This accident didn't happen in Westport, it happened everywhere. You could write a thousand different versions of it . . . each with the same villain: alcohol. Other things cause accidents, it is true, but some of them aren't so easy to eliminate arbitrarily.

Every year safety experts seek new ways to warn drivers that death rides the highway and that drink is his accomplice. Uncork all the cheer you want, but afterwards don't try to navigate with a two ton metal weapon.

Address by U.S. Ambassador Graham Martin, at American Chamber of Commerce Luncheon, Bangkok, Thailand, January 18, 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, there should be no doubt in anyone's mind that the United States is irrevocably committed to the preservation of freedom and national security in southeast Asia. There are many who counsel what they call disengagement, which is really synonymous with retreat. This minority would have us desert our allies and turn our backs on those who look to us as their sole remaining source of help in holding back the forces of aggression.

A recent address by U.S. Ambassador to Thailand, Graham Martin, delivered before the American Chamber of Commerce in Bangkok, is one of the best statements I have ever read on our Asian role. I am proud to commend his remarks to my colleagues:

ADDRESS BY U.S. AMBASSADOR GRAHAM MARTIN, AT AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LUNCHEON, BANGKOK, THAILAND, JANUARY 18, 1967

It is very pleasant to be invited to talk with you again at the beginning of the New Year. It is also appropriate to respond to the request of this peculiarly representative institution, the American Chamber of Commerce, to again review with you the year that has closed. Also, at the request of some of you, I will again venture a tentative appraisal of what is ahead of us in the year now beginning.

I am quite conscious of the necessity as the senior American in Thailand, carrying the responsibility as the President's representative for all that the United States does here in its civilian and military programs, to give as complete a report and as honest an appraisal as I possibly can.

It is a very difficult thing, and it is often an occupationally dangerous thing, to attempt too much precision in one's estimates of future events. For example, the phrase of Winston Churchill, "A riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma" is certainly applicable to the convulsions we are witnessing today in mainland China. One can only hope that out of this agony of a people, with whom our own nation has historic bonds of friendship and mutual respect, may soon come a regime which will permit the pragmatic and creative genius of the Chinese people and the vast richness of the Chinese cultural heritage to again become engaged in the cooperative progress of the rest of mankind. It is certain that this will happen eventually. It may happen sooner than we now dare to anticipate.

One can speak with much more certainty about the underlying deep convictions of one's own country and the courses of action which will certainly flow from those convictions. And this is possible despite the stridency of the debate within our open society which may momentarily obscure the inevitability of our actions. Last year I said we could accept certain basic realities as constant. And as we look back, we find this to have been true.

As you may recall, the stridency of a highly vocal minority within our own country then had, in the minds of some of you, brought into question the validity of the American commitment in Southeast Asia. I said last January that the American commitment to assist the peoples of Southeast Asia was a determined commitment—a solidly dependable commitment—a commitment supported by the great majority of our people—a commitment supported now even by those who may have doubted, a decade ago, the wisdom of our making it. For deeply ingrained in our American heritage, as a part of the fiber of our very being is the memory of that small and gallant band who, in declaring their independence from an oppressive Colonial rule, pledged not only their lives and their fortunes, but threw into the scales another perhaps even more precious possession—"their sacred honor."

For no more today, than it was in 1776, is it conceivable that our country would dishonor such a commitment. We will grumble about it. We will complain that we would much rather be doing more constructive things—but, as we have always done, in the end we will do what is necessary to be done. We will keep our word. We will honor the commitment.

I also said last year, aggression would not be tolerated or accommodated in the interests of convenience and expediency. We have made no such accommodation. I also said that Mao's theory that "the People's War," or as formulated elsewhere, "Wars of Just Liberation," could not prevail against our country and its allies. It has not, and it will not. And I ventured to forecast that as these realities of the constancy of the American commitment and of the American performance became evident, we could anticipate that the engagement of Asian energies in increasingly effective patterns of regional cooperation would startle all of us by their rapidly accelerating momentum. And this we have certainly seen in full measure.

In the course of the past year we have seen in Vietnam a maximum effort by the North Vietnamese to inflict a Dien Bien Phu type of victory on the forces of the government of South Vietnam and its allies. The forces of Hanoi and the Viet Cong had deluded themselves into thinking that the time had come to move to the classic third phase. Having attempted to destroy the very fabric of government and of society itself by an incredibly callous and brutal campaign of assassination and terror, one could move to defeat the main forces of one's enemy. But it just didn't work out that way. Instead, South Vietnamese and American forces crushed the North Vietnamese regular forces and the Viet Cong wherever they would stand and do battle. More than that, the so-called redoubt areas, which had heretofore been their safehavens and their storehouses of vast quantities of munitions and rice,

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were progressively denied to them. Their rice ration grows smaller and their munitions more scarce. Instead of being welcomed they are vigorously resisted by the South Vietnamese. The result is an increasing number of defectors, each telling his tale of the malnutrition, the hardships and the disillusionment that is setting in. Whether under such circumstances it is possible to gear back down to a lower phase of insurgency is doubtful indeed. It is increasingly evident that more and more of the North Vietnamese soldiers in the South are realizing the impossibility of attaining the goal of their doctrinaire masters in Hanoi.

When their masters in Hanoi will reach the same conclusion is not yet clear. It seems they are still counting on the efficacy of their primary weapon—a propaganda campaign so cleverly orchestrated on a worldwide basis that some sincere and well-meaning people have unwittingly become involved in spreading an absurd collection of distortions. Here again one can venture a conclusion with confidence. It is that this campaign cannot succeed. Our people have an instinctive ability to cut through such techniques and to reject the phony. It takes a little time but in the end the reaction is to cut through to the truth.

I do not, therefore, see in the propaganda campaign a serious danger to the validity of our commitment to Southeast Asia. I do, however, see in it a source of encouragement to Hanoi to hang on to what is clearly a losing cause in the hope that propaganda will persuade us to grasp defeat out of the mouth of victory. It is a forlorn hope.

I have often thought that a curious side effect of these distortions is that they sometimes obscure the validity of much simpler goals of American policy than those of utter perfection that are sometimes set for us by commentators who do not have the responsibility for achieving them. This is best illustrated by a long conversation I had recently with an eminent European journalist I had come to know well in my ten years in Europe. He had just returned from a journey through Asia including a stay in Saigon. He said he never ceased to be fascinated with the peculiar masochistic attitude Americans adopted about their engagement abroad. I started to bristle. He said "Don't argue yet—just listen." He went on to say that listening from Europe to the public dialogue in the United States one could only conclude that Americans were on the verge of disaster in South Vietnam, that Americans were vastly unpopular in Asia, that there was no clear aim to American policy, that we were determined on an escalation that would be uncontrollable. He said that he could go on with such a list but I probably knew more items to include than did he. I said I had heard a few more items.

He said most of the rest of the world looked at it quite differently. He said the rest of the world assumed our primary objective to be the denial of Southeast Asia to communist Chinese hegemony. He said it was quite clear to everyone except ourselves, and possibly Hanoi and Peiping, that we had already achieved this objective. He said he thought historians would quite likely regard what we had done in Vietnam as the crucial turning point in the life of the developing 2/3's of the world. He said that if communist China had succeeded in this attempt it would have led to such a complete validation of "the thought of Mao Tse-tung" that a nuclear confrontation might have become inevitable. He said that our firm stand in South Vietnam has led directly to the almost complete eliminination of communist China influence from Africa and Latin America. He said that Mao believed that the techniques of the "War of Just Liberation" could not be contained by the most powerful nation the world had ever known. Had Mao been proved correct, then Africa and Latin America as well as Asia would have certainly been engulfed by this technique.

Anyway, he said, whether you Americans realize you have already achieved this goal or not, it is quite evident that all Asia realizes it and is already acting on this conviction in the creation of a new Asia—a free Asia with increasingly effective patterns of cooperation in economic and social fields. These would, he thought, lead inevitably to a closer political cohesion which in turn would provide the patterns for an Asian security arrangement that would allow them to handle their own security.

He went on to say that American policy in Asia and the Pacific was on the verge of a success as great as that in Europe in the fifties. He reminded me that the same sort of attacks were made by Americans on American policy then as are being made now. He said he still found it fascinating that while Americans were sometimes irritating in their insistence on their superiority in so many ways, they consistently underrated their accomplishments abroad. As a matter of fact, he said, America has handled its unequaled power with great imagination, its vast military strength with ingenuity and with enormous restraint. Its leaders have somehow begun to master the most difficult lesson of those who are chosen to govern—the ability to tightly control a vast mechanism which, historically, has often developed a momentum and direction of its own. The most important thing of all, he said, is that in validating your commitment in full as you are doing, you are insuring the credibility of your commitments elsewhere. And in so doing it is obvious that your people have acquired the patience to see the job through. He concluded his monologue by saying that destiny has apparently chosen your country to lead, for a while at least. And it begins to look as if you might be worthy of the choice.

And now, he said, you have been very patient in not interrupting this monologue. Let's have one of those wonderful arguments I used to enjoy in Europe.

I wasn't in the mood. I just got him another drink. For I agree with what he had to say.

I agree with him that the last year has brought a great change to the situation in Vietnam and Southeast Asia. The communist aggressor once struggled for a victory which he could not obtain. He is now struggling to avert a defeat he cannot avoid.

While there is much grim work still to be done in South Vietnam, the issue is now certain. And those of us who live in Bangkok have had the good fortune to watch the birth of the new Asia of which my friend spoke.

I believe history will record more fully than do current media the more important contributions made by our friend and colleague here in Bangkok, His Excellency U Nyun, Executive Secretary of ESCAFE. Among his many accomplishments for the welfare of the peoples of Asia will be recorded his patient, determined and persistent diplomacy which was primarily responsible for bringing into being the new Asian Development Bank, and which is now pushing the Mekong development scheme into an accelerating momentum.

Within the year we saw here in Bangkok the months of patient work by the Committee of Ambassadors under the leadership of the Thai Foreign Minister which led to the meeting in Seoul where nine Asian nations formed the Asian and Pacific Council. We shall see this new organization hold its second meeting here in Bangkok this year.

It was here in Bangkok that we saw the reactivation of the Association of Southeast Asia, founded in 1961 but interrupted by the difficulties between Indonesia and Malaysia.

The meeting could not have taken place without the prior settlement of these difficulties which had also led to strained relations between Malaysia and the Philippines. The reconciliation of Indonesia and Malaysia, promoted by the patient, infinitely skillful and selfless diplomacy of Thailand, climaxed Indonesia's rejection of communism and the return of reason to that nation's internal and foreign affairs.

It was here in Bangkok this year that the Foreign Minister of Thailand, joined by his colleagues from the Philippines and Malaysia, launched the first wholly Asian move to settle the Vietnamese war. It was in this context that there was the first Asian call for Japan to begin to assume a political role in Asian regional affairs commensurate with its abilities and economic strength.

In April the Conference on Asian Development was convened in Tokyo at Japanese initiative. It, like the Asian-Pacific Council, will continue to meet regularly in other Asian capitals. It is characteristic of virtually all these newly-organized, regional projects to broaden participation by sharing responsibility for the planning and hosting of conferences.

It was in Bangkok, for example, that the first group of Southeast Asian Ministers of Education met during November of 1965 to explore the possibilities of regional coordination of educational programs and the sharing of facilities. They met again last month, in Manila, where they approved formation of a permanent secretariat. The dozen cooperative educational projects which they voted to support include the creation of an Asian Institute of Technology, to be located in Thailand, an Agricultural Institute, to be located in the Philippines, and an Institute of Tropical Medicine.

These are but a few of the many cooperative projects which have been instituted or given new momentum under Asian leadership during the past year. Some, like the gigantic Mekong River Development Project, are well established. Others are but exploratory stirrings of the rising Asian urge to get on with the business of orderly regional growth through the collective engagement of Asian resources. The breadth of these activities is as impressive as it is little known. These new cooperative efforts extend not only into such fields as irrigation, hydroelectric power, transportation, communications, natural resources exploration, scientific and technical research, experimental agriculture, and quality manufacturing controls, but also into the fields of coordinated economic planning and cooperative fiscal policies.

I know of no more succinct assessment of the meaning of these developments than that voiced last July by the President of the United States. In a speech reviewing Asia's remarkable rate of recent progress, President Johnson said:

"This is the new Asia that is taking shape behind our defense of South Vietnam. Because we have been firm—because we have committed ourselves to the defense of one small country—others have taken new heart. We do not intend to let them down. Our word will be good."

The trend has been revealed with great clarity also by His Excellency Thanat Khoman, the Foreign Minister of Thailand, who last October, in New York City, said:

"The smaller nations in Southeast Asia have felt the need of getting closer with one another. If division had been the characteristic of the past and had brought about grievous losses of freedom and independence and had allowed interference and pressure by outside powers, the future aims should be for closer and more fruitful cooperation and integration. While such cooperation should be basically regional, it is not in our interest to make it exclusive. Outside elements may have a role to play but not a domineering or dominating role. If anything, it will be a cooperation on the basis of equality and partnership."

If this then is the prevailing mood and outlook of the new Asia, let us give credit where credit is most assuredly due.

First, to the people and the leaders of Asia, because they have upheld both their values and their resolve through long years of uncertainty and disorder.

Second, to those American leaders who have perceived that Asians want nothing more from us than the opportunity to deliver themselves—not only from the immobilizing fear of communist Chinese exploitation, but from poverty, illiteracy, sickness and shriveled opportunities. There is no mistaking what accounts for the upsurge in feelings of goodwill and confidence toward the United States throughout the Asian region. It has been America's extension of more imaginative, more meaningful assistance and support for Asia's own initiatives, Asia's own solutions, Asia's own priorities, and Asia's own defenses.

Nothing illustrates better the effect of this approach than the responsiveness evoked in the course of President Johnson's recent Asian tour. For it brought forth from millions in this region great waves of spontaneous affection toward the man whose words and actions have come to be associated with their own advances toward a better life.

The President's visit gave the people of Asia an opportunity to confirm the essential rightness of American policy in Asia. They seized that opportunity by rendering him a unique welcome. I do not hesitate to predict that historians will record it as an illuminating, catalytic event which raised the curtain on an era of unprecedented, mutually advantageous cooperation between Asia and the West.

For what was demonstrated by the warmth and public enthusiasm of the President's reception everywhere, and what was underscored repeatedly for all the world to see, is that the forces of neutralism, anti-colonialism and regional dissension are no longer significant factors in Asian affairs. The argument, by Americans oddly enough, that U.S. involvement in the Vietnamese war would make it hated throughout Asia was shown to be wholly false.

The reality of the situation, as we have seen, is quite the contrary. The trend is toward greater willingness to move in concert with others to devise a lasting, essentially Asian counterweight to communist Chinese power in the area. The motivating force for this is not Asian self-aggrandizement. It is simply the impatience of Asians for a peace in which to build their nations, provide for their families, plot more satisfying lives, and lift the horizons of future generations.

Asian efforts to unify and fortify the region have begun to move so fast, in fact, that the danger now exists that American and Western adjustments to such dramatic and constructive change will fall behind. Free Asia has reached the point where it is prepared to associate itself with new Western initiatives which complement its own. But how many nations are prepared to propose and follow through on the wholly equitable terms a self-reliant and united Asia rightfully will demand? Westerners cannot expect to operate in Asia in the future on terms that existed in the past. But it would be a pessimist indeed who could not see the newly compelling opportunities for fruitful cooperation which Asians are providing in the course of coordinated regional reformation and development. The question now is whether America and others have mastered the technique of full and equal partnership in Asia.

As America and others in the West look for answers to that question, I would hold that the pattern of Thai-American relations offers a sound basis on which effective formmulas can be devised. It has been the tradition of Thai-American relations, for over a century and a half, to set exemplary standards in terms of the mutual understanding and respect which are essential in contacts between nations, particularly between those whose disparities in their size and power are significant.

As the Foreign Minister of Thailand observed last May, "our relationship stands out as a remarkable example of how a small nation can work with a great power without being dominated or indeed losing its identity."

It was his hope, he emphasized, that Thai-American collaboration would become what the Foreign Minister termed "a model to an orderly and peaceful development of the relationship between nations, large and small, in this part of the world—relationships which will not entail subservience of one to the other, but rather mutually trustworthy and fruitful partnership and cooperation.

I share completely the opinions of my Thai colleague on the techniques of enlightened diplomacy and international cooperation. Nothing is more important in the modern world than the psychological relations between nations, particularly the patterns of style, attitude and behavior which become established in the solution of common problems through intimate, complex and sensitive associations. The basis on which Thailand and the United States conduct their relations takes those considerations into full account. We practice earnest solicitation and consideration of each other's opinions on all matters of common concern. We acknowledge mutual responsibility for the outcome of joint efforts. And, most importantly, we cultivate an atmosphere of full trust within a genuinely equitable partnership.

Now, there are no doubts among you here in Bangkok as to whether Thailand brings as much to that partnership as she receives. There are a great many voluntary and reciprocal actions which could be cited. To examine only one of them we might choose Thailand's contribution to the military effectiveness of her American and South Vietnamese allies, which is a part of her ongoing heavy support of SEATO objectives.

As you know, the Royal Thai government has permitted the use of its bases by elements of the United States armed forces engaged in carrying out defensive measures under the obligations both governments had assumed under the SEATO treaty. These bases at Korat, Ubol, Nakorn, Phanom, Udorn, Takhli and U Tapao have been a major contribution to the allied war effort.

It is impossible to estimate how many thousand allied lives have been saved in South Vietnam as a direct result of Thailland's cooperation. But one needs only to sample the enraged stream of propaganda protests beamed at Thailand by Peking and Hanoi to conclude that our concerted actions hurt them painfully.

The Thai facilities which have played such a critical role in the defense of South Vietnam did not appear miraculously or mysteriously, simply because of the Free World's urgent need for them. Those installations were put in place by Thailand much earlier, in the course of long-term military preparedness efforts undertaken in its own defense, and in response to its obligations as a highly conscientious member of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization.

The complex of modern military logistical facilities now available in Thailand is the result of a combined effort that has been made within the SEATO framework to provide for the defense of the treaty area. The United States continues to play its role within SEATO by taking an active part in the maintenance and improvement of those facilities. Thus, among the 35,283 members of the American armed forces in Thailand as of Jan. 5, there were some 8,000 engaged in the construction and maintenance of strategic roadways, communication networks, port facilities, military supply depots and other installations which have been judged by SEATO members to be essential for the security of this area.

At the same time, the U.S. continues its 16-year-old program to assist in the training and equipment of Thailand's armed forces. As long range communist plans for Thailand's subversion, announced by Peiping some time ago, are accelerated, Thai-U.S. cooperation under the military assistance program has taken these new tactics into account. An American Special Forces unit has been deployed here on a training mission which will give Thailand additional military units skilled in counter-insurgency operations. At Thai request, a company of unarmed American helicopters has been temporarily operating in the Northeast to provide the all-important elements of mobility and logistical flexibility for Thai security units. The American unit's mission is best described as a taxi service which has been available to Thai civilian and military authorities engaged in the numerous economic, social, and security development programs Thailand has organized to protect and benefit its people in the remote areas. In the next two weeks, these airlift missions will be taken over by the Thai government, using its own new aircraft, flown and serviced by newly graduated helicopter pilots and ground maintenance crews.

I might add for the record that neither the Special Forces and other American training personnel or these temporarily provided helicopters have participated in actual counter-insurgency combat operations. The Thai have insisted that this is their responsibility which they will meet with their own armed forces. The helicopters are therefore being assigned to other duties by the Secretary of Defense at the end of this month in accordance with arrangements made on their arrival last August.

It is in these and other unsensational ways that the U.S. has moved to help strengthen this country militarily, and to assist a government deeply conscious of its responsibilities for protecting its own and neighboring people.

As you know, the Royal Thai government has decided to add to the Royal Thai Air Force and Royal Thai Navy units, now engaged with their other Free World allies in resisting aggression in South Vietnam, an additional fighting force from the Royal Thai Army. They will be warmly welcomed by their other SEATO allies who learned of their courage and valor when they fought as allies in the United Nations Command in Korea.

In summary, our mission here is not to oversee or involve ourselves in the internal military and civilian affairs which are the exclusive business of the Thai themselves. Our mission is to perform as trusted friend, discreet confidante and dependable ally; and where we can, to make available from our experience and resources those things which Thailand judges to be applicable and beneficial to its own development and security.

And it is a similar approach, I submit, that will enable America to associate itself most fully with the new order that has begun to emerge so rapidly within free Asia. The old order is passing. Its death rattle can be heard in the jungles of Vietnam, just as the new era can be glimpsed in Asia's busy conference halls.

The United States has traveled a long, challenging and burdensome way to reach this point. The final miles may prove to be a bit rough because they feature a bitter, complicated struggle against fanatical extremists.

But we now know what our role entails. We know that it need not overtax our resources. We do know that the American people have the patience and the determina-

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tion we will need to carry out our commitments. If there is any important element still missing from the American commitment to keep Southeast Asia secure, I would suggest that it is confidence in ourselves, confidence in the future of Asia and pride that we have made that future possible by meeting our commitments, not only to Asia, but to our ancient obligation to freedom.

Senator Brooke and Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of colleagues in both House and Senate the editorial comment of Cleveland's two daily newspapers regarding the courageous and historic statement made by the new Senator from Massachusetts, the Honorable Edward W. Brooke, regarding the situation in Vietnam.

I herewith insert editorials from the Cleveland Press and Plain Dealer in the Record:

[From the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer, Mar. 25, 1967]

Brooke's Switch Is Welcome

When he was attorney general of Massachusetts Edward W. Brooke gained respect for the thoroughness with which he prepared his cases.

This attribute makes the Republican senator's switch to support of President Johnson's Vietnam policy all the more noteworthy. It can be safely assumed that Brooke investigated every facet of the controversy before deciding that Hanoi is the greatest barrier to opening negotiation.

As the senator said, it was far from an easy position for him to take but he determined that the facts demanded it.

Brooke has just returned from a two-week visit to six Southeast Asian nations where he talked with leaders on all levels of government.

He has been an advocate of a pause in the bombing of North Vietnam but he is now convinced that "the enemy is not disposed to participate in any meaningful negotiation at this time."

It must have been a heartening moment for President Johnson when the Republican freshman stood up and told the Senate that there should be "no doubt in the mind of Ho Chi Minh or anyone else that the American people will persevere in their fundamental support of the South Vietnamese."

The President has been trying for a long time to persuade his critics that Ho Chi Minh was insincere in his proposals for halting the conflict. In Brooke's switch, Mr. Johnson has made an important convert.

[From the Cleveland (Ohio) Press, Mar. 25, 1967]

Senator Brooke's Debut

It's rare that a U.S. senator changes his mind on a major issue—and admits it in public. But that is what Sen. Edward M. Brooke, the freshman Republican from Massachusetts (and the first Negro elected to the Senate in a century) has done. The issue was nothing less than Vietnam.

In his election campaign last fall the senator was critical of President Johnson's conduct of the war. He was on the dovish side, arguing the U.S. as a great power ought to take the first step toward improving the climate for peace talks. But just lately he flew out to have a look firsthand.

The results uphold the old adage: Seeing is believing.

Sen. Brooke said his talks with leaders in South Vietnam and neighboring Asian countries—plus Hanoi's actions and words—"convinced me that the enemy is not disposed to participate in meaningful negotiations at this time."

He thought a halt in the bombing raids on North Vietnam would not by itself bring successful negotiations. And he concluded our general military strategy is necessary. The speech contained some other wise observations and advice about Vietnam, Red China and other Asian affairs.

It was in fact a mature, constructive speech by an obviously intelligent, sensitive and open-minded senator.

Three Hundred Soviet Spies in NATO

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the AP release from Rome covering the interrogation of an arrested Soviet spy who names 300 Red spies in NATO, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is of grave interest. Especially since he indicates some of the civilian and military personnel are from the United States.

Wonder why our State Department doesn't release the news of these traitors? Suppose they will even lose their jobs?

I insert the article which appeared in the March 23 Washington Evening Star following my remarks in the Record:

Three Hundred in NATO Called Red Spies

Rome (AP).—An Italian parachutist reportedly has told authorities that 300 employees of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization were involved in a Soviet spy ring being established at every NATO base in Europe. Those involved were said to be civilians and military personnel from a number of nations including the United States.

The civilian parachutist, Giorgio Rinaldi, and his wife, Angela Maria, were questioned for more than three hours in Turin yesterday by a deputy state attorney, Guido Netti-Modona. They were formally charged earlier in the day with spying for the Soviet Union.

A source present at the questioning said authorities were believed to have arrested suspects in Greece, Cyprus, Switzerland and Spain.

Netti-Modona and an Italian defense ministry spokesman declined to comment.

The informant said the espionage organization focused on NATO bases mostly in southern Europe and the Mediterranean. He said it was not believed to have been far along in development.

The source said Rinaldi listed cover names for several NATO officers and "a number of real names" of persons involved.

A radio receiver and communications codes were found in the Rinaldis' possession, police said.

Yuri Pavlenko, a Soviet Embassy attaché said to have been a member of the spy network, left for Moscow yesterday. There were unconfirmed reports he had been expelled by Italian authorities. With him were his wife and 6-year-old son.

Investigators said they caught Pavlenko with papers and microfilms at a rural letter drop near Rome Monday.

Police said another Russian not listed as a Soviet Embassy staff member was also implicated. He was identified as Yuri Goudar and his whereabouts were not known.

Remarks of Foreign Minister of Republic of Guinea at Luncheon in His Honor

SPEECH

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1967

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today it was my privilege and pleasure, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Africa of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to host a luncheon in honor of His Excellency Louis-Lansana Beavogui, Foreign Minister of Guinea. Among the many distinguished guests were Chairman Thomas E. Morgan, of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton, ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Honorable Joseph Palmer II, Assistant Secretary of State for Africa.

The remarks of Minister Beavogui at the conclusion of the luncheon made a profound impression on all present and are worthy the reading by all my colleagues in the House, especially by those interested in the continuing development of cordial and understanding relations with the new nations of Africa. Minister Beavogui's remarks follow:

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Chairman, Members of the House of Representatives, and dear friends, for me, as Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guinea, and for my friends, Ambassador Bangoura Karim and Mr. Bangoura Mohamed Kassory, Director General of Cooperation, it is a signal honor to be your guests today here in the House of Representatives, which is one of the high places symbolizing what is dearest to our peoples: freedom and democracy.

Mr. Chairman, in the name of President Ahmed Sékou Touré and the people of Guinea, I salute you, the friend of Guinea and of Africa. Your interest in the African Continent is not something new. At the close of the first Conference of the Organization of African Unity, following the signing of the Charter of Unity at Addis Ababa, we proudly noted your remarks, the favorable tenor of which was most encouraging to our Continent. Eloquently, and with objective sincerity, you characterized the new born African Charter as follows: "Strength through unity and maturity expressed in mutual understanding." And you added at once that you considered that document as "one of the most important in History." On this vital point, history will patiently but surely bear your prophecies out. For today, in spite of obstacles and difficulties of every kind, unity in Africa is making its way, each day bringing peoples and States only recently divided by colonial systems a little closer together.

The Republic of Guinea, which was the first Territory of the French Colonial Empire in West Africa to accede to total independence, as the United States was the first country in the British Colonial Empire to seize its independence and freedom, is proud to be building its future in cooperation with your great country.

The basic aim of the domestic and foreign policy of Guinea has been, and continues to be, to establish:

1. A nation composed of the ethnic groups which, all during the colonial period had nothing in common but their condition of having no sovereignty of any kind, and, in order to face their future, nothing but the struggle which they had carried on in order to throw off the yoke of colonialism.

2. The political, economic, and cultural independence of the country, accompanied with cooperation with all the States that recognize Guinean sovereignty and that accept such cooperation, on a basis of equality, in every field.

What make the Guinean régime distinct from many other régimes set up in Africa, in fact, is the primacy which it accords to the laying of solid national foundations, something which colonial rule has never fostered, nor even allowed. The progress achieved is encouraging; for tribalism, regionalism, and religious conflict no longer exist in Guinea. Even though a few individuals may continue to be influenced by considerations relating to tribalism or regionalism, no organized conflicts, no collective movements are any longer manifest in Guinean political life. The independence which we seek to strengthen is bound up with the stability of the political, economic, and social structures of the nation. Independence is for the people, not against the people. That is why all initiative is left to our people, and why the determination of national policy rests upon their will.

The democratic character of our regime has nothing to do with the demands of any ideology other than that which would have our people feel confidence in their own Government, and consider themselves the sole architects of their welfare. This means that all foreign aid, whatever its volume, is recognized as useful, of course; but as a supplement to the means which our people intend to use in order to ensure their rapid development. And this policy is none other than a policy of complete responsibility for all the needs of our future. It can be said that Guinea has one or another characteristic in common with one or another country in one of the world blocs. But it can never be said that Guinea is aligned with any other country, or espouses the political, economic, or cultural concepts of any other country. Our structures are original because our people are always consulted on their form and operation. And since the influence of outside ideologies affects only a minority, the usual effect of the democratic character of the régime, which brings the vast majority of the people into the planning and discussion of policy and into all decisions affecting the Nation, has been that in such decisions the special characteristics of the majority of the people are taken more into account.

In our foreign policy, we have chosen nonalignment, and we truly desire to remain non-aligned. If Africa remains truly independent and non-aligned, we think that it may make a more positive contribution to the establishment of a lasting peace and fruitful cooperation between all parts of the world, without regard to political and philosophical ideology. That is our profound conviction, reflected in our international activity. It seems to be a fair policy; but it is not always properly understood, and the effects of it are not always favorable to us.

We have never refused partnership with private capital in our economic development. We consider such partnership possible, and even desirable; for it may enable us to have at our disposal the industrial and financial means to increase national production in every sector. In this vitally important field, I shall cite three examples:

1. The FRIA Alumina complex, eighth largest in the world in production (520,000 metric tons per year), is a completely private business, which has been operating satisfactorily since its completion in 1960. Negotiations are now in progress to expand the installations and increase production to 720,000 metric tons per year. A private American company, Olin Mathieson, holds 48.5 per cent of the shares, or a majority.

2. The BOKE Bauxite mining project, whose production will total 5,000,000 metric tons per year by 1970, is an almost exclusive partnership between the Government of Guinea and the large American companies, Alcan, Alcoa, and Harvey. Our friend Keith Linden, Vice President of Harvey Aluminum, who is here, may bear witness to the extent to which our relations with him, with his Company, and with the other American partners, are trustful and fruitful.

3. Mack motor vehicle assembly plant: Guinea is also associated with Mack, one of the largest American automotive vehicle companies. Its plants at Conakry are now operating in the best conditions, assembling trucks, doing repair work, and training Guinean personnel.

We should like to thank all of you here, in the name of President Ahmed Sékou Touré and the people of Guinea, for the continuing and sympathetic support which you have lent to the completion of these projects, the success of which will arouse considerable interest throughout Africa in the opportunities for fruitful cooperation between our young Nations and large private American companies.

The facts which I have just set forth bear witness to the cooperative, fruitful nature of our bilateral relations with the United States Government in the course of the last five years and to the mutual respect for the sovereignty and independence of each State in the conduct of those relations.

Whatever lack of understanding, misunderstandings, and incidents may arise between our two countries, they are, in the end, always brought to a happy issue by means of open, frank, and thorough discussions.

The support which you here have already lent to the Republic of Guinea, and will, I am sure, continue to lend, indisputably remains the best guarantee of the vitality of these relationships.

In the name of Guinea, I wish to thank, first of all, you personally, Mr. Chairman, and then, the honorable members of your Committee, the House of Representatives, and the Congress of the United States.

ADOPTION OF AFRICAN CONSTITUTION AN EVENT IN HISTORY

Mr. Speaker, as His Excellency Louis-Lansana Beavogui, the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Guinea, graciously has referred to my remarks at the close of the first conference of the Organization of African Unity, I am further extending my remarks to include my address on May 29, 1963, speaking under a special order, with the able and distinguished glentlelady from Washington [Mrs. HANSEN], presiding, as reported in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that date:

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, what recently happened in Africa was an event in history. I am confident that when time has brought a proper evaluation of the world-reshaping movements and decisions of the period in which we live, the conference at Addis Ababa will hold a high place in historical significance. It well may mark the emergence of the continent of Africa as a world power, somewhat to be compared to the Articles of Confederation that loosely bound our States together during the Revolutionary War and the critical period which led to the adoption of the Constitution that perfected our Union.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Africa, and speaking, I am sure, for all its members, I warmly congratulate the participants in this historic conference, commend them for their dedication to their task and their statesmanlike restraint in avoiding temporary matters of controversial differences while mapping the blueprint of the common interests and endeavors of all the peoples and nations of the mighty continent of Africa.

In the Charter of African Unity, signed by the leaders of Africa during the early morning hours of May 26 at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Africa has given today's world a glimpse of tomorrow's Africa.

In this charter the nations of Africa have established an Organization of African Unity.

By this charter they have laid the cornerstone for a strong, free, democratic and unified continent composed of nations that have pledged to respect the rights of one another, while accepting their responsibility to one another and toward other nations.

The signing of the Charter of African Unity brought to a close one of the most important meetings ever assembled in modern times. After several years of hard preparation by themselves and their officials at bilateral, multilateral, and regional meetings, an Emperor, a Crown Prince, 19 Presidents, 6 Premiers, and 3 Foreign Ministers—the leaders of 30 African States containing nearly a quarter of a billion people—gathered together in Addis Ababa.

At this conference, Africa's leaders succeeded in reconciling the views of the bold and the timid to arrive at a common ground for mutual cooperation and lay the foundation for a democratic, progressive and unified Africa by establishing the Organization of African unity.

The leaders of Africa have said this is but the first step toward a unified Africa. But, it it is a giant step—one deserving our applause, support and understanding.

AFRICA'S POLITICAL MATURITY

In creating the Organization of African Unity, Africa's leaders have demonstrated a political maturity of the highest order. It is an answer most convincing to those who tend to regard the nations of Africa as less politically mature, less possessed of the experience necessary to effective international cooperation than the more sophisticated developed countries who too seek political, economic and social progress through one form of unity or another.

Those who gathered at Addis Ababa were able to set aside the dramatic rhetoric which creates headlines, but often little else, to reject the use of the conference as a platform from which to advance special interests in favor of addressing themselves to the needs and interests of all of the peoples of Africa. They have declined to place emphasis on oratory as an instrument to influence other peoples of the world and instead demonstrated an understanding of the problems of others.

They have pledged their allegiance to certain basic principles but publicly acknowledged their own failure always to live up to these principles. They have rededicated themselves to helping in the achievement of independence for all who would be independent, but have recognized that independence is no end in itself; that without economic and social development there can be no lasting political independence and that this independence will only be achieved through joint action and mutual cooperation of a kind that accepts a self-responsibility for its achievement.

All of this is reflected in the charter signed at Addis Ababa. This document is significant because it embodies the desires and the efforts of Africans to meet Africa's needs and aspirations. It is an example of truly independent action, formulated independently of the influence of this Nation—or any non-African nation—and subscribed to without promise of aid or assistance except that which the signees have pledged toward their common cause. It reflects Africa's determination to rally its own resources behind its own efforts.

CHARTER THE CREATION OF MANY MINDS

The Charter of African Unity is the joint creation of many African leaders of fine ability. It is not the creation of any one person. It represents the meeting of the minds of the able statesmen of many African nations, as our own Articles of Confederation and our own Constitution represented the thinking, not of one or two, but of the many.

The participants in the Conference joined in giving special notice to Emperor Haile Selassie in his role as host of the African Summit Conference.

His approach to African unity, his refusal to accept the preconference recommendation of the Foreign Ministers of the participating states that the drafting of the charter be postponed until a later date, and his successful insistence from the day of the Conference's commencement that the chiefs-of-state not leave his capitol until the document be approved, has been hailed by African and non-African alike.

Emperor Haile Selassie's visit to the United States in October is looked forward to as affording an opportunity for the American people to become more familiar with the blueprint for African unity, the blueprint for tomorrow's Africa, that was drawn at the Conference hosted by the Emperor. He is the head of the most independent nation in Africa, indeed the oldest government in the world. He was our stout ally in World War II.

Madam Speaker, I have said many times that as Africa goes so will go the world. What happened at Addis Ababa strengthened that faith. I regret that while the American press gave liberal coverage to the conference, and printed brief summaries of the African Charter, space did not permit the printing of the charter in full. I regard the All-African Charter of Unity of such importance as a statement of the common objectives of the African nations and the methods agreed upon for the advancement of the interest of an entire continent that I am extending my remarks to include the complete text.*

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*Complete text of the charter will be found on pp. 9299–9300 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 29, 1963.

Hooray for Mr. Hechler

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OTTO E. PASSMAN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to exend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

HOORAY FOR MR. HECHLER

Rep. Ken Hechler (D., W. Va.), is the main target of a one-million-letter campaign sponsored by junk mailers who object to his sensible insistence that they learn the Post Office Department "isn't a welfare agency."

The junk mailers (who prefer to be known as direct-mail advertisers or third-class mail users) are subsidized by the householder who pays higher postal rates and higher taxes so they can send him assorted comeons he seldom—if ever—wants.

These unsolicited "bulk" mailings not only are a back-breaking burden to postmen and an inconvenience to householders who must transport them from mailbox to wastebasket, but a financial burden to a Post Office Department Rep. Hechler says is now running $1.3 billion in the red.

All Mr. Hechler really is asking is that junk mailers come considerably closer to paying their own way. A friendly, first-class letter to Aunt Tilly costs the householder a five-cent stamp. The junk mailer, however, pays only 2.78 cents to put the arm on Aunt Tilly to buy just about anything imaginable.

Mr. Hechler would raise the third-class mail rate from 2.78 to 4.5 cents per letter—still less than the householder pays and still short of what it actually costs to deliver the ever-increasing volume of junk mail.

Mr. Hechler asks: "If billboard and newspaper advertisers pay their own way, why should these people expect the taxpayer to pick up their costs?" The obvious answer is they shouldn't.

The well-heeled junk-mail lobby really may be able to drum up 1 million letters protesting Mr. Hechler's proposal. But it's hard to believe many times that number of U.S. householders couldn't be summoned to cheer Mr. Hechler's public-spirited stand.

Iowa Today

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. SCHWENGEL. My Speaker, recently the director of commvunity relations at the University of Iowa, Loren Hickerson, addressed the annual spring picnic of the Iowa Association of Southern California in Long Beach.

Mr. Hickerson very ably described Iowa today; its hopes, dreams, and potentialities. He has accurately appraised life in Iowa today.

The address follows:

HICKERSON TELLS CALIFORNIA IOWANS OF THE "NEW LOOK" AT HOME

LONG BEACH, CALIF.—"When much of American life is characterized by an oppressive and stultifying conformity, masquerading in guises of social progress, why should we apologize for individualism in Iowa, even when it reflects an inherent and sometimes loquacious stubborness?

Thus did a native, well-known Iowan question fellow but former Iowans at the annual spring picnic of the Iowa Association of Southern California in Long Beach today (Mar. 25). Loren Hickerson, director of community relations at the University of Iowa, Iowa City, wove nostalgic mentions of the Iowa of the past into a speech which dealt with what he termed a truer picture of the state today than the highly persistent images of the late "Ding" Darling's newspaper cartoons of the '20s and '30s.

Darling's fat and jolly farmers, surrounded by fat and jolly pigs, his cornucopia overflowing with the rich bounties of the richest land in America were not false images, Hickerson pointed out, but "if the image erred, it was in conveying a transient reality so sharply that it led too easily to popular assumption that Iowa's role in the nations life as well as its people and their thoughts and social patterns were as changeless as an Iowa spring, and as predictable.

Hickerson described to the far-removed Iowans the developing "urban countryside" that he said will be the Iowa of the future. "Iowa has the capacity and the clear intent to sustain its greatness in agriculture," he declared, "but the incredible developments of this modern age have given Iowa the time to employ its human talents for leadership in other fields."

Noting that Iowa is now officially an "urban" state (because more live in towns of 2,500 and over than on farms), Hickerson said he envisions an Iowa that will remain essentially wooded, pastured, and cropped, but with bands of high-speed-highways connecting cities and towns that will prosper in the combination of agriculture and industry.

"There will come into flourishing reality in Iowa a pattern of economic, social and cultural life which can be made the envy of most of the states of this modern Union," Hickerson declared. Current examples of one aspect of the "urban countryside" development, said Hickerson, include the Collins Radio Plant in Cedar Rapids, whose 12,000 employees live in 80 nearby communities, and the Amana Refrigeration Co., with a plant in a rural setting, whose 1,400 employees assemble daily from more than 90 hamlets, towns and cities at an average distance of 26 miles.

Said Hickerson: "The urban countryside of Iowa will interlace the richest farm country in America. It will radiate outward across the state from perhaps a dozen principal Iowa cities, whose growing manufacturing and service establishments now form a great 'second axis' to the Iowa economy.

"The 'satellites' of these city centers in Iowa will be the more ambitious and well-regulated small towns in each section of the state. These towns will continue to be centers of retail trade and local services, but they will be much more than that. They will be the home towns of much of the work force of Iowa's growing industry, located in one or another of the cities 'down the road.'

"The city suburbs in Iowa's urban countryside will not be hugging the central cities, contributing to masses of humanity and the mazes of urban sprawl. They will be towns in their own right, connected with the city by arterial roads, insulated from the central city by quiet acres of flourishing croplands and timberlands."

Hickerson emphasized that Iowa and its people have changed with the times, that the people have cultural tastes to go with their great industriousness and respect for education. "Ninety-seven of every 100 Iowa families now own at least one television set," he said, "but our cultural accomplishments and aspirations are not linked to the prevailing quality of the network shows produced in California and New York."

The *Mount Ayr* native said to the transplanted Iowans:

"We have pure air and fresh water to sell; and we are taking steps to keep them pure and fresh as time goes on;

"We have all outdoors in which to live and work and play. The summers once were hot in Iowa. Now we have air conditioning, though it isn't always needed. The winters once were troublesome. Now it is the great city which is brought to its knees by the blizzard, not the urban countryside.

"We have the old Iowa inclination to friendliness, and we still make neighborliness a way of life. We have the beauties of the land around us, everywhere in Iowa—rolling hillsides, rivers and streams, forests and meadows, all of them as beautiful as ever in the fashions of the changing seasons.

"Iowa's crime rate is one of the lowest among the states. Iowa's dedication to education is as great as ever. With less wealth per capita than most states, Iowans rank consistently above the national average in their per capita expenditures for the education of our youth.

"No area of the world, no part of the nation is trouble-free and satisfied in 1967; least of all Iowa. We have many a row still to hoe, as the saying goes.

"But we seem to have more than ever before in our history with which to work—good people, solid values, a sense of purpose, the abundant resources of both an older time and a newer time.

"Back in Iowa, the new picture windows of the old home place look out upon the coming of spring. But nowadays the Iowa spring is more than the joyful seasonal return of life and promise to the land. It is a new springtime in the life of the Commonwealth."

O'Brien Replies to Post Office Critics

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. RICHARD FULTON

OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, despite the many adversities in the problems which are peculiar to the Federal service, our Federal civil service employees are, by and large, among the most dedicated workers in America.

This is particularly true of those members of our Federal Establishment who are postal employees, some 720,000 Americans.

From time to time these employees, as well as the Post Office Department itself, come under criticism. Ofttimes the criticism is valid and valuable, but ofttimes also it is unjust and based upon misinformation or lack of information about the postal service and the fine job that the employees are doing under present conditions.

In this regard, Mr. Jerry Kluttz, in his column, "The Federal Diary," of the Friday, March 17, 1967, Washington Post, speaks out for Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien, for the Postmaster's utterances in behalf of his postal employees.

The column is not only interesting but constructive. It gives a perspective to the work which the postal employees do in relationship to the job which must be done.

Under unanimous consent I include Mr. Kluttz' column in the body of the Record at this point and commend it to my colleagues for their consideration:

O'BRIEN REPLIES TO POST OFFICE CRITICS

(By Jerry Kluttz)

Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien speaks up for his 720,000 postal employees, and his is an effective and forecful voice.

He's well aware of critics who blame recent postal pay raises for the Department's $1.2 billion deficit; who suspect that too many postal workers abuse sick leave, and feel the employes, should produce more now that machines handle more postal burdens.

He meets each of the challenges head-on. In private talks with members of Congress, and in meetings with business groups, the Cabinet member readily concedes that postal salaries have risen 28 per cent, or $1.2 billion, during the past five years.

Despite the rather sizable increase, O'Brien argues that postal salaries are not "lush" by any means. In fact, he says they aren't competitive in many areas such as this city where inexperienced bus drivers are offered $6900 a year, a figure it takes a postal clerk or carrier 15 years to reach.

"Moving people around by bus is important'," he agrees, "but so is moving the mails."

The Postmaster General believes that we too often overlook the "high productivity" of the average American postal worker who handles 114,000 pieces of mail a year.

"This compares," he stresses, "with 96,000 pieces per work in Switzerland; 62,000 in Germany; 59,000 in France; 56,000 in Great Britain: 47,000 in Italy, and 31,000 in Japan.

"In other words," he adds, "each American postal worker handles as much mail as two French or German postal employes, and more than three Japanese workers."

As for sick leave, O'Brien observes that the 2519 postal employes, who retired last Dec. 30 forfeited an average of 872 hours valued at $3536. He said he, too, occasionally hears of a small minority of employes who abuse sick leave, but he believes the typical career worker is conscientious in his use of it.

To sum up, the Postmaster General concludes "our employes are performing well; they deserve to have both a living wage, and the most modern mail handling tools we can secure."

Colorado Legislature Urges Expedient Construction of the Chatfield Dam and Reservoir on the South Platte River

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. DONALD G. BROTZMAN

OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. BROTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, on June 15, 1965, the watershed of the Plum Creek and other South Platte River tributaries experienced a rainfall of 12 to 14 inches in a 6-hour period. It may be recalled that the headlines told the devastating story: that in a matter of a few hours, 13 lives had been lost in the Denver area and downstream, and property damged estimated by the Corps of Engineers at $509,325,000 was inflicted.

Such a rainfall could cause disaster wherever it occurred. But falling into a hilly country—with the deluge being concentrated very quickly in valleys which slope steeply toward the plains—the results are even more devastating. Today, nearly 2 years later, the scars of the flood still are in evidence and the repair work goes on.

The Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Congress acted swiftly following the 1965 flood. The Chatfield flood control project, principal feature of which is a dam and reservoir at the confluence of the South Platte River and Plum Creek upstream from metropolitan Denver, was authorized. Preliminary planning is completed, and acquisition of land and relocation of highways and utility facilities is about to begin.

Progress is not as rapid as the situation seems to warrant, primarily because, last November, the President ordered a slowdown of this project as part of his scheme to throw a wet blanket on the U.S. economy. Moneys he ordered withheld were released this month, but several valuable months of progress were lost forever.

The people of Colorado—and particularly those of my district and the city of Denver—are deeply concerned that further delays may occur.

The Colorado General Assembly recently passed a memorial—sponsored jointly by the entire membership of the senate and the house of representatives—which expresses this concern.

Mr. Speaker, I include in my remarks a copy of this memorial:

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL 8

Memorializing the Congress of the United States to take all action necessary to expedite the construction of the Chatfield Dam and Reservoir on the South Platte River

Whereas recent Federal appropriations made to the Omaha District of the Corps of Engineers for the Chatfield Dam has caused a delay in the completion schedule of the South Platte River Flood Control Program; and

Whereas with only $5,185,000 budgeted for land acquisition in the Fiscal Year 1967, and $7,480,000 allotted for initial construction during Fiscal Year 1968, the metropolitan Denver area is faced with approximately six potential flood seasons until the project is scheduled for completion in 1972; and

Whereas original estimates proposed $25 million in funding for the program for the Fiscal Years 1967 and 1968 and with only half of the anticipated funds for this two-year period approved, the people of the South Platte Valley are vitally concerned that there may be further cutbacks and delays; and

Whereas a volunteer organization of businessmen and property owners affected by the devastating 1965 floods and called "Action Now—Dam the Platte" has requested this General Assembly to urge the Congress of the United States to support the speedy completion of the Chatfield Dam and Reservoir by all means at their disposal; now, therefore,

Be it Resolved by the Senate of the 46th General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the House of Representatives concurring herein:

That the Congress of the United States is hereby requested to take all action necessary to expedite the construction of the Chatfield Dam and Reservoir on the South Platte River in order to alleviate the threat of future flood damage in the metropolitan Denver area and downstream communities; and

Be it further resolved, that copies of this memorial be transmitted to the Chairman of the Standing Senate Committee on Public Works, to the Chairman of the Standing House Committee on Public Works and to the Members of the Congress of the United States from the State of Colorado.

Adopted by Senate, March 17, 1967.
Adopted by House, March 21, 1967.

MARK A. HOGAN,
President of the Senate.
COMFORT W. SHAW,
Secretary of the Senate.
JOHN D. VANDERHOOF,
Speaker, House of Representatives.
HENRY C. KIMBROUGH,
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

Trade With Communist Russia—By Executive Order

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the week beginning May 21, 1967, has been proclaimed World Trade Week by Executive Order No. 3771, dated March 24, 1967.

Thus, we have made it a policy for our free enterprise economy to embark on a free world trade, to build a foundation for mutual trust among nations.

But what about free trade with South Rhodesia? The Rhodesians do not receive our taxpayers money in foreign aid, nor do they supply weapons to kill our sons in Vietnam, nor install and supervise nuclear-warhead missiles in Cuba, nor do they boast they will bury us.

No trade permitted with Rhodesia—yet Executive Order No. 3771 calls trade with the Soviet Union as a means of achieving fruitful cooperation. And the U.S. participation in the 1967 food processing fair in Moscow is heralded as an illustration of our effort to build bridges through trade. Are we to conclude that our national policies are favored toward Communist and Socialist nations, but racist haters when it comes to white government?

Mr. Speaker, I insert Executive Order No. 3771 in the Record following my remarks:

World Trade Week, 1967—Proclamation 3771, by the President of the United States of America

World trade joins the United States with other nations in a creative partnership that supports the growth of our free enterprise economy and advances the well-being of all our citizens.

Last year, total trade among the non-communist countries amounted to about $180 billion. Since 1960, this trade has grown by more than $67 billion, or an annual rate of more than 8 percent. Trade among the nations of the free world should reach the astounding annual rate of $200 billion in the year ahead.

The exchange of goods and services builds a foundation for mutual trust among nations. It sustains our hopes for the attainment of a better world, in which all peoples may live in peace.

Expanding trade with nations around the world accelerates the pace of economic progress at home and abroad.

—It enlarges the opportunities for United States businessmen to sell more products and services in world markets. Since 1960, U.S. exports of merchandise have risen by 50 percent. In 1966, they exceeded $29 billion, close to $3 billion more than the year before.

—It provides employment for more American workers. About three and a half million Americans are engaged, directly or indirectly, in the production, transport and marketing of our exports. The growth of this trade will create jobs for many more workers in both rural and urban areas throughout the United States.

—It widens the range of materials and consumer goods available at competitive prices in the domestic marketplace.

—It helps the developing countries make fuller use of their energies and resources.

—It encourages the international exchange of ideas, knowledge, and experience.

Vigorous expansion of our export volume is essential. We have succeeded in reducing the deficit in our balance of payments, but we must make still further improvement.

The United States will continue to support the reciprocal reduction of trade barriers to stimulate the flow of international commerce. To this purpose, an early and successful completion of the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations is especially important. There are only a few weeks remaining; by April 30, major issues must be settled and a balance of concessions achieved. The final agreement must be signed by June 30. An historic opportunity to broaden vastly the world's trade horizons is within reach. This opportunity must not be lost.

We are negotiating with other nations on the improvement of the international monetary system. International agreement that will assure an adequate growth of world reserves is a key to the future expansion of world trade.

We believe that trade also offers a means of achieving fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union and other Eastern European nations. In 1966, U.S. exports to Eastern Europe totalled only $200 million while other Europe goods worth over $6 billion. U.S. ratification of a consular agreement with the U.S.S.R., our various trade missions to Eastern Europe, and our participation in the 1967 food processing fair in Moscow illustrate our effort to build bridges through trade. We must continue to pursue lasting peace by seeking out every possible course to healthy economic and cultural relations with these countries.

The principal objective of our foreign trade policy is to promote the increase of peaceful, profitable commerce among our Nation and others.

World Trade Week reaffirms and supports this objective.

Now, Therefore, I, Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning May 21, 1967, as World Trade Week; and I request the appropriate Federal, State, and local officials to cooperate in the observance of that week.

I also urge business, labor, agricultural, educational, professional, and civic groups, as well as the people of the United States generally, to observe World Trade Week with gatherings, discussions, exhibits, ceremonies, and other appropriate activities designed to promote continuing awareness of the importance of world trade to our economy and our relations with other nations.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-first.

Lyndon B. Johnson.

By the President:

Dean Rusk,
Secretary of State.

[F.R. Doc. 67-3480; Filed, Mar. 27, 1967; 2:19 p.m.]

United States Helps Reds Solve Problems

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker—

The American taxpayer is being asked to risk his money in order to build the military potential of the country that promises to bury him.

That is an observation of Columnist Dumitru Danielopol in his article which appeared in the March 21, 1967, issue of the San Gabriel, Calif., Post Advocate, concerning the proposed sale of American machine tools to equip an automobile plant Fiat of Italy is building in the Soviet Union.

It is a provocative article which I commend to the attention of the Congress. Under leave to extend my remarks, I submit the article for inclusion in the Record:

United States Helps Reds Solve Problems

(By Dumitru Danielopol)

Washington.—"The development of motor vehicle transport will not only be important for the armed forces in military theaters but also to meet the needs of the economy if railway movement in the interior of the country is disrupted."

That was Marshall of the Soviet Union Vasiliy Sokolovsky writing in his book "Soviet Military Strategy." It was published in 1963.

He had been investigating the Soviet military potential in case of nuclear war.

"Motor vehicle transport is less vulnerable than railway transport and, moreover, is not affected by the seasons, which frequently limit potentialities of water transport," he went on to say. . . .

In case of war, Sokolovsky said "railways no longer serve as the main type of transportation for the operation of ground forces . . . today they cannot fully ensure the delivery of material to the troops . . . therefore motor transport will play a decisive role."

". . . it is quite important to develop intercity vehicle transport during peacetime."

Directives of the 23rd Moscow Party Congress last year said that "it is necessary to concentrate on the building of several automobile combines during the next 10 to 15 years. . . ."

It appears that the United States is prepared to help the Soviets solve their problems.

Last Oct. 7, President Johnson approved the guarantee by the Export-Import Bank of US credits for the construction in the USSR of a huge Fiat motorcar factory.

Now the President has the backing of a congressional Committee that spent a grand total of 12 days in Eastern Europe and the USSR last December.

The four Congressmen, Thomas Ashley, D. Ohio; James Harvey, R. Mich.; Chester L. Mize, R. Kans.; and Thomas M. Rees, D-Calif. published a detailed report favoring U.S. participation in the billion dollar Fiat deal.

Their basic idea is that the new Soviet motor industry would cater to the general public thus diverting resources from military hardware to consumer goods.

The report quotes Deputy Secretary of Defense Cyrus Vance who says "The Fiat deal would support the increased emphasis which the USSR is putting on using its resources to produce consumer goods."

"The greater the amount the Soviet Union places on consumer goods, the less they can devote to military hardware," says Vance.

Eugene V. Rostow, under-secretary of state for political affairs the reports said, "emphasized that the equipment which would be purchased by Fiat in the USA . . . would not contribute in any way to the Soviet military capability."

Let's not kid ourselves.

It doesn't take a military expert to know that any additional motor car is in itself an increase in the military potential of a country, let alone a highly developed industry.

Furthermore, the report itself admits that few of the new Fiats reach the ordinary Soviet man in the street.

A section prepared by U.S. intelligence officials says "essentially the new Soviet program is designed to produce automobiles for the bureaucratic elite."

"Despite the planned increase in numbers of automobiles by 1975 few Soviet citizens will have their own," it says. "They'll go for official use, factory managers, the military etc. . . ."

Remember when Adolf Hitler was getting the Germans to invest in "Volkswagens?"

Top Soviet military theoretician M. V. Frunze, founder of the Frunze military

Academy, which is still very much in force, once said:

"In every new undertaking, economic, cultural etc., one must always ask the question: How will the undertaking fit into the defense of the country?"

The American taxpayer is being asked to risk his money in order to build the military potential of the country that promises to bury him.

"Poverty" Investigators Hit Ex-Officials

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, the Indianapolis News has recently published two editorial columns which succinctly reflect on the quality and personnel in volved in the administration's war on poverty as carried forth in Indianapolis.

One of the articles written by Mr. Ross Hermann, a dedicated and able master of the News staff, reports the startling fact that a very poorly regarded poverty official in Indiana has "graduated" to a higher paying job in Washington, D.C.

The entire Congress, and certainly members of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, should be aware of this individual's record in Indiana.

The articles follow:

[From the Indianapolis (Ind.) News, Mar. 24, 1967]

"POVERTY" INVESTIGATORS HIT EX-OFFICIALS

(By Ross Hermann)

Troubles continue to brew in the local "war on poverty" as two top-level officials who recently resigned their jobs have come under fire from their former colleagues.

Paul Barker, former director of Indianapolis Community Action Against Poverty, Inc. (CAAP) who resigned his $15,000-a-year job in January to be come program director of the National Congress of Christians and Jews in New York City, may be called upon to repay funds he allegedly misused.

Federal auditors have reported evidence of irregularities to the CAAP board, and the CAAP Budget and Finance Committee this week recommended that Barker be formally requested to return $1,116 to the program.

The committee reports that Barker received $529.60 as a salary while he was simultaneously on the payroll of another government agency, in violation of Federal regulations, and that $586.66 was used for the expenses of an unauthorized meeting held last December at a Columbus, Ind., motel, reportedly to plan strategy for a staff challenge to the CAAP board over budget policy.

The other departed official is David H. Goldstein, who resigned his $14,500 position as executive director of Indianapolis Pre-School Centers, Inc., in January to accept a job as director of the National Capitol Head Start program in Washington, D.C., at $15,000 a year.

Goldstein is the subject of a Pre-School personnel committee evaluation which began several weeks before his resignation and concluded recently with the circulation of a report citing the former director for the "poorest kind of judgment" which brought the program close to folding.

Last summer board member Dr. Robert Risk charged Golstein with exploiting racial and class prejudices in engineering a transfer of board control to a group of parents of children enrolled in the antipoverty centers.

The evalution, authored by a 12-member committee headed by Dr. Eugene E. Levitt, similarly takes Goldstein to task for methods employed in tipping the balance of board power to "representatives of the poor" at the expense of old-line liberals.

Citing Goldstein's efforts to secure extended tenure in office by championing the parents group, the report observes: "There is nothing in itself which is reprehensible about attempting to enlist the support of the prospective parent members of the board. It is the method by which Mr. Goldstein sought to accomplish this end which is seriously questionable."

The report continues: "There is again no doubt that Mr. Goldstein deliberately pitted new members of the board against the old. Whether or not he sincerely believed that the old board was strongly against the poor, against the basic aims of the war on poverty, and acting in some sort of middle-class self-interest is irrelevant. The fact is that he set out to create this impression in the minds of the parent group.

"At the same time, he created an image of himself as the dedicated champion of the poor against the middle-class old board, a supporter of the underprivileged Negro in combat with the affluent white majority."

The desired effect, says the report, was to neutralize or eliminate the influence of what is termed the "humanitarian establishment," with which Goldstein had come to be increasingly at odds. The "humanitarian establishment" is characterized as "the political and social liberals who have implemented the social welfare changes of the past 30 years."

The committee concludes that the Pre-School program might have folded under methods which the report says "have stirred up dissension, distrust, hostility, and confusion within IPSC. The consequent malignant atmosphere remains . . . The consequences of his methods conceivably threaten the existence of the Head Start program."

The report concludes, "Even if Mr. Goldstein had succeeded in every respect in what he set out to do last spring, he would still have failed. He would have been faced indefinitely by a board and a staff torn and partly incapacitated by dissension. He faced the eventuality that he might lose his position simply because the program itself would fold."

The report carries the names of Dr. Eugene E. Levitt, Louise Cobbs, Amelia Cook, Rev. William Dennis, Wayne Stanton, Opal Boston, Mary J. Davis, and Lillie Crenshaw. Four other committee members were absent on Feb. 15 when the report was adopted.

[From the Indianapolis (Ind.) News, Mar. 25, 1967]

THE REAL PROBLEM

The personnel committee evaluation of the recently resigned director of Indianapolis Pre-School Centers, Inc., excerpts from which were carried on this page yesterday, is most significant when read as a commentary on the national "war on poverty."

The document, drafted by a committee chaired by Dr. Eugene E. Levitt, cites the departed official for exploiting racial and class fears in tipping the balance of power on the Pre-School board to parents of children enrolled in the centers at the expense of old-line liberals.

The report states "there is again no doubt" that policies pursued by the group's former director "deliberately pitted new members of the board against the old. whether or not he sincerely believed that the old board was strongly against the poor, against the basic aims of the war on poverty, and acting in some sort of middle-class self-interest is irrelevant.

"The fact is he set out to create this impression in the minds of the parent group. At the same time, he created an image of himself as the dedicated champion of the poor against the middle-class old board, a supporter of the underprivileged Negro in combat with the affluent white majority."

What emerges from this summary of the former director's activities is a picture of the Pre-School program as a storm-center of class conflict which is most unbecoming in a free and open community.

By conveying this reflection, the report is more than an evaluation of one man. It is a forceful commentary on a program that permits, indeed encourages, the kind of behavior for which the former director is cited.

The problem of class conflict in the local "war on poverty" goes well beyond the doings of any individual. It is written into national law itself, with the provision for "maximum feasible participation" of "representatives of the poor" in program planning and direction. The words "maximum feasible participation" are sufficiently vague as to encourage local disputes over their meaning.

The class-conflict theme is further enunciated in Federal guidelines contained in the "Community Action Workbook" which discusses methods for mobilizing the poor for protest activities and collective action against the "establishment."

The personnel committee evaluation finds the exploitation of racial and class prejudices objectionable. We agree. It will not suffice, however, to consider the problem solved with the director's recent resignation. Reaction against the use of these methods must extend to a re-evaluation of "war-on-poverty" policy itself.

U.S. Customs and Immigration Service Criticized

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS S. KLEPPE

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. KLEPPE. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial comment is from the Divide County Journal, of Crosby, N. Dak. Editor John M. Andrist is highly critical—and I believe rightly so—of the lack of good public relations displayed by the U.S. Customs and Immigration Service.

The editorial follows:

One of the most important ingredients in any successful business is customer service. You expect to find it in any small business . . . and if you go right up to the biggest chain store operations, you'll find a lot of time and money is spent to develop good customer relations.

I can't understand, therefore, why big government operations like the U.S. Customs and Immigration Service don't wake up and smell the coffee. Last Friday three bus loads of Crosby band kids were invited to be guests of the Estevan hockey organization, and a call was made to the Noonan border station to see if they could stay open an extra hour to save some 100 school kids and parents the long trip home thru Portal. "I would be happy to", said immigration man Ray Schultz, but regulations prohibit it unless you get permission from the boss at Portal, he advised.

So we called Portal, and the immigration man says, we will be happy to take care of it if you get permission from the Customs people at Pembina, but they set the hours at the port of entry. He went on to admit that the customs service wouldn't have to pay a cent, because it would be an immigration man on duty; at the same time he was kind enough to let me know I would keep on wasting nickles if I tried to call my way up to Washington.

Mind you, I told the man, if the government can't afford to pay the man, we will be happy to reward him for his time . . . and Ray said he would be perfectly willing. I reminded the man in the soft chair at Portal. It's no use he said. It can't be done.

People who work in customer service are paid to find ways to do things, but it's never been that way with the Customs and Immigration services. What burns me up is the song and dance routine you get between the Customs service and the Immigration people. When a man at the other end of the line says he is willing to pay, but somebody else won't let him, I'm old enough to know its a bunch of fabricated garbage somebody has dreamed up.

I'll give these people credit for one thing. At the area stations they have put in men who are kind, considerate, and friendly . . . which is a good deal of improvement over the situation they had some years back when some of the natives would take a long trip around just to avoid certain men. But I know of not a single additional improvement, other than the building improvements for which the government has been able to pay triple the going prices—even though they haven't had the money to improve service.

For years the Canadian government has seen the need for better service at the Noonan port, and they keep their port open until midnight. It seems ridiculous that U.S. Customs and Immigration people can't do the same. If they are so destitute, however, at the very least, they could set up a system whereby local groups on special occasions could make arrangements to pay the costs of extending the hours. When they refuse to find an effective way to do this, they are merely telling us to go jump . . . and I, for one, resent it.

There must be some way for us to change either the hours or the attitude. We commend the project to any local civic group that is tired of the double talk about rules and regulation which we have taken for the past fifty years or more.

The postal service and some other federal branches have made big studies in service; the Customs and Immigration service should be able to get with the 20th century too.

Holy Cross Junior ROTC at New Orleans Merits Praise of Gen. John P. McConnell, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to participate in the activation of the Junior ROTC program at Holy Cross High School in New Orelans over the weekend.

The Holy Cross school, under the direction of the Brothers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, have every reason to be proud of the establishment of the ROTC unit which is the largest voluntary unit in the Nation and the first Junior ROTC Air Force unit to be introduced in Louisiana.

Under the direction of Brother Robert Hampton, headmaster of the school, assisted by Brother Lawrence Fitch, director of public relations, one of the most impressive programs I have ever witnessed was presented.

The magnificent choral group from Keesler Field, under the direction of Lt. Otto Wusnack, and the drum and bugle corps under the direction of Lt. Wilson McIntosh, gave outstanding performances during the exercises.

Of course the highlight was the appearance of Gen. John P. McConnell, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force. The presence of General McConnell emphasized the full meaning and importance of the Junior ROTC program, and his inspiring address well defined the significance of the Junior ROTC program, which to my way of thinking, is one of the most important contributions to the security and defense of this country in the years ahead.

But I think it best that General McConnell speak for himself. For that reason I have asked that his remarks be brought to your attention. Here they are:

REMARKS BY GEN. J. P. MCCONNELL, CHIEF OF STAFF, U.S. AIR FORCE, AT THE ACTIVATION OF HOLY CROSS AIR FORCE JUNIOR ROTC, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

When Congressman Hébert asked me to participate in the activation ceremonies of the Holy Cross Air Force Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps I accepted with particular pleasure. It was primarily because of his initiative and efforts that the Congress passed the ROTC Vitalization Act of 1964 whose major features include the establishment of the Air Force Junior ROTC program.

The fact that this far-reaching program has become a reality is a credit to the dedicated statesmanship of Congressman Hébert who thus has added another important contribution to the welfare and security of this country. And the fact that Holy Cross has been selected as one of the first twenty schools to participate in the new Air Force phase of the Junior ROTC program is indeed a credit to your school's fine record of scholastic and educational accomplishments.

I called this program far-reaching because I consider it of great significance, not only to the cadets but also to the Air Force and to the nation. I want to talk to you briefly about the most significant benefits which I believe the Junior ROTC program offers to all concerned.

Speaking first of the benefits for your cadets, I need not remind you that we are at the very beginnings of the aerospace era. By the time you are ready to embark on your careers, the impact of that era will be felt in almost every field of endeavor and in many new fields which we cannot even anticipate today. When I was your age, there was also the dawn of a new era—the era marked by the rapid growth of aviation. Few people then realized that, within the span of a few decades, aviation would assume such a dominant role in both the nation's civilian economy and its military posture. By the same token, we have barely begun to exploit the potentials of space in such broad fields as communications and meteorology, and it would be futile to speculate about all the possible uses of space that may materialize during your lifetime.

For this reason, the aerospace education which you receive as cadets will be of immeasurable benefit to you, regardless of what careers you may choose. Whether you will be active in science or in industry, in business or in the military, your aerospace education will give you the knowledge and understanding to make your place in a world in which the sky will no longer be the limit.

Nor is the aerospace education the only benefit the ROTC program provides for you. Equally important is the leadership training you receive, because the very survival of our nation depends on the type of leaders whom we are developing today. In turn, to become useful and successful citizens, you must possess the fundamental qualities of leadership that are necessary to get ahead in this competitive and complex world of ours.

And regardless of whether you are aspiring to a military career or not, the military phase of your training will be of the greatest benefit to all of you. It will develop the essential qualities of discipline, self-control and, above all, good citizenship which you will need to gain the respect, cooperation and loyalty of those with whom you will be associated in your professional activities and personal lives.

You must also bear in mind that, for many years to come, this country will have to protect its national interests and the welfare of its citizens against continuing threats from abroad. This will call for the preservation of our military superiority as the keystone of our security in the face of any military threats. Thus, most of you will see service in our Armed Forces, either in the regular establishment or in the Reserves, and your training here will help you to become better military men as it is helping you to become better citizens.

This is where the Air Force, which I represent, will benefit from the Junior ROTC program. I am hopeful that your aerospace education will instill in many of you an appreciation of the mounting importance of aerospacepower and stimulate your interest in contributing your share to its growth.

The current conflict in Southeast Asia has demonstrated that airpower has become a decisive factor in the kind of limited war with which we may be faced in the future. With the lessons we are learning in that conflict, I am sure that airpower will be as effective in helping to deter and, if necessary, to fight future acts of local aggression as aerospacepower has proved in deterring nuclear war. But to maintain our superiority in aerospace is not only a matter of superior weapon systems and equipment. It is even more important that we will always have men of superior quality to develop, to maintain and to operate this advanced equipment. This is a challenge that I hold out to all of you.

You, the youth of our country, are our greatest asset for the future. I have seen young men, not much older than you, serve their country gallantly and effectively during my visits to our bases in Southeast Asia. Their dedication, devotion and courage have filled me with great pride and also with much confidence in the nation's future. I have no doubt that the great majority of our youth today have all the qualities that I saw demonstrated so strikingly by our young men in Southeast Asia, and I am confident that you possess those innate qualities also.

The combination of aerospace education, leadership training and fundamentals of good citizenship which the Air Force Junior ROTC provides will help develop these qualities in you and in the generations to come so that all of you will be well prepared to do your share in the demanding world of tomorrow.

Therein lies the main promise and value of the Air Force Junior ROTC program for the future of our nation. It is, therefore, a great privilege for me to join with the man responsible for this program in extending to the faculty and students of Holy Cross School my congratulations and best wishes on the activation of its ROTC unit.

Trade With the Reds

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. George N. Crocker recently had a column in the San Mateo, Calif., Times, entitled "Trade With the Reds," which I am sure expresses the opinion of many, many Congressmen.

The column follows:

TRADE WITH THE REDS

(By George N. Crocker)

The Western Europeans are selling almost everything but bombs to the Communists on their eastern flank. Perhaps they are waiting for Uncle Sam to guarantee credit arrangements for a deal on bombs. After all, Uncle Sam is having his Export-Import Bank underwrite—with money you and I pay in taxes—the purchase of $50 million of machine tools in the U.S. to equip a new automobile factory being built in the Soviet Union by the Fiat Company of Italy, to produce 2000 vehicles a day.

If English, German, French and Italian businessmen can fatten their bank accounts by rescuing the Soviet and Eastern European regimes from socialism's inherent deficiencies, why should American businessmen be bashful? One reason is coarse but understandable: when they sell something, they like to get paid, and Communists have a peculiar antipathy toward paying for things in money worth more than wallpaper.

The formula devised in Washington to circumvent this problem is in two parts: (1) Invent an appealing metaphor to disguise the operation. Ah! What better than to call it "Building Bridges to the East"? (2) Pressure Congress to authorize credit for the Reds, backed by—who else?—the taxpayers of America.

The Communists don't mix business and poetry. Our destruction is still on their agenda. Their trade authorities, such as P. Chervyakov and A. Rumyantsev, make it clear in the Soviet journals that to them trade is a weapon of political as well as economic warfare. Last year Rumyantsev showed his contempt for us when he wrote that "nothing can save capitalism" and that "Socialist states consider it desirable" to trade "with capitalist states so long as these still do exist."

The plum is now being dangled in front of American noses. But we already know that hard cash raised by the sale of Polish products on the American market is used to buy Western-made radar and navigation equipment which is installed aboard naval vessels Poland is building for the Soviet Union.

There are 35 Polish ships—17 under charter to Red China—calling at Haiphong harbor on schedule. Over 50 Soviet ships, with an aggregate deadweight tonnage of about half a million tons, are on a regular run from Soviet ports in the Black Sea and the Far East to Haiphong, carrying cargoes ranging from road-building equipment, rails, and portable power stations to ammunition, helicopters, missiles, and other sinews of war.

How can we explain "Building Bridges to the East" to the American GI facing a Viet Cong armed with submachine guns made by the Skoda Works in Czechoslovakia, which is being gradually refitted with American-made machine tools? Or to an American fighter pilot flying through the flak of Skoda-made antiaircraft guns?

If the nations of Western Europe cannot understand our foreign policy, this makes us even; but we should at least know from the record that in the interval between their wars they habitually throw considerations of security overboard when they begin to sniff the delicious profits of trade—trade with anyone, be he friend or mortal foe.

This is the imprudence Lenin predicted when he made his famous quip that when the time comes to hang the capitalists, they will be bidding against each other for the contract to furnish the rope.

Congressman Horton Submits Plan To Ease Price Squeeze Resulting From Dairy Import Loopholes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, during the past few weeks, the news spotlight has been centered on a struggle by a group of dairy farmers to obtain higher prices for the milk they sell to processors. While the methods employed to achieve this end may be questionable in many instances, the whole incident points up a serious malady in our Nation's dairy industry.

The quest by dairy farmers for a higher rate of return on their investment cannot be accurately compared with the desire of most economic segments of the Nation for greater income. In a very real sense, the dairy industry is fighting for its life. To illustrate the terrible truth of this statement, one need only look at the statistics showing the number of farms which reported sales of milk products during the years since World War II.

In 1945, 2.5 million American farms reported sales of dairy products. In that year, the population of the United States was just under 140 million persons. In 1960, after a 25-percent rise in our population, only 1 million farmers reported sales of dairy products—down 40 percent from the 1945 figure. Since 1960, the rate of attrition from dairy farming has been even more rapid. There is no simple explanation for the shrinking of this industry, but many important factors can be cited. Foremost among these is the fact that historically in the United States, dairy farmers have been unable to earn a return that is anywhere near comparable to returns on investment earned by other segments of the economy. A comparison of the rise in national income and population with growth factors in the dairy industry is illustrated by the following tables:

National economic factors and milk production, 1889–1965

Year	National income	Total population [1]	Milk production		Marketings of milk and cream	Average price for milk sold to plants and dealers [2]	Cash receipts from marketings of—	
			On farms	Per capita			Milk and cream [3]	All farm products [4]
	Billions of dollars	*Millions*	*Billions of pounds*	*Pounds*	*Billions of pounds*	*Dollars per hundredweight*	*Millions of dollars*	*Millions of dollars*
1889	------------	------------	44.8	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------
1899	------------	------------	62.5	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------
1909	------------	------------	64.2	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------
1919	------------	------------	67.1	------------	------------	------------	------------	14,538
1925	------------	115.8	90.7	783	63.5	2.38	1,515	11,021
1930	75.7	123.1	100.2	814	75.3	2.21	1,607	9,055
1935	57.1	127.2	101.2	795	75.2	1.71	1,297	7,693
1940	81.6	132.6	109.4	829	86.2	1.82	1,521	9,105
1945	181.2	140.5	119.8	904	98.4	[5] 3.19	3,021	22,405
1950	241.9	152.3	116.6	771	98.3	3.89	3,719	28,795
1955	331.0	165.9	122.9	744	108.3	4.01	4,217	29,785
1960 [6]	414.5	180.7	123.0	680	113.8	4.21	4,753	34,692
1961	427.3	183.8	125.4	683	117.0	4.22	4,919	36,407
1962	457.7	186.7	126.0	675	118.3	4.10	4,854	37,923
1963	481.1	189.4	125.6	660	118.0	4.11	4,860	38,939
1964	514.4	192.1	127.0	661	120.5	4.16	5,035	39,067
1965	554.7	194.6	125.1	643	119.1	4.24	5,084	41,380

[1] July estimates of total population including Armed Forces overseas.
[2] Average test.
[3] Includes farm butter through 1954.
[4] Includes Government payments.
[5] Excludes production payments.
[6] Includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning with 1960.

This table, compiled by the National Milk Producers Federation in 1966, demonstrates first, that dairy income as a percentage of national income is shrinking rapidly; second, that dairy income as a percentage of farm income is shrinking; third, that per capita expenditures for dairy products—reflected in dairy marketing receipts—has fallen drastically in recent years.

A further illustration of the difficulties being experienced in the industry is provided by the following table, showing the parity prices and prices received by dairy farmers:

Parity prices and prices received and paid by farmer, 1940–65

Year	All milk, wholesale price [1]			Ratio used in determining parity equivalent price of manufacturing milk	Index numbers (1910-14=100)		
	Parity [2] (dollars per hundredweight)	Received by farmers (dollars per hundredweight)	Percent [3] of parity		Prices paid by farmers for commodities, interest, taxes, and wage rates	Prices received by farmers	Parity ratio
1940	2.18	1.82	84	----------	124	100	81
1945	3.30	3.70	113	----------	190	207	109
1950	4.42	3.89	89	88.5	256	258	101
1955	4.67	4.01	87	83.7	276	232	84
1960	4.99	4.21	85	80.0	300	238	80
1961	5.12	4.22	83	79.7	302	240	79
1962	5.26	4.10	78	79.1	307	244	80
1963	5.35	4.11	77	78.4	312	242	78
1964	5.38	4.16	77	78.1	313	236	76
1965	5.50	4.25	76	[4] 77.9	321	248	77

[1] Includes production payments 1945.
[2] Calculated on basis of 1950 law.
[3] 12-month simple average prices as percentage of annual parity prices.
[4] Percentage for 1966 is 78.

It must be remembered that immediately after World War II, Europe was unable to produce enough dairy and other farm products to feed itself. Thus, much of American milk and dairy production was exported. In the above table, this fact is reflected by parity ratios above 100 percent for the years 1945 to 1950. Some of the shrinkage and attrition from the dairy industry in the last 20 years can be attributed to the disappearance of this lucrative export market. Today, in fact, one of the major problems faced by dairymen is a steady erosion of the domestic market by imports from Western Europe and elsewhere. In 1965 and 1966, and again this year, dairy farmers are leaving the industry at an almost blinding rate. At the same time, dairy imports in 1966 were more than triple what they were in 1965. Again in 1967, total dairy imports at the current rate will be 20 percent higher than last year, and almost 400 percent of the 1965 rate. The following table illustrates the rapid import rise, and compares the actual quantities imported to quantities supposedly allowed under Federal law:

Summary of dairy product imports—Computed on basis of milk equivalent of butterfat, calendar years 1953–66

[In millions of pounds]

Year	Imports		Cheese imports			Imports other than cheese		
	Total imports [1] (1)	Total import quotas [2] (2)	Total [1] (3)	Within quota [3] (4)	Outside quota [4] (5)	Total [5] (6)	Within quota [6] (7)	Outside quota [7] (8)
1953	525	97.7	479	81	398	46	8.0	38.0
1954	441	189.4	421	110	311	20	16.0	4.0
1955	458	189.4	438	155	283	20	16.0	4.0
1956	514	189.4	453	165	288	61	43.0	18.0
1957	661	235.5	419	143	276	242	62.2	179.8
1958	507	221.5	464	146	318	43	43.0	0
1959	578	221.5	535	161	374	43	43.0	0
1960	604	248.1	540	170	370	54	64.0	0
1961	760	274.7	688	172	516	72	42.5	29.5
1962	795	281.1	689	189	500	106	43.3	62.7
1963	915	282.4	747	205	542	168	44.6	123.4
1964	830	282.4	685	184	501	145	44.6	100.4
1965	918	282.4	710	179	531	208	49.8	158.2
1966	2,800	291.5	1,264	188	1,076	1,536	49.8	1,486.2
1967	3,500	282.4	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

[1] U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1967 preliminary estimate.
[2] Computed from import quotas, by products, and yields used by U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1966, as follows: Cheddar cheese, 9.8; Italian cheese, 7.98; Edam and Gouda cheese, 7.58; blue mold cheese, 9.093; butter, 21.55; butteroil 1.25 multiplied by 21.55; dried cream, 18.6; dried whole milk, 7.35; dried buttermilk, 1.43; and malted milk, 2.65.
[3] Computed from imports within quota, of all cheese varieties multiplied by 8.33, a weighted average yield factor.
[4] Col. (3) minus (4).
[5] Col. (1) minus (3).
[6] Col. (6) minus (8).
[7] Computed from imports outside quotas, by products, and yields used by U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1966.

Imports of dairy products displaced a market for American dairy products in an amount representing 2.8 billion pounds of milk in 1966. This was approximately 10 times the amount of imports authorized by quotas established under section 22 of the AAA.

The result is lower prices to dairy farmers at a time when all costs of production are increasing. The Minnesota-Wisconsin manufacturing milk price series, which is a nationwide indicator of prices paid farmers for manufacturing milk, dropped from $4.34 per hundredweight in September 1966, to $4.02 per hundredweight in February 1967. It can reasonably be expected that this price will go down further in coming months.

Dairy farmers have faced milk surpluses and lower milk prices since 1953. In 1965 through reductions in cow numbers and the exodus of farmers from dairying, the market came into balance for the first time and farm prices rose above minimum levels established by the Government.

The influx of imports, however, destroyed the market. Milk prices in February stood at 85 percent of parity—the measurement of prices comparable to those in the balance of the economy.

In the State of New York, approximately one-half of all milk sold by farmers is made into manufactured dairy products. The reduction of the manufactured price, of about 32 cents per hundredweight, since September, means an annual loss to New York farmers of some $17,000,000.

More devastating than this is that the fresh cream market has been destroyed. Cream, normally used in the production of ice cream, has been largely displaced by mixture of butterfat and sugar from abroad. These imports, in total, are in circumvention of quotas established by the Federal Government for the importation of butteroil.

As a result of the imports from abroad, the Department of Agriculture is again purchasing substantial volumes of dairy products in an effort to support farm prices at minimum levels. In effect, these purchases mean the expenditure of taxpayers money to purchase surplus production from abroad with no result benefits to U.S. dairy farmers.

Mr. Speaker, I believe I have shown definitively that at least part of the unrest and erosion present in American dairying has resulted from a flooding of domestic markets in the past 18 months by foreign producers. While a total ban on dairy imports would be contrary to our Nation's commitment to freer world trade, I believe that we must take appropriate and carefully measured action to stop the disintegration of this crucial industry at home. For this reason, I am submitting a bill that will limit imports of dairy products to an amount not exceeding the average annual quantities which were admitted for consumption during the 5 calendar years 1961 through 1965. During those years, imports underwent a substantial, but regular rate of increase, as opposed to the 300-percent jump experienced in 1966.

In my bill, even this base period is not used as a hard and fast import quota, it also provides for increases or decreases in the quota corresponding to changes in total annual domestic consumption of milk and milk products.

SHRINKING PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

As we have seen from figures I presented above, milk products account for a consistently smaller percentage of the American food dollar and market receipts for these products account for shrinking percentages of national income. In 1950, when the U.S. population was about 152 million persons, total dairy production was a little over 117 billion pounds.

In 1965, after a 22-percent population increase to 195 million, dairy production rose only 6.4 percent to 125 billion pounds, reflecting a large decrease in per capita consumption of dairy products. The following table shows that since 1950, per capita consumption of all milk products has fallen from 728 pounds to 582 pounds. Even the substantial increases in skim milk and nonfat dry milk products since 1950 do not compensate for large drops in the use of fluid milk and butter:

Per capita civilian disappearance of milk and dairy products in total and commercial, 1910–65 (the difference between "total" and "commercial" are amounts bought wholly or partly with Government funds)

Year	All products		Fluid milk and cream		Butter		Cheese		Cottage cheese	Ice cream	Evaporated and condensed	Nonfat dry milk	
	Total	Commercial	Total	Commercial	Total	Commercial	Total	Commercial				Total	Commercial
	Pounds of milk equivalent	*Pounds of milk equivalent*	*Pounds of milk equivalent*	*Pounds of milk equivalent*	*Pounds of product*	*Pounds of product*	*Pounds of product*	*Pounds of product*	*Pounds of product*	*Pounds of product*	*Pounds of product*	*Pounds of product*	*Pounds of product*
1910					18.3	18.3	4.3	4.3	0.6	1.9	5.8		
1920					14.9	14.9	4.0	4.0	.6	7.6	8.6	0.2	0.2
1925	802	802	337	337	18.1	18.1	4.7	4.7	.9	9.7	11.7	.4	.4
1930	819	819	337	337	17.6	17.6	4.7	4.7	1.2	9.8	13.6	1.3	1.3
1935	801	801	326	326	17.6	17.5	5.3	5.3	1.3	8.1	16.2	1.6	1.6
1940	819	819	331	330	17.0	16.7	6.0	6.0	1.9	11.4	19.3	2.2	2.2
1945	788	788	399	398	10.9	10.9	6.7	6.7	2.6	15.7	18.3	1.9	1.9
1950	740	728	349	345	10.7	10.4	7.7	7.5	3.1	17.2	20.1	3.7	3.4
1955	706	678	348	340	9.0	8.3	7.9	7.3	3.9	18.0	16.2	5.5	4.9
1960 [1]	651	625	322	308	7.5	7.0	8.3	8.1	4.7	18.3	13.7	6.2	5.5
1961	638	605	310	296	7.4	6.6	8.6	8.5	4.6	18.0	13.3	6.2	5.2
1962	638	596	308	293	7.3	6.4	9.2	8.4	4.5	17.9	12.5	6.1	5.0
1963	629	586	307	292	6.9	6.0	9.2	8.5	4.4	18.0	11.6	5.8	4.8
1964	630	584	305	280	6.8	5.9	9.4	8.6	4.6	18.2	11.3	6.0	5.0
1965	621	582	304	287	6.5	5.8	9.5	9.1	4.6	18.3	10.8	5.8	5.0

[1] Includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning with 1960.

United States and foreign milk production and consumption

PRODUCTION

	1964 cows	1964 per cow	1965 Total milk
	1,000 head	*Pounds*	*Million pounds*
United States	16,061	7,907	125,061
France	8,909	6,192	56,750
Germany, West	5,833	7,873	46,740
United Kingdom	4,149	6,860	29,635
Italy	3,300	5,778	19,455
Canada	2,906	6,363	18,345
Netherlands	1,665	9,211	16,100
Australia	3,265	4,900	14,825
New Zealand	2,011	6,267	13,135
Denmark	1,370	8,419	11,765
Belgium	999	8,912	9,350
Finland	1,185	7,116	8,600
Sweden	1,220	6,565	8,115
Switzerland	897	7,408	7,145
Austria	1,117	6,160	7,055
Ireland	1,393	4,739	7,055
Norway	552	6,658	3,645

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, 1964

[In pounds]

	Fluid milk [1]	Butter	Cheese	Total in milk equivalent [2]
Finland	577	30.5	7.2	1,443
Ireland	500	35.8	3.5	1,439
New Zealand	433	43.2	7.7	1,315
Switzerland	423	14.9	19.4	998
Denmark	400	23.1	19.1	996
Sweden	393	20.4	17.6	975
Belgium	252	20.2	13.6	962
Australia	308	24.3	7.2	937
France	226	18.8	21.1	926
Norway	502	10.1	19.0	911
United Kingdom	371	19.0	10.5	882
Canada	314	19.1	7.5	870
Germany, West	213	18.9	9.7	769
Austria	348	11.4	7.6	708
Netherlands	170	11.3	17.0	678
United States	305	6.8	9.4	630
Italy	121	3.6	17.1	347

[1] Whole milk equivalent consumption of fluid cream included with fluid milk.

[2] Fluid milk and dairy products in terms of whole milk equivalent.

Judging from the figures presented in this table, much of the difficulty being experienced in the dairy industry can be attributed to a marked lack of success in selling milk products which compete with other nondairy drinks and dairy substitutes. In few industries has the level of per capita product usage fallen so rapidly. In my view, two competing factors can be cited as having brought about the poor competitive position of dairy products on the domestic market. First, the tight cost-price squeeze experienced by all dairymen has allowed them to invest only a minimum amount of money in advertising, promotion, and new product development. On the other end of the cycle, high costs of modern, sanitary dairy machinery and of milk production in general have kept supermarket prices of milk and other dairy products above the price levels of comparable quantities of competing products.

At the end of February, I submitted a bill which I think would help the dairy industry to overcome this promotional handicap. H.R. 6269 provides for a marketwide promotion program, establishing marketing research and development projects, advertising, and sales promotional and educational programs in Federal milk marketing orders. Under my bill, dairy farmers will be permitted to utilize their own money to sell their own product provided the program is first approved by two-thirds of the producers in the marketing order voting in a referendum on this issue.

By providing the guidance and cooperation inherent in my bill, I believe we can put the dairy industry in a more advantageous position vis-a-vis its competitors in the food industry. The Federal Government has long sought to cure the economic illness of this industry. The two bills I propose are tailored to meet specific and identifiable problems which are faced by American dairying—the problems of import flooding and product promotion and development.

There are reasons for the present unrest and attrition in American dairying. Some of the reasons are economic factors outside the area of possible or desirable control by Government. The two difficulties which I am seeking to alleviate, however, are crystallized and curable. I am confident that my colleagues in the House will help me to administer the carefully measured legislative medication which I have proposed to strengthen this large and important segment of our economy.

The Greatest of These Is Charity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, in my remarks "Love Is Love's Reward," I inserted in the RECORD the aims and purposes of a new revolutionary type of organization bent to exploit the welfare recipients.

Now we learn that the "fuhrer" of the so-called poverty right action front has been given a soapbox at a local institute of the National Association of Social Workers to force the cost of welfare up.

The plan will call for welfare employees to hunt down and recruit potential welfare recipients to double the Nation's current $5 billion welfare cost out of the American workers' paychecks. The aim is a political machine.

These schemes are dreamed up by so-called intellectual college graduates, and faculty to take advantage of the poor and unfortunate.

A lesson in the "New Left" capitalization on charity: restoring thanks for the gift with hatred toward the giver.

I hereby insert the article by Peter Milius from the April 2, 1967, Washington Post following my remarks:

SOCIAL WORKERS URGED TO BUILD UP WELFARE ROLLS, CREATE COST CRISIS

(By Peter Milius)

About 200 social workers from city and suburbs listened closely yesterday to an unfamiliar suggestion: force the cost of welfare up.

The suggestion was put forward at an Institute on Welfare Practice and Alternatives sponsored by the Washington chapter of the National Association of Social Workers.

Richard A. Cloward, a member of the faculty at Columbia University's School of Social Work, told the audience that higher welfare costs may be the best device available to bring about welfare reform.

The families now on the Nation's welfare rolls account for only about half those entitled to welfare benefits under current law, Cloward said.

The other half either don't know what they're entitled to, are deterred by cumbersome welfare procedures or are arbitrarily denied the payments the deserve, according to his calculations.

His suggestion is to find these people and get them on the rolls, a step that he thinks will double the Nation's current $5 billion welfare bill and create political crisis in wholesale lots at the local level; local taxes, he notes, pay a large part of the country's welfare costs.

Cloward and another speaker at the workshop, George Wiley, head of the Poverty Rights/Action Center based here, think these crises will force changes in welfare administration.

In particular, they think these crises may prompt states and cities to turn more of the business of welfare over to the Federal Government. And the Federal Government, they believe, is more progressive in this field than its state and local counterparts.

Wiley, whose oragnization is engaged in reaching poor families not on the rolls now, likened this "welfare rights movement" to "organizing new political constituencies."

Cloward noted that there aren't enough poor people to exert any great influence at the polls. But by claiming benefits they are already entitled to, he said, they can exert influence beyond their numbers, much as the labor movement does with strikes.

Remarks of the Honorable Hugo B. Margain, Ambassador of Mexico

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ELIGIO de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, recently I was privileged to attend the ceremony at the time Senora Guadalupe B. de Diaz-Ordaz, First Lady of Mexico, presented to Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, our own First Lady, some playground equipment of a type Mrs. Johnson had previously admired in Mexico. I include in the RECORD at this point the presentation speech made at that ceremony by the Honorable Hugo B. Margain, Ambassador of Mexico:

No happier moment could occur during my tour of duty in Washington than this in which I have the privilege of presenting to Mrs. Johnson a set of playground equipment, the gift of Senora Guadalupe B. de Diaz-Ordaz, First Lady of Mexico, for the children of this beautiful capital of the United States.

During the historic visit made to Mexico by the President and Mrs. Johnson on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Abraham Lincoln, Mrs. Johnson saw in our parks and playgrounds the type of Mexican-designed, colorful playground equipment that has just been installed in this park facing the Potomac River. With characteristic graciousness she expressed enthusiasm for our child-welfare policies in the implementation of which the First Lady of Mexico plays a paramount role.

As a gesture of admiration for Mrs. Johnson's beautification program, Mrs. Diaz-Ordaz has presented to the children of Washington several sets of playground equipment that will always be a reminder of the friendship that binds our peoples, and of our common concern for the youth of our countries.

The children of all nations are the hope of our generation and we are trying to give them in the United States, in Mexico, and everywhere all the advantages of modern education as well as the necessary facilities to enjoy the priceless gifts of nature and the open air. Thus we hope to make possible for them to live in an atmosphere of peace and freedom.

Mrs. Johnson, it is a very great honor for me to present to you for the children of Washington, on behalf of the First Lady of Mexico this playground equipment designed and made in Mexico, as a symbol of our good and friendly relations and as an expression of our common hope that the generations that will succeed us will have a heritage of beauty and contentment.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you.

Minimum Wage and Job Opportunity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

Hon. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of the House an article that appeared in the Delta Council News, Stoneville, Miss., concerning minimum wage and job opportunity.

The editorial follows:

MINIMUM WAGE AND JOB OPPORTUNITY

Can poverty be eliminated by eliminating jobs?

Can the unskilled be benefited by laws that discourage employers from hiring them?

Is a person better or worse off with a job that permits him to be a self-sustaining or even a semi-sustaining member of society than he would be if unemployed because of a mandatory wage rate that prices him out of the job market?

Who will be responsible for housing, feeding, and caring for those whose jobs are eliminated by such laws?

These are some of the questions that should be considered as agriculture enters into an era of federally imposed minimum wages. These questions are also applicable to industry where minimum wage rates were again boosted thereby setting off a chain reaction that will be reflected in fewer jobs and higher consumer prices throughout the entire Nation.

The fact that jobs in agriculture will be eliminated by the minimum wage law is inevitable simply because hand-labor production rates are too low to warrant the minimum wage. Farmers will be forced by economic necessity to move as far and as fast as possible toward full mechanization. These transitions have already been made by grain farmers. Such crops as cotton and tobacco, however, have lagged partially because of gaps in technology and partially because of the availability of hand labor.

Some farmers have reasoned, "Why should I use chemicals for weed and grass control when I have people living on my farm for whom I will have to provide anyway?" The passage of the minimum wage law will force such farmers to reappraise their situations. This is particularly true for farmers who have permitted some families to continue to operate as sharecroppers. The factor here in determining an employer-employee relationship is whether or not the landowner supervises the tenant's work. If such supervision exists, the tenant is an employee and must be paid the minimum wage. The same holds true for all members of his family who participate in crop production. This ruling will effectively eliminate the last vestiges of the plantation system. Fortunately, most Delta farmers had already discontinued sharecropping arrangements. Those that remain have been retained for the convenience of the sharecropper family.

The forces of change have been evident on Mississippi Delta farms since World War II as farmers struggled to meet competition and maintain farm income. While progress toward full mechanization in the Delta has been dramatic, changes have taken place on a gradual basis and have been more evolutionary than revolutionary.

A review of agricultural labor statistics in the Delta from 1960 to 1966 reveals some interesting facts. The permanent on-farm work force actually increased during this period while the seasonal work force was reduced by almost one half. Practically all of this decrease was in the use of off-farm workers during the peak periods of cotton chopping and cotton picking. During this period, the number of permanent year-round farm workers, such as tractor drivers, increased from 24,142 in 1960 to an estimated 26,970 during the spring of 1966. At the same time, however, the use of seasonal hand labor on Delta farms showed a sharp decrease. During the spring of 1960, it was estimated that 30,510 seasonal workers were employed at the peak of the cotton chopping season, compared with 16,571 workers during the spring of 1966. This included a day-haul work force of 18,980 in 1960, compared with a peak off-farm movement of 5,765 workers during the spring of 1966. Thus, it is quite apparent that Delta farmers relied more and more on the on-farm work force for seasonal work during this period rather than on day-haul workers. The use of hand labor for cotton picking activities followed similar patterns, although the reduction in seasonal needs occurred much earlier because of heavy use of mechanical pickers as a labor-saving and cost-cutting device.

Interviews with hundreds of Delta farmers indicate that few if any regularly employed farm workers will be displaced by the agricultural minimum wage. There will be, however, a very sharp reduction in the use of seasonal hand labor simply because such workers are priced out of the market.

Interesting comments by columnist Milton Friedman on these and related problems caused by minimum wages were carried in the September 26, 1966, issue of News Week magazine. A recognized authority in the field of economics, Mr. Friedman also quoted other authorities and stated that the result of the new law raising minimum wages would add to the ranks of the unemployed.

"The groups that will be hurt the most are the low paid and the unskilled." Mr. Friedman commented. "The ones who remain employed will receive higher wage rates, but fewer will be employed."

Mr. Friedman also quoted Professor James Tobin, who was a member of President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisors, as saying "People who lack the capacity to earn a decent living need to be helped, but they will not be helped by minimum wage laws, trade union wage pressures or other devices which seek to compel employers to pay them more than their work is worth. The more likely outcome of such regulations is that the intended beneficiaries are not employed at all."

Commenting further, Mr. Friedman stated, "The loss of the unskilled workers will not be offset by gains to others. Smaller total employment will result in a smaller total output. Hence, the community as a whole will be worse off."

Mr. Friedman discussed the impact of the law on women, teenagers, Negroes and particularly Negro teenagers who he indicated would be especially hard hit. He further pointed out that many workers in low wage brackets are supplementary earners—that is, youngsters who are just getting started or elderly folk who are adding to the main source of family income. Work opportunities for these age groups will be reduced. He concluded his article by stating that the rise in the legal minimum wage rate is "a mounment to the power of superficial thinking."

NIP Aids Hospitals, Fund

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, a fine example of what can happen when business and the community join in partnership for development took place last week with the award of dividends to its nonprofit stockholders by the New Industrial Plants Foundation, of Lowell, Mass. This organization was established in 1952 by 20 public-spirited businessmen who each contributed $5,000 to the venture. Its purpose was to acquire land and construct industrial facilities to attract new businesses to the area. The contributors agreed to make no personal profit and instead issued four shares of stock to nonprofit organizations in the city.

This is an outstanding example of what a city can do to help itself out of economic difficulties. I include in the Record an article from the Lowell Sun describing the activities and officers of the foundation:

NIP AIDS HOSPITALS, FUND

LOWELL.—New Industrial Plants Foundation of Lowell, Inc., today announced payment of $5,000 in dividends to each of four nonprofit organizations, its sole stockholders.

The stockholders are Lowell General hospital, St. John's hospital, St. Joseph's hospital, and the United Fund of Greater-Lowell. The dividend checks for their respective organizations were presented to Jefferson R. Mansfield, president of Lowell General hospital; Joseph E. Sullivan, president of the Advisory Board of St. John's hospital; Homer W. Bourgeois, president of St. Joseph's hospital; Harry F. Glenandt, treasurer of the United Fund of Greater-Lowell, by Newell L. Foster, president of NIP.

In making the presentation, Mr. Foster said: "The distribution of this money represents another example of the cooperative effort of our citizens and city government in working together for the betterment of our city and citizens.

"It is with great honor and pleasure for me, as representative of New Industrial Plants Foundation to present these checks for $5,000 each to the three hospitals and the United Fund, which money represents the present additional profits of our organization.

"May I personally congratulate all—who are too numerous to mention individually—for their work, money, and cooperation of which they have given so generously to this effort. Thank you all."

New Industrial Plants Foundation of Lowell, Inc., (NIP) was incorporfated in 1952 by a group of civic minded citizens with the primary purpose of acquiring the necessary funds to buy land and to construct industrial buildings for the purpose of attracting new industry to the city and to further the practical expectations of Lowell as a center for diversified industry. This organization, which was destined to help put Lowell through its recovery program, was established and formed by twenty business men, each of whom invested $5,000. Since their purpose was strictly to finance the NIP Recovery Program, it was agreed that no personal profit would accrue. Accordingly, the total capital stock issued consisted of only four shares and was assigned equally to the four stockholders, with all profits to be divided equally among them.

The officers of the foundation are: Newell L. Foster, president; Frederick L. Putnam, vice-president; Frank A. Lawlor, treasurer; John C. Egan, secretary.

The board of directors is composed of Joseph E. Sullivan, Mr. Foster, Joseph Pellegrino, Doran S. Lyons, Mr. Bourgeois, Vincent P. Morton, Dr. Harold A. Titus, Dr. Leopold F. King, William Levine, John C. Egan, Frederick L. Putnam, and Mr. Lawlor.

The Need for Vietnam—By a Mother

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Abe Kofman, the inimitable editor and publisher of the Alameda Times-Star and the San Leandro Morning News runs a column in these two papers. Recently the papers published an editorial about the "hippies" and their proposed invasion of part of the bay area.

A letter, in answer to his editorial, is quoted below and I believe it speaks for itself. I join Mr. Kofman in saying that I feel this is, indeed, a beautiful editorial:

Dated March 10 . . . the writer, a lady, asked the letter be personal . . not to be used . . however because it is so beautiful an editorial . . will not disclose her name . . hoping she forgives the fact it is reprinted . . it is in answer to our editorial of March 10th . . "A Motley Army Will Invade S.F. April 15." "Dear Sir: Sometimes a shock is needed to bring a person back to reality. This shock treatment came to me this morning via the enclosed editorial from your newspaper.

"Beside my typewriter, there are telegrams from General Greene, Jr., USM Commandant of the Marine Corps, stating that our son had been injured in the defense of Da Nang, Viet Nam, and that he had been transferred to a hospital in Japan. Next to the telegrams are two letters that our son has written after he was wounded; and the huge stack of letters are the ones he wrote the three months he saw action at Da Nang. It is a huge stack, indeed, for our son wrote us two to four times a week. We experienced each skirmish with him; we felt each emotion that he felt. He let us share this war with him and all the time he was keeping our morale high. To understand, or at least to try to understand, this war and why our son was needed to fight in this war, I read (pro and con) and I listen (pro and con). So beside the letters are the 'letters' that John Steinbeck has written and which appear in the Oakland Tribune. The one that impressed me so deeply was the 'letter' in which he appealed for those who do not want to fight, or do not believe in wars, to come over to Viet Nam and help the sick and the wounded. His appeal for more writers—to come over and help him to tell the story of Viet Nam made me realize that the people are only getting part of the story of Viet Nam and its people. And when he interviewed the intellectuals in Viet Nam and not one of them knew a farmer in his homeland (ninety per cent of the people are farmers), John Steinbeck was saddened. And when I read that the ones that could help their people—doctors, lawyers, scientists—were living in France, getting fat and rich, a sick feeling came to the pit of my stomach.

"Our son enlisted in the Marines after his high school graduation. He will soon have two years in the service—he is nineteen years in age and matured beyond any age. He knew why he was in Viet Nam—I know why he was in Viet Nam. Please tell me what I can do—who I can write—to try to stop this phony 'show for peace.' I am so tired of this flagrant abuse and disrespect for our laws, our flag, our men overseas. Ignoring them (these are the kind one wishes to ignore) doesn't seem to be the answer.

"Please accept this as a personal letter—not publication. Please write more editorials on this subject and let people (like me) know what we can do. May I extend my appreciation for your complete coverage on the activities of the Marines in Viet Nam.

Thank you.

Sorry Episode

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, the recent refusal by our Government to grant asylum to Svetlana Stalina, daughter of communism's once most powerful man, was one decision which, I believe, should have been weighed more carefully. Indeed it was a sorry episode.

I cite two articles—one by Dumitru Danielopol, columnist for the Copley News Service and the other an editorial—both appearing in the March 18, 1967, issue of the San Diego Union, indicative of the thoughts of many Americans concerning the case. I insert the articles in the RECORD at this point:

U.S. FUMBLES IN CLOSING DOOR TO STALIN'S DAUGHTER

Has the light gone out in the Statue of Liberty?

That's the first question that crossed my mind when I heard that the Administration had refused asylum to Svetlana Stalina.

I was attending a charity affair sponsored by Romanian-born Americans when I heard of the defection of Stalin's daughter. The group was collecting funds to build a church.

It will be called the Church of the Holy Cross and will be erected in Washington as a thanksgiving to this great country for having granted asylum to so many Romanians, for giving them the opportunity to rebuild their lives in freedom.

The affair, however, was marred by the thought that another refugee from oppression and tyranny was denied the privilege we had received.

Svetlana Stalina was not refused asylum in America for anything she had done. She was denied entry because it would have embarrassed the government of the Soviet Union which she was fleeing.

The official explanation cleared by the President, was that the United States doesn't want to "exacerbate relations with the Soviet Union."

No one can accuse me of loving communism or Communists.

If I have cause to hate any one man for what happened to my native Romania, to my family and to me personally it was Joseph Stalin, Svetlana's father.

He spilled more Romanian blood than any tyrant in history.

In a country that was Christian since the second century, he left a legacy of fear and oppression.

But when my President refused Svetlana asylum in my country, I felt cheated, ashamed. Somehow it made me feel a lesser human being.

America has been a haven to all, over the last two centuries—not just those that could be accepted conveniently.

There is no excuse good enough to stop the entry of Svetlana Stalina into the United States, Some say she should wait her turn as any ordinary immigrant, but she is not an ordinary immigrant, nor an ordinary refugee.

Here is a woman whose case transcends political expediency or cold war tactics.

She could be a symbol.

Deep in the root of American tradition is the great compassion this country has shown throughout the generations.

The inscription on the Statue of Liberty says:

"Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free; the wretched refuse of your teeming shore.

"Send these, the homeless tempest-tost to me,

"I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

There is no P.S. saying: "As long as we don't offend their oppressors."

If such criteria had been applied in the past, many people would never have reached these shores, many good Americans would never have been born, and this country might not have become the great nation it is today.

There is nothing anyone can do to mask the impact upon the whole world of Svetlana's defection.

By the same token, there is nothing that will wash away the shame I feel at seeing her refused entry into the United States.

THE NAME IS STALIN

The 50th anniversary of the rebellion which spawned Russian communism has been marked by an event which is scarcely a celebration.

Svetlana Stalina, the 42-year-old daughter of dictator Josef Stalin, has fled the country. She has defected from the Communist system, which her father so ruthlessly led, and has requested political asylum in the United States.

She did not fulfill any major role in the current hierarchy of Russia, but her very name is evocative and signicant when linked with defection from the atheistic political creed.

Disposition of her case by the State Department should not be clouded by considerations of Russia's feelings in the matter, but of our own interests. Any refugee from a system which we regard as tyrannical should be given what help we can offer within this prescription.

Consideration of House Resolution 404 Providing for Consideration of House Joint Resolution 428—Support for a New Phase of the Alliance for Progress at Forthcoming Meeting of the American Chiefs of State

SPEECH

OF

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the resolution (H.J. Res. 428) to support the other American Republics in a historic new phase of the Alliance for Progress.

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Chairman, the hour is late and so I shall be brief. When the time comes to vote on the resolution presently before us, I will vote in the affirmative, but I do so with some reservations.

Although the language of the final paragraph of this resolution is somewhat vague in terms of what commitments we are actually making today, and the debate as I have listened to it here this evening has not removed elements of doubt, I do not consider a vote for the resolution to constitute a commitment to vote for any specific amount later on either by way of authorization or appropriation. I do not believe that we are providing the President with a blank check to do with as he might deem appropriate. Certainly, my vote in favor of this resolution does not commit me to any dollar figure. Rather, what we are committing ourselves to here today is a spirit of cooperative effort in concert with our Latin American friends.

Mr. Chairman, we should act to improve our relations in Latin America and throughout this hemisphere, and we should do what we can to help them help themselves to improve their lot where this is necessary. I strongly favor this course and would assign it priority over commitments to the African nations, the Far East, and other far corners of the world.

We are talking here today about the possibility of the establishment of a Latin American common market, and however desirable this might seem, we cannot afford to plunge headlong into such a venture without realizing some of the difficulties which are likely to be encountered and some of the problems which may arise in our participation in such a market.

Let us not forget that Castro is still in Cuba—and let us realize that Cuba is a potential thorn in the bloom of any Latin American common market—to be watched extremely carefully to insure that no funds from this venture find their way into Cuba and Castro's hands, either directly or indirectly.

Mr. Chairman, we must also take great care in entering into any such common market agreement that we do not, by this device, undermine our own standard of living or create additional problems for the jobholder in this country. Rising imports of certain commodities are already causing serious difficulties for a considerable segment of our industrial community and we simply cannot afford to worsen this present situation, nor broaden this problem.

Provided, then, that we realize these potential problem areas, I shall support this resolution as a means to convey to our friends and neighbors of this hemisphere our concern for them, and our willingness to cooperate in any endeavor which will be of mutual benefit for all concerned.

Business Versus Consumer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I would like to set forth at this point an article which appeared in The Machinist, dated March 23, authored by Sidney Margolius, the well-known columnist.

I have previously voiced my admiration for Mrs. Esther Peterson on the floor of this House, and would call to the attention of my colleagues this additional tribute to Mrs. Peterson and her valiant fight for the consumer.

BUSINESS VERSUS CONSUMER

(By Sidney Margolius)

The constant attacks on Esther Peterson by business organizations, often rising to an exaggerated and unreasonable pitch, finally had their result in the replacement of her as Consumer Assistant to the President. You ought to know what really happened. It affects the prices you pay and your family's welfare.

Like the emasculated truth-in-packaging law, the successful campaign against Mrs. Peterson was another victory for business lobbies in their arrogant campaign against the consumer-protection legislation that the public has been pleading for.

It could turn out to be a hollow victory for the large food and soap corporations, and for the National Association of Manufacturers; Advertising Federation of America; *Printers' Ink* magazine, and several big advertising agencies.

For one reason, startling as was the appointment of Betty Furness, she is much more than just a TV actress. This writer can testify that she is more liberal and dedicated than most people may realize, already is knowledgeable in some basic aspects of consumer problems such as those of older people, and is quick to grasp information.

For another, businessmen still have to contend with a growing number of highly capable Senators and Congressmen who feel it is urgent to secure needed reforms in present wasteful and consumer-duping selling practices.

Actually the business lobbies fooled themselves. They accused Mrs. Peterson of "stirring up" consumers. She even got blamed for the housewife boycotts and picketlines last fall. On the contrary, consumers stirred up Mrs. Peterson. As soon as she was appointed, she got thousands of complaints from embittered buyers complaining about a host of deceptions. These ranged from misleading illustrations on food packages and price increases concealed by reduction of contents, to credit gyps, overpriced hearing aids and appliance repair problems.

Rather than stirring up consumers, Mrs. Peterson tried hard to persuade businessmen to take voluntary action to remedy some of these grievances. At the very time she was replaced (she has returned full time to the Federal Labor Department), she had actually succeeded in getting the textile and retail industries to work on developing more informative garment labeling and try to solve some of the guarantee and service problems.

SCARED BUSINESSMEN

The housewives' boycotts are what really alarmed businessmen. Mrs. Peterson, of course, did not start them. They were completely spontaneous, and spread quickly when food prices boomed last fall. The women turned to Mrs. Peterson for counsel, as they thought they were supposed to. After all, when the President appointed Mrs. Peterson, he had promised that there would be a vigorous voice in the White House on behalf of consumers.

What Mrs. Peterson tried to do, with the aid of the food chains themselves, was to give the boycotting housewives some constructive guidance on careful shopping.

Businessmen themselves seem confused about how to cope with the increasing tensions between consumers and sellers. They complain that they will be hampered by consumer-protesting legislation; they threaten that business recessions will occur if they are not allowed to do what they want; they charge that the problem would not exist if the "consumerists" did not stir up the public.

ACCENT ON EDUCATION

The lobbyist for the National Retail Furniture Association says that he hopes Betty Furness "will continue the Peterson accent on education as opposed to legislation, on voluntary as opposed to mandatory action."

But Mrs. Peterson caught most hell when she endorsed a program of consumer education instituted at a Yonkers, New York, high school. Mrs. Peterson felt that the school had worked out a useful technique of introducing consumer information into various regular courses. But ad agency representatives shrieked that her "proposals" were "a peril to our society."

Never did anyone try as hard as Mrs. Peterson to bring consumers and businessmen together to work out these stubborn, money-wasting problems. But never was any consumer spokesman pilloried as much as she. The businessmen were suspicious at the start because she had worked for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and she became the focus of their arrogance and fears.

Nor will the problems go away because Mrs. Peterson went away. When Betty Furness takes over as Consumer Assistant in May, she is going to be right in the middle of a hotter controversy than ever over food prices. Farmers are angry because of their diminished receipts and are threatening to cut down on meat and milk supplies by selling off sow hogs and breeder cows. Housewives and their husbands are going to be shocked by the new price climb. Having learned how to get attention for their grievances by picketing, they can be expected to do it again.

Santee Launders Its Water

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LIONEL VAN DEERLIN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, the town of Santee, in San Diego County, Calif., has received deserved recognition in the April 1967 issue of the Reader's Digest for its pioneering program to reclaim its own sewage. The Digest article, which appeared originally in the National Civic Review, vividly describes how Santee has used waste waters to create five superb lakes.

There is, of course, a lesson in the Santee success story for all America In an era when water is becoming an increasingly precious commodity, Santee has demonstrated in a most convincing fashion that dirty water can be cleaned and reused much like a soiled shirt. Only an extreme eccentric would throw out his clothes whenever they became dirty. Why should a resource as scarce as water be handled any differently?

For arid Santee, the bold and forward looking venture in reclamation has resulted in a splendid recreational complex—permitting up to 10,000 people to fish, picnic, boat, and swim—that otherwise would not exist.

The article follows:

THE TOWN THAT LAUNDERS WATER

In Santee, Calif., a unique festival is held each June at the community's five beautiful, new, man-made lakes which stretch out for the better part of a mile. At the Festival of the Lakes, as many as ten thousand people fish, picnic, boat and swim—undismayed by the fact that nearly every drop of the lakes' water is supplied by Santee's municipal sewage system.

Santee is the first community in our water-troubled nation to make outright public use of carefully treated waste water. The project is so important that water officials from nearly every state and from many foreign countries have visited it for firsthand study. The Santee lakes are an impressive demonstration to other communities of a highly successful attack on the growing problems of water shortage and pollution.

But perhaps the most important news is that Santee's 14,000 inhabitants have enthusiastically accepted the lakes as a source of recreation and pleasure. This surprises many water experts who assumed that people would reject water reclaimed from their own sewage.

"We've been like the man who turned in his Cadillac when the ash trays got full," says Dr. David Stephan, a government research scientist. "We think in terms of using water once and throwing it away. There's no more reason for throwing away water because it's dirty than for throwing away a shirt because it's dirty. Both can be cleaned."

A PRECIOUS COMMODITY

The story of Santee's water-reclamation program began in the late 1950's. In Santee, which is located in the arid San Diego River basin, water is a precious commodity. Piped some 300 miles from the Colorado River, it then cost $17 per acre of water a foot deep. (This did not include the cost of purifying the water and distributing it through the municipal system.) Furthermore, future plans indicated that by the 1970's this cost would increase to $75 or $100 per acre foot. With water so valuable, the board of directors of the Santee County Water District considered how they might keep it instead of throwing it away. "We decided," says Ray Stoyer, youthful manager of the District, "that waste water could become a water resource, not a liability that you pay to get rid of."

Stoyer's board learned that raw sewage is 99.9-percent pure water and that removing the impurity is one of the less difficult water-cleaning jobs. It is a matter of harnessing sunshine, air and other natural cleaning processes to extract solids and remove organic impurities.

The stumbling block seemed less technical than pyschological. Since 1932 sewage effluent had been employed in other cities to water lawns, and to irrigate non-edible crops, such as cotton. But direct public use of reclaimed water was something officials had always avoided. One illness traced to the water could stir up immeasurable public wrath.

Stoyer, however, argued that many cities draw water from rivers into which upstream communities dump their waste, so their municipal supplies contain what amounts to reclaimed sewage water. The key, concluded Stoyer, was public education. Once people were shown that reclaimed water could be completely safe, they would accept it.

GREEN TREES AND WHITE SAILBOATS

A new sewage-treatment plant had just been built by Santee at a cost of nearly a half-million dollars. The million-gallon daily production of sewage effluent poured into nearby Sycamore Creek, but state anti-pollution regulations were about to put an end to that. So Santee officials set out to build several recreational lakes with the effluent. "If we can tie in our activities with pleasant things like swimming, fishing, picnicking, green trees and sailboats," Stoyer explained, "it will have a lot to do with public acceptance."

He visited a gravel-mining operation which was bulldozing pits on the edge of the growing community, not far from some of the town's newest residential developments. Bill Mast, who owned the land, agreed that the gravel-mining operation could produce lake sites as well as gravel pits. Mast could also build a golf course below the lakes because the spillover from the lakes would provide low-cost irrigation water.

Santee still had to jump some formidable hurdles. The project would require scientific research to develop foolproof methods for testing the purity of water. But for Santee to tackle such research was financially infeasible. These were major problems which required help from Washington. A vote of confidence from government officials was needed before requests for federal cooperation could be made.

One day, Stoyer penned a plea directly to President John F. Kennedy. By return mail a White House assistant expressed the President's interest in the pioneering project and said Mr. Kennedy would give it attention. Suddenly Washington realized that Santee was a lone town with vital leadership willing to try what others had feared to attempt.

SEEKING ALL VIRUSES

In April 1962, a memorandum of understanding was signed by the U.S. Public Health Service, the California Department of Public Health, the Santee County Water District, and three other state and county agencies, all of whom agreed to work together on the Santee project. With the agreement came money, equipment and personnel. Directing the effort was a U.S. Public Health Service water-supply and pollution-control expert, John C. Merrell, Jr. His work was to bring him the highest honor given civil-service employes: the Distinguished Service Award.

One basic difficulty faced by Merrell and his people was virus detection. Virologists had to be certain that they could identify all viruses present before the lakes could be declared safe. Mrs. Beatrice England, a microbiologist working for the San Diego County Department of Public Health, was assigned the research. Her months of work, which became an important contribution to virology, developed methods for isolating and identifying all the viruses in a water sample.

Meanwhile, Stoyer tackled the problem of learning how to purify the water to the required degree. The town had an activated sludge-treatment plant like those in hundreds of cities and towns. It contained a series of settling tanks and aeration tanks that could remove from sewage water as much as 90 percent of the suspended solids, dissolved organic materials and biological organisims. But the effluent flowing from the plant remained rich in nitrogen and phosphorus, which cultivated algae that in turn reduced the supply of fish by robbing them of oxygen. A mechanical-chemical plant to remove these nutrients would have been prohibitively expensive at that time.

Stoyer knew, however, that nature could do the job. Next to the sewage-treatment plant he dug a 16-acre pond into which he dumped the effluent. The body of water became an "oxidation pond," which makes use of animal life, algae and beneficial bacteria to reduce the troublesome nutrients, viruses and harmful bacteria in sewage water. Such ponds serve in place of sewage-treatment plants for many small communities.[*] The Santee pond, which is pleasant to look at and virtually odorless, is now counted as one of the lakes—but it is the only one not in public use.

THE CLEANSING PROCESS

To remove the remaining nutrients and to provide a positive barrier against viruses, Stoyer turned to one of man's oldest water-treatment methods. From the oxidation pond, he pumped the water up to six shallow, half-acre gravel beds cut into Sycamore Creek valley's eastern slope. The water filtered through the gravel and down to a collecting ditch paralleling the beds. At this point only a harmless fraction of the nutrients remained.

From the ditch the water was sent through a small chlorination plant as a super-precaution to remove remaining bacteria, then into the first of the four lakes designed for recreational use. As scientific data proved the water's purity, the lakes were opened to the public on a limited basis. In April 1963, boating was permitted and visitors were allowed to picnic.

The question of whether the public would accept the waters now switched to whether the water could accept the public. People wanted to use the lakes for swimming. Fishermen were anxious to take home some of the perch, bass and channel catfish with which the lakes had been stocked. But permission had to come from Dr. J. B. Askew, head of the San Diego County Department of Public Health. Refusing to be rushed by public pressure, Dr. Askew delayed a planned dedication of the lakes until further investigation was made. When the doctor finally said "yes," people knew that his decision could be trusted.

In 1965, water was channeled into a separate, sandy-bottomed pool, and the swimming program began. At first only 25 swimmers were allowed in the pool at a time. They were carefully checked by epidemiologists for any possible ill effects. The results were favorable and the facility was opened to its capacity.

A LOOK TO THE FUTURE

Today, the extensive public use of the project has led to plans for four more lakes to allow room for motor-boating, water skiing and camping. A second and larger swimming installation is planned. The town's growth increases the sewage effluent so that it provides more than ample water. The program will be financed by a $2,300,000 bond issue, which Santee's voters recently approved.

The cost of the present five-lake project is about $250,000 above the conventional cost of sewage-treatment facilities—a figure well within the reach of most communities. The state and federal governments invested roughly twice that amount, mostly for research and technical assistance. But the knowledge developed in Santee is freely available to everyone.

Reclaimed water has given Santee a new outlook on the future. Until the 1940's Santee had been a bountiful agricultural community. Then two dams were constructed on the San Diego River. They withheld water which had found its way to an aquifer (a porous geological stratum that can store water) under the Santee area. Irrigation soon became impossible as water pumped from the aquifer disappeared. Now, to revive the town's parched farmland, water will be sent from the lakes through a high-pressure pipeline for irrigation. Water piped from the lakes at comparatively low cost should also attract industries to Santee.

Irrigation is only one link in a far-reaching plan. As farmers irrigate their lands, most of the water will percolate down into the depleted aquifer. This will serve as water storage for the town to pump back when needed. After partial demineralization, this water may then be piped into the municipal system for Santee citizens.

Water-supply and pollution-control experts hope the town will become a model for thousands of other communities. For two major reasons, reclaimed waste water must serve us in the near future: First, anti-pollution measures will force communities to upgrade sewage effluent before they dump it into nearby streams, rivers, lakes and even the ocean. Second, as the nation uses more and more water, the law of supply and demand will raise the costs of water so high that we will be forced to use every drop as many times as possible.

Santee, with its fabulous lakes, shows us how we can use water to the fullest and return it to nature in as good condition as when it was received.

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[*] See "Nature's Wondrous Way With Waste," The Reader's Digest, July '60.

Community Action Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, newspaper accounts too often tell of the problems and mistakes made in various programs administered by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Seldom do we read favorable accounts from the people whom these programs are designed to help.

For this reason, I would like my colleagues to read a letter to the editor which appeared in the Mellus newspapers, in my 15th Congressional District, from a women who has directly benefited from the services of a community action center in Taylor Township, Mich.

The letter, with accompanying comments by the editor, is herewith submitted. It is, I believe, self-explanatory, and represents a heart-warming endorsement of the community action program.

Taylorite Pleads To Save Center

To the Editor: After reading an article about the Taylor Township Community Action Center in the February 22 edition of The Mellus Newspapers, I decided to write you about the wonderful things this center has done for Taylor's needy people.

I have six children, and have been going to the center for dental and medical service for two months. I took my three-year-old child to the doctor at the center this morning. When I arrived there, I was informed that the center is to be closed May 31. The reason evidently pertains to funds.

These people have done a marvelous thing for the poor of the community. The dental clinic is particularly outstanding, I think. The dentist is so good with children that my youngsters are no longer afraid to go for treatment.

I believe Wallace Skinner, the center's director, and his staff should have credit for their efforts, and should be able to continue their work. Many persons have benefited, and such a project deserves to go on.

Mrs. Carol Parke,
Taylor Township.

Editor's Note.—The federal grant for Taylor's Community Action Center will expire May 31. It appears doubtful that it will be renewed for the same program, inasmuch as the Wayne County Office of Economic Opportunity, faced with severe funding cutbacks, recently decided to use all available money to establish small community referral centers in eight Wayne County municipalities, including Taylor and Ecorse.

The Curse of Malthus in a Modern World

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, the world faces the prospect of more and more hunger and starvation in the near future. It is imperative that every nation join in a commitment to wage war on hunger, as President Johnson has called it.

On Markch 13, the Kansas City, Mo., Times printed an editorial comparing today's predictions to those made by Thomas Malthus in 1798. That famous analyst forecast in dramatic terms that the world would always have trouble maintaining a balance between food and mouths.

The Times editorial points out that the responsibility for solving the world's food problems is not the sole responsibility of the United States; but they underscore the fact that "the outlook is for more rather than less commitment on the part of the developed nations."

Under unanimous consent, I include the editorial in the Appendix of the Record:

THE CURSE OF MALTHUS IN A MODERN WORLD

More than half the people on earth are hungry. Nearly 10,000—mostly children—starve to death each day. And relief is not in sight. Indeed, says William S. Gaud, administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, "the world is losing the struggle to feed itself." Gloomy reflection on the state of the world's stomach is, of course, nothing new. In a 1798 "Essay on the Principle of Population," the English economist-sociologist Thomas Robert Malthus contended that only periodic cycles of war, famine and disease could keep population within the limit imposed by the availability of food.

Since Malthus's day, new factors have come into play. Science has given mankind simple and reliable means to limit the species' reproduction—a tool whose use, however, remains limited by cultural and religious inhabitions. Meantime, agricultural technology has led to levels of productivity unimaginable a short generation ago, let alone in 18th century England. Yet in today's world, where war and starvation and disease still are limiting factors on population, much of the Malthusian insight must be conceded to remain valid.

"Starvation used to be the silent way of death," one of Gaud's AID assistants recently told a religious seminar in Washington. "Not any more. Instead of silence, it can mean a resounding roar of violence. Today, people know they no longer have to die of starvation passively and quietly, not bothering the affluent of the world."

Last year, while the world population increased by more than 70 million, world food production stood still as it had the year before. At the present rate, by 1975 the free world's underdeveloped countries alone will have an annual food deficit greater than the entire present U.S. wheat crop. Plainly, answers must be found.

In the current fiscal year, AID has committed a total of about 504 million dollars in agricultural assistance. Next year, the figure will be nearer 660 million, Gaud notes. The bulk of this commitment is in ongoing programs aimed at creating the base of knowledge and research that will enable hungry countries to make the transition from primiitve subsistence farming to modern food production. At the same time, the U.S. last year assisted more than 20 countries in creating voluntary family-planning programs.

What Gaud does not say—but what should be obvious from the utter failure thus far to even begin to close the food-population gap—is that the outlook is for more rather than less commitment on the part of the developed nations. The responsibility is not this nation's alone, as President Johnson has made plain. Nor can the U.S. avoid the responsibility and any well-fed American who finds that prospect vexing might wish to renew his acquaintance with Thomas Malthus—the long-dead Englishman whose pessimism survives to haunt us.

California Federation of Young Democrats

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PHILLIP BURTON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, the California Federation of Young Democrats has frequently been in the forefront of the Democratic Party in California in its stands on the important issues of our day.

They have never shunned their responsibility to tell the people what they view as the solutions to the problems facing our society and our world.

Whether or not one agrees with their positions, they are to be commended, in my opinion, for the integrity of their purpose.

The platform of the California Federation of Young Democrats follows:

THE 1966–67 PLATFORM, CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF YOUNG DEMOCRATS

THE NEW LIBERALISM

Preamble

The American experiment of political democracy and the ideal of national self-determination for which the American Revolution was fought stand today as the central and overriding theme of mankind's struggle throughout the world. In Latin America, Asia, and Africa the tide of nationalism and the voices of once-silent millions are rising in the demand for social justice and the better life. As Americans, as the inheriters of the tradition of revolutionary change established in 1776, we ought not to fear the harvest which our experiment in human dignity has reaped throughout the world. We must encourage those in other land who share in our belief in the rights of all men to freedom and the good life which technology in this century has made possible.

In this era of revolutionary change, foreign policy must become our first domestic concern. Neither we nor our ideal can survive in such an age unless we are willing to respond effectively to the revolution of rising expectations sweeping the world. Neither we nor our ideals can survive unless we make the world safe for peaceful change and establish security against the growing threat of nuclear destruction. And, at the same time, our domestic issues become matters of foreign policy: civil rights becomes the struggle of white men to adjust to their minority status in the world; civil liberties and social welfare issues test our ability to continue to lead the revolutions of rising expectations.

The challenge of our age has produced great leadership from the Demoratic Party. In just six years our Democratic national administration has renewed our national energies and has strikingly altered the tone and temper of our national life. Great legislation has been enacted. John F. Kennedy set high standards of energy and intellect, of skill and style; and much of the innovation he encouraged and the program he pioneered lives on in the work of Lyndon B. Johnson.

Great leadership has also been produced by the Democratic Party in California. In the years since 1958 whole series of massive legislative programs have been proposed and enacted in education, in water, in highways, in welfare, and in human rights. Since 1958 we have seen California emerge as the first state in the nation in population, and we have seen our Democratic administration under Governor Brown's leadership respond effectively and creatively to the challenge of our growing state. Edmund G. Brown ranks not only with the best governors in the United States today but with the best governors in California history.

Yet problems of unprecedented magnitude remain. The pace of change in California, in America, and across the world quickens. Because we are young Democrats and because we are young Americans, our concern must not be with today alone. We must concern ourselves with tomorrow. We realize that the Party that fears self-criticisms will forfeit the future. Liberalism as we have known it is out of date. New conditions demand new perspectives. What is needed is a new liberalism. As John Kennedy declared in 1960, "The old era is ending. The old ways will not do."

Part I: A New American Foreign Policy

"We are confronted with a complex and fluid world situation," Senator J. William Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said in March of 1964, "and we are not adapting ourselves to it. We are clinging to old myths in the face of new realities and we are seeking to escape the contradictions by narrowing the permissible bounds of public discussion, by relegating an increasing number of ideas and viewpoints to a growing category of unthinkable thoughts."

The California Federation of Young Democrats is dedicated to thinking unthinkable thoughts, and pursuing their implications, as our contribution to the constant search for new possibilities which may lead us to world peace and justice. To that end, we present the following proposals."

A. The Cold War and Beyond

As liberals we look to the end of that chapter of American foreign policy which has been associated with the "Cold War." We reject that policy which adopts a simple and somewhat paranoic view of anti-Communism and attempts to suppress an "all-embracing" conspiracy with 19th Century diplomacy and 20th Century weapons. We herald a new generation which seeks as its test of American policy not the negative of what fights Communism but by the affirmative of what serves the larger concerns of humanity.

As President Kennedy reminded us in his great address at American University in 1963, we must avoid self-righteous exaggeration either of our own virtues or of our adversaries' faults. The growing pluralism of the Communist world requires of us a policy in which different Communist nations may be dealt with by different methods based on different promises with different results. We must avoid the dangers of unlimited commitment, the danger in supporting governments that are unsupported by their people, the limits of military solutions to political problems.

Accordingly, we urge the following steps to attain a new American foreign policy in our relations with the Communist world:

1. Increased Contact with the Soviet Union. We urge our government to pursue the *detente* of peaceful co-existence. This can be facilitated by the expansion of cultural exchanges between our countries, the creation of more consulates, and the liberalization of internal travel restrictions.

2. A New China Policy. It has become obvious that an increasing number of our friends will no longer continue to support our intransigent Mainland China policy of no trade, no recognition, no seat in the U.N.

Our China policy can no longer be considered realistic in light of changing world conditions. China is a major power and solutions to many of the world's problems cannot be reached without her agreement. No disarmament agreement would be valuable without the inclusion of China. Certainly the war in Vietnam has pointed out that a viable solution for Southeast Asia necessitates recognition of the role of China and the need for maximizing our contacts with her.

Therefore, we urge the following:

(a) American diplomatic recognition of the Peiping government.

(b) The development of an American policy for the seating of China in the United Nations, and the expulsion of the Formosa government from its seat on the Security Council, leaving the General Assembly to select a successor.

(c) U.S. pressure to secure a free, internationally supervised plebescite on Formosa.

3. A New German Policy. In a Europe where the barriers between nations are rapidly disappearing, we support the free movement of Europeans among every country of Europe, and of all Germans within Germany.

As positive steps towards the implementation of this policy, we urge:

(a) Recognition of the German Democratic Republic as a fact of life that must be dealt with.

(b) Recognition by the Federal Republic of Germany of the occupation, settlement, and ownership of previous German lands by Poland and the Soviet Union.

(c) The condemnation and destruction by East Germany of the Berlin Wall.

4. Aid to Eastern Europe. We support an increase of aid to the Eastern European countries of the Warsaw Pact to encourage their independence of spirit and action and to speed their progress in areas of economic and social concern.

B. Disarmament

The imperative of our day is peace. Without peace, no human values, no civilization will survive. We believe that the United States must continue its efforts to negotiate an acceptable disarmament agreement with the Soviet Union and other nations. We must explore every opportunity to agree upon a step-by-step process with proper controls and international safeguards so as to promote trust between nations and proper domestic economic planning to insure continued prosperity during reconversion.

We believe that, to eliminate the possibility of destroying all human life, the United States, (in a way that would not threaten our security) and the Soviet Union should reduce their nuclear capacities to a rationally calculated level of deterrence.

C. Vietnam

The growing participation of the United States in the war in Vietnam is proving to be one of the most costly and fruitless endeavors which this nation has undertaken in its history. As Young Democrats we believe that the United States must examine the premises on which our participation in this war are based and must balance the interests which we claim to protect against the costs to the nation of continuing this war.

We have been told that our war in Vietnam is a war against aggression, a war for the Vietnamese people, and a war essential to the security of the free world. We contend that these claims are as false as they are familiar.

1. This is not a war against aggression. The issues with which the war in Vietnam confronts us are not the issues of Korea. How can we call this a war against aggression when, according to our own estimates, most of the South Vietnamese actively or passively support the Viet Cong, and many more oppose the Saigon regime? How can we condemn Russia and China for aiding and influencing the Viet Cong, when Saigon is all but totally dependent upon us, not just for policies, not just for supplies, but for troops as well? Participation by North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam has been minimal in comparison to the manpower which the United States has committed to the bottomless pit of the Vietnam war. We maintain that the war in Vietnam is not so much a war of aggression by the North as a genuine civil war in the South.

2. It is not a war for the Vietnamese people. We are supporting a government in Saigon which does not have the support of the people. The repressive measures employed by the Ky regime and its predecessors against any public opposition in South Vietnam belies the claim that this war is necessary to protect the freedom of the people of South Vietnam. We contend that growing Buddhist resentment toward the Ky regime, and our continuing support for that regime, can bring only a greater resentment against the United States by patriotic South Vietnamese and work in the long run to discredit our country in Southeast Asia as a whole. The people of Vietnam who have suffered first-hand the devastations and sufferings of this unending war will not support a government that works with us to fight the war. Even if we win a military victory, it will be meaningless, for our troops will have to stay and occupy the country permanently.

3. The war is not essential to the free world. We must escape the entrapment of our own propaganda. Continued escalation by the United States of its military commitment in Vietnam is not in the best interests of the United States or the free world. Our continuing participation has caused the United States to lose the support of many nations in Southeast Asia and has significantly contributed to the growing dissension among our European allies in NATO.

By extending our commitments beyond reasonable limits, we may make it impossible for us to honor reasonable commitments elsewhere. By pursuing a policy which ignores the strong nationalism of the Vietnamese people, we ignore the possibility of dividing Communists and instead, unite them. By supporting a government which is not viable and representative of the people, we do not discourage insurgents of other lands so much as we identify ourselves with the forces of reaction.

Vietnam is not important to us. It is not a bastion of freedom. It is not a testing ground for democracy. By pursuing a military solution to the critical political, social, and economic problems of South Vietnam and of Southeast Asia as a whole, we destroy the only true basis for stability and independence in Southeast Asia—the development of a sense of strong national unity within the nations of that area, the development of a basis for long-term economic growth nationally and regionally, and the involvement of landless peasants in the economic life of their nations on a basis of social justice.

4. The war has affected the Great Society. Not only has our war in Vietnam created a crisis in world affairs, but it has also taken the momentum out of the War on Poverty and the other essential domestic reforms of the Great Society. Appropriations for ongoing programs have been curtailed. Few new programs have been introduced.

We urge upon our government the following initiatives:

(a) Cessation of bombing raids and a declaration of a unilateral cease-fire on the ground to be broken only under attack.

(b) The United States should negotiate with the National Liberation Front and all interested parties concerning the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam. These troops shall be replaced by a UN peace force.

(c) Planning should take place at these negotiations for free and open elections in all of Vietnam.

D. The Underdeveloped Nations

If our failure in Vietnam stems in part from our continued commitment to outdated cliches of the Cold War, it also derives from our failure to recognize the necessity for social reform throughout much of the world and to ally ourselves directly with forces of democratic social change in the underdeveloped nations. Our fear of Communism too often leads us to sustain reactionary dictatorship. Too often we use a Neanderthal military response to deal with problems which need political solutions.

Our present policy of often responding to Communist agitation in the underdeveloped areas of the world on primarily a military basis fails to recognize the crying need for progressive economic changes and democratic reforms demanded by the people of those areas. Such a policy presents the people with a choice between military dictatorships on the one hand and totalitarian revolutionary movements on the other—with no meaningful alternative in between.

The Federal Land Bank: Fifty Years of Service to Delaware Farmers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM V. ROTH

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, while many people throughout our country believe that Delaware is primarily an industrial State, I take pride in pointing out that the most recent figures for our State indicate annual farm sales totaling more than $110,000,000, with an average yearly income per farm of more than $25,000.

As elsewhere in the United States, Delaware farmers have increased their production through the use of improved seeds and stock, better pesticides and herbicides, new equipment and facilities, and advanced farming methods. The amazing growth in American agriculture is illustrated in Delaware by the broiler industry which, in less than 40 years, has grown to become our greatest agricultural moneymaker. This rapid and substantial increase in farm production has made it possible for the American farmer to feed not only himself, but 37 other people as well, and to supply less fortunate areas of the world with large quantities of food.

The American farmer's increased ability to produce more at less cost has been made possible, in part, through the use of credit to finance the enlargement of farms and to purchase improved machinery and higher quality livestock. During the past 50 years, Federal land banks in every part of the Nation, and in particular, Delaware, have rendered outstanding service to farmers by extending them credit on terms that fit the farm operation. While it is true that the Federal land banks, as part of the farm credit system, have directly helped individual farmers through loans, they have also set the pattern for other lenders so that, today, a farmer can obtain credit on terms adapted to his individual farm operation and at a rate of interest in line with that extended to other businesses.

In 1917 and 1918, three national farm loan associations were established in my State. Later, they were merged into a single Federal Land Bank Association, now jointly housed with the Production Credit Association. These two lending organizations serve the farmers of Delaware—not with Government funds, but with money borrowed from the investing public. Moreover, though originally capitalized by Government funds, both organizations are now owned by the farmers who use them. Today more than 1,000 Delaware farmers are served by the Farm Credit Office which has some $15,000,000 in loans outstanding.

I salute the Federal land banks on their 50th anniversary, and pay tribute to the farm credit system, which has made such an outstanding contribution to agricultural progress throughout the Nation and in Delaware.

Robert E. Nelson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, last week Senator GAYLORD NELSON, of Wisconsin, held a second set of hearings on legislation of deep interest to our industrial and scientific community. Senator NELSON'S Scientific Manpower Utilization Act, and legislation to create a National Commission on Public Management were the subject of 2 days of fine testimony.

One of the witnesses was Robert Nelson of the Raytheon Co. Mr. Nelson has been active for a number of years in working to apply modern management techniques to the solution of public problems. He was extremely helpful to me in preparing the original legislation to establish the National Commission on Public Management which I introduced last August.

Because of the value of his testimony, I include his text in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

STATEMENT OF ROBERT E. NELSON, FOR HEARINGS OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE, ON S. 430, SCIENTIFIC MANPOWER UTILIZATION, S. 467, NATIONAL COMMISSION ON PUBLIC MANAGEMENT, MARCH 29, 1967

I am Robert E. Nelson of the Raytheon Company, Lexington, Massachusetts, where I have been concerned with problems of the public sector and a private industry approach to them. The references I will make to Raytheon are factual but the opinions expressed are mine as an individual.

Raytheon is one of the aerospace companies that has contributed to the development of systems technology for defense and space programs. For some time now Raytheon has been involved in the transfer of these skills to the public sector and currently is conducting programs in educational systems, natural resource systems, transportation systems and, as a part of a major program for a foreign government, building communities including housing, schools, roads, sanitation and water plus literacy and vocational training.

The applicability of the systems analysis and systems engineering tools to public problems has been demonstrated. The problems themselves are increasing in number and complexity. It is important simultaneously to increase the number of people in government at all levels, in universities and in industry who can administer and employ these techniques. Further, it is important to provide a focus on these experiences so that the efficiency of these management techniques can be improved and their usefulness extended. The Scientific Manpower Utilization Act will contribute to the former and the National Commission on Public Management will provide the latter.

I would like to comment briefly on (1) a mechanism for providing immediate and effective training in the systems technology, (2) an illustration of an impediment to solutions to public problems that could be overcome by using systems techniques under these Acts, and (3) Senator Nelson's specific questions.

TRAINING

Qualified personnel are limited in number and continue to be employed primarily on problems of defense and space. Happily, there is enthusiasm on the part of a large percentage of these systems people for transferring their skills to public sector problems. Many are spending their own spare moments increasing their familiarity with the social sciences and in analyzing related problems. The question of creating an effective transfer of these skilled people to public problems remains.

The universities have an important challenge to train both the new practitioners as well as the customers or end-users of the systems techniques. Several such programs are now being organized but it will take many years to produce the numbers of people needed.

We have, however, already been introduced to an effective mechanism for training on-the-job a large number of people in this field. Consider the California systems studies with which you are familiar. Four studies were accomplished by four separate companies. But fifty companies competed for these study contracts. What of the other forty-six? The fact is that each company assigned its best talent and developed its approach on the subjects of crime, information, transportation or waste systems. Each prepared and submitted its proposal. Where a company lacked the requisite skills, it teamed with others and employed consultants. As a result, the knowledge of the subject and the analysis of the applicability of the systems technology to these problems now exists in a reservoir of fifty companies, not just four.

There is an additional advantage. Simultaneously, the state administrators had the opportunity to review and evaluate the best ideas of the fifty companies and in the process to increase their understanding of the problems and the administration of these new techniques for their solution.

This kind of on-the-job training is meaningful and lasting. It is problem oriented. The experience gained is real. On a larger scale the movement of experienced people from an initial program at a state level to other state, regional and local agencies can be expected similar to the progression of experienced people from Rand to the Department of Defense and now to other federal agencies. As the capability expands so will the demand for its use. The Scientific Manpower Utilization Act could initiate and fund such programs.

IMPEDIMENTS TO THE SYSTEMS APPROACH

There are certain practical impediments to the use of systems analysis and systems engineering. Some are traditional and some are legal. Studies under these proposed acts could identify these impediments and suggest solutions.

For example, there is some evidence that technical innovation in building construction is limited by the existence of restrictive standards and codes. Certain community rehabilitation objectives might be achieved sooner at less cost if these innovations were available. But it may be necessary to demonstrate the value of these innovations in practice before the codes can be changed.

The answer might be found in a model project under a Department of Defense construction program which would have the additional purpose of examining objejctives of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and precipitating innovations that would help simplify the urban rehabilitation problem. This is a complex system problem involving inter-agency cooperation and Congressional appropriation. It might be accomplished under the proposed Commission.

RESPONSE TO SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

1. To the question of what is being done in the field, the answer is clearly a great deal. Without adding to the list you must have already, let me say that Raytheon is currently working on several uses of the systems approach for public problems and, if Raytheon is any reflection of industry at large, a great deal of planning for additional applications industry are in process.

2. With respect to the role and relationships of Federal, State, Regional and local government, universities and industry, there is reason for some optimism.

The willingness of many federal and state agencies to discuss systems approaches has increased dramatically in the last two years. Further, analyses required to support the Program, Planning, Budget Systems should accelerate this process. Interagency and jurisdictional cooperation will be the key to success for many systems programs in the near future. In addition they will depend on the development of sufficient skilled systems people, the selection of appropriate projects, and funding.

3. The proposed Commission, as a new institution, would be a wise move at this stage to provide a focus for the evalution of prospective programs and to assemble data on actual experience. Other ad hoc institutions or authorities may be practical for large interdisciplinary projects in the future.

The public problems that concern us are complex and mounting. Every technological and management tool that will help bring these problems under control should be developed along with the organizations and personnel to use them. The Scientific Manpower Utilization Act and the National Commission on Public Management are important steps in this direction.

Lt. Ted Been

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. PHILIP E. RUPPE

OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. RUPPE. Mr. Speaker, Lt. Ted Been, whose parents live in Houghton, Mich., is now serving his second tour of duty aboard the U.S. aircraft carrier *Kitty Hawk* in the waters off Vietnam. Ted, already a holder of two Distinguished Flying Crosses, recently took part in a daring and imaginative single-plane raid on the Bac Giang power station in North Vietnam. Been, a bombardier-navigator, directed his plane—piloted by Comdr. Ronald J. Hays, of Olla, Calif.—through darkness and cloudy weather to the target area. The radar-controlled guidance system was switched on for the final run through an almost impenetrable barrage of flak to drop 13,000 pounds of bombs. After dropping the bombs, the pilot had to put his aircraft into a series of violent twists and maneuvers to avoid several surface-to-air missiles that were launched against him.

This type of single plane raid can be extremely effective—especially in heavy weather, although it is extremely dangenerous for those who participate. Lieutenant Been took part in a series of two-plane raids last spring, but this was the first single-plane raid on a major installation in North Vietnam. I would like to publicly commend Lieutenant Been for his initiative and bravery. He is a fine example of American soldiery, and I am proud to have him as one of my constituents.

Focus on Science

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Harrison Brown, of the California Institute of Technology and foreign secretary of the National Academy of Sciences, recently published a paper, "Focus on Science." In this paper he defines the proper relationship between basic and applied science. I commend this paper to those of you who are concerned with this relationship for it so ably illustrates that a proper relationship between basic and applied research is essential if the United States is to reap maximum benefits from science:

HARRISON BROWN: FOCUS ON SCIENCE

On Thursday morning, Oct. 13, 1966, Charles Brenton Huggins, director of the Ben May Laboratory for Cancer Research at the University of Chicago, awoke to learn that he had been named co-winner of the 1966 Nobel prize for physiology and medicine. Huggins was honored for his discovery that female sex hormones could be used to control cancer of the prostate in males. It is remarkable that the work recognized by the Nobel prize took place a quarter of a century ago. It is even more remarkable that the Huggins' treatment was based on diverse discoveries going back almost 200 years. And these were discoveries by scientists not engaged in cancer research.

The history of the treatment for cancer of the prostate gland is a classic example of the great importance of fundamental research. Our present knowledge of this cancer is based on work that began with John Hunter, a great 18th-century English physiologist. Hunter noted that the prostate of a castrated bull becomes small and flabby. In the mid-19th century, W. Gruber in Russia discovered that the prostates of castrated men suffer a similar fate. In 1889, J. Griffiths in England published a study of how the size of the prostate in the mole and hedgehog changes with the seasons. In 1926, Eugen Steinach and H. Kun in Paris demonstrated that injecting moles with the female hormones, like castration, decreases the size and activity of the prostate gland.

Meanwhile, in Germany, Paul Grosser and Joseph Husler discovered a substance called *phosphatase*, an enzyme in the lining of the human intestine. Subsequent investigations in Wales and Germany showed that there were two types of phosphatase, and that secretions from the human prostate is rich in one of them.

None of these people had been studying cancer. Then, in the United States in 1938, Alexander B. and Ethel B. Gutman discovered that the blood of patients with cancer of the prostate often contains surplus phosphatase. They showed that prostate cells, though malignant, continue to produce phosphatase and that they pour it into the blood stream in abnormal quantities.

While experimenting on dogs in 1940, Dr. Huggins found that the functioning of the prostate gland was dependent on the production of male sex hormones. In support of these studies, Huggins and his assistant engaged in a few Sunday morning roundups of elderly tumor-ridden dogs from a Chicago pound. From learning how to control the dogs' prostate tumors by manipulating their sex hormones, the scientists moved to devise a diagnosis and treatment for cancer of the prostate, a common, painful, and often fatal affliction of older men.

Huggins' great achievement was to fit together many isolated pieces of information and then build onto them. For having done this, he certainly deserves the Nobel prize. But we must not overlook the patient research of the scientists who produced the basic facts and insights Dr. Huggins needed. Dr. John R. Baker, a distinguished English zoologist asked two decades ago: "What central planner, interested in the cure of cancer, would have supported Griffiths in his studies of the seasonal cycle of the hedgehog, or Grosser and Husler in their biochemical work on the lining membrane of the intestine? How could anyone have connected phosphatase with cancer, when the existence of phosphatase was unknown? And while it was yet unknown, how could the man in charge of the cancer funds know to whom to give the money for research? How lucky it is for sufferers from cancer of the prostate that Griffiths and Grosser and Husler and the others were not doing cancer research!"

Ironically, at about the time the decision was being made in Sweden to honor Dr. Huggins for his achievement, President Lyndon B. Johnson was asking United States health agencies to determine if too much emphasis was being placed on basic research at the expense of immediate medical problems. On June 27, 1966, he stated: "Today I have met with Secretary Gardner, the surgeon general, and the top government team connected with medical research and health services. These men constitute my strategy council in the war against disease. We began a review of the targets and the timetable they have set for winning victories in this war. The National Institutes of Health are spending more than $800,000,000 a year on biomedical research. I am keenly interested to know not only what knowledge this buys but what are the payoffs in terms of healthy lives for our citizens."

In light of these remarks, one cannot help but wonder how a "health strategy council" would have viewed Griffiths' work on the prostates of moles and hedgehogs. Or, for that matter, would such a council have encouraged the work of Wilhelm Roentgen, who discovered X rays, or Pierre and Marie Curie who contributed so much to our knowledge of radioactive substances? These people have helped cancer sufferers more than any individuals before or since, yet they were not engaged in cancer research.

President Johnson is not the only one in Washington questioning the size of federal expenditures for research and development (R and D). Congressmen are also asking just how large our R and D efforts ought to be. And they are beginning to question the distribution of funds. By 1966, federal R and D allocations had grown to more than $15,000,000,000 annually, which meant the federal government was footing over 70 per cent of the $21,000,000,000 total support-government and private—of R and D. This is a large sum of money. It represents about 2.3 per cent of our gross national product (GNP) and nearly 15 per cent of our annual federal budget.

In part, the new examination of our nation's R and D effort has been brought about by the financial pressures generated by the war in Vietnam. A major contributing factor, however, has been a lessening of a feeling of urgency. The Cold War has been cooling off. With the completion of the Minuteman and Polaris weapons systems, the missile gap no longer exists. The U.S. is at least holding its own with Russia in space, and in some space activities clearly excels. But perhaps the most important factor is simply that the total amount of money being made available for R and D has become so large. Congressmen feel compelled to ask whether this is in the national interest and whether their constituents are getting a reasonable share of the R and D pie.

Substantial government subsidization of research and development in the United States began over a century ago with the Morrill Act of 1862. The act provided for the creation and maintenance of colleges for agriculture and mechanical arts. Over the decades, federal and state investments in agricultural research have produced staggering results. Research has been largely responsible for the complete transformation of farming techniques and practices. Measured in monetary terms, government investment in agricultural research appears to have paid an average annual return on the investment of about 100 per cent—an achievement which any businessman would applaud enthusiastically.

The federal government did not subsidize other areas of science significantly until World War II. The tremendous technological successes brought about by the mobilization of scientists during that war resulted in a rapid postwar growth of federally sponsored R and D. Today, the government is spending 20 times the amount of money that it spent for R and D in 1939.

Will federal research and development expenditures continue to rise? There is presently a leveling off of annual expenditures at about $15,000,000,000, partly because development on Minuteman and Polaris systems has been completed, and partly because expenditures for the space effort seem to be steadying. Other components of the total R and D budget, however, are continuing to grow.

For example, when one examines the major R and D needs in transportation and communication, pollution and waste disposal, resource utilization, health, and general urban problems, there can be little doubt that federal expenditures for R and D will rise again—and rise rapidly. Indeed, the point can be made that technological innovation is fully as important a factor in economic growth as any of the traditional factors such as land, labor, and capital.

The relationship between technological innovation and economic growth is extremely difficult to measure. It has been estimated that about 90 per cent of the rise in output per man-hour in the United States since 1900 is attributable to technological progress. But we cannot specify as yet just what our optimum investment in research and development should be. Thus, in the current debate on the size of the federal R and D budget, it is extremely difficult to decide who is right and who is wrong. Nevertheless, examination of the problems now confronting us indicates our national rate of expenditure may be too low.

Be that as it may, the United States ranks first among nations in gross R and D expenditures. The total of $21,000,000,0000 greatly exceeds that spent by other nations. In proportion to GNP, our R and D expenditure of 3 per cent also stands at the top of the list. Similarly, our per capita expenditure of over $100 exceeds that of other nations. The United Kingdom comes close to the United States in R and D spending with about 2.5 per cent of its GNP. The percentage allocated by the Soviet Union is also probably near the 2.5 figure.

Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States rank high partly because of their large expenditures for military R and D. For civilian R and D expenditures alone, Japan, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States spend about the same proportion of their GNP (1.5 per cent). France, The Netherlands, and West Germany spend only slightly less.

Recognizing that R and D properly handled can stimulate economic growth, many countries are making strenuous efforts to increase these expenditures. For example, Japan, whose economy is growing explosively, is developing a variety of science-based industries. It will probably soon be spending over 2 per cent of its GNP on civilian R and D.

By contrast, the less technologically advanced nations spend very little. Most of the nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America spend less than .2 per cent of their GNP on R and D. It is not that these poorer countries do not need research and development. Problems of agriculture, health, resource evaluation, and industrial development beg to be solved. But the competing demands for limited funds often result in science being excluded from the development plans of such countries.

Today, in the United States, about two-thirds of the federal R and D appropriations is used for development and one-third for research. The greater part of the research is *applied* in the sense that it is directed at specific practical objectives. Of the $15,000,000,000 spent in 1965 by the federal government for R and D, only about $2,000,000,000 was allocated for *basic* research. This term defines research that is carried out for its own sake without thought of immediate application. Roentgen's studies of X rays or Griffiths' studies of the seasonal cycle of the hedgehog would be considered basic research.

What fraction of R and D expenditures in the United States should be devoted to basic research? We should spend as much money as possible without substantially impeding R and D aimed at the solution of practical problems. Using this guideline, were we to allocate much less than 10 per cent of our total R and D expenditures to basic research, it would probably be too little. It is interesting that the current annual amount spent for basic research seems to be about right—approximately 10 per cent of the total R and D expenditure.

The total money spent on basic research is one problem; the way it is spent is another. More than 90 per cent of the federal expenditures for all research is now channeled through government agencies, such as the Department of Defense (DOD) and its various agencies, which have concrete goals or missions. The greater part of the funds available to colleges and universities for basic research comes from these mission-oriented agencies. Not infrequently, these basic research programs are tailored to meet the needs of the agency, rather than the scientist's conception of what is important from a purely scientific point of view.

Another problem involving the distribution of basic research funds lies in the tendency for those academic institutions which are already large and competent to become more so, often at the expense of the smaller institutions. The 10 largest universities with Department of Defense contracts receive 70 per cent of the funds earmarked for university research. The 10 largest universities with National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) contracts receive about 60 per cent of federal outlays for space research. As these institutions tend to be concentrated geographically—notably in Massachusetts and California—serious political problems arise.

Along with the political problems lies the deep-seated feeling of many members of Congress that to support research in universities is to support a giveaway program. Most Congressmen look upon space and nuclear research as a necessity. But the need of research for its own sake is less obvious. It is difficult for most people to appreciate that far from being a giveaway, sponsorship of such research is a most vital part of our entire national research fabric.

Can anything be done to assure that government money for fundamental research is distributed efficiently? One suggestion would be to channel more R and D funds through NSF. There is a growing feeling, particularly among scientists, that although government agencies with specific goals should sponsor research appropriate to their work, the greater part of basic research money should be handled by agencies like NSF which do not have specific goals.

The National Science Foundation itself is attacking the problem of uneven geographic distribution of funds to university research programs by helping smaller institutions to improve their research capacity and competence.

Whatever comes of presidential and congressional uneasiness about what we are getting for our basic research dollars, one hopes science will not always be required to deliver immediate payoffs. As in the case of the treatment of prostate cancer, it can take centuries to connect the problems of castrated bulls, seasonally affected hedgehogs, and tumor-ridden dogs. But how fortunate it is for mankind when an unfettered science is permitted to make those connections.

John G. Tiranno Receives Citation for Meritorious Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, on February 16 of this year, a special citation for meritorious service was awarded to John G. Tiranno, of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, in Buffalo, N.Y. The award—presented by the President's Committee on Employ the Handicapped—honored Mr. Tiranno's many years of selfless work as a disabled American veteran.

Mr. Tiranno's dedicated service as an immigration officer—despite serious disability—should certainly serve as glowing inspiration to other disabled veterans. For this reason, I am including a description of his employment achievements, as outlined last October by Francis J. Pompi, immigrant inspector in charge at Niagara Falls, N.Y., to Meyer Kronberg, national service officer for disabled veterans in Buffalo:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Niagara Falls, N.Y., October 10, 1966.

Mr. MEYER KRONBERG,
National Service Officer for Disabled Veterans, Buffalo, N.Y.

DEAR MR. KRONBERG: This has reference to our recent telephone conversation regarding John C. Tiranno, a U.S. Immigration Officer who is stationed at the Peace Bridge, Buffalo, N.Y. and who has, on various occasions, worked under my direct supervision. John, of course, is seriously disabled, but he has become an outstanding Immigration Officer, He has neither asked for nor been given the slightest concession or consideration upon the basis of his disability. At your suggestion that this might be of assistance to you and the DAV for possible encouragement to other seriously disabled veterans, I should like to detail for you the circumstances surrounding John's appointment to and career in Civil Service.

Inspector Tiranno is now 41 years of age. He served in the Armed Forces from October, 1943 to May 11, 1945, when he was honorably discharged at Percy Jones Hospital Center, Fort Custer, Michigan. He was wounded in Normandy. His left leg was amputated above the knee at the U.S. Military Hospital, Nottingham, England; he was fitted with an artificial leg and, of course, has worn it continuously since.

On April 24, 1949, John entered the Civil Service and was appointed to the position of Clerk Typist in the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. He progressed in the field of Administration to the position of Chief: Records, Administration and Information Section at the District Office, Buffalo, N.Y., Grade GS-7. This position, of course, is an Administrative position, a so-called "desk job".

By temperament Mr. Tiranno's interests lie in the field of law enforcement, particularly the enforcement of the U.S. Immigration laws. He discussed this with me many times and I invariably advised him to seek promotion and advancement in the field of Administration rather than law enforcement. My advice was based upon the fact that the "Job Description" for Immigration Officer includes: 1. The inspection of persons applying for admission to the United States (this entails the inspection of persons arriving by car and on foot over bridges, by train and by ferry. Also, the inspection of the crew of vessels arriving from Canada and overseas and the attendant necessity of scrambling abroad by ramp, gangways and sometimes by rope ladders). An Immigration Officer must also perform deportation work involving the arrest, detention, release and physical deportation of aliens. Because of John's disability, I had serious doubts as to his ability to perform these duties. I was completely in error.

John finally made up his mind to engage in law enforcement. He passed the Federal Service Entrance Examination and submitted his application to the District Director, Col. William J. King, together with a letter from Dr. H. N. Shapiro, Chief, Outpatient Service, Veterans Hospital, Buffalo, on November 29, 1960, expressing the opinion that he was physically capable of performing the duties of an Immigration Officer. Col. King, anticipating difficulty with high echelon administrative people, prepared a vigorous recommendation on December 1, 1960, for John's appointment by way of reassignment to the position of Immigration Officer. Although the anticipated objections developed, Col. King was sufficiently "persuasive" in prosecuting his recommendation that Tiranno was appointed an Immigration Officer at Niagara Falls and entered on duty there on April 3, 1961.

As the Officer in Charge at Niagara Falls and previously the Acting Officer in Charge at the Peace Bridge, Buffalo, N.Y., I can personally attest that this man has never asked for nor been granted concessions because of his disability. He has stood long hours on the Inspection lines of all bridges at Niagara Falls; he has been assigned in turn to the inspection of incoming vessels, both from Canada and overseas, and has completed these assignments in excellent fashion. The duties of an Immigration Officer in Buffalo include inspection of persons on trains, enroute to Buffalo from points in Canada by train. This entails the writing of permits on moving trains, which is difficult for the ordinary Immigration Officer. Tiranno has completed many train details, also in an outstanding manner. Inspector Tiranno has performed the duties of Immigration Officer so satisfactorily, in fact, that no one, neither his present Supervisors at the Peace Bridge nor I, nor Col. King look upon him as a seriously disabled person. He is a complete and dependable Immigration Officer and has taken his place as such on our roster of Officers in the Buffalo District.

The foregoing is somewhat lengthy. However, as we agree, John's situation could conceivably be held up as an example and inspiration to other seriously disabled veterans. The subject is sufficiently important to be described in depth. Col. King agrees with me that you may use this attestation in its entirety or any part thereof in any manner in which you see fit.

Sincerely,

FRANCIS J. POMPI,
Immigrant Inspector in Charge.

SENATORS WITH RESIDENCES IN WASHINGTON

OFFICE ADDRESS: Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C. 20510

[Streets northwest unless otherwise stated]

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey

Aiken, George D., *Vt*	
Allott, Gordon, *Colo*	
Anderson, Clinton P., *N. Mex.*	6 Wesley Circle
Baker, Howard H., Jr., *Tenn.*	
Bartlett, E. L., *Alaska*	
Bayh, Birch E., *Ind*	
Bennett, Wallace F., *Utah*	
Bible, Alan, *Nev*	
Boggs, J. Caleb, *Del*	
Brewster, Daniel B., *Md*	
Brooke, Edward W., *Mass*	
Burdick, Quentin N., *N. Dak.*	
Byrd, Harry F., Jr., *Va*	
Byrd, Robert C., *W. Va*	
Cannon, Howard W., *Nev*	
Carlson, Frank, *Kans*	Sheraton-Park
Case, Clifford P., *N.J*	
Church, Frank, *Idaho*	
Clark, Joseph S., *Pa*	
Cooper, John Sherman, *Ky*	
Cotton, Norris, *N.H*	
Curtis, Carl T., *Nebr*	
Dirksen, Everett M., *Ill*	
Dodd, Thomas J., *Conn*	
Dominick, Peter H., *Colo*	
Eastland, James O., *Miss*	5101 Macomb St.
Ellender, Allen J., *La*	
Ervin, Sam J., Jr., *N.C*	
Fannin, Paul J., *Ariz*	
Fong, Hiram L., *Hawaii*	5519 Uppingham St., Chevy Chase, Md.
Fulbright, J. W., *Ark*	
Griffin, Robert P., *Mich*	
Gore, Albert, *Tenn*	
Gruening, Ernest, *Alaska*	
Hansen, Clifford P., *Wyo*	
Harris, Fred R., *Okla*	
Hart, Philip A., *Mich*	
Hartke, Vance, *Ind*	
Hatfield, Mark, *Oreg*	
Hayden, Carl, *Ariz*	
Hickenlooper, Bourke B., *Iowa*	5511 Cedar Parkway, Chevy Chase, Md.
Hill, Lister, *Ala*	
Holland, Spessard L., *Fla*	Sheraton-Park
Hollings, Ernest F., *S.C*	
Hruska, Roman L., *Nebr*	
Inouye, Daniel K., *Hawaii*	
Jackson, Henry M., *Wash*	
Javits, Jacob K., *N.Y*	
Jordan, B. Everett, *N.C*	
Jordan, Len B., *Idaho*	
Kennedy, Edward M., *Mass*	
Kennedy, Robert F., *N.Y*	
Kuchel, Thomas H., *Calif*	
Lausche, Frank J., *Ohio*	
Long, Edward V., *Mo*	
Long, Russell B., *La*	
McCarthy, Eugene J., *Minn.*	5916 Bradley Blvd., Bethesda, Md.
McClellan, John L., *Ark*	
McGee, Gale W., *Wyo*	
McGovern, George, *S. Dak*	
McIntyre, Thomas J., *N.H*	
Magnuson, Warren G., *Wash.*	The Shoreham
Mansfield, Mike, *Mont*	
Metcalf, Lee, *Mont*	453 First St. SE.
Miller, Jack R., *Iowa*	5417 Kirkwood Dr., Bethesda, Md.
Mondale, Walter F., *Minn*	
Monroney, A. S. Mike, *Okla.*	
Montoya, Joseph M., *N. Mex.*	
Morse, Wayne, *Oreg*	
Morton, Thruston B., *Ky*	
Moss, Frank E., *Utah*	
Mundt, Karl E., *S. Dak*	122 Schotts Court NE.
Murphy, George, *Calif*	
Muskie, Edmund S., *Maine*	
Nelson, Gaylord, *Wis*	
Pastore, John O., *R.I*	
Pearson, James B., *Kans*	
Pell, Claiborne, *R.I*	3425 Prospect St.
Percy, Charles H., *Ill*	
Prouty, Winston L., *Vt*	
Proxmire, William, *Wis*	
Randolph, Jennings, *W.Va*	4608 Reservoir Rd.
Ribicoff, Abraham A., *Conn*	
Russell, Richard B., *Ga*	
Scott, Hugh, *Pa*	
Smathers, George A., *Fla*	
Smith, Margaret Chase (Mrs.), *Maine.*	
Sparkman, John, *Ala*	4928 Indian Lane
Spong, William B., Jr., *Va*	
Stennis, John, *Miss*	
Symington, Stuart, *Mo*	
Talmadge, Herman E., *Ga*	
Thurmond, Strom, *S.C*	
Tower, John G., *Tex*	
Tydings, Joseph D., *Md*	
Williams, Harrison A., Jr., *N.J.*	
Williams, John J., *Del*	
Yarborough, Ralph, *Tex*	
Young, Milton R., *N. Dak*	Quebec House So.
Young, Stephen M., *Ohio*	

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Sergeant at Arms—Robert G. Dunphy.
Chief Clerk—Darrell St. Claire.
Secretary for the Majority—J. S. Kimmitt.
Secretary for the Minority—J. Mark Trice.
Chaplain—Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D.

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Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences

Messrs. Anderson (chairman), Russell, Magnuson, Symington, Stennis, Young of Ohio, Dodd, Cannon, Holland, Mondale, Mrs. Smith, Messrs. Hickenlooper, Curtis, Jordan of Idaho, Brooke, and Percy.

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

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Committee on Banking and Currency

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Committee on Commerce

Messrs. Magnuson (chairman), Pastore, Monroney, Lausche, Bartlett, Hartke, Hart, Cannon, Brewster, Long of Louisiana, Moss, Hollings, Cotton, Morton, Scott, Prouty, Pearson, and Griffin.

Committee on the District of Columbia

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Committee on Finance

Messrs. Long of Louisiana (chairman), Smathers, Anderson, Gore, Talmadge, McCarthy, Hartke, Fulbright, Ribicoff, Metcalf, Harris, Williams of Delaware, Carlson, Bennett, Curtis, Morton, and Dirksen.

Committee on Foreign Relations

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Messrs. Jackson (chairman), Anderson, Bible, Church, Gruening, Moss, Burdick, Hayden, McGovern, Nelson, Metcalf, Kuchel, Allott, Jordan of Idaho, Fannin, Hansen, and Hatfield.

Committee on the Judiciary

Messrs. Eastland (chairman), McClellan, Ervin, Dodd, Hart, Long of Missouri, Kennedy of Massachusetts, Bayh, Burdick, Tydings, Smathers, Dirksen, Hruska, Fong, Scott, and Thurmond.

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Committee on Public Works

Messrs. Randolph (chairman), Young of Ohio, Muskie, Gruening, Jordan of North Carolina, Inouye, Bayh, Montoya, Tydings, Spong, Cooper, Fong, Boggs, Murphy, Jordan of Idaho, and Baker.

Committee on Rules and Administration

Messrs. Jordan of North Carolina (chairman), Hayden, Cannon, Pell, Clark, Byrd of West Virginia, Curtis, Cooper, and Scott.

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Mr. Chief Justice Warren, of California, Hotel Sheraton-Park, Washington, D.C.
Mr. Justice Black, of Alabama, 619 S. Lee St., Alexandria, Va.
Mr. Justice Douglas, of Washington, 4852 Hutchins Pl.
Mr. Justice Clark, of Texas, 2101 Connecticut Ave.
Mr. Justice Harlan, of New York, 1677 31st St.
Mr. Justice Brennan, of New Jersey, 3037 Dumbarton Ave.
Mr. Justice Stewart, of Ohio, 5136 Palisade Lane.
Mr. Justice White, of Colorado, 2209 Hampshire Rd., McLean, Va.
Mr. Justice Fortas, of Tennessee, 3210 R St.

OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT

Clerk—John F. Davis, 4704 River Rd.
Deputy Clerk—Edmund P. Cullinan, 4823 Reservoir Rd.
Deputy Clerk—Michael Rodak, 6311 Joslyn Pl., Cheverly, Md.
Marshal—T. Perry Lippitt, 6004 Corbin Rd.
Reporter—Henry Putzel, Jr., 3703 33d St.
Librarian—H. C. Hallam, Jr., 113 Normandy Dr., Silver Spring, Md.

UNITED STATES JUDICIAL CIRCUITS
JUSTICES ASSIGNED
TERRITORY EMBRACED

District of Columbia judicial circuit: Mr. Chief Justice Warren. District of Columbia.

First judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Fortas. Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island.

Second judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Harlan. Connecticut, New York, Vermont.

Third judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Brennan. Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virgin Islands.

Fourth judicial circuit: Mr. Chief Justice Warren. Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

Fifth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Black. Alabama, Canal Zone, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas.

Sixth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Stewart. Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee.

Seventh judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Clark. Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin.

Eighth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice White. Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

Ninth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Douglas. Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Guam, Hawaii.

Tenth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice White. Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming.

Appendix

Laurie Fletcher, of Casper, Wyo., Tells "What My Americanism Means to Me"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLIFFORD P. HANSEN

OF WYOMING

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, recently Laurie Fletcher, of Casper, Wyo., the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Fletcher, told the students of East Junior High School what the principles of Americanism mean to her. I ask unanimous consent that her splendid observations and comments be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the essay was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

"WHAT MY AMERICANISM MEANS TO ME"

Americanism is a feeling of pride for "America the Beautiful" and all the hopes and ambitions she represents. We think of America as being beautiful, not only for her woodland and natural splendor, but she is beautiful because of her symbols of freedom and the way we feel when they are displayed. Our pride is shown through symbols such as our Flag; the Eagle, our symbol of freedom in flight which alludes to the rights and privileges given to Americans; songs and verse such as the "Star Spangled Banner"; the "Pledge of Allegiance"; and the monuments to those who either helped attain or sustained our freedom. It is this feeling of pride that leads to and dictates our actions.

There are many ways we can show Americanism. One way, if we are of age, is to vote wisely and with knowledge in our country's elections. When we think before we vote, and when we know what we are voting about, we are acting in our country's favor. Another way is to seek leadership in our country if we are gifted with the power to use words and understand their meaning. It is the speeches and our leaders who will have the greatest influence with people abroad as well as in our own land. Words alone do not make a leader. When we vote, we are selecting a person who we feel is best fit to lead us. Such a person must be one who believes in what he says and will take action that is best for us, the people. It is the people who care, the voters and politicians, who have the say in our country's government. Those who do not vote have no right to say anything for or against our government, because if they do not care enough in the first place to help decide which people should argue the issues, they should not complain afterwards. Also, we should have faith in our presiding government. We often hear people tearing it down and complaining without reason. This is *not* showing faith in our country. Of course there is room for constructive criticism, but we should support and aid our leaders to the best of our ability. To run America is not a one-man job. It is a job given to 180 million people no matter what their color or creed.

In order to show and feel Americanism we should be proud of all that our country is and what its freedom means to us. In this way, our actions play their truest part for taking action and using Constitutional rights given to us shows how much we care about this country and its freedom. God guided the people who worded the Constitution so magnificently and its words of meaning and truth have lasted almost two centuries.

When a person foreign to this country views it for the first time, the thing he notices is the attitude we take toward the rights given to us. The American citizens give him his first impression of what it is to be an American. Many times he first sees those who just take all their rights for granted and who really do not care. It is left to those who feel strongly about the importance of being an American to put him on the right track. I feel that there ought to be a stronger immigrant program in order to inform these people of all that living in America offers them. In this way we might give them a better first impression of our government. This method of propaganda is good, because as the immigrants become citizens of America, they have a right to know what is expected of them and what their rights are. Their definition of Americanism is formed by the way we accept certain rights such as voting, public speech, privacy, and, one of the most important, freedom of religion. Their views are probably different from those of the people who have lived here all their lives. Those people, possibly including you and me, tend to forget that we are not showing Americanism simply by *being* in America. We need to show that living in America is important to us and that we love our country, no matter how we show it. This love for our country is why in the simple dirty slums of New York, the first home of many immigrants, there is a far greater appreciation for all that being an American means.

They seem to know that God has guided their paths to a place where a man need not fear that he and his family will find themselves homeless because of government needs; where orphans are cared for, not just left lying in a gutter; and where there are churches used for worship, not just as museums or displays. It is hard to believe that these privileges are the very things we take for granted. Here are the people who feel the brisk winds of trial and find the fruit of their dreams.

Ours is a democracy, a form of government which was first realized in the height of the Greek Empire. This government gave people a right to live in the manner most pleasing to them and gave them a right to take advantage of all opportunities offered to them. The people of Greece thrived on this government, and so did the Romans who followed them. Because the people were satisfied with the government, they took part in it. Their empires fell because the profits were so great that material values began to dominate in areas where ideas of freedom given by Socrates and Plato once stood. If we give our ideas and rights their proper place, then we too can realize the opportunity offered to us by this growing land. As youth, we can also play our part in our country. This is why we have such organizations such as Scouts, churches, young political groups, Y. M. C. A., Junior Chamber of Commerce, and numerous singular groups. These groups start the ideas which one day will dominate our country's issues.

Finally, when we have shown Americanism, we will know it, for deep within us will rise a feeling of satisfaction that we have done our share. A feeling of accomplishment is inevitable once we take our American symbol and monuments for their spiritual value. When we realize this, we have found the meaning of Americanism.

David Kuter Wins Elks Award

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, David J. Kuter, of Fond du Lac, Wis., in the Sixth District, has won first place in the boys' division of the national youth leadership contest sponsored by the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1955, I was fortunate enough to be selected for second place in this same contest. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate David on behalf of the citizens of the Sixth District and the Nation. For the information of my colleagues, I am proud to include an article concerning this award from the Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter which outlines the truly outstanding accomplishments of David Kuter. It follows:

TO RECEIVE $1,400 FROM ELKS: KUTER FIRST IN NATIONAL YOUTH LEADERSHIP CONTEST

David J. Kuter, 18, 630 E. Division St., won first place and $1,400 in the boys' division of the 18th annual Elks National Youth Leadership Contest.

Jerome F. Huber, exalted ruler of Fond du Lac Lodge 57 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which sponsored Kuter's entry, was notified of his selection by Michael J. McNamara, Randolph, Mass., member of the fraternal order's national youth activities committee which conducts the contest among the nation's high school seniors to encourage them to develop talents for leadership in a democratic society.

Kuter, son of Mr. and Mrs. David M. Kuter, was declared winner of the Lodge 57 contest in January and the state Elks competition last month.

SECOND FROM CITY

He is the second Fond du Lac youth to place in the national Elks Youth Leadership contest in three years. A second place winner in 1965 was Mark Petri, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Petri, now a student at Harvard.

Other winners, with identical prizes for boys and girls competing separately, are as follows:

First place, girls' division—$1,400, Deanna S. Lackaff, Bassett, Nebr.

Second place—$1,200, Dorothy Ann Ayer, Fall River, Mass., and Michael R. Tilley, Paducah, Ky.

Third place—$1,000, Jennie Tom, Tucson, Ariz., and Peter G. Pakas, Martinsburg, W.Va.

TENNIS LETTERMAN

Kuter is a tennis letterman at Goodrich High School. He was a semifinalist in the National Merit Scholarship examinations, and won the Harvard Book Award.

He is an Eagle Scout and an assistant scoutmaster. The Menominee Indian Tribe adopted him in appreciation of his service to the tribe. He is active in Methodist Youth Fellowship, and served on the County Youth Survey Committee.

David has taken several courses in computer technology, electronics and other advanced subjects at Indiana University. The National Science Foundation gave him a grant to finance a research project he carried on at Indiana University with digital computers. He plans a career of research into nervous disorders.

Kuter will receive his award at the annual Elks convention at Chicago in July.

The national competition was judged by three U.S. senators—Milton R. Young, North Dakota, chairman of the panel; Philip Hart of Michigan and Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

The 12 national finalists had won top honors in state and local contests for their ability as leaders, citizenship appreciation, perseverance, resourcefulness and sense of honor.

Representative Hamilton Plans Person-to-Person Service in Indiana's Ninth District

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BIRCH E. BAYH
OF INDIANA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, Representative Lee Hamilton, of Indiana's Ninth Congressional District, has moved to bring person-to-person service to his constituents.

Representative Hamilton, who considers district projects priority items in his work in Washington, is transferring his administrative assistant, David M. McFall, to the district to carry out his personalized service.

The Louisville Times describes Representative Hamilton's plan to keep constituents in close contact with his office as unique in the Indiana-Kentucky area.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Top Aid To Help Constituents—McFall's Now Lee's Man in District

(By Ed Ryan)

Have you ever had a problem you would have liked to talk over, face-to-face, with your congressman or his top assistant?

And have you been frustrated, since you are at home and the congressman and his staff are eight hundred or so miles away in Washington?

Then, if you live in the 9th Congressional District in Indiana, don't worry about it anymore.

Rep. Lee H. Hamilton has come up with a plan he hopes will keep his constituents in touch with his office.

David M. McFall, Hamilton's chief administrative assistant, is coming back to the 9th District on a permanent basis to represent Hamilton on the home front.

McFall, a 35-year-old minister's son, has been working with Hamilton since 1962.

McFall has been Hamilton's chief administrative aide since January of 1965, when Hamilton first went to Washington.

The move by McFall back to the district is a unique one. Neither Hamilton nor McFall could recall any other congressman in Indiana or Kentucky who has in the past dispatched his chief aide back to the district permanently.

"This is not a customary procedure," Hamilton said from his office recently.

"Dave is very knowledgeable about the district and he will be a great aid to me," the congressman said.

"One of our biggest problems we have is a breakdown of communications. City and county officials sometime contact Lee when they reach an impasse in dealings with the federal government," McFall said.

McFall said by the time Hamilton is reached, the impasse is so serious that little can be done.

However, if the officials had come to Hamilton earlier, the congressman could have been of greater assistance, he said.

WILL LIVE IN COLUMBUS

McFall's return to the district hopefully will remedy the situation. He will be based in Columbus, his home town, and he will be on the move throughout the 17-county district constantly, he says.

In the past, Tom Fettig of Seymour has been Hamilton's part-time field representative in the 9th District. Since Fettig has accepted an acting postmaster post, Hamilton is officially unrepresented in his district.

Hamilton believes McFall will be invaluable on a day-to-day basis in the 9th District.

For instance, a community wants a federal loan for a water system extension. Instead of groping about uninformed for a federal agency which could provide the money, the community officials could now call Dave McFall. He'd tell them how to handle things.

In other words, McFall said he is willing to walk "hand in hand" with the constituents in such situations.

If problems arise on such an application, McFall can direct the community officials to Washington, tell them who to see, when and where.

McFall, himself, expects to make some trips back to Washington to help solve the problems of the 9th District residents.

WORKS WELL WITH HAMILTON

He works closely and apparently well with Hamilton. They have known each other for almost 20 years.

McFall is the son of Dr. Merrill B. McFall, minister of the First Methodist Church in Bloomington. Rep. Hamilton is the son of the late Rev. Frank Hamilton.

McFall gave this big reason for the change of assignments:

"Lee came here on a platform of leadership, a platform of being able to get things done. We are proud of his accomplishments, but we are never satisfied.

"He feels this is the way to make sure we get more things accomplished."

Hamilton said "a very great percentage of the work here in Washington is work done for persons in the district. We are constantly seeking ways to do a better job here. We need a man in the district who is knowledgeable on these personal problems."

He enumerated some of the "personal" problems constitutents have—Social Security, pensions and servicemen problems. ("Whenever you are in a time of war you have servicemen problems").

McFall is not sure when he will return to Columbus and the district but he indicated it would be soon. He pointed out that there would be no addition of full-time help to Hamilton's Washington staff.

Satire by Arthur Hoppe

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, recently Arthur Hoppe, the columnist from the San Francisco Chronicle, visited Washington. One of his columns, dated March 13, was written en route to Washington and the following two written on March 14 and 15 were written while in Washington. As usual Mr. Hoppe, through his clever satire, gives us a very interesting insight into modern political situations. The three articles follow:

The Delicate Art of Not Running

(By Arthur Hoppe)

En Route to Washington.—The reason I am going to Washington is that I am not running for president.

There are, of course, a number of other citizens who are not running for president either. They include such distinguished Americans as Mr. Romney, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Nixon. All of them are now, have been or will be making numerous trips to Washington during the long, gruelling non-campaign ahead.

Indeed, Mr. Nixon has gotten so carried away by the excitement that he's carrying his non-campaign all the way to Russia.

But it's to Washington that you must go if you wish to be seriously considered as not running for the presidency. The reasons for this become clear if we take the case of a typical, thoroughly-dedicated non-campaigner eminently qualified to not run for the White House. Take me.

I have been not running for President for years. But do ace newsmen flock around me asking, "seeing you are not running for the presidency, sir, what would you do if you got it?" No.

So in the 1964 elections, I decided to emulate my long-time hero, President McKinley, and wage a "front porch campaign." Or, in my case, non-campaign.

I sat on my front porch for three months. "Hi, there," passers-by would occasionally say, "What are you doing?"

"I am not running for president," I would reply with the dignity that high office deserves.

"Oh," they'd say. "And how's the missus?"

Needless to say, I was overwhelmingly successful. I didn't get a single vote. It was in analyzing my abortive strategy in the gloomy aftermath that my basic mistake became all too clear: I hadn't gone to Washington.

While my front porch non-campaign stirred up some small talk in the neighborhood, I simply never got in the National Picture. I lacked National Exposure. And that's why Mr. Romney, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Nixon keep going to Washington. They have to expose themselves nationally so that people will know they are seriously not running for president. This makes sense.

So I can hardly wait. I'm sure there'll be a gaggle of ace newsmen at the airport.

"No, boys, I'm not running for president," I'll say firmly, "as of the moment. Even though the war in Vietnam's a mess, poor people are poverty stricken, the country's going to the bow-wows and we can only be saved by some humble, courageous, brilliant, self-sacrificing leader. Like me."

Then I'll get on the phone and call up all the politicians I know. "Hi, there, I'm not running for president," I'll say winningly.

"Can I count on your support?" I'm sure I'll get it.

Of course, the field is already overcrowded with non-campaigners. But I'm a good sport. And when I think of the arduous work they've put in around-the-clock for months in their all-out efforts to not seek the presidency, I can't help but wish them every success.

Shady Deals in Washington

(By Arthur Hoppe)

WASHINGTON.—As you know, I came back to Washington because I'm not running for President. And who should be here but Governor Ronald Reagan. And would you believe it? He isn't running for President either.

Well, you know how it is in Washington. Right away I began to think about making a shady, underhanded political deal.

So I went over to the Madison Hotel where Mr. Reagan and his entourage were staying and I sidled up to his burly, cigar-chewing, jolly press secretary, Mr. Lyn Nofziger, who happens to be an old friend.

"Pssst!" I said to Mr. Nofziger. "How would you like to make a shady, underhanded political deal?"

I can't tell you how his eyes lit up.

"Look," I said out of the corner of my mouth, "your boy is not running for President. Right?".

"Right," said Mr. Nofziger.

"Confidentially," I said, "it so happens that I'm not running for President, too."

"Congratulations," said Mr. Nofziger noncommittally.

"Now there's no sense us locking horns," I said. "In the interests of unity and the good of the country, I think Mr. Reagan should withdraw from not running for President in my favor."

Mr. Nofziger looked—well, skeptical.

"And in return," I added hastily, "he can count on my full support should he choose to not run for Vice President instead."

Oh, you could see the keen, analytical mind of Mr. Nofziger whirring and clicking. "I think I can speak for the Governor," he finally said, puffing on his cigar, "when I say that you have our wholehearted, enthusiastic support in your decision not to run for the Presidency."

Well, there you have it: an inside, on-the-scene report of how shady, underhanded political deals are put together in Washington.

And now, when people at cocktail parties say Mr. Reagan isn't running for President, you can reply knowingly' "Sorry, you've got it all wrong. I happen to know that he's set his heart on not runing for Vice President instead."

With Mr. Reagan's powerful support, it's in the bag. All that remains is to sew up the various power blocs. The South is easy. "Dear George Wallace, if I am not elected President," I will write him truthfully, "I will not appoint you attorney general."

Similar letters will go to General Curtis LeMay (Secretary of State) to line up the military-industrial complex, Adam Clayton powell (Supreme Court Justice) and so forth.

Poor Mr. Romney, Mr. Nixon and all those others who are so busily not running for President. They don't stand a chance. Unless . . .

Good heavens: maybe the shady, underhanded political atmosphere of Washington is making me overly suspicious. But I can't help suspecting that Mr. Reagan, behind my back, is thinking of giving them the same wholehearted, enthusiastic support he's promised me.

Elbie Jay Turns Over an Old Leaf

(By Arthur Hoppe)

WASHINGTON.—Howdy, there, folks. How y'all? Time for another tee-vee visit with the rootin'-tootin' Jay family—starring ol' Elbie Jay, who believes a feller ought to be himself. Unless it ain't doing him any good.

As we join up with ol' Elbie today, he's a-settin' in the parlor all alone, smilin' kindly. Smilin' kindly? That's right, smilin' kindly.

His pretty wife, Birdie Bird, enters, notices his expression and is so surprised she drops her garden trowel.

Birdie Bird: Elbie, are you sick? There's not a photographer in miles. Elbie (smiling kindly): Now, Bird, I know folks think I put on a little in public. And maybe that's been true in the past. But we all have our human frailties and I sure am no exception.

Birdie Bird (shocked): You have human frailties? Let me take your temperature.

Elbie (smiling kindly): No, Bird, it's true. I used to have a mighty bad temper. And I used to push folks around. And I used to take no back talk from anybody. And maybe I wasn't as humble as I might've been.

Birdie Bird: When did you decide that, dear? In your hearing.

Elbie (frowning): Actually, I've always loved everybody in the whole wide world. Only I never let on (smiling kindly). But then I decided to turn over a new leaf. I decided to be gentle, humble and soft-spoken at all times.

Birdie Bird: When did you decide that, dear?

Elbie: Right after the last elections. Why, everybody around here talks of nothing else but the New Elbie, that sweet, unruffable fellow. Hadn't you noticed?

Birdie Bird (hastily): Oh, yes, dear. I just wasn't sure that it was the real you. But if it is . . . (calculatingly) my, not to change the subject, but did you see that editorial saying your nitwit off-again, on-again tax policies are wrecking the country?

Elbie (smiling kindly): Well, we all make mistakes. I just try to do the best I can.

Birdie Bird: And did you see where Senator Fulbright says you're some kind of nut?

Elbie (smiling kindly): Well, we all make mistakes. I just try to do the best I can.

Birdie Bird (nervously): I guess, then, that I can tell you the news from Myna Bird. They aren't going to name the baby "Elbie."

Elbie (visibly controlling himself and smiling kindly): Well, now, I reckon it is sort of an old-fashioned name. And that rascal, Myna Bird, she's always been a rebel. But, anyhow, I love every name in the whole wide world. What's she going to call the tad?

Birdie Bird (screwing up her courage): Bobby.

Elbie (turning pink, red, purple and exploding): Why, that's the ugliest thing I've ever heard.

Birdie Bird (wringing her hands): Please, dear, be kind and gentle and . . .

Elbie (thundering): I am, damn it. And don't you for get it.

Well, tune in again, folks, and meantime, as you mosey down the trail of life, remember what Elbie's ol' grandaddy used to say: "It takes a big man to admit his mistakes. But it's better not to get caught."

Results of Questionnaire From Third Congressional District of Florida

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the results of a questionnaire recently sent to residents of the Third Congressional District of Florida, which includes the city of Jacksonville and Duval County. Over 18,000 citizens responded to this poll.

The net results of the questionnaire follow:

[Results in percent]

1. Should the United States expand trade with Communist countries in nonstrategic goods?

Yes	34
No	66

2. Should Federal income taxes be increased over Federal needs to provide for tax sharing with States?

Yes	7
No	93

3. Should social security benefits, and taxes to provide for same, be increased?

Yes	38
No	62

4. In Vietnam should we abandon our gradual pressure course and pursue a prompt victory course?

Yes	85
No	15

5. Should your Congressman vote to continue the poverty program under present circumstances?

Yes	12
No	85

Tribute to E. B. Crowe—Bedford's Leading Citizen

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, the city of Bedford, seat of Lawrence County in the heart of Indiana's limestone belt, has cause to reflect on the good fortune of counting Mr. E. B. Crowe as one of its leading citizens.

This remarkable man—banker, businessman, former merchant, and former Congressman—is nearing 90 years of age, but he continues to work for the improvement of his community, his State and his country.

His latest accomplishments, the promotion of a new medical center in Bedford and the use of Indiana limestone in the new Burns Harbor facility on Lake Michigan, are outlined in an excellent editorial in the Bedford Daily Times-Mail.

Under the leave to extend my remarks, I include the following tribute from the Times-Mail:

Two More Victories

E. B. Crowe, Bedford banker, businessman and former merchant and congressman, has scored two more great victories for his community which should not and will not go unnoticed.

Although a busy man with his own interests, Mr. Crowe devotes a large amount of his time to helping improve the community and helping boost the fortunes of Bedford business and industry.

As he approaches the age of 90, he is still doing more for his community than most men half his age. He is largely responsible for much of the highway progress that has been made in this portion of the state in the last quarter century or so, and he was largely responsible for getting the proposed four-lane highway between Bedford and Bloomington programmed.

His latest accomplishments are promoting the Bedford Medical Center, plans for which were announced last Saturday, and getting the contract for Indiana Limestone Company for 470,000 tons of breakwater stone to be used in the new Burns Harbor on Lake Michigan.

It was Mr. Crowe who guided the Medical Center through the state approval in the face of heavy odds which had included lack of interest at the state level before he entered the picture. Through his friend, Gov. Branigin, Mr. Crowe was able to get plans for the proposed medical center examined and eventually approved by the Indiana Hospital Licensing Council. To be sure, the medical center is such a radical departure from conventional hospitals that a long, hard look at quarter-century-old hospital building standards had to be taken to gain state approval of the new project—first of its kind in the state.

As a result of the approval, Bedford will cause Indiana to lead the way as a pioneer in modern hospital construction and operation.

Appropriately, promoters of the Bedford Medical Center plan to name the center's Atomedic Hospital in his honor.

Mr. Crowe worked relentlessly on the breakwater stone project until he was able to get the contract for local industry. For a time, it appeared that all was lost and that the contract to provide the stone would go to a northern Indiana firm. But Mr. Crowe did not give up. He continued his correspondence, pointing out that only Indiana Limestone Company was large enough to do the job and supply the type and quality of stone needed. He did better than he expected, since ILCI received the prime contract for supplying stone.

The hospital project will mean an expenditure in excess of two million dollars to improve medical facilities in Bedford. The stone contract will bring more than $2,000,000 of prime income into the stone belt. A rather sizeable accomplishment we would say.

Now Mr. Crowe is riding herd on the four-lane highway extending from Bloomington to the White River bridge, and he is pushing, in that project for a new three-lane bridge across White River to replace the old, narrow bridge which carries south-bound traffic across the river.

E. B. Crowe makes news, lots of it—and good news too. Bedford and Lawrence county are fortunate in that his never-waning energy and influence continue as a strong force for good.

Treasury, Post Office, and Executive Office Appropriation Bill, 1968

SPEECH

OF

HON. JAMES M. HANLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 7501) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield

Mr. HANLEY. I am happy to yield to the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of my colleague from New York. I should like to ask the gentleman this question: To what degree will this cut to which the gentleman refers prohibit the building of the new post office in Brooklyn?

Mr. HANLEY. The chairman has pointed out that the moneys will be allocated at the discretion of the Postmaster General. No line items have been incorporated into this material. It is purely a discretionary matter as far as the Postmaster General is concerned.

Mrs. KELLY. May I pursue that further? In other words, is the gentleman saying to me that the Postmaster General has the discretion to decide whether the new post office in Brooklyn will be built, that allocation will be made and land purchased if he so desires?

Mr. HANLEY. This is my understanding.

Mrs. KELLY. I thank the gentleman.

Yes; There Really is a Winneconne

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct the attention of my colleagues to one of the finest fishing and vacation areas in the great State of Wisconsin—the village of Winneconne.

The State of Wisconsin, inadvertantly, has left the village of Winneconne off the map published this year. I would like to say emphatically that Winneconne is definitely there.

Winneconne is a delightful village of some 1,200 inhabitants. Because it is a vacation area, most of the residents of this village are outdoors and recreation minded. They have a progressive village government, some of the finest eating establishments, diversified manufacturing, and raise the finest mink in the world.

In order to "put Winneconne back on the Map," the Winneconne Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring a contest with an all-expense paid weekend vacation in Winneconne as first prize. I invite all of my colleagues to enter this contest and would welcome your joining me in a weekend in Winneconne. For the further information of my colleagues, I include articles from The Winneconne News as part of my remarks:

RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO LOCAL BOARD FOR ACTION

A resolution was presented to the Village Board last night in operation "We Like It—On The State Highway Map."

Aware that the Wisconsin State Highway Commision has omitted the village of Winneconne from this year's official state maps, a special committee of the Winneconne Chamber of Commerce has prepared the following resolution as a step in correcting this grievous error. The C. of C. on the 19th of January this year called this omission to the attention of Governor Warren P. Knowles and on January 30 received a letter from the Governor expressing regrets but committing no corrective action this year. Following this communication, the C. of C. immediately established a committee to study the situation and the potential effect on our community.

The board, after receiving the resolution from Mrs. Vera Kitchen, C. of C. president, referred the paper to the attorney for study and action.

RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO LOCAL BOARD FOR ACTION

ARTICLE AND RESOLUTION

Whereas the location of the Village of Winneconne is missing from the 1967 State of Wisconsin highway map and

Whereas the Governor of the State of Wisconsin acknowledges, by official communication from his office, that the State highway commission "goofed," and

Whereas the Village of Winneconne has been disfranchised by the State of Wisconsin for the entire year of nineteen hundred and sixty-seven and

Whereas Winneconne thereby becomes a secret community that apparently doesn't exist and

Whereas uncalcuable financial harm could accrue because tourists could not find the secret village and

Whereas fishermen could not know where to fish, industry could not know where to relocate, employees could not know where to work and

Whereas the pride of the citizens of Winneconne has been grievously wounded by this disfranchisement and

Whereas the citizens of this community have had no outburst of natural sympathy from residents of the State or County, the citizens of Winneconne have no recourse but to stand alone, unwanted by the State of Wisconsin, forsaken by Winnebago County, they shall strive to pursue their inalienable rights of life, liberty, pursuit of happiness and seek the fullest measure of recognition and acceptance in this their hour of travail.

We now, therefore, petition the Winneconne Village Board to seek redress from the State of Wisconsin by urging use of part of the 1½ million dollars released to the highway commission for the purpose of recalling all 1967 highway maps and reprinting same so the Village of Winneconne can be henceforth a rightful member of this state's family of cities, towns, villages.

This resolution, presented by the Winneconne Chamber of Commerce, dated March 17, 1967, calls on all men of good will, who have faith, hope and charity, to establish forever the rights of the Village of Winneconne to refuse disfranchisement by the State of Wisconsin for any cause whatsoever.

And, therefore, if the sovereign State of Wisconsin refuses the worthy request of the Village, The Board is to take whatever action it deems necessary to protect the best interests of its citizens and to take such action within 10 days after petitioning the State for immediate remedial.

Mrs. VERA KITCHEN,
President
(For the Winneconne Chamber of Commerce).

RESOLUTION STIRS FORMAL MEETING OF VILLAGE BOARD

The resolution presented to the village last Thursday evening by Mrs. Vera Kitchen, president of the Winneconne Chamber of Commerce requested that the C. of C. was seeking the recall of all Wisconsin highway maps issued so far and reprinting of new maps with the name of the village of Winneconne affixed thereon.

Presenting her case, Mrs. Kitchen was very much the center of a throng of cameras from newspapers and television stations. Mrs. Kitchen read the entire resolution as printed in the Winneconne News last week and also showed evidence of omission of the village on the highway maps and displayed a corrected map of the area where Winneconne should be and wasn't.

The board officially accepted the resolution and referred same to their attorney, Melvin Crowley, who will study the phrasing and suggest action to the village board and to the C. of C.

In other business the board discussed the possible set-up of a park commission to handle affairs of the new proposed Arthur Marble Memorial Park in the village and instructed the attorney to draw up a suitable ordinance for the establishment of the commission. This newly formed group will include three members of the board and four members of the community.

The board also made arrangements to borrow $35,000 on a short term basis from the Farmers Bank of Omro for use in the outfall sewer project. The money is needed due to a delay of the receipt of funds from the state and federal governments which has been approved by both groups.

In the final business the board hired bridgetenders for the coming season, namely Ernest Glasshoff, John Reber, George Rolph and George Korn.

"HOW TO PUT WINNECONNE BACK ON MAP"—CONTEST STARTS AT CHICAGO SHOW

Following is the contest blank to be distributed at the Chicago Vacation and Boat Show, starting this Friday and continuing for ten days: The contest, sponsored by the Winneconne Chamber of Commerce, is obviously directed to those residing outside the area of the village. However this blank may be used by your friends or relatives living elsewhere, and if you feel that you, living in the village, would enjoy a weekend of residing in a local resort for a wonderful weekend, fill it in and send it to the Chamber of Commerce office. Give it a whirl—join in the fun!

WHERE IS WINNECONNE?

Win a "Wonderful All-Expense Weekend in Winneconne."

Yes! Winneconne, the village left off the 1967 highway map by the State of Wisconsin.

Write . . . in 50 words or less—"Here's how to put Winneconne back on the map:"

(Humor, logic, neatness will count and all entries become property of Winneconne Chamber of Commerce. Judges' decision final. Winner will be notified by mail May 1, 1967.

Captain Leonard Dies at Da Nang

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLARENCE D. LONG
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Capt. LeRoy E. Leonard, of Baltimore, was recently killed in combat in Vietnam, and I wish both to commend his courage and to honor his memory by including the following newspaper article in the RECORD:

CAPTAIN LEONARD DIES AT DA NANG

The Air Force announced yesterday that an officer born in Baltimore has been killed in an air accident in Vietnam.

Capt. LeRoy E. Leonard, 29, died this week when two planes, including one on which he was a navigator, collided on the runway at Da Nang airbase.

Four other men were killed and three survived the accident.

LIVED IN NORTHWOOD

Captain Leonard was born in Baltimore and grew up in the Northwood section. He graduated from Poly in 1955.

While attending Georgia Tech, he left college to join the Air Force, as an enlisted man. He was commissioned an officer three years ago.

At the time of his death, Captain Leonard had been in the Air Force for eight years.

His assignment since last September has been to fly C–141 Starlifter cargo planes from McChord Air Force Base near Tacoma, Wash., to Vietnam.

SISTER LIVES HERE

Captain Leonard is survived by his wife, the former Billie Jean King formerly of Leland, Miss., and three children: LeRoy, Jr., 6; Michael, 4, and Kathryn Lynn, 3 years old. The family is living now in Tacoma.

Other survivors are a sister, Mrs. G. Fred Sheckells of Baltimore; a brother, Thomas M. Leonard, Jr., of Barrington, R.I., and a number of aunts and uncles in Baltimore.

North Dakota Views on Vietnam, Candidates and Taxes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS S. KLEPPE
OF NORTH DAKOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. KLEPPE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of the House a tabulation of views expressed by citizens of North Dakota's Second Congressional District in response to a questionnaire I distributed recently.

Tabulated below are the combined views of the more than 8,000 residents of North Dakota's Second District who returned my questionnaire. It was mailed to all post office patrons and presumably represents a good cross-section.

It shows west district people overwhelmingly favor stepping up U.S. military efforts in Vietnam; that they favor Nixon over Romney as the 1968 Republican presidential nominee, and ROBERT KENNEDY over Johnson for the Democratic nomination; that they are 5 to 1 against the proposed 6 percent Federal surtax on incomes.

On questions 2 and 10, responses are broken down by number, rather than percentage, because of the multiple choices. On questions 9 and 10, relating to agriculture, farmers and nonfarmers are tabulated separately. Both farmers and nonfarmers responded in about the same proportion they represent in actual population figures, but quite a few nonfarmers passed over the farm questions.

I am deeply grateful to the thousands of people who took the time to fill out the questionnaire and, in many instances, volunteered additional comments. I recognize the difficulties involved in answering complex questions with a flat "yes" or "no" but this method was used to reach a maximum number of people and expedite tabulations. The information gained will be most helpful to me in representing the district in Washington. Here are the results:

1. The United States seems to have three courses of future action in Viet Nam. Please check the one which most closely reflects your choice of alternatives: (a) Step up the bombing of military targets in North Viet Nam, including, if necessary, a naval blockade, 75%; (b) Continue U.S. land, sea, and air operations pretty much along present lines, 9%; (c) Withdraw American military forces completely, 16%.

2. Who would you like to see the Republican Party nominate as its Presidential Candidate in 1968? Nixon, 2,759; Romney, 2,278; Reagan, 898; Percy, 460.

For Democratic Party Nominee in 1968? Johnson, 1,827; Kennedy, 2,028.

3. President Johnson has proposed a 6 percent surtax on personal and corporate income taxes beginning July 1. Do you favor this? Yes, 17%; no 83%.

4. President Johnson has asked Congress to provide $1.9 billion for the war on poverty during the next fiscal year. Do you think this is (a) Too much, 80%; (b) About right, 16%; (c) Too little, 4%.

5. There is considerable support for a tax-sharing plan under which a portion of the individual income taxes collected by the Federal government (perhaps 3 to 5 per cent) would be returned to the states to replace, in part, present federal grants.

Would you favor this? Yes 79%; no 21%.

6. Would you favor a federal income tax credit to offset, in part, costs incurred by parents in sending children to college? Yes, 64%; no 36%.

7. Would you favor a reduction in federal non-defense spending as a means of reducing the size of the budget deficit? Yes, 84%; no 16%.

8. President Johnson has called for increases in both Social Security benefit payments and Social Security taxes. Do you favor this? Yes, 31%; no, 69%.

9. How would you rate the kind of job Orville Freeman is doing as Secretary of Agriculture? Farmers: Good, 7%; fair, 27%; poor, 66%. Non-farmers: Good, 9%; fair, 37%; poor, 54%.

10. On the question of Federal farm programs, would you favor:

(a) Abolishing all price supports and controls? Farmers: yes, 1,085; no, 1,871. Non-farmers: yes, 1,531; no, 1,246.

(b) Higher price supports with controls as needed? Farmers: yes, 2,234; no, 368. Non-farmers: yes, 1,256; no, 697.

(c) Continuing present programs about as they are? Farmers: yes, 650; no, 1,013. Non-farmers: yes, 566; no, 978.

11. Would you favor tighter import controls on foreign meats, dairy products, sugar and other competitive farm commodities? Yes, 87%; no, 13%.

12. Do you favor the seating of Adam Clayton Powell? Yes, 7%; no, 93%.

Big Spare Parts Buildup for Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, on March 24, Gen. Frank S. Besson, Jr., commanding general, U.S. Army Materiel Command, addressed the Commonwealth Club of California at their Friday luncheon on the subject "Big Spare Parts Buildup for Vietnam."

The "Friday Flashes" as published in the Commonwealth on General Besson's address follow:

BIG SPARE PARTS BUILDUP FOR VIETNAM: 200 MILLION PARTS A MONTH IN NEAR FUTURE

(From address by Gen. Frank S. Besson, Jr., commanding general, U.S. Army Materiel Command)

Certainly the most pressing issue today in our national and personal life is the fact that there are over 400,000 U.S. soldiers fighting in Southeast Asia.

No sincere citizen would deny in any degree the full measure of support we owe to those youngsters on the fighting front who don't establish our national policy but are called upon to carry it out.

A comparison of the dollars expended for Army support during fiscal years '65 and '66 shows a 35% increase in our operating costs. But, in 1966, we spent more than 2½ times the 1965 level in buying new equipment and repair parts. The A.M.C. (Army Materiel Command) work-load budget for fiscal year '66 grossed out at something over 14 billion dollars. We are spending about the same amount of money this fiscal year.

Our major problem in procurement is leadtime. In the early months of 1965 our contractors at the end of each month owed us about $450 million worth of supplies that were on contract but had not yet been delivered. These are not end items like airplanes and tanks—but parts required to keep airplanes, tanks and guns operating. Beginning in July 1965, we began to buy the increased quantities of spare parts required to support our troops in combat and fill the long pipeline to Vietnam.

Today we are receiving supplies at a rate of over $100 million a month; more than twice the rate of 18 months ago. However, our contractors today owe us over a billion dollars worth of spare parts on contracts placed since the buildup began.

MOVE THE GOODS

They also owe the army about 7 billion dollars worth of end items—airplanes, guns, armored vehicles and ammunition—but I'm talking now about a billion dollars worth of spare parts. Leadtimes vary from 6 to 18 months. It just takes time to fill the bins in the warehouses with the fruits of new production. Sometime, in the near future, our support capability must surely improve.

We should soon be receiving spare parts at a rate of 200 million per month or about four times the level of the pre-buildup period. In the meantime, we receive at the Army depots over 500,000 requisitions in undelivered orders. As the tempo of operations has increased, we have borrowed everywhere . . . from the production line, from units in the U.S. and from the reserves . . . and we have pressed industry to the hilt.

The first problem of logistic support is, "the fighting troops come first." A year and a half ago, U.S. commitments in Vietnam demanded first, soldiers with guns—not computers and typewriters.

NO "MAGIC"

The logistic problems of Southeast Asia are not new—in the Philippines in 1889; in France in 1918; in Korea in 1950; and in Qui Nhon in 1966, we had the same old problems of congestion, inadequate facilities, and scrambled cargo.

In combating these problems, the Army has exploited every means at its command. Some are old, some are new—none are magic, but all have contributed to successful support of our fighting soldiers.

In addressing our notable logistic tools, the spotlight should rest first on the Conex container, designed to simplify the handling of cargo. This container, roughly a seven-foot metal cube, is literally worth its weight in gold. It carries five tons of cargo. We have shipped 80,000 to the theater and to my knowledge not one has been returned.

Although the Conex container was designed to facilitate the movement of cargo and to protect it from loss, damage, and pilferage, it has found countless additional uses in the theater. They are converted into post exchanges, offices and protected command posts for example. They can be stacked three high—saving critically needed depot area.

INSTANT PORTS

Because inadequate port facilities have plagued our wartime efforts for over half a century, some years ago the Army developed mobile port terminals. The basic idea was borrowed from off-shore oil drilling rigs.

The element is an 80 by 300 foot barge towed to the site of the desired port. Caissons are dropped through holes in the barge, and the barge is jacked up out of the water with the caissons penetrating solid ground. After the pier is raised to the proper height, the caissons are cut off to provide a flush deck. Two of the barges are joined together to form an 80 by 600 foot pier that can accommodate two deep-draft ocean vessels.

KILOWATT MUSCLE

We had one pier in stock. It was towed from Charleston, South Carolina to Cam Ranh Bay and became operational in the fall of 1965. To increase our capability, we started on a program to provide eight additional piers at various sites in Southeast Asia. One year after the go-ahead, the piers had been fabricated, towed to Southeast Asia, and put in operation at five new ports in Vietnam.

The use of these piers exemplifies a most important logistic axiom—It pays to spend your logistic dollar before you get into the active theater.

We tend to take electric power for granted, and are prone to overlook the fact that feeding, washing, watering, housing, hospitalizing and supporting our troops overseas requires extensive electric power. The power requirements to support the current buildup in South Vietnam are comparable to that required for a city the size of Fresno.

Last spring one of the Army's consultants suggested that we withdraw mothballed tankers from the Maritime Reserve Fleet and position them as floating power barges. Five of these tankers on station in Cam Ranh Bay will provide 35,000 KW of sustained power. A total of eleven tankers positioned at various ports in South Vietnam will provide 20% of the required electric power buildup in Vietnam.

Air power is the backbone of combat operations, of in-country transportation and of priority logistic support from the U.S. But, airplanes and even helicopters require runways, and taxi-ways, hard stands and maintenance areas. There are in South Vietnam today over 200 airfields—and there are an equal number of heliports. More are required.

FLYING PLATFORMS

The backbone of the emergency construction effort is the airplane landing mat—because of the savings in time, materials, transportation, special equipment and skilled labor. Many thousands of tons of all types of matting are being shipped to the theater each month.

A final logistic requirement is providing the land based petroleum facilities so essential to feeding our modern machines of war. Millions of barrels of storage are required. We are beginning to dot the countryside with the 10,000 barrel bolted tanks that hold ten times as much as the largest rubber tank.

The war in Vietnam has put our new equipment to some stringent tests, and the environment has shown us the need for certain new equipment with special characteristics.

The ubiquitous 'Huey'—the Bell helicopter HU-1—is the primary vehicle for deploying troops into the battlefield—and the flying platform for the suppressive fires that protect those deployments.

Another workhorse is the CH-47 'Chinook.' This helicopter, introduced into Vietnam about a year ago, in addition to moving troops, is used extensively for exacuating downed aircraft, for moving cargo and for transporting artillery. Using Chinooks, it is possible to completely displace artillery battalions several times a day and move them to sites inaccessible by surface movement.

Getting down to the individual foot soldier, we're tried to give him a break. Roaming through the jungles and rice paddies in 100 degree temperatures and high humidity gets to be a pretty tedious chore. Then we toss in a heavy rifle and a basic load of ammunition and the going really gets rugged.

The answer is a light-weight rifle which does not represent a loss in killing power. This is the M-16 . . . the weapon the Viet Cong call the 'little black rifle.'

Backing up the foot soldier are two new artillery pieces. The 175 mm gun with its 20-mile range was adopted in 1962 and deployed to Europe the following year.

NO ECONOMIC STRICTURES

A new light-weight 105 mm Howitzer, known as the M-102 was introduced into Vietnam directly off the production line early in 1965. Its early combat experience revealed that its salient features of low weight and 360 degree traverse made it a valuable addition.

As President Johnson emphasized in his State of the Union message, 'Our fighting men in Vietnam have the heaviest burden of all. With their lives, they serve their nation. We must give them nothing less than our full support—nothing less than the determination Americans have always given their fighting men. Whatever our sacrifice here, it is very small compared to their own'."

ANSWERS TO WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM FLOOR

Question. Should Benicia Arsenal have been sold? Answer. No operation in Southeast Asia been constrained by lack of logistical support. Will always have spot supply problems; hasn't made job easier but no measurable effect.

Question. How much materiel, sent to Vietnam arrives? Answer. Can't say every item gets to right place at right time. Peacetime shipping can't say that either. Inadequate port facilities in Vietnam—situation has improved. Containers minimize loss and damage.

Question. Biggest "bottleneck" in logistics? Answer. Need 100,000 containers. They minimize, by factor of 10, facilities and personnel required.

Question. Effect on logistics if major shipping strike? Answer. Don't believe there'll be one to hold up supplies to Vietnam.

Question. Need to modify small arms specifications for Asians? Answer. No. Although Asians are small, they traditionally carry heavy loads. We are trying to lighten weapons as much as possible.

Question. Solved problems of developing supplies that will stand up in Vietnam? Answer. No testing ground like actual combat. Sometimes fail to understand use, abuse, climate. No equipment has had to be recalled.

Question. Can you ship S.F.'s expected '100,000 "hippies" to Hanoi? Answer. I'll pass on that.

The Rights of Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, I insert in the Appendix of the Record an article entitled "The Rights of Vietnam" by Drew Middleton, of the New York Times, as it appeared in the March 1967, edition of the American Federationist. The article follows:

THE RIGHTS OF VIETNAM

(By Drew Middleton)

American anti-Communism stands fairly high on the list of things the British don't like about the United States; well above over-heated rooms, for instance, but below the Yanks' popular hallucination that they had something to do with winning the last war.

For a decade and a half, or roughly since the outbreak of the Korean War, it has been highly fashionable to declaim at cocktail parties or over dinner tables that the Americans are absolutely insane about Communists and see them under every bed or behind any reverse, foreign or domestic, suffered by the Republic. The most popular adjective for this alleged national attitude is "blind." That's what we're suffering from; "blind anti-Communism."

All of which is the application of James's Law. This law, promulgated by the late Edwin L. James to a little group of deep thinkers at the Hotel Lafayette bar, held that at any given moment one nation's ideas about another nation are anywhere from 10 to 20 years out of date.

He instanced his own experiences in France during World War I when his hosts were convinced that the buffalo still roamed through Cleveland and that the Sioux made it dangerous to walk abroad in Chicago. (It's always been dangerous to walk abroad in Chicago, but not because of the Sioux.)

No one would argue that anti-Communism has not been an important, perhaps the most important, factor in influencing American popular opinion and, consequently, the Administrations responsive to it since the time when it became apparent that kindly old Uncle Joe in the Kremlin was out to make trouble for a stricken world.

The growth of the anti-Communist trauma has not been entirely beneficial. At times, but not invariably, it has prevented clear thinking on international problems and led Messrs. Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson into some pretty strange beds. It has even influenced the language to the extent that the question "What's the matta with you, Mac, you a Commie or sumpin?" has become the stock reply to complaints about everything from a hair in the soup at a beanery to slow service at a garage.

What irritates many of us in the British criticism is the word "blind." Americans would indeed have been blind had they been unable to see in the late '40s what was happening to innocent people in eastern Europe and what might happen to allies and friends in western Europe if Communism went unchecked. We had already seen what had happened to the anti-Communist or even non-Communist peoples of the Baltic states and we were not, thank God, convinced, as were so many British intellectuals, that they were fascists and deserved what they got.

Any objective inquiry into the American attitude toward Communism, then or now, will indicate that the primary hostility to Communism in this country does not originate in the economic aspects of that creed. Such things as collectivization and state ownership are dimly understood by the American masses, if at all. But they do understand that Communism means the end of certain rights they enjoy and they are serious about those rights.

I am not talking about the right, or at least the opportunity, to make a million dollars. But about the right to worship, vote, speak and write as we please. You see, Americans really are serious about these things and it is their elimination by the Communists that led to the growth of anti-Communism. Naturally, when it was understood that once the comrades took over a country they eliminated these rights, and free trade unions and newspapers to boot, Americans approved giving threatened countries a hand, military or economic. Was this such a bad thing?

American anti-Communism was the motivating force behind great programs that stabilized the world of the '40s and '50s: the Marshall Plan, the Truman Plan for Greece and Turkey, the North Atlantic alliance.

All of these programs can be faulted for one reason or another.

But does anyone, except the comrades, really contend that the world would be quieter if Greece and Turkey were Communist, that the pejople of those countries would be better off under Communism, that Western Europe would have recovered as rapidly or as fully without the Marshall Plan or that it would enjoy its present military stability without NATO?

Yes, yes, the answer runs, that was all in the past. We're dealing with the present effects of American anti-Communism. Why carry over into the late '60s attitudes and policies that might have been correct two decades back? Communism, our critics say, isn't really a threat today.

They would have hell's own time convincing the South Vietnamese, the Thais, the Indians or a number of other Asian nations of this. Nor would their concept be welcome to people like President Kenyatta of Kenya or President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast or the National Liberation Council of Ghana.

The British inability to see an evident danger when it exists is a striking example of the growing parochialism of contemporary British thought. If you have forgotten what John Donne told you, that any man's death diminishes me, whether he's some poor devil of a South Vietnamese farmer who won't pay tribute to the Vietcong or an Aussie kid out there on his first patrol, then you well deserve the charge, common enough in this country, that the British have mislaid their old, high sense of duty to the ideals they profess to support.

The Americans are not in Vietnam as the result of blind anti-Communism. They are there because the Communists began an open, evident effort to take over by force the freedoms of a people we were pledged to protect. You may say that we had no right to give such pledges.

But having given them, what would you have us do? Rat? Do you really believe that the Vietnamese soldiers who have fought at our side will escape punishment? Do you think that the village mayors who have resisted the Vietcong will survive more than 24 hours? Finally, do you believe that if we get out and the Communists take over that this would mean peace in Southeast Asia?

Don't you remember what Mr. Churchill said early in the war when some of the resident double-domes at the Cafe Royal were asking him for a statement of war aims? As I recall, he said that if we stopped fighting, we'd soon find out what we'd been fighting for.

A sad corollary of the "blind anti-Communist" idea of Americans is the conviction that we are enthusiastic about this war. That's rot.

I'm not talking now about the dissenters in the universities, in the press and in the Senate and House but about the mass of Americans who like this war no better than they liked previous ones. The sons and husbands and brothers have gone off to fight, bitching, as they have always done, about the food, the climate, their equipment, their allies. They hate the war and they hate the army. They are fighting very well.

No, this is not a popular war. But that does not mean that if the other side refuses, as it has until now, to offer any concession towards peace talks—so small a concession as offering to de-escalate their operations if the Americans stop bombing—the United States will give up and leave its allies to their fate.

The reason, the basic reason, is that we don't believe that the Communists, or anyone else, should be allowed to overrun freedom. In your time you have been as stout in defense of freedom as anyone. Why can't you realize that the same duty now has devolved upon us?

Is this anti-Communism, then, so blind, after all? I would have said that it is more highly informed than most. A lot of the frenzy has gone out of it. There was a time, Senator McCarthy then was riding high, when Russian dressing became Liberty dressing. That sort of thing has disappeared.

But 10 years of international conflict with the Russians and Chinese have forced us to study them. With knowledge, greater understanding has come.

The wealth of information about both countries in our popular periodicals and over television and radio has given Americans greater insight into Communism than they had when the long duel began. There is today wide understanding that the Soviet Union, at least, is moving toward a more bourgeois society, that it has made great strides in science and industry, that it has tempered, to some extent, its old authoritarian tendencies as far as its own people are concerned. This is not entirely reassuring. After all, what societies were more bourgeois than those of Imperial and Nazi Germany? But Europe did not find them comfortable partners.

Americans are curious about the Soviet Union, eastern Europe and China. It is no exaggeration to say that they would like to know their peoples better. After all, it is not the United States that keeps Americans out of China or restricts tourists in Russia to a trickle. But both the Chinese and the Russians put too high a price on friendship: the desertion of our allies. This is a price the Americans are not now prepared to pay. Any more than you were prepared to see Poland follow Czechoslovakia down the drain in 1939. You may think our anti-Communism threatens world peace. How do you think world peace would fare if we said to hell with it and went home?

Isn't it time you took a more realistic attitude toward American anti-Communism? If you will accept that the United States is to some extent fighting for the right of a people to choose in freedom their own form of government, a right you have often defended, then we will have made some progress. Or put it on the basis of your national interest: 5,000 combat dead in Vietnam and not one an Englishman.

And be realistic about the war. You are anxious about the bombing. So, God knows, are we. But remember that North Vietnam's small but important industries, the bulk of its electric power complex and the port facilities of Hanoi and Haiphong are all prohibited targets.

American anti-Communism has altered. It is not blind. Nor is it wilful. Because of it, a lot of good men are dead and a great many federal programs which this country needs, in some cases desperately, are short of funds. If you got out beyond the Hudson to the small cities and towns, you will find a people weary of the burdens they have carried for nearly 20 years in order to check what they regard as a clear menace to global peace and to the security of those truths they hold self-evident.

This belief in freedom for everyone, in a national honor that requries the fulfillment of obligations, is not simply a gag for clever television writers out there in the country. It is part of the people, part of the country. If his is blind anti-Communism, you'll have to learn to live with it.

Congressman Hamilton Commends Indiana Federal Land Banks

SPEECH
OF
HON. LEE H. HAMILTON
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, may I add my warm congratulations to the Federal land bank system, now celebrating its golden anniversary.

This legislation, rightfully called the "Magna Carta of American farm finance," was conceived in 1916 to meet the farmer's need for long-term farm real estate credit at the lowest cost possible consistent with sound business practices.

Today the land bank system serves 350,000 members and has $4.7 billion in loans outstanding.

Although underwritten by the Federal Government at the outset, all Government money, including that paid in surplus was returned in 1947. The Federal Land Bank of Louisville repaid its portion of Federal money in 1940.

The land banks are owned by the farmers they serve, and although they remain under the Farm Credit Administration, they operate at no expense to the American taxpayer. The activities are financed by the earnings of the bank.

Through the years, the land bank has been the financial hope for many farmers. Last year particularly, during the "tight money" situation, the Federal land bank associations of Indiana continued to offer credit to Hoosier farmers for constructive agricultural purposes during this critical period.

The 26 Federal land bank associations in Indiana has nearly $200 million in loans outstanding to some 15,400 farmers in the State. In the 17-county ninth district, 2,335 loans in the amount of $24,081,000 are now outstanding.

Since receiving its charter 50 years ago, the Federal Land Bank of Louisville, which serves 78 land bank associations in Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, and Tennessee, has made $1.4 billion in long-term real estate loans to more than 201,000 farmers.

The Louisville bank, among 12 in the Nation, has grown from seventh to third in size in recent years and has passed the $570 million mark in loans on its books.

As part of the observance of this institution's 50th anniversary, Indiana's Gov. Roger D. Branigin has proclaimed April as "Federal Land Bank Month" in the State.

I join with him and with all Hoosiers in congratulating the members and leaders of this association for the part they have played in developing the agricultural strength of the Nation.

Hon. Crawford C. Martin, Attorney General, State of Texas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Crawford C. Martin, attorney general for the State of Texas, was invited to address the Texas Independent Ginners Association's fifth annual meeting in Austin on March 13, 1967.

Attorney General Martin was eminently qualified to speak to such a gathering inasmuch as he was born and reared in the heart of Texas blackland country and much of his law practice in later years was concerned with cotton-producing land. It gives me great pleasure to be able to insert his address in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

REMARKS OF CRAWFORD C. MARTIN, ATTORNEY GENERAL, STATE OF TEXAS, AT TEXAS INDEPENDENT GINNERS ASSOCIATION FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING, AUSTIN, TEX., MARCH 13, 1967

I am grateful to your Board of Directors and to your Executive Vice-President, Mr. Donald G. Smith, for the opportunity to take part in this Fifth Annual Meeting of the Texas Independent Ginners Association.

Cotton has been a part of my life always. Having been born and reared in the Blackland community of Hillsboro, like every other boy in the area I earned most of my spending money working the fields. A great deal of my law practice in Hillsboro was concerned with cotton-producing land. I married the daughter of a cotton farmer and ginner from our neighboring community of Brandon, and I have had a hand in the operation of the family-owned gin at Brandon ever since.

During my tenure as a State Senator, I welcomed the opportunity to work closely with John Hutchinson and others of the Texas A&M system to step up and coordinate research in both the production and marketing of Texas cotton.

From my own association with the industry, it is easy for me to see how one segment can lose sight of its very dependence on the well-being of another. And yet, there has never been a time in U.S. cotton history when a more compelling need existed for communication and cooperation among segments of the cotton industry.

While government control of U.S. cotton has been a fact of life for several decades, the hard political fact is that the Congressional power structure which was able to protect us for many years has all but vanished from the Washington scene. The few stalwarts we have left can continue to work effectively for the cotton industry's fair treatment only if they are soundly backed by an enlightened and unified industry itself.

In my opinion, the very enactment of the 1965 Agricultural Law is a real tribute to the combined efforts of the industry's spokesmen and Congressional stalwarts such as our own Congressman Bob Poage. The real tragedy is that the law is not working as they intended it to work. In administering the law, the United States Department of Agriculture has adopted policies which have produced results wholly contrary to the intent of Congress as set out in the conferees' report.

The 1965 law is a good and sound law. It was designed to reverse the basic system of controls which has forced more than one million farmers out of business and stifled the growth of the greatest industry in our country. Cotton production *out-side* the United States has flourished, increasing from 12 million bales when the USDA took over with its unrestrained support program to about 39 million bales. We can forget the past and write it off as bad experience and consider that the future of the cotton industry, from the producer to the spinner, lies in the successful administration of our present law.

During most of the 33 years of experimentation by USDA with price controls, acreage restrictions, production controls, etc., one man—Bob Poage—has stood adamant in his advocation that the *only* workable solution to the problems of the cotton producer was in a compensatory payment system or a system of government payments directly to the producer without interference with the international marketing system. It is pretty well conceded that the 1965 law was a fulfillment of his dreams; however, our Congress has habitually passed agricultural legislation and nullified it by including the following phrase:

"The application and administrative provisions of this law are left to the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture."

Mr. Freeman says that this 1966/1967 Cotton Program has been successful. We say that it has not. It is as simple as that. The following figures are from reports published by USDA and represent the last information available to me:

	1965	1966
CCC investment in commodities July 31	$6,345,329,000	$5,274,928,000
CCC investment in commodities Nov. 30	6,477,445,000	4,551,164,000
Increase or decrease	132,116,000	723,764,000
Program loss at Nov. 30	1,590,926,000	2,437,238,000

For the fiscal year through November 1965, the CCC experienced a program loss of $1,591,000,000; for the same period ending November 30, 1966 (the new program), CCC had a program loss of $2,437,000,000—an increased program loss of almost $900,000,000 in order to decrease the investment in farm commodities by $724,000,000. We could have dumped those commodities in the ocean or burned them of given them away and saved $175,000,000.

Mr. Freeman has made several speeches boasting of the great success of the Department in reducing existing inventories under the program. However, he has failed to mention:

. . . the hardships unwittingly forced on different segments of the industry;

. . . the economic havoc wrought on specific communities across the cotton belt;

. . . the continuing damage to the cotton marketing machinery, which is not being replaced and cannot be replaced within the framework of his administrative program;

. . . nor has he mentioned the further loss of our export market position to foreign production—an effect wholly contrary to the intent of the law. The law was intended to require that the Secretary take steps necessary to protect our fair share of the export market at a level of not less than 5,000,000 bales annually.

THE SUPPORT PRICE

Under the 1965 law, the support price for the 1966 crop was fixed at 21¢ Middling Inch, average location. The Secretary of Agriculture is instructed to determine the loan price for crops after 1966 at 90% of his estimate of the world price. Because his estimate leaves him wide discretion and because of the ever-present pressure to keep the loan higher, something should be done to keep the Secertary's focus realistically on world prices. It should be kept in mind that heretofore the loan has acted as a magnet so that when the market price is too close to the loan level, it tends to pancake and peg the price. The intent of the law is to keep the loan low enough to allow the market to act freely, to rise away from the gravity of the loan. Clearly, the supporters of this legislation were attempting to move to a free market and, at the same time, protect the producer with a direct payment.

In determining the true world price, the Secretary should investigate the various prices of exotic growths sold under free marketing and competing with American cotton in markets such as Liverpool, Bremen, Milan, Osaka, etc.; and the loan price for the succeeding year could be determined by converting these prices to U.S. warehouse terms, average location, using 90% of the converted price.

Around the first of February, the following quotations represented free market prices:

	Unit	C.i.f. Liverpool
Mexican Altamira	SM 1$\frac{1}{16}$ inches.	28.90
Nicaragua	SM 1$\frac{1}{16}$ inches.	27.75
Guatemala	SM 1$\frac{1}{16}$ inches.	28.75
Nigeria N.A.	1$\frac{1}{32}$ inches	28.60
Average		28.50

The prices have been verified and compare favorably with quotations in the same period with continental markets; therefore:

Average world price SM 1$\frac{1}{16}$'' CIF continental ports is near	28.50
Cost to land from U.S. warehouse average location SM 1$\frac{1}{16}$''	5.25
Average world price, U.S. warehouse average location SM 1$\frac{1}{16}$''	23.25
15 spot market average differences middling inch SM 1$\frac{1}{16}$''	3.25
World price middling inch average location	20.00
1967 loan at 90 percent	18.00

As all the world knows, Mr. Freeman has fixed the loan at 20.25¢ for the 1967 crop while fair investigation will show beyond doubt that this price not only exceeds 90% of the world price but exceeds the world price itself. Thus the USDA has not helped the producer by such action, but has imposed a strenuous penalty on the entire industry and the penalty will continue next season.

Sales of catalog cotton and of cotton from the 1966 crop have exhausted the supply of 1$\frac{1}{16}$'' and 1$\frac{1}{32}$'' staples. Production restrictions unnecessarily imposed by the USDA for next year have the effect of limiting the staple *qualities* to the extent that our crop will not fill the requirements of our own American mills. These mills will be required to alter their production standards or shift to synthetics. Our export market will be required again to sacrifice in this area. The 1965 cotton law provides for ample production of cotton required for the domestic and export markets but it does not provide for the malfunction of the USDA.

Texas cotton traditionally is an export crop. For the production periods prior to government controls, the export market constantly consumed nearly 90% of our crop. This volume has been gradually reduced to about 15/20%, while domestic mill consumption has increased to about this same volume, with the balance of something over 50% going into the loan. As you know, there is a strong attempt now being made to improve the staple and character of Texas cotton to fit the demands of our domestic markets and of our more strict export markets. The ginner will be required to give careful consideration to the desire of the industry to increase the quality of Texas cotton. In the meantime, however, a large percentage of our cotton will staple lower than inch. The loan differences should be widened on the shorter staple cotton if it is to stay out of the loan, and our Texas producers should support the fact that cotton is produced for consumption and use and not for the loan and storage. These two elements combined mean cost to the government, or the tax payers, and damage to the image of their product.

Since September, the premium between Middling Inch and Strict Middling 1$\frac{1}{16}$'' has increased from 259 points to 344 points, a result primarily of climatic conditions which affected the 1966 crop in Mexico and caused a shortage in this staple. Under USDA system of providing differences, the premiums will increase when the demand is strong since they follow the spot quotations.

On the other hand, discounts fixed for shorter staples cannot be increased for the simple reason that the loan is the floor, and spot sales cannot be effective at less than the government support prices: Thus, the short staples now clog government stocks.

Our system of differences is in serious need of attention. The following four points should now be very close to favorable consideration under the 1965 law:

1. The matters of loan values and market values, we hope, are close to being accepted as different functions. The loan differences should be a theoretical difference that reasonably protects the producer.

2. Loan differences should be sufficiently broad to avoid interference with normal consumption during a season:

3. To tie the differences to any fixed formula is to disregard the many factors governing differences from season to season. These factors vary; one factor which may be favorable now might be unfavorable next season.

4. As the situations vary from time to time and from season to season, the effort is only to correctly establish, as nearly as possible, loan differences for the sole purpose of fixing collateral values. It could be done most favorably through a competent committee under the direction of the USDA representing various segments of the industry.

There is presently an unrecognized quantity of cotton in government stocks that is reported "unmerchantable" or "unspinnable". Total quantity of this type of cotton is unknown but it is known that the amount is substantial. As an illustration, approximately 1,000,000 bales of High Plains cotton harvested this past year are reported to be unmerchantable but now are in the loan on the Smith-Doxey Class which made the cotton eligible for the loan. The USDA should get this cotton out of stock, as it is a heavy weight in the statistical position of the carryover, and moreover, the carrying cost is completely out of line with the value of the cotton.

I would recommend that representative samples be placed with certain designated government classing boards for inspection by the various merchants and buyers and at the same time, designate a date when the lots will be sold at auction. The volume offered under this type of sale should not be less than 1,000,000 bales and should be considered a market test in an attempt to fix a value and rid the government stock of this poor-quality cotton.

The 1965 cotton law received its support from the Congress and from the rank and file members of the industry because it offered a program of expansion under free marketing, beginning with the crop year 1967. However, administrative policies have had the effect of retaining—and even tightening—the system of control experienced by the industry for the past thirty years:

1. Continuation of more restricted production, more restricted acreage, and so on.

2. Placing an above-market floor under cotton.

3. Continuation of the obsolete theory of forcing the market to carry a part of the price support program, where a system of direct payments to the producer had every intention of gradual movement to free marketing.

While we have experienced community economic losses throughout the cotton belt since the advent of price supports, we have seen our greatest loss this past year. The loss of community facilities which aid cotton production is now taking on serious proportions. For example, continued reduction of cotton acreage has forced thousands of cotton ginners and compresses out of business. Additionally, many cotton seed oil mills, local cotton buyers and hundreds of leading cotton merchants and exporters have either quit the business or seriously reduced their staffs as they were forced to restrict their operations. The present lack of these and other facilities in hundreds of communities has practically eliminated these communities as centers of cotton production. In the long run, the major burden will fall on the cotton growers who have been paid not to grow cotton.

Mr. Freeman, by refusing to recognize the goal of the 1965 cotton law, continues his antiquated higher-than-world market loan price theory. The production restriction is an injury to the producer and will eventually eliminate the whole prospect of cotton production. Let us compare the 1966 picture with 1965:

	Texas harvested acreage	Texas ginnings
1965	5,565,000	4,630,894
1966	3,990,000	3,146,677
1966 loss	1,575,000	1,484,217

Unless some sudden and unforeseen action is taken, these losses will be repeated in 1967. It is questionable whether or not the interests allied to cotton production can stay in business another year under this handicap.

Now, let's look at what happened to 1966 foreign production as compared to the United States. Here are the figures:

	U.S. production	World production
1965	13,615,000	53,000,000
1966	9,595,000	48,200,000
1966 loss	4,020,000	4,800,000

World production excluding United States:	
1965	39,395,000
1966	38,605,000
Loss	780,000
Percentage reduction 1965 (United States)	29.5
World production excluding United States (percent)	.02

(Without some crop failures and adverse weather conditions in Mexico, world production would have increased *outside the United States.*)

I wonder how long the USDA will maintain its delusion that the nation is so big and bountiful that we can continue indefinitely to sacrifice our ability to produce—that we can continue indefinitely to abandon our markets. We gave our markets to Mexico by setting the 1967 resale price on government stocks at 22¢ a pound. Representative Bob Poage, now Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, has said that this maneuver will give export markets to Mexico and other countries which grow cotton similar to that produced in the United States.

SKIP ROW PLANTING

Most foreign cotton production which competes with U.S. cotton is in the $1\frac{1}{16}''$ staple, which is very important in the production of textiles today. To illustrate this point, I refer you to CCC catalog sales of the past season. Of a total of 7,084,682 B/C bid through January 23rd, 3,411,328 bales were of $1\frac{1}{16}''$ or better staple; 1,916,666 were $1\frac{1}{32}''$; and the balance totalling only 1,756,688 bales were of inch-and-shorter staple. Stocks of $1\frac{1}{16}''$ staple have been eliminated from CCC stocks and none will enter the loan from the 1966 crop.

It is easily recognized that the 1967 crop year will hardly supply the American mills; therefore, where will our foreign mill customers obtain their usual supply next season? From other countries? This is the question the present program does not answer. This is the reason I look with doubt at Secretary Freeman when he denies skip-row planting of cotton for 1967. Senators from nine cotton states have requested that skip-row regulations be relaxed for 1967. Mr. Freeman has given a negative answer in a two page letter. His reasons follow:

The Secretary says that the one and two skip-row plantings result in an increase of 45% in yield and increased the use of 50% more land. This is the same as an acreage allotment increase for the farmer. The two-and-two pattern doubles the land use and ups production by 65%.

The Secretary conceded that skip-row practice would result in an increased staple length but countered that it would add a million bales to the supply. He is missing the point. We need better cotton in 1967/1968 for our U.S. mill requirements, which may use 10 million bales if suitable and attainable, plus our export trade which he is trying so desperately to give away.

It is granted that the government does not need more cotton right now, but *we do need better cotton in volume*. It has been proved in the past that better cotton can be produced in volume through use of the skip-row planting system. This is easily demonstrated in the High Plains section; they can grow better cotton with higher micronaire by skip-row planting. The refusal to relax the regulation in skip-row planting is an error in judgment by the Secretary. It was not the intent of the 1965 cotton law to restrain or destroy a producer's better judgment in cotton growing at a reduced production cost.

A recent development should be noted before I close. In a letter dated January 27 of this year, Under Secretary of Agriculture John A. Schnittker advised several of our Texas delegation in Congress as follows:

"You will recall I met with you and others early this month in regards to what could be done to relieve some of the problems having to do with 1967 projected yields for cotton, particularly in the Rolling Plains area of Texas.

"We have today notified our ASCS State Committees that they may use a poundage of up to 3 pounds per acre times that state's upland cotton allotment as a reserve to adjust unusual hardship situations and inequities which may exist in 1967 farm projected yields in one or more counties in each state.

"This reserve will be available to county committees and used only for farms in such counties which cannot secure relief by proving yields and which are not in position to request relief on the basis of similar farms since the conditions which resulted in the low yields covered a wide area. It is our view that state committees working with county ASCS committees can through their actions alleviate hardships and inequities which may exist on farms within the state."

Now, a number of publications have interpreted this letter from the Under Secretary to mean that some 6,800,000 acres will benefit to the extent of 3 pounds per acre in order to compensate for the radical regulations forced on certain area producers for the current skip-row penalties. Please note that the letter mentions *up to 3 pounds* per acre and is based on the projected yields, which is not to be interpreted as an increase in the production of lint or seed; rather, it merely means the dealing out of a little more cash. As far as I have been able to determine, the skip-row regulations have not been changed. In my judgment, the Under Secretary's letter is misleading.

To my mind, the arbitrary actions of the USDA offer a classic example of unbridled power exercised by an administrative agency. The cotton question is the case we are discussing here today, but the issue goes much further. A Dallas Morning News editorial of December 14, 1965, pinpointed the problem and called on the American people to rouse themselves and reclaim many of their rights, lost through such usurpation of power by administrative decree.

"Congress," the editorial reads, "with all of its faults and weaknesses, is the nearest thing to the voice of the public that the Constitution provides. Every time that voice is diminished, democracy loses something. Congressmen should insist—and the public should back them up—that laws be administered in accordance with the purposes of those who enacted them. Anything else is unconstitutional and a menace to the preservation of the system of government which our forefathers set up."

Thank you very much.

For General Excellence in Local Coverage

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, last month an alert, courageous, informative, and entertaining weekly newspaper received a well-deserved honor when the Johnstown, Pa., Observer was named winner of the Golden Quill Award for general excellence in local coverage.

The presentation took place at the seventh annual Golden Quill Awards dinner in Pittsburgh—an event sponsored by the Pittsburgh chapter of Sigma Delta Chi and the Pittsburgh Press Club. Cosponsors include officials of such firms as the United States Steel Corp., Mellon National Bank, Gulf Oil Corp., National Steel Corp., the Koppers Co., and other leading business firms.

The Johnstown Observer was one of only three among more than 400 entries—including newspapers and radio and television stations in 16 western Pennsylvania counties—to be cited for excellence. Johnstown and the entire area are proud of this tribute to editor and publisher, Larry D. Martin, and his staff.

Features that appealed to the judges were a series of Mr. Martin's editorials as well as columns by Jim Malioy, Jr., associate editor, and Betty Marky. With writers of this caliber, the Observer has to be one of the favorites in any competition, and the prize will not be the last for this growing publication.

Forthright and fearless newspapers are a vital component of community progress and a necessary safeguard to the integrity of public officials. The Observer is to be congratulated for the new recognition it has received.

Bennett Introduces Bill To Get at Federal Home Loan Fraud

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill, H.R. 7822, to strike a blow against fraud in the Federal home loan and mortgage insurance programs, specifically to get at the so-called "equity skinner" and it carries a penalty of a $10,000 fine and 5 years' imprisonment.

Because of lax real estate laws and slow foreclosure proceedings in many States, unscrupulous persons are assuming the mortgage on property, insured under the veterans and Federal home loan program, with the deliberate intent of making few, if any, payments on the mortgage, and cashing in on rentals or other profits that may be accrued before foreclosure.

Generally, an equity skinner is one who takes advantage of a homeowner's desperation to sell his property. In desperation the homeowner is willing to sacrifice his own investment to dispose of the property. The equity skinner offers little or nothing down and usually represents that the house is just what his family or relatives need.

Often the skinner offers to prepare the deed of transfer, but in most cases will not record the transaction. The skinner may then rent the property at a cheap rental in order to get occupancy immediately. Although he collects rent, he does not make the mortgage payments.

This can be done for approximately 6 months in my own State because foreclosure proceedings take about that long to complete. Thus, the skinner who has purchased the property for $100 down and rented it for $90 a month has made a net profit of $440 for the period.

Equity skinners generally do not operate in States where foreclosures may be completely promptly under the State's foreclosure statute and where there is no State statutory period of redemption.

In Florida's Third Congressional District, which I represent, there have been many cases of a flourishing trade by these parasites.

Tragically, servicemen are prime targets of the skinner because of the need to sell their homes in a hurry when they are transferred.

The Florida State's attorney's office in Jacksonville has spent considerable time and effort in attempting to stop this practice, but due to inadequate laws the task has become nearly impossible.

Efforts by the Federal Government to successfully prosecute equity skinners have to date been limited to only a few cases, and convictions in those cases have been for violations of Federal mail fraud statutes.

I believe the bill I have introduced will permit the Federal Government to successfully prosecute the person who engages in equity skinning, and I am hopeful that it can be enacted without undue delay.

A copy of the bill follows:

H.R. 7822

A bill to eliminate fraud from the Federal home loan and mortgage insurance programs

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) chapter 61 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

§ 3506. Fraudulent purchase of guaranteed or insured real property.

"Any person who purchases any real property which is security for a loan which is guaranteed or insured under chapter 37 of this title with the intention of—

"(1) not making payments on such loan as they are due, or

"(2) selling or otherwise conveying such property (while it is security for such loan) to another person with knowledge that such other person cannot or intends not to make payments on such loan as they are due, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

(b) The table of sections of chapter 61 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"3506. Fraudulent purchase of guaranteed or insured real property."

Sec. 2. Title V of the National Housing Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"FRAUDULENT PURCHASE OF PROPERTY COVERED BY INSURED MORTGAGE

"Sec. 524. Any person who purchases any real property upon which there is located a one-, two-, three-, or four-family residence covered by a mortgage insured under any of the provisions of this Act, with the intention of—

"(1) not making payments under such mortgage as they are due, or

"(2) selling or otherwise conveying such property (while it is covered by such mortgage) to another person with knowledge that such other person cannot or intends not to make payments under such mortgage as they are due,

shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

I Can't Afford It

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, recently I received a letter from one of our constituents which expresses in a very logical manner the objections of the young workers of today, to a possible increase either in the rate of taxation or an increase in the base payroll, to cover an increase in social security benefits.

An excerpt from the letter follows:

I sometimes wonder when our lawmakers put things like Social Security and Medicare into being, if they ever consider the people who have to pay the bills. We are certainly getting to be a socialistic society when we have to take care of everyone else before we can consider our own families. I am aware that I am my brothers keeper and I have a charitable heart but I am being put into a position that I will have to leave my home and take a job so that I can keep up with today's expenses.

By the time the Social Security, Income and Disability Taxes are removed from the weekly paycheck, then I put away a few dollars for the property taxes there is precious little left over to pay all the bills a growing family has. We are also in the habit of putting a little sum away for our *Old Age*. We do not want to be dependent on our children. Please God they can take care of themselves.

"You are more aware than I of statistics, however, I am more aware than you of what a family costs to raise today. I know how much they eat, what it takes to clothe them, and I am becoming more aware as they reach college age of what it takes to educate them. I also know I need a raise to keep up with spiraling costs, and now we are being asked to increase Social Security benefits again.

"I am also aware that we are in a very bad state of affairs today as far as employment is concerned. If you look at the building trades you will find an alarming number of men out of work.

"I know what the employees have to face. Men are asking for higher wages to compensate for all the taxes and the employees are in a bind also. They have to bid lower in order to get a contract and they still have more and higher taxes to meet. How can they give a raise and still be able to compete?

"These raises in benefits defeat their own purposes. You raise the old peoples benefits and they have to turn around and pay it out for the services of the young. It is just a vicious circle.

"Wouldn't it have been nice to have a crack at that $48,000? We could have lived off the interest and a small pension, plus we would have had the security of having the money in case there was a necessity, plus there would have been a nice little sum to leave our children. I would be capable of administering my own retirement fund.

"Please don't do me any more favors either, 'I can't afford it.'

"I will look forward to seeing you in August if you are in Washington. We have been working for two years to take the girls to see the Capitol. Father will not be able to come with us, he will have to stay home and work to pay the taxes."

Equal Justice Under the Law

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, an editorial appeared recently in the Waukegan News-Sun relating to the imprisonment of Jimmy Hoffa and referring to Hoffa's farewell statement which was—

> If government can do this to Hoffa, it can do it to any American.

The inference from Hoffa's remarks is that perhaps imprisonment might be possible for any other American but it cannot be possible for one as important as Hoffa.

Certainly, this editorial is encouraging to those who believe in evenhanded justice.

Mr. Speaker, I subscribe to the motto which stands above the entrance to the Supreme Court, "Equal Justice Under the Law." This News-Sun article of Thursday, March 9, reasserts a faith in that principle. I am pleased to attach the editorial to these remarks as follows:

NONE IS SO LORDLY

This is proving to be a year of comeuppance for notoriously wayward Americans.

Bobby Baker, Adam Clayton Powell and now—stop the press!—even James Riddle Hoffa have felt the sting of justice. The cynics who thought that each of the trio had too much clout to be punished have witnessed again how the law, though heavy-footed and slowing moving, as a way of overtaking its flouters.

Of the three only Jimmy Hoffa did such a splendid job of writing his own editorial rebuke. As he emerged from his chauffered limousine at the prison gate, the handcuffed czar of the 1,700,000-member Teamster Union was heard to announce: "If government can do this to Hoffa, it can do it to any American."

This is a succinct unsolicited testimonial for the American judicial system. Of course, Hoffa didn't intend to throw orchids. To him, the whole affair is an open-and-shut case of persecution; those diabolical G-men nailed him for jury-tampering when he had his guard down. Most Americans, though, find comfort, not menace, in Hoffa's bitter valediction. It underscores a fact that needs periodic emphasis—namely, that none is so lordly in this land that he is permanently beyond the reach of the law.

To be sure, it does not always seem so in practice. Sometimes the crook with the fat bankroll appears able to buy his way to freedom, through costly delays that permit witnesses to die or lose their nerve, through appeals that exploit and reexploit the smallest of legal technicalities.

However, there also are pivotal moments when justice triumphs, and we see, to paraphrase Hoffa, that if it can happen to him it can happen to anyone who thinks personal power is a sufficient shield against retribution.

Development of Alaska

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOWARD W. POLLOCK

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. POLLOCK. Mr. Speaker, an editorial in the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner aptly describes the lessons that can be learned from the Russian development of Siberia. This vast land is yielding tremendous benefits for the Soviet Union, although the first development started under the czars as long ago as the last century. America has its counterpart to Siberia in Alaska. We, too, can reap huge benefits if we follow the example, if not the methods, of Russia by promoting the development of Alaska.

I insert the News-Miner editorial in the RECORD at this point:

[From the Fairbanks (Alaska) Daily News-Miner, Mar. 30, 1967]

ALASKA CAN LEARN LESSONS FROM SIBERIA

The picture of Siberia as a land of labor camps for political exiles is gradually giving way to a more accurate appraisal of this 4½ million square mile land mass as an area of incalculable wealth with a present population of more than 23 million.

In geographical location it is like Alaska, but Siberia is developing much more rapidly, largely because of a head start in settlement and resource development made possible by rail transportation—and here, perhaps, is where we can learn a few lessons.

Alaska and Siberia have in common more than mosquitoes and ice fog (they call it "human habitation fog" at Oymyakon, where winter temperatures are apt to run up to 40 degrees colder than Fairbanks). We share a similar resource economy based on wood products, oil, mining, furs and some agriculture. We have polar orbiting satellites, nuclear tests, and are accentuating research and education in the Far North.

Having been at it many decades longer, they are ahead of us in northern settlement and some industry that justifies such settlement. They are figuring out ways to transmit natural gas through permafrost tunnels. While our own Department of the Interior has hamstrung plans for cheap hydroelectric power in Alaska, Bratsk Dam on the Angara River is now the world's largest hydroelectric project, powering a growing industrial complex in a former wilderness. Bratsk, which first powered an aluminum plant, will eventually have a capacity of 4½ million kilowatts, comparable to the proposed Rampart hydro project on Alaska's Yukon River.

An article in the March issue of National Geographic on Russia's frozen frontier mentions the key role played by the Trans-Siberian Railroad in this development. Begun in 1891 and completed 12 years later, the 6,000-mile railroad is the world's longest. A ride from Moscow to the Pacific lakes is a 7½-day journey.

Along the route are fish and food product operations, wood product plants, oil and gas installations and other industry.

It is doubtful the Siberian rail builders expected economic development to this extent when they started the line 76 years ago.

Today, in 1967, there are those who would like to be told just how, and how long it would take, for the proposed railroad from Fairbanks to the Seward Peninsula to pay for itself. These are pertinent questions, and the answers lie in our virtually untapped resource wealth, but at this time they can be of a general nature only. This was also the case when the railroads opened up the western states.

Where the Russians got the job done ahead of us with forced labor and/or cheap labor, we can now make up for lost time by the use of a little vision and enterprise. Chapters from history demonstrate that these qualities are often as important as statistical realities in determining success.

What Americanism Means to Me

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, a 14-year-old youth, Timothy McCartin, Hamburg, Ind., has been named State winner of an essay contest on the subject "What Americanism Means to Me."

This eighth grader at the St. Paul Parochial School, Sellersburg, Ind., has described with eloquence and insight not only the advantages of being an American, but the duties that come with this title.

Young Timothy closes his essay with a pledge all of us should remember:

> We must remember that America is not a gift that is freely given to us. Each of us must deserve it. We must work for America, live for it and if the call should come, die for it.

The text of Timothy's excellent essay is included in this story from the Charlestown, Ind., Courier:

WILL TRAVEL: SELLERSBURG YOUTH WINS STATE JAYCEE ESSAY CONTEST

Two years ago the St. Paul Parochial School was proudly boasting over a state champion basketball team.

Now they are proudly hailing another state champion.

Timothy McCartin is that champion.

He is the 14-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe McCartin of Hamburg, and an eighth grade student, in the class taught by Sister Marie Victoria.

At the moment he is excited about the wonderful things that have happened in the past two weeks, and the even more wonderful things ahead.

The Silver Creek Junior Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with Independence Hall of Chicago, sponsored a local essay contest for junior high school students on the subject, "What Americanism Means to Me."

There were 91 students who entered the contest from our three junior high schools, Silver Creek, St. Paul and St. Joseph.

The three school winners were Barbara Bauman, St. Joe, David Bruce Crawford, Silver Creek, and Timothy McCartin, St. Paul's.

The three winning entries were sent to Independence Hall of Chicago to be judged with about 900 other entries from the State of Indiana. Tim's essay was declared the winner in the state competition.

Here is the essay just as it was submitted—

To me America is the finest country in the world. It's not just the land, it's the kind of life for which America stands—our democracy.

It is OUR duty as Americans to keep that democracy alive. To do this you must know the true meaning of America, you must believe in her form of government, and be willing to do your part to keep America great.

The Americans Creed sums up, in the words of great Americans, the things for which America stands. It points out your rights and privileges and your duties as an American citizen.

I believe in the United States of America. America, that's the name of our country, given to it by the men who founded it. United the people of America have worked to give it it's present high standard of living. United we can go on to even greater prosperity and happiness.

It is my duty to love the United States. America is our country, her soils feed you, her laws protect you, and give you "the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

America deserves our love. America has a right to expect you to express that love in your deeds, and in the ways in which you train yourself for American citizenship.

It is my duty to support the Constitution. The Constitution of the United States explains our rights as citizens of our country, our rights to religious liberty, to freedom of speech and of the press, and to assemble peacefully. By supporting the Constitution you keep all these rights but we should remember that the rights that are ours are the rights of other as well.

It is my duty to obey the laws of the United States and the laws of our state. Our laws, which are written by representatives of the American people, are for the good of all. By obeying them, you strengthen them and maintain the protection they afford. The flag is a symbol of our ocuntry. When we show it respect, we show our respect and love for all that is American, our land, our people, and our way of life. As a Scout, I have learned how to handle the flag respectfully and how to display it.

We must be thinking citizens, keeping ourselves informed in the happenings of the day, and to be prepared to do our part to make democracy work.

We must remember that America is not a gift that is freely given to us. Each of use must deserve it. We must work for America, live for it, and if the call should come, die for it.

That is one 14-year-old boy's idea of what America means to him. What does Tim see in his immediate future?

One of the most wonderful trips any boy, interested in America and her history, could dream of.

A 12:10 p.m. on Thursday, April 20, he will take off from Standiford Field. At 12:07 p.m., Chicago time, he will arrive at the Chicago Airport. At about the same time other planes will be coming in bringing the winners of the other 49 states.

They will be met by representatives of Independence Hall of Chicago and taken to their hotel rooms. The next day they will be taken for a tour of Chicago and at 6:00 p.m. they will be leaving for Philadelphia where they will arrive on Saturday night.

Sunday will be spent seeing the historical sights in Philadelphia.

Monday morning will be spent at Gettysburg.

They will arrive in Washington in time for a tour of the Washington Cathedral before dinner.

Tuesday and Wednesday will be spent in Washington. Thursday they go to Monticello, Richmond and Williamsburg.

Friday will be spent at Williamsburg and Mount Vernon. Saturday morning, there will be a tour of the Battlefield at Yorktown, before starting their trip back to Chicago, via the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana Turnpikes.

Sunday morning after breakfast, they will go to the O'Hare International Airport to catch their planes home.

The party for the trip will consist of 10 leaders in addition to the 50 winners and will be under the direct supervision of Dr. Sidney DeLove, founder of Independence Hall of Chicago and Miss Deane Caroll, its director. James Hudson from the National Headquarters of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce will also be in the party as will four teachers from the Chicago schools.

Tim has received detailed information about everything he needs to know, from the time of packing his single suitcase until he arrives back at the Louisville airport.

His plane reservations from Louisville to Chicago, and return, have been made for him in Chicago and his tickets are being mailed to him. He has been notified that this is not a vacation trip but an extension of his learning experience. There will be discussions on American history all during the trip. He has been advised to bring his camera and notebook and an ample supply of film for the whole trip, as there will be no time for shopping. There will also be no time for visiting with relatives or friends along the way or during their stay in the various stop overs. It is a trip designed to acquaint the young people with their American heritage at first hand.

Independence Hall of Chicago which pays all of the expense of the trip is a Museum of our National Heritage. The building is quite large, it is not a replica of the original Independence Hall but it does emulate that sacred shrine.

It is, "an independent, non-profit, non-political, non-sectarian, Federally recognized, educational institution—wholly supported by its founder, Dr. Sidney DeLove. Dr. DeLove was born in France of a wealthy family that lost everything during World War I. He knew oppression and terror as an orphan in Europe. He came to America when he was 10 years of age. He worked hard, earned his education and is now a lawyer, soldier, author, scholar, lecturer and head of a 60 million dollar financial institution in Chicago.

He loves America and the American Heritage of freedom and supports the advancement of the American Way in many ways.

This is the 10th Annual Independence Hall of Chicago National Essay Contest conducted with the cooperation of the National Jaycees.

Timothy said much of his inspiration for his essay came through his experience in Scouting. He is a Life Scout and a member of Troop 7 of Sellersburg, sponsored by the Sellersburg Methodist Church.

Paul Dickson is his scoutmaster. He is a member of the Order of the Arrow, an honorary camping fraternity within the Boy Scouts. He has also earned the AD ALTARE DEI award, a religious award for Scouts who are Roman Catholic. Tim has been accepted for the two week camping expedition which will go to the Philmont Reservation near Cimarron, New Mexico in August. The trip is sponsored by the George Rogers Clark Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

Timothy plans to enroll at the Silver Creek High School in the fall, and hopes some day to earn a law degree.

He has a sister Karen, who is 11, but, according to Tim, looks older.

His mother was the former Ruth Smith of Sellersburg, a 1943 graduate of Silver Creek. His father Joe McCartin graduated from Silver Creek in 1942 and at present is the owner and operator of the Gulf Service Station at Hamburg.

Farm Credit

SPEECH

OF

HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, on this 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Federal land banks I should like to recognize and commend the notable achievements which have resulted from this completely self-owned and self-operated credit system of the American farmer.

The signing of the Federal Farm Loan Act by President Wilson in 1916, to be implemented in 1917, culminated several years of extensive investigation and discussion. The House Banking and Currency Committee rightly had appraised the bill as one which would provide "for a distinctly American system of rural credits." This was their conclusion in 1916. It remains true today.

At the present time in my district alone there are 2,308 farmers who have obtained loans from the Federal land bank in the amount of $27,523,000. In the whole of Indiana there are over 15,000 farmers who have Federal land bank loans in the amount of $200,000,000.

The 12 land banks and 700 local bank associations under this system provide $5 billion of the real estate credit for agriculture in the United States, constituting the Nation's largest system for providing private capital to farmers, ranchers and growers via long-term real estate loans.

This agricultural credit system has served the American Nation as a whole as well as the farmers by improving their buying power as consumers, by aiding in the technological revolution of 20th century agriculture, by making possible our present-day abundance of food, fiber and forest products. This abundance is the direct result of the investments made possible by the availability of urgently needed credit for the Nation's farmers.

Moreover, Mr. Speaker, this system indicates the vast possibilities of cooperation, productive and harmonious cooperation, between the national and local segments of our country. The Federal Farm Loan Act, as signed by President Wilson, provided for a unique partnership of farmers, the financial investment community and the Government.

President Johnson has called the Federal Farm Loan Act "a charter of financial independence for millions of Americans." As the program has operated under the Farm Credit Administration it has shown a record of continual progress, of constant response to emergencies and needs. Indeed the Farm land bank system has been, as described, the "Magna Carta" of the American farmer.

The Wondrous "War" Budget

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE A. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, the more one deals with the Federal budget, the more he is convinced it is something of a mysterious document. Interpretations of the Federal budget go on without end, leaving one to wonder what is the really true story.

For instance, an editorial appearing in the March 31, 1967, issue of the Chicago Tribune is entitled "The Wondrous War Budget" and it indicates that programed gross expenditures of Government-administered funds for the next fiscal year will actually amount to $210.2 billion. There is quite a spread between this figure and $172.4 billion estimated by President Johnson in spending for fiscal 1968, and because of the keen interest of my colleagues in matters pertaining to the budget, I am inserting this article into the Congressional Record:

THE WONDROUS "WAR" BUDGET

The President's budget for the fiscal year starting July 1 acknowledges total cash outlays of 172.4 billion dollars, by far the greatest spending by any government in a single year in all history. Now Charles Stevenson, Washington editor of Reader's Digest, after an examination of this baffling document, which is as large as a telephone books, says that this is only part of the story.

Programmed gross expenditures of government administered funds for the next fiscal year, he says, will actually amount to 210.222 billion dollars. "You also find out," he remarks, "that whereas President Johnson intends to spend 5.5 billion dollars more for defense, including the Viet Nam war, he simultaneously plans that outlays for civilian activities shall soar 27.084 billion dollars higher than in fiscal 1966. This increase alone is about double what the cost of running the entire government was in the top year of the New Deal. There has been nothing like it in history."

The deception is not alone in the accuracy of projected spending totals, but in the President's description of his proposed 6 per cent surtax on individual and corporate income taxes as being necessary to give our "fighting men in Viet Nam the help they need." But the huge increases in domestic welfare spending will more than drain off any extra revenue produced by what is represented as a "war" tax.

Mr. Johnson also seeks to pull in another 4.1 billion dollars in social security levies by raising both the rate of the payroll tax and the salary base upon which it is levied. He says that this boost is needed to pay for higher benefits in behalf of "an adequate income, a decent home, and a meaningful retirement for each senior citizen."

Malarky, says Mr. Stevenson. Much of these additional social security taxes would go to bail out federal agencies for their lending operations, which cover everything from federal housing administration mortgages to student loans. "Incredibly," Stevenson observes, "these sums show up in the President's budget as *reductions* in spending."

Sen. John J. Williams of Delaware comments on the whole incomprehensible budgetary sleight-of-hand act, "The President's budgetary policies contain gimmicks which conceal the true costs of the Great Society and make his deficits look smaller." Estimates by Senate finance committee experts establish that, except for bookkeeping trickery, the budget would disclose a planned deficit of 14,419 billion dollars for fiscal 1968 even if the tax increases come thru, and of 18.869 billion without them.

Mr. Stevenson says that special interest lobbyists, skilled armies of budget boosters, the ultra-liberal Americans for Democratic Action, and the administration itself are all whipping up arguments why the budget can't be cut and why, in fact, it should be increased. Secretary of the Treasury Fowler has sneered that critics offer nothing but the "time-tested cliche of cutting federal spending."

Rep. Mahon, chairman of the House appropriations committee, says that Congress will not practice restraint unless the message comes in loud and clear from the people. Mr. Stevenson therefore urges citizens to organize protests and write their representatives in Congress. We wish we could be more firmly convinced that that would do some good, but senator after senator during the recent debate on the consular treaty with Russia confessed that his mail ran as high as 100 to 1 against the proposal—yet they voted for it.

Fino Introduces 1967 Housing Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a package of legislative proposals relating to housing and urban development.

My four bills are as follows:

First. To provide for a bank for urban rehabilitation and development within the Department of Housing and Urban Development, which bank would: First, insure loans—above existing ceilings—of up to $50 million for FHA multifamily housing projects—rehabilitation, as well as other FHA 221 programs—and insure loans for mass transit programs for which grants could be made under the Mass Transportation Act; second, make direct loans of up to $10 million for rehabilitation of housing in urban areas of extreme socioeconomic tension; and, third, guarantee municipal bond issues issued to finance such projects regarding which loans could be made or insured under the bank's other programs. Public agencies and corporations, as well as private persons, would be eligible for bank loans and insurance. I introduced this bill in the 89th Congress as H.R. 17997.

Second. To amend the National Housing Act to provide for more careful administration by FHA of its multifamily housing programs by first, prohibiting FHA from extending or modifying mortgages in default unless income from the insured project is held in trust; second, requiring contractors furnishing materials or services to multifamily housing projects to certify the cost before FHA can insure; and third, prohibit FHA from insuring multifamily projects unless there is a binding agreement that the Comptroller General may have access to the books. Senators **Ervin** and **McClellan** have introduced this bill in the 90th Congress as S. 1249.

Third. To amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide tax incentives for the rehabilitation of rental housing for low-income families by allowing a 5-year depreciation writeoff of the cost of rehabilitating housing, with a 20-percent bonus in the first year. Senator **Javits** has introduced this bill in the 90th Congress as S. 1199, and Congressman **Button** has introduced it as H.R. 7328.

Fourth. To amend the Internal Revenue Code to deny capital gains tax treatment to unimproved real estate, to limit the deduction for real estate taxes paid on unimproved land, and to eliminate the deductions for real estate taxes and depreciation on multifamily housing which is not maintained in a safe and sanitary condition. I introduced this bill in the 89th Congress as H.R. 14995.

During the last few years, I have been privileged to be among the leaders of the fight against the administration's bureaucratic, wasteful, and socially scheming rent subsidy and demonstration cities programs. I regret that the Department of Housing and Urban Development has, in the words of Barron's financial weekly, used the Nation's urban crisis as an excuse to get the social planning "camel into the tent"—that is, enact housing legislation designed to achieve social upheaval.

As this administration knows full well, the cities need Federal help, but not Federal control. This administration uses Federal aid as a stalking horse for Federal control which the Federal Government intends to exert on behalf of special interest groups. Frankly, I disagree with this whole philosophy. I think that private enterprise offers the real hope for rebuilding our cities. If the Federal Government will content itself with helping private enterprise to do the job, we will be spared Federal control and bureaucratic waste. The achievements of corporations like U.S. Gypsum, and Smith, Kline & French, ought to convince the White House to give business the tax and mortgage insurance encouragement necessary to do the job and foreswear the sociopolitical ambitions of the Washington housing bureaucracy.

With these thoughts in mind, I am today introducing four bills which I think can help to solve the crisis of the cities. First, I am reintroducing my 1966 bill to establish a bank for urban rehabilitation and development within the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. The bank would insure loans for rehabilitation and other multifamily project housing activities undertaken by private persons and public agencies up to $50 million, going beyond the limit of some existing Federal programs. The bank could also insure local mass transit project loans up to $50 million providing the projects meet existing requirements for a mass transit program grant. Additionally, the bank would be empowered to make, rather than merely insure, loans for housing rehabilitation in areas of socioeconomic crisis. Lastly, the bank would be empowered to guarantee municipal bond issues for purposes for which it could make or insure loans. I believe that the bank for urban rehabilitation and development could be just what business needs to get going in the field of housing rehabilitation. I think my proposed bank would provide a great alternative to the power-hungry demonstration cities program and unnecessarily cumbersome homeownership plans.

Second, I am introducing a bill which Senators **Ervin** and **McClellan** have authored to impose new and stricter standards on FHA's sloppy administration of multifamily housing projects. The administrative incompetence of FHA is so noticeable that Reader's Digest entitled a recent exposé "The Stench at FHA." As a Housing Subcommittee member, I know that Reader's Digest is correct. If we impose tougher standards on FHA, perhaps some of the money they spend will go to provide housing and not bank accounts for windfallers.

My third bill has already been introduced by Senator **Javits** and Representative **Button**. Simply put, it would encourage housing rehabilitation by setting up a new tax incentive scheme whereby builders could write off rehabilitation costs over a 5-year period, besides getting a 20-percent bonus deduction in the first year. While I am completely in favor of the general idea of tax help for rehabilitation efforts, I recognize that there are several approaches which can be followed.

My fourth bill is similar to one I introduced last year, based on suggestions in several labor and architectural journals that our present tax treatment of land transactions encourages both land speculation and long-term idling of valuable land, which affects land prices and thus housing prices. Besides denying capital gains tax treatment to unimproved real estate, my bill would also strike at the profits of slumlords by denying Federal income tax deductions for real estate taxes and depreciation on multifamily housing which is not maintained in a safe and sanitary condition. My proposal would make it uneconomic for slumlords to operate their slum properties. A dearth of profits will be a far greater blow to slumism than all the demonstration cities programs the administration can conjure up.

I hope that the late April Housing Subcommittee hearings will give me a chance to discuss these proposals with expert and governmental witnesses.

Land Freeze in Alaska

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOWARD W. POLLOCK

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. POLLOCK. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record, I include the letter which I referred to in my remarks on the floor under the heading "Land Freeze in Alaska":

Anchorage, Alaska.

Hon. Jalmar Kerttula,
House Minority Leader,
House of Representatives,
Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Friend Jalmar: According to newspaper reports, the House recently approved, by a vote of 23 to 16, HB152, requested by the governor, which provides a supplementary appropriation to the Department of Law of $44,600, to handle the cost, inter alia, of special counsel in connection with native land claims. I understand that this passage by a narrow margin came after two full days of debate on this relatively minor appropriation and that all of the house Democrats as a block voted against it. The same pattern was repeated later in the Senate.

If these reports are true—and I have no reason to doubt them—I am greatly puzzled and deeply troubled by them and by what this may mean.

As you and my other fellow Democrats in the Legislature are undoubtedly aware, there are presently filed in Alaska, native land claims covering nearly three-quarters of its total land surface (an most assuredly all of the lands which have any value). As a result of these claims, the Secretary of the Interior has suspended, indefinitely, not only patenting of state lands selected under the Alaska Statehood Act (for the first 25 years of its existence), but also all other land disposals, including homesteads, oil and gas leases, road and other rights of way, power sites, airport sites, town sites, trade and manufacturing sites, small tracts, timber sales, gravel sales, etc. The economic impact of this unbelievable "freeze" upon the State of Alaska and its citizens had not yet begun to be felt, but could very well be compelling in the next few years unless it is quickly lifted.

In prosecuting their claims, the various native groups are represented by eminent counsel in Alaska, Seattle and Washington, D.C., including such outstanding lawyers as Stanley McCutcheon, Cliff Groh, the Senowski firm of Indian land claim specialists in Washington, etc. The Department of the Interior will be able to draw upon the resources of its own solicitor's office, legal counsel for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Land Management, the Lands Division of the Department of Justice and the U.S. Attorney's offices in the various locations where such matters may be litigated in the future.

When the present administration in Juneau took over, it was found that the Egan administration and Mr. Egan's attorney general, Mr. Colver, had made no provisions whatsoever in their budget for the fiscal year 1966–1967 to cope with this problem, although the Secretary's refusal to issue patents at least in State land selection cases had been made known for the past 4–5 years.

It was felt in the very beginning of the present administration that because the attorney general's office was faced with many other complex problems, including criminal law enforcement all over the State and major civil litigation involving private claims against the State, condemnation matters, transportation problems, including air carrier certification, and the new complex issues arising out of the hardships inflicted upon Alaskan commerce by the Jones Act, and also because of the specialized knowledge involved in matters pertaining to public lands and Indian title, that the State, being a vitally interested party, would require expert legal advice, the same as is already available to the native claimants and the federal government. For budgetary reasons it was decided to be more practical to do this on a contract basis, both because the necessary expertise could hardly be attracted to an assistant attorney general's position and also because there would be no need to continue such services once the matter was settled, which conceivably might occur soon.

It was for this reason that the State entered into a contract with the undersigned and also arranged for certain specialized services to be furnished by a Washington firm which had been recommended to the attorney general for its expertise in Indian title matters. I assume you are familiar with my own background in the area of public land laws, which resulted some years back in a unanimous recommendation, by the Alaska congressional delegation, to the resident, that I be selected as Alaska's representative on the Public Land Law Revision Commission.

Under these circumstances it is utterly inconceivable to me why the Democrats in both houses of the Legislature, (who surely must have acted either based upon a caucus or at least on informal understanding), would unanimously vote to deprive the State of Alaska of the modest funds sought to finance such legal assistance, particularly when it is a well known fact that some of the other interested parties in this situation have access to very substantial funds.

Since my own share of this appropriation constituted a relatively minor portion, I cannot believe that this was an expression of dissatisfaction on the part of the Democratic legislators with the governor's choice of his local counsel. In fact, when I briefly discussed the matter with Rep. Chuck Sassara prior to the vote in the House, he indicated that it was a matter of indifference to him whom the Governor chose to retain, as this was a matter left to the discretion of the Governor, and that he would vote for the appropriation if he found it to be otherwise in order. I would also assume that you yourself would not necessarily look with disfavor upon this writer being the person chosen for this job, particularly since you well know that a number of your friends and associates have chosen me as their attorney on many prior occasions. I also happen to believe that Bill Moran and I have a great deal of mutual respect for one another insofar as professional competence is concerned. In the Senate, such prominent leaders as Nick Begich, Bob Ziegler and Bill Poland are well familiar with my qualifications.

I must therefore assume that there are other, deeper reasons, not expressed, which prompted the entire Democratic delegation in the Alaska State Legislature to vote against appropriating funds which the administration in Juneau was seeking, in an effort to be adequately represented in this major legal confrontation, which affects so profoundly the welfare of this State and each and every last one of its citizens. I have racked my brains vainly to discover what this mysterious consideration could have been. I must reject, as unrealistic, the suggestion made by some, that opposition was primarily engendered by the pending suit brought by the State of Alaska against the Secretary of the Interior. It has been made abundantly clear that this suit is not so framed as to challenge the validity of native land claims, but is directed at the unlawful actions of the Secretary of the Interior in freezing all federal land disposals to Alaskans. Surely, no one in Alaska could be in favor of this shocking and economically disastrous dereliction of duty on the part of the Federal officialdom.

Likewise, I refuse to believe that my fellow Democrats would have chosen so vital an issue as the native land claims as one with which to play raw partisan politics, particularly in view of the clearly nonpartisan manner in which the governor has elected to treat this issue. And yet, there are those who insist that the diehard Eganites among the Democrats have looked forward to a great donnybrook between Governor Hickel's Republican administration and the leadership of Alaska's natives, particularly in view of the fact that in the last election apparently many heretofore safely Democratic native precincts had shown considerable inroads made by Governor Hickel.

Undoubtedly, the great majority of Alaskan voters are deeply concerned about how native land claims are going to affect their livelihood, the future well-being of their families and businesses, the growth of our cities, the building of roads and other communications, the development of our natural resources and all the other activities upon which Alaskans are planning the future of their state. Will these voters ask questions with respect to the motivation of those Democratic legislators who voted to deprive the State of Alaska of a paltry few thousand dollars, needed to be placed on a par in the legal arena with the millions of the Tyoneks and the billions of the federal government? Will they wonder whether the "do nothing" attitude of the Egan administration which brought about the present crisis, is being continued as the official policy of Alaska's Democratic party?

This raises the larger issue as to what extent the diehard Egan forces are going to continue to attempt to dominate the Democraic party and whether they are in fact now dominating the legislative delegation? I am not suggesting that answers to these questions are in the affirmative. I am simply suggesting that if there were good and cogent reasons for the block vote of the Democrats in the House and Senate on HB152, they had better be made known in a hurry, before they are misinterpreted as obstructionist partisan politics of the worst kind and boomerang against irreplaceable leaders, such as Senator Gruening, as well as against the Democratic legislative slate in next year's election.

Because I am a Democrat and because I am deeply concerned about the future of my party in Alaska, I am asking these questions of you, whom I believe to be one of the most promising and enlightened young leaders in the party to come forth in recent years. But, because I am also an Alaskan and because I have no illusions about the quality or sincerity of the Egan type of leadership, I think that this letter—and the answer which I sincerely hope will be forthcoming from you—deserve to be made fully public. This is because, if there IS a satisfactory answer, the Democratic party of Alaska deserves to have it publicized; but if there is not, then the people of Alaska will insist on their right to know.

Cordially and respectfully yours,
EDGAR PAUL BOYKO,
Attorney at Law.

The Employment Paradox

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues an important article by William M. Freeman which appeared in the New York Times of March 12, 1967. The article points out that there are a large number of job vacancies which go unfilled and that there is a large oversupply of men and women to fill vacant positions. Mr. Freeman says that the key to the paradox is age. He points out that many firms have a prejudice against hiring older workers. Discrimination because of age is a serious factor in the employment situation.

The article follows:

PARADOX IN JOBS: AGE HOLDS A KEY—WORKER OVERSUPPLY IS NOTED DESPITE MANY OPENINGS

(By William M. Freeman)

There is a great shortage of men and women to fill a large number of job vacancies.

There is a large oversupply of men and women available to fill the vacant positions.

Both statements are true.

Scores of mergers and acquisitions every day combine two companies into one, and a president is out of a job, since only one president is needed. Or if the president continues to direct the acquired company as a subsidiary, a controller is out of a job, since only one controller is needed.

A company automates an operation, and a plant superintendent is out of a job.

A top executive dies, and a confidential assistant is out on the street.

AGE IS THE KEY

It is men and women like these who are looking for jobs, and it is precisely these jobs that are vacant in other companies.

The big reason the paradox exists—jobs looking for workers, and workers looking for jobs—is one of age.

Companies want youth (at a lower salary and lower fringe-benefit costs such as insurance) at the expense of experience, while the workers seeking jobs have greater responsibilities, in general, and therefore require a larger salary than the newcomers.

It is a paradox to which President Johnson has addressed himself. In two recent messages on the State on the Union and the annual message to Congress he called attention to discrimination in hiring on account of age and urged that employers avoid this pitfall.

While there are laws in some states forbidding such discrimination, there are many ways of declining to hire a specific individual without giving the true reason.

It is not correct to say that all employers want the younger man or man with relatively less experience. Such an important advertising agency as Deutsch & Shea, Inc., which regularly assesses employment trends in the nation, recently placed a full-page advertisement headed with these words:

"Over 45? Don't Call Us. We'll Call You!"

EXPERIENCE WANTED

The text of the advertisement said that experienced men and women were wanted. There have been many other ads in which business concerns pleaded for experienced and skilled help, but when the showdown comes the employer more often than not chooses the younger man at a lower salary.

Deutsch & Shea reported last week that its engineer-scientist demand index stood at 170.7 on a seasonally adjusted basis (190.0 on an unadjusted basis), a rise of 17.0, or 11.1 per cent, from the December level. While this increase is normal for the December-to-January change, it still is far above the base figure of 100, the 1961 level.

The agency commented that while the data confirmed earlier predictions that demand for technical personnel would remain at a fairly high level in 1967, it might not reach the high levels recorded in 1966.

Weterrings & Agnew, Inc., a professional placement specialist organization in Rochester, took full-page space to detail the advantages of living in Rochester, with high income, close-in suburban living, fine schools and shopping and other inducements.

With this went a long list of concerns—from Bausch & Lomb through Eastman Kodak Company to Xerox—interested in seeking workers.

No mention was made of an age requirement and, in fact, the copy went on to say that jobs were open "at all levels, from junior positions for recent college graduates to senior professional and management levels."

RECRUITERS COMING

Career Center, a New York employment organization, took large space to say that "41 major employers are on their way to New York to find the men they desperately need"—chiefly engineers, scientists, and computer programers.

Recruiting will reach a new peak at the coming convention of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers at the New York Coliseum. In an effort, presumably, to get a jump on competitors for talent, Warner, Bicking & Fenwick, Inc., of this city is using a humorous approach, poking fun at what it calls the "the great résumé hoax."

It asks engineers to fill in a resume data sheet for "a technical man of your choosing—a failure or a genius, famous or unrecognized, dead or alive." Certain facts, chiefly the name and the age, are omitted to avoid giving away the show. The organization asks if Thomas A. Edison or the young Albert Einstein would be considered misfits, or would "big industry recognize their genius from the start?"

A Family Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Palos Regional, an independent publication serving many communities in southwest suburban Cook County, Ill., carried a very brief, timely, and fascinating editorial in its March 30 edition. I insert it in the RECORD at this point:

A FAMILY PROBLEM

Comparing a family budget to federal spending policies sheds much light on current economic conditions in the United States. A family that is living beyond its income and in debt up to its eyes should seek ways to cut its spending to the bone. The head of the family should work to encourage economy by incentive measures; the mother should contribute by trimming the family budget; luxury purchases should be frowned upon.

Government is simply a collective family. There is one great difference. Government spending. In this manner, it can survive living beyond its means for long periods. But, the ultimate end for a family or a government, if thrift is not encouraged, is trouble.

It is time to apply the brakes to free-wheeling spending by government. It is also time for the individual family to curb its demands for gifts and toys from government.

Goldberg Makes a Point on Feeding the World

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOE SKUBITZ

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, on March 27, 1967, a celebration drawing nationwide attention commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Federal Land Bank Association of Larned, Kans., the first such farm credit organization in the United States, was held at Larned.

United Nations' Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, featured speaker on this occasion, devoted part of his speech to the need for relieving the threat of world hunger through development of technical know-how in countries so affected.

In commenting editorially on Mr. Goldberg's remarks, the Wichita Eagle pointed out the groundwork already done in this regard by my colleague from my State, the Honorable BOB DOLE. I request the editorial be inserted in the RECORD at this point:

[From the Wichita Eagle, Mar. 30, 1967]

GOLDBERG MAKES A POINT ON FEEDING THE WORLD

Arthur J. Goldberg, in his role as ambassador from the United States to the United Nations, has daily contact with representatives of other countries where starvation is a present fact and a frightening future.

So it was natural that he should choose to speak on the subject of world hunger when he came to Kansas Monday to help celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Federal Land Bank System. And in a state where scientific farming has brought dramatic increase in farm production, Goldberg spoke of the need to teach underdeveloped nations America's knowledge of modern farming.

This is scarcely a new thought to Kansans, of course. Kansas State University, for instance, has for some time been loaning some of its agricultural experts to India to teach scientific farming methods. Rep. Robert Dole of Kansas was author of the "Bread and Butter Corps" amendment passed by the 89th Congress. This is an expansion of the K-State idea, by which the nation will send agricultural technicians, many of them from other land-grant colleges, to teach scientific farming on a "farmer to farmer" basis in underdeveloped countries.

Private and government programs such as these certainly need to be stepped up as far and as fast as possible. For as Goldberg pointed out, in 15 years, the world will face the necessity of feeding one billion more people than now exist, if population growth continues as predicted.

In view of this troubling need, there ought to be more efforts to teach farming methods that have helped make American-rich and well-fed.

In addition, we ought to expand programs that bring over young men from needy countries, to learn modern methods in agricultural colleges like K-State. (Of course, along with an increase in such programs, we ought to stipulate that these students would go back to help their countries, and not stay in the United States as so many foreign students have done to the detriment of their own needy countries.)

While Ambassador Goldberg can't teach scientific farming, there is much that he could be doing in his diplomatic role. Knowledge isn't enough by itself. Medieval land-holding practices prevail in many under-fed countries which keep much prime land out of production while peasant farmers scratch out a living on a few acres apiece. He and other American diplomats could sell the nations of the world on the absolute need for putting all land into production. And he could teach representatives of other governments of the role that the American government has played (through land grant colleges, the Land Bank and many other positive programs) in teaching and promoting scientific farming.

Veterans Pension and Readjustment Act of 1967

SPEECH

OF

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2068, known as the Veterans Pension and Readjustment Act of 1967. I join my colleagues in what I believe will be close to a unanimous vote for its passage.

In the 89th Congress this House passed similar legislation, H.R. 17488, on September 19, 1966. The vote was substantial, 315 ayes to two nays. The House is rightfully concerned to end the discrepancies in the present veterans pension program.

H.R. 2068 has been long overdue. Its provisions are far reaching, its benefits many. The pension provisions alone will provide increases to somewhere in the vicinity of 2 million veterans, widows, and orphans. It will make the necessary adjustments in pensions for veterans as far back as the Indian wars, of which two veterans are still alive today, ranging to those of the present day Vietnam conflict which is as horrible as any war in the past.

I would think, Mr. Speaker, that passage of this bill by the Members of this body would serve as a reassuring vote of confidence to our boys in Vietnam who are daily putting their lives on the line for the cause of freedom in that troubled land as well as here at home. For some time I have favored the changes proposed in H.R. 2068. Had I been a Member of the 89th Congress, I would have voted for H.R. 17488. Now I trust that when H.R. 2068 reaches the Senate, it will be acted on quickly and favorably in order that we may begin to provide for our fighting men and their families in a manner that they so rightly and justly deserve.

April Calendar of the National Gallery of Art

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the calendar of events of the National Gallery of Art for the month of April 1967. We in Washington are very fortunate to have such an excellent gallery of art in our Nation's Capital. It is an important part of our community, as well as the entire country.

At this time of year many thousand visitors from all over the United States come to Washington, and I strongly urge them to go to the National Gallery to enjoy the many fine examples of art exhibited there. A most pleasant surprise waits for you on your first visit. I also recommend to my fellow Members of Congress that they visit the National Gallery ot see this fine collection of art.

The calendar follows:

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART—CALENDAR OF EVENTS, APRIL 1967

Gallery hours: *Summer Hours.* Starting April 1 and ending September 4: Weekdays 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Sundays 12:00 noon to 10 p.m. Admission is free to the Gallery and to all programs scheduled.

Sixteenth annual series of the A.W. Mellon lectures in the fine arts: Mario Praz, Professor of English Language and Literature, University of Rome, Italy, will begin a series of six consecutive Sunday lectures, entitled *On the Parallel of Literature and the Visual Arts,* on April 2.

Continuing exhibitions: *Ginevra de'Benci* by Leonardo da Vinci. New acquisition. Lobby B.

Festival Designs by Inigo Jones from the Collection of the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth. Central Gallery. Through April 23. Circulated by the International Exhibitions Foundation.

Recent publications: *Ginevra de'Benci* by Leonardo da Vinci. Booklet illustrated in color and black-and-white, with text by Perry B. Cott. 10¢. Mail orders under $1.00, add 25¢ handling charge.

Catalogue. *Festival Designs by Inigo Jones.* 135 pages, 8½'' x 10'', with foreword by Roy Strong, 8 color plates, and 121 black-and-white illustrations. $3.75 postpaid.

Concerts: *The Gallery's Twenty-fourth American Musical Festival* will begin April 9 and continue on Sunday evenings through May 14.

Daily films: *Art in the Western World* and *The American Vision* will be shown on an alternating schedule: Weekdays at 2:00 p.m., 4:00 p.m., and 7:00 p.m.; Sundays at 1:00 p.m.

Cafeteria: *Summer Hours.* Starting April 1 and ending September 4: Weekdays, Luncheon 11:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., Snack Service 2:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.; Dinner 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. Sundays, Dinner 12:00 noon to 7:30 p.m.

MONDAY, MARCH 27, THROUGH SUNDAY, APRIL 2

Painting of the week: El Greco, "The Virgin with Saint Inés and Saint Tecla (Widener collection), gallery 30, Tuesday through Saturday, 12 and 2; Sunday, 3:30 and 6.

Tour of the week: The architecture of the National Gallery. Rotunda, Tuesday through Saturday, 1; Sunday, 2:30.

Tour: Introduction to the collection. Rotunda, Monday through Saturday, 11 and 3; Sunday, 5.

Sunday lecture: "On the Parallel of Literature and the Visual Arts (I)." Sixteenth annual series of the A. W. Mellon lectures in the fine arts. Guest speaker: Mario Praz. Lecture hall, 4.

Sunday concert: Donald Shirley, pianist, east garden court, 8.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, THROUGH SUNDAY, APRIL 9

Painting of the week: Steen, "The Dancing Couple" (Widener collection), gallery 49; Tuesday through Saturday, 12 and 2; Sunday, 3:30 and 6.

Tour of the week: Romanticism in Art. Rotunda, Tuesday through Saturday, 1; Sunday, 2:30.

Tour: Introduction to the collection. Rotunda, Monday through Saturday, 11 and 3; Sunday, 5.

Sunday lecture: "On the Parallel of Literature and the Visual Arts (II)." Sixteenth annual series of the A. W. Mellon lectures in the fine arts. Guest speaker: Mario Praz. Lecture hall, 4.

Sunday concert: Twenty-fourth American music festival: National Gallery Orchestra, Richard Bales, conductor, east garden court, 8.

MONDAY, APRIL 10, THROUGH SUNDAY, APRIL 16

Painting of the week: Veronese, "Rebecca at the Well" (Samuel H. Kress collection) gallery 28, Tuesday through Saturday 12 and 2; Sunday 3:30 and 6.

Tour of the week: Realism in art. Rotunda, Tuesday through Saturday 1; Sunday 2:30.

Tour: Introduction to the collection. Rotunda, Monday through Saturday 11 and 3; Sunday 5.

Sunday lecture: "On the Parallel of Literature and the Visual Arts (III)," Sixteenth annual series of the A. W. Mellon lectures in the fine arts. Guest speaker: Mario Praz, lecture hall 4.

Sunday concert: Twenty-fourth American music festival: the University of Maryland Trio: Evelyn Garvey, piano; Joel Berman, violin; William Skidmore, cello; east garden court 8.

MONDAY, APRIL 17, THROUGH SUNDAY, APRIL 23

Painting of the week: Braque, "Still Life: Le Jour" (Chester Dale collection), gallery G–14, Tuesday through Saturday 12 and 2; Sunday 3:30 and 6.

Tour of the week: Classicism in Art. Rotunda, Tuesday through Saturday 1; Sunday 2:30.

Tour: Introduction to the collection. Rotunda, Monday through Saturday 11 and 3; Sunday 5.

Sunday lecture: "On the Parallel of Literature and the Visual Arts (IV)," Sixteenth annual series of the A. W. Mellon lectures in the fine arts. Guest speaker: Mario Praz, lecture hall 4.

Sunday concert: Twenty-fourth American music festival: Gordon Myers, baritone, east garden court 8.

MONDAY, APRIL 24, THROUGH SUNDAY, APRIL 30

Painting of the Week: Vuillard, "Théodore Duret" (Chester Dale collection), Gallery 84, Tuesday through Saturday 12 and 2; Sunday 3:30 and 6.

Tour of the week: Expression in Art. Rotunda, Tuesday through Saturday 1; Sunday 2:30.

Tour: Introduction to the collection. Rotunda, Monday through Saturday 11 and 3; Sunday 5.

Sunday lecture: "On the Parallel of Literature and the Visual Arts (V)," Sixteenth annual series of the A. W. Mellon lectures in the fine arts. Guest Speaker: Mario Praz, lecture hall 4.

Sunday concert: Twenty-fourth American music festival: Alan Mandel, pianist; east garden court 8.

The 50th Anniversary of the Federal Land Bank System

SPEECH

OF

HON. WATKINS M. ABBITT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. ABBITT. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to participate in the discussion today in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Federal land bank system.

In recognizing the 50th anniversary of the Federal land bank system and particularly of the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore, we take pride in the fact that the first loan was made in the State of Virginia in May 1917. This was a loan for $5,000 which, of course, has long since been paid.

While two of the fastest growing areas in the metropolitan area of the United States are located in my State, nevertheless, agriculture is of major importance. The most recent figures show that there are over 80,000 farms with an income of approximately $500 million. These figures indicate that agriculture is of significance in our State's economy and that the farmers of our State are continuing to improve their methods of production, enabling them not only to feed themselves but many of the urban dwellers.

Progress in agriculture has been the joint effort of many segments of our economy, including the manufacturers of fertilizer, feed, farm machinery, and chemicals. These improvements in equipment and supplies, along with the experimentation and education available through our land-grant colleges and vocational agriculture teachers have made our farmers the most efficient in the world.

Increased efficiency per man has necessitated large amounts of credit, and one of the important contributors to the important contributors to the source of funds have been the Federal land banks of our Nation. These banks were the first to introduce, on a national basis, the long-term amortized loan with repayments scheduled to fit the farmer's income. Not only have these banks supplied large amounts of money but they have also set the pattern for other lenders who supply credit to agriculture.

In paying tribute to these institutions, it is only proper that we should also pay tribute to the American farmer who has taken advantage of the opportunities made available to him and, as a result, we are the best fed nation in the world.

Today there are 13 Federal land bank associations along with 13 production credit associations serving the farmers of my State. These organizations are entirely owned by the farmers who use them and they do not lend Government money but secure their loan funds from the investing public.

It would be appropriate to point out that during the great depression, the Federal land banks made an outstanding contribution to the citizens and to the economy of our State by making loans to farmers so that they might not only remain the owners of their farms but also put large amounts of money into circulation in the rural communities. Much of this money found its way into the hands of business organizations which thereby helped to stabilize the entire community.

On this occasion I take the opportunity to congratulate not only the Federal land banks but also the farmers who have helped to make our country great.

At the present time there are 3,834 land bank loans totaling over $65,861,000 outstanding and 5,348 PCA loans amounting to over $33,683,000 outstanding in our State.

Comdr. Leslie M. Fry of the VFW Speaks Out in Support of the Bill To Prohibit the Desecration of the Flag

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, for the past 2 years, I have joined my colleagues in introducing legislation to prohibit the desecration of our flag.

I think the need for the enactment of this legislation is becoming more apparent every day, and I once again urge that this bill be considered and passed by the Congress.

The commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Leslie M. Fry, has called attention to this legislation, and I would like to insert his remarks at this point in the RECORD:

V.F.W. CHIEF CALLS FOR IMMEDIATE FLAG LEGISLATION, CITES RECENT LIFE MAGAZINE ARTICLE

WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL 4.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S., Leslie M. Fry, Reno, Nevada, said today that "the Congress of the United States will not be able to face their constituents if they do not pass legislation to punish those who defile, deface or desecrate in any manner the flag of our Nation."

Fry noted that a recent article in Life magazine "pointed out the many desecrations of the flag of recent date, especially the recent flagrant misuse of our national symbol by a so-called artist. On occasion the flag has been spit on, trampled upon, burned and flown in one case below the flag of Soviet Russia. There is no Federal legislation now on the books which provides a penalty for any of these heinous acts. Each state has legislation, but it is wide ranging and in many cases does not provide for a fine or imprisonment.

"Legislation to provide a fine and imprisonment for debasement of the flag of our Nation has been introduced in the 90th Congress by Rep. Richard Roudebush of Indiana. The same legislation was introduced last year by the Congressman but was bottled up in the House Judiciary Committee by its Chairman, Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York.

"As Commander-in-Chief of the 1,350,000 Veterans of Foreign Wars I know that our members will deluge their Congressmen and Senators, and especially Chairman Celler, with letters demanding that legislation be passed to penalize those who are so un-American that they have no decent respect for the flag of the nation that allows them freedom of speech, debate and demonstration. I have written to the Editor of Life magazine as follows:

" 'Dear Sir: I have just finished reading your article on the desecration of the U.S. Flag and find myself viewing the article with mixed emotions. One think your article has done is to point out to your readers that there is no Federal legislation dealing with punishment for those who desecrate and defile the flag of our nation.

" 'Such legislation has been introduced in the 90th Congress by Representative Richard L. Roudebush of Indiana. H.R. 1207 calls for a fine of not more than $1,000.00 and imprisonment of not more than one year for those who "publicly mutilates, defaces, defiles, tramples upon or casts contempt—either by word or act—upon any flag, standard, colors, or ensign of the United States . . ."

" 'The 1,350,000 members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States strongly back Congressman Roudebush's bill. I believe that the vast majority of the American people will demand Federal legislation.

" 'Your story and pictures have pointed out a deplorable situation. The picture of the United States Flag hung by a hangman's noose is shocking, but even more shocking was your description of a piece of so-called art in which this flag of our nation "was shaped as a phallus."

" 'There have been numerous cases cited in the press lately of flag burning and defiling across the nation. The perpetrators of such heinous acts must be punished befitting their crime. Your story and pictures will draw a massive hue and cry from nearly all Americans—except the defilers and peaceniks—and the 90th Congress will pass legislation to protect that symbol of our nation, the United States Flag, from further abuse.

" 'Sincerely,

" 'LESLIE M. FRY,

" '*Commander in Chief.*' "

New York Times Opposes Funds to HUAC

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, Wednesday we will vote on the $350,000 appropriation for the House Un-American Activities Committee. Before doing so, I believe that we should carefully consider an editorial which appeared in the New York Times of March 25. I hope that all Members will reflect upon its conclusion:

In the spirit of real respect for law, for the legislative process, and above all for traditional freedoms, let the nation rid itself of this un-American committee.

The editorial follows:

[From the New York Times, Mar. 25, 1967]

UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE

The self-appointed next assignment of the tenacious House Un-American Activities Committee is an investigation of unrest in the nation's cities, a project remarkably ill suited to bringing tranquillity to those cities.

Before the hearings of the committee begin anew, this seems an appropriate time to question once again whether it should exist at all. Its budget request comes to the House floor next week, already cut $50,000 by the Administration Committee from the $400,000 asked. Why waste the remaining $350,000?

Ever since the committee was started under Representative Martin Dies in 1938—the budget then was $25,000—its record has been a blend of the oratorical and inquisitorial, full of sound and fury and usually signifying nothing.

Its legislative futility and its frequent unseemly conduct have even brought condemnation in recent years from Senator Everett Dirksen. Ninety distinguished law professors, the latest of its critics, suggest that the committee "is jeopardizing the prestige and public respect for the House of Representatives."

There are plenty of serious and dedicated committees to uphold the important investigative function of the House. The Judiciary Committee has already suggested it could undertake the contemplated look at urban unrest. The Un-American Activities Committee would "only muddy the waters," said the Judiciary chairman in a gracious understatement.

In the spirit of real respect for law, for the legislative process, and above all for traditional freedoms, let the nation rid itself of this un-American committee.

Governor Burns of Hawaii Speaks of Gains Under Statehood

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I call the attention of my colleagues to an inspiring address delivered at the Democratic Party of Hawaii dinner on the eighth anniversary of Hawaii statehood by our distinguished Governor, the Honorable John A. Burns.

Governor Burns, in speaking of the tremendous gains in constructing a better Hawaii during the 8 years of statehood, pointed to the signs of growing excellence in a multitude of endeavors in the 50th State. The Governor, in calling for a rededication to an even greater Hawaii, said that "greatness is your heritage; the pursuit of excellence your means of attaining it."

The full text of Governor Burns' address of March 13, 1967, is submitted for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

ADDRESS BY GOV. JOHN A. BURNS AT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF HAWAII DINNER ON THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF STATEHOOD, MARCH 13, 1967.

My friends and fellow Democrats, it is indeed always a pleasure to be with friends of the same political persuasion; and it is doubly pleasurable to know that our numbers are increasing and the faith spreading.

May I take this opportunity, first of all, to express my personal appreciation to you of the Democratic Party of Hawaii and to the loyal and dedicated people who have honored me with their confidence.

This occasion and this setting is most appropriate for the observations I should like to call to your attention this evening, for they have to do with those things which we, as Democrats, have always stood for: a better life for all the citizens of Hawaii.

John W. Gardner, now the Secretary for Health, Education, and Welfare, wrote a book called "Excellence" a few years ago, in which he says the following:

"Excellence implies more than competence. It implies a striving for the highest standards in every phase of life. We need individual excellence in all its forms—in every kind of creative endeavor, in political life, in education, in industry.—in short, universally.

"Those who are most deeply devoted to a democratic society," he continues, "must be precisely the ones who insist upon excellence, who insist that free men are capable of the highest standards of performance, who insist that a free society can be a great society in the richest sense of that phrase. The idea for which this nation stands will not survive if the highest goal free men can set for themselves is an amiable mediocrity.

"Free men must set their own goals. There is no one to tell them what to do; they must do it for themselves. They must be quick to apprehend the kinds of effort and performance their society needs, and they must demand that kind of effort and performance of themselves and of their fellows. They must cherish what Whitehead called 'the habitual vision of greatness.' If they have the wisdom and courage to demand much of themselves—as individuals and as a society—they may look forward to long-continued vitality. But a free society that is passive, inert and preoccupied with its own diversions and comforts will not last long. And freedom won't save it."

Another, contemporary philosopher by the name of Charlie Brown, has had his say, too, on the matter of excellence. Charlie, sitting on the floor by himself, struggling to put together a picture puzzle, says, "Happiness is finding the little piece with the pink edge and part of the sky and the top of the sailboat."

Eight years ago, all of us found common happiness in the event we celebrate tonight—the anniversary of Hawaiian statehood.

And, on this partsian occasion, I believe we can all agree too that happiness is more and more Democrats.

Those are the things I felt it appropriate to reflect on tonight—happiness, and excellence, and their relation to one another in our society.

The two are closely related, I believe. The American tradition rests on a document that says these things: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." It is my feeling that the pursuit of happiness is closely related to the pursuit of excellence, and that our government has a vital role to play in the facilitation of those pursuits.

That statement from the Declaration of Independence when you look at it superficially seems relatively simple. It is, in fact, one of the most complex and profound propositions contained in any political document which the world has ever produced. While all of its parts deserve careful attention, I would focus your attention tonight on the proposition of the individual's right to the pursuit of happiness.

It is noteworthy that the Declaration does not say that men have the right to happiness. The drafters of this important document were not so naive as to fall into that trap. What it does guarantee is the right to pursue the objective. Thus by implication, any act which blocks man's pursuit of happiness is, in fact, morally repugnant. The public and private sectors of our society must continue to learn, as indeed I believe they are learning, that there must be interdependent action if the goals are to be achieved. We need to go on trying to arrive at a better understanding of the objectives of society—and when I say we, I mean each of us as individuals and all of us as members of our larger organizations, whether that be government, business, labor, or some other segment of the community. Beyond understanding our objectives and the necessity for interdependence, we must look continually for better ways of working together to achieve the objectives. And this is part of what the New Hawaii is all about.

Based on the things I have mentioned so far, our problem is relatively simple. We are talking about better care for the physical and economic aspects of man. Few would disagree with the desirability of an economic system that is both productive and equitable. Few would dispute the right of government to use its good offices to help achieve that productivity and equity. But this, in the last analysis, is not quite enough.

For man, after all, is something more than a producer and a consumer. He has spiritual needs, he has the needs which for many can only be answered in a satisfactory family life; he has needs which sometimes, indeed, may be non-rational in nature—or as Charlie Brown's friend Linus says, "Happiness is some black, orange, yellow, white, and pink jellybeans—but no green ones." In short, man has needs beyond creature comforts for the simple and yet the extremely complex reason that he is a human being.

And what can government, or indeed the society in general, do about these needs which are beyond the physical? There is one thing that it certainly cannot do, and that is to define the meaning of happiness for each citizen. The individual must work his own way toward his own answer, and, to be sure, the answers are going to be as many and as varied as there are individuals in the society. In a democracy, this is as it should be. And as long as a citizens concept of happiness does not in its implementation run afoul of the rights of others, then it seems to me that the government should do all in its power to insure that this happiness can be pursued.

The government can also take one further step. If we consider the good and free and vital democratic society of which Secretary Gardner speaks as a goal related to the ultimate happiness of that society, then it seems to me that the government has the special role of seeing that the roads to the pursuit of that goal are kept open. And as both Secretary Gardner and Charlie Brown suggest, the road to happiness is the same one in such a society as the road to excellence. The State in such a situation, then, has the obligation to see that it provides a means to acquire excellence in all of the worthwhile features of the human condition.

One of the ways, and, in fact, I believe the most important way, that this can be done is through the provision of the best possible educational facilities, coupled with the widest possible educational opportunities, for all our people. This is why education has played such a major role not only in the Great Society but also in the New Hawaii. Head-Start, Upward Bound, the Work-Study program, and other education-related projects of the present national Democratic administration have sought to provide for the first time in our history the hope of excellence to young people whose only choice a generation ago would have been the despair of mediocrity and less. Perhaps no federal involvement is more important to the continued growth and vitality of our society than that related to education.

We in Hawaii have sought to add to this federal interest with our own strong participation at the State and local levels. In the past two years, we have invested almost half of our tax dollars in our belief in excellence in education. From pre-school through graduate study, the State has sought to bring Hawaii's educational network to new levels of superiority. We have done so because we foresee in education the possibilities to build the sort of leadership for the future that will stimulate our nation to continue its unending quest for excellence—and the happiness attendant thereto.

The President of our State University, Thomas H. Hamilton, has commented succinctly on our reason for all this, and I find his words appropriate to the occasion. Dr. Hamilton's remarks were made at the dedication of a new building on one of the campuses of the State University of New York, where he labored before coming to greater challenges with us.

He noted that much of human endeavor in modern history appears to be directed toward ignominious ends, adding to the proof of what other observers have described as "man's inhumanity to man."

But the good professor, who sees more to be hopeful for rather than to despair in, and whose views I share, notes:

"Man destroys, it is true, but he also builds. Government must necessarily repress, but it also constructs. And today we celebrate a physical manifestation of this latter category of action. We celebrate the active support of the State in the most wondrously optimistic activity of man—the acquisition and extension of learning."

Mankind's hope lies in the continuing process of enlightenment.

Enlightenment and the state of happiness are concomitants of the pursuit of excellence.

In Hawaii today, there are signs of growing excellence in a multitude of endeavors. We have made and are continuing to make visible progress towards excellence in vital areas of community activity.

In my inaugural address earlier this year, I pointed out that "greatness is your heritage; the pursuit of excellence your means of attaining it."

Let us not be content with anything short of the best.

In the eight years since Statehood, we have made tremendous gains in constructing a better Hawaii, in providing richer opportunities for a better life for all our citizens.

Our achievements to date, however, should pale in comparison with what lies ahead if we but seize the challenges before us.

On this eighth anniversary of Hawaiian Statehood, I join you in rededication to a greater Hawaii, to the New Hawaii.

Perhaps there is fresh inspiration for us in the words of Thomas Jefferson, who once wrote to an associate:

"It carries me back to the times when, beset with difficulties and dangers, we were fellow laborers in the same cause, struggling for what is most valuable to man, his right to self-government. Laboring always at the same oar, with some wave ever ahead, threatening to overwhelm us, and yet passing harmless under our bark, we knew not how we rode through the storm with heart and hand, and made a happy port. Still we did not expect to be without rubs and difficulties; and we have had them . . . and I do believe we shall continue to grow, to multiply and prosper until we exhibit an association, powerful, wise and happy, beyond what has yet been seen by men."

So it is with us, as Democrats, as citizens of the greatest nation in history.

We are on the road to excellence. Let us strive ever harder in our pursuit of this noble end, for the sake of all Hawaii and its great citizens.

In Observance of the 50th Anniversary of the Federal Land Bank

SPEECH

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, it is our good fortune to commemorate 50 years of service by the Federal land bank system. Those long years of service have been vital not only to our farmers but to the economic welfare of our Nation. The importance of its role cannot be overlooked in light of the conditions which had previously prevailed on the farm front.

Over our earlier history, the farmer was at the mercy of the business cycle as well as the weather cycle. Bust followed boom and an immature banking system contributed to panics which came now and again. Financial strains on farmers, the result of uneven economic conditions as well as crop failures in some areas at times, were the cause of great agricultural unrest. Sometimes this unrest and distress seeped over into politics. In retrospect it is easy to understand the long periods of agitation—the farmer was filled with anxiety as to where he would get enough money to pay his debts, or, if he owned land, where he would find money to expand, make improvements and modernize. In times of distress, where could he get money to pay the interest on his mortgage, or, if the mortgage should come due at such a time, how could it be extended or refinanced? How could he keep the taxes paid up?

The sources from which money might be borrowed tended to be local and had the unfortunate characteristic of vanishing or becoming very tight in periods of hard times. If capital was available at all, interest rates mounted at such times. Nonlocal money was sometimes available from insurance companies, private banks and some commercial banks—but those institutions were more nearly geared to the framework of industry, not so much to the uncertain elements of farming.

Farming was long plagued by short-term loans, unreasonably high interest rates and terrible uncertainty as to whether renewal of the loan would be possible when it became due. There were periods of distress which hit the farming economy so hard that many farmers were faced with foreclosure. Farming needed a source of capital which would take into account the needs and abilities of the farmer—need to keep up with the growth and development of the rest of the country, and sound capability to make repayment of debts over a longer time period. Increasing pressure to modernize and mechanize made farmers strive to buy more land and machinery, both of which required credit unless the individual had accumulated capital. Finally, it appeared that he had nowhere to turn but to the Congress of the United States.

In 1916, the Federal Farm Land Act was passed to fit, as well as posible, into the pattern of need of the U.S. farmer and the agricultural community at that time. Largely fashioned after existing European institutions, the plan called for a regional setup. There were 12 banks created, all of which are still active, each was to serve a defined area of several States. Each bank began with about $9,000,000 supplied almost entirely by the Federal Government with the idea that the Government's investment would eventually be liquidated by the purchase of stock by borrowing farmers. Fortunate circumstance was realized and now the entire system is farmer owned.

Locally, loans were provided and serviced at the farm level by individually chartered associations, initially called National Farm Loan Associations, now the Federal Land Bank Association. They are farmer owned and directed.

There have been spurts of progress for the plan and times of setback. Its first years in existence, the bank showed tremendous growth only to be thwarted temporarily by the constitutionality test in 1921. Then, it surged ahead again as commercial banks called for the liquidation of farm debts held by their firms. A tremendous land boom during and shortly after World War I was followed by a depression which drove the land banks to eliminate all lax practices. Yet, these setbacks reflect the conditions under which the system operated, not necessarily the faults within the banks themselves.

In 1923 the Agricultural Credit Act was passed, creating Intermediate Credit Banks. These banks were designed to provide a permanent and dependable source of funds for institutions making loans to farmers. In 1933, Congress passed another vital agricultural credit act—the Farm Credit Act. This act was responsible for slight changes in organization and subsequent increased reliability and serviceability of the credit system in general. The 12 district banks and the central bank for cooperatives in Washington, D.C., were designed to be a source of business-type credit for farmer cooperatives.

The system should be considered valuable not only for the millions of loans it has issued, nor for the opportunities it has granted to struggling farmers to buy, to build, and to refinance debts. It must also be regarded as an innovating force, a catalyst in the farming business. We should recognize also that there were times of flood and drought when the Federal land bank system, through its local associations acted as distributing agencies for credit assistance and got the stricken areas back on their feet. One may observe that business firms, especially insurance companies, have been motivated to give loans on the same basis as those used by the land banks, once it became evident how satisfactory the plan was.

Nor must we consider that the work has been fully accomplished, and is over. Far from it. Every year the fast growing economy and the even faster growing population place demands on the farmer to expand his farm and run it largely by mechanization. Even more than before, he needs credit in large amounts, short-term and long-term, with some flexibility in repayment schedules. He needs low interest rates if they can be obtained. He needs understanding at refinancing time. All of these can be supplied by the loan associations and the banks. Some would rather deal with their own cooperative than to have to deal with a private firm. Some farmers want to borrow where they can buy stock and become members and be part of their own association, rather than a mere borrower.

The Federal land bank system as passed in 1917 was expanded and improved on several occasions with newer legislation. It has truly served the farmer. It has saved him money and modernized his credit system. It has enabled him to grow with the upward tide of the rest of the Nation.

It is well to take note of the 50th anniversary of the act and to encourage the continuation of the fine work in the future.

Support for the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, in editorials appearing in their editions of April 3, 1967, both the Washington Post and the Washington Evening Star expressed strong support for the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

The Star's editorial stressed the importance of the Foundation's mission:

> Massive government funds invested in science have completely upset the earlier balance between that discipline and the other main branch of higher learning in America, the literary and liberal arts culture. Our accelerated science is almost able to put a man on the moon, harvest the sea and replace man's infirm vital organs. But to choose wisely among the riches of science requires a discipline different from science.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I insert the full texts of the editorials in the RECORD at this point and commend them to my colleagues:

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 3, 1967]

SCHOLAR POWER

Congressman Frank Thompson Jr. let go with a haymaker of a speech on Thursday—in as good and decent and humane a cause as any Congressman could choose. He aimed his blow at a 1967 revival of know-nothingism by Congressman Durward Hall, who seems bent upon making an ugly name for himself by attacking the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

Congressman Hall appears to feel that scholarship in the Arts and Humanities should have governmental encouragement and support only if the project falls squarely within the boundaries of orthodoxy and only if the researcher holds political opinions approved by Congress or at least in full conformity with some national norm. Accordingly, he has taken out against the Foundation because it gave a grant to an assistant professor of art at the Santa Barbara campus of the University of California to undertake a study of the influence of cartoons and comic strips on political thought.

Anyone who thinks that cartoons are not a political force need do no more to change his mind than look at the upper right-hand portion of this page. But Congressman Hall's true objections run, apparently, not so much to the research as to the researcher. He denounced the California art teacher before the House Appropriations Committee by asserting—as though this were, somehow, conclusive—that he "is not an American citizen. He has been among those in the forefront of opposing our presence in Vietnam."

Congress ought to nip this kind of thinking in the bud—before it can bloom again. The country had more than enough of it during the hysteria of the 1950s. Study grants, whether in the humanities or in science, should not be contingent in any way on the political opinions of the grantee. Neither should they be contingent on the inexpert and often uninformed judgment of Congressmen as to the desirability of a project. The danger in this kind of interference was pointed out very plainly by Congressman Thompson who observed that "I am afraid the Foundation has not yet felt politically able to tackle anything too controversial for fear of bringing congressional wrath down upon its head when it asks for its annual appropriation."

This is a danger that could be ruinous to the Foundation's potentialities. For the key to the Foundation's effectiveness, as it has been the key to all American progress, is freedom. Congressman Thompson put it very well in his remarks on Friday to the Modern Language Association: "Eventually you must have the courage to ask fundamental questions which may shake the foundations of our society. And eventually you must dirty your hands. You must make Scholar Power felt in Washington." It will be felt only in the degree to which the American public recalls its value—and recognizes the importance of keeping its intellectual resources unshackled.

[From the Washington Evening Star, Apr. 3, 1967]

HAVING FUN WITH THE FOUNDATION

Following the announcement of its first batch of grants to American scholars, the Foundation for the Humanities has been getting a certain amount of critical static. This is all good fun, and as inevitable as the tide. Lists of such awards will always provide ideal grist to the satiric mills of congressmen and columnists. Most of the criticism is, at root, the fundamental, Yahoo, antilearning bias that has been with us ever since some men learned to write and others did not.

The critics have focused mostly on one announced project to study the history and significance of the comic strip. As an American newspaper, we are, of course, prepared to defend this study. Of all the departments of a newspaper, the comics are the most exquisitely sensitive to changing popular taste. Hence, they can be invaluable as a key to the evolution of popular thought, to the relations between popular thought and political attitudes, and to the modulation of original thinking that occurs when it reaches the man in the street.

The mission of the Foundation for the Humanities is an important one. Massive government funds invested in science have completely upset the earlier balance between that discipline and the other main branch of higher learning in America, the literary and liberal arts culture. Our accelerated science is almost able to put a man on the moon, harvest the sea and replace man's infirm vital organs. But to choose wisely among the riches of science requires a discipline different from science.

In strengthening America's resources in a most important field, the Foundation for the Humanities, under Dr. Barnaby Keeney, has made an impressive and a hopeful beginning. It should not be discouraged that the voice of the semi-professional Know-Nothing is in opposition. Where else would it be?

A Case of Injustice

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, on March 28 the New York Post published an article by James A. Wechsler which brings to light a most serious example of inhumanity on the part of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. James Wechsler throughout the years has courageously fought against injustice, and once again we are indebted to him for bringing the case of August Wilhelm Lahtinen to our attention. The article fully explains the bizarre circumstances of this case and the torment suffered by Mr. Lahtinen.

The article follows:

HAUNTED HOME

(By James A. Wechsler)

In some brighter day there will be a compilation of the inane injustices and inhumanities committed by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Young Americans will ask whether these things really happened, and where the rest of us were when the crimes occurred.

The subject of today's case history is 65-year-old August Wilhelm Lahtinen of Manhattan. He emigrated to the U.S. from Finland with his parents in the year 1914. Exactly 44 years later—in 1958—the diligent agents of the Service moved to send him back where he came from on the ground that he had once been guilty of affiliation with an allegedly subversive group called the Finnish Workers Federation, Inc.

The federation perished back in 1942, but the case against Lahtinen remains alive, with the bureaucrats of the Immigration and Naturalization organization seemingly reluctant either to press their inquisition or to abandon it. And so Lahtinen occupies the limbo of suspense to which so many others have been assigned by an agency that seems to specialize in the muddled application of quiet, prolonged mental torture.

August Lahtinen is a round-faced, gray-haired man, genially reminiscent of the late W. C. Fields. His manner is congenial rather than conspiratorial; while I realize no vigilant patriot should be duluded by external amiability, a study of the record in his case raises only the question of how he has retained his warmth of spirit.

After arrival as a 12-year-old boy, he and his family went to Newfield, N.Y. There he helped on his father's farm.

"I didn't have sense enough to go to school," he recalls ruefully.

"For a while I left the farm to work on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, then I went back to the farm, and in 1932 I came to New York City and was hired by the Finnish Forward, the organ of the Finnish Workers Federation."

Lahtinen wrote poems and articles on technical farm subjects; he had early Socialist leanings and concedes that the Communists may have eventually moved into dominant positions in the federation. But he never considered himself a basically political man.

In 1942 he applied for naturalization papers. He was neither accepted nor rejected: his name was ultimately buried in some bureaucratic pigeonhole and he never pursued the matter. As his present attorney, Ira Gollobin, remarked yesterday, "he didn't have any lawyer and he wasn't the kind of man who looked for one." Technically his application is still pending.

He married in 1952 and continued to work as a modest Finnish-language journalist. He committed no crimes and caused no scenes. During a naturalization hearing he described his political beliefs this way:

"To tell you the truth, I am not a political person at all, I am interested in different matters like cooperative movements, but I have never been a political person."

He was asked whether he regarded democracy as a workable form of government.

"Yes, the best government there could be," he replied.

That was placed on the record in 1945.

Thirteen years later the Immigration and Naturalization Service instituted proceedings against him.

No accusation was leveled against him except that he had been (admittedly) a member of the defunct Finnish Workers Federation which, whatever its political orientation, was a cultural, social and sports group.

In the course of the hearings the Service never challenged his credibility; its case hinged solely on testimony designed to show that the federation—during its existence—was a "front."

Nearly a decade has elapsed since this mad man-hunt began. Lahtinen, suffering from a recurrent heart ailment, finally asked Gollobin in 1961 to petition for termination or reopening of the unresolved case; time and again the Service has asked for delay.

Now Gollobin—on the basis of the Supreme Court's decision in the Joseph Sherman case (described here last December)—is once again asking that Lahtinen's status be remanded for new review or that the Service stipulate that it has abandoned the deportation move. He is waiting for the answer. In the Sherman affair, based on his alleged illegal reentry after fighting for the Loyalists in the Spanish war, the court held that ancient recollection was decrepit testimony.

The Lahtinen proceeding is even more grotesque. In this instance the stale testimony concerns an organization, not a man. No overt act of any sort is claimed; the group with which he was linked has been dead for almost a quarter of a century. What conceivable purpose is served by keeping him in jeopardy? When will Congress finally come to its senses, restore the three-year statute of limitations wiped out by the McCarran-Walter law and end such nightmare revivals of the past that haunt too many homes?

In broader terms, the time is overdue for the Justice Dept. to impart some sense of justice and reason to this subsidiary unit where sadism and folly have reigned too long.

Tax Relief for Homeowners and Tenants

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, I have, today, introduced H.R. 7945, "to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit for certain local residential real property taxes."

The bill will provide tax relief for homeowners and tenants through a Federal tax credit based on local property taxes or rentals paid. The legislation implements a proposal made last month by the distinguished county executive of Nassau County, N.Y., the Honorable Eugene H. Nickerson. I included an explanation of the Nickerson plan for tax relief in my statement calling for an overhaul of our tax laws. See Congressional Record, March 20, 1967, page H3022.

Thus it will be observed that under the bill a Federal tax credit is allowed in cases of hardship; that is, whenever local property taxes exceed 5 percent of a taxpayer's household income. In the case of tenants, property taxes are deemed equal to 25 percent of the amount of rent paid.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. 7945

A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit for certain local residential real property taxes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) subpart A of part IV of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to credits against tax) is amended by renumbering section 40 as section 41 and by inserting after section 39 the following new section:

"Sec. 40. Local residential real property taxes.

"(a) Allowance of Credit.—If an individual chooses to have the benefits of this section for the taxable year, there shall be allowed to such individual, as a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year, an amount equal to 75 percent of such individual's base overage for such taxable year.

"(b) Definitions and Special Rules.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) Base Overage.—The term 'base overage' means an amount equal to 80 percent of the overage for the taxable year.

"(2) Overage.—In the case of any taxpayer for the taxable year, the term 'overage' means the amount by which his local residential real property taxes exceed 5 percent of his household income.

"(3) Local Residential real property taxes.—

"(A) The term 'local residential real property taxes' means taxes imposed by a political subdivision of a State or by the District of Columbia which are paid or accrued by the taxpayer during the taxable year with respect to real property which he is using as his principal residence.

"(B) In the case of a taxpayer who rents real property and uses such property as his principal residence, an amount equal to 25 percent of the rent which he pays or accrues during the taxable year for the use of such property shall be treated as local residential real property taxes.

For purposes of subparagraph (B), (i) where some or all of the utilities are furnished without separate charge, the amount taken into account as rent shall, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate, be properly reduced for that portion of the rent which is properly attributable to the utilities so furnished, and (ii) the rent so adjusted which is taken into account for any taxable year shall not exceed $2,400.

"(4) Household income.—In the case of any taxpayer for the taxable year, the term 'household income' means—

"(A) the taxable income of the taxpayer and his spouse, plus

"(B) an amount equal to all interest, annuities, pensions, remunerations, emoluments, and other fixed or periodical gains, profits, and income of the taxpayer or his spouse which are excludable from gross income, plus

"(C) the aggregate amount contributed or paid during the taxable year for the maintenance of the household by members of the household other than the taxpayer and his spouse.

"(5) Limit on credit.—The credit allowed by this section for the taxable year shall not exceed—

"(A) $300, plus

"(B) in the case of a taxpayer whose tax is determined under section 1 without regard to the standard deduction, the amount by which his liability for tax under this chapter is greater than it would be but for section 275(a)(6) (denying a deduction for local residential real property taxes in the case of an individual who chooses to take the benefits of this section).

"(6) Only one spouse may take credit.—In the case of a husband and wife filing separate returns, only one may take the credit allowed by this section.

"(7) Section not to produce refund.—The credit allowed by this section for the taxable year shall not exceed the tax imposed by this chapter for such year, reduced by the sum of the credits allowable under section 33, section 35, section 37, and section 38."

(b) The table of sections for such subpart A is amended by striking out the last line and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 40. Local residential real property taxes.

"Sec. 41. Overpayments of tax."

(c) Section 275(a) of such Code (relating to certain taxes not deductible) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(6) Local residential real property taxes (within the meaning of section 40(b)(3)(A)), if the individual chooses to take the benefits of section 40 for the taxable year."

(d) The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1966.

The increasing burden of local taxes is eased through this credit approach and a form of tax sharing is authorized between the Federal Government and local governments.

The "Nickerson plan", which this legislation seeks to implement and translate into law, has a limited precedent in the State of Wisconsin which has a similar State tax credit for senior citizens. It is hoped that other States will adopt legislation to provide tax credits for the remaining 25 percent of the overage or tax hardship declared under the bill.

It is estimated that more than 15 million families in the United States now face local property taxes which are disproportionate to their incomes. An additional 14 million tenants may also benefit under the proposed legislation.

Notwithstanding the number of families who may come within the definition of hardship, established by this bill, the estimated cost of the proposed Federal tax credit is estimated at approximately $1 billion. Pending proposals for tax sharing with States have been estimated at nearly $3 billion. Significantly, the bill implementing the Nickerson plan brings relief to the segment of the population which needs it most and where all of the resulting tax credit will flow back into the economy.

During the past 6 years and particularly during the past 6 months we have heard much about the "Heller plan" and other tax-sharing plans which call for a return of Federal revenue to the States. We have not heard enough about tax relief for the individual until the Nickerson plan.

The "Nickerson plan" is constructive and a new approach to the concept of tax sharing, bringing Federal assistance directly to the individual homeowner and indirectly to local governments. The "plan" which this legislation seeks to implement merits the consideration of the Congress in any discussion of tax-sharing procedures.

The burden of local taxes has increased in direct proportion to the increasing demand for services at the local level. State and local spending has been rising at an annual rate of about 9 percent—a post-World War II increase of about 300 percent. Federal spending during this same period has risen at an average rate of about 6 percent a year—in line with the increase in our gross national product.

State and local governments today account for more than 52 percent of all government spending for domestic-civilian purposes. Our national debt has risen approximately 15 percent since 1954 while our State and local debts have increased 137 percent during the same period—from $39 to more than $92 billion.

The fiscal plight of local governments requires immediate review and relief. The sources of revenue at the local level are limited—limited to the most regressive of all taxes—the property tax.

The local real property tax fails to take into account the ability to pay. It places the greatest burden on middle- and low-income taxpayers and those persons living on fixed incomes.

The Federal Government does not seek to stifle the growth of local government, nor does it seek to curtail the increasing demand for services provided at the local level in the fields of education, health, welfare, and police and fire protection. Yet, as these services increase, local expenditures must inevitably rise and the hardship on the persons least able to afford it becomes greater.

Under the legislation, the regressive nature of the local property tax will be offset through a Federal tax credit based on progressive factors. Those who truly face a hardship, whose tax burden bears a disproportionate relationship to their income, will receive a benefit—others will not. Such a program will accomplish the primary objective of tax sharing but will bring direct relief to individuals instead of to the States.

The local tax burden with its regressive features, when added to the inequities in our Federal tax laws, represents a problem faced by the vast majority of Americans in all tax brackets.

On March 20, 1967, I introduced House Joint Resolution 454 to create a Commission on Unequal Taxation—an independent Commission of legislative and executive branch officials—to conduct a one-year survey of our income tax laws and recommend to Congress a program for a complete overhaul. The Commission would direct its attention to inequities in the Internal Revenue Act, consider the closing of tax loopholes—such as the oil depletion allowance—which cost our Treasury billions of dollars annually. It would focus on inequities but also recommend increased benefits where needed—such as increasing the personal exemption.

In addition to the Tax Commission legislation, I have introduced bills to reduce the oil depletion allowance from 27½ percent to 20 percent over a 3-year period—H.R. 3803; and a bill to increase the personal exemption from $600 to $1,000—H.R. 6559. I plan to sponsor other bills—a bill to increase child care deductions for working mothers and a bill to provide a deduction for the cost of higher education based on income.

I urge my colleagues in the House to join me in seeking an overhaul of our tax laws and to call for the creation of an independent commission to assist the Congress with this task. Until the creation of such a commission I will continue to call for the enactment of a package of tax bills to close loopholes and correct inequities. All of this should be done before we consider an increase in taxes on individuals.

I add one note of caution—overemphasize the tax sharing proposals which have and will continue to receive so much public attention. I agree that some form of tax sharing is necessary but in our consideration of these proposals, we must not forget the individual, the middle-income taxpayer who has felt the crushing burden of increased taxes, and the low-income taxpayer and the person living on a fixed income.

The call for action has been heard but the answer is not a simple one. It cannot come with the passage of a single bill. If tax reform is to be meaningful, it must be complete reform, broad reform, and it must bring relief to the individuals who are least able to bear the burdens which we have discussed today.

Ellsworth Bunker: A Political Solution?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, the recent replacement of Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge by Mr. Ellsworth Bunker as our Ambassador to South Vietnam increases the hope that greater efforts will be made to bring about a political solution to the Vietnamese war. As we know, this has been the special forte of this accomplished diplomat.

A continuance of the crusade for a military victory promises us only many years of bitter frustration. In this regard, a point that we should remember well is that most authorities on insurgency and counterinsurgency agree that political success is necessary for military success. Moreover, the other side to this civil war see themselves as anchored solidly among the greater mass of the people. Indeed, they consider themselves the vanguard of the people's movement and desire for socioeconomic and political freedom and progress. We face, then, a doggedly determined enemy who firmly believes that not only the cause, but time, is on his side.

I believe that our greatest hope lies perhaps in the long-shot possibility that a moderate and representative South Vietnamese Constituent Assembly will be elected to office and seek to arrive at a solution to the present conflict. Conversely, few disagree that the military generals who have ruled by fiat since the middle 1950's are not representative of the general makeup or will of the Vietnamese population. In fact, most of them have been at odds with the nationalist aspirations pervading the society.

I would like to share with my colleagues an article by the respected and enlightened writer, Walter Lippmann. The insight he has shown in the past commands our fullest attention. The article, which appears in the March 27 issue of Newsweek, follows:

ELLSWORTH BUNKER IN SAIGON

(By Walter Lippmann)

There will be no difference of opinion that in naming Mr. Ellsworth Bunker to be our ambassador in Saigon, the President has made the best possible choice. After his services in Italy, India, Indonesia, Santo Domingo, and with the Organization of American States, he is recognized everywhere as our most accomplished diplomat. He is pre-eminently qualified for the extremely difficult and delicate task which lies ahead which is to bring about a political solution to the Vietnamese war. The President could not have testified more persuasively to his own desire to negotiate a settlement.

I wish there were nothing more to be said. I wish it were quite possible to say that by appointing Mr. Bunker the President has dissolved all doubts about his purposes. Under normal conditions there would be no further doubt. But in this curiously tangled and deliberately obscured situation, we are compelled to remember that there are two spirits at war with each other within the breast of Lyndon Johnson: the one seeking peace and reconstruction, the other determined to have it universally acknowledged that he has prevailed and to see that acknowledgment confirmed by some kind of symbolic gesture of surrender on the part of Ho Chi Minh.

As long as this inner conflict is not resolved, one cannot be certain that the appointment of Ellsworth Bunker really means what it would certainly mean if made by a less complicated President. But in the light of our experience with zigzag tactics since 1965, the appointment of Mr. Bunker might turn out to be another of those diversionary actions which have so often accompanied and covered up an escalation of the war. For whatever else President Johnson may be doing, he is not moving on a straightforward course.

Crucial Question. During the past few weeks there has been every indication that the President has decided that he must end the war by a military victory. Only the appointment of Mr. Bunker is a contrary indication. The crucial question then is: can the war be ended by a military victory? The President and his advisers seem to think that this can be done. But they have been so often wrong in their military estimates of the future that one cannot accept them without question.

As against the President's military advisers, there are many others who know Southeast Asia very well, who interpret the resolute position of the Hanoi authorities differently. They view it not so much as a gamble that the American people will tire of the war, but as evidence that the North Vietnamese regard themselves as the leaders of a peasant movement for land and independence. Hanoi appears to be very confident that such peasant fighters cannot be beaten into surrender.

This view has not been invented by those who oppose the war on moral and humanitarian grounds, or by those who oppose it as an unwise overextension of our commitments in the world. The view that the rebellious guerrillas cannot be exterminated comes from reporters, officials and soldiers who have firsthand experience in Vietnam.

HOPEFUL ALTERNATIVE

The hopeful alternative to the pursuit of military victory by continual escalation is to bring to an end the civil war in South Vietnam. This can never be done by the group of generals now ruling under Marshal Ky. They come from the north and are not at home in the south. Moreover, they have never fought on the side of the national independence of Vietnam, but instead with the imperialist forces. If the Constituent Assembly which is now meeting in Saigon can manage to create, is allowed to create, a moderate, indigenous civilian government, it may not be impossible for that government to make peace with the Viet Cong. If, on the other hand, the Constituent Assembly merely legitimatizes General Ky and the military junta, the chances for working out a peace with the Viet Cong will be lost.

If peace can be made, the problem of the infiltration from the north would easily be soluble. The regiments from Hanoi are a comparatively small force and they could not conceivably conquer South Vietnam if Saigon and the Viet Cong were at peace with each other.

For this kind of solution, Mr. Ellsworth Bunker as the American ambassador is an ideal choice. Let us hope that the lust for military triumph will not be allowed to stand in his way.

John P. Leacacos Scholarships

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to pick up last Saturday's Cleveland Plain Dealer and read that my good friend and one of my favorite verbal sparring partners, Jack Leacacos, has been awarded an unusual honor.

Because of his brilliant achievements as an individual and as one of the Nation's top newspaper reporters, the Fraternal Order of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association is awarding three scholarships in Jack's name to young persons of Greek descent. Few tributes are more meaningful and lasting than this and few recipients are more deserving than the Plain Dealer's Washington bureau chief.

Jack Leacacos would be the first to deprecate a flowery encomium, but I would be remiss not to take the opportunity to congratulate him on the award and to speak of the admiration and regard in which we hold him on Capitol Hill. The Leacacos scholars will have a real challenge to reach the goals he has achieved in his remarkable career.

The pride and affection Jack's many friends feel for him is evidenced in the following Plain Dealer editorial:

[From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Mar. 25, 1967]

LEACACOS AWARD

The Fraternal Order of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association will accord impressive recognition tonight to John P. Leacacos, chief of The Plain Dealers' Washington Bureau, by awarding three scholarships in his name to young persons of Greek descent.

In his distinguished career as a reporter, foreign correspondent and interpreter of world affairs, Leacacos has received many honors but none that he will treasure more than one allied with the preparation of young people for their places in the complicated world with which he is so familiar. It is a fitting tribute to an uncommon man.

California Federation of Young Democrats—Part II

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILLIP BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, the California Federation of Young Democrats has frequently been in the forefront of the Democratic Party in California in its stands on the important issues of our day.

They have never shunned their responsibility to tell the people what they view as the solutions to the problems facing our society and our world.

Whether or not one agrees with their positions, they are to be commended, in my opinion, for the integrity of their purpose.

Part II of the platform of the California Federation of Young Democrats follows:

CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF YOUNG DEMOCRATS—PART II

1. Latin America. In the words of Dr. Milton Eisenhower: "There is absolutely no doubt . . . that revolution is inevitable in Latin America. . . . The oppressive prevailing order has filled (the people's) lives with toil, want, and pain." President Kennedy realized this when he instituted the Alliance for Progress in order to achieve "a peaceful revolution on a hemispheric scale." We must redirect our Latin American policy toward this original goal of the Alliance for Progress. We must lead, not stifle, the forces of democracy and reform. If we continue to direct our efforts toward "stability" and against "radicalism," we will merely ensure that the revolutionary movements now supressed will be more violent and more anti-American in the future.

(*a*) *The Dominican Republic.* Our intervention in the Dominican Republic has been the most shameful chapter in the ristory of our relations with Latin America in a generation. We urge that the United States condition its support of the present regime on the prompt enactment of sweeping social and economic reforms.

(*b*) *Brazil.* A very dangerous situation may be developing in Brazil. We warn that Brazil may become an area in which the United States may be called upon to play a similar role to the one it now plays in Vietnam. To preclude this possibility, we urge our government immediately to exert all possible pressures to assure a return to democracy and a beginning of social reform.

(*c*) *Organization of American States.* We call on the United States to take immediate steps to allow the OAS to function as a truly regional and representative body. In order to implement this change, the United States should agree to the establishment of a committee representing all the recipient nations of the Alliance for Progress to act as a distributive agency of Alliance aid.

(*d*) *Cuba.* We do not agree with the totalitarian methods of the Cuban government. We do not agree with all of the actions taken by the Cuban government. Yet we cannot hope either to support and strengthen the legitimate aims of the Cuban people or to minimize Soviet influence in Cuba if we do not have open and complete communication.

2. The Middle East. The overwhelming majority of the people of the Arab nations live in extreme destitution. In most of Saudi Arabia, for example, modern medicine is virtually unknown and the average life span is approximately 35 years. Until the peoples of the Middle East can have a decent standard of living, there can be no hope for any lasting peace in the area.

Therefore, we propose that the United States immediately begin to phase out its military assistance to all nations in the Middle East, while greatly expanding the type of aid that can benefit lower classes in achieving a meaningful life.

We urge Israel and the Arab states to negotiate their differences. Peace in the Middle East can become a reality only with the realization of the opposing parties that their are grievances on both sides. All the people of the Middle East desire a better life, a wish that will only become reality with the easing of tensions.

Suez Canal. Since the Suez Canal was intended to be an international waterway, we deplore the action of the Egyptian Government of closing the canal to ships of certain nations.

3. Africa.

(*a*) *South Africa.* We reaffirm our complete opposition to the system of apartheid. We believe that the U.S. government must not only vigorously support sanctions voted by the United Nations but must also bring pressure to bear on American companies to curtail their commercial and development programs wherever management or ownership is restricted along racial lines.

(*b*) *Rhodesia.* We believe that all possible economic sanctions must be imposed on Rhodesia as long as the government persists in any racial policy other than that of complete equality.

While unilateral military intervention by the U.S. would be inappropriate, we would consider a better answer to be the placement of Rhodesia under the trusteeship system of the United Nations.

(*c*) *Toward a New Africa.* We applaud the Organization for African Unity's creation and urge the U.S. to cooperate with its programs. We support the concept of a united, neutral, positive Africa as the best method of dealing with African problems. We urge that the U.S. cease its opposition to the efforts of African nations to bring such a concept to fruition.

(*d*) *Portuguese colonies.* We deplore the attempt of Portugal to impose its Assimilado policy, a foreign civilization, upon its African colonies. Rather, Portugal should immediately begin to prepare these countries for independence and, in the meantime, should treat their citizens with equality, justice, and dignity.

4. Iberian Peninsula. We affirm our opposition to the military dictatorship of the Iberian Peninsula. We support the aspirations of the people for governments more responsive to their needs. These governments must recognize the need for democratic institutions as well as make allowance for the separate linguistic and cultural variations among their people.

E. NATO

The current crisis in NATO makes clear the fact that NATO is outdated. The possibility of a major war in Europe is remote. The NATO structure can now be transformed to serve more necessary purposes. We visualize the new NATO as an organization for the cooperation and consultation of Atlantic countries rather than solely a military alliance. We propose the establishment of an annual meeting of legislative representatives of the Atlantic Community. We urge systematic arrangements for discussion of common problems among all Atlantic nations. Our societies must solve the complex problems facing them together.

F. The United Nations

We believe that world peace can be best preserved and world holocaust averted through some kind of world federal government. To that end, the United Nations is our best available instrument. It is our "last, best hope" for peace. It is an essential forum for the development of that measure of world understanding and trust which will permit more binding international arrangements for the well-being of humanity.

We condemn the American ultra-right for its vicious and ignorant attacks on the UN. We are now a leading world power and right-wing attempts to lead us back to yesteryear can only serve the causes of international Communism and frustration of universal human rights.

We propose the following program to solidify and strengthen the position of the UN in its quest for world order:

1. Both a UN Court System and a permanent UN Peace Force should be established to facilitate enforcement action.

2. We declare that the right to the necessities of life which we permit all Americans to claim is equally the right of all men. The West, though wealthy, is an island of wealth in a sea of want. Only the UN can properly divert vast sums from the more prosperous nations to the poorer ones. We urge all industrialized nations to begin channeling massive aid through the United Nations.

3. The United States should ratify important international conventions; e.g., the Genocide Convention and those against slavery and forced labor and for the political rights of women.

4. The Connally Reservation to U.S. participation in the UN, which prevents our full participation in World Court, should be removed.

5. We believe that the first step in strengthening the UN is for the many nations who have repeatedly ignored the UN Charter to begin to abide by it—including our own. As further steps, we urge Charter revision to allow representatives elected by the people of the world on a population basis to be added to the UN General Assembly, and that in every area in which either the General Assembly or the Security Council is now permitted to make recommendations, both concurring, they be permitted to legislate.

Crime in Our Streets

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, an editorial in the Long Island Daily Press of March 31, 1967, offered a cool and rational commentary of one of the Nation's most serious present-day problems.

I present this editorial for the consideration of my colleagues, as they study the causes and the solutions of growing crime in our streets:

There is a dangerous tendency to make the Supreme Court the scapegoat for the nation's rising crime rate.

Over and over we hear "crime in the streets" is unprecedented because the high court shows more concern for the criminal's rights than the victim's. The court's recent decisions have left it open to valid criticism. Some dangerous criminals are going free because new readings of the law leave no other choice. But venting anger on the court only distorts our view of the reality of crime.

As a matter of fact, the court has not been handing down only "anti-cop" decisions. During this term, it upheld the policemen's use of informers, the right to search a car for dope without a search warrant, and the right of prosecutors, in some cases, to tell juries about a defendant's prior offenses.

The court's so-called "anti-cop" decisions have been made on the basis of traditional constitutional regard for individual rights.

Some people imply that these controversial judgments are, somehow, based on a perverse "affection" for criminals. This is no less than silly. It also undermines the nation's faith in our rule of law. The fact is that the Supreme Court, whether right or wrong, is acting out of a jealous reverence for the safeguards of the freedoms of all citizens.

Over-simplifying the nature of crime, by pointing only to the crime in the streets, focuses our anger and spends our energies on a narrow aspect of the vastly broader problem—the social implications of why some people turn to crime. Of course, it is only natural to be upset over what we see—and the crimes in the streets are only too visible. But that solves just a few of the problems. There is also the vast area of crime off the streets.

There are also those who take the anti-court tack for political reasons. "Crime in the streets" makes an "issue" that can be tied in with race hate and race fear. But crime is more complex and subtle. Criminals are in all races, nationalities and classes. A crime control conference of law enforcement leaders in Washington Tuesday was reminded of this by Chief Justice Earl Warren and Henry E. Petersen, chief of the Justice Department's Organized Crime Section.

The answer is not just to lock up every suspected hood and murderer. This fails even to begin to touch the vast area of "invisible" crime interwoven through the entire fabric of communities—from the racketeers to the "nice, middle class" kids pushing dope.

The answer, as Justice Warren pointed out, is for the community and law enforcement officials to join in a unified battle. This includes, he said, keeping politics out of police work and raising the pay of policemen to reflect the importance of their service.

It is easy to work up a crowd's head of steam in an oration about "the specter of crime stalking our streets." It is easy to cry for blood. Unfortunately, oratory and billy clubs are not enough. The fight on crime is a dull, grinding, unrelenting process in which the bad guys are not only the mugger and the rapist, but organized crime as well, flourishing in a climate of moral and material deprivation.

It's not only streets that aren't safe, it's also homes, and political, business and labor organizations. To blame everything on "lenient" courts and punks roaming the streets is a reassuring way of saying the problem can be simply dealt with. The trouble, of course, is that this isn't so.

Appointment of Vicente T Ximenes to Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

SPEECH

OF

HON. ELIGIO de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, today the President of the United States appointed the Honorable Vicente T Ximenes, of New Mexico, to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. It is with great satisfaction that I most respectfully extend the sincere appreciation of many of the people concerned with this appointment to the President. It is for me a great satisfaction and a culmination of an endeavor which I started long ago as I stated last year in a talk on the floor of the House of May 19, 1966:

> Mr. Speaker, the people complain that there is no commissioner on the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission who knows the problems of the Southwest and the Spanish speaking people in the Southwest. That is true and I agree with it. . . .
>
> They are asking for someone who knows the problems and can help that Commission to deal with those problems and no one can know those problems better than one who has lived with them. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully request and ask the President of the United States and the Executive Branch of the government that at the earliest opportunity a person cognizant of the problems of the Spanish speaking people of the Southwest be placed on this Commission.

The President could have made no better choice than the Honorable Vicente T Ximenes, who was born in Floresville, Tex., but now lists his home as New Mexico, who was educated at the University of New Mexico where he received a B.A. degree in 1950 and a M.A. degree in 1951.

From 1939 to 1940 he was company clerk of the Civilian Conservation Corps in Floresville, Tex. In 1941–42, he was a teacher and principal in a Floresville, Tex., elementary school. After that he served for 5 years in the Army Air Force and was released in 1947 as a major. During his service he won the Distinguished Flying Cross. From 1951 to 1961 he served as a research economist and instructor at the University of New Mexico and from 1961 until 1964 as program economist at a U.S. AID mission in Ecuador. From there he came to join the staff of the Democratic National Committee and remained there until early 1965 when he accepted a position as assistant to the Inspector General of the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington, D.C., where he served with distinction until he resigned that position to join the U.S. AID mission in Panama as assistant director for development planning. In 1966 Mr. Ximenes was promoted to his present position of Deputy Director of the U.S. Agency for International Development mission in Panama.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, we are very proud of President Johnson and the wise selection he has made of Vicente T Ximenes. We are fully aware of the great responsibility which will be placed on this young man as a member of this most important Commission—but we are nonetheless more fully aware of his tremendous capability to learn, the enormous amount of education both academic and in the field which he has at his disposal and above all, we are personally aware of the sincere and heartfelt desire which Mr. Ximenes has toward the service which he can render his country. We congratulate him on this very important assignment. We wish him well and we extend to him our sincere pledge of cooperation in the years to come.

Clinton Job Corps Girls Offer Help to Young Korean

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. CULVER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 13, 1967

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, the Women's Job Corps Center in Clinton, Iowa, has just recently graduated its first class, and is now well into its second year of operation.

I have had the opportunity to visit the center on a number of occasions, and have been most impressed by the work that is going on there, and particularly by the active interest and involvement of the girls.

Recently the Job Corps girls decided to "adopt" a young Korean boy. They will send him $10 a month to provide for his basic needs and permit him to remain at home with his own parents, instead of being placed in an orphanage.

Mr. Speaker, many of the girls at the Clinton Center have experienced disadvantages not unlike those of this young Korean boy, and it is gratifying and heart-warming to note their sympathetic response to his misfortunte.

Under unanimous consent I include at this point in the RECORD a clipping from the Clinton Herald of February 24, which describes the adoption project, as an example of how these young women, who are being provided the opportunity to develop their own talents and abilities, are sharing their own limited financial resources so that another might have such opportunity:

JOB CORPS GIRLS "ADOPT" ORPHAN

Corpswomen at the Clinton Job Corps center have "adopted" Yoo Jong Dai, an eight-year-old Korean boy. He will celebrate his ninth birthday April 20.

The adoption was made through the center's government organization. The girls promptly gave Yoo Jong Dai the nickname of "Kory."

Under the arrangement the girls will send $10 each month to provide basic essentials so that "Kory" can have clothing and school supplies to permit him to attend second grade classes.

The boy's background is one of extreme poverty. Both of his parents are living but his father is incapacitated by illness. His mother works but her earnings are very small.

Under the "adoption" arrangement it will be possible for "Kory's" mother to keep him with the family instead of being sent to an orphanage.

In addition to sending the money each month the Job Corps girls also write him letters which are translated from English into Korean.

Sympathies of the corpswomen were aroused when they learned of Yoo Jong Dai's plight because many of them are not strangers to poverty.

U.S. Supreme Court Decisions

SPEECH
OF

HON. JOE SKUBITZ

OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, radio station WWSF of Loretto, Pa., recently editorialized on U.S. Supreme Court decisions and commended the Honorable JOHN P. SAYLOR, Republican of Pennsylvania, for his role as author of a bill asking for a constitutional amendment for authority to override Supreme Court decisions encroaching on powers delegated to the legislative branch of the Government. I respectfully urge every member of this body to carefully study the proposal of Congressman SAYLOR. I believe it merits our consideration. I commend this editorial to the attention of my colleagues:

U.S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

During the past several years the United States Supreme Court, the highest court in the land, has handed down some decisions which are repugnant and intolerable to the people and which are said to be not in the best interests of the nation.

The most notorious of these rulings were those regarding the teaching loyalty oath whereby teachers of our children are not required to take an oath of loyalty to the United States, the abolishment of prayer in public schools, reapportionment and the use of confessions in criminal trials.

Decisions such as these, made by men who even by virtue of their office are recognized as most learned men, are an affront to patriotic American people.

American parents are dismayed, shocked and resentful. The decision removes from the people of a state the right to protect their children from being taught a philosophy of self-destruction according to U.S. Rep. John P. Saylor of Johnstown.

Representative Saylor noted that teachers are no longer required to sign certificates that they are not Communists. Decisions such as these has led Representative Saylor to introduce a bill asking for a Constitutional amendment for authority to override the Supreme Court decisions.

The method recommended would permit Congress to negate a ruling by the high court on a two-thirds vote by the House and Senate.

When one branch of the government of the people, by the people and for the people follows a course that is repugnant and intolerable to the staunch Americans who are making every effort to teach their children Democracy, belief in God and justice for all, it becomes the responsibility of those elected by the people to reappraise and to readjust.

We heartily commend Congressman Saylor for his role as author of the bill. His tenacity, integrity and his extreme patriotism have long been recognized by his constituents. It would be well for many of our leaders to follow in his footsteps.

Draft Proposals Superficial

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, the recent proposals by President Johnson to make the Selective Service System more fair have evoked a great deal of editorial comment from newspapers around the country. A very good editorial on this subject appearing in the March 15, 1967, issue of the Alhambra, Calif., Post Advocate and is reprinted below for the benefit of my colleagues.

Although I cannot agree with the editorial opinion that a 4-year extension of the draft is an absolute necessity, I do feel the editorial is very much in point on the fact that a thorough study of the draft is needed before the system is revised. In all frankness, I do not believe the various studies and investigations made thus far on our manpower procurement policies fill the requirement of an in-depth study. In my opinion only cursory attention has been paid to the possibility of establishing a volunteer army to replace the present system of compulsory military service. The public hearings being conducted by the Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower, and Poverty of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare offer hope that we are beginning to accept our responsibility to fully investigate and report to the people ways in which meaningful draft reform might be accomplished.

I was especially encouraged by the announced intentions of Senator KENNEDY of Massachusetts, who is chairing the hearings, to explore the concept of an all-volunteer Army during the course of the investigation. It is my earnest hope that this alternative method of obtaining young men to serve in the armed services will be given thorough consideration by members of the subcommittee, and testimony on the subject will not be confined to negative comments by officials of the Defense Department on the cost involved in attracting and maintaining a volunteer force. Our duty to the American public demands that we thoroughly examine the means whereby compulsory military conscription can be abolished and replaced with a system more compatible with the American ideals of liberty and freedom.

The editorial referred to follows:

JOHNSON TAKES POLITICAL TACK: DRAFT PROPOSALS SUPERFICIAL

Those who hope for a thoughtful and thorough revision of the Selective Service System will be disappointed in the proposals advanced by President Johnson.

The primary purpose of the Selective Service System must be to fill the manpower needs of national defense.

Over the years it has been meeting this purpose well, but a number of inequities have developed. One of the greatest of these is the uncertainty the draft poses to young people planning careers—a problem that can be eased. Another is the lack of uniformity in selection across the nation.

The President has moved a step toward the solution of the uncertainty problem by recommending that the draft calls be largely composed of 19-year-old youths.

Apparently in an effort to seek impartiality, the President also proposed that youths selected for service from this age group be chosen by lottery.

As a practical matter, however, the average youth drafted today is slightly over 20 years old, and this trend has been downward over the years.

The lottery system has been tried before and did not work. Gen. Lewis Hersey, Selective Service director, has pointed out on previous occasions exceptions soon are made to random selection. As a result something like the system we have at the present time evolves.

Mr. Johnson, for example, already has proposed exceptions for all undergraduate college students, for some graduate pupils, dental, medical and theology trainees and others.

Many of these exemptions may be valid. The point is that all undermine the principles of the lottery system.

As a practical matter perhaps the draft pool among 2 million young Americans reaching the age of 19 each year will be large enough to defer automatically all the older persons or those in critical skills.

It is an area that will take much study.

At a time when a thorough, in-depth study is needed for revision of the draft, the President has proposed a political placebo. It tends to appease many factions, while not entirely satisfying all. In short, it is a political approach to a critical national problem.

The draft law must be extended another four years when it expires on June 30. National interests and the war in Vietnam demand it.

The President's proposals for a minimally acceptable solution instead of for an optimum Selective Service revision will create controversy and make the work of Congress harder in the weeks ahead.

Two Marines From Baltimore Die on Vietnam Battlefield

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, L. Cpl. Raymond L. Macklin, of Baltimore, and Cpl. Ralph J. Smith, of Baltimore, were recently killed in combat in Vietnam, and I wish both to commend their courage and to honor their memory by including the following newspaper article in the RECORD:

TWO MARINES FROM BALTIMORE DIE ON VIETNAM BATTLEFIELD

Two marines from West Baltimore were killed in action this weekend in Vietnam, the Defense Department announced yesterday.

The marines were Lance Cpl. Raymond L. Macklin, of 3235 Normount avenue, and Cpl. Ralph J. Smith, of 3707 Harlem avenue.

Corporal Macklin, 21, a Marine Corps draftee, was shot in the head and killed just two weeks before he was to return home and be discharged, his mother, Mrs. Henry T. Macklin, said last night.

PLANNED TO GET JOB

Mrs. Macklin said her son planned to get a job in Baltimore after his discharge. He was a graduate of Edmondson High School, where he was active in basketball and swimming. He was drafted two years ago.

Besides his parents, Corporal Macklin is survived by four sisters, Hattie, Virginia, Dorothy and Mary Hester Macklin; and three brothers, Charles, Roosevelt and Willie Herman Macklin.

Corporal Smith, 19, was killed Sunday when Communist mortars lobbed at his unit while he was on a scouting mission near Quang Tri, just south of the demilitarized zone.

He had been in Vietnam since last July and in the Marine Corps about two years. He dropped out of the tenth grade at City College to enlist in the corps.

Following enlistment, Corporal Smith took his basic training at Parris Island, S.C., and was stationed at Camp Lejeune, N.C., and in San Francisco before going to Vietnam.

He talked of making the Marine Corps his career. While still in Baltimore, he was active in the choir of Emmanuel Christian Community Church, and only recently had acknowledged receiving tapes of the choir sent him by relatives.

Corporal Smith was the only son of Mrs. Mamie E. Smith, his only immediate survivor.

Recording Star Jack de Mello Perpetuates Beautiful Hawaiian Music

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA
OF HAWAII
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, it is often said that just the mention of the name of Hawaii is music to the ears, and I therefore take pleasure in calling to the attention of my colleagues in the House the man who makes Hawaii music sing—Honolulu's popular recording star, Jack de Mello.

Staff Writer Wayne Harada, of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin & Advertiser, interviewed Mr. de Mello recently and, in his feature article about the dynamic musician-composer, said that he was probably the most knowledgeable musician on Polynesian tunes today. Mr. Harada commented:

> His discs, with the big band sound, have remolded the pattern of recorded Hawaiiana.

Devotees of island music will be delighted to know that Mr. de Mello has started a four-volume anthology of recorded Hawaiian music entitled "Music of Hawaii."

The first volume covered the period between 1894 and 1966, and is entitled "Music of Hawaii—From the Missionaries Through Statehood." That album, released last June, has been hailed as a major collection of both old and new island numbers.

The second volume will cover the music of the 20th century, volume 3 will be music of the royal period, and the fourth volume will be on great hymns of Hawaii.

I believe my colleagues will enjoy reading about this versatile and talented musician, and I submit for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the article about Hawaii's "mellow" Jack de Mello, which appeared in the March 26, 1967, issue of the Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser:

DE MELLO MAKES HAWAII MUSIC SING

(By Wayne Harada)

Jack de Mello has put the music of Hawaii on a golden platter ever since he wrote "Coconut Willie" 30 years ago.

"That was my first Hawaiian recording," he recalled the other day. "And I'll be re-recording that in my new album."

To say De Mello has been making records is putting it mildly. He's probably the most knowledgeable musician on Polynesian tunes today. His discs, with a big band sound, have remolded the pattern of recorded Hawaiiana.

"It's a big change—so much for the better," De Mello said. "There's much more acceptance to this new approach than the so-called standardized Island music we've had nationally over the years.

"This change of attitude towards Hawaiian music has been good for me because I've been doing this in recordings since 1967, without steel guitars and with a large orchestra.

"And I think, basically, that our musical taste, the foundation on which we've accepted Hawaiian music, has been greatly broadened because of people like Kui Lee and Don Ho."

Because of his keen interest in Polynesian songs, De Mello has started an anthology of Hawaiian music.

"There are four volumes involved," he explained. "The first one covers the broad period between 1894 and 1966. We call it 'Music of Hawaii, From the Missionaries Through Statehood.' "

That album, released last June, has been hailed as a major collection of both old and new Island numbers.

"We'll release a second volume on June 15, and it will be a 24-tune, two-record set. It covers the music of the 20th Century.

"Volume three will be music of the royal period. And the fourth will be on great hymns of Hawaii."

He plans to release the albums annually, on his own Music of Polynesia label.

Oddly, the mellow De Mello sound didn't catch the public's fancy until he had about nine albums on the market.

The first volume of "Music of Hawaii" was instrumental in launching the popularity of De Mello, the recording star.

"I had been in many controversies with local people about definitions of Hawaiian music," he said.

In addition to arranging tunes to fit his needs, De Mello composes.

"I've been orchestrating for 25 years now, and I've written songs for just about every instrument. I know the capabilities of most instruments, probably more than the performers.

"I do my best writing at night. I just sit and concentrate. My music is pretty mathematical after awhile."

Perhaps he is best noted for his album of Kui Lee hits, issued last October.

"Kui's music is completely unorthodox. Kui didn't understand the rigid limitation of the mathematics of music. He was disinterested in the standardized form of composition, which is all right.

"That makes his music different. He really takes a lyrical thought and writes a melody to the lyrics. The number of bars and the number of notes, therefore, are incidental. If you try to alter his music, it's no longer his."

De Mello also is a vice president at Fawcett-McDermott Associates Inc., advertising agency, in the radio-television department.

He underscores television films and writes and records jingles for commercials.

He is chief barker, or president, of the Variety Club of Hawaii, Tent 50, a group of "people interested in the area of show biz."

And De Mello also is the musical director of the annual Press Club Gridiron show.

"It's a lot of fun." he said of the show. "But a lot of work. Were dealing with non-musical people, basically, and we work with an awful lot of music.

"It's the equivalent of writing two Broadway shows. For instance, we did 38 numbers this year—that's quite a lot, when you sit down and stare at the blank paper."

Editorial Comment on the Antipoverty Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, now that it has become fashionable amongst a certain number of our colleagues to attack the antipoverty program, it is important that those of us who firmly support it bring to the attention of the Congress the views of others. On March 16, three distinguished New York newspapers—the New York World Journal Tribune, the New York Post, and the New York Times—published editorials warmly supporting the antipoverty program.

The editorials follow:

[From the New York World Journal Tribune, Mar. 16, 1967]

THE OTHER WAR

How goes the nation's home front war—against poverty? President Johnson promises it will go better and farther if Congress approves his $2 billion-plus blueprint for the next fiscal year.

While this is an increase of about $400 million, Johnson pledges tighter, more economical administration and says also that mayors and local antipoverty agencies will have more of a voice in community action programs.

Related to the antipoverty program is Johnson's request for $660 million to carry on the "model cities" program, dealing with a wide variety of urban ills, from blight to transit.

The President is thus responding as best he can in present financial circumstances to the plight of the cities—a plight which, as Mayor Lindsay and others have repeatedly stressed, can be relieved only with large-scale help from Washington.

The emphasis in Mr. Johnson's message is precisely where it belongs—on uprooting the causes of poverty through education, training and employment.

Of particular note is a program under which the Department of Labor will find jobs for 100,000 chronically unemployed persons in major cities with the highest slum unemployment rates. This is already being done here in a small way and—with money—could mean training and employment for additional thousands of disadvantaged New Yorkers.

Compared with the dimensions of the problems President Johnson is attempting to deal with in his antipoverty program, his requests to Congress are, if anything, modest.

Like any major new program, this one has had its flaws and failures. But the answer is not to starve or mutilate the program on that account, but to improve it and make it work.

The alternative is too dismal to contemplate. At the very least, it could be the deterioration and slow death of the cities, very much including ours.

[From the New York Post, Mar. 16, 1967]

THE BUDGET FOR POVERTY

President Johnson's new battle-plan for the war on poverty is on the whole strategically appealing. It identifies most of the critical objectives and proposes tactics that have long-range plausibility. But, as expected, it remains desperately short of financial ammunition.

In view of the needs on so many fronts, urban and rural, the proposed fund increases are a modest rise of $3,600,000,000 over this year's levels. Mr. Johnson, discussing the Vietnam conflict yesterday, said the era of trench warfare was past, but that is not true in this domestic campaign. While plans for advance have been outlined, it will continue to be a holding operation—shadowed by the war itself.

At least there have been no major retreats. The Office of Economic Opportunity has been under heavy political attack, but the President is holding his ground on the agency. It will continue to administer more than $2,060,000,000 if Congress approves, even though major new spending on job location and Head Start programs will be handled by the Labor and Health, Education and Welfare Depts.

The President's heavy emphasis on local community action programs was especially welcome. He views "community action" in the broadest terms, as an effort engaging popular, public and private enterprise. Since that is the perspective of New York's Human Resources Administration, there is renewed hope for closer, more profitable cooperation between Washington and New York.

Against that background it was an ironic disaster that on the same day that the President was pressing his request for $400,000,000 in "Model Cities" funds, the Board of Estimate was gutting the self-help spending plan Mayor Lindsay proposed for the same purposes. This means that New York is deprived of a fairer share of the "Model Cities" money from Washington. Is there any sense in that form of local self-destruction?

[From the New York Times, Mar. 16, 1967]

A CHANCE TO BE HIMSELF

When President Johnson started the war on poverty three years ago, he spoke bravely of the imminent disappearance of the dole. The poverty message he sent to Congress this week makes no such glowing pledge. Rather, it reflects a sober recognition that the conquest of poverty "takes time, hard work, money and perseverance."

The strains of the war in Vietnam have cut the flow of funds that might otherwise be applied to the antipoverty effort. But there have been obstacles unrelated to money, especially the troublesome one of how to give the poor a direct voice in the program without pushing mayors and other local officials into rebellion.

The President stands fast on the basic principle that the purpose of community action is to "encourage those who need help to help themselves." But he veers well away from the explosive issue of how big a voice should be allowed anti-Establishment forces.

Mr. Johnson's sound advice is to give everybody a voice in planning—mayors, local business and labor leaders, the people to be helped, teachers, lawyers, physicians and all others who know the problems at first-hand. That leaves it up to the communities to allocate specific responsibility—a better practice than decreeing ratios of representation by Federal law.

The over-all goal of the antipoverty effort is to pursue a strategy that will give every man "a chance to be himself." It is a goal that deserves sustained recognition as a national commitment.

Revise Our Copyright Laws

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, the appearance of a product is a key factor in its sales acceptance by the consumer. That is why it is not surprising that manufacturers and individual creators of original and attractive designs of products are interested in protecting their designs against unauthorized copying. Protection of the rights of creative artists is the basis of our copyright laws.

The Congress is mandated by the Constitution of the United States:

> To regulate Commerce * * *—

And also—

> To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries.

We have given statutory protection to patent and copyright owners, but thus far we have failed to give to creators of designs of products, the protection which they have long sought and to which they are justly entitled. The fact that the law does not give effective protection to designs has resulted in unauthórized copying and piracy of designs in many industries, where such practices is rampant. The immediate effect of such piracy, is to penalize the manufacturer and the creative artist in his employ, who create an original design offtimes at considerable cost and expense while taking the risk that it may not appeal to the consuming public. This commercial morality gap has resulted in unfair competition and is discouraging investment in original designing by destroying the incentive of creative artists. Copying foster uncertainties and instability which filter through an entire industry, from the distributor to the supplier of basic-materials.

In the long run, the consumer would be deprived of the rich variety of designs which our designers are capable of producing; he would become confused by the array of identical and near-identical copies of a design; he would be deceived as to the quality and workmanship of items in the marketplace embodying a design copied from a well-advertised item.

Over and above the injurious economic effects of design piracy, its immorality cannot be disputed. American society generally condemns taking something created and owned by another without his permission. This has been reflected in our views of plagiarism of books, music and drama, as well as painting, drawing, sculpture and other so-called fine arts. These views have recently been crystallized in H.R. 2512, the copyright revision bill, which was reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee on March 8 and in the development of which I had the pleasure of participating. Accordingly, there is no reason why we should tolerate plagiarism of designs.

The bill which I introduced yesterday, H.R. 7870, provides for the protection of an original design for an initial 5-year period with an optional second 5-year term. A claim to design protection must be filed within 6 months after the design is exhibited publicly. If an infringement occurs the owner of the design may recover from anyone who purposefully makes or imports articles embodying a copy of the protected design. Remedies include an injunction, damages—up to $100 per copy or $5,000, whichever is greater—possible forfeiture or destruction of all infringing articles, plates, molds, and so forth, and recovery of costs and attorney fees.

The proposed legislation does not conflict with the availability of design patents under existing law nor does the proposed legislation conflict with possible copyright coverage or protection.

Design piracy inhibits the development of our own creative artists and the proper cultural growth in the United States. Design piracy can also adversely affect our balance of payments by encouraging a greater emphasis on imported fashions, furniture, and other products.

U.S. designers have the creative ability to make the United States a leader. It is the purpose of my bill, H.R. 7870, to give them the opportunity to do so.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

Appendix

Our Transportation System

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, this Congress passed legislation, late last year, to create a new Department of Transportation. When this legislation was signed by the President on October 15, 1966, as Public Law 89-670, a new Cabinet-level agency was born.

Just a few days ago, March 30, 1967, the President issued an Executive order which prescribed April 1, 1967, as the date on which the Department of Transportation shall be legally in effect.

Under one of the provisions of the act establishing this Department, we find the following: "and consult and cooperate with State and local governments, carriers, labor, and other interested parties, including, when appropriate, holding informal public hearings."

In order to accomplish this, our State of New Jersey immediately took upon itself to create a New Jersey Department of Transportation, and became the first State in the Union to do so.

Our New Jersey Department of Transportation is headed by David J. Goldberg, as transportation commissioner, who is highly qualified to be the head of our newest State agency.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Goldberg spoke at a dinner meeting of the New Jersey Highway Transportation Congress which was held on February 23, 1967, at the Hotel Robert Treat in Newark. His speech is a timely treatise on the transportation problem and I would like to commend it to the attention of my colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include Mr. Goldberg's observation on the transportation problems at this point. These remarks follow:

TRANSPORTATION—A TIME FOR REAPPRAISAL?

During the past year, something new has been happening in the area of transportation. New Jersey became the first state to create a Department of Transportation and I, of course, was greatly honored to become the first Commissioner of that Department. The Federal government also moved to create a Department of Transportation and I am pleased to see that Mr. Bridwell, the Federal Highway Administrator, has been able to join with us this evening. This movement which has been started by both New Jersey and the Federal government is about to be joined by a number of other states. I understand that serious consideration is being given to forming comparable Departments of Transportation in New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut, to mention a few.

With new departments being created and new administrations coming on to the scene, it would seem that now is the time to reappraise our past approaches to transportation.

There is tangible evidence throughout the entire Nation and particularly in New Jersey that our past approaches have not been large enough or wise enough to overcome our past problems which in some cases are growing faster than our immediate efforts. The traffic congestion in and around our cities, the fast deterioration of our rail service and the difficulties with providing adequate aviation facilities—all these situations should tell us that more must be done.

Since in this day and age, the Federal government has undertaken to provide a substantial part of the financial support for the highway program of the Nation, perhaps the first review should be devoted to that area.

The Federal Road Programs were created in 1916, at a time when highways were a responsibility of the Department of Agriculture. To some extent, the formulas for distributing Federal Aid have never forsaken their agricultural heritage to the very great detriment of the cities and urban areas which have been crying for help for many years and are now pleading desperately. New Jersey is a prime example of how these formulas have failed to provide meaningful assistance to the areas with urban problems. And, this can be shown as we look at the record.

You would assume that New Jersey, with the highest traffic density volume in the Nation, with the second highest construction cost per mile of interstate highway in the continental United States, with 3.4% of the Nation's population, with 3.3% of the motor vehicles, would be receiving a substantial sum from the existing non-interstate programs. By any combination of population, traffic density, construction costs and motor vehicle factors, New Jersey would warrant more than $35 million in Federal Aid from the Federal funds now allocated to this purpose. We received, in fact, less than one half that amount because of the great weight that the present formulas give the rural factors.

I might be somewhat reconciled to the inevitable if it were only New Jersey that was being treated in this fashion. A review of the Federal Aid program, however, indicates that it is the entire Northeast section of the Nation that is being systematically under-supported by the present formula. By the Northeast, I mean the eight-state block that planners commonly refer to as the "megalopolis" which extends from Boston to the Washington area.

If this block of states is compared, for example, with a Midwestern block consisting of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas, we find some very interesting contrasts. The Midwestern states to which I refer have approximately one-third the population of the Northeast. All of its states have lower population and traffic density as well as lower construction costs than the Northeastern states. These states have only 46% of the number of vehicles that we have. Yet the Federal formula gives these Midwestern states nearly 80% of the aid that is allocated to the Northeastern area.

I have not singled out the only area where this anomaly exists. I could have pointed to similar blocks of states in the South, the Southwest and Northwest and shown the same or even worse disparity of treatment.

We of the Northeast have often been told that while we may not get our full share of the Federal dollar we should recognize that a national government has the responsibility to distribute its funds in the areas which have the greatest need. I can understand, therefore, why New Jersey can and should support the educational efforts of the Federal government even though this means that greater amounts of money are spent in so-called underprivileged areas—which we are not. If this is the criteria by which Federal programs are structured, however, I would submit that the Northeast, in the area of transportation and in terms of the magnitude of the costs required to solve the problem, is an underprivileged area and does require greater Federal support than it has received in the past. And, I would hope that at this critical point in our history, we could get an objective reappraisal of this obsolete program with a view to bringing it into line with modern-day reality.

The Federal government has been critical in recent days of the use by states of toll roads to meet growing highway demands. The greatest concentration of toll roads, of course, is in the Northeast. Rather than being critical, it would be more realistic for Federal officials to recognize this condition for what it is—a signal that our commitment to road construction, both State and Federal, is not adequate to meet the obvious demand. We in New Jersey started sending this signal nearly 20 years ago and strong echoes are now coming from even staunch free-road states such as Arkansas, Kentucky and Missouri.

The Northeast in general and New Jersey in particular have begun to send out still another signal. In recent years, urban areas have been calling for adequate mass transportation facilities. New Jersey was among the first to respond with the creation of a Division of Railroad Transportation in its Highway Department. And, we have again led the way with the creation of a Department of Transportation which is in large part a direct reaction to the demand for a better solution to our urban transportation problems. It would seem, that many of our sister states in the Northeast Region will soon be following our lead. The Federal government has given signs that it has recognized this problem. But, we will need greater and more effective participation on the Federal level to resolve the mass transportation dilemma.

It seems somewhat incongruous that at the very moment that the Federal government has moved to consolidate the transportation functions in a single department, a move which we all heartily applaud, the responsibilities for mass transportation, and this means particularly urban transportation, is vested in another department of the Federal government. Unless changed, and as more and more states follow the trend and create Departments of Transportation, each of these states in putting together a so-called balanced, coordinated program of transportation will have to spend much of its time and energy coordinating its program with two separate Federal agencies. This is bound to cause the kind of delay and inefficiency that can and should be avoided. Common sense would seem to dictate that the responsibilities for transportation should be vested in a single department.

Transportation, of course, is interconnected with all other urban problems. If all transportation responsibilities are consolidated, those responsible for the transportation program would have a corresponding obligation for coordinating their programs with all other urban activities. I believe, however, that that type of coordination would be more easily achieved than the coordination that would be required if our transportation efforts remain divided between two Federal agencies. This is the path that New Jersey has taken through the establishment of the Department of Community Affairs and the Department of Transportation and it would seem to be a pattern worthy of consideration by the Federal government.

During the course of this speech, I have stressed mainly the areas where I believe the Federal government should reappraise their past policies. By this, I do not mean to imply that the states have fully acquitted their own responsibilities. We have not and I believe we are beginning to recognize that fact.

In New Jersey, our past record has not been beyond reproach. Despite the efforts of Governors Meyner and Hughes, our several attempts to provide our transportation program with major new sources of revenue were defeated. And, since the late 1940's, the Legislature has adopted and expanded a policy of diverting highway user revenues into other essential areas of spending.

In the past decade, nearly three quarters of a billion dollars of highway revenue were allocated to other areas of government spending. It should come as no surprise, therefore, to learn that New Jersey has a substantial backlog of highway programs and that now it will cost us more than the amounts we have diverted in the past, if we wish to provide our citizens with the kind of safe, efficient transportation that they once enjoyed in New Jersey.

There is no way that we can now undo our past action of diversion. I would hope, however, that we have learned that we cannot neglect our transportation system without paying a very costly price—a price that we really cannot afford.

As I see it, one of the major responsibilities of the new Department of Transportation is to lay before the people the facts concerning our transportation problems and our ideas concerning their solutions. It then will become the responsibility of the people—and your organization is a most interested segment of that group—to determine exactly what efforts they are willing to make towards solving these common problems of ours.

Nineteen hundred and sixty-seven will be a year of re-evaluation and if we all undertake our responsibilities seriously, it can be a year of great progress toward meaningful solutions for the transportation problems not only of New Jersey but of the entire Nation.

The Ant and the Grasshopper—A Fable Updated

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, sometimes editorials achieve impact through brevity. Such is the case in an editorial entitled "A Fable Updated," first published in the Farmer's Digest and reprinted in the Ridge Citizen, Johnston, S.C., on Thursday, March 23, 1967. The Ridge Citizen is edited by J. L. Aull.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A FABLE UPDATED

Once upon a time there was an ant who worked hard all day in the fields. It was summer and the ant was busy cutting grass and dragging it home. The ant had a grasshopper for a neighbor. The grasshopper sat in his doorway singing all day.

When winter came, the ant had a whole bale of grass; but he had violated the Federal farm law for overharvesting grass. He was fined $162.50 and the surplus was seized. The grasshopper received the surplus in exchange for his food stamps—The Farmers' Digest.

"The State Department Speaks for Whom?"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, I have an interesting, self-explanatory letter from Mr. Doug Garner, Under Secretary, External Services of Rhodesia, which may explode many of the unexplainable balloons hoisted by our British-educated and sympathetic friends in the State Department. Certainly, since we—the common folk, taxpayers, and parents of the soldiers—do not know what the State Department policymakers are doing, and the Socialists of Mr. Wilson tell no one, I think our colleagues will find the Rhodesia story refreshing and enlightening. Perhaps it would do well for us to add a few Africans from Rhodesia and South Africa to our State Department so its corps would be able to understand the meaning of "peace and prosperity."

I insert Mr. Garner's letter in the RECORD following my remarks:

The State Department has issued a Paper (No. 1/21d–666BT) which gives the official U.S. attitude towards Rhodesia.

This paper starts by stating that the U.S. accepts the British Government's position that Rhodesia is a British Colony.

It omits, however, to mention that Rhodesia was a self-governing Colony until Nov. 1965 and had been since 1923 when Southern Rhodesia, as it was then, was given the choice by Britain of either becoming a province of South Africa, which was then a Dominion—a sovereign state and a full member of the League of Nations; or of assuming Responsible Government. Rhodesia chose the latter by a referendum of the electorate. It is at this stage that it can be claimed that Great Britain renounced any responsibility for Rhodesia by virtue of giving her this choice, which could have led to her joining South Africa.

Since then Rhodesia has governed herself with no interference from Britain so far as her internal affairs were concerned for over 40 years.

She has had her own Army, Air Force, Police and Civil Service, administered and paid for by the Rhodesian people and responsible to the Rhodesian Parliament.

The Queen's representative here at the time of the Declaration of Independence, Sir Humphrey Gibbs, was bound by the Constitution to take the advice of the Queen's Rhodesian Ministers on all matters concerning Rhodesia's internal affairs.

Rhodesia was not, therefore, a Crown Colony under the control of the Colonial office and never has been. She has been in a position similar to that held by the Dominions—Canada, Australia and New Zealand and South Africa up to the date of the Statute of Westminster and, indeed, this position was tacitly accepted generally in the Commonwealth by the Rhodesian Prime Minister being invited to and attending Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conferences for many years up till 1953, when Rhodesia joined the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyssaland.

From then on, up until the dissolution of the Federation by Britain's unilateral decision in 1963, Rhodesia was represented at the Prime Ministers' Conference by the Prime Minister of the Federal Govt . . . Indeed, for the first few years, the same individual, Sir Godfrey Huggins (now Lord Malvern) who had attended previously as Rhodesia's Prime Minister, still attended these Conferences as Prime Minister of the Federation.

During the period of the Federation's existence, consideration was being given to modifying Southern Rhodesia's Constitution and a Constitutional Conference was held in Salisbury in 1961 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Duncan Sandys at that time Sec. for Commonwealth Relations.

At this Conference it was agreed that the "Reserved Clauses" in the 1923 Constitution—never in fact used by Great Britain—would be done away with, except for a few formal matters.

The Rhodesian electorate was asked to vote in a Referendum in July 1961 either for or against the proposed Constitution as set out in two White Papers—Command Papers 1399 and 1400—printed and issued by Her Majesty's Stationery office in London.

The introduction to Command Paper 1399 contained the following paragraph—

The proposed new Constitution, which is based on the conclusions of the Conference, will reproduce many of the provisions of the existing constitution. It will eliminate *all* the reserved powers at present vested in the government of the United Kingdom, save for certain matters set out in Paragraph 50.

Paragraph 50 reads as follows:

"Under the new proposals Southern Rhodesia will be free to make any amendments to any section of the Constitution without reference to the United Kingdom with the exception of amendments which would affect:

"(a) The position of the Sovereign and the Governor;

"(b) The right of the United Kingdom Government to safeguard the position regarding—

" '(i) International obligations;

" '(ii) Undertaking given by the Government of Southern Rhodesia in respect of loans, under the Colonial Stock Acts.' "

It is understandable, therefore, that the Rhodesian electorate assumed they were voting for a Constitution which gave them complete Independence, except for a few trifles, and voted accordingly.

But when the Bill introducing the new 1961 Constitution was before the British House of Commons on November 8th, 1961—*some months after the Referendum had taken place*—it was stated by the then Under Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations: "My Right Honorable friend (Mr. Duncan Sandys) proposes to advise Her Majesty to grant by Order in Council under the Bill, once enacted, a Constitution which will follow the White Papers in every detail. It will include a few minor points for which provision has to be made, which were not mentioned in the White Papers, since these of necessity were expressed in layman's language."

One of these few *minor* points not mentioned in the White Papers was the inclusion of Section 111 in the new Constitution.

Section 111 reads: "Full power and authority is hereby reserved to Her Majesty by Order in Council to amend, add to or revoke the provisions of Sections 1, 2, 3, 6, 29, 32, 42 and this Section and any Order in Council made by virtue of this section may vary or revoke any previous Order so made."

An almost identical provision, Section 61, existed in Rhodesian's 1923 Constitution so, in other words, we were back to "square one" again with a vengeance!

It is difficult to think of a more flagrant and immoral act of fraud perpetrated against an electorate in modern times and it is inconceivable that the Rhodesian electorate would have voted for the new Constitution if they had known that Section 111 was to be included.

When the Federation was broken up at the end of 1963 Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were promised Independence and were, in fact, granted it on October 24th and July, 1964 respectively.

But the British Government would not grant independence to Rhodesia in spite of the fact that, unlike the other two territories, she had had Responsible Government for over 40 years and in spite of the fact that the leader of the British delegation, Mr. R. A. Butler, a senior Minister of the Crown made a categorical promise to the Rhodesian Prime Minister at the Victoria Falls Conference in July, 1963; that, if Rhodesia co-operated in the winding up of the Federation, the British Government would immediately deal with our Independence. The matter to be concluded not later than the granting of Independence to the other members of the Federation. However, this promise, like so many others, was not kept.

Nevertheless the Rhodesian Government continued to pursue negotiations for Independence under the 1961 Constitution throughout 1964 and, later in that year, decided to demonstrate that this desire for Independence was supported by the majority of the Rhodesian people of all races.

Accordingly a referendum was held on November 5th at which overwhelming support was given by the electorate to the claim for Independence under the 1961 Constitution.

But the great majority of the black population could not qualify for the vote, so it was decided to use the traditional African method of obtaining the views of the people by holding an Indaba or Conference of all the Chiefs and Headmen. This was done in October, 1964. This traditional procedure has always been accepted as a valid method by the British Government in the past and was in fact last used before this in 1947.

Proof of this was provided while the 1961 Constitution was being negotiated when the British Government of the day insisted on the Southern Rhodesia Government enacting legislation to provide for the formal establishment of a Council of Chiefs and also Provincial Assemblies of Chiefs *to give expression to African opinion in the Tribal Trust Lands.* The relevant legislation was duly enacted in Act No. 58 of 1961 and is cited as the "Council of Chiefs and Provincial Assemblies Act."

This Act not only defines the Tribal Trust Lands, but also repeats the Constitutional definition of "Tribesman" which means "a person under tribal law and custom is recognized as a member of a community under the control or leadership of a Chief appointed and holding office under law."

The tribal Africans make up over 61% of the whole population. Therefore, when the Chiefs and Headmen decided unanimously, according to their tribal customs and traditions, that they wanted Independence under the 1961 Constitution, it cannot be disputed that the Rhodesian Government had the support of virtually two-thirds of the whole population.

This support was confirmed, incidentally, by the Chiefs when Independence was taken about a year later. It should be noted that, though invited, neither the British High Commissioner not the U.S. Consul General chose to attend the Indaba and the British Government refused to send any observers. Perhaps they were afraid the decision would go against them!

There can be little doubt that, if the decision of the Indaba had been against Independence, it would have been claimed that the majority of the population did not support Mr. Smith's claim.

The British Government had indicated that, if Mr. Smith could demonstrate that a majority of all the inhabitants desired independence, progress in the negotiations could be made.

Indeed, it had been clear for some time that the main difficulty, so far as Britain was concerned, was doubts about whether majority support for independence existed or not.

Other ex-colonial territories in Africa, which were nothing like so advanced economically, or in other ways, as Rhodesia, had been granted independence without hesitation, as soon as there was any evidence that the majority of the people desired it; even though it is extremely doubtful if public opinion was always tested as thoroughly as it had been in Rhodesia. However, for reasons which, it is now pretty clear, had nothing to do with the merits of Rhodesia's case, the British Government still refused to grant independence.

Negotiations continued for about another year until it became quite clear that Independence could not be negotiated with Britain on reasonable terms, but only under conditions which were not acceptable to the majority of Rhodesian people of all races. Accordingly Independence was declared on November 11th, 1965 and a new Constitution, the 1965 Constitution, was introduced which was in all respects a replica of the 1961 Constitution except for certain minor changes necessary to make it applicable to a Sovereign State.

Clauses referring to such matters as franchise laws, human rights, etc. were identical with those in the 1961 Constitution.

The State Dept. paper states that this was done by the "Smith Regime", but fails to point out that Mr. Smith's Government was the legally elected Government of of Rhodesia-elected originally late in 1962 and confirmed in office with an increased majority in May, 1965 and had the support, as has been shown above, of some two-thirds of the total population of all races.

This Government was and is, therefore, governing with the consent of the governed and made the transition to independence peacefully—without any bloodshed at all in fact, which the State Department claims is just what United States' policy towards Southern Rhodesia is aimed at.

This policy is stated to be grounded on five principles:

(1) *Self-determination for all African Countries.*

If a two-thirds majority of the inhabitants is in favour of independence is this not clear evidence that this principle has been met and applies in the case of Rhodesia?

(2) *Encouragement of the solution of African problems by Africans.*

Surely it can be claimed that Mr. Smith and his Government, many of whom were born in Africa, are indeed Africans, just as President Johnson and his Government are Americans, even though they are not of Red Indian stock, so far as is known. On this basis, the solution arrived at by the Rhodesian Government should receive encouragement and not the reverse.

(3) *Support of improved standards of living through trade and aid.*

America's support of sanctions against Rhodesia would appear to be in exact opposition to this principle.

In spite of sanctions, however, Rhodesia is endeavouring to continue improvement of standards of living of all her peoples, already higher than those existing in most, if not all, of the Independent black African States north of the Zambezi.

(4) *Discouragement of arms buildup beyond the needs of internal security or legitimate self-defense.*

Rhodesia has no aggressive designs against any of her neighbors, is enjoying complete internal peace and tranquility (another proof, incidentally, that her present government is governing with the consent of the governed and is certainly not engaged in any arms buildup.

(5) *Encouragement of other free-world countries to recognise their continuing responsibilities towards Africa.*

This principle does not apply to Rhodesia; but presumably to European or other countries engaged in trade with or development of Africa. Rhodesia would welcome any assistance in this respect, provided there were no "strings" attached.

This paper goes on to refer to a "political solution acceptable only to the minority in Rhodesia and prejudicial to the interests and rights of the vast majority of the population!"

As has been indicated above this is a complete travesty of the true situation here and it is most surprising that the U.S. State Dept. displays such abysmal ignorance of the actual conditions existing in Rhodesia.

It might well help if President Johnson or his representative accepted Chief Sigola's invitation to come here to see for himself as indeed did a fact-finding mission of the A.A.A.A., whose report appears to have been ignored by the State Department.

The above is also applicable to Ambassador Goldberg's remarks in the U.N. Security Council, both on Nov. 12th, 1965 as referred to in this paper and, more recently, which show how ignorant he also is of the true state of affairs here.

This paper also refers to the additional measures taken by the United States with regard to Southern Rhodesia, No. 4 of which states:—*"All American private travel to Southern Rhodesia was discouraged."*

This is perhaps of some significance, as it would appear to be an attempt to prevent the American public from finding out the truth for themselves!

It can hardly be on the grounds of personal safety, as Rhodesia is one of the most peaceful countries in the world, as has been testified to by the hundreds of American citizens who visited this country, in spite of this discouragement, since Independence.

Later in this paper the statement is made "at present there is no direct Communist threat to Southern Rhodesia."

Is the State Dept. not aware that Communist armed and trained guerrillas have, from camps established in Zambia and Tanzania (both members of the British Commonwealth) been infiltrating across Rhodesia's borders and attempting to commit various crimes such as murder, arson, cattle-maiming, etc., ever since and indeed before Independence?

The fact that they have been singularly unsuccessful is beside the point; except that it is just another proof that the present Government is governing with the consent of the governed. But for the active assistance of the local population in reporting the location and movement of guerrillas, it is obvious—at least to anyone with knowledge of guerrilla warfare—that the Rhodesian security forces, who are numbered in the hundreds rather than thousands, could not possibly have "contained" this infiltration coming across a frontier some 400 miles long, mostly consisting of very wild country.

Finally, it is not disputed that our Declaration of Independence was, strictly speaking, illegal, just as any rebellion is illegal, as was the American declaration of Independence, until it was successful!

On moral grounds, however, it would seem that Rhodesia had just as good a case, if not a better one, in 1965 than America did in 1776.

This paper points out that Independent Rhodesia has not yet been recognised by any other country. Nevertheless it has peacefully maintained its independence in spite of all the efforts of Britain and other countries, including the United States of America, to suppress it for over a year now.

The State Department is reminded that Great Britain didn't acknowledge American Independence until some *nine years* after the Declaration.

It is rather early, therefore, for Americans to describe the Rhodesian Government as "an illegal regime which has temporarily usurped power" or "this white minority regime in a deseparate and what will certainly prove to be a futile gesture". . . as this paper does.

While appreciating the present respect for legality existing in the United States of America, it is most surprising that she has chosen to take such a very narrow view about Rhodesia's declaration, in view of the circumstances of her own birth as a Nation!

One can only hope that it is due to the almost complete ignorance shown by American officialism, of the true facts of the case.

D. Garner

For Under Secretary, External Services.

P.S.: I have just returned from a round Rhodesia trip accompanied by twelve American supporters of the F.O.R. and therefore my mail has suffered—however once I have whittled away this mountain I'll write to you more fully. Incidentally our friends couldn't find the "threat to world peace" (which they had been led to expect).

Yours in haste,

Doug Garner.

Anti-Communist Work of National Students Association

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. STROM THURMOND
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, during the recent exposures of the connections between the CIA and the National Students Association, much was made of the supposed anti-Communist work of NSA. Yet to those who have long been familiar with the activities and projects of NSA, it seemed incredible that the far-left ideology of the NSA could ever have supported an effective anti-Communist program. Moreover, it seemed astonishing that the views of NSA, so obviously in the minority among student-age Americans, would ever be taken as representative of the United States.

An article written by Ken Thompson and published in the current issue of Human Events thoroughly demolishes whatever pretenses the NSA might have had to being anti-Communist. Mr. Thompson, the able associate editor of the Richmond Times Dispatch, recounts the NSA record. He demonstrates the antidemocratic tactics which NSA has used to gain entrance to American college campuses and to establish its false claim as the representatives of American students. Most important, he shows that NSA's association with the CIA actually pulled the student group further to the left in the expression of its opinions than it would have been had it been left alone.

Mr. President, I recommend Mr. Thompson's devastating article to the attention of Senators. I ask unanimous consent that his article, entitled "Why College Students Should Reject the NSA," published in Human Events for April 1, 1967, be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Why College Students Should Reject NSA—Each Year More Schools Leave the National Student Association and Each Year—Pushed by the CIA, It Now Turns Out—This Group Moves Further to the Left

(By Ken Thompson)

When the sensational story of the Central Intelligence Agency's secret financing of the National Student Association was unveiled on the front pages of America's newspapers last month, a great many people became aware of the existence of NSA for the first time.

Although the association is now more than 20 years old and claims to be the largest, most influential student organization in the country, a relatively small segment of the population had heard of it or knew anything about it before its link with the CIA was exposed.

Probably even the vast majority of the million-plus students that NSA claims to "represent" in this country and abroad have been almost totally anaware of how the organization has been "representing" them. A good many undoubtedly had no idea that it was, in fact, "representing" them.

The reason is not difficult to explain. In the first place, there is no such thing as individual membership in NSA. From its inception, the organization has concentrated its recruiting efforts on currying favor with a handful of leaders on college and university campuses.

Where these efforts have been successful, entire student bodies, through the action of their student governments, have been formally affiliated with NSA—even though, in many cases, the vast majority of the students on these campuses may have been completely unaware that they were joining anything. Or, in a great many cases where the students have been informed of the affiliation, they have been overwhelmingly opposed to it.

Normally, however, they have been given no opoprtunity to register their disapproval or to prevent or annul the affiliation. Only in rare instances have NSA and its campus agents run the risk of going directly to the student body for a vote of approval—and for a very good reason.

On the few occasions that it has taken that risk or been forced to face a student referendum, NSA has usually been overwhelmed by a landslide of votes against affiliation.

Yet in spite of this, NSA claims to speak for some 1.3 million students enrolled in the colleges and universities whose student governments are formally affiliated with it. In fact, it often presumes to "represent" and accurately reflect the viewpoint of all American students. This, of course, is preposterous, for—according to its own figures—only 16 percent of the schools which are eligible to "join" NSA have chosen to affiliate with it. And the number has declined steadily for the past half decade.

SELF-APPOINTED SPOKESMEN

From a membership peak of some 350 schools in 1961, the number has dropped to approximately 275. According to the latest records available, 78 colleges and universities—among them some of the nation's largest—have severed their prior connections with NSA during the past five or six years. Another 23 schools considered joining the organization but rejected the idea.

Even NSA's claim to "represent" the relatively small number of schools which have retained their membership is questionable at best. Normally less than half of those schools even bother to send delegates to NSA's annual "Congresses," where the organization takes stands on a wide range of controversial subjects, purporting to represent the viewpoint or consensus of the average American student. And most of the delegates who do attend the "Congresses" are not democratically elected by their fellow students whom they purport to represent.

What it boils down to is that NSA, in truth, speaks for only a small group of self-appointed individuals who represent no one but themselves. Until the CIA–NSA scandal exploded in the headlines, the vast majority of America's students were probably unaware of the organization's existence. Much less were they cognizant that it presumed to "represent" them.

The National Student Association, of course, is no stranger to readers of *Human Events*. Throughout its existence, NSA has been exposed in this publication as one of the principal vehicles for left-wing agitation and propaganda among the nation's youth. It has also been an extremely vulnerable—and often all too willing—target for infiltration by the far left.

According to *Ramparts* magazine, which first blew the whistle on NSA's secret CIA financing, NSA "played a crucial role in the formation of [Stokely Carmichael's] Student Nonviolent Coordinating Commitee and was one of its staunchest supporters." It has since cooperated with this radical "Black Power" outfit on several joint projects.

In a recent issue of *Commonweal* magazine, Wilson Carey McWilliams—who has been active in NSA and other leftist youth groups—spotlighted another one of the association's important contributions to the American political scene.

"It might be pointed out," noted McWilliams, "that so radical a group as SDS [Students for a Democratic Society] was born as a result of, and incubated during, the National Congresses of NSA, and SDS leaders like Paul Potter were national officers of the Association. There is a charm in the thought of CIA, however indirectly, financing SDS!" Not many months ago, NSA's current president, Eugene Groves, shared a platform with Bettina Aptheker, a self-proclaimed Communist, at a meeting of various leaders of the "New Left" who assembled to draw up plans for a national student strike this spring to protest America's "aggression" in Viet Nam. Groves describes himself as a "left-wing Democrat." Ed Schwartz, who is NSA's national affairs vice president, says he is well to the left of Groves.

Over the years NSA has taken a number of rather wild and irresponsible positions on some of the more controversial issues of the day. To cite a few examples, its annual "Congresses" have passed resolutions calling for the following:

Abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Repeal of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and the Smith Act.

Admission of Red China to the United Nations.

Repeal of laws banning the sale of marijuana and LSD.

FOREIGN POLICY ATTACKED

Its resolutions have also condoned the Japanese student riots which prevented a visit to that country by former President Eisenhower. They have termed the rioting at Berkeley an example of "responsible action" by students and pledged NSA legal support for those arrested. They have censured the United States for putting down violent anti-American riots in Panama.

In the area of civil rights, NSA's official pronouncements have supported the use of the most militant and revolutionary tactics, including "rent strikes," school boycotts and massive civil disobedience.

But it is in the field of foreign policy that NSA's policy statements and resolutions have been most irresponsible—and contradictory.

It has condemned the United States—hence, ironically, the CIA—for intervention in the Bay of Pigs (not, of course, because it was unsuccesful) and the Dominican Republic. But it has called for intervention in the affairs of the Republic of South Africa.

It has condemned the United States for "aggression" in Southeast Asia and demanded that we stop bombing North Viet Nam and call a halt to all offensive military action in South Viet Nam. It has not, however, condemned North Viet Nam for its aggression or demanded that the Viet Cong cease its atrocities, aimed primarily and intentionally at the civilian population in the south.

It has called for the overthrow of Diems and Batistas, but never for the overthrow of the world's Sukarnos and Maos.

So many of NSA's pronouncements have been so extreme in their left-wing bias and so contrary to the interests of the United States that it is not surprising that it has frequently attracted the interest and support of various Red-front groups and their leaders. Its actions have even, on occasion, been blessed with mild editorial endorsements from *The Worker*, the Communist party's official newspaper.

What is surprising to many, however, is that for 15 years the Central Intelligence Agency has been secretly financing a good many of NSA's activities. Apparently more than $3 million of the taxpayers' money has been channeled through an assortment of dummy foundations and other CIA conduits into the NSA treasury. By some accounts the CIA has underwritten up to 80 per cent of the association's expenses since 1952.

The argument used by those who are now defending the CIA–NSA link is that the only way of communicating successfully with students in other parts of the world and to combat communism among the youth abroad is to enlist the services of American students who speak their language—or something very close to it. Thus the CIA was only being pragmatic—and looking out for America's best interests—in underwriting NSA's international activities.

It won't wash! In the first place, the CIA's assistance, in effect, helped to prop up NSA's fraudulent claim that it serves as an accurate barometer of student opinion in America. Thus, the CIA helped to distort the image of American students abroad. When NSA condemns U.S. policy in Viet Nam and claims to be speaking for the average American student, it is behaving at least as irresponsibly as Berkeley's beatniks, whose noisy demonstrations invite Ho Chi Minh to misjudge our true intentions and resolve.

It should also be noted that the CIA by no means restricted its generosity to NSA's international program.

The agency apparently picked up the tab for a $140,000 deficit run up by NSA on a disastrous college bookstore venture. What that had to do with foreign policy, intelligence operations or national security is anybody's guess.

It also apparently covered a great many of NSA's administrative costs, including a 15-year lease, rent free, for the organization's Washington headquarters. It seems highly likely that, without such assistance, NSA might very well have folded its tent before this in view of the fact that its membership has been steadily declining throughout the present decade.

FROM ALBATROSS TO ASSET

In any event, without the helping hand of the CIA, NSA certainly could not have exercised the degree of liberal and leftist influence it has brought to bear in purely domestic political affairs.

When the story of NSA's link with the CIA broke, the immediate assumption of many was that this would finish the organization for good; by its blundering, the CIA had accomplished in one flurry of headlines what Young Americans for Freedom and other conservative groups had been trying for years to do.

That may have been wishful thinking. For NSA's leaders are busily regrouping their forces and making a concerted effort to turn the CIA albatross into an asset.

A few years ago, NSA's over-zealous recruiters at the University of Indiana bought a full-page ad in the student newspaper featuring an endorsement of NSA as a "spearhead in the fight against communism" from none other than the House Committee on Un-American Activities—which NSA was, and still is, in favor of abolishing. The endorsement, of course, was a complete fraud. But NSA was desperate. It didn't want to lose Indiana.

Equally desperate today, NSA's spokesmen at Southern Methodist University, (see separate story on opposite page) are contending that the organization couldn't possibly be as left-wing as everybody has been saying, or the CIA wouldn't have even considered subsidizing it.

Some of NSA's officials are so desperate that they're even willing to peddle the major thesis of *Ramparts* magazine, which broke the story of the CIA link. According to *Ramparts*, what the whole story boiled down to was that the CIA's well-heeled militarists and right-wingers have bought off a group of once idealistic youngsters who sold their radicalism for 30 pieces of silver and a guaranteed exemption from the draft.

The thesis fits in neatly with the image that has been created for the CIA. To quote Walter Lippmann—and who is a better authority on the shibboleths of the left?—"The CIA has become the universal scapegoat for any rightist activity which people on the left and in the center dislike."

Because it has become the left's *bete noire*, conservatives have automatically rushed to its defense, assuming that it must be one of the very last outposts of good sense and right thinking in the federal establishment.

Is either assumption valid? Is it possible that both liberals and conservatives have misjudged the CIA?

Time magazine recently noted that a State Department veteran once confessed that "You'll find more liberal intellectuals per square inch at CIA than anywhere else in the government."

The *New Republic* quotes a former NSA leader as having said: "I used to think the CIA was some horrible Fascist conspiracy. Then I discovered it was a treasure-trove of liberalism, the one refuge for liberals during the McCarthy period."

Even *Ramparts* conceded that NSA's staff members who were told the secret of the CIA subsidy were tipped off that "in working with the CIA, they would be providing the information that would help get a more enlightened [i.e., more liberal] foreign policy presented in high Washington circles."

Mike Wood, a former NSA fund-raiser who gave *Ramparts* much of the information on which its expose was based, told an audience at the University of Virginia two weeks ago that whatever pressure the CIA applied on NSA came in the form of directing its international representatives to take a liberal-radical position on issues.

Wilson Carey McWilliams, writing in *Commonweal*, confirms Wood's story. "The substantive effect of NSA's relations with CIA," he says, "may come as a surprise to the liberal mind: Its ties to the agency almost certainly *pulled NSA to the left in its political stance*" [McWilliams' italics]. He adds that NSA's national affairs vice president, Edward Schwartz, has admitted that "to his knowledge CIA financing and support had never been exerted or employed for *other than* liberal goals."

A "NAIVE" CIA?

McWilliams also recalls an episode from his own experience with NSA. At the association's annual congress in 1960, some of the officers who apparently were cooperating with the CIA recommended that a resolution be adopted which "supported the aims of the Cuban revolution."

The reaction of many of the delegates was "hostile," says McWilliams—for after all, this was 18 months after Castro had come to power and revealed for all the world to see that he had far more in common with Lenin than George Washington. "A large number of delegates were eager to proceed to a severe indictment of 'Castroite totalitarianism,'" says McWilliams.

"At this point," he continues, "the 'conspiracy machinery' began to grind into painful public operation: national leaders held hurried 'secret' sessions; mysterious calls and visitations occurred; mistaking me for an 'insider,' a national official eagerly told me just why the International Commission's resolution must be passed. Those who were 'witty' (privy to the secret of the tie to CIA in the argot of the NSA leadership) had assured him, he said in stage-conspirator whispers, that NSA's influence overseas depended on the association's being friendly toward the Cuban revolution's goals; important 'contacts' felt the resolution essential."

In light of all this evidence, it is becoming increasingly difficult to explain away the scandal of the NSA subsidy by simply contending that the CIA must have been misinformed or naive. This is particularly true now that the names of so many other beneficiaries of CIA largess have been revealed—with but a few exceptions, the vast majority of them well to the left of center.

It's an unpleasant thought, but perhaps the CIA knew exactly what it was doing when it gave the Institute of International Labor Research (headed by Norman Thomas, Juan Bosch on the faculty) more than $1 million to organize and assist leftist parties in Latin America.

It takes an awful lot of misinformation and naivete to pick Norman Thomas and Juan Bosch to serve as generals in the war against communism.

YAF VS. NSA: STUDENT EDITOR CONFUSED

An interesting footnote to the NSA battle at SMU: The editor of its newspaper, The SMU Campus, ought to be blushing at least as deep a red as the color on the faces of the student body leaders who were embarrassed by the disclosure of NSA's ties to the CIA shortly after they decided to join the association.

When copies of "The NSA Report"—a booklet put out by Young Americans for Freedom which was extremely critical of the association—were introduced in the campaign, the editor assailed YAF as a well-heeled organization which "spends its time and money on publications to attack NSA rather than offering any constructive programs on its own. NSA, however, has a small budget for publicity. . . ." It's had to struggle along on a mere $3 million from the CIA, while YAF has been wallowing in all that lucre—perhaps a couple hundred grand a year, not a penny of it from the government.

In another editorial, the Campus described YAF's booklet as sneaky propaganda. "Contrary to popular belief," it said, the booklet is "not a publication of NSA, but of Young Americans for Freedom . . . many who did not read the fine print mistook this booklet for NSA literature." Oh, come on, now! Every word in that booklet must have been in print too fine for the paper's editor and anyone else who could possibly have mistaken it for anything but a complete—and extremely well researched, reasoned and written—assault on NSA.

But such are the tactics of NSA's champions.

NSA TO BE MAJOR ISSUE IN SMU AND USC ELECTIONS

At two major American universities—Southern Methodist in Dallas and Southern California in Los Angeles—a couple dozen student body leaders have been sporting red faces for more than a month.

By decree of their student governments, both schools decided to join the National Student Association shortly before its connection with the Central Intelligence Agency was exposed—in SMU's case, two weeks before the bomb exploded, and at SC only two days before.

In both cases the action was rather typical of how NSA and its campus agents operate.

At SMU, the organization dispatched two recruiters to the campus in late January. As usual, they made no effort to sell the association's merits to the students themselves; instead, they conferred quietly with members of the Student Senate, which met a few days later, on January 31, to consider joining NSA.

Shortly before the meeting, several campus conservatives got wind of these developments and secured a promise from the student body president that no final decision on NSA would be made at the meeting. However, after listening to a plea from another NSA official who was flown in from California to address them, the members of the Senate voted by a margin of 15 to 6 to join the association. The motion to join was submitted by the same student body president who had promised that a decision would not be made.

Two days later opponents of NSA circulated a petition on campus demanding that a student referendum be held. Within six hours they had secured 1,300 signatures. On the day the CIA story broke, the Student Senate decided to reconsider its decision. When it met a week later, it was obvious even to NSA's staunchest supporters that the vast majority of SMU's students opposed affiliation with the association. But NSA received powerful assists from several sources.

The campus newspaper had outdone itself lobbying in behalf of NSA. The university's president, Dr. Willis Tate, observed that the issue was "clearly one for the students to decide," but promptly added that he had confidence in the Senate to make the right decision without a student referendum and defended NSA against charges that it is an "extremist" group.

A professor who was supposed to be the impartial moderator at the only public debate held on the subject made such obviously biased remarks as: "I'm pleased to see that SMU is entering the 20th Century."

Just before the Senate voted on the matter, its presiding officer pleaded with his colleagues: "Vote according to your own convictions rather than try to be representative of the student body." They did just that, deciding by a margin of 12 to 10 to reaffirm their earlier decision to join NSA without permitting the students to vote on the issue. They weren't about to make that mistake. Even at the University of Texas, which is far more radical than SMU, the students voted by a wide margin to withdraw from NSA a couple of years ago. And at SMU, in fact, on two prior occcasions the student body had voted overwhelming against joining NSA.

Although the students at SMU have been prevented from voting directly on NSA, the association is still an important issue in the upcoming student government elections. If several pro-NSA members of the Senate are defeated, it is expected that body will then reverse its controversial vote to affiliate.

At Southern California—which had withdrawn from NSA a decade ago—the student body's executive council voted on February 12 to reaffiliate with the association.

Here again there was no effort made to win over the student body; that perhaps would have been futile and was unnecessary in any event. For NSA had a powerful ally in Taylor Hackford, USC's student body president, who had been wined and wooed last summer in Wisconsin at the association's annual congress.

The day after the vote was taken, the Young Republicans on campus circulated a petition demanding a referendum. When the CIA story broke, the Young Democrats and the campus chapter of Students for a Democratic Society—both of which initially opposed the referendum (it was probably too democratic, small "d")—switched their position. Significantly, however, they did not urge the students to vote against NSA in the referendum which they were now in favor of conducting.

Hackford opposed letting the students decide the matter "because it's such an emotional issue that I don't want it on the ballot."

And the campus newspaper chimed in with a charge that the Young Republicans, by calling for a referendum, "are undermining student government at USC." The students, it said, were not well enough informed. Stupid clods! However did they manage in the first place to elect such brilliant leaders who must make all their decisions for them?

Unlike SMU, the student government at USC is required to hold a referendum if a sufficient number of students demand one. The YRs had no trouble getting more than enough signatures on their petition. So in early April a vote on the entire student body will be taken, and the betting is better than even that NSA will lose.

The House Un-American Activities Committee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, once again the House of Representatives is faced with the question of providing funds for the Committee on Un-American Activities.

It therefore may be of interest to my colleagues to be aware of the position of one of the Nation's foremost labor unions, the United Steelworkers of America, in opposition to the committee, as expressed in the following editorial:

[From Steel Labor, March 1967]

WHACK HUAC

The biennial effort to gain the floor on the opening of Congress to propose abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee failed again this year, but abolitionists took heart in significant and increased opposition to the committee among members of the House.

The blow was softened at the Democratic Caucus when almost one-third of the Democrats in the House voted to go on record as favoring a change in rules that would allow for the permanent dispatch of this ancient remnant of mccarthyism. And during the first week of the 90th Congress, more than two dozen abolition resolutions, several of them introduced by Republicans,—were referred to the Rules Committee.

Pragmatists on "The Hill" scoff at the repeated efforts of aroused citizens to get HUAC junked, declaring that it is now an institution and is a vehicle for political careers (its most "famous" graduate being Richard Nixon). But it is precisely because of this, and that last-ditch segregationists now plan on using the committee to smear the civil rights movement and rehabilitation of the ghettos—that HUAC must be constantly opposed and discredited.

The arguments are as old as the committee: that it is unconstitutional, that it denies due process to witnesses; that it has served virtually no legislative purpose; that its appropriation could be used for much more worthwhile causes (its annual budget is the fourth largest among standing House committees).

Labor well knows that those who abuse the First Amendment in their alleged hunt for "subversives" eventually find their target in all organized social and economic movements seeking a change for the better. That is why the USWA, at its last Constitutional Convention called for abolition of HUAC, which it said "is not dedicated to gathering information, but to conducting inquisitions without any legitimate legislative purpose."

The committee, with few exceptions in its long history, has been a panel of white supremists and ultra-rightists who have been cloaked in the respectability and the immunity of Congress in carrying out their witch hunts. House members should join in the protest by voting against its appropriation this month as a means of seeking open debate on its very existence.

Editorial in the Asian World by Dr. Diosdado M. Yap Exemplifies Asian Interest in American Involvement in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, I recently read an editorial in the Asian World on American involvement in southeast Asia. Editor Diosdado M. Yap's cogent remarks serve as a reminder that we are performing a vital service as we strive for a peaceful Vietnam, free from aggression, free to make its own decisions, and free to live unharassed by its neighbors.

President Johnson's trips to Asia and Guam have done much to unite Asians and Dr. Yap's comments point out the prevailing feeling in Asia.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the editorial, "America in Asia," printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

AMERICA IN ASIA

Perhaps never before in the history of the United States has the problem of her relations with Asia loomed so large in the consideration of the American foreign policy. Asia is becoming the most dynamic area in the world in which yellow Communism versus white Communism are engaged in a life and death struggle for survival. Then too the biggest powers in the world today—United States, Russia and China are all largely or completely Asiatic. Three-fourths of Soviet territory is in Asia. It is in Asia where the United States maintains an unprecedented force in the 7th Fleet.

Half a century ago, Theodore Roosevelt said "The Pacific era, destined to be the greatest of them all, is just at its dawn." Then a few months ago, President Johnson stated, "Throughout Asia a new spirit is clearly at work; a self-confidence that permits cooperation . . . Sooner or later this new perception will spread as well to the closed societies of Communist Asia."

American involvement in Asia—the world's largest continent which is the home of one-half of the world's population—has deep roots which reach back in history to the age of the sailing clippers and the early Christian missionary efforts. More recently, during the past twenty five years, America has been involved in fighting two wars in Asia. She is currently engaged in a large-scale effort in assisting the people of South Vietnam to combat Communist-led aggression. In addition, she also maintains extensive economic trade and aid—cultural and military relations with scores of nations in that area—from Korea, Japan, the Republic of China in Taiwan on the northeast, to India and Pakistan on the southwest, and to the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore on the southeast.

During the last 25 years Asia has witnessed the failure of Communism to help the hundreds of millions of people there who are victims of poverty, illiteracy and disease. Today, however, one by one, the smaller nations have begun to recognize the ineffectiveness of Communism and are moving toward economic reconstruction under governments that are independent and free. In the last 25 years, millions of Americans, most of them in uniform, have crossed the Pacific Ocean. Billions of dollars of goods produced in America and paid for by the United States have been transported to the Asian countries. American political alliances are numerous, her military bases are extensive, her economic aid programs are of major volume and her cultural relations are on an expanding basis. In short, the United States is deeply involved in Asia today.

The Asian situation is influenced by the rising spirit of nationalism and by the emergence of newly independent nations, by the recent momentous events in Communist China and by the significant developments in South Vietnam. Vigorous programs are needed for security and economic development, and the threat of aggression must be reduced. The problems are difficult and require great flexibility in American policy. There are no easy solutions.

Some of the problems of Asia are local in character; others can be considered only in the context of a larger area. Some are susceptible of unilateral treatment; others require the joint attention of many nations. None can be considered in complete isolation. Their solution will often require frequent consultation with friends from that area.

What is America's objective in Asia? Why is she willing to offer such extensive aid and even at the cost of American lives? The answer can be simply stated: It is because the American people see clearly the difference between agony that policies of selfishness and imperialistic ambition have brought and the satisfactions of an enduring peace that can save all freedom-loving peoples of the world from disaster. The issue is survival itself.

The peoples of Asia are eager for equality and respect. They have always objected to the way many western countries looked down upon them. The brown, yellow and black-skinned people of Asia will continue to seek equality and respect from the United States and other nations over the world.

The President of the United States, as the representative of the American people, has just carried to Asia a message of altruistic purpose unparalleled in the history of the world. President Johnson stated eloquently throughout Asia during his recent tour in that area that America does not seek possession of any territory but a union of free people. He assured them of America's friendship and of her abiding interest in their welfare. He told the teeming millions of Asians that the United States not only expresses high ideals but stands ready to implement them with the financial and economic aid that can bring a new kind of better life to the men, women and children throughout Asia.

Constructive Look at President Johnson's Antipoverty Message

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, a sound and constructive look at President Johnson's message to Congress on poverty has been taken by the Washington Evening Star in an editorial I want to include at this point in the RECORD. The Star calls the President's message "A sensible antipoverty blueprint" and it is an evaluation with which I concur.

[From the Washington Evening Star, Mar. 18, 1967]

A SENSIBLE ANTI-POVERTY BLUEPRINT

The President's 1967 message on poverty continues the same subdued and realistic tone in dealing with Congress that was evident last January in the State of the Union address. The effect should measurably improve the program's chances of survival.

Mr. Johnson made clear his support for the troubled Office of Economic Opportunity. He proposed a 25 percent increase in appropriations for the OEO.

But at the same time, the White House message showed a response to criticisms of the past year and demonstrated a willingness to profit by experience. The document tactfully avoided phrases such as the "war on poverty" and "Great Society." It omitted any mention of the controversial plan to set up a public-private corporation to rehabilitate slums. Emphasis was laid on aid to rural areas and smaller towns, a move that should mollify Republicans who have suspected the whole poverty program was merely a lubricant for big-city Democratic machines.

In fact, many of the new concepts appear to have grown out of testimony last year before the Senate subcommittee on executive reorganization. Among these are the plans for training and employing 100,000 slum residents, home ownership for lower-income families, and urban rat control.

The day before the President's message arrived on Capitol Hill, OEO Director Sargent Shriver pointed out that Head Start within two years has discovered and treated eye defects in 98,000 children; discovered 740,000 children without vaccinations against polio and then immunized them, discovered and immunized more than a million youngsters who had not been vaccinated against measles.

Forty percent of these children were white English-speaking children, 20 percent white Spanish-speaking, 40 percent Negro. Obviously, the poverty program carries no racial label. Obviously it involves the nation's health along with its pocketbook and schooling.

The hearings during the next few months by Senator Clark's subcommittee on employment, manpower and poverty should shed more light on how the administration of anti-poverty programs can be tightened up. If the President responds to such criticisms in the constructive way he has demonstrated in his latest message, the result should be salutary.

Highhanded Operations of U.S. Office of Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, there is mounting concern in Congress regarding the highhanded operations of the U.S. Office of Education. This concern reflects the increasing alarm being expressed by educators all over the country who are realizing that practically every facet of school operations is coming under the heel of Federal dictation. The Saturday, March 25, 1967, issue of the State newspaper, in Columbia, S.C., contained an editorial entitled "Beyond the Law," which should serve to further illuminate this situation.

Another editorial, along the same lines but directed more at the problems concerning higher education, appeared in the March 22, 1967, issue of the Woodruff News. Entitled "Real Academic Freedom," this editorial stresses the immense value of our private colleges who have disdained Federal funds. I ask unanimous consent that these two editorials be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objections, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the State, Columbia, S.C., Mar. 25, 1967]

BEYOND THE LAW

Education is the watchword but integration is the real goal of both the bureaucracy and the judiciary of the United States.

Race-mixing has become an obsession with federal officials who look to Washington not only for their paychecks but for their philosophy.

The compulsion to mix the races, with or without their consent, flowered with the Supreme Court decisions of 1954 and 1955. But what was hailed as a legal declaration against racial discrimination merely marked the acceleration of a sociological drive to intermingle, by force if necessary, the school children of America.

Many white Americans, including a considerable and growing number of white Southerners, have accepted the proposition that, in school matters, race alone cannot be the basis for differentiating between white and Negro children. They have not accepted—North or South, East or West—the idea that the elimination of racial discrimination automatically carries with it the necessity for enforced integration.

Yet, bureaucratic do-gooders and party-line judges are exerting their every effort to cram whites and Negroes together even when both races prefer substantial separation—as reflected by the exercise of what is labelled as "freedom of choice" in selecting schools.

A prime example of the prevailing attitude of the federal hierarchy cropped up last Tuesday in Washington when the Office of Education was considering the status of desegregation of Chesterfield County schools. A federal attorney for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, John M. Lagomarcino, delivered this revealing observation:

"They (the Chesterfield school officials) haven't adopted any program to bring about desegregation. The freedom of choice plan is legal, acceptable, good—*only if it works to bring about desegregation* . . . Freedom of choice has failed in this school district."

There it is, spelled out for every parent and pupil to see. So far as Uncle Sam is concerned, "freedom of choice" is a one-way street. It is acceptable *only* if it results in race-mixing.

Further proof of the Office of Education's obsession with integration shows up in virtually every statement by U.S. Commissar of Education Harold Howe II or by his assistant for school integration, David S. Seeley.

Writing in the March *Journal* of the National Education Association, Seeley made it plain that, so far as he is concerned, the Supreme Court decisions and the 1964 Civil Rights Act require the merging of white and Negro students in the same schools.

In point of bald fact, the decisions and the act do no such thing. Individually and collectively, they forbid discrimination, they prohibit distinctions based on race, and they erase color as a consideration in accepting or assigning school children. Period.

It is not yet the law of the land that white and Negro youngsters be forced into some sort of racial amalgam simply because small men with large authority wish it so.

But, make no mistake about the trend: The integrationists are not content with striking down the barriers of legal segregation. They want to drive everyone into the same coral in some sort of grand sociological roundup. They may yet suceed, if Americans give up their rights.

Real Academic Freedom

A few years ago when people first started talking about federal aid to education a few cautious souls were highly critical.

"Federal aid means federal control," they warned.

The warnings were laughed off. Among the loudest laughers were educators who of course wanted the money. Also in the laughing gallery were the big-hearted bureaucrats who were anxious to give educators the money. And get something in return.

In time the public found out that the cautious souls were right. Federal money was forthcoming, but federal controls kept pace with it. Just as the income tax law was used to get at crooks who could never be found at the scene of a crime, so federal aid to education was used as a club by the politicians to enforce rules and influence decisions that paid off in votes.

Now Washington is thinking increasingly in terms of federal aid to higher education. A lot of money has already been given to colleges and universities. Incredibly, the highly-publicized University of California is said to get 45 per cent of its $729,000,000 annual operating funds from Uncle Sam.

Certainly the cost of higher education is going higher and higher, but we're afraid that the price demanded by Washington for its aid will be exhorbitant. Before university officials reach for federal funds they should give thought to what happened to our goose-stepping public schools.

Curiously, we've heard no shouts of alarm about this from any of the liberal professors who scream to high heaven at the rumor of a hint of a threat to academic freedom. Which leads us to think that maybe these fellows don't mind marching in academic goose-step as long as their beloved Big Brother, the State, is calling cadence.

It seems to us that our best hope for true academic freedom lies in the private colleges, those that don't turn to Washington for money (and direction) but who go out and scratch for the money they need to keep going. With those colleges it's no "easy come, easy go" philosophy. In private schools the students pay about 80 per cent of the costs, with the remainder coming from contributions which support the college. Further, the cost of higher education in private colleges tends to be far less than in those financed out of the public treasury. And the intellectual integrity of the private colleges is secure. We all have an important stake in their future.

Compensation for Survivors of Local Law Enforcement Officers Killed While Apprehending Persons Committing Federal Crime

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Speaker, law enforcement and the challenge of crime in our society have been major issues of late. The attention of the Nation has been focused on crime and law enforcement and the role of the Federal Government in dealing with crime.

In our focus on the problem of crime we should not forget those who are in constant daily contact with this problem—our law enforcement officers. I believe that on the whole, our law enforcement officers have done an admirable job under difficult and trying circumstances. The President's Commission of Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice recently said:

> Since this is a time of increasing crime, increasing social unrest and increasing public sensitivity to both, it is a time when police work is peculiarly important, complicated, conspicuous and delicate.

They went on to say:

> In society's day to day efforts to protect its citizens from the suffering, fear and property loss produced by crime and the threat of crime, the policeman occupies the front line. It is he who directly confronts criminal situations, and it is to him that the public looks for personal safety. The freedom of America to walk their streets and be secure in their homes—in fact to do what they want when they want—depends to a great extent on their policemen.

The increased crime rate is of growing concern to all law-abiding citizens. However, it is increasingly difficult to convince qualified men that they should seek a career as a local law enforcement officer.

I am proposing legislation today which would elevate the status of local law enforcement officers by providing compensation to survivors of local law enforcement officers killed while apprehending persons committing Federal crimes.

The enactment of this legislation is long overdue. Between 1960 and 1965, about 300 policemen were killed in the line of duty.

The primary purpose of this legislation is to provide an income for destitute families of deceased officers for 8 years and to help educate their children.

The enactment of this bill should merely be a first step. I also feel that the Federal, State, and local governments must work together to insure that qualified men will seek careers in the law enforcement field.

Alan Barth Receives Richly Deserved Tribute

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, one of this Nation's outstanding editorial writers is Alan Barth of the Washington Post. He has, since joining the staff of the Post in 1943, spoken out with bold and sane articulation on the need to protect our constitutionally guaranteed individual rights. His words have reached millions of Americans and non-Americans alike—not only through his editorials in the Washington Post, but also through his books and through numerous magazine articles and lectures. His three books, "Government by Investigation," "The Loyalty of Freemen," and "The Price of Liberty," are the most articulate and persuasive ever written on their subject matter.

This year Alan Barth was selected as the recipient of the annual Florina Lasker Civil Liberties Award. This award, which is administered by the American Civil Liberties Union's New York affiliate, is given to the individual, organization, or group who, by word or action, has displayed consistent and outstanding courage and integrity in the defense of civil liberties, whether in the performance of duty, or above and beyond the requirements of duty, and by so doing has made a significant and constructive contribution to civil liberties. Recipients are selected by a distinguished national committee, on the basis of nominations made by numerous individuals and organizations.

Alan Barth is richly deserving of the public recognition to which his selection as the 1967 Lasker Award recipient speaks, and I commend to my colleagues his remarks on receiving the award:

> Remarks by Alan Barth, at the Lasker Award Luncheon New York Civil Liberties Union, at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, February 22, 1967.
>
> My favorite piece of literary counsel and criticism is contined in a single line from "A Christmas Carol." Scrooge says plaintively to Marley on the occasion of that celebrated Christmas Eve visitation: "Don't be hard upon me! Don't be flowery, Jacob! Pray!"
>
> I'll try not to be hard on you today. I'll try not to be flowery. But the truth is you have given me so heavy a burden of gratitude that it is beyond my capacity to carry.

I think I had best say simply that I thank you all very much. I say it joyfully and with the greatest possible pride in the honor you have conferred on me.

In the decade or so since the Florina Lasker Civil Liberties Award was established, the New York Civil Liberties Union has made it the highest and most distinguished honor in this field. It has succeeded in doing this mainly, of course, by reason of the continuing vitality of its own championship of individual and constitutional rights. No award can rise above its source. But it has succeeded also, in part, because it has given the award year after year to recipients of extraordinary distinction.

For my own part, let me say that my delight in being here today is drawn in no small degree from the extremely elevated company in which you have placed me.

It would be gratifying to think that I belonged there. And because of the eminence and integrity of all the members of your selection committee—as well as for certain other more personal considerations—I have made every effort to believe that the Lasker Award this year was given strictly on a merit basis. I have leaned over backwards, so to speak, to give the judges the benefit of every doubt. But the effort, I am sorry to tell you, has proved unavailing.

Now, you may think that this was distressing to me or that in some way it has lessened my pleasure in the award. Not at all, I assure you. On the contrary, it operated to make the decision a great deal more gratifying. It is far better, I assure you, to be the beneficiary of generosity than of mere justice.

This would be a rough would indeed if each of us got no more than he deserved. Happily, we sometimes get much more—the kindness and confidence of friends and fellow-workers. And this is, by all odds, the richest of benefactions.

Prizes like the Florina Lasker Award are given sometimes, I think, not so much for past performance as for future promise. They are intended, perhaps, to serve less as a reward than as a spur. I should like to think that this was the case in connection with the Lasker Award this year—that it was essentially an expression of confidence—or at least of hope—that the recipient would some day deserve it.

At any rate, this is the spirit in which I choose to accept it. It is immensely heartening to believe that you and your selection committee think of me as a fellow with valuable work ahead of him. I have arrived at an age, I must acknowledge, when a prod to performance in the future seems to me a great deal more interesting and attractive than a pat on the back for performance in the past.

I am in a slightly anomalous situation. Much of my work—most of it during the past year—was done for the editorial page of the Washington *Post*. The anonymity of editorial writing can be irksome at times. But it is by no means without compensations. When anyone asks me how to identify my contributions to the *Post's* editorial page, I blush as prettily as possible and say, "It's really very simple; mine are the superb ones." All of us on the editorial page get blamed now and then for one another's shortcomings; perhaps we need suffer no qualms, therefore, if we occasionally take what credit we can get for one another's successes.

Credit for an editorial page belongs, of course, to the newspaper as an institution. I could not, in good conscience, fail to point out what is, undoubtedly, altogether evident to you, that editorial writers can be no better than their newspapers want them to be. The Washington *Post* has lively and vigorous editorials because it wants them and demands them from its editorial writers.

I rejoice in an opportunity to say publicly something about the pride and gratification I have enjoyed over a period of 24 years as a member of the *Post's* editorial staff. There are no more than a few newspapers left in the United States which want their editorial pages to serve as vital forces in the community. Happily, the *Post* is one of them.

Sometimes the *Post* is right and sometimes no doubt it is wrong. But it represents in either case a conscientious effort to fulfill the responsibility for which the press was given a privileged position under the First Amendment to the Constitution. The essence of that responsibility, as I understand it, is to serve as a censor of the government and a champion of individual rights—of civil liberty—as against governmental, or public, power.

Now, I am aware that the most important part of today's program lies ahead of us; and I am all that stands in the way of our enjoyment of it. We are to hear an address by Charles Morgan, who is not only one of the ACLU's most intrepid and effective lawyers but also one of its wittiest story tellers and most eloquent public speakers.

Nevertheless, I want to take just a minute or two more to say something that is in my mind about the contemporary role of the ACLU. I think there has never been a time when the American Civil Liberties Union was more needed than now. The Union is an organization peculiarly committed to the proposition that the goals men seek are decisively conditioned and controlled by the means employed in pursuit of them—that means are no less important than the ends they seek to achieve—and that noble purposes can never be said to justify ignoble methods.

Well, I think that this is a time when a great many Americans have forgotten this proposition or have chosen to ignore it. Expediency—generally referred to as a national interest or national security—is commonly made a pretext for the abandonment of moral principle. Illustrations of my point are deplorably abundant.

Consider, for example, the widespread disposition to shrug off as embarrassing, yet somehow necessary because convenient, the recent revelations that the Central Intelligence Agency has been systematically subverting and exploiting supposedly independent associations of American citizens.

Consider, for another example, the widespread willingness to sacrifice cherished rights of privacy and the confidentiality of private conversations by letting the police tap telephones or bug private premises whenever they happen to think that a crime might be under discussion.

Or, consider, to take still another instance, how ready a great many people are to jettison all the principles of due process because they are at the moment in a panic about crime. Instead of attacking the problem by correcting the social conditions that cause it, they look comfortably to the cheaper, easier way of encouraging the police to cut constitutional corners and wink at a little rough stuff in the precinct stationhouses.

And, finally, consider the extent to which—however lofty the purposes which have impelled this country to send nearly half a million fighting men to Viet Nam—these purposes have been corrupted and compromised by a resort to techniques and devices of warfare repugnant to civilized values.

All this, it seems to me, reflects a supposition that the end justifies the means—a doctrine commonly and scornfully attributed to our totalitarian adversaries. But are we not, in the name of anticommunism, turning ourselves to a dangerous degree into a mirror image of what we most abhor?

I think these trends afford occasion for dismay. I do not think they afford occasion for despair. Against the tendency toward expediency and cynicism and moral indifference, there is a strong counter-tendency toward adherence to humanistic values and to ancient principles of decency and fair play. And I hold a high hope that, in the context of American traditions and the American character, these will come again into ascendancy.

There is a great deal of vitality and good health in the American body politic. Democracy is not a static system; it entails conflict. It depends upon an unflagging effort to make good judgment prevail over bad judgment.

Anyway, I know that in the struggle to redeem and regenerate America, the American Civil Liberties Union will play a vital role. I rejoice that I have a place among you and a chance to share in that struggle.

Dr. Martin Luther King

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I believe Dr. Martin Luther King has made a tragic mistake in his speech yesterday on the Vietnam war. In my judgment, his statement will actually do harm to the two causes he wants to serve: civil rights in America and a peaceful settlement in Vietnam. I say this with a heavy heart as one who has been a longtime admirer of Dr. King and has contributed to his civil rights work, and as one who has consistently urged the administration to take more vigorous and more courageous steps to achieve an honorable negotiated settlement in Vietnam, including suspension of bombing in the north.

If all American Negroes were to refuse to serve in Vietnam, as Dr. King urges, they would be stepping out of the mainstream of American life. They would be giving aid and comfort to the bigots who want to keep them segregated and in ghettoes.

I deeply share Dr. King's unhappiness that vital domestic programs aimed at wiping out poverty and assuring equal rights for all are suffering because of the fiscal demands of the Vietnam conflict. That is one of many reasons why I desperately want to see a speedy end to the conflict. But such a speedy end cannot be achieved by military action, and it cannot be achieved by a U.S. withdrawal because such an abandonment of U.S. commitments is as a practical matter out of the question. It can only come therefore through negotiation.

The tragedy is that a statement like Dr. King's represents a setback for the possibility of meaningful negotiations. Coming as it did on the heels of Hanoi's rejection of U Thant's cease-fire proposals, which had been substantially accepted by the United States and South Vietnam, Dr. King's speech can only be interpreted by Hanoi as approval of its intransigent stand. Accordingly, Hanoi will be encouraged to continue to believe that if it goes on refusing either a mutual cease-fire or negotiations, eventually the United States will get tired of it all and quit.

This is a mistaken conclusion, I am sure, but apparently Hanoi believes it.

Dr. King's five-point program, while containing some sound proposals, is in other respects wholly unrealistic. He urges, for example:

> The declaration of a unilateral cease-fire in the hope that such action would create an atmosphere for negotiation.

He does not say what course he would favor if his "hope" were not realized and a bilateral cease-fire and negotiations did not follow, and if a firm date for U.S. withdrawal had also been set, as he further proposes, Hanoi would have no incentive whatever to cease firing and negotiate.

As reported in the New York Times, Dr. King's description of what is happening in Vietnam is fearfully one sided and distorted. There was apparently no mention of the important steps recently taken in South Vietnam in the direction of constitutional and representative government, no mention of the constructive civil programs being carried on in South Vietnam by dedicated and courageous Americans of all races, no mention of Hanoi's consistent rejection of peace overtures made by U Thant, the Pope, and President Johnson. His description, which is not based on firsthand observation but on secondhand reports, appears to proceed on the theory that the information presented by the other side's propagandists is accurate. He virtually ignores not only all information furnished by the American Government, but also what has been reported by most American and foreign correspondents in South Vietnam.

Finally, I believe that Dr. King is cruel in telling American Negro fighting men in Vietnam that they are the victims of discrimination. I am reliably informed that Negroes are being drafted into our Armed Forces today in almost exactly the same ratio to whites as obtains in the U.S. population, about 11 percent. The reason the proportion of Negroes in the fighting forces in Vietnam is higher than that is because of a very high reenlistment rate among Negroes.

One last point needs to be made: While it is true that the slowdown in antipoverty and other urban programs caused by the Vietnam conflict is hurting disadvantaged Negroes, it is also hurting, without discrimination, other disadvantaged groups in the population, including the hard-pressed aged, the handicapped, the undereducated children, the unskilled poor, the slum dwellers. Many of these are Negro, but more are not.

Individual Initiative

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Speaker, recently Mr. Bill Sorensen, the editor of the Calipatria Herald and a distinguished resident of my district, wrote an article that is quite inspiring and I think will be of interest to all of us.

The values of personal dignity and independence shown by Odell Tinsley are to be commended.

I include this in the RECORD.

ODELL TINSLEY

(By Bill Sorensen)

I had occasion this week to talk to Odell Tinsley, self employed businessman of many unique qualities. Odell has lived in Calipatria for many years and until recently operated a shoe shine stand on the Main Street. He is a bachelor, of modest means who does not communicate readily mostly because he is fiercely independent. He owns his home here but now has his business in Brawley to which he travels each day. Not possessing an auto he travels in whatever transportation is available. He says business has been pretty slow lately and he has decided that he has to get into a better line of work. He has enrolled in adult classes at the local high school in order to do this and will improve himself no doubt for he has a purpose and a desire. People of the calibre of Mr. Tinsley, who refuse to succumb to the temptations of our society and who continue to maintain their personal dignity and indepedence at every level of the society are examples of what man should be doing.

Odell has come in for his share of criticism and degradation through the years but this has never deterred him in his desire to be a whole person and an independent one. He has never let the misery of his circumstances from time to time change his ideals, for he continues to work in his church and care for his own needs while being concerned for others.

Each of us should pause for a moment in our own dash to somewhere and compare what we are doing and see if we measure up.

Trade With the Communist Enemy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, we have known for a long time that many ships under various flags and colors have been trading with the North Vietnamese enemy, and that this trade bolsters the Communist enemy's war effort. Thirty-six ships, nine British, four Cypriot, two Creek, one Maltese, and 20 Polish, have been guilty of aiding the enemy. In order that my colleagues may know the names of these vessels, I insert them in the RECORD as contained in the Maritime Administration report from the Federal Register for April 1, 1967:

[Report No. 11]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MARITIME ADMINISTRATION—LIST OF FOREIGN FLAG VESSELS ARRIVING IN NORTH VIETNAM ON OR AFTER JANUARY 25, 1966

SECTION 1. The President has approved a policy of denying the carriage of U.S. Government-financed cargoes shipped from the United States on foreign flag vessels which called at North Vietnam ports on or after January 25, 1966.

The Maritime Administration is making available to the appropriate U.S. Government Departments the following list of such vessels which arrived in North Vietnam ports on or after January 25, 1966, based on information received through March 27, 1967. This list does not include vessels under the registration of countries, including the Soviet Union and Communist China, which normally do not have vessels calling at U.S. ports.

FLAG OF REGISTRY, NAME OF SHIP	*Gross tonnage*
Total, all flags (36 ships)	250,190
British (9 ships)	53,184
**Ardgroom (broken up)	7,051
Ardrowan	7,300
**Ardtara (now Hyperion—British)	5,795
Greenford	2,964
**Hyperion (trip to North Vietnam under ex-name, Ardtara—British).	
Isabel Erica	7,105
Milford	1,889
Santa Granda	7,229
Shienfoon	7,127
Shirley Christine	6,724
Cypriot (4 ships)	28,852
Acme	1,173
**Agenor (trips to North Vietnam—Greek).	
**Alkon (trips to North Vietnam—Greek—broken up).	
Amfitriti	7,147
Amon	7,229
Antonia II	7,303
Greek (2 ships)	14,289
**Agenor (now Cypriot)	7,139
**Alkon (now Cypriot—broken up)	7,150
Maltese (1 ship)	7,304
Amalia	7,304
Polish (20 ships)	146,561
Andrzej Strug	6,919
Beniowski	10,443
Djakarta	6,915
General Sikorski	6,785
Hanka Sawicka	6,944
*Hanoi	6,914
Hugo Kollataj	3,755
Jan Matejko	6,748
Jozef Conrad	8,730
Kapitan Kosko	6,629
Kochanowski	8,231
Lelewel	7,817
Marceli Nowotko	6,660
Marian Buczek	7,053
Norwid	5,512
*Phenian	6,923
Stefan Okrzeja	6,620
*Transportowiec	10,854
Wieniawski	9,190
Wladyslaw Broniewski	6,919

*Added to Rept. No. 10 appearing in the FEDERAL REGISTER issue of Feb. 1967.

**Ships appearing on the list that have been scrapped or have had changes in name and/or flag of registry.

SEC. 2. In accordance with approved procedures, the vessels listed below which called at North Vietnam on or after January 25, 1966, have reacquired eligibility to carry U.S. Government-financed cargoes from the United States by virtue of the persons who control the vessels having given satisfactory certification and assurance:

(a) That such vessels will not, thenceforth, be employed in the North Vietnam trade so long as it remains the policy of the U.S. Government to discourage such trade and;

(b) That no other vessels under their control will thenceforth be employed in the North Vietnam trade, except as provided in paragraph (c) and;

(c) That vessels under their control which are covered by contractual obligations, including charters, entered into prior to January 25, 1966, requiring their employment in the North Vietnam trade shall be withdrawn from such trade at the earliest opportunity consistent with such contractual obligations.

FLAG OF REGISTRY

a. Since last report:
None.
b. Previous reports:

	Number of ships
British	1

By order of the Acting Maritime Administrator.

Dated: March 29, 1967.

JAMES S. DAWSON, Jr.,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 67-3650; Filed, Mar. 31, 1967; 8:49 a.m.]

The U.N.'s Inconsistent African Policies

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM M. COLMER
OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, the inconsistency of the United Nations policies toward the African nations is a matter of deep concern to many Americans; therefore, I was most interested to read an article written by columnist James J. Kilpatrick and carried in the Sunday, April 2, edition of the Sunday Star. Particularly hard to comprehend is why this Nation, acting under Executive order, is now a party to carrying out one of these U.N. policies, the embargo of Rhodesia. Since it is my hope that Members of the Congress will adopt a sense-of-Congress resolution that I have introduced, asking President Johnson to withdraw this country from these economic sanctions, I would like to insert Mr. Kilpatrick's article in the RECORD. With his pungent analysis, he has pierced the shroud of smog that has fogged the thinking of many people in places of leadership, including the United Nations, and he helps us to see more clearly these inconsistencies.

This article is as follows:

THE U.N.'S INCONSISTENT AFRICAN POLICIES

NEW YORK.—The smog seemed especially thick over Manhattan this past week, but as the plane heeled over the East River it could be seen that this was a highly localized smog: It was in fact a miasma of pale green hyprocrisy, rising faintly from the glassy walls of the United Nations. Uptown, the day was almost clear; down below, you could scarcely see the charter.

A wandering reporter, come to dig in the archives, found almost no one at home but the tourists, who trooped docilely through the mist and never seemed to sense it at all. Upstairs, however, a few old hands were around. They were talking in circles of Africa, and of what has been going on there lately; some of them were shaking their heads, and some were nodding their heads, and all of them were searching for either sense or consistency in the UN's policies. They rummaged through the drawers and peeked under picture frames, but no such quality could they find.

The starting point of their confusion was the policy of the United Nations vis-a-vis Rhodesia. On December 16, the Security Council renewed its grave determination that "the present situation in Southern Rhodesia constitutes a threat to international peace and security." As the debate on the resolution made clear, Rhodesia's sin was that Rhodesia was not sufficiently democratic.

"We must drive home to the illegal regime," said Ambassador Goldberg, "that the international community will not tolerate the existence of a discriminatory system based on minority rule in defiance of the United Nations and its principles."

To enforce that high-minded purpose, and to end this grave threat to international peace, the Security Council then imposed upon Rhodesia the famous mandatory sanctions. Britain withdrew all prior concessions toward settlement of the independence issue. And now Rhodesia, which features regular registration, recurring elections, a two-party system, and 13 Africans in a Parliament of 65, suffers the ostracism imposed upon an outcast land. Rhodesia may be as peaceful as a millpond in the moonlight, but she's a threat.

Well, sirs, the news was in from Sierra Leone, but in the smog it was a little hard to see that one-man, one-vote was really at work. There had been a military coup, led by a Brigadier Lansana, and for a few days the governor-general and the opposition leader, a Mr. Stevens, were under house arrest. Then another coup came along, or maybe a counter-coup, and down went Lansana. The people, alas, heard little of these democratic procedures except Lansana's explanation that if he had not grabbed control, a group of conspirators including Stevens would have killed the prime minister and seized power on their own. All this had to do with an election, but in Sierra Leone's version of democracy, the election really didn't matter.

Sierra Leone, like Rhodesia, formerly was subject to the British crown. Sierra Leone gained her independence in 1961, and became the 100th member of the United Nations.

Some recent news also was at hand from Djibouti, French Somaliland. Here, too, there had been an election—or an election of sorts. But in the vivid report of the New York Times, almost 2,000 volatile Somalis staged a bloody revolt. French troops hauled some of them into prison camps, where "watchtowers hulked over barbed wire fences" and "French marines hefted ax handles as they stood over squatting prisoners." The Somalis, it appeared, were eager for independence. At least 11 were killed in the African quarter of Djibouti. Many were expelled from the country.

There was news from Nigeria, where the military governor of Eastern Nigeria was threatening to lead his province in secession from the central government at Lagos. Nigeria often has been termed the "showplace of African democracy."

The matter of South West Africa came up. South West Africa has been a protectorate of South Africa for more than 40 years. Its largest and most populated region is Ovamboland. Ten days ago, South Africa offered self-determination to the people of Ovamboland; they could opt for complete independence or for some other status. Did this make anybody happy? No, indeed. The offer created consternation. "Representatives of most black African states reacted angrily," reported the Times. The chairman of a special 14-nation committee on South West Africa said the offer was a trick and a deception. If the people of Ovamboland are to be freed of South Africa's oppression, only the U.N. can do the freeing.

The conversation trailed off into long, reflective silences. Was Rhodesia a state? If not, how did she get hit by sanctions under Articles 39 and 41? Does the theory of one man, one vote have any meaning in one-party states? How does a riot in Somaliland compare with tranquility in Salisbury? How fares democracy in Algeria, the Congo, Dahomey, Ethiopia and Ghana? How are things in Upper Volta? The marble corridors were stil full of tourists, getting the message on the world's last, best hope for peace; and outside, over the river, the pale green mist was still ascending.

Recognition of the Contributions of Leslie Combs II to the Thoroughbred Industry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN C. WATTS
OF KENTUCKY,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. WATTS. Mr. Speaker, presently, horse racing—the sport of kings—is a $4 billion industry and the number one spectator sport in the United States. Of the thoroughbreds which race in a majority of our States, I am proud to say about one-third are bred in Kentucky. But the thoroughbred industry has importance beyond racing. Crossbreeding with thoroughbred has given the country its best stock horses, polo mounts, hunters, and, at one time, cavalry mounts. New breeds such as the American saddle horse, the Tennessee walking horse, and the standardbred come from thoroughbred foundations.

The breeding of champions is far more than blind luck. Great skill in matching bloodlines is necessary for success in this highly competitive business, and intense interest in breeding has existed for a long time in Kentucky. Henry Clay, his son, John, and many other famous persons have been a part of it. Today, the most successful commercial breeder in the United States is a very close friend of mine of whom all Kentuckians are proud, Mr. Leslie Combs II. Surely everyone associated with racing today knows how firmly he has placed his mark on the sport.

With a love of horses, an ever-increasing knowledge of breeding principles, and an outstanding business acumen, Mr. Combs has built his Spendthrift Farm from a holding of 127 acres into the largest breeding farm in Kentucky. Now covering 5,600 acres, Spendthrift Farm has a staff of 150 and quarters for more than 300 horses. In addition to his own breeding operations, Mr. Combs has served as adviser and stud manager to some of the most successful people in racing, such as George D. Widener, John S. Knight, and Mrs. Elizabeth N. Graham.

With several stallions syndicated at over $1 million, it is hard to imagine anyone challenging his position as the leading syndicator of our time. As head of a group back in 1955, Mr. Combs astounded the racing world by purchasing Nashua at the unheard of price of $1,251,200. Since then, many others have followed his lead in going over the million dollar mark. Only recently, however, Mr. Combs topped the field again by syndicating Raise a Native, at $2,625,000, the highest price ever paid for a stud. Those who have joined him in these ventures have had reason to trust his judgment. His Keeneland summer sales yearlings brought the highest average price for 16 consecutive years, and his sales yearlings have earned more at the track than those of any other breeder in the country for 3 of the last 6 years.

His love of the sport has carried Mr. Combs into nearly every facet of racing and breeding. He has served as president of the National Association of State Racing Commissioners and chairman of the Kentucky State Racing Commission. He is a member of the Jockey Club and is vice president of the Keeneland Association.

I can think of no one more deserving of tribute for his contributions to the racing world and to his home State of Kentucky, and it is my intention to pay tribute to him by calling attention to these more prominent of his many achievements.

Revitalization in the States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROGERS C. B. MORTON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Speaker, all of us who serve here in the Congress are often guests of the fine State of Maryland, which I am proud to represent. I call the attention of my colleagues to an editorial which appeared in the Washington Evening Star, Thursday, March 30, 1967.

The editorial, "Maryland's Advance," comments on the recently concluded session of the Maryland General Assembly in Annapolis, and points out how well a legislature composed of a majority of one party can work with a new Governor who comes from the other party.

It also is a fitting comment on what hopefully we will see in many other States: a rejuvenation of State initiative and legislative action to meet its problems.

We must bear in mind that many jobs of government are best handled at a level closer to the people than that of the Federal Government and that the people through their elected State legislators and officials are now willing to accept that challenge.

The editorial follows:

MARYLAND'S ADVANCE

Governor Agnew's characterization of the 1967 session of the Maryland general assembly as "one of the most productive in decades" was no doubt tempered by a degree of personal modesty, for the governor shares in the accolade.

His expression, however, was thoroughly inadequate. The record of this session is without parallel in Maryland's recent history. The stream of constructive legislation which began to pour out of Annapolis a few weeks ago continued, almost incredibly, right up to the hour of adjournment. It was a performance which as a whole deserves to be described in superlatives.

There is a great deal of conversation these days—especially in terms of the problems of cities—about the moribund political machinery of our states. It would surely be an exaggeration to suggest that Maryland has the political equipment, or indeed even the political desire, to cope adequately with all the problems of the modern urban society. But it is equally clear that a very drastic change has occurred—that Maryland today is at least a state on the move.

What most distinguished this session was not the volume of bills passed, but the legislature's willingness to move in on a vast array of hard-core problems which in past years were submerged. The point is best made by a few examples: Fiscal reform, as typified by the new billion-dollar budget and precedent-shattering graduated income tax law; governmental reform, as provided in the sound ground rules for a state constitutional convention; a wholly new responsiveness to urban areas, particularly in regard to planning controls; most-significant of all, perhaps, social change—as typified by the new open-occupancy housing law.

Certain of the self-serving exemptions written into the housing law at the behest of developer-Delegate W. Dale Hess are of course indefensible. But the tendency to disparage the new law on this account as a "watered-down" action of little consequence is not justified. The fact is that its strong sanctions against racial discrimination in virtually all types of new housing will have an enormous and steadily increasing impact in breaking racial housing barriers in the years ahead. Maryland, by virtue of this law, moves into the first rank of states which have tackled the problem legislatively. And the overwhelming support which this move received from representatives of the Washington suburbs ought to be a matter of pride to their constituents.

What are the factors which made this kind of legislative transition possible? The mounting urgency of the problems no doubt played some part. Agnew's forceful proposals were partly responsible—and his apparent ability to work with the Democratic legislature augurs well for the future. The primary factor, however, was reapportionment. None of the major reforms of this session would have been possible under the rural-dominated legislature of only two years ago. No one should regret the change.

The session just ended had its share of failures, some of which, including the rejection of the governor's traffic-safety proposals, were incomprehensible. These gaps were so overweighed by the gains, however, that this time one need only prepare cheerfully and hopefully, to wait 'til next year.

Mid-Decade Census

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation calling for a mid-decade census starting in 1975. I think all of us realize how rapidly the population of the United States is growing, an estimated 15 million since 1960, and, therefore, how urgently we need up-to-date statistics on the many effects of this growth on Federal, State, and local facilities and services. My own district in California, for example, has increased from 378,000 in 1960 to over a half million now. This is a population gain of 30 percent in five years. Certainly, growth at this rapid rate calls for better information than data that are five years old.

I hope that the Congress will act on this legislation at an early date.

How Not To Buy Soviet Generators for Grand Coulee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, under date of April 3, I wrote the Secretary of the Interior the following advice:

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: It has come to my attention that the Soviet Union is seeking to bid on the six 600,000-kilowatt turbine generators slated for installation at Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River in the State of Washington.

Frankly, it will be interesting to see how you get off the hook on this one. I presume you already have Dean Rusk working frantically to get the Russians to do the Johnson Administration a favor by dropping the whole idea. I only hope your fellow Secretary does not offer too high a price for it. All this sweetness and light talk of "detente" and "togetherness" is surely leading us up strange pathways.

My best advice to you is to drop the thing like a hot potato. Look the Soviet Ambassador squarely in the eyes and tell him you would not take the generators as a gift. There are many million Soviet homes that do not have any electricity at all. Tell him that he needs the generators worse than we do. Assure him the American people would not think of depriving the Soviet workers of any electricity at all, even if we have to give up our individual electric home popcorn cookers and run our air conditioners a little less or give up 15-minutes a day TV viewing. Tell the Ambassador to use these generators to help light bulbs in his workers' homes. Ask him to return the favor by refraining from giving the workers anti-American propaganda to read under them.

If you take this advice, I am sure it will coincide with the feeling not only of myself, but also about 99.9-percent of my fellow Americans.

If you do not take this advice, I will be neither surprised nor daunted. Contrarily, I anticipate rejection and am sufficiently undaunted to offer in advance an alternative suggestion as to some specifications and conditions on bids, binding on any seller, foreign or domestic, that makes the low bid and nails down the contract for these six generators. These specs and conditions would include:

A. As to "seller's" labor practices, a U.S. right of in-plant, "on the spot" inspection of books, records, premises and equipment of all factories fabricating the generators, subassemblies and components, and of mines and mills producing copper, steel and other materials to be used in performing the contract, and all transportation facilities used to haul same, to assure that:

(1) U.S. minimum wage and maximum hour standards are being met;

(2) There is absence of use of child or slave labor;

(3) Employees have the right to organize freely, bargain collectively and strike for legitimate objectives;

(4) Reasonable sanitary conditions obtain; and

(5) No discrimination exists.

B. Continuous U.S. in-plant, "on the spot" inspection of all "seller's" facilities used in any way to perform the contract during the full period of manufacturing, to assure continued maintenance of proper working conditions. Also, for the purpose of inspecting all aspects of the job including the design, manufacture, construction and testing of the generators to assure satisfactory performance of the contract. For this purpose, U.S. resident inspectors shall be allowed and provided:

(1) Full and free access throughout the nation performing the contract to all plans and reports and to all factories, mines, etc., involved;

(2) Prompt and free transportation to same;

(3) Reasonable living accommodations, working space, etc.; and

(4) Freedom of speech, thought and religion.

I am sure, Mr. Secretary, that by this point you have a feel for what I have in mind regarding contract "specs and conditions" and therefore can add appropriately to the outline I have provided.

Sure hope buying these generators doesn't give you any headaches.

Best personal regards,

CRAIG HOSMER,
Member of Congress.

Job Corps Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM D. FORD
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, the Job Corps has come a long way since the first centers were opened about 2 years ago. For many months there were controversies, disturbances, and a certain number of unpleasant incidents. But at this time, Mr. Speaker, the Job Corps is widely recognized as a highly successful and worthwhile program. And last week, the Job Corps extended a very heartfelt thanks to the 117 communities, of all types and sizes, where Job Corps centers are operating.

Mr. Speaker, last week was "salute the communities week" in Job Corps, and an article by Joseph Loftus, appearing in the New York Times on March 27, describes some of the ways in which Job Corps men and women expressed their deep gratitude and appreciation to the communities. I insert the article at this point in the RECORD:

JOB CORPS OPENS A WEEK-LONG SALUTE TO COMMUNITIES WHERE ITS CENTERS ARE SITUATED

(By Joseph A. Loftus)

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Job Corps, beset for two years by friction between some of its training centers and the people next door, will start a "Salute the Communities Week" tomorrow.

Out of 117 urban and conservation centers in this phase of the antipoverty program, one failed to survive the community relations problem. The St. Petersburg, Fla., Women's Job Corps center was closed last year.

For many of the other centers, the course of neighborliness was seldom smooth. One of the dramatic turnabouts took place in New Bedford, Mass., where the city council once voted to throw the Rodman Job Corps Center out of town. A few of the entrollees had been in a scrape with the police.

The center's management pleaded for time. Discipline and diplomacy went to work and the council rescinded its action. The Job Corps celebration schedule calls for the presentation of a resolution by the Rodman center corpsmen to the New Bedford council expressing appreciation to the citizens.

William P. Kelly, director of the Job Corps, said the weeklong observance would give the approximately 35,000 young men and women enrolled in the program their first formal opportunity to express appreciation to the residents of communities whose support has meant so much.

"Most centers are issuing invitations to the residents of neighboring communities to visit the center during the week," Mr. Kelly said. "Special invitations have been sent to Congressmen, Governors and state legislators to visit the centers. Some centers will have special luncheons or dinners at which Government officials and civil leaders will be honored; others will serve as hosts for meetings of civic clubs."

Mr. Kelly pointed out that corpsmen and women throughout the year assisted communities in cleanup and improvement campaigns, raising funds for charities and donating blood, working with underprivileged children and older persons, fighting fires and floods, participating in parades and other civic functions.

"During the year, individuals and groups in these communities have opened their homes, churches and schools to the Job Corps youths, making them feel like members of the community," Mr. Kelly said.

At Camp Kilmer, which had provoked demands by nearby New Jersey towns for greater discipline, the corpsmen are conducting tag days and candy sales to raise $150 to buy uniforms for a Little League team.

Kalamazoo and Battle Creek, Mich., which had witnessed Job Corps disorders, will find Custer corpsmen making personal visits to the city commission to extend thanks to the local citizens.

An Easter sunrise service was held at the Atterbury Center near Edinburg, Ind. The Westinghouse Electric Corporation operates Atterbury.

At Breckinridge Center, Morganfield, Ky., scene of a riot in 1965, landscaping and nursery trainees among the corpsmen will have a special display during the week.

In Nebraska, Lincoln Center enrollees will appear on the floor of the Legislature and present a Job Corps blazer to the Governor.

Job Corps headquarters counted 115 centers that are participating in "salute" week in some special way.

Communist Activity in Latin America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN R. RARICK
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the Communist Russians contrive to expand and enlarge their military bases in Cuba. The bases, missiles, and war machinery constitute a constant threat to America as well as our neighbors in Latin America. The buildup is well known to our State Department, our intelligence, and some news media.

The Russian Consular Treaty has now been ratified. Is this why we do not tell our people the truth about Cuba and the Commie activity in Latin America? The American people have made no deals with Moscow, or with Castro. Castro's threat to our people, to our Latin American neighbors should be made known.

Too many of our South American friends are being infiltrated with guerrilla goons from Castro's Cuba to foment rebellion and bloodshed under the paper name of peace, or so-called self-determination. The Castro bases, with trained Russian cadre's, are well known to our country's intelligence but our people are not permitted to know the facts. A full disclosure might damage the bridge-building enterprise.

It is like a childish game—our people are treated to crisis after crisis, but only the crises officialdom selects to call to our attention. Vietnam and integration with Moscow now have the top billing and tickles the citizens' intellect.

To study the revolutionary threats against our friends to the south, one must go to independent publications for news coverage and information. The paper, the Militant is a "fight sheet" of propaganda, but it always screams when its fellow collaborators are caught. Where there is smoke, there is fire; and this is one source of determining where the Reds are committed.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the testimony of Paul Bethel before the Senate Subcommittee on International Security on March 7, 1967, and the March 27 report from the militant in the RECORD for all to be apprised of the Communist cancer in nearby Latin America:

SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY OF PAUL BETHEL, BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, WASHINGTON, D.C., MARCH 7, 1967

First and foremost, it must be understood that Russia took control of Cuba for the sole, stated, purpose of establishing a military base in the Western Hemisphere. The Russian-managed Tricontinental Conference, held in Havana in January 1966, had as its purpose the creation of a centralized organization through which the Communists are now exploding Vietnam-type conflicts—not only in Latin America, but in Africa and Asia, as well. That conference was the culmination of five years of Soviet activities which have: 1) established Russian control of Cuba, and 2) converted Cuba into a forward base for Communist subversion.

Armed Forces Minister Raúl Castro provided some dimensions to what is going on in Cuba when last May 23 he said: "Don't be surprised in the months ahead when you see thousands of tons of new weapons on the highways of our country." Soviet arms continue to pour into Cuba, the younger Castro said, "because Cuba will redouble its efforts to help all liberation movements on the three continents . . . we will hit them (the U.S.) where it hurts most, through movements of national liberation." His belligerent speech was endorsed by Russian Ambassador to Havana, Alexsandr I. Alexseyev, who asserted that Russia "believes in the firm solidarity of all the revolutionary liberation forces of the world." The younger Castro brother said of our intelligence community: "They don't know the quantity of the weapons we now have," adding the more arresting statement, "but we can assure them that with every passing month we are being armed with weapons vastly superior to what we ever had before." It is recalled that among the weapons in Cuba at the time of the missile crisis were intermediate-range ballistic missiles. Castro also bragged: "Every month we complete dozens of military bases."

While slurs cast against the U.S. intelligence community by Raúl Castro may or may not be true, what he says about the military buildup in Cuba indeed is true. Since 1961, the Russians have literally burrowed their way through the length and breadth of the island. They have carved three enormous command posts out of the mountains and hills in the Provinces of Pinar del Río, Havana, and Oriente from which they control Cuba's three field armies. A huge radar net has been constructed by which Russians scan the Straits of Florida, the Yucatán Channel, the Windward Passage, and parts of the Bahamas and the Antilles. The Russians now base a high-seas "fishing fleet" and a shorter-range "fishing fleet" in Cuba, which sail under the Cuban flag. Soviet-controlled sea-and-air attack squadrons are operating out of the ports of Pinar del Río Province and the forty-square mile Isle of Pines. Missile-launching ships called "Komsomols" are the nucleous of these squadrons. Newer, larger, and faster than Soviet boats that launch the Komar guided missiles, the "Komsomols" carry a mixed crew of 25 Cubans and Russians, and operate under an umbrella of MIG fighters and helicopters.

UNDERGROUND BASES

The main Russian military base for Havana and central Cuba is at Managua, on the southern outskirts of the Cuban capital. Headquarters is located in a series of subterranean chambers which connect with an outer ring of underground bases surrounding Havana. In relation to Havana, those bases are located at El Sitio and El Chico, 12 miles south of the road to Santiago de las Vegas; El Calvario, four miles southeast; Wajay, 14 miles due south; and El Cano and Arroyo Arenas, respectively six and five miles southwest. The hills south of Managua are honeycombed with tunnels in which large amounts of canned and dehydrated food, water, petroleum, arms, and ammunition are stored.

One subterranean storage dump at the village of Guatao is so large that it is equipped with large elevators capable of handling several tons of material at a time. These dumps, together with others which dot the island, contain the arms and supplies which are shipped to Cuban-trained guerrillas after they have returned to their homelands to carry on "wars of national liberation." The importance which the Russians attach to hiding their underground installations and storage dumps is visible, for example, at the Cura caves, located near Jibacoa just south of Havana. An entrance bored into the caves from a cliff is camouflaged by a dummy house and an adjoining two-car "garage." A hard-surface road leads to this "garage," and from there into the caves.

The Soviet command post for Cuba's easternmost Province, Oriente, is located in an underground base near the city of Holguín. Near this base are Los Haticos del Purial mountains, site of Russian excavations which commenced in February, 1962, and continue to this day. Tunnels measuring 20 x 20 feet, and larger, honeycomb those mountains. Small underground railroads connect the bases located at the top of Los Haticos del Purial with Holguín and with other Russians bases in the area.

The Cuatrocientas Rozas caves at Banes in Oriente Province have been enlarged and tons of reinforced concrete poured into them. (Castro has stated that Cuba's acute housing storage will not be solved for another fifteen years. This is because every bit of cement from the cement factories at Mariel and Santiago goes to the military.) Some portions of the caves have been sectioned-off and equipped with dehumidifying equipment where war materials of unknown nomenclature are stored. Other sectioned-off portions are refrigerated. For nine months, two years back, an estimated 5,000 Russian troops worked in this area and along the coast just north of Nipe Bay, Cuba's deepest harbor. This area, like Cuatrocientas Rozas, was cordoned off and restricted to all but Soviet-bloc personnel. Soviet submarines have been sighted in nearby Nipe Bay, and the Cuban magazine Bohemia has claimed that their presence there is for defense against what is termed "pirate attacks" from the United States. The little port town of Embarcadero is a base for Soviet boats equipped with Komar guided missiles. The area around Cuatrocientas Rozas bristles with electronic devices, antennas, radar, and, like El Pepu caves in another part of Oriente Province, is believed to have stored in it types of missiles which respond to electrical guidance.

Each of Cuba's six provinces have subterranean hangars which house military aircraft, including MIG-21 fighters. MIG-21s can be adapted to carry bomb loads, and can easily reach the United States and many parts of Central America and the Antilles. The San Julián base in Pinar del Río Province has two such subterranean hangars, with four camouflaged ramps leading from them. The military air base at San Antonio de los Baños in Havana Province also contains several underground hangars, with ramps which permit jet aircraft to pop into the air, seemingly from out of nowhere. This base is connected underground with military headquarters at Managua. The air base at Santa Clara in Las Villas Province and that near the city of Camaguey in Camaguey Province were the first to be supplemented with underground hangars. Reports regarding the underground airbase in Camaguey first came to light in December 1961, with reports of the Santa Clara base following shortly thereafter. Underground military hospitals exist in Holguín, Camaguey, and Santa Clara. The Camaguey and Santa Clara underground hospitals are camouflaged by a soil-grabbing grass called "americano," and by eucalyptus trees which cast long, irregular shadows. The Camaguey installation also boasts a state-run chicken farm above it.

SUBVERSION

Cuba has just recently been fitted with a 150,000 watt radio station. Built under the direction of a Czech engineer identified as Herr Bravask, this station is three times as powerful as any single radio station operating in the United States. Cuba still has 134 former commercial stations, now operating as a state-run propaganda enterprise, so it seems obvious that the 150,000 watt monster is for external broadcasts. The location of this station, in San Germán, Oriente Province, gives it added potency to blanket the Caribbean area. Operating on 600 kilocycles, San Germán reportedly is capable of blotting out entirely, or partially affecting, a total of 71 U.S. stations. But this is no all. According to announcements out of Havana, San Germán is but one of six such stations planned for Cuba. One may well imagine the impact that 600,000 watts of Communist propaganda could have on the United States, as well as on Latin America.

In this connection, it is important to recall the alliance made by black power advocate Stokely Carmichael of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). He recently journeyed to Puerto Rico, and there signed "a protocol of cooperation" with the Castroite Pro-Independence Movement and the Pro-Independence Student Federation (FUPI), which pledges mutual efforts "to fight imperialism." The FUPI is allied with the Havana-based Communist Continental Student Organization. The Puerto Rican Pro-Independence Movement, Carmichael's other sponsor, took a leading part at the Tricontinental Conference in Havana last year, has opened what it calls a "Free Puerto Rican Embassy" in Havana, and is a member of the Tricontinental secretariat now channelling supplies to Cuban-trained guerrillas in Latin America. With Carmichael allied with these two groups (which is to say with the Communist Tricontinental organization of subversion in Havana) we most probably can anticipate marches and violence in Puerto Rico and on U.S. college campuses in protest against the July 23 plebiscite through which Puerto Ricans are expected to reaffirm their ties with this country.

Russia controls absolutely Cuba's 43 camps which turn out an average of 10,000 or more trained guerrillas each year. It does so, in the words of Soviet delegate Sharaf R. Rashidov who headed the 40-man Russian delegation to the Tricontinental Conference, because: "Our purpose is the formation of a united front against the common enemy." He defined the common enemy, in his words, as "international imperialism, headed by the United States," reiterating what has become a Russian slogan: "The Soviet Union is responding to movements of national liberation." Rashidov openly endorsed the "armed struggle being waged" by Cuban-trained-and-supported guerrillas "of Venezuela, Perú, Colombia, Guatemala," and expressed "our solidarity with the struggle of the people of Puerto Rico." And the alarming fact is that two of these countries—Guatemala and Venezuela—have since been forced to declare martial law. The Dominican Republic rocks along on the waves of Communist-incited rebellion. Puerto Rico deserves watching.

U.S. authorities have admitted that vessels which comprise the Cuban-Russian high seas "fishing fleet" are engaged principally in spying and infiltrating guerrillas into Africa and Latin America. The ships have Cuban and Russian crews, and in most instances are commanded by Russian captains. On January 24, one such ship, the "Baxamoa," put into the Colombian port of Santa Maria seeking hospitalization for a Russian crew member, identified as Leonti Kurilovich, who had been badly burned by an explosion aboard ship. Colombian immigration authorities found that among a total crew of 38 men, ten were Russians, including the captain. Two other ships flying the Cuban flag, the "Manjuari" and the "Biajaiba," have been identified by no less a source than Radio Havana as captained by Russians Ivan Kzainuikov and Sergei Karakanov.

MISSILES AND CAVES

There are dozens of reports that Russian ballistic missiles are in Cuba, reports which are difficult to check with complete accuracy. This is so for many reasons. One is the scarcity of pictures of Soviet missiles by which sharp and absolute identification can be obtained. There is yet another, and perhaps even more serious, problem. Many eyewitnesses are reluctant to connect their names publicly with identification of ballistic missiles. This is so because the Communist regime in Cuba has turned the Cuban air lift into a monstrous instrument of blackmail. When a refugee comes to Miami and talks too much, swift retribution is visited on his family, even his close friends, in Cuba. Virtually every Cuban permitted to leave the country on the air lift has friends and relatives remaining there. The Cuban regime sees to that. The naked truth is that the United States has virtually no control over who comes out of the island, and the Cuban Government has arbitrarily put people aboard planes at its discretion.

Having described the difficulties in identifying missiles, we begin with known facts. Among those facts are that missiles are constantly being moved around Cuba under the cover of darkness. The descriptions given by eye-witnesses indicate beyond doubt that there is a proliferation of various types and sizes of Soviet missiles in Cuba today. This seems to mean that missiles, other than those identified in 1962 as surface to air, have indeed been introduced into Cuba since 1962 without any open, official, recognition of that fact by the United States. Their movement is so well organized that sections of cities and towns are systematically blacked-out as they pass through.

Different methods are used to judge sizes of missiles, as, for example, requiring the eye-witness to judge the length of a passing missile in relation to the known dimensions of his own house, garage, or lot, and the diameter in relation to culverts and landmarks known to both parties. Some eyewitnesses have identified photos of Russian T-2 and T-4 missiles, whose ranges are between 800 and 1,200 miles.

We then construct some interesting events. Most of the recent reports on missiles come from eastern Havana, and Pinar del Río Province. Cuba's westernmost Province, Pinar del Río has been the subject of particularly intense Russian military activity. A Soviet command post has been carved into the hills of La Gobernadora, along with hundreds of kilometers of tunnels, four of which are so large that they accommodate two-way truck traffic. The tunnels connect with cave complexes and give the Russians a capability of moving heavy weapons, including missiles, for distances up to 45 miles underground. The tunnels in La Gobernadora reach into the El Rosario mountains just south of the Soviet command post. And El Rosario contains some of Cuba's largest caves, which, together with interconnecting tunnels, all with four feet of reinforced concrete overhead, provide the Russians with underground transit virtually from the northern coast of Cuba all the way through to the southern foothills in the center of Pinar del Río Province. And the vast Los Portales and Soroa cave complexes are to be found in those foothills.

It also is known that explorations in Cuba's caves began back in the summer of 1960. In July of that year, the American Embassy in Havana knew that underground construction was taking place in the caves of Soroa. The entire area, comprising a national park, was closed to the public following a government announcement that new tourist attractions were being added to the park. It did not escape notice, however, that the entrances to Soroa were sealed off by armed soldiers, and remained sealed. There is more. In the summer of 1961, a group of Poles, headed by Maciej Kuszynsky and attired in semi-military dress, investigated the caves in La Gobernadora, Bellamar, El Rosario, Purio, Cuatrocientas Rozas, and Cura. Immediately following exploration, each of those areas was placed under military control and underground construction was begun.

A former Castro diplomat Sr. Hugo Bell Huertas, has stated that while it was widely known that the mission from Poland was "exploring" the caves, what was not known was that the Poles served as the screen behind which Soviet and Czech personnel did the real work. Bell Huertas is convinced that the Russians had an unknown number of intermediate range missiles hidden away underground before they showed missile sites above ground. It is his judgment, and, he says, the judgment of other high Cuban officials at the time of the 1962 missile crisis, that IRBMs were brought to Cuba in late 1961 and early 1962 in Soviet oil tankers. He points out that back in 1961 and 1962, when so many of those tankers were putting into Havana, they also called, unnoticed, at the non-oil ports of Mariel and Bahía Honda, the latter being a mere sugar-loading port. The defected diplomat states that Cuban officials were forbidden to board the seemingly harmless oil tankers. One of them the "Peking," ranks among the world's largest.

Consider, as well, that no photos were published of missiles entering Cuba before the October 1962, missile crisis. In fact, what has been written about this important phase of the crisis is largely in the way of conjecture. One finds, for example, references to lumber ships with wide hatches, but no specific references to photographing missiles as they entered Cuba. I have had the legislative reference section of the Library of Congress check on this. Here is their report: "No evidence that missiles were seen entering Cuba, or that missiles were photographed on launch pads. Only aircraft were photographed on decks of incoming Soviet vessels, and missiles on Soviet ships being retired from Cuba." Senators, this is highly significant.

To reconstruct events: First, surface-to-air missiles were detected, then the sites under construction for the IRBMs were disclosed, precipitating the crisis. Where, then, were an undetermined number of huge missiles stored? When did they enter Cuba? By what means? It is not necessary to ask how many IRBMs came into Cuba, for it seems that no one really knows. Consider that the sites under construction in October 1962 were located in mountainous terrain precisely in cave areas where the Russians are known to have been tunneling for years. Is this mere coincidence? Or does it bear the marks of careful planning? If these huge missiles were stored in caves and tunnels, as much of the evidence suggests, it would have been a simple matter to transfer them under cover of darkness to the sites, a few kilometers away.

Obviously, I cannot state categorically that Russian IRBMs are in Cuba, any more than official spokesmen in Washington can state categorically that they are not. It should be pointed out that their claims rest on the thoroughly questionable acceptance of a Soviet promise that all those weapons had been withdrawn. In fact, on November 12, 1962, then Undersecretary of Defense Roswell I. Gilpatric publicly acknowledged that the United States could not be certain that the 42 missiles photographed leaving Cuba abroad Soviet vessels were all that the Russians had sent there in the first place. We could only feel secure, said Gilpatric, once on-site inspection, promised in the exchange of notes between the late President Kennedy and Soviet Premier Khrushchev, had been accomplished. Even this security was denied us by then Acting Secretary General U Thant. He went to Cuba on October 30, 1962, and virtually told Fidel Castro to reject on-site inspection. I have a translation of the talks between U-Thant and his military aide General Rokhye on the one side, and Fidel Castro and Oswaldo Dorticós on the other. This is a highly revealing document. (The transcript was ordered into the record).

The shocking truth is that on October 27, 1962, the late President John F. Kennedy gave Premier Nikita Khrushchev a guarantee that in return for the withdrawal of missiles from Cuba, 1) this country would not challenge the Russian sanctuary in Cuba, and 2) the United States would prevent other nations in the Western Hemisphere from doing so. This exchange of letters is to be found on pages 45 and 46 of the November 2, 1962 issue of Castro's Bohemia magazine. Are the letters fiction or fact? We find evidence that they are fact. For, on March 17, and again on March 30, 1963, Cuban exiles struck at Isabela de Sagua and Cayo Frances, sank the Russian ship "Baku," and inflicted heavy damage to Cuban shore installations. And the U.S. government struck at Cuban exiles. The Seventh Coast Guard had its complement increased by 20% and was ordered to seize, on the high seas, any boats which might be bound for Cuba. The State Department requested, and received, the help of the British Navy in the Bahamas in putting a halt to exile attempts to overthrow Castro. Six hundred Federal agents immediately swarmed into Miami and clamped down on Cuban exiles. All of these measures, designed to prevent any challenge to the Russian base in Cuba, continue in effect to this day. Unmolested, the Russians have turned Cuba into perhaps the most potent instrument of international subversion in history.

Consider, as well, current efforts being made by the State Department to curtail the sale of arms and jet military aircraft to Latin American nations. These efforts are cloaked in the thoroughly dishonest mantle of stopping an "arms race" between our neighbors. What nation, it must be asked, is preparing to wage war on another? The real design, it appears, is to prevent Latin American nations, reeling under the assaults of Russian-Cuban subversion, from throwing up their hands in despair over U.S. policy and retaliating directly against Cuba.

This statement could be expanded almost indefinitely and barely touch on preparations which have gone on for years in Cuba, and are still continuing. Throughout Cuba, Russian tanks, anti-aircraft batteries, long-range artillery, armored personnel carriers, every conceivable type of weapon are deployed tactically, or are in motor pools ready to be deployed. Included among these conventional armaments are hundreds of amphibious trucks and personnel carriers, known by the Cuban name of sapitos (frogs). Two Russian cities have sprung up in Cuba, one at Kohly on the outskirts of Havana, and another between Santiago and El Cobre in Oriente Province. Each has huge towers that give the Russians living there direct radio contact with their homeland. There is no vestige of proof that the Russians intend ever to evacuate Cuba.

On the basis of the evidence, it must be said that State Department claims that it is pursuing a winning policy in Cuba and Latin America are, at the very least, grossly overstated and at odds with the facts. I need not add that our very security is at stake.

(As this LAR went to press, Colombia decreed a state of Martial law.)

Regime in Bolivia Launches Attack on Leftwing Forces

World Outlook.—The Barrientos regime in Bolivia has initiated a nation-wide witchhunt aimed at tendencies standing in the political opposition to the left. The tendencies hit the hardest include the Trotskyists, the pro-Peking Communists, the followers of former Vice President Juan Lechin and even very small groups like the one that pays allegiance to J. Posadas.

The list of leaders who have been rounded up reads like a "who's who" of the entire left. At the beginning of March they included the following:

Zanón Barrientos Manani Sinforese Cabrera, Luis Canipa, Orlando Capriles, Alejandro Carvajal, Nuflo Chavez Ortiz, Carlos Daza L., Jorge Echazú Alvarado, Filimon Escobar, Gabriel Guzmán I., Alberto Jara Daza, Guillermo Lora;

Miguel Lora, Carrasco Marín, Edwin Moller, José Palacios, Victor Reynaga, Eulogio Sanchez T., Oscar Sangines, Victor Sosa, Amadeo Vargas, Felipe Villanueva, Oscar Zamora.

The prisoners were exiled in remote regions—Pokin, a village in the Beni area notorious for leprosy; Ixianas and Puerto Rico, extremely unhealthy places in the jungle; and Ulla Ulla, high in the mountains near the Peruvian border.

"Plot" Concocted

As in previous instances, the government used the excuse that it had discovered a "plot." To create the proper sensational headlines, the secret political police said the "plot" was aimed at assassinating "high government figures."

No trials were held, naturally, and no evidence was brought forward beyond the assertions of men appointed to office by Barrientos. Without further formalities all those seized by the secret political police were hustled out of La Paz and confined to the camps indicated above.

The nature of the witchhunt can be judged from the account of a press conference that appeared in the March 2 issue of *Presencia*, published in La Paz. The following is a translation of extracts:

* * * * *

The cabinet minister charged that armed bands, organized by extremists, were to carry out the mission of physically eliminating high government figures. Minister Arguedas indicated in his charge that the PORists [Trotskyists] had bought a piece of land near Santa Cruz in order to train its militants, who were also taught guerrilla tactics. He also said that upon discovering these terrorist plans, the emergency measure had been taken of exiling extremist leaders to Puerto Rico.

WITCHHUNT CHARGES

The cabinet minister made some statements on the latest arrests that have occurred in the country. Upon beginning his exposition, he said that Miguel Lora and Filimon Escobar declared a hunger strike in the cells of the DIC [Dirección Investigación Criminal—the secret police] as a protest against the security measures adopted by the government.

In response to the first question, Minister Arguedas said that intense work in subversive agitation was going on; this was synchronized with the preparation of armed bands organized by the Peking Communist Party, the POR and the PRIN [Nationalist Left Revolutionary Party]. Arguedas then added: "In reality, the one that ought to declare a hunger strike is the entire people of Bolivia, the victim of the divisive, anarchistic work of these tiny factions interested in blocking, by all the means within their reach, the institutionalizing of the country and its development."

He then added: "Our intelligence service succeeded in discovering that with funds coming from abroad, the POR acquired a piece of land in the outskirts of the department of Santa Cruz. This was done with the objective of preparing armed bands, the aim of which was to carry out terrorist acts against indicated figures in the government and acts of sabotage. In legitimately defending the constituted order and safeguarding the Bolivian people from the grave danger they ran in the event these groups succeeded in carrying out their plans, I was obliged to fix the residence of twelve extremists in the locality of Puerto Rico."

In reply to another question, he said that the security measures adopted by his office had no relation whatsoever with the arbitration dispute that is to be decided by the Ministry of Labor. "On the contrary," he said, "the members of the so-caller Left Front which includes the Peking and Moscow Communist parties, the FLIN [Front of National Liberation], the POR, the PRIN and the MNR [Revolutionary Nationalist Movement], have mobilized and sent more than 200 activists into the miners' districts."

"GENERAL STRIKE"

He said that the objective was to incite the workers to launch a general strike of an insurrectional nature in case the Ministry of Labor did not approve the demands of the miners one hundred percent.

He then indicated that when Miguel Lora Victor Sosa and Oscar Sangines were arrested, the government discovered that the POR and its allies were not only carrying on a campaign of distorting what was happening in the country but they were also passing out arms among their members.

He added: "Victor Sosa in his capacity of principal of a school, did not limit himself to teaching Trotskyism, but also corrected and added to the teachings written by Che Guevara on guerrillas, imparting concrete instructions on carrying out acts of terrorism."

Minister Arguedas said that in the mining districts, those named above had carried on recruiting in Huanuni and Catavi, and had enlisted young elements as supposed forces of national liberation charged with "executing the feverish plans of the extremist leaders."

Compulsory Measles Vaccination

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. TIM LEE CARTER
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, a recent editorial in the Louisville Courier-Journal notes that Kentucky may soon make measles vaccination compulsory. The Courier-Journal points out that too often people regard measles as just a routine and relatively harmless occurrence of childhood. It is not. Both the President and Secretary Gardner of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare should be commended for endorsing a stepped-up campaign against measles. And I hope that parents everywhere will take the sound advice offered by the Courier-Journal, and protect their own children against measles.

The editorial follows:

[From the Courier-Journal, Mar. 13, 1967]

STEPPING UP THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST MEASLES

Louisville has already started its effort to wipe out measles among young children, a program endorsed this week by President Johnson. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, says the President, has plans to vaccinate between eight and ten million children in the years ahead.

Louisville last week embarked on a two-week program to vaccinate about 7,000 children at daily clinics in ten city and county schools. About 5,000 children have already received shots and the State Health Department has as its goal the vaccination of every Kentucky child who has not yet had measles.

Secretary Gardner of HEW says that achievement of these aims will mean that "measles will join the ranks of the conquered diseases of childhood." But premature rejoicing would be unwise. Too many parents do not as yet realize that the earlier a child has a measles shot the better off he is. Between one and two years is considered wise, and certainly before a child reaches school age he should have received this and other immunizing shots.

Another point to remember is that the present vaccine immunizes against "red measles" alone. Tests for the vaccine which will protect youngsters from rubella, the so-called "three-day measles," are not yet perfected for mass use although it is being given to individuals. This ailment was, and is, widely neglected but the consequences, for girls, of not having had it in childhood or receiving a vaccine against it, can be tragic. A young woman who picks up this infection in early pregnancy runs a serious risk that her child will be born with some defect, including mental retardation.

The after-effects of ordinary measles can be serious enough to scare parents away from the long-prevalent attitude toward childhood diseases which was that, like baby teeth, they came and went and did nobody much harm. Children have lost eyesight or are left with impaired hearing and heart defects. Some suffer pneumonia and even death as the aftermath of a "routine" measles case. No parent should ignore the chance of protecting his child against such consequences.

If the 1968 Kentucky legislature acts on laws now being prepared, measles vaccination will be compulsory for the child entering school, as immunization now is against smallpox, polio, tetanus, diphtheria and whooping cough. But until that time, the careful parent will protect her own child against measles.

Red Link to Viet Protests Seen

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. E. C. GATHINGS
OF ARKANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, the Evening Star of April 4, 1967, carried a most provocative article by David Lawrence entitled "Red Link to Viet Protest Seen." This article is a most informative one, the text of which follows:

RED LINK TO VIET PROTESTS SEEN

(By David Lawrence)

A big furor was stirred up by the "liberals" recently when it was discovered that the Central Intelligence Agency was paying some of the expenses of student groups which, while abroad, obtained information concerning Communist operations in various countries. But there is a strange silence when the House Committee on Un-American Activities reports to the public that "every major, large-scale demonstration against the war in Vietnam which has taken place in this country has had all-out Communist support."

Rep. Edwin E. Willis, D-La., who is chairman of the committee, goes even further as he describes the link between the Vietnam demonstrations in this country and the Soviet government. He declares:

"We must face the fact that certain activities are being carried out in this country by persons who are not dedicated to the principles of our form of government and who use the claim and mask of dissent for no other reason than to try to conceal the fact that their allegiance is to a power other than that of the United States government."

In the foreword to the report, Chairman Willis does not mince words. He says that deliberate deception "is not dissent, but conspiracy" and that the "underhanded attempt to manipulate public opinion" in the United States and stifle full and open debate by pressure tactics is the true objective of Communist-inspired movements in this country.

The report gives the names of individuals connected with Communist-front organizations in the United States who have been the principal force behind the project known as "Vietnam Week," which is to begin on next Saturday, April 8. The committee says flatly that the conference at which the "Vietnam Week" was planned "was instigated and dominated by the Communist party USA and the W. E. DuBois Clubs of America." It adds:

"Communists are playing dominant roles in both the student mobilization committee and the spring mobilization committee. Further, these two organizations have unified their efforts and are co-operating completely in their purpose of staging on April 15 the largest demonstrations against the war in Vietnam ever to take place in this country."

The House committee, moreover, doesn't hesitate to criticize Dr. Martin Luther King for his decision to assist the movement. The committee says:

"Dr. Martin Luther King's agreement to play a leading role in the April 15 demonstrations in New York City, and his freeing Rev. James Bevel from his key position in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to head up the spring mobilization committee, are evidence that the Communists have succeeded, at least partially, in implementing their strategy of fusing the Vietnam and civil rights issues in order to strengthen their chances of bringing about a reversal of U.S. policy in Vietnam."

Congressional committees are criticized from time to time for delving into controversial questions. But there never has been such a persistent effort to abolish a committee as has been witnessed in the last 10 years in connection with the efforts of many Communist-inspired groups to bring about the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Chairman Willis points out that there are many persons who are participating in the anti-Vietnam war demonstrations who do not really know that they are aiding the purposes of the world Communist movement. He says:

"As Justice Frankfurter indicated (in a 1961 decision of the Supreme Court), the Communists make it a practice to try to enlist, and seem to have great ability in enlisting, in support of their projects persons who would not give their support if they knew the full truth about them."

The committee report concludes that, if the instigators and organizers of "Vietnam Week" are successful in turning out large numbers of people for the demonstrations in New York and San Francisco, this can be attributed primarily to the Communists and will be an indication of their strength and the extent to which they are able "to influence and manipulate non-Communist Americans."

Women for Legislative Action Honored

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, March 11, 1967, the United Civil Rights Council of Los Angeles held its first annual awards luncheon. Among those awarded citations for outstanding service in the field of human rights was the dynamic organization, Women for Legislative Action. The plaque which was presented to the organization is inscribed, "1967—UCRC Council Award—Presented to WLA for their outstanding work toward equal justice for all."

Mrs. Annette Cimring, president of the Council for Women for Legislative Action, accepted the award in an eloquent speech that is worthy of attention and deeply reflective of our great desire to live in a world of peace.

The remarks follow:

WOMEN FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION HONORED

As spokesman for Women for Legislative Action, I am deeply grateful that we have been chosen as the first to be so honored.

At the same time, I must speak of the great responsibility this places on us for all that the United Civil Rights Council stands for is at stake. We believe with Martin Luther King that the Great Society is being shot down on the battlefields of Viet Nam, that the War on Poverty is disappearing, that we will soon have only War *and* Poverty. We spend $322,000 to kill one Vietnamese enemy, but only $53.00 for one poor American under the War on Poverty. We cannot have guns and butter for even the United States, the richest country in the world, cannot provide the financing, the intellect, nor the manpower to supply both. Two-thirds of our skilled people are involved in the military or in industries connected with War. The scientists, who should be working on cures for cancer and heart disease, are producing napalm and other weapons of war.

We are depriving our children of adequate care—3,000,000 American children have never visited a dentist; 40,000 children die yearly because of medical neglect.

Many children in major cities attend schools that are fire or earthquake traps or badly in need of repair.

We need more doctors and nurses, our hospitals are over-crowded and understaffed, and we do not begin to have enough facilities to train the needed personnel.

Some time ago when he testified before a Congressional Committee, Gunnar Myrdal, the Swedish Economist, said we were lucky that our cities were in such a state of decay that we have here the opportunity to rebuild. Seymour Melman of Columbia University speaks of a minimum of fifteen billion dollars a year for our cities but under the demonstration cities Bill, less than one billion dollars has been allocated to be spent over a period of many years.

Mr. Melman speaks of twenty-two billion dollars as the cost for industrializing the World; President Johnson has allocated twenty-two billion for one year of the Vietnam War!

The battle is joined; we are moving to the Garrison Society and unless dramatic steps are taken, this can only lead to the end of Democracy and personal liberty. If we didn't know it before, the House Committee on Un-American Activities has pointed up the relationship of peace, civil rights, and civil liberties in their current labelling of the Spring Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam as the work of "Communists of both the Peking and Moscow varieties."

The New York Times in reporting this went on to state that the Chairman of HUAC, Congressman Willis of Louisiana, said his information is reported to be based on data gained by his committee investigators while studying the origin of Negro riots in Los Angeles, Chicago, Manhattan and Baltimore last summer.

America today is not the Germany of the thirties. Ours is a different tradition. The people who settled this country brought with them the ideals and energy that made up the abolition movement, built the trade unions and evolved the democratic process as we know it. We are the children of these people and our responsibility today is to be committed and to speak out!

I urge you to support the stand of the brothers Kennedy and Senator Javits to stop the bombing of North Vietnam—I urge you to support the Congressmen who speak in our behalf—George Brown, Augustus Hawkins, Tom Rees, Edward Roybal—and above all I urge you to come to San Francisco on April 15th to demonstrate against senseless killing in Vietnam and its resultant deprivation at home.

Director of District of Columbia Welfare Explains Operation of Food Stamp Program in Article in Washington Afro-American

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, the food stamp program has been operating successfully in the District of Columbia since July 1, 1965, when Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman and I jointly participated in a little inaugural ceremony at an independent grocery store in one of the low-income areas of the Nation's Capital. Washington, D.C., is one of more than 650 areas in the country in which the food stamp plan has been placed in effect to assure an adequate and nutritious diet for needy families.

Unfortunately, 16 of the 35 members of the House Committee on Agriculture do not have this program operating in their own congressional districts, and, therefore, may be unfamiliar with the mechanics of the program's operations and the good which it accomplishes. In any event, the committee voted to add two weakening amendments, including one which could kill the program, to H.R. 1318, the administration bill which I have introduced to provide authorization for additional appropriations to continue the program after July 1 of this year.

The more serious amendment would require the States, after a certain date, to pay 20 percent of the cost of the bonus coupons issued to the needy for food purchases, or about $40 million a year at the rate of operations planned for fiscal 1968. The net result of such a requirement would be to force most of the States now participating to drop out of the program, and discourage the other nine from entering it. That would be cruel to the millions of Americans who need this help in obtaining adequate diets.

ARTICLE BY DISTRICT WELFARE DIRECTOR WINIFRED G. THOMPSON

A very good explanation of how the food stamp plan operates here in Washington appeared on March 18 in the Washington Afro-American, which I commend to the Members. It was written by District Welfare Director Winifred G. Thompson, as follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Afro-American, Mar. 18, 1967]

HELPING PEOPLE HELP THEMSELVES

(By Winifred G. Thompson, Director of District Welfare)

The Food Stamp Program is not a "give away program." It doesn't give people free food nor does it give them money to purchase food. The program simply provides an opportunity to obtain more and better food items, for less money.

The U.S. Food Stamp Act itself recognizes that this is a land of food abundance and that our people have a basic right to get enough to eat.

But instead of giving a man more than he has—a cash grant—the Food Stamp Program offers him an opportunity to make it on what he's got!

To the head of the low-income family the Food Stamp Program says: You can feed your family, no matter how little you have or even if you have nothing at all!

The right asserted in the Food Stamp Act is as basic as the right to Social Security for people who have worked out their years in jobs covered by that law. So an application for Food Stamps is not an application for welfare; it is a claim for a right.

The requirements are simple; here's how it works. If you live in the District of Columbia, if you cook your meals at home and if you have low income (or even no income), you make an application.

If you are eligible, you are certified to buy Food Coupons at the bank each month. But you get more money in Food Stamps than you actually have to pay out of your pocket for them.

You take the Food Coupons to your own grocery store and buy food with them when and where you please.

"Is there a special procedure for using Food Stamps at the store?"

No there is not! You don't stand in a special line; to be waited on by a special clerk.

Spending Food Stamps is just like spending money. Those who say there is a "stigma" attached to Food Stamps don't understand how the program works. On the average, Food Stamps increase your purchasing power by as much as 30 percent, and this is a big saving.

"Are there any restrictions on the use of Food Stamps?"

Yes there are! You cannot buy beer, cigarettes, detergents or cleaning supplies with Food Stamps and there is a reason for this.

Food Stamps are for food! So any product that you can't eat—you can't buy.

Also, foods imported from other countries which compete with our own food products may not be bought with Food Stamps. These are usually clearly marked on the package, so there's no problem in identifying them.

And there is a catch. People who don't need Food Stamps can't get them. If your net income after all adjustments are made at the Food Stamp Office is over the limits of the scale which is approved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, then we have to say no.

Of course, the limitation considers not just income but also the number of people in your family and the special hardships that you have in your own situation, so no two households are exactly alike.

The sure way to know whether your family is eligible is to apply or call the Food Stamp Office, 1230 Taylor Street, NW, 629-3286.

Now after all this talk about the Food Stamp Program and the fact that it's not welfare, what about people who are receiving welfare payments or services. Can they get Food Stamps too?

Of course they can, but not just because they're getting Public Assistance payments or other services.

They're just like anybody else, and they must make their own decisions about Food Stamps.

Here in the Department of Public Welfare, we know it's not easy to manage a household on the amount of a Public Assistance payment, so we certainly encourage these families to use Food Coupons, but there's no penalty if they do or if they don't. It's a matter for decision by each household on its own.

We say that Food stamp families live better, and they do! But what we like most about the program is that you make the judgement as to whether your limited income is keeping your family from being properly fed.

You decide whether to apply and participate. You decide where, when and what to buy with your Food Stamps. After all, its your money you use to buy USDA Food Coupons.

We think that there is dignity and decency in this sort of cooperation between government and people.

For Flag Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED B. ROONEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it was my hope when I first introduced the bill to make Flag Day a national holiday that it would result in a rebirth of patriotism and a renewal of respect for our American flag. There can be little doubt that such a spirit was engendered in the heart of Kathi L. Patrick, a high school student in Pennsylvania's Saucon Valley School District, as evidenced by her recent letter to the editor of the Bethlehem Globe Times urging support for my bill.

At a time when a small but vocal group of our younger generation make headlines by their demonstrations against the war in Vietnam and by draft card burning, it is especially heartening to read a letter of the type which Kathi wrote. It is all too often that we emphasize the negative aspects of our society, always citing what has gone wrong. Well, today, I would like to point out the positive side, and include this very beautiful tribute to our American flag in the Record:

For Flag Day

Bethlehem, Pa.

To the Editor:

As a teenager in the United States of America, I feel we should have a voice in public things too. This is why I am writing to you.

My purpose is to support Rep. Fred B. Rooney in his desire to make a law, Rooney's Flag Day Bill or otherwise known as the HR 5745, passed by the House of Representatives.

This may be, once again, a beginning to the patriotic feelings for our great nation of the United States of America. But if they, who are supporting it, do not have any help from the citizens of every state in our union, we will not succeed.

When asked to sign a petition or something of the sort, there are many responses of, "Why should I worry, I don't have anything to do with it?" You are surely mistaken. You would be asked to help or sign something if it didn't concern you, maybe not directly to you, but think of others. We are all brothers under and composing one glorious nation, with love for each other.

How many of us know what day marks the birth of the flag? It is June 14, 1777. At this time we were struggling for our very existence. "Old Glory" embodied with the spirit of unity, helped to unify the separated colonies under one beautiful piece of cloth, our flag.

Our flag has a beautiful meaning behind it:

Red stands for courage and bravery.

White for hope and purity.

Blue for reverence of God, loyalty and justice.

Star symbolizes power and ambition.

The stars in the union represent the states held together by the Constitution.

The flag should be a symbol to us as a noble gift from the past and a challenge for the future. The future of our flag and our country depends on our own wisdom and courage. But without your help it cannot be. I hope this might strike a spark of patriotism in your hearts as our flag does in mine.

Please support Rep. Fred B. Rooney in his plea to revive our nation's patriotism!

Kathi L. Patrick.

Justice Department Condones Racism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, I was flabbergasted to again learn that the "Federal spies" of the Justice Department were back again in Louisiana.

According to the UPI release in the Baton Rouge State Times for March 27, Mr. Doar is quoted as telling the Governor of Louisiana that the occupation forces were not moved in on the question of discrimination being practiced against Negroes but were being sent to make it easier for Negroes to vote.

What about the Justice Department's concern for other Americans? Sounds like unequal treatment. Does the Justice Department plan to send registrars to New York City, Chicago, and California, and so forth?

This uncalled for Federal intimidation by the Justice Department is typical intellectual heresy—afraid the local home folks cannot handle the situation themselves. And they are too busy in politics to handle the Powell matter. Reverse racism?

I include the news release in the Record for our colleagues to read and ask themselves how they would appreciate their home districts being invaded and run over in similar fashion. Also a March 20, 1967, letter from the Assistant Attorney General on the criminal violations by Adam Clayton Powell.

The material follows:

[From the Baton Rouge (La.) State-Times, Mar. 29, 1967]

"Go Slow" Pledged on U.S. Registrars

Shreveport.—U.S. Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark has promised Louisiana congressmen he would "go slow" with federal voter registrars in Caddo, Bossier and DeSoto Parishes, but he could not prevent their coming.

Sen. Russell B. Long, D-La., quoted Clark on the subject after Long and Rep. Joe D. Waggonner, D-La., talked with Clark in a long-distance call to Washington from Shreveport.

Gov. John McKeithen contacted Clark and his assistant, John Doar, asking that the registrars, ordered into Louisiana Saturday, not be sent.

Under the voting rights act of 1965 federal voter examiners were sent to five other Louisiana Parishes.

McKeithen said Doar told him the move was not a question of discrimination being practiced against Negroes, but it was designed to make it easier for Negroes to vote.

GOP State Chairman Charlton Lyons and Republican National Committeeman Tom Stagg, both of Shreveport, sent a telegram to Republican leaders in Washington calling on them to intercede with President Johnson to derail registrars headed for Louisiana.

Stagg and Lyons also called on Caddo, Bossier and DeSoto citizens "to put a ton of mail on the President's desk by the end of this week."

They said Caddo Registrar U. Charles Mitchell did not practice discrimination and registered every applicant legally qualified.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, March 20, 1967.

Hon. SAMUEL L. DEVINE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: The Attorney General has asked me to respond to the letter of March 14, 1967, signed by you and a number of other Representatives, concerning the report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the qualifications and activities of Adam Clayton Powell.

As I advised you in my letter of March 16, the results of the two investigations conducted in the House of Representatives concerned with the alleged misuse of public funds by Mr. Powell are under active consideration. You and your colleagues should be assured that the Department will give this matter thorough and expeditious attention and will take whatever action is deemed appropriate.

I would appreciate your conveying this response to the Representatives who with you signed the March 14 letter.

Sincerely,

FRED M. VINSON, Jr.,
Assistant Attorney General.

South Korea's Economy Shows High Rate of Growth

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RAY ROBERTS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to set forth the second of a series of articles about the Republic of Korea, written by Booth Mooney and distributed to American newspapers by King Features Syndicate.

The article referred to follows:

KOREA: TODAY AND TOMORROW

(By Booth Mooney)

SEOUL, KOREA.—South Korea has embarked on a new five-year economic development plan which has the goal of expanding the nation's economy by 50 per cent by the end of 1971.

President Chunk Hee Park predicted, in an exclusive interview, that this objective will be attained even more readily than the goals of the 1962–1966 plan. He described the first plan as "95 per cent successful."

Since Park was elected president in late 1963, the Korean economy has been going forward at a fast clip. During that period the gross national product has grown by an annual rate of nine per cent.

Per capita income, although still low by western standards, has increased by an average of 6.2 per cent annually during the last four years. Agricultural production, vital to this hungry nation, went up 46 per cent from 1962 to 1966.

Exports of Korean manufactured products, on which the country must depend for a viable economy, jumped 356 per cent during the same period—to more than $250 million last year.

Domestic revenues of the central government went up by 114 per cent from 1964 to 1966. During the same period, the share of the government budget supported by aid from the United States declined from 36.7 per cent to 23.1 per cent.

Substantial gains have been marked up in power generating capacity and in mining and manufacturing. Much more marginal land is being developed for the agricultural sector of the economy. President Park is placing great emphasis on health, education, housing and urban and regional planning.

The far-reaching new economic development plan stresses six main objectives:

1—To achieve self-sufficiency in food production and to concentrate efforts on the further development of forestation and fisheries, both of vast importance to Korean economy;

2—To build chemical, iron and steel, and machine industries, and to double industrial production;

3—To achieve an export goal of $700 million and to improve the nation's balance of payments position by expediting the development of industries to produce goods that at present must be imported;

4—To increase employment and to slow down population growth by family planning;

5—To boost national income, especially the income of farmers, by promoting agricultural diversification, and

6—To improve technological standards and productivity by promoting scientific and industrial management techniques.

During the five-year period from 1967 to 1971, the per capita income is expected to increase by 31 per cent. Average annual economic growth is estimated at a minimum of seven per cent. Employment will be increased by 22 per cent, from 8.5 million in 1966 to 10.4 million.

This is an ambitious program. President Park, the quietly, intense former army general who heads the government, expressed complete confidence to his American visitor that it will be carried out.

"Between one and a half to two years have been devoted to drawing up this plan," Park explained. "We called on the knowledge of our own people. We also were favored by the participation of economic experts from the United States and other nations of the western world.

"We gave full consideration to the mistakes of the first economic development plan and instituted corrective measures. And a very important factor is that, in spite of those mistakes, the first plan was largely successful and as a result the Korean people have confidence that we can and will attain these necessary goals."

The president has not told his countrymen that the road ahead will be easy.

Park has repeatedly stated, as he urged in his January state of the nation message to the National Assembly, that the people of Korea must practice diligence, frugality and saving in order to advance toward the objectives of production, export and construction.

In a nation which less than six years ago was in a state of economic and governmental chaos, President Park sets an example to the citizenry by his own personal austerity of living and dedication to the duties of his office.

One of his greatest accomplishments has been the bringing of young, vigorous men into his administration.

"We have tried to provide an atmosphere which will encourage men with a sense of responsibility to go into the government," he said. "We want good officials who will share our hopes for the future and our confidence in the success of our plans.

"Their hopes and their confidence," he added, "must, of course, grow out of the sentiment of the people."

President Park himself is confident that by the 1970s Korea will emerge as one of the leading industrial nations of Asia.

"The majority of the people will then be steadily and securely employed and will have become stockholders in business enterprises and corporations of various sizes and kinds," he predicted, his dark eyes glowing.

"Heads of households will enjoy weekends with their families. Housewives will be busy making plans for happy and prosperous living in a comfortable house with a convenient kitchen.

"Our children will be growing happily and studying diligently to display to the whole world the exceptional talent and happy disposition of the Korean nation."

That is what growth in the GNP can mean to a nation in Asia.

A Few Kind Words for the CIA

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Central Intelligence Agency Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee, I would like to call the attention of my distinguished colleagues to a signed editorial appearing in Look magazine of April 18, 1967, entitled "A Few Kind Words for CIA."

As a former newspaperman, I note the degree of importance given this topic by former Ambassador William Attwood, editor in chief of Look. I am advised it is the first signed statement of editorial opinion published in the 30 years of Look's existence.

I share Editor Attwood's concern about the recent furor over the alleged CIA support of overseas activities of student and other organizations, and I share his concern about the possible consequences to American security by these "revelations."

At this point, I would like to insert the Look editorial.

A FORMER AMBASSADOR SAYS A FEW KIND WORDS FOR THE CIA

It's open season on the Central Intelligence Agency. Just about everybody, from the California New Left to the Arizona Old Right, has been taking potshots at one agency of our Government that can't talk back. The revelation that it has helped finance through foundations some cultural and student groups seems to have aroused even more indignation than the Bay of Pigs fiasco six years ago. Editorial-page cartoonists are again caricaturing the foxy-faced little men in trench coats with CIA on their hatbands, and any mention of the Agency is good for a snicker on the cocktail-party circuit. CIA is once more a dirty initial.

And as usual, the CIA has had to keep quiet. It's the silent service that is never able to brag about its frequent successes nor confess its occasional failures. Even its friends on the outside have to be careful about what they say for fear of violating security. And yet, having seen quite a bit of CIA operations during my five years as a U.S. Ambassador, from 1961 to 1966, I feel like saying that I'm sorry about the recent furore and sorrier still about its possible consequences. For the exposé in *Ramparts* magazine has succeeded in doing what Communist propagandists have tried for years, in vain, to accomplish: the slandering of American students and scholars abroad and the discrediting of much of the good work done by our private foundations.

Carl Rowan, who was, like me, a Kennedy-appointed ambassador, recently asked in his newspaper column: ". . . [are] the benefits to 'freedom' accruing from these exposés of the CIA . . . great enough to balance out the damage done to our security"?

I don't believe that anybody should answer "yes" to this question without first taking the following insufficiently appreciated facts into consideration:

1. The CIA is primarily concerned with the collection and evaluation of intelligence from a variety of cources. Its 15,000 employees are neither spooks, jackasses nor supermen, as they are so often and so variously depicted in fiction; they are for the most part calm, studious, deskbound professionals who never do the kind of things James Bond does. Nor is the Agency by any stretch of the imagination "an invisible government." Abroad, CIA people assigned to our overseas missions are under the jurisdiction of our ambassadors. In Washington, CIA activities are cleared, approved and supervised by the interdepartmental National Security Council, which meets in the White House.

2. The CIA is also in the business of watching and countering the actions of the Soviet KGB and other Communist intelligence services. Unhappily, the cold war is by no means over. I have seen at firsthand and close range in Africa how much effort and money is spent by our adversaries to bribe, deceive, subvert and undermine the potential leaders of these new young nations. And I have been gratified, as an American, that we have been able to alert our friends and help protect African independence and nonalignment—thanks in part to the CIA. The information we have been able to furnish free governments about the identity and activities of KGB agents among others has been invaluable. For the latter's activities are both far-flung and intensive. Between 60 and 70 percent of all Soviet-bloc diplomatic personnel in Asia and Africa are intelligence agents in disguise. And among Communist newsmen, the proportion is even higher. Compared to the opposition, we are quite thin on the ground; but then, our mission in these countries is not to subvert but to help prevent subversion.

3. Indirect CIA financing of student and cultural activity has been negligible compared to what the other side has been doing. The Russians alone are estimated to be spending $10 million a year in recruiting and proselytizing youth groups. Total CIA subsidies to counter this campaign since the early 1950's has been less than a third of this sum. The beneficiaries of funding have not—as implied in the recent exposés—been bought, badgered or corrupted by the CIA. In fact, most of them didn't even know where the money was coming from. Unlike their fellow students from the East, they were not expected to take orders, perform espionage functions or even promote official U.S. views on foreign policy.

Then why all the fuss? I think part of the reason is that the CIA has both an undeservedly sinister reputation and the wrong kind of name to be in the business of supporting activities that are peripheral to its intelligence-gathering mission. The British perform this function more discretely. Student, youth and cultural affairs are handled by the British Council, a privately run but government-supported institution. The French work through their Ministry of Education and the *Alliance Francaise*. Their CIA counterparts manage to keep far away and out of sight—which is where they belong. This is not to say that Britain or France are "closed" societies. It's just that, being more experienced and sophisticated, they appreciate the importance of self-imposed restraint on publicizing intelligence operations.

We Americans don't—perhaps because we feel guilty about the CIA. I don't think we have any reason to, but then I've had more chance than most of my fellow citizens to see how the Agency works.

So what do we do now? Admitting that the CIA and our top Government officials were naive in thinking that these indirect subsidies could be indefinitely hushed up, we still should not jettison the activities they made possible—not if we care about enlarging worldwide understanding of America and what we stand for.

I believe that it's up to the Congress, which holds the purse strings, to repair the damage. You can hear plently of patriotic cold-war oratory on Capitol Hill, but when it comes to appropriating funds needed to wage the cold war, our representatives don't always suit their actions to their words, except where military expenditures are concerned. Let's hope the recent furor will impel our elected representatives to realize that Vietnam is only one front in this war—and by no means the most important—and that being niggardly about foreign economic assistance, about USIA operations and about the kind of activities that should be handled by the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs is the most shortsighted kind of economy at this time in history.

The job the CIA has been doing covertly needs to be done overtly, perhaps by an agency with a less cloak-and-dagger-sounding title. Otherwise, we will only make it easier for our determined and unscrupulous opponents to convert and subvert a new generation of leadership in this revolutionary world.

And while we ponder how to do it, let's also hope the muckrakers get on a new tack. We've done ourselves enough damage already.

William Attwood,
Editor in Chief.

Dr. Deborah Partridge Wolfe Commended

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, one of the reasons history will call the 89th Congress, "the Education Congress," was the brilliant, but unheralded work of Dr. Deborah Partridge Wolfe, who was then education chief of the House Education and Labor Committee.

Dr. Wolfe, who is educational consultant, lecturer and professor of education at Queens College, New York, is one of the most talented and versatile educators in the Nation. She is also a woman of great compassion, personality and charm.

Recently, Dr. Wolfe spoke in the congressional district I represent on, "The History of Educators' Participation in Government and Politics." I found her speech interesting and enlightening and one that deserves publication in the Congressional Record.

The article, which was published in the Home News, of New Brunswick, N.J., and is entitled, "Teachers Urged To Take Interest in Politics," follows:

Teachers Urged To Take Interest in Politics

East Brunswick.—Area teachers were strongly urged last night to take a deeper interest in local, state and national politics.

The speaker was Dr. Deborah Partridge Wolfe, former education chief of the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives, who addressed the Middlesex County Education Association's annual legislative dinner held at the Brunswick Inn.

Dr. Wolfe told approximately 250 teachers, legislators and people interested in education that "You (teachers) cannot be compared to the median of all citizens, for the teacher is more than an average member of society.

"He has a special educational advantage since he is responsible for much of the citizenship training of our future citizens. In a sense, you hold this nation's future in your grasp; you will shape the direction of tomorrow's world."

Her talk, "The History of Educators' Participation in Government and Politics," constantly traced teachers' prominence in local, state and national politics.

On the local level, she declared: "The teacher acts as an effective stimulant and promoter in the development of democratic processes.

"By using the strength and dignity of his position," she continued, "the teacher can urge citizens to use their right to vote, to participate in civic affairs and to make their wants and needs known at all levels of government."

Recalling her government experience, Dr. Wolfe, an author and lecturer noted, "as former education chief of the House Education and Labor Committee, I can testify to the fact that educational legislation was given thoughtful consideration by the Congress."

"During the 87th Congress," she said, "the committee passed 10 bills affecting education which were signed into law by the President."

Dr. Wolfe declared, "I like to think that the recognition of the value of education stems in no small measure from the commitment of numerous educators to enrich the lives of all our people through learning, to bring into closer union the campus and the capital, the laboratory and the legislature, the educator and the policymaker.

"Throughout the nation's history there have been illustrious personalities in all branches of government who gained wisdom and experience in the academic world previous to public service."

PRESIDENTS CITED

Dr. Wolfe, a member of 19 societies and educational organizations, cited former presidents who left the classroom for the White House including John Adams, James Garfield, Woodrow Wilson, Dwight D. Eisenhower, President Lyndon B. Johnson and Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

She extended her list to include members of the judiciary and the Congress.

Dr. Wolfe also told the group, "It has been my intention to emphasize the bond between the classroom and the capital, between education and politics, between the scholar and the politician.

"No longer can our talented citizens consider it beneath their dignity to actively participate in the mechanics of government. No longer can our educators feel they must remain aloof from the intricacies of politics."

AWARD PRESIDENT

Mrs. Olga Constantine Mackaronis received the Middlesex County distinguished service award from Homer Economos, a delegate assembly member of the NJEA, at last night's dinner.

The plaque is "in recognition of her leadership both in New Brunswick and throughout the county of Middlesex for her manifold, outstanding and unselfish services to our youth."

The presentation drew a standing ovation as Mrs. Mackaronis, a leading figure in the fight for the new New Brunswick High School building, tearfully accepted the award.

Wisconsin English-Language-Arts Curriculum Center

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I want to share a letter thanking Members of Congress for having supported a modest program for Wisconsin teachers and students. The thoughtful letter has come from the director of the English-Language Arts Curriculum Center, in Wisconsin's Department of Public Instruction, Mr. Robert C. Pooley.

I believe Dr. Pooley's center has made exemplary use of an Office of Education grant of $200,000 to upgrade the study of English in the schools. With that sum Wisconsin undertook a curriculum development project involving some 6,000 teachers, who participated in workshops and independent studies, and whose work led to three major publications directed to language teachers of Wisconsin youth. Today that is a large accomplishment for $200,000.

Wisconsin will benefit from the center's excellent administration of this program for years to come. A copy of each of the studies is in my office, and Dr. Pooley's letter follows:

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, ENGLISH-LANGUAGE-ARTS CURRICULUM CENTER,
Madison, Wis., March 29, 1967.

Hon. WILLIAM A. STEIGER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN STEIGER: In May of 1963 the United States Office of Education executed a contract with the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction to create and maintain a Curriculum Development Project for the improvement of the teaching of English in our state for a period of four years. I was named director of this Project at its inception, and will bring it to an official close June 30, 1967. By arrangement with the Office of Education, the Project has been extended for one additional year, to June 30, 1968, to permit further publication and experimental utilization of the curriculum materials in selected schools in the state.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the three curriculum volumes which our Project has produced. These are the work of a large number of Wisconsin teachers. I estimate that some 6,000 teachers have been active in this Project, and many more have been indirectly influenced by lectures, workshops, and the publications. I have personally visited hundreds of school districts to speak to teachers, my office has issued two monthly bulletins for teachers (samples enclosed herewith) as the basis for curriculum meetings in local schools, and we have staffed and directed twelve summer workshops located on the campuses of the State Universities in all parts of Wisconsin to produce materials and up-grade the teaching of English from the kindergarten through grade twelve. I can report the most enthusiastic support of this Project by school administrators and teachers of all levels. The University of Wisconsin, the State Universities of Wisconsin, and many private schools and colleges have been actively cooperative in its work.

I have two purposes in writing this letter. First, I wish to express on behalf of the educators of Wisconsin our thanks to the Congress of the United States for making possible such a Project. Second, I hope that my brief report in this letter, and the documents I transmit herewith, will permit you to take some pride in the leadership of our state in this important subject, and that you may feel and perhaps report to your colleagues that the grant of $200,000 made to the state of Wisconsin for this Project has been wisely utilized to the improvement of the education of children and youth of Wisconsin.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT C. POOLEY,
Director.

The School Year

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Chicago Tribune, in an editorial on March 22, 1967, effectively commented upon a legislative proposal by our distinguished colleague, JOHN ERLENBORN. This is a most timely editorial endorsing a very practical suggestion. I would hope it would stimulate great support among the Members of the House:

THE SCHOOL YEAR

Acceptance of a modest procedural suggestion by Rep. John N. Erlenborn, Republican congressman from Elmhurst, could well become one of the most constructive developments in the history of the federal government's interventions in formal education. Rep. Erlenborn has introduced a resolution providing that aid-to-education appropriations should be reported out of congressional committees by May 1, so that school administrators might lay plans for the coming school year with knowledge of what federal financing would be available to them.

Like it or not, federal money for education has become big money. The office of education, which handled only 273 million dollars in 1957, is a channel for 3.9 billion dollars in the current year. When appropriation bills involving this kind of money are not enacted until August or even November, Congress is inviting school administrators both to gamble on uncertain prospects and to indulge in ill considered crash spending sprees.

Like The Tribune, Rep. Erlenborn is an opponent of federal subsidies for schools. But he and every other realist must recognize that such subsidies are part of the contemporary scene. If they are going to exist, their timing should improve rather than sabotage their chances of yielding some desirable results.

Building awareness of when the school years begins into the congressional timetable of action on school subsidies is so simple and sensible a reform that it is in danger of being disregarded as too uncontroversial to be interesting.

Helping Hands

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, under contract to the Agency for International Development, an International Rescue Committee medical team of 14 doctors and nurses is doing a fine job treating civilian casualties in Vietnam. Two of the team's doctors are refugees themselves, having fled to the United States from Latin America not long ago. Understanding the plight of the Vietnamese refugees, as only those who have endured a similar experience could, both have volunteered to serve for at least 18 months in rural areas of Vietnam.

A vivid and heartbreaking account of the problems encountered by this medical team appeared in Parade, March 12, 1967:

WESTERN REFUGEES CARRY MERCY TO VIETNAM REFUGEES—HELPING HANDS

(By James H. Pickerell)

QUANG NGAI, VIETNAM.—Dr. Ernst Fenelon, 30, a stocky Haitian, and Antonio Olivera, 34, a tall, slender male nurse from Cuba, know through bitter experience the loneliness and forlorn plight of the refugee.

It was not long ago that both escaped from danger and oppression in their Latin American homelands. But they were scarcely settled in the United States when the plight of the refugee caught up with them again—in reverse.

They volunteered for Vietnam service with the International Rescue Committee's medical team. This is a crew of 14 doctors and nurses, more than half ex-refugees, who bring mercy and medicine under great difficulty to refugees and villagers in rural Vietnam.

That they often are under the guns of the Viet Cong is only one problem as the I.R.C. team cares for long lines of ill-clad and barefoot patients, many with war wounds including napalm burns.

Comments from Olivera and Dr. Fenelon and the others suggest the tough conditions in which they carry on—danger, shortages, remoteness, ignorance and neglect. Some examples:

"We go to sleep every night with the music of the shooting of the Viet Cong in the woods not far from the encampment."

"We already have acquired the affection of the Vietnamese . . . because we are the only ones who go out to work in the remote districts. . . ."

"A sick mother with a dying child . . . and three other feverish children impressed me the most. For the dying child I could do nothing because I did not have the proper medicine."

A recent morning found Fenelon and Olivera bouncing northwest from this provincial capital in a station wagon. Around them the countryside was under strict V.C. control. Under them, buried in the rutted road, was the possibility of V.C. mines.

But, most important, ahead of them lay the district town of Son Tinh with a small dispensary and a waiting line of patients ranging from shrieking infants to wrinkled oldsters.

Olivera nodded as Fenelon explained: "Everything around here on both sides of the road belongs to the V.C., but this is the only way to get to the dispensary, and the people will be expecting us."

It appears the the V.C. tolerates medical teams—and for a practical reason: Often the V.C. infiltrates its own sick and wounded into the dispensary lines. Also, the V.C. knows the the I.R.C. healers regularly treat V.C. prisoners in Vietnam camps.

The day Parade accompanied Fenelon and Olivera to Son Tinh, the run was made, without incident, and, sure enough, the one-story frame dispensary was jammed with outpatients—men, women, boys, girls, babies, old crones.

There are plenty of problems:

Not only the war produces a plethora of patients. The long neglect of old ailments also contributes. In addition, Vietnamese aides must be watched—some use the same hypodermic on arm after arm without sterilization. Hygiene is hit and miss—cure a man's skin disease, and he'll go out and catch it anew.

And, there's lots of superstition. When Fenelon turned away from a mother and newborn baby, an old woman sneaked in and burned incense under the mother's breasts. It's an ancient Chinese custom believed to bring a mother's milk faster and richer.

Direct war emergencies arise. A South Korean soldier on guard at Son Tinh was rushed in, hit in abdomen and hand by shrapnel. Fenelon patched him up and sent him to the larger procincial hospital.

Perhaps this comment from one of the ex-refugee doctors best explains not only the situation, but the devotion of the medical team:

"The V.C. prisoners are very ill, and after you give them care, their eyes, full of fear and hatred, change to an expression of affection and gratitude. . . . The other day one of the prisoners was practically rotten with disease. . . . We cured him. You should have seen the look of gratitude . . . for he was suffering horribly.

"I think taking care of the prisoners is terribly important as they don't know anything about us except what their Communist leaders tell them. . . ."

And so it goes with these Western refugees so devoted to helping Eastern refugees. Fenelon and Olivera—both university graduates in earlier days in their homeland—are in for as least an 18-month hitch.

After that, they can settle down at last. Their families are waiting. Marie-Ange Fenelon and her two children are counting the days in Brooklyn, N.Y., while Filomena Sanchez Guarde de Olivera and her child do the same in Miami, Fla.—and the war goes on.

Taking the Post Office Out of Politics

SPEECH

OF

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, considerable sentiment for taking the Post Office out of politics is building up. Even the Postmaster General has evidently come to the realization that a complete overhaul is needed.

Another expression of support for the position I have taken appeared on the editorial page of the Fairfield Daily Ledger on March 28.

SCHWENGEL WOULD GO FURTHER

We commented recently on the bill introduced by Rep. Fred Schwengel by which he proposes to get the post offices out of politics. We said that advancement within the postal department is often made with political considerations a determining factor.

Nobody knows this better than postal employees. They are forbidden political activity—at least by an unwritten rule—but they see party leaders, unconnected with the postal department, dictating appointments in the service. It's little wonder that the service has deteriorated. Dedicated postal employes know the first rule in the department. It is: Keep your mouth shut.

Since writing that editorial we have received word from Mr. Schwengel that his bill goes farther than we knew. It proposes that appointment of postmasters in first, second and third class post offices be made from within the postal field service by competitive examination.

Only if no qualified career postal employe wants the job shall the appointment of a person outside the postal service be made.

The bill goes even farther in forbidding the use of political pressure or influence to secure a job or advancement within the post office department. The bill is a big step toward getting the department back into the business of delivering the mail and out of the business of finding jobs for the party faithful.

New Comptroller of the Currency, William B. Camp, Appears Before Banking and Currency Committee—A Steady Hand at the Helm of the Nation's National Bank System

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, a few days before the Easter recess, President Johnson's new choice to head the Nation's 4,800 national banks, the Honorable William B. Camp, appeared before your Committee on Banking and Currency to meet its members.

Mr. Camp is a veteran of some 30 years in the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency, that office in the Treasury Department which has chartered and supervised national banks since President Lincoln's day. Mr. Camp is a worthy incumbent, and his convincing responses to difficult questions inspires confidence that he will do a first-rate job. Our national banks hold approximately one-half of the banking system's total deposits, so Mr. Camp's new post is a responsible one indeed.

Under the Comptroller's steady hand, the Congress can expect a sound and profitable national banking system operating in the public interest. Since assuming office in November, Mr. Camp has moved swiftly to put his own stamp on the comptrollership. On December 16, the new Comptroller advised national banks to tone down overly aggressive advertising for consumer time deposits. This action complemented recently enacted legislation introduced by the distinguished chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee to reduce excessive competition among financial institutions. And just recently, the Comptroller has proposed a new stockholder disclosure rule which will provide independent stockholders of national banks more adequate financial and general information on the management of the institution in which they have invested their savings. This action complements the 1964 amendments to the Federal securities laws which brought the larger national banks under stockholder disclosure rules. This will render national bank stocks more attractive as investments, improve national bank management performance, and, of course, protect the interests of minority stockholders and the public at large.

The new Comptroller has thus proved himself a firm administrator, willing to take action on his own for the benefit of the average person who deals with or invests in national banks. He also has voiced support for a meaningful truth-in-lending law. Such concern merits the applause of the Congress, for all too frequently Federal administrators tend to reflect the interests of the larger, dominant members of private industry. I am happy to report, Mr. Speaker, that Mr. Camp brings a balanced approach to the Comptroller's office.

Edward P. Morgan on Better Books for American Schoolchildren

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, one of the most thoughtful and perceptive observers of American life is the distinguished broadcaster, Edward P. Morgan.

Recently, Mr. Morgan, whose news program is sponsored by the AFL–CIO on the ABC national radio network, drew attention to some of the shortcoming of the schoolbooks used by American children.

He said that in too many cases American schoolbooks teach our children in terms of a never, never land that has no relationship to the realities of the life around us.

Mr. Morgan observed that school boards too often have the view that schoolbooks should carry words and pictures that are a bland, golden-tinted reflection of middle-class American life.

Because of the importance to a genuine democracy in a free society of education, and because of the importance of intelligent and realistic schoolbooks to children seeking an education, I insert a transcript of Mr. Morgan's broadcast of March 6, 1967, at this point in the Record:

When Vice President Humphrey was still a senator from Minnesota he made a dramatic speech on the floor of the Senate about the disreputable quality of the textbooks in the District of Columbia public schools. He held one up and it disintegrated in his hand. He noted that the content of many of these volumes was as worn out as their physical condition. In the resultant flurry of protest some improvements were made but in proportion to the problem they were microscopic.

The issue has emerged again and it should be studied just as carefully as the inequities in the draft for basically an inferior school book is just as unfair. But school boards, whether in the nation's capital or across the country, seem to have the idea, with rare exceptions, that reading texts, for example, should carry words and pictures that are a bland but golden-tinted reflection of middle-class American life. For poor children, for children of racial minorities, these lessons are nearer to never-never land than if they were reading the Wizard of Oz. There is nothing for them to relate to.

After years of rubber-stamping the selections of a committee, Washington's Board of Education, a court-appointed body already under fire for its antiquated ways, has finally begun to examine the books and raise some questions of how appropriate and effective they may be for children in the capital's public schools, 92 percent of whom are Negro and a large number from homes of the poor. After reading several texts, Board member John A. Sessions told the Washington Post that most of the elementary readers are "filled with trivia and banalities, unrelated to the significant concerns even of middle-class children, let alone the concerns of the inner city children who constitute a major portion of the District school population." But the Board approved this year's textbook list anyway.

There is something more serious than trivia and banality built into lessons. In many schools, vital things are being left out, including science lessons with some awareness of nuclear power and the space age. Some D.C. history textbooks, the Post found, were printed in 1941, even though 1960 and '61 editions were available. The sociological omissions here may be critical. A history book produced in 1941 would not only have nothing about American participation in World War II, Korea and other such trifling events, but would be blank on the civil rights revolution that began in 1954.

Some educators and publishers are beginning to close this negligence gap. Some efforts have been patently ridiculous. Aware that there were no pictures of any but Caucasian children in previous readers, one textbook house got one out pointedly showing a white child, a Negro child and an Oriental child doing something together. Very touching but about as typical of an average American classroom activity as making mudpies in the U.N. Security Council.

But some bold and encouraging experiments are being made with elementary readers for city kids from low-income families. People who have forgotten the venerable McGuffey Reader (122 million copies of which were sold by 1900) may remember with revulsion the insipid reader series of Dick and Jane. "'See Spot Run,' said Jane. . ." are the first words in the breathtaking master volume. By contrast a patriotic but hardly chauvinistic researcher was stunned to discover that the opening words in the first grade reader in the Soviet Union are "For the joys of our childhood we owe our thanks to our Native Country."

Well, a lady named Mrs. Charles Brown of St. Louis has produced some reading lessons that should be a joy to study. Several stories were prompted by actual experiences. Some are based on classroom situations. There is one called "Who Cares" about a rejected boy named Charles. He wears his older brother's hand-me-down jacket and the sleeves were too long. But one day a music competition comes to the classroom and Charles suddenly finds something that turns him on.

Mrs. Brown thinks "children ought to have a chance to experience real problems with the youngsters in the reader, and the story should lead them to solutions to problems they may have in their own lives. All children have problems." The illustrations, of recognizable urban scenes, incorporate story clues and are tightly woven to the text.

Actually the problems she poses, being recognizable, are helping children learn to read faster. "Who Cares" is the third book in a series published by McGraw-Hill. It is commanding attention in school systems outside poverty or deprived areas. So is another book called "The Bank Street Reader" published by Macmillan and developed by instructors and students at Bank Street College in New York. It, too, makes the child aware that what he is reading has something to do with life.

It's time that everybody, educators included, realized that life has something to do with reading.

This is Edward P. Morgan saying good night from Washington.

Free Men Question America's Double Standard

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, I have the utmost confidence in the opinions and discussions of men who have earned their liberty. Especially is this so of individuals who know firsthand—not from textbooks or a teach-in—but our foreign born who have been deprived of their property, perhaps languished in prison or lost loved ones in the liquidation process for peace.

To these few—experienced in the artful lies and false promises—we as free men should listen and take heed lest our Nation be overthrown.

The article, "Facts of Life About Communism," appeared in the bulletin published by the Czechoslovak National Council of America last February. It gives another free man's outlook on our double standard in dealing with the Russian Communists and I reproduce it in the Record for our colleagues' interest:

Facts of Life About Communism

THE MYTH OF INNER DEMOCRACY AND OUTER INDEPENDENCE

The Czechoslovak National Council of America, speaking for many Americans of Czechoslovak descent, prepared a statement for the Secretary of State to voice their apprehension concerning the new trend toward the regimes of East and Central Europe. The main points can be summed up as follows: At first our Government advocated a Policy of Containment; then a Policy of Liberation of the captive nations (which was never implemented); lately, a policy to promote "the growth of inner democracy and the outer independence of the countries of Eastern Europe."

"Our members were willing to accept the basic principles of such a limited policy," the Council statement continues, "as a minimal effort in the right direction, albeit too narrowly circumscribed. They deplored, however, some of the methods applied by the Administration which, in their judgment, tended to strengthen the Communist governments, actually thwarting rather than promoting the growth of inner democracy.

"After the speech of the President, delivered on October 7, 1966, our members became apprehensive of possible changes in the basic principles of our policy toward communism. In a letter dated October 11, 1966, we submitted these fears and apprehensions to the Secretary of State. . . . Over the signature of Walter J. Stoessel, Jr., we received an answer, dated October 21, and again the Council was assured that "United States policy continues to be directed toward internal liberalization and supporting trends toward national independence in the political and economic field."

The assurance was gratifying, although Council members continued to be very critical of the lack of vigor with which the established goals were being pursued for the promotion of inner democracy and outer independence from Moscow.

Then came the disturbing President's State of the Union message which clearly indicated a different trend, for the President said: "We are shaping a new future of enlarged partnership in nuclear affairs, in economic and technical cooperation, in political consultation, and in working together with the governments and peoples of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. . . . Our relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are also in transition. . . . We have avoided both the acts and the rhetoric of the cold war. . . . Our objective is not to continue the cold war but to end it. . . . I ask and urge the Congress to help our foreign and commercial trade policies by passing an East-West trade bill and approving our consular convention with the Soviet Union."

The spirit of the message seems to indicate that there is indeed a basic change in our policy toward Communst East Central Europe; that the new policy is to consist of an allout effort—irrespective of risk and cost—to establish the friendliest possible relations with the non-representative Communist governments of East Central Europe.

THE DOUBLE STANDARD

As the Czechoslovak Council points out in its statement, "our membership fails to apprehend the logic, wisdom and moral basis of this new trend, especially in view of U.S. policies toward communism in South East Asia. In Vietnam we are fighting a costly war with determination in order to prove to the enemy that the threat or use of force does not pay and to uphold the right of our friends to choose freely the kind of government under which they wish to live. The very high cost of the war in human lives and the increasing drain on our economy are rightly justified."

Remembering the lesson of Munich, our membership knows only too well that aggression, if not checked in time, leads to further aggression. Our members have supported, therefore, the Administration's controversial policies in South East Asia.

What our members cannot understand is the double standard: Why should we insist on befriending the Communist governments of Central and Eastern Europe? These governments have all come to power by threat or use of force, against the will of the majority of the people concerned, and they intend to keep in power by preventing the people from choosing their own government in free elections.

This double standard calls for an explanation. What is even worse, we propose to befriend the governments that are helping and assisting our enemy, the Communists of South East Asia. The extent of their considerable military and economic aid is common knowledge.

It is also common knowledge that our friendship will not bring mutual advantages either to the United States or to the captive populations. The ones to profit will be the untrustworthy Communist governments of Central and Eastern Europe. Needless to say, these regimes are primarily concerned with keeping in power; they are not interested in the welfare of the captive peoples, in any liberalization, for it would inevitably loosen their stranglehold on the population.

Our members are unable to understand the rationale of a policy that would help governments which in turn support our enemies, governments which have perpetrated and will continue to perpetrate exactly the same wrongs against which we are fighting in Vietnam.

THE STRUGGLE IS INDIVISIBLE

In our minds and hearts, the struggle against communism is INDIVISIBLE.

Our members are opposed not only to the new trend but to the expected methods with which the new course is to be implemented. From past experience we know that so far the cultural, consular, economic and tourist exchanges have been a one-way arrangement, with the United States at the giving-end. True reciprocity has never been enforced. Political concessions for economic advantages have never been demanded.

The Communist governments have gained in respectability, in added control of the people, in increased opportunities of acquiring secret information and in economic advantages.

In spite of numerous concessions on our part, inner democracy and outer independence have not been advanced. The interests of the Communist governments have been falsely identified with the interests of the people, though they are worlds apart.

IS THERE A JUSTIFICATION FOR THE DOUBLE STANDARD?

In Asia we are fighting a war in order to prove that aggression does not pay and to uphold the right of the people to a free choice of their own government. In Europe we seem anxious to befriend governments which came to power by the threat or use of force and which refuse their people the right to free elections.

The United States government is to expand every form of East-West contacts in spite of our past experiences that have led to one-sided unreciprocated advantages to Communist governments only. What guarantees do we have that future contacts and exchanges will not lead to the same regrettable results?

Why should we press our help on governments that openly, brazenly help our enemy? These are the foremost questions which remain unanswered.

"Blessed Event"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. M. G. (GENE) SNYDER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, much has been written about the coming "blessed event" which will soon make the President a grandfather.

I believe the humor in the following article from the Poreman's Journal would be enjoyed by the Members here, and might even provoke a grin at the White House.

Don't see why in the world it would take the whole fifth floor of a big hospital for to ketch one or two little younguns. But that is how the big papers tell me it might be. They'll even be a Secret Service man there to git the little feller or fellers. They shore are a big difference in how the pore and how the affluent git into this big turmoiled world. Been might few of us pore what have ketched our first breath in the hospital. Most of us pore of my age were ketched right at home by the local Granny Woman and a few of the neighbors. Of course the Great Society is now providing means for the more lowly ones to be ketched in hospitals but it don't take much of a big space for us pore to send a new entrant into the world.

They's one thing about it, if it is time for the youngun to appear, it will appear without fixing up the whole hospital for the occasion. If a hen needs to lay an egg and they ain't no nest available, she will jist lay it on the floor and keep on scratching.

The above item has now been denied by the big papers. The story sounds good tho.

Job Corps Saving Money—Humans, Dollars

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, more and more, we see evidence growing that the Job Corps has become an outstanding success and an effective means of helping our poorest young men and women boost themselves out of an otherwise deepening poverty. An editorial which appeared recently in the Alameda Times-Star indicates the rapidly growing esteem for Job Corps at the local level, and especially reflects the high regard in which the Parks Job Center for Men is held by the citizens of Alameda County.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I insert the editorial, entitled "Job Corps Saving Money—Humans, Dollars," from the February 17 issue of the Alameda Times-Star in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

JOB CORPS SAVING MONEY—HUMANS, DOLLARS

For the more compulsive critics of social welfare generally, mention of the various poverty programs were like the tap of the examining doctor's small rubber hammer on the patient's knee. The criticism is immediate, like the knee-jerk.

No program stirred the wrath of the instant criticism set more than the Jobs Corps.

"Why, I could send my son to Harvard for what it costs to educate one of those Job Corps beatniks. . . ."

And so they could. The cost averages $7,000 to train a man or woman for a self-supporting, skilled-work job. But what the critic doesn't know, and never seeks to learn, is what is figured in that cost. The cost of the building where the training is done is part of the price. Many of those accepted for training have a lot of rotten, abscessed teeth. It costs money to put these in shape. Others are okey for training, but they have some health problem that doctors can find and correct—usually with proper diet.

There often are other costs before the job training begins.

There are many trainees who first must be taught to read and write well enough to do a skilled job. The teachers are paid.

The cost is there.

But the alternative is more costly. Unemployed young men and women standing around on slum corners, hanging out in pool rooms, or learning gang skills can very quickly produce costs far greater than that of four years at Harvard with graduate degree expenses added.

Let's take a couple of cases out of files.

"M" graduated from high school. He wanted to study art. His parents sacrificed to help with his lessons. A year later he was seriously injured in an automobile accident. The long hospital stay put his parents heavily in debt. (He still walks with a limp.) He heard about the Job Corps. He was accepted. He completed major courses in electronics. So adept was he that he soon was supervising the center's radio station and electronic work in other areas. He was elected president of the Corpsman student government. He attended state youth conferences. He now is doing well as a tool and frame designer at an aircraft plant.

There are many examples to add to this—all of them constructive socially and economically. There is, for example, "D." He came out of vocational school with a slight skill as a woodworker. After Job Corps training he works at a manufacturing plant. He is making, now, $3.10 an hour. He has bought a car. He is paying his keep at home and assisting a younger brother to go to college.

One of the most irrational features of the "instant" criticism of social welfare programs—especially the ones tagged with "poverty" or "opportunity"—is the immediate resentment that is uninformed and doesn't seek answers. It feeds on the failures, the scandals and the "costs."

The Job Corps is saving us money—in human beings and in dollars.

Support for the Election Reform Act of 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, a number of my colleagues and I have joined in introducing a bill aimed at modernizing our election laws as well as to provide a means of handling congressional conduct and standards. The Election Reform Act of 1967—H.R. 6185—as my bill is termed, encompasses not only standards and conduct but rightfully includes the handling of campaign expenses. I strongly believe that the two cannot and must not be separated.

Both Business Week and Time magazine have had recent articles supporting the concepts contained in this legislation. For the information of my colleagues, I include at this point portions of the Business Week editorial of February 18, 1967, and the Time essay of March 31, 1967:

[From Business Week, Feb. 18, 1967]

CONGRESS AND THE QUESTION OF ETHICS

Year after year, Congress has ducked the task of setting up a specific code of ethics for its members. As a result, both senators and representatives are free to conduct private business that may involve serious conflict of interest without revealing anything about it to the voters. Accounting for campaign funds is slipshod at best and often downright deceitful. Supervision of expense accounts and control of travel at government expense are pitifully inadequate.

This is not only bad morals. It is grossly unfair to the majority of congressmen who are scrupulous in behavior. And it is unfair to the public, which has a right to know the outside interests that may be influencing a legislator's vote.

Congress would find the Powell case a great deal less embarrassing if it had set up standards for itself requiring full disclosure of all outside interests and strict accounting for all funds. There are enough lawyers in the House and Senate to remind their colleagues of the old legal doctrine: He who appeals to equity must come with clean hands.

[From Time magazine, Mar. 31, 1967]

CONGRESSIONAL ETHICS: WHO CAN AFFORD TO BE HONEST?

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

Weighing most oppressively on Congress' collective conscience is the problem of campaign expenses. Unless he is a millionaire many times over, the average member of Congress (annual salary: $30,000) simply cannot afford, on his own, the expense of getting elected or re-elected these days. Things have almost reached the point indicated by England's turn-of-the-century poet laureate, Alfred Austin, who wrote:

> You want a seat! Then boldly sate your
> itch;
> Be very radical, and very rich.

The price of campaigning has gone up and up. Pierre Salinger's losing campaign for U.S. Senator in California cost $1,600,000; Reagan's for Governor cost $5,000,000, or roughly $1.60 per vote. Few of the expenses are on official record, since the Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 stipulates that a Senator can spend only $25,000 on his campaign, a Representative $5,000. A candidate gets around this simply by setting up innumerable committees that collect and spend funds for his campaign without his "knowledge or consent." Thus Massachusetts' Senator Ted Kennedy, like many another Congress member, could and did file a report declaring that his 1962 campaign expenses were zero—though his supporters spent an estimated $2,000,000. Not that a campaign contribution necessarily means undue influence. Lobbyist Julius Klein obtained such a hold on Senator Dodd that he was able to write him bullying instructions, yet Klein also made sizable contributions to the campaigns of Senators Everett Dirksen and Jacob Javits, without any suggestion that he corrupted them. Still, contributions do often establish a strong and lingering obligation.

A legislator has his own way of raising money, most notably the testimonial dinner. It has the advantage that no single contribution is "major," even at $500 a plate. In the trade, such affairs are often known as "blackjack" dinners, since lobbyists or trade associations for whom the Congressman has done a favor are pointedly notified and often arbitrarily assigned an allotted number of tickets. In Washington, a favorite variant is the campaign cocktail party. Says one lobbyist ruefully: "I get invited to about two every month. They are so well organized that after the first drink, they pass blank checks around. It usually costs me $100 for one drink and a cold shrimp on a toothpick."

Though, legally, business firms cannot donate money, their officers, as individuals, can and do. A frequent means of concealing contributions is legal fees for nominal work paid to a Congressman's law firm back home, or a fee for delivering a routine speech. Says Bill Moyers, former White House aide to President Johnson, "I think there's probably less direct bankrolling than there used to be, but there are other ways. For example, the billboard industry might provide a Congressman with free billboards during his campaign; now, when a vote comes up on a bill to regulate that industry, it's very hard for him to vote against his benefactors." As for Bobby Baker's stealing of campaign money, Moyers comments: "I think what he did is done by other people in more sophisticated ways."

THE DOUBLE STANDARD

None of these beams in their own eyes trouble Congressmen much when it comes to overseeing the executive branch. There they demand the utmost rectitude—and with some justice. For historically, the executive is where the big swindles have happened, with the Teapot Dome scandal of the Harding Administration as the classic case. Seduce a legislator, and you have only one vote. Seduce a commissioner of one of the federal agencies, and you get the franchise for a TV station or an airline route worth millions. Largely as a result of congressional pressure. Cabinet members now habitually dispose of their stockholdings in firms with which their departments might do business. Two years ago, Lyndon Johnson directed top government officials to list all their holdings, including those of their wives.

"For too long, Congress has followed a double standard, preaching one thing to members of the executive branch and permitting its own members to practice another," says New Jersey's Senator Clifford Case. But Congress has shown only the slightest interest in policing itself. And nobody else can do it: under the Constitution, Congress is answerable to no higher authority. Members generally argue that the actions of the executive branch must be reviewed by Congress, while Congress itself needs no watchdog, since the voters regularly review its performance at election time. So far, the only visible reform has been congressional endorsement of a "Code of Ethics"; every member received a copy trimmed in red, white and blue, suitable for framing. It contained platitudes like "expose corruption wherever discovered."

Chief reform efforts are now concentrated on the simple principle of disclosure—of stockholdings, law contracts or other interests. Among the loudest opponents of this idea is Senator Everett Dirksen, who orates that such disclosures would make a lawmaker a "second-class citizen." The case in favor is best put in a senatorial committee report prepared under Paul Douglas: "Disclosure is hardly a sanction and certainly not a penalty. Yet it would sharpen men's own judgments of right and wrong, since they would be less likely to do wrong things, if they knew these acts would be challenged." New York's Senator Javits agrees: "These things ought to be known. For instance, I'll be introducing a bill soon that affects Canadian banks. Well, why shouldn't I? It is something I believe in. But my constituents ought to know that I have Canadian banks among my clients. Then they can judge my actions. But it's when they don't know these things that it is bad."

Other efforts are aimed at getting campaign expenses under control and thus delivering Senators and Congressmen from their enforced dependence on the big givers. Louisiana's Senator Russell Long has proposed that $1 of every citizen's income tax might be allocated to a presidential campaign fund, equably distributed among the candidates. Others, including Senator Mike Mansfield, have suggested shorter, federally financed campaigns; or a ban on big contributions and setting limits on what the candidates can spend.

There seems little likelihood that any of these measures will be enacted. Congress has turned down some 17 proposals to reform campaign expenditures in the past 20 years, and is notoriously reluctant to take action against malefactors in its midst. Observes ex-Senator Douglas wryly: "Men tinged with sovereignty can easily feel that the king can do no wrong." The members of Congress, can certainly do wrong. But they do right far more often, and that fact would become much clearer to the U.S. if they finally relinquished enough of their sovereignty to accept at least some measure of the reform proposals.

Poverty War Privy Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. M. G. (GENE) SNYDER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, "Chick" Sales, in his well-known series on "two holers," was not blessed with having the benefit of a $788.68 outdoor toilet built under our poverty war privy program.

The Poreman's Journal of Beattyville, Ky., has done a very apropos article on this very interesting poor war project:

> The OEO Director of Kentucky give another example which should help counter the criticism sometimes heard by disgruntled ones against the Poverty Programs. He tells how up in Floyd County, the Happy Pappys built 75 outdoor toilets for a small sum of only $788.68 each. And a total cost of only $59,141. Also he said, "This is a splendid example of how a group of people can start with one goal and end up by solving many common problems."
>
> Them toilets must have been made from brick and contained central heating systems. Most of us don't have homes worth that much. We would be tempted to move into one of these toilets to live.
>
> Just think of the wonderful training received by these workers in learning to build outside toilets. But is there a great demand by industry for outside toilet builders? Taxpayers must be pleased to know their money is being spent wisely for such good causes and must be pleased to know that a few Floyd Countians can rest comfortably and in style in the peace and quietness outside their homes.
>
> But if we can sell to the OEO the idea of the new Poverty House, USA, the toilet will be completely revolutionized. Read on.
>
> All through the years and the ages the lowly outside Poverty House has never received any renovations, styles, or noticeable changes. It took the coming of the Great Society and the War on Progress to bring about the greatest revolutionary change in the Outside Poverty House in history.
>
> The Poreman's Journal has for sale a miniature Poverty House, USA that shows you the greatest improvement in this outside necessity since the great mistake of man's creation. Instead of the old conventional one holer or two holer, this new model comes out with a sliding seating board that has apetures to fit any sized bottom from Day Care through the Happy Pappy and on to the highest ranking officer of the War on Progress. This sliding board can be regulated to meet your qualifications in just one short second. It is one of the most comfortable Poverty Houses known to man and one that certainly gives it a recognition that it deserves. There is even a space left on the sliding board where a new apeture can be carved just in case.
>
> This miniature model of the Poverty House, USA is the ideal invention for placing upon your TV to give it that modern look. Every household will want the miniature and every household using outside privileges will want the old building replaced with this new Poverty War oriented Poverty House. Your local Poverty Office can no doubt furnish the qualified one who can build this new house for you.
>
> Our aim is to place this little Poverty House in the hands of the Professors and the Health Instructors of the Day Care, the Head Start, and the Adult Education Class to be used as a demonstrator in their classwork. It will serve a wonderful purpose in teaching younguns and adults of the various

Poverty Schools how to use outside toilets. Courses in Outside Toiletry has been and is being taught to most recipients of the War on Progress. This little Poverty House USA will help to demonstrate the proper uses of the Outside Poverty House. Contact the Title I education man.

Operation Appreciation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, few groups have made such a concerted effort to demonstrate to our servicemen wounded in Vietnam that we are supporting them actively than the persons in Operation Appreciation, being conducted by the Gen. Douglas MacArthur Post of the Catholic War Veterans in Landover Hills, Md.

Their approach has been not one of questioning our national policy in southeastern Asia, but one of accepting the commitment of the United States of America to democracy and doing what they can to show our wounded that by and large a majority of the American public does appreciate their sacrifices and dedication to our country's principles.

Operation Appreciation recently held an event which was publicized in one of our local weekly papers, the Community Press of New Carrollton, Md. I insert that article of March 16, 1967, as a typical example of the work of Operation Appreciation, followed by a letter to the editor of the Washington Daily News on March 28, 1967, by Mr. James Merna, one of the leaders of this patriotic group:

[From the Community Press (New Carrollton, Md.), Mar. 16, 1967]

OPERATION APPRECIATION

A platoon-sized offensive was launched at Peter Connell's Italian Inn Restaurant in Bladensburg last Sunday by a group of Marines, all combat veterans of the fighting in Viet Nam.

In a diversionary move on the return from Baltimore, the Leathernecks deployed at Peter Connell's with but one objective in mind—a pizza party. The Marines, all patients at Bethesda Naval Hospital recuperating from wounds and injuries sustained in Viet Nam, were taken to the local restaurant as guests of the General Douglas MacArthur Post, Landover Hills, Catholic War Veterans, USA, as a part of the Post's continuing operation Appreciation Program.

Some 25 Marines including 3 on stretchers and many in casts, along with supporting Naval Hospital personnel, participated in the festivities.

Earlier in the day, Post members including Jim Merna, Ed Holland, and Ben Semega of New Carrollton took the contingent to Baltimore's Civic Center for an NBA professional basketball game—the Baltimore Bullets vs. the Chicago Bulls. After helping to cheer the Bullets on to victory and meeting with Bullets Coach Gene Shue and many of the Bullets players, the group visited the 1967 Custom Auto Show also being held at the Civic Center. Among other entries, the Marines enjoyed close-up glimpses of the Batmobile and the Green Hornet's car which were on display.

The day's outing was the 18th event arranged by the Douglas MacArthur Post since its Operating Appreciation Program was started 9 months ago for the enjoyment of the wounded Viet Nam veterans at Bethesda Naval Hospital.

"Many future events are in store for these highly deserving fellows," says Jim Merna, a former Marine and Chairman of Operation Appreciation.

The next event arranged by Merna and his MacArthur Post associates took place on March 14th with a visit to the patients at the hospital by two distinguished former Marines, U.S. Senator Daniel B. Brewster of Maryland, a two-time winner of the Purple Heart and recipient of the Bronze Star from World War II, and Congressman Bob Mathias of California, the former Olympic Decathlon champ.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Daily News, Mar. 28, 1967]

"STAND BEHIND US—PRAY FOR US ALL"

All we as Marines can ask of you is that you stand behind us in this war that was not of our making, and that you stand behind your government, pray for us all. We can ask no more."

This heartening plea for support is from a letter written by Lance Corp. Harry L. Miner, an Oklahoma Marine in Vietnam, to his friends back home. It was inserted into the Feb. 16 Congressional Record by Congressman Ed Edmondson of the Sooner State.

What type of home-front support for our 415,000 servicemen now in Vietnam have we witnessed of late? Consider the following:

Cassius Clay's now infamous remark: "I ain't got no quarrel with them Viet Congs."

Addressing a University of California rally of Berkeley's "hippy" set, Stokely Carmichael, the head of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is credited by a Feb. 17 UPI dispatch with saying, "To hell with America."

Another news dispatch widely publicized the blatant refusal of the crowd at the rally for Adam Clayton Powell in Harlem on March 5 to stand during the playing of our national anthem.

All of this, of course, is in addition to the placard protesters, Vietniks, draft dodgers, draft card burners, those coming to the direct aid of the Viet Cong through Canadian outlets, and the like.

No one disputes the democratic right of these individuals and groups to voice their dissent with this country's Vietnam policy. However, every right-thinking American should take exception to some of the means employed by many of these misguided and misinformed people to achieve their objectives. Their form of dissent is more than just a difference of opinion—actions and utterances of their type play right into the hands of our enemies and provide valuable propaganda ammunition. Furthermore, it tends to baffle and undermine the morale of our fighting men.

Yes, the price of freedom is high as any glance at the latest published U.S. casualty figures will confirm. Like many other Americans, I am personally aware of its cost—I had a 19-year-old brother killed in combat in World War II. I served in combat at the same age with the Marine Corps during the Korean War, and presently have a brother serving as a Marine officer in Vietnam.

Nonetheless, most servicemen and the 25 million veterans of U.S. wars living today will agree that their services and sacrifices for their country were and continue to be necessary and essential to preserve liberty and freedom wherever it is threatened.

The time has come for many others to launch a counteroffensive against what I call a "patriotism gap" on the part of a few who regard patriotism today as an out-of-date virtue.

JAMES E. MERNA,
Vice Commander, General Douglas MacArthur Post, Catholic War Veterans, U.S.A.

Federal Land Bank System

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN G. DOW

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. DOW. Mr. Speaker, agricultural activity in the district of New York State which I represent constitutes an important element in our local economy; and I am, therefore, most pleased to take part in commemorating a half century of service to farmers by the Federal land banks.

The Federal Land Bank Associations of Middletown and Oneonta help finance farming enterprises in four counties which I represent—Orange, Sullivan, Rockland, and Delaware. Fifty years ago in 1917 these associations made eight loans in these four counties in the amount of $43,600, total. At the present time, the asociations have loans to 1,037 farmers, totaling $14,557,956 in these same four counties.

In many respects the trend in agriculture in my district seems to be a model for the national trend. As in most other parts of the country, modern agricultural methods and the need for expanded production are resulting in fewer farms numerically but larger, more efficient, and more productive units. Each year, according to information from the land bank associations in my district, the dollar volume of money loaned to farmers has been increasing in spite of the fact that the actual number of farms has been decreasing.

Another trend which has created problems in various parts of the country, and which is a matter worthy of most careful consideration as we think ahead on the matter of sufficient food supplies versus growing population, has come out quite noticeably in Rockland County. Farming in this county is well-nigh prohibitive owing to high taxes and the transfer of land to real estate development.

Nevertheless, agriculture in the 27th Congressional District of New York is forging ahead. The total estimated value of farm production in Orange County, for example, amounts to $39 million a year from dairy operations, muckland crops, poultry, fruit, and nursery production. For Sullivan County the farm income total runs close to $25 million a year.

Through 50 years, the Federal land bank program has provided encouragement and sound guidance to farmers of the area—in addition to giving them access to borrowed capital. In my opinion, it is most appropriate that we in the Congress and citizens everywhere should take this opportunity to congratulate the

Federal land banks and local associations on their 50th anniversary, and to express appreciation to farmers themselves for their vital contributions to the national economy.

Press and Public Hail Attempt To Curb Mailing List Abuses

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, in recent days I have received letters from all over the country, expressing support for my bill, H.R. 2382, which attempts to help curb the traffic in mail-order smut by requiring that mailing list transactions be recorded.

These letters express growing concern about the amount of sexually oriented materials which are sent unsolicited to children in the mails. The Post Office Department estimates that more than 1 million American youngsters will receive such items during the current year.

The growing concern is also indicated by the fourfold increase in complaints by parents and others to the Post Office Department because such smutty items or advertisements have been received in the home. Almost 200,000 such complaints were processed by postal officials last year.

In recent days an awareness that some remedy must be found has been expressed in influential organs of the press. Several have seen fit to feature my approach to cutting the flow of pornography through the mails as embodied in H.R. 2382.

In order to acquaint my colleagues with this proposal, and the support which it has attracted, I insert at this point recent editorials from the Christian Science Monitor and the Phildelphia Evening Bulletin, and an article from the New York Times:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Mar. 30, 1967]

NAMES FOR SALE

"How did they get my name?" the puzzled householder asks himself when he unloads his mailbox. He has been sought out as a potential purchased of anything from swim suits to Shakespeare, as a buyer of sensational books (at bargain prices), and as a donor to enterprises claiming to be of great urgency.

Some of the offers are good. Others are worthless or even obnoxious. But they all come from a hard-to-reach source—the leased or purchased mailing list.

So big and important has the mailing list business become that committees in Congress are now considering bills to bring it under supervision. Sponsor of proposed legislation in the House, Clement J. Zablocki (D) of Wisconsin, offers a plan which he claims woud provide a simple method of checking illegal use of the mails for sale of salacious reading matter. It would give the Post Office Department the right to demand, from any seller or lessor of mailing lists, a record of all to whom he has furnished lists over a five-year period, as well as a statement giving the nature of the lists supplied to each. It is aimed directly at those who sell erotic publications.

Any increase in federal power to regulate may seem burdensome to the industry affected. But in this case there appears need for it. One has only to look at the classified telephone directory in any large city to get an idea of the scale of the mailing list business. One firm advertises "Multimillion consumer residential lists," another "Free catalog describing 10,000 lists." One can see how difficult it is for the Post Office Department to handle individual complaints which it receives by the thousand. It must get at the source.

The proposed legislation should not hamper those who police their own business. There is a proper use for mailing lists honorably compiled and openly obtained. The legitimate direct mail advertising business should not be handicapped. But it can only gain if the abuses of the method are corrected by well-conceived legislation.

[From the Philadelphia (Pa.) Evening Bulletin, Apr. 2, 1967]

JUNK MAILING LISTS IN TROUBLE

Almost every householder today has to wade through piles of letters and brochures he receives daily from people and companies unknown to him. Mailmen stagger under this load of "junk" mail. For every personal letter in his pack, there are many the householder doesn't want, which wind up in the trash.

How does Mr. Householder get on so many mailing lists? He has bought something at some time, subscribed to a magazine, applied for a license—automobile, marriage, dog, hunting, construction permit—has received an award for which his name was publicized; graduated from a school or attended a church.

Someone has compiled lists of names, occupations and interests from these sources and sold them to a mail order house or a list broker. The mail order houses send their solicitations or merchandise to the householder. Some of this material is pornographic and could not be sold openly.

Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wisc) is sponsoring legislation now being considered in committee to curb these list-sellers. Under the legislation, records would be furnished the Post Office showing who bought or rented each list and what material was sent to the names on the list. List users also would be cross-checked to see what they sent out and list brokers would have to register with the department. Another proposal in Congress, aimed specifically at pornography through the mails, would permit the householder to complain of offensive ads and the Post Office could penalize the offender if he failed to remove the complainant from the list.

Beyond the annoyance to the housholder, there is an economic factor. Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien proposes to raise the cost of first class mail to 7 cents, because of the greatly expanded work of his department and chronic deficits. The "junk" mail is partly responsible for the costs, and curbs on it would meet favor with the public.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 28, 1967]

U.S. ACTION FACED BY MAILING LISTS—CONGRESS STUDIES MOVE TO FORCE RECORD DISCLOSURE

(By Joseph P. Fried)

If you are a newlywed, your name and address are worth 1.25 cents. If you are a wealthy widow, they are worth 4 cents.

If you bought a surgical truss from a Kansas City mail order house, your name and address are worth 1.5 cents. If you breed pedigreed swine, they are worth 5.7 cents.

These are some of the going prices in a little known but pervasive, booming business that is facing its first possibility of Government scrutiny.

Under a bill being studied by the Post Office and Civil Service Committees of both houses of Congress, the selling and leasing of mailing lists—the backbone of the $2.4-billion direct mail industry—would be brought under the Federal eye.

FURNISHING RECORDS

Records would have to be furnished, upon Post Office Department request, of who bought or rented each list within the last five years, and what material was sent to the names on the list.

Mail list brokers, who bring together list owners and the third-class mail advertisers who rent lists, would have to register with the department.

The measure—strongly opposed by many mail list entrepreneurs—is being sponsored by Representative Clement J. Zablocki, Wisconsin Democrat, as a "constitutionally feasible and relatively burdenless" method of curbing smut peddling through the mail.

Previous attempts to stem mail borne erotica have been aimed at list users only. One proposal, for example, also pending in Congress, would permit a recipient of an ad he considers offensive to complain to the Post Office, which could seek penalties against the advertiser if he failed to remove the complainant from his list.

"Such an approach makes the individual citizen a censor and puts the full weight of the Federal Government behind him," said Jack Sullivan, Mr. Zablocki's legislative aide. "We feel this is of dubious constitutionality."

"Also, our approach puts less strain on the Post Office. There were 197,277 complaints last year by offended homeowners, four times as many as in 1962. The department would be swamped if it had to enforce all these."

EXISTING LAWS CITED

Representative Zablocki, agreeing that his bill is less than what many smut-fighters want, nevertheless believes it would "help officials gain information that would be useful in obtaining convictions under existing obscenity laws."

The rarely described mail list business, growing increasingly efficient in the computer age, is believed to reap hundreds of millions of dollars in annual profits.

Four or five thousand list owners rent or sell more than 10,000 mailing lists compiled as a by-product of their main business, according to the 1967 Directory of Mailing Lists published by the M. W. Lads Company of New York.

In addition, about three dozen companies specialize in compiling lists from sources ranging from automobile registration statistics to hospital clerks who sell them names of maternity patients. One company, R. L. Polk of Detroit, which buys auto registration lists from all 50 states, was in the news last week when a Connecticut car owner officially protested the state's sale of his name as an invasion of his privacy.

Finally, there are the three dozen brokers, based mostly in New York, who got a 20 per cent commission each time they arrange for a list rental.

The variety of lists is endless: 350,000 buyers of handwriting analyses courses (renting at $20 for 1,000 names, or 2 cents each) 40,000 current subscribers to Ramparts magazine ($30 for 1,000) and 20,000 former subscribers ($22.50 a thousand); 950,000 Diner's Club members ($20 a thousand) and 100,000 lawyers' wives ($20 a thousand).

But the lists of most concern to Zablocki supporters are those used by the salesmen of erotica.

"And that's where the bill is tilting at windmills," Henry Hoke Jr., publisher of The Reporter of Direct Mail Advertising, a monthly trade magazine, said.

"Brokers don't get involved in pornography. The starting pornographer builds his own mailing list and the bill wouldn't get at this fringe area."

Lewis Kleid, a broker who has been in direct mail for 30 years, said: "It would be creating a mountain of red tape to get at a molehill."

Supporters of the bill respond that lists of interest to a smutseller are openly available, with five alone in the Lads directory under "sex book buyers." They dispute industry statements that advertisers using such lists are carefully screened.

Strong Partnership Needed

SPEECH

OF

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the importance of agriculture to the economy of Iowa was demonstrated most graphically in an editorial which appeared in the Fort Madison Evening Democrat on Friday, March 31.

The facts and figures marshaled in the editorial are impressive and certainly attest to the contribution the farm community makes to the economy of our great State.

The editorial follows:

STRONG PARTNERSHIP NEEDED

Although industry is increasing annually in Iowa, agriculture must be recognized as the basic industry. Eight out of ten Iowa workers depend directly or indirectly upon agriculture for their jobs. This results because of the emerging concept of agriculture which includes production, processing, manufacturing, servicing, utilization and consumption. Call it agribusiness if you will, as the foundation of Iowa's expanding economy. Expansion in other industries is constantly taking place but 80 percent of all new or expanding industry in Iowa is directly related to agriculture. And the farmer is the key man.

Iowa farmers produce $3 and one-quarter billion worth of crops and livestock annually. Iowa leads the nation in livestock marketing. For example, nearly 25 percent of the nation's pork supply comes from Iowa farms and Iowa no wranks as the number one corn producer.

Of Iowa's 35.8 million acres of land area, 24.6 million are in farms. The Iowa Farm Bureau Federation comes up with these figures about Iowa farmers and presents a "typical" Iowa farmer: He would farm 214 acres, would have a gross annual income of about $20,000 and earn about $6,000 net annually. He would have an investment of about $100,000 in land, machinery, buildings, crops, and livestock.

As a group, Iowa's farmers have $16 billion invested in their business. This is broken down into about $10 billion worth of land, $3 billion in crops and livestock, and $2.4 billion for machinery. For every farm worker in Iowa there is an investment of $65,000, compared to the national average of about $30,000.

Production expenses in Iowa amount to quite a figure for farmers. They pay about $157 million in taxes, spend another $530 million for feed, another $120 million for fertilizer and just to pay interest on their debts takes another $135 million.

Production of one acre out of every four in Iowa goes for farm exports, and the total revenue for this is $430 million.

We highly value our indsutrial workers, and our industrial strength but in this comment, we point to certainly one of Iowa's important industries, agriculture. The Farm Bureau states that every $1 in farm income generates at least $3.50 income up and down main street.

By itself, the future of agriculture in Iowa has never looked brighter. Iowa's rich soil already produces more wealth each year than all the gold mines in the world. The growing need for food in America and abroad will place greater demands on Iowa farmers and calls for a strong partnership between urban and rural dwellers.

Tennesseans To Pay Tribute to Evans Family on 30th Anniversary as Publishers of the Nashville Tennessean—A Great, Progressive Newspaper

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, in Nashville, Tenn., tomorrow—Thursday, April 6—a great and richly deserved honor and tribute will be paid Mr. Amon Carter Evans, the able publisher of the Nashville Tennessean—one of the Nation's great newspapers—Mr. Silliman Evans, Sr., the late illustrious publisher of the Tennessean, and Mr. Silliman Evans, Jr., who succeeded his late father as publisher.

On tomorrow this distinguished publishing family will be honored by leaders and friends from throughout Tennessee and the Nation for their contributions to the State of Tennessee, to the middle Tennessee area, and the Nation.

These friends will attend a dinner to be held in the municipal auditorium at Nashville in observance of the 30th anniversary of the Evans family's brilliant career as publishers of the Tennessean—and honoring the present publisher, Amon Carter Evans, upon completion of his fifth year as head of the Nashville Tennessean.

Silliman Evans, Sr., was Assistant Postmaster General of the United States, vice president of three airlines, president of a Fort Worth radio station, president and chairman of the board of an insurance company and a leading newspaperman in Texas and Washington, before coming to Tennessee.

Silliman Evans, Sr., often said:

> A newspaper worth its salt is more than a mirror of its times—it is a factor of the times.

Certainly the courage and dedication which Silliman Evans instilled in the Nashville Tennessean set the mold for its continued devotion to the public interest and its continued reputation as a fighter for liberal, democratic principles.

Silliman Evans, Sr., was a crusader—an idealist—but a practical man who blended his idealism with action—dedicated to his community and his country.

Silliman Evans, Jr., who succeeded his father, had a brief but brilliant career as publisher.

The present publisher, Amon Carter Evans, has continued to direct the Tennessean in the progressive, liberal pattern set by the late Silliman Evans, Sr. and Jr.

It is often said that Amon Carter Evans is cast in the image of his father—that their characteristics are the same—their principles are the same—and that their response to the trumpet sound of battle are the same.

Amon Carter Evans doesn't defend a position—he leads the charge. He is young and colorful—a versatile publisher.

The Tennessean under his leadership and the able direction of editor-activist, John Seigenthaler, has a wide and dramatic influence.

Amon Carter Evans has worked as copy boy, sports reporter and staff correspondent for the Tennessean while in high school and college. He knows newspapering and he is following the path blazed by his illustrious brother and father.

As dean of the Tennessee congressional House delegation, I extend my congratulations to Amon Carter Evans, to his wonderful mother, and to the staff of the Nashville Tennessean, on this memorable occasion and extend them my very best wishes for another 30 years—and many more—of continued success and progress.

The City of Tomorrow

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED REINECKE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. REINECKE. Mr Speaker, we are constantly reminded that most of the new, fresh, and creative ideas for building a better America come, not from the overpaid social planners in Government, but from the open investigation and research of private educational institutions and private enterprises.

My alma mater, the California Institute of Technology is leading the way in tackling the problems of urban development. Last month the institute sponsored a symposium entitled, "The Next 90 Years." One of the most stimulating presentations was given by Dr. Athelstan Spilhaus, the distinguished scientist from the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Spilhaus discussed the experimental city which is to be built by the University of Minnesota. The new city will use new types of building materials; a constant source of moving transportation at the doorstep of every dwelling; "finished" food supply, especially prepared and nutritious. All wastes from the city will be recycled for use as sources of energy. There will be instant communication systems, using the available television-telephone

Dr. Spilhaus maintains that is is better to build new cities, than to try to rehabilitate the old ones by piecemeal programs.

Mr. Speaker, certainly a great deal will be learned from these experimental cities of tomorrow. Design techniques, materials development, and advanced ideas will come from these experiments that will help to build the new urban America of the next 90 years.

California Federation of Young Democrats—Part III

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILLIP BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, the California Federation of Young Democrats has frequently been in the forefront of the Democratic Party in California in its stands on the important issues of our day.

They have never shunned their responsibility to tell the people what they view as the solutions to the problems facing our society and our world.

Whether or not one agrees with their positions, they are to be commended, in my opinion, for the integrity of their purpose.

Part III of the platform of the California Federation of Young Democrats follows:

PART III: A NEW AMERICAN DOMESTIC POLICY

A. The economy and social welfare

1. An economic policy for today and for tomorrow. By 1980, 80% of our national product will be produced by 20% of our working population. The rest of our citizens will either live in poverty and idleness or experience a new freedom for a creative life.

A program to provide for the increasing number of workers displaced by automation must be established. This program must not be a stop-gap measure until further employment is found, for no employment will be available. We need to guarantee every American an income consistent with standards of human dignity. We must redefine our thinking to realize that man deserves an adequate income, not because of his work, but due to the very fact that he is a man.

The CFYD urges the Federal Government to undertake a massive program of planning for a cybernated society. As first steps in this direction, and as policies justifiable in their own right, we advocate the following programs:

(*a*) *Wages, hours and working conditions legislation.* We recommend that both the state and federal minimum wage be raised to $2.00 per hour for all workers and that this minimum be increased periodically commensurate with the increase in the cost of living.

As a means of meeting the problem of cybernation and providing a standard of increased leisure time, we support the demand for a 35 hour work week, with time and a half overtime beyond 35 hours, and double time beyond 40 hours.

(*b*) *Unemployment and job development.* Unemployment is a disaster to our country because of the human misery it directly causes, because of the economic waste it imposes on all of us and because of the roadblocks it puts in the way of America's racial minority groups. Steps are possible to guarantee every American, 18 to 65, the right to a job.

(1) We urge support for the Manpower Development and Training Act which retrains workers displaced by automation. Vocational programs should be geared to the needs of persons with presently little skill and little or no education. Where necessary, basic literacy training should be provided.

(2) State employment agencies should be made really effective. With modern data-processing techniques, there is no reason why a worker anywhere in the United States should not learn about all the jobs for which he is qualified within a short period of time.

(3) If relocation is necessary, governmental grants or loans should be available, as well as assistance in finding and financing housing for the workers and their families.

(4) If the worker is in need of retraining, there should be a program of full support to the worker and his family during training or retraining. There is no reason why such support should be confined to strictly vocational retraining; it should range from basic literacy to university education.

(5) In areas of high unemployment, emergency programs of useful public works should be launched for the purpose of meeting genuine community needs and, at the same time, providing additional employment for the residents of the areas.

(6) Public agencies (and private employers as well) should identify critical needs which are currently unfilled and create new subprofessional positions which can be made available to the residents of disadvantaged areas. Such persons can usefully serve as aides to teachers, social workers, public health nurses, playground supervisors, probation and parole officers and other professionals.

(7) All other things being equal, preference in contract allotment and in taxes should be given to private employment and/or on-the-job training to unemployed or underemployed persons.

(8) Sufficient funds should be made available to those employment and job development agencies involved, such that the jobs for which people are being retrained will not also be automated out in the foreseeable future. This necessary guarantee of job survival should be brought to the level of secondary education. Vocational training curriculum must be continually updated to assure a job for the graduating student.

(*c*) *Fiscal policy.* The Kennedy and Johnson Administrations have been the first in American history to use the sophisticated techniques of modern Keynesian analysis and fiscal policy effectively. We urge the national government to make full use of the Keynesian economic theory including not only the use of tax-decreases in periods of economic slow-downs but also the use of tax-increases in periods of continuing inflation when lesser steps have failed. The tax power, if imaginatively used, has proven its direct relevance to responsible, efficient national planning.

The planning of economic programs throughout the United States could profit from much greater centralization, and their execution and administration from much less.

We urge the following tax reforms: 1) raising the federal personal income tax deduction to $1000; 2) overhauling the whole income tax structure to make the tax truly progressive and to eliminate loopholes; 3) ending favoritism to the oil industry, through termination of the oil depletion allowance; 4) utilization of the "negative tax" concept and other aproaches to tax credits that will assure a guaranteed minimum annual income to all; 5) in order to forestall a dangerous inflationary trend, we urge the repeal of investment tax credits as well as a lowering of the previously increased depreciation schedule rather than increased interest rates.

2. Poverty and social welfare. President Johnson has proclaimed a war against the curse of want and deprivation in the richest country in the world. In California, our State administration has displayed a growing awareness of, and concern for, the existence of social and economic poverty. But the actual allotment of resources so far committed to this war has been pitifully short of the amount required for victory. What is needed is a really massive devotion of men and dollars to the task.

The poor must participate in the formulation of policy decisions and allocation of funds in this war on poverty. In almost every city, it is not the people but rather the politicians who control the war on poverty. It is only through letting people help themselves, with the assistance and direct communication from the only agency capable of administering and financing this massive effort, the Federal Government, that the United States can effectively move towards the removal of the shame of poverty in our affluent society.

(*a*) *Compensatory hiring of minorities.* While it is already widely recognized that in most parts of the United States Negroes and other minorities have been systematically excluded from all except the most menial jobs, and that hiring and training at all levels of employment must be "color blind," we view the responsibility of the employer in this area as extending still further. If, at present, minority groups were already employed at all levels of work, commensurate with their numbers and capabilities, then equal hiring would certainly be the proper system for employers. However, as a result of the exclusion from most middle and upper income jobs, the lack of equal educational facilities even at the primary education level, and the exclusion from many unions, particularly those for skilled workers, Negroes and other minorities are virtually unrepresented in the middle and higher levels of work and at the same time have not been able to acquire the education and training necessary for such work.

Therefore, we call upon employers to temporarily give preferences to such minorities when hiring new workers, in order to compensate for the exclusion of the past 100 years.

(*b*) *The trade union movement.* Today many liberals are inclined to regard the labor movement as just another bureaucratized structure. Influenced by the apathy, conservatism, or corruption observed in some unions, the liberal is led to cynical attitudes which do a disservice both to liberalism and trade union. We feel it would be a serious mistake to underestimate the potential of the greatest organized force on the liberal side of our social and political spectrum. We believe the labor movement, despite its serious deficiencies, deserves the encouragement and support as well as the friendly criticism of liberals.

We support all democratic struggles to eliminate racial discrimination within unions. While much progress has been made, the inability of minority group members to attain union apprenticeship in such skills as plumbing, printing, painting, textile manufacturing, and the building trades, as well as the unequal and unjust preferential treatment given to the sons of union members, points up blatant deficiencies in present unions. We urge a more vigorous adherence by unions to the fundamental principal of equal opportunity to membership within unions. It is only through this method that unionism can begin to return to the principles upon which it was founded.

We unequivocally support the right of teachers and other public employees to organize, use collective bargaining and to strike.

(*c*) *Equal rights for agricultural labor.* Since the enactment of guarantees to industrial workers, begun in the New Deal, agricultural workers have been second class citizens, not only in their treatment by the giant farms that so dominate United States agriculture, but also in the eyes of the law.

We applaud recent developments which indicate that the historic exclusion of farm workers from minimum wage guarantees, collective bargaining rights, child labor restrictions, and like provisions of industrial legislation of a generation ago are about to end. We call upon the California legislature to enact companion legislation to that being passed in Congress and we urge Congress to extend the full benefit of all federal labor laws to farm workers. We support fully the efforts of the National Farm Workers Union to organize farm workers throughout California, as so successfully begun in Delano.

(d) *Public assistance.*—We acknowledge the obligation of society to help those who for a variety of reasons cannot fully provide for themselves.

(1) In old-age aid, we suggest the reduction of the eligibility age to 62 and the development of adequate publicly financed housing.

(2) As aid to the blind, we call for expansion of services, including counseling, orientation centers for the blind, special home training, and assistance in the area of employment, by taking advantage of existing Federal funds established for these purposes.

(3) Under aid to dependent children, we call for the extension of this aid by the elimination of residence requirements and waiting periods; and we endorse a plan which will aid dependent children according to the needs of the children whether or not the father is in the home.

(4) We call for reform and expansion of local, state and federal welfare programs. Administrative procedures for present programs seem to be too complex. Recipients of welfare aid are often harried and humiliated. We call for an end to this harrassment and a beginning of meaningful welfare procedures.

(5) We support the formation of welfare rights organization supported by State funds to inform recipients of their rights under welfare program and to take action on their behalf.

(e) *Social security.*—Basically our Social Security is regressive. Those who need help most get the least. Only those who have worked longest and paid most into the system are enabled to get retirement benefits sufficient to live on. Accordingly we advocate:

(1) That benefits be increased progressively as income-level, past and present, falls.

(2) That all persons employed be covered.

(3) Lowering the voluntary retirement age without penalty to 60 for women and 62 for men.

(4) Abolishing durational residence requirements in this as in all other welfare programs.

(f) *Medical care.* Not only is medical care not available to all who need it, but our health facilities are too limited to handle all who need help even if they have the means to pay for it. In fact, the United States, by far the wealthiest of Western nations, actually has health standards lower than most Western nations. Accordingly:

(1) We praise the enactment of Medicare for the aged, and the President's call for extending limited benefits to the young. Present Medicare benefits should be available to all the elderly, regardless of past employment status, and the amount of benefits should be increased.

(2) We rube what President Truman advocated twenty years ago, health insurance for all.

(3) Greatly accelerated public support of doctor-training and hospital construction must take place.

(4) We fully support attempts to fluoridate municipal water systems in order to facilitate dental hygiene.

(g) *Family planning.* We call upon the federal government to set up and publicize neighborhood clinics for free birth control information and devices in all areas, and particularly in those areas designated as poverty pockets. While we respect the right of individuals and groups to oppose this concept on religious grounds, we must at the same time deny their right to impose their religious or moral standards on the rest of society.

(h) *Consumer protection.* American consumers have too long been denied protection from unscrupulous packaging practices. The establishment of a consumer counsel in California is commendable, as is the President's appointment of a consumer adviser. We urge prompt passage of the proposed Federal truth-in-packaging bills.

(i) *Child care.* Too many mothers are prevented from working because they have no one to care for their children. Therefore, we advocate a publicly supported system of day care centers for children ranging in age from infancy through junior high school. Although we commend the privately funded and existing state day care centers, we believe that a more comprehensive, publicly supported system, well staffed and well housed, will enable a great society many mothers to leave welfare rolls and become productive members of society.

Imports and Exports of American Employment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN H. DENT
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, the General Subcommittee on Labor of the Committee on Education and Labor today resumed public hearings on the impact of imports and exports on American employment. These hearings began last year, but congressional adjournment precluded many of those interested in testifying from appearing. It therefore became incumbent upon us to provide for the continuation of the hearings at the present time.

The first witness this morning was Mr. George Baldanzi, President of United Textile Workers of America, AFL–CIO. Mr. Speaker, I have had the privilege to chair many hearings on the subject of foreign trade, but rarely were statements the quality of Mr. Baldanzi's presented. In it, he addresses himself to our trade problem and provides a most interesting analysis. Mr. Baldanzi's statement follows and I commend it to my colleagues:

STATEMENT BY GEORGE BALDANZI, INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT, UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS OF AMERICA, AFL–CIO, ON APRIL 5, 1967, ON H.R. 478 AND H.R. 479, BEFORE THE GENERAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Chairman, I welcome this opportunity to appear here today in support of HR 478 and HR 479, both intended to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act so as to provide ways of offsetting the damaging effect of imported goods on American workers, industries and communities.

These bills are a gratifying demonstration of your concern for the welfare of American industry and those who work in it. We are pleased that you have also expressed this concern in many other effective ways.

I have also read with great interest your statement, and the statements of your colleagues in the House, as well as of Senator Pastore and his colleagues in the Senate, about the damaging effect of cheap, foreign textile products on an important sector of the American economy.

The problem of imports is of course not confined to textiles, but since that is the field with which I am somewhat familiar, I shall confine my remarks to it.

The United Textile Workers of America recently asked textile employers and public officials in communities where textiles are a leading industry, to join in a campaign to preserve the American textile industry and safeguard the jobs of American textile workers against the erosive effect of textile imports, produced at substandard wages and under substandard conditions.

Our union representatives in all parts of the country, and particularly where the impact of textile imports has been felt most keenly, are meeting with company and community representatives to formulate joint appeals to the White House.

The individual members of the Union have written directly to President Johnson expressing their concern and our local union affiliates have adopted resolutions bearing on this problem.

In a recent leter to me, Stanley Nehmer, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Resources in the Department of Commerce, acknowledged receipt of the resolutions in behalf of the President, and wrote:

"We are concerned over the rapid increase in imports of man-made fiber textiles and we are exploring the matter carefully to determine what action might be required in this field to carry out the Administration's program.

"The wool textile import situation is before the President's Cabinet Textile Advisory Committee where consideration is being given to the various alternatives available to the United States to implement the Administration's policies on wool textile imports."

We are of course pleased at this further expression of the President's continuing concern over this problem.

The United Textile Workers of America has been the collective bargaining agency for the employees of the Southwell Combing Company, commission wool combers in Lowell, Mass., for almost 25 years. In a recent letter to the Union, Mr. Charles E. Hacking, manager of Industrial Relations, wrote:

"It is our firm belief that imports are a serious factor in the steady decline of employment here at Southwell Combing. In 1963 our employment figure stood at 614 people.

"Our wool combing operation has declined to the point where we now employ only 221 people. This amounts to a decline of 64 per cent in our employment during this period."

The United Textile Workers is also the collective bargaining agency for the workers employed by a number of large manufacturers of synthetic fibers, particularly in Tennessee, Alabama and North Carolina.

In Elizabethton, Tenn., and Childersburg, Ala., we represent the employees of the Beaunit Corporation. About 350 workers at both plants have been laid off, with no immediate signs of recall.

The Union is also the collective bargaining agency at the Morristown, Tenn., and Enka, North Carolina, plants of the American Enka Corporation. Almost 500 workers have been furloughed at these plants, and it is estimated that another thousand are working a four-day week at the plant in North Carolina. This is directly attributable to the heavy importation of synthetic textiles.

The Union also represents the workers at the North Carolina Finishing Company in Salisbury, North Carolina, a subsidiary of Fieldcrest Mills. Textile imports have had an appreciable effect on production in the Salisbury plant, which employs 700 workers.

At the Erwin Mills in Cooleemee, Durham, and Erwin, North Carolina—the United Textile Workers represents the workers in Cooleemee and Durham—which employ a total of 5,000 workers, production has been cut back 15 per cent and the work week has been reduced from six to five days.

The Union also represents workers in the woven label industry, including the Artistic Weaving Company, the world's largest manufacturer of woven labels, and here too the impact of textile imports has been extremely severe.

Textile imports are now multi-fiber-cotton, man-made, wool and blends. They are no longer concentrated chiefly in cotton products or a particular product line.

Although synthetics are the newest and fastest growing division of the textile industry, it is here that the greatest threat from imports lies. The American synthetic textile industry is still ahead of its foreign competition technically, but it is only a matter of time until the latter catches up.

Imports of clothing and fabrics made of synthetic textiles, almost non-existent six years ago, have taken a tenth of the American market.

Since 1962, man-made fiber textile imports have more than doubled.

An official of a large synthetic fiber company described the situation accurately when he said:

"Imports of fibers, yarns, fabrics and manufactured articles utilizing fibers in whole or in part constitute a major threat to our economy and to the jobs of the more than two million people engaged in the man-made fiber, the textile, the apparel and related industries.

"The day may come when levels and standards of living throughout the rest of the world will have progressed to a point somewhat in line with our own. Until that time occurs, however, imports from low-wage areas will generally have a tendency to displace the products of the American manufacturer and the jobs of American employees.

"In the portion of the business requiring heavy capital investment, there is also a tendency toward 'dumping' of foreign-made products in the American market at prices significantly lower than in the home markets. Such a practice, of course, has a disruptive effect not only on the normal flow of products through market distribution, but also on the orderly development and innovation that is so important to our industry's future."*

Imports of man-made fiber textiles and apparel totalled a record 797.5 million square yards equivalent last year, an increase of 40.9 per cent over 1965.

Between 1963 and 1965, the value of imports of man-made fibers increased 133 per cent, but exports increased by only three per cent. During the same three-year period, imports of man-made textile products increased 248 per cent, but exports increased only 21 per cent.

Japan continued to be the leading exporter of synthetic textiles to this country, and last year sent almost 237 million square yards, an increase of 37 per cent over 1965, when it exported almost 173 million square yards to this country.

Behind Japan came Canada, whose exports to this country totaled 63.4 million square yards, an icnrease of 83 per cent over 1965; Hong Kong, which shipped 39.3 million square yards, an increase of 105 per cent; West Germany, 36.8 million square yards, an increase of 40 per cent, and Taiwan, 32.9 million square yards, an increase of 32 per cent over 1965.

And as countries such as Japan, for example, turn increasingly to the production of synthetic textiles, we can expect exports to this country to rise astronomically, particularly as long as they remain unregulated. Last year, Japan sent 100 million more square yards of synthetic textiles than her agreed cotton textile quota.

Under the Long-Term Cotton Textile Arrangement (LTA) cotton products are described as those containing 50 per cent or more of cotton.

However, if an exporting nation wishes to get out from under the relatively lax controls of the LTA as presently administered, it need only decrease the cotton content of its product, even though the end result is still a product that is essentially cotton.

To illustrate: According to a recent report, Hong Kong, second only to Japan as an exporter of cotton textiles to this country, apparently does not find even this favorable position sufficient and so is sending blended duck fabric with just enough synthetic fiber in it to make it possible to evade the cotton textile quota.

Nor is the situation with respect to woolen imports, where there are likewise no import controls, any less dismal than it is in synthetics.

Wool imports last year accounted for a fourth of U.S. production, up from 14 per cent of the total market only six years ago.

And failure to enforce the Wool Products Labeling Act makes it easier for foreign manufacturers to evade the law through technical loopholes and the mislabeling of woolen imports.

The Long-Term Cotton Textile Arrangement (LTA) has just been renewed, but for three, not five, years.

According to a recent story in the *New York Times*, "The Common Market had proposed originally to cut tariffs on cotton textiles at the Kennedy round only if the Long-Term Arrangement were renewed for a further five years.

"However, the Council subsequently decided to settle for a three-year extension in exchange for limiting its tariff cuts to between 20 and 25 per cent instead of the 50 per cent goal that was first set in the Kennedy round."

What I find so disturbing is this story is that apparently the Common Market called the tune, to which this country danced, in the negotiations that led to the three-year renewal. For reasons I cannot grasp, this country seems to have behaved like a poor relation.

Of course, it would have been better had the LTA been renewed for five years, but, faced with a three-year renewal, we hope the agreement will be properly enforced, as the present agreement has not been.

The rising tide of cotton textile imports, virtually uncontrolled under the present LTA, must be stemmed unless we are prepared to permit further and perhaps irreparable, damage to an important American industry and the four million Americans who depend on it for their economic well-being.

It might be well to review our experience under the present agreement, so that it will not be allowed to recur.

Cotton textile and clothing imports last year took 10 per cent of the American market, double their share five years ago.

Since the 1961 base period, cotton textile imports have doubled; the concept of orderly growth, which underlay the LTA, has not been realized.

Hong Kong, Japan, Mexico, India and Portugal accounted for 62 per cent of all cotton textiles coming into the American market. Cotton piece goods exported to the United States by Hong Kong increased by 23 per cent last year; 146.1 million square yards were shipped here in 1966, compared to 118.9 million square yards the year before.

Imports for the 5th LTA year have started out 30 per cent above the same period for the 4th LTA year. In actual yardage, the increase from the first quarter of the 4th LTA year to the first quarter of the current LTA year was 98.3 million square yards, compared to an increase of 80.5 million square yards between the first quarters of the third and fourth LTA years.

It seems likely that total cotton textile imports this—the final year of the current Long-Term Arrangement—will reach 2.2 billion square yards.

Yarn imports are down, but this has not led to the decline in cotton textile imports that was supposed to follow.

The rate of growth of imports is much faster than the rate of growth of our own domestic textile and apparel markets. As may be seen from the table that follows, textile imports have tripled since 1961 to 2.8 billion square yards equivalent in 1966. Over the same period, American textile and apparel production has risen by only about one-third.

Imports of textile manufactures

[Millions of equivalent square yards]

Period	Cotton	Manmade fiber	Wool	Total
1961	720	121	85	926
1962	1, 165	213	141	1, 519
1963	1, 101	221	152	1, 474
1964	1, 058	328	131	1, 517
1965	1, 313	566	180	2, 059
1966	1, 823	798	175	2, 796

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

The last ten years have seen the proliferation of textile exports to this country from all over the world.

In 1965, 42 per cent of all the cotton looms were in Asia and Oceania; 37 per cent were in Europe, and only 13 per cent were in North America, including the United States.

In wool textiles, the American industry has shrunk to about 13,000 looms, compared to 150,000 in the world, mainly in Japan and Europe.

Our competitive position is now also worse than it was with respect to foreign outlets for raw cotton, where our chief competitors are Mexico and Russia.

Japan imported three per cent more raw cotton last year than it did in 1965, but it bought 100,000 fewer bales from the United States, compared to almost 165,000 more bales from Mexico and twice as much as the previous year from Russia.

The overwhelming majority of the textile products coming into this country do not even come from the raw cotton we have exported.

Although we are exporting about the same number of bales of cotton that we did 12 years ago, we are importing ten times the quantity of cotton in the form of textiles that we were importing 12 years ago.

The Long-Term Arrangement was supposed to be only the first step in the establishment of an industry-wide control program. This was done because imports of wool and synthetic textiles to the United States came primarily from the industrialized countries of Europe and from Japan, while the source of cotton textiles was presumed to be much more widespread.

But most textile imports come from the more—rather than the less—industrialized, countries.

In cotton goods, Japan and Hong Kong alone account for 42 per cent; other industrialized countries bring this up to more than 50 per cent.

In synthetic textiles, almost 90 per cent of our imports come from industrialized countries.

Wool textile imports come principally from such industrialized countries as Japan and Hong Kong.

And many of the countries exporting textile products subsidize them solely for the purpose of getting into the profitable American market.

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*Claude Ramsey, then executive vice president, American Enka Corporation, in a speech to the N.Y. Society of Security Analysts on January 19, 1967. Mr. Ramsey was recently elected president of the company.

Even aside from the fact that the original purpose of the Long-Term Arrangement is being contravende, we are not even contributing to the general well-being of those industrialized countries that are the chief exporters of textile products to this country.

Although the return to one-price cotton three years ago reduced the disparity between domestic and export prices for cotton, a wide gap remains between textile industry wages in the United States and in other countries.

In 12 of the 18 countries that account for almost 91 per cent of all cotton textile imports to this country, textile workers are paid less than a fifth of the wages earned by American textile workers.

These 12 countries account for more than three-quarters of the dollar value of cotton textiles imported from the 18 countries. In the remaining six countries, which account for 14 per cent of imports, textile workers earned less than a fourth to about two-thirds of the wages earned by the American textile worker.

In this country the average wage in the textile industry is $2.00 an hour. In Japan it is 36 cents an hour; in India the average wage in the textile industry is 14 cents an hour; in Italy it is 53 cents an hour; in Mexico—also a leading exporter of textiles to the United States—the average hourly wage in the textile industry is 42 cents an hour, and in Portugal it is 18 cents an hour.

It is true that these rates do not include various wage supplements such as family allowances, bonuses, paid leave or social security benefits. If exact comparisons could be made, in some instances the cents-per-hour figure would be changed, but the basic disparity between the wages of textile workers in this country and elsewhere would not change.

Our present foreign trade policy does not promote economic development. We are, rather—foolishly and shortsightedly—subsidizing greed—the greed of entrepreneurs, whatever their nationality, who find a great opportunity for uncontrolled profiteering in these low-wage areas, and who couldn't care less about raising the standards of those they exploit. No one else benefits—surely not the underpaid foreign textile worker, the American textile industry, or the American textile worker.

The American textile and apparel industries employ two million workers, with heavy concentrations in the Southeast, the middle Atlantic states, and a substantial number in New England, the Middle West and California. It is estimated that the jobs of an additional two million workers are closely related to the textile industry.

Using cotton, wool and man-made fiber staple, filaments and filament yarn, the textile industry is the nation's leading customer of the chemical industry.

Mr. Chairman, Appalachia has been much in the news and on our minds. There are about a million textile and apparel workers within a 50-mile radius of the center of this area. They constitute nearly half the textile, apparel and man-made fiber jobs in the entire country and represent a fourth of the total manufacturing employment in the area. One half of all the jobs in the synthetic textiles industry are in Appalachia.

Congress has authorized the expenditure of large sums of money to alleviate the unemployment so widespread in this area.

I cannot understand the reasoning behind the expenditure of millions of dollars to alleviate economic depression, while at the same time nothing is done to stem the flow of imported goods that is aggravating the very situation we wish to ameliorate. This seems to me to be a case of the right hand not knowing—or caring perhaps—what the left hand is doing.

It has been suggested that if workers lose their jobs in one plant—perhaps a textile plant in which they have worked all their adult lives—then all we need do is re-train them for some other kind of job.

But many textile workers are too old to go out and get a job somewhere else, and it would be difficult to re-train many of them to qualify for other jobs. And how often has it been found that the job for which a worker has been re-trained no longer exists by the time he has finished his training and is ready to go to work on the new job.

In a recent issue of the *Daily News Record*, I read with dismay the suggestion, by Mr. Robert E. Pomeranz, president of the Roberts Company in Sanford, North Carolina, a manufacturer of spinning machinery, that textile executives should shed their pre-occupation with the threat of imports and overproduction and replace it with a modernization drive.

Mr Pomeranz is reported to have said that accelerating technological changes—which could reduce labor content, cut costs and improve quality—are among the factors that will spur mill modernization.

I suppose that if one uses an obscuring technical term, he can keep from remembering that it is human beings who constitute "labor content." I cannot agree that firing workers, which, as far as I am concerned, is plain English for what happens when "labor content" is reduced, is the way to solve the problem of imports. You may succeed in reducing "labor content", but to whom do you sell your goods? When you reduce "labor content", you reduce consumer content.

I wonder if Mr Pomeranz thinks that the foreign textile industry will not also modernize and that, given the advantage it already has in the substandard wages it pays its workers, will not prove a greater threat than it already is?

As a matter of fact, it is Japan, and not this country, that already has a fully automated spinning plant in operation.

Just to illustrate how absurb Mr. Pomeranz' suggestion is, let me cite the experience of one textile plant that has modernized very extensively.

The United Textile Workers is the collective bargaining agency for the workers at the Dan Rivers Mills in Danville, Va. In a recent statement to the Union, Mr. M. A. Cross, vice president in charge of public and industrial relations, wrote:

"The company's annual payroll, the bulwark of the city's economy, is $45 million."

Danville has a population of about 50,000.

"Dan River's Danville operation," Mr. Cross said, "is the largest gingham producer in the U.S. It has 3,297 box looms, 44 per cent of its total of 7,461 looms, which produce gingham fabrics—or can, if there is a market. A year ago, these looms were operated at a schedule of 135.4 hours per week. This is equivalent to 5.6 days, working three shifts per day. Now, all these box looms are curtailed; virtually all of them are operated only four days a week. This reduction has an immediate and direct effect on the earnings of Dan River workers, and is the price they pay for accelerated imports of cotton textiles."

Mr. Cross also notes that in the 4th LTA year, gingham imports represented 53.9 per cent of American production, up from 31.1 per cent in the 3rd LTA year.

"It should be clear," he said, "that Dan River is definitely not attempting to compete with low-wage foreign producers on old, outdated equipment. Year after year, the company invests in new machienry; it experiments with new equipment and works with textile machinery manufacturers to develop new concepts in textile production. The plain fact is that the Dan River plants in Danville are modern and efficient, the result of investing $49 million for modernization in the past ten years, $20 million in the past five years alone.

"Nor has the company confined itself to the production of any single fabric. Its management has attempted to counterbalance textile imports by diversifying product lines. Yet wherever Dan River turned, an import problem developed. A case in point—the company went heavily into the production of man-made fiber products; imports of these items accelerated even faster than cotton textiles. Twist and turn as it would, Dan River, like other textile companies, could not escape the dead weight of imports.

"Dan River spends about $2 million a year on research and development, another $2 million on advertising and sales promotion. Its design staff creates new styles and patterns twice each year for the spring and fall seasons. New fabric styles and constructions are worked out, tested and finished in a complete pilot plant unit. This is sound management, but it costs money. It avails little when low-wage foreign textile producers copy the fruits of this effort and make virtually identical fabrics to ship into the U.S. Aided and abetted by abysmally low wages and having escaped the cost burden of developing and promoting their fabrics, it is not surprising their product is cheaper.

"They work under different rules, and the rules are stacked in their favor," Mr. Cross concludes.

Other countries are taking steps to protect their own industries and their own workers.

Under a 30-month agreement with West Germany, Hong Kong has agreed to limit cotton exports in eight categories to 27 per cent below last year's anticipated total. It originally tried to get a ten per cent increase each year, but ended up with two per cent for 1968 and 1969.

But over on this side of the Atlantic, Hong Kong has negotiated a very favorable five-year cotton textile agreement with the United States.

Restraints on 36 categories for the year ended September 30, 1965, called for 271 million square yards, up from 248.9 million in the year ended September 30, 1964. Actual exports in the quota year ended September 30, 1965, however, totalled 288 million square yards.

Thus, exports for the first year of the new five-year agreement are slated to rise 19 per cent when compared with the previous quota agreement, and 12 per cent when compared with actual export levels.

In England, an import watchdog committee has been established and informed opinion here is that the United Kingdom will not agree to a reduction in textile tariffs because mills there have been hard hit by imports.

It is also interesting to note that while exports from Hong Kong to the United States are rising, it is reported that Great Britain will limit imports from its crown colony to one per cent a year, subjecting them to both contingent and licensing restrictions, with some categories prohibited altogether.

The Swedish Government is reported to have ordered a ban on unlicensed imports of Korean textile goods because they had increased too much. It is reported that Sweden will cut the importation of sweaters from Korea by half. According to an official of the Korean Sweater Exporters Association, "We will have to expand greatly our markets in the United States and other countries."

Japanese exports to Italy are controlled by agreement; they are controlled in France, and they are controled in Great Britain, by agreement.

Licensing procedures used by countries in the Common Market are slowing down the flow of Japanese blended fabrics to those countries.

But when this country negotiates a bilateral agreement, quotas are set and that is the end of the story, whether or not the market is disrupted. In fact, actual imports are usually higher than the annual increases built into these bilateral agreements.

It has been suggested that the American textile industry can counteract its losses from the unequal competition of foreign textiles by exporting more of its own textile products to other countries, but many countries do not allow American goods to enter their markets.

Mr. Chairman, in 1962, in behalf of the United Textile Workers of America, I testified before the House Ways and Means Committee on President Kennedy's Trade Expansion Program. I suggested that in pursuit of our goal of reciprocal trade we must be sure that American workers would not be called upon to underwrite the exploitation of workers in other parts of the world. We were concerned then that American trade policy would not be such that those among us who were least able to do so would be required to carry the heaviest burden, a burden already too great.

Five years ago, the United Textile Workers said it could agree to the abolition of all restrictive tariffs if a world-wide system of equitable standards were esablished, but that under conditions then prevailing, the only way to protect the American textile industry and the job of its workers against unfair foreign competition was through the establishment of quotas by country and category for every segment of the textile industry—cotton, synthetics, wool, etc.

No such world-wide system of fair standards has been established to cause us to modify our original position, and until it has been done, we believe that the only way to preserve the American textile industry and the jobs of its workers is the same now as it was five years ago—through an industry-wide import control program based on quotas by country and category.

The solution to the problem is not insurmountably complex, all that is needed is the determination to solve it in a way that will be fair to everyone, and when I say everyone, I do not exclude the American textile industry or the American textile worker.

The Long-Term Cotton Textile Arrangement should have been renewed for five years, but having been renewed for only three, it must be properly and systematically enforced.

Further, since the textile industry is now a multi-fiber industry, similar international agreements, based on quotas by country and category, must be negotiated, and properly and systematically enforced, for wool and for synthetic textiles.

If efforts to conclude bilateral agreements fail, then the United States should act unilaterally to prevent further damage to this important American industry and the four million Americans who depend on it for their economic well-being.

Mr. Chairman, recently, Mr. Lewis Wright, general secretary of the Weavers' Amalgamation and a member of the Textile Council in the United Kingdom, is reported to have said, "Great Britain is the only country in the world prepared to fiddle while the textile industry burns. Common Market and other European nations with major textile industries will not allow imports of cheap disruptive textiles to flood their industries. We have reached the stage now when the foreigner must come first and (the) interest of our own people a bad second."

It will not be long before this will also be said of this country, unless an industry-wide import control program is established.

With all the energy and whatever influence we have, the United Textile Workers—at every level—intends to do all it can to see that the American textile industry and the millions who work in it are not sacrificed on the unsupportable ground that America's present trade policy furthers its foreign policy.

That is why, Mr. Chairman, we are happy to join with you and all others who are determined to preserve a vital sector of our economy.

Again I thank you for this opportunity to present the views of the United Textile Workers of America here today.

HUAC: Where Is the Money Going—Let's Review the Appropriation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, as the 90th Congress reviews with a fine tooth comb the appropriation requests of Federal agencies, I suggest we also take a hard look at the appropriation request of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

During the 89th Congress I expressed my view that the proper functions of the House Committee on Un-American Activities could and should be transferred to the Judiciary Committee. I continue this stand with an increasing number of my colleagues in supporting legislation to bring about this transfer of functions.

During the 89th Congress, HUAC's appropriation was $845,000—a figure exceeded by only three standing committees of the House—Government Operations, Education and Labor, and Public Works. It is also interesting to note that notwithstanding this extremely high appropriation, only eight original bills were referred to the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

An analysis of the bills referred to the House Committee on Un-American Activities reveals that the House Judiciary Committee might have handled these measures with the necessary expertise required by the legislation. I believe the appropriate forum for discussion of these issues is the House Administration Committee which has already cut $50,000 from the $400,000 appropriation requested by the committee.

For these reasons I have joined with a number of colleagues in voting to recommit House Resolution 221 with instructions to hold a public hearing thereon.

The House Administration Committee could conduct hearings on this appropriation request, while HUAC functions with funds on hand, and thereafter pending report of the committee on a month-to-month appropriation. In this way the work of the committee could continue while the House examines the high appropriation request.

Hon. Emanuel Celler, chairman of this committee graciously understated the committee's continuation as one that would "only muddy the waters." Further protesting its existence were 90 distinguished law professors who suggested that the committee "is jeopardizing the prestige and public respect for the House of Representatives."

Those who defend the conduct of the House Committee on Un-American Activities should consider the benefits of transferring its proper functions to the Judiciary Committee which is composed of attorneys and whose jurisdiction extends to the protection of constitutional rights of the individual. If a proper balance is to be maintained between the protection of individual rights and the conduct of congressional hearings on legislation relating to the internal security of the United States, what better committee to meet these responsibilities than the Judiciary Committee?

The constitutional arguments against certain practices of HUAC have been raised and will be raised in the courts as well as in the Congress. In addition I believe we should consider the high appropriation request and examine the purposes for which the funds would be spent; hearings dealing with the plans of the committee would certainly provide a forum in which to air these and other problems.

The increasing number of House Members who have sponsored or support legislation to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a standing committee and transfer its proper functions to the Judiciary Committee illustrates the need for hearings on this proposal.

Speech of Hon. James A. Farley at the First Annual Franklin D. Roosevelt Birthday Memorial Award Dinner Honoring President Lyndon B. Johnson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES J. DELANEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago, the Honorable James A. Farley, chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola Export Corp., and a revered former Democratic National chairman, delivered an excellent address on the occasion of the first annual Franklin D. Roosevelt birthday memorial award dinner, honoring President Lyndon B. Johnson. I commend this incisive address to my colleagues and the American people, and include the full text at this point in the Record:

Remarks by Hon. James A. Farley, Chairman of the Board, the Coca-Cola Export Corp., First Annual Franklin D. Roosevelt Birthday Memorial Award Dinner, New York Hilton Hotel, March 23, 1967, Honoring President Lyndon Baines Johnson

In over fifty years of public life, it seems to me that I have never attended a more historic occasion—nor one which promises more for the future. This meeting could not have taken place a century ago, because the general welfare was not yet in the forefront of mens' minds.

In 1932, necessity forced this fresh concept upon all men. It came not at first out of any exalted birth of a new nobility of man's soul, but of the grim necessity of his physical existence. Our country was like a stricken ship—and all persons, in order to save themselves, had to help save *it*. Fortunately, the ship was commanded by one of the greatest Captains in American history, President Franklin D. Roosevelt. His courage and decision brought us through. With masterful resolve, he set the ship of state upon new course. Of the hundred basic Acts which his first Administration passed, not one has ever been repealed—and all have been expanded. I count it the greatest of privileges to have served as the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and as Postmaster General in those times.

But, as the storm abated, it was found that a new consciousness and a conscience had been born. Born not of peril, not of necessity, but of the goodness of mens' hearts, this March of Dimes was born. "Happy Days Are Here Again" was a rallying cry of the depression. But the happiest days were to follow. The March of Dimes was the happy proof that the great moral lesson of the depression was not lost, that indeed, we are our brother's keeper and that inasmuch as ye do unto the least of us ye have done it unto Him.

It may well be that sweet are the uses of adversity, for out of the affliction of the President was born this Foundation, and out of this Foundation, in large part, was born the discoveries which have done so much to lift this scourge from the back of mankind.

Hundreds of thousands of children now walk free and clear who would have been crippled; almost of equal importance, from tens of millions of minds, particularly of parents, there has been lifted the fear of the terrible lottery of paralysis and death. If this is an hour of great advance it occurs to me, also, that it is an hour of great humility and even deeper thankfulness.

"Seek and ye shall find", said the Lord. This Foundation has sought and has found. It must seek further; but it seems to me that this is indeed an hour where we should pause to thank God for having taken the Foundation and humanity this far.

It seems entirely appropriate to me, therefore, that the Foundation should create this award, which is as much a milestone in the spiritual advance of man as it is in the field of medicine. It is both a recognition of things accomplished and of things yet to be done. It is appropriate that the award should be given in the name of the President who saved the nation and out of whose affliction came the miracle by which are saved millions of children yet unborn. And, I say with utmost conviction that it is doubly appropriate that the first person to whom this medal is awarded is President Lyndon B. Johnson. As upon no other man, there has descended upon his shoulders the spiritual mantle of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. History seems to have conspired to prepare him to serve with full heart—the heart of the people. As a stripling, he not only saw—he felt the depression. Almost as an intern, he saw that the body politic, like the body of a child, could be paralyzed. Almost as a young resident physician, he watched as a young Congressman the labors of the master physician to the state, Franklin D. Roosevelt, restore it to health. President Roosevelt perceiving this brilliant young Congressman then and there selected him to carry on the work. Congressman Lyndon Johnson was delegated by the White House on many tasks, not the least of which was a study of the stricken South. It was then a land of poverty—subsistent on cotton, sugar, corn and tobacco. Today, no geographical area in history can recount such a transformation in 25 years.

But far more than the expertise of government which Lyndon Baines Johnson learned from President Roosevelt, Vice President Garner and Speaker Sam Rayburn there was, from the President, all but a laying on of hands for the new spiritual concept of government care and concern with the welfare of the individual.

Out of that, this Foundation and its March of Dimes was born. And out of that same concept the tremendous legislation accomplished by President Lyndon Johnson also came into being. No man who ever stepped into the White House was more fully prepared for that office; no man who ever occupied that office has more bestowed upon the American people the benefit of his great talents and greater heart.

I, frankly, had never expected to see the 100 basic pieces of legislation enacted by Franklin D. Roosevelt equalled. President Lyndon Johnson has at least equalled and he may have surpassed them. He has placed the advances of modern medicine within reach of the common man; he has placed the treasure-houses of great learning within reach of every American child. Thus, it is entirely fitting that as this Foundation and our country both go forward that both should pause to thank God for what has already been accomplished—and pray that as we seek we shall find that peace and goodwill among all men and in all nations for which we and our President strive be assured. As this Foundation strove and succeeded in lifting the scourge of infantile paralysis from children—President Johnson as a man and as moral spokesman for our society seeks to lift from mankind's shoulders the great scourge of war.

For its first award, your Foundation gives its medal to him who most deserves it, President Lyndon B. Johnson. I am sorry that that great President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose spiritual son he is, is not here to present it. Indeed, I regret that Speaker Sam Rayburn is not also present.

They, as men who had carried the burden, would know that the President and our Ship of State are in mountainous seas. But their faith and their hearts—without reservation—would be at the service of the nation—and of the President. I am sure that were they present, they would say what you and I do—on the historic occasion of the presentation of this memorable medal:

> "Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!
> Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
> Humanity with all its fears,
> With all its hopes of future years,
> Is hanging breathless on thy fate!"

God bless you, Mr. President, and God bless our country.

Cpl. Walter Hulings

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Cpl. Walter V. Hulings, of Baltimore, was recently killed in combat in Vietnam, and I wish both to commend his courage and to honor his memory by including the following newspaper article in the RECORD:

CPL. WALTER HULINGS

Memorial services will be held for Cpl. Walter V. Hulings, a tank commander who was killed in action March 4 in Vietnam, Friday at 12:30 P.M. in St. Peter's Church, Hollins and Poppleton streets.

Corporal Hulings, who was serving with the 4th Marine Regiment tank battalion, was killed at Quang Tri by an enemy shell which exploded within his tank.

Survivors include his mother, Mrs. C. Hulings, of 5503 Belle Vista avenue; two brothers, John and Edward Hulings, and four sisters, Catherine, Margaret, Jacqueline and Laura Hulings, all of Baltimore.

I See Old Glory

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1967

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, last week I received a letter from Mr. Edgar Davis, Sr., of McKees Rocks, Pa., telling me that he supports the bill to prohibit the desecration of the flag.

Mr. Davis enclosed with his letter a poem he wrote on July 4, 1954, entitled "I See Old Glory" and dedicated "to all who love her."

Mr. Davis' poem is a heartfelt and outstanding expression of devotion to our flag, and I am honored to insert it here in the RECORD:

I SEE OLD GLORY

She drapes serenely undisturbed
in evening solitude,
as comes to me,
in reverie,
reflective interlude.

I look upon Her graceful folds
(in twilight gloom, subdued)
and clearly see
Her history,
in retrospect, reviewed.

I gaze in awe upon Her birth
amidst the few, *so fired*
with Freedom's Call
to stake their all
for principles, *inspired!*

I see Her lead these valiant men
to goals *ne'er 'fore attained!*
Through blood (run cold);
through pain, un-told;
A free, new Nation gained!

I see this Flag of Freedom fly
in face of tyrants, *all,*
who fail (at length)
before Her strength
and, ultimately, *fall!*

As closing darkness dims Her view
I see (in thoughts of pain)
A flame of hate
sweep, *consummate,*
through Her proud Domain!

Will men lose love of Liberty,
and cease to be inspired . . .
to *dissipate*
this burning hate
Her enemies have fired;

Will Legislators fail to stand
and *publicly* declare
(in bold address)
effectiveness,
Such danger, *to prepare;*

When Native-born neglect to rise
At sound of freedom's call,
to brave apply
our "DO-or-DIE,"
Old Glory, then, *will fall!*

Baltimore Doctor Aids Viet Ill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, more than 1,200 doctors, nurses, and laboratory technicians from the United States and 12 other free world countries are working around the clock in hospitals and clinics throughout South Vietnam. Organized into 40 teams of four doctors, seven nurses, and three technicians each, they have been treating over 100,000 victims of disease, accidents, and war every month.

Their dedication under difficult and hazardous conditions is the key to the effectiveness of America's massive increase in aid to the South Vietnamese civilian health program. Funds for this program have jumped from $5 million to $50 million per year during the past 2 years. The U.S. Agency for International Development provides most of the supplies and equipment of provincial hospitals, local clinics, and aid stations.

The career of Navy Comdr. John D. Lebouvier, who recently completed a 1-year tour of duty as head of a provincial surgical team, is representative of the outstanding service performed by civilian and military personnel alike. A Baltimore resident since 1960, this British-born Navy surgeon was awarded the Vietnamese Medal of Honor, First Class, for his contributions.

I am pleased to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article describing Commander Lebouvier's work which appeared in the Baltimore Sun:

BALTIMORE DOCTOR AIDS VIET ILL—COMMANDER LEBOUVIER GIVES TREATMENT TO FRIEND, FOE ALIKE

RACH GIA, VIETNAM (*Delayed*), March 13.—In this tiny fishing village on the Gulf of Thailand a Baltimore doctor is helping to care for Vietnamese citizens injured in the war.

Navy Cmdr. John D. Lebouvier heads a Navy surgical team which performs practically all surgery at the Kien Giang Province Hospital.

Due to return home in a few days after a one-year tour of duty, Dr. Lebouvier was recently awarded the Vietnamese Medal of Honor 1st Class for his work.

The mission of the six-man team, headed by Dr. Lebouvier, is to give medical treatment to Vietnamese—friend and foe alike. Patients include those injured by war or accident, as well as those suffering from acute illnesses requiring immediate surgical attention.

Sponsored and operated under the control of the United States Agency for International Development, the surgical team has attempted to improve the quality of surgery at the 512-bed, French built hospital here.

"It has not been a one-sided experience," said Dr. Lebouvier. "I think we all have learned, certainly from a professional viewpoint, as much from our experience here as we have given."

LEARNED A GREAT DEAL

As an orthopedic surgeon, the doctor pointed out, he has learned a great deal from the number and variety of operations he has performed on patients with war-inflicted wounds.

"One interesting observation I've made since being here," he said, "is that we don't have do as much to gunshot or battle wounds as we thought before."

Dr. Lebouvier, the son of a British diplomat, graduated from the University of London in 1952. He went to Baltimore in 1960 where he practiced as a surgeon at University Hospital and other medical institutions in the area.

An officer in the British Royal Air Force during World War II, he volunteered for service in the United States Navy last year.

ASSOCIATE NAMED

In Baltimore, he was associated in practice with Dr. A. K. Wiedmann, of the 700 block Park avenue.

("Dr. Lebouvier wanted to go to Vietnam because he felt he had a duty and a commitment to help those suffering there," Dr. Wiedmann said in Baltimore recently.)

It has been difficult to assess the professional progress being made by the team, Dr. Lebouvier noted, adding that it much easier to see the influence on the Vietnamese living in the province.

"One thing I'm certain of," he said, "is that our presence here has lifted the morale of all the people in the area."

Friend and foe alike, the doctor said, know now that they can receive surgical care if needed from the American doctors here.

"You would be surprised from what distances they come, and the mode of transportation they use," he added.

Patients come by ox cart, by barge, by sampan or by foot, often arriving hours, even days, later than they should for proper medical care.

"But they come," he said, "and that's the important thing."

Dr. Lebouvier will be returning to the United States later this month to serve another year in the Navy, this time at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital.

After that he is expected to return to Baltimore and go back to private practice.

Rehabilitation Versus Retribution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, the hearings before the House Judiciary Committee on the administration's anticrime bills indicate an emphasis on rehabilitation in contrast to retribution or criminal punishment.

No one could argue with such a lofty aim. However, it would be a sad mistake to discard the benefits of punishment as an appropriate deterrent to crime.

An editorial in the March 22 issue of the Christian Science Monitor, entitled "Stiffer Steps Against Crime," emphasizes the need to employ sound judgment in providing penalties consistent with the seriousness of criminal conduct.

The convincing editorial follows:

STIFFER STEPS AGAINST CRIME

All soundings of public opinion—by professional polls, through letters to congressmen, by question asked on radio and television information programs, etc.—indicate unmistakably that the American people are increasingly concerned over the extent and growth of crime in the United States. There is a growing conviction that present efforts are insufficient to correct the situation. There is a swelling demand that more vigorous action and more drastic solutions be tried.

The nation is now studying the monumental report on crime issued last month by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. This is a thorough survey of the extent, ramification and implication of crime in America. It makes many useful suggestions. We hope to see many of these enacted into law.

This report has not, however, noticeably increased public ease or confidence. The chorus for immediate and stronger action continues to rise. The following are typical of this public demand. In Massachusetts there is now a bill before the Legislature imposing a mandatory 20-year jail sentence for housebreaking accompanied by violence. In New York City, Police Commissioner Howard R. Leary has called for longer prison terms for all crimes of violence.

Particularly interesting was Commissioner Leary's judgment that "we are approaching an imbalance between protection of the rights of the [suspected] individual and the protection of the group." Many persons, while applauding present efforts of the courts to ensure fair and equal treatment of those suspected or accused of crime, cannot help asking whether law enforcement agencies do not now find themselves unduly handicapped.

Decisions regarding longer prison terms should not be made either from a spirit of fear or from a sense of vengeance. Such decisions should be based upon a careful consideration of whether such sentences would afford greater public protection in what has clearly become an intolerable situation.

It is right and fitting that the emphasis of today's penology be upon correction. There must be no step backward to the penological dark ages. But the first obligation of both the courts and the law enforcement agencies must be the protection of the innocent individual and of society. If stiffer jail sentences would help afford that protection, they should be soberly considered.

The City and Its Critics

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, as do most areas of human endeavor, the field of urban affairs has armchair critics who enjoy uttering generalizations without worrying too much about the facts.

They can be heard predicting the imminent death of the cities; or accusing the Federal Government of not spending any money on urban problems; or charging that the role of the States has been neglected; or asserting that the task of rebuilding the cities would be a simple one if only the bureaucratic redtape could be swept away.

It is not often that we get a good, hard analysis of the facts and the perspective necessary to evaluate these issues.

For that reason, I especially want to call attention to an excellent speech delivered recently by Robert Wood, Under Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

He points out that while we still need to allocate greater national resources to solve the problems of the cities, expenditures on programs affecting urban areas have risen from $17 billion in 1961 to $29.5 billion in 1966.

Under President Johnson, these expenditures increased at an annual rate of 17.7 percent between 1964 and 1966, rising twice as fast as the economic growth of the Nation.

The speech also documents the importance of efforts that have been made to involve all levels of government and marshall all available resources in a coordinated attack on the complex social and physical problems of cities and towns.

And to those who still feel there are easy solutions to be found, the Under Secretary points out that "only the innocent or the ignorant or the arrogant still believe that city building is the province of the chosen few, or is a quick and simple job."

Because of the importance and thoughtfulness of this speech, I insert it in the RECORD at this point and commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

REMARKS BY ROBERT C. WOOD, UNDER SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, BEFORE ASSOCIATION OF STATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES, STATLER-HILTON HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D.C., MARCH 29, 1967

It is a pleasure to join a group of state officials involved in the common endeavor of planning, community and resource development.

State government was my port of entry to public service. More years ago than I care to remember, I served as Assistant State Auditor visiting county court houses that served rural and small town populations, still unaware of the floodtides of growth about to sweep about them. Then, my home state Florida was ill-prepared to deal with growth. So were its municipalities, so was the Federal government—for this was 1949, the year of the first general Housing Act.

Now all levels of government are heavily caught up with the problems and prospects of growth, interdependent.

How much involved is not yet clear. We are in the position of the hen and the pig passing the supermarket at Easter. They looked up to see an appropriate display of colored eggs and candied ham. "Isn't it wonderful" said the hen "to think of the contribution we're making to the holiday." "For you, it's a contribution," replied the pig "for me, it's a total commitment."

So how far we are prepared to go in helping shape the urban world remains to be seen. But our mutual contributions are at least great enough to make this the appropriate time, and this the proper forum, to discuss where we are headed with our new policies for urban development—and where we are not headed. Let me take the latter first and dispense with it quickly.

So far as the lamenters on our urban scene are concerned, the civic cassandras, we are not headed toward community extinction.

These reports you read and hear that are obituaries for the city are premature, to say the least, or greatly exaggerated as Mark Twain replied to the newspaper that prematurely buried him.

The death of American cities is neither imminent nor likely and those who predict it are not particularly useful in getting at what is wrong in the urban area of America nor helping us to go about setting it right.

But if the city is alive and kicking, then how we deal with it is the issue of paramount domestic concern. The thesis I want to explore today comes in two parts:

In terms of urban goals and objectives, our options are novel, innovative, and expanding. We can build and rebuild cities today in sizes, shapes, and sorts never before conceived.

In terms of means, the mechanism is tried and true: our tested, interdependent Federal System. But the operations of that system must move to higher levels of performance.

Let me deal briefly with each dimension. So far as policy is concerned, the choices are expanding. Cities in this generation are not constrained to the economics of location that sited the 19th century mill town, or shaped the industrial and commercial centers of the first half of the 20th century.

With an urban population that will rise in the next fifty years from 135 to 320 million: with a mobility that shifts every person out of 5 during each year we can rebuild old cities upgrade suburban developments, build new cities as we choose. The years of the open option are upon us—and the challenge is to guide growth, select options, wisely.

Problems, there are to be sure—of ghettos and slum housing, fouled environment, inadequate public services and facilities. But, for a nation so rich, so capable and endowed, it is difficult to believe that the solution of present problems should be our preoccupation.

It is the realization of opportunities that ought to command our attention.

That is at rockbottom the philosophy on which the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 was founded: a national program for the rehabilitation of older cities, the improvement of the suburbs, the establishment of new communities.

And that national contribution, despite all the laments of inadequacies, is substantial.

For 1961, we can identify Federal financial commitments affecting urban areas totaling $17 billion. Between 1961 and 1964 each year it increased 7.8%. By 1966, the Federal commitment stood at $29 and a half billion. The annual increase from 1964 to 1966 was 17.7%. This was twce as fast as the rise in Gross National Product and two and a half times as fast as total Federal spending during the period.

I do not cite these figures to suggest a state of national complacency. More national resources need to go to urban areas—and will go there.

Next week, Secretary Weaver begins his testimony before the House Appropriations Committee, presenting the President's 1968 Budget for urban affairs that represents an increase in new obligational authority from $2 billion to $3.2 billion. If the Congress responds favorably, we will have increased again and significantly every major program in the Department.

I cite this sharp increase not in satisfaction, but to highlight the second question: if our urban investment rises so rapidly, what steps are being taken to assure its effective use? Are we prepared to absorb wisely the present flow of Federal taxes? Can we absorb more if the decision of Congress permits?

Parenthetically, let me make it clear here that the Vietnam war is not the only source of economic restraint. Even including Vietnam costs, the traditional administrative budget, as a percent of the Gross National Product, is 17%—no more than in 1955. The public debt as a percent of the Gross National Product, has steadily decreased since 1946 from 134% to an expected 41% at the end of fiscal year 1968.

This nation can afford to do what it chooses and is equipped to do. The question of the national investment turns on the decisions of the 90th Congress and the representations of the states and localities to that body.

So the issue of wise, effective, efficient, humane urban spending takes us from economics to politics and public administration—to the issue of the capabilities of our Federal system in a time of stress and strain. It raises the question of the viability of ancient institutions and their capability of adjustment.

Here the position of this Administration is clear. In the New York Times recently, James Reston examined President Johnson's State of the Union Message and detected what he—Reston—believed was a new principle. He called it the principle of interdependency.

Actually this principle has been around since 1776—or at least since 1789. Yet its explicit recognition and restatement is timely. As Mr. Reston puts it, the President's unifying theme touched Vietnam, taxes, poverty, foreign aid, and urban aid.

That theme, he said, was this: "Nothing the Federal Government wanted to do at home could be achieved without the cooperation of the states, the cities, and the county governments. Nothing the United States wanted to achieve abroad could be done without the understanding, approval, and energy of other governments and peoples."

In the field of urban aid, the President's theme of interdependency makes it clear that the Government in Washington cannot by itself deal with and solve the problems of cities nor realize the new opportunities. Instead, a partnership emerges—with mayors, governors, county commissioners, private industry, foundations, charitable institutions, churches and labor unions. It is extended, in fact, to almost anybody you can think of who lives in a city, cares about the city, has something to contribute to the city.

Obviously, in this partnership the Federal government has increased obligations and a need for improved performance. Hence, the reorganization of HUD—the most far reaching and rapid perhaps in the modern history of the National executive branch. Hence, one of the central themes of the Model Cities Program—the coordination and scheduling of over 200 aid programs into single packages. Hence, our new reporting and information system that chronicles not only program expenditures but benefits accomplishments. Hence, our new man in the field—the metropolitan expediter.

But interdependency in an age of forced-draft growth, change and challenge, requires adjustment at other levels of government as well.

At the state level, you are in the midst of this kind of rapid development adjusting yourself to the urban age and realizing at least three new opportunities.

The provision by the states of technical assistance to middle-sized and small communities that have difficulties in maintaining sufficient staffs of resources of their own.

The skillful use of on-going state programs and investments to help shape the process of urban development. The location of roads, colleges, hospitals, institutions are obvious means of changing population and land use patterns. So is the timely provision of help to communities in the "no-man's" land between great metropolitan areas before they are overrun.

The orchestration and coordination of state plans and programs to pull together Federal and state efforts, and to assure their balanced application in any given locality.

For all these opportunities, HUD now seeks to help.

As you know, the most immediate and direct help we offer is in the 701 state comprehensive planning assistance program. We assign that a high priority because it furthers state development and thereby national goals. That is why statewide planning is required for more than 30 Federal urban aid programs.

It can bring about physical improvement, economic development and social welfare. It can embrace water pollution control, land

and water conservation, environmental health activities, public assistance, highway, hospital and medical facilities.

That is why more than $123 million has been made available under the 701 planning program, as of the end of 1966, as a means of helping states with their own comprehensive planning programs and providing assistance through states for planning in communities of under 50,000 population.

But there are a good many other programs underway or authorized and here are some of them:

We have authority to make grants for states to prepare the revisions they need to modernize laws affecting local governments, to remove archaic restrictions, to organize, tax, borrow, and provide services. But we have had only a few applications.

We have a new State Technical Assistance and Urban Information Service for matching grants to states. This program, again now before the Congress for funding, could further the already gratifying move by a dozen states to establish offices of community affairs.

We have a training and fellowship program aimed at the critical needs of all of us for the trained personnel who can undertake these unprecedented urban aid efforts. The training program has never been funded. The fellowship program is underway.

We have a new awards program to recognize superior achievement in intergovernmental relations. The first competition last year brought submissions from 80 states, counties, communities and regional bodies.

We have an advisory legal service for states, particularly directing itself toward the legislative problems in relation to HUD programs.

Finally, we have been having some frank discussions with the states. The latest was a few days ago at the White House where most of the governors were present. Just a few weeks ago, as several of you know, HUD sponsored a two-day session for the representatives of governors in Virginia, where there was a good deal of thinking about lubricating the channels of information in both directions.

Counties and cities, as well as states, have to respond to new conditions—and all are demonstrating their increased capabilities.

We have seen many counties, supposedly sleepy and supposedly unaware of their urban condition, actually taking leading roles in supporting these new urban aid programs. We are gratified about that, and will welcome even more, their continued interest. For this year, we are before the Congress attempting to get many of these programs off the drawing boards. An example is the Metropolitan Development program which, if funded, could provide supplemental grants to regions and counties for achieving orderly action based upon comprehensive planning.

Cities are demonstrating, more convincingly all the time, that their officials realize that old politics and the old administration are no longer sufficient. They are coming to us by the hundreds to apply the highly sophisticated concepts of the Model Cities Program.

That program will require innovation and experimentation on a new scale. But we believe all units of government—Federal, state, counties and cities—are capable of handling it. It is, after all, the next logical step beyond where we have been during all the years of urban aid. Now we want that aid, physical and social, put together in a concentrated, coordinated, comprehensive package for selected neighborhoods where the problems are worst.

The Model Cities Program, in reality, is a recognition of the need for interdependency—the need to pull resources together from all levels of government—if we are to deal effectively with the complex, interwoven problems of our slum and blighted neighborhoods.

These problems will not yield to simple, one-shot solutions. They cannot be solved by new housing alone. They cannot be solved by education alone, if there is nothing the education can be used for. They cannot be solved by job training alone, if there are not jobs to be trained for. Nor by health programs alone, nor even by more money alone, if the gap from society remains as great and the spirit remains impoverished.

Accordingly, it is heartening that so many cities and states have recognized the interdependency of these problems and the need to develop new approaches and new levels of administrative coordination to solve them.

I realize, of course, that in contrast to the challenge and hard work involved in the interdependency of Creative Federalism, the temptation to take refuge in mythology and nostalgia is strong.

There are still those who would wish our problems and opportunities away.

And there are still a few spokesmen who cling to the misguided belief that there are simple, easy, tidy answers to the subtle, complex, and revolutionary processes of change taking place in our urban environment.

These find allure—and even a few headlines—in playing the role of modern-day Baron Haussmanns, who would do for the cities of America what he was able to do for Paris if only the politicians and petty bureaucrats would get out of the way.

Their cry is: "Just give us more money, throw out all the rules and regulations, and we will get the job done."

This is a nice bit of nostalgia, but it just won't work.

The days of riding roughshod over neighborhood interests and human needs for some abstract vision of a glorious city are over. Only the innocent or the ignorant or the arrogant still believe that city building is the province of the chosen few, or is a quick and simple job.

It is not enough to open the financial floodgates; we need the capacity to spend the money wisely and effectively. It is not enough to make applications for Federal grants or to receive funds. It is necessary to execute the plans, to use the funds for visible, workable projects.

We at HUD, for example, in this interdependent system, have a concern at the time consumed in simply planning an urban renewal project. Current surveys indicate an average planning period of more than 25 months. We have a concern that the average time for executing a renewal project *after* the Federal loan and grant contract is approved, exceeds five years. We have a concern that it is so difficult to estimate costs accurately in this process. All these delays and complications place heavy economic and psychic burdens on a community, diminish civic enthusiasm, and waste resources. When the apparent demand for renewal in terms of applications on hand totals over $1.4 billion, we can ill afford to tie up badly needed Federal funds month after month, year after year, in several cities.

So the new directions, the new reality of urban affairs requires new capabilities in our interdependent system. We can be proud that so many states, counties and cities are showing such strong interest in modern approaches and developing the capacity to deal with 20th Century problems with 20th Century means rather than with slogans from bygone days.

We can be proud—but we cannot be satisfied. For the stakes for which we play in the urban game these days are high—they involve four-fifths of the next generation, the places in which they will live, and work, and play, their community styles, their opportunities for the good life. What we do now, in these years just ahead determines whether they will win or lose.

Accordingly, one cannot plan and build by whim and impulse in these years. Reason, knowledge, a spirit of cooperation, a sense of humility are all necessary ingredients. As in the early days of the Republic, interdependency is the essential principle. It has served us well in the past, as we conquered a forest continent. It serves us well today, as we build an urban one.

Proposal To Convert Post Office Department Into a Nonprofit Government Corporation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, Postmaster General Larry O'Brien spoke out on Monday with a bold thought-provoking proposal to remove the Post Office Department from the President's Cabinet and convert it into a nonprofit Government corporation. His candor in approaching the issue of effectiveness and efficiency in the postal service is as refreshing as his suggestions are stimulating.

It is not often that a public official proposes the entire reorganization of his department much less the abolition of his own job. Yet, this is precisely what the Postmaster General did in his forceful, imaginative and far-reaching statement before the Magazine Publishers Association and the American Society of Magazine Editors.

Many arguments can be and have been advanced as reasons to rethink the operation and structure of the Post Office Department but none have summed up the situation more succinctly than the following comments of Mr. O'Brien's:

> Recently, I was asked a basic question about the organization of the Postal Service by the preceptive Chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee, Representative Tom Steed of Oklahoma.
>
> Chairman Steed asked, "General . . . would this be a fair summary: that at the present time as the manager of the Post Office Department, you have no control over your work load, you have no control over the rates of revenue that you are able to bring in, you have no control over the pay rates of the employees that you employ, you have very little control over the conditions of the service of these employees, you have virtually no control, by the nature of it, of the physical facilities that you are forced to use, and you have only a limited control at best over the transportation facilities that you are compelled to use . . . ?" And then he added, this is ". . . a staggering amount of 'No control' in terms of the duties you have to perform."
>
> I agreed with Chairman Steed. My area of "no control" is almost unlimited. This is a situation that has grown up over such a long period of time and has such a strong tradition, that the only effective action I foresee is sweeping it away entirely.

I know I join a good many of my colleagues in welcoming Mr. O'Brien's forthright appraisal of the relationship between the executive branch and the Congress when he said:

> The partnership is meaningful, the relationships are excellent.

This observation is one of the key reasons for the success of the American form of government, and one of the reasons that Mr. O'Brien is able to speak to Congress frankly and openly. We welcome this frankness and we welcome creative proposals.

While it still remains for the Postmaster General to present his proposal in detail, I do think it is opportune to commend him and congratulate him for taking the first step and for applying to age-old problems the genius of American inventiveness. There are those of us, of course, who will be concerned that in any new organization the public service concept be maintained and enhanced and that justice be done both employees and management, but we will eagerly await further development of the pioneering new course that Mr. O'Brien has charted for the Post Office Department.

Heller Tax Revenue-Sharing Plan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, the concept of sharing of Federal tax revenues with State and local governments has been widely discussed over a period of the last 18 months. One variant carries the name of that distinguished and exceedingly able economist, Walter Heller. The Missouri State House of Representatives, during its current legislative session, has given its endorsement in the form of House Resolution 74 to the Heller tax revenue-sharing plan. By unanimous consent, I include the resolution of the house in the Appendix of the Record:

House Resolution 74

House memorial memorializing Congress to enact the Heller plan or any other appropriate plan of Federal-State revenue-sharing

Whereas, it has become increasingly apparent to the Missouri House of Representatives that additional sources of tax revenues will ultimately have to be made available to the several states; and

Whereas, the most significant source of public taxation, the income tax, has to a major degree been controlled and preempted by the Federal government; and

Whereas, the noted economist, Walter W. Heller, has formulated a revenue-sharing plan which "would distribute a specified portion of the Federal individual income tax to the states each year on a per capita basis, with next to no strings attached"; and

Whereas, under the Heller Plan "States whose tax efforts are below par or who cut their taxes in response to the Federal subsidy would be penalized by reduction in their allotments. States making a high fiscal effort or intensifying that effort would be rewarded with larger allotments"; now, therefore

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Missouri that the Congress of the United States be memorialized to enact the Heller revenue-sharing plan, or any other appropriate plan, in order to give fiscal help to the states; and

Be it further resolved that a duly attested copy of this memorial be immediately transmitted by the Chief Clerk of the House to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, to the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, to each member of the Congress from the State of Missouri, and to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States and to the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate of the United States.

Attest:

James E. Godfrey,
Speaker, House of Representatives.
Patrick J. Hickey,
Speaker pro tempore, House of Representatives.
Richard J. Rabbit,
Majority Floor Leader, House of Representatives.
Agnes Moore,
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

Education Legislation in the 90th Congress—An article by Samuel Halperin, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislation, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in the February 1967, Issue of "Phi Delta Kappan"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, among the persons who has made constructive contributions to the outstanding record of education legislation passed by Congress with the leadership of both Presidents Lyndon B. Johnson and John F. Kennedy, is Samuel Halpern, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislation, the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

I believe that Members of Congress will, therefore, find interesting an article by Dr. Halperin, published in the February 1967, issue of "Phi Delta Kappan," the journal of the professional fraternity for men in education.

The article, entitled "Education in the 90th Congress," was prepared by Dr. Halperin at the request of the editors of this journal, he writes therefore in his private capacity as an educator or observer and the Phi Delta Kappan notes that no official support or endorsement by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare should be inferred from this article.

The article follows:

Education Legislation in the 90th Congress

(By Samuel Halperin)

The 90th Congress of our republic convened in Washington on January 10. What education legislation can we expect from it?

Any speculation on this question must take into acount the great strides in education legislation made by the 88th and 89th Congresses. Their records are impressive. They enacted more than 30 education statutes. Federal funds for education were $3 billion a year when President Kennedy took office. They had increased to $5 billion when President Johnson succeeded him. Today the federal government is spending more than $10 billion for education. In the five years from 1961 to 1966, the budget of the U.S. Office of Education multiplied 11 times.

The most enduring fact is that this expanded federal activity largely reflects certain basic socioeconomic realities of life in mid-century America. Education is now widely viewed—perhaps to optimistically—as a solution to virtually every national problem, including military security, manpower shortages, unemployment, and civil rights. More important, the aspirations of the American people have crystallized in the form of demands for more and better education. Everyone has his favorite statistic to demonstrate the change. Mine is that only 17 percent of all high-school-age youths completed grade 12 in 1920 while 72 percent do so today. This staggering change, while leaving much to be achieved, represents no ephemeral whim of national policy, but rather a basic restructuring of values in our society.

Moreover, education is now an annual $50 billion growth industry employing three million teachers, professors, and administrators the largest single occupation group in the nation. This means that education is a potent political force, generating it own demands in the marketplace for the distribution of national resources. Thus support for increased educational expenditures is rooted in both transformed societal values and new political-economic realities. Future federal aid may vary in pace and in quality, but it will be virtually impossible to reverse the present trend. Neither Karl Marx's state nor federal aid to education is likely to wither away.

What effects will the recent congressional elections have on prospects for aid to education? Many observers have contended that the candidacy of Barry Goldwater in 1964 was largely responsible for the election of an unusualy large number of the new Democratic congressmen who enacted so much landmark legislation in 1965 and 1966. In any case, it cannot be doubted that the 90th Congress will contain fewer members likely to vote for new departures in social welfare programs. Some 35 hardcore House votes for liberal programs were lost in the fall elections and perhaps an additional 20 marginal votes will now be harder to obtain. This suggests that we shall see fewer innovative and controversial programs than in the past, fewer new enterprises such as the National Teacher Corps, Economic Opportunity Act, Model Cities Act, and the Rent Supplement Program.

But if solid, underlying support for expanding American educational opportunity really does exist, as I argue it does, it will be channeled some place. The most logical possibility is that it will flow into the expansion of existing, more traditional programs with a solid, bipartisan base of support. Thus we can probably expect future increments in such programs as vocational education, impacted areas, education of handicapped children, and the like. The new Congress will likely consider additional ways to expand these programs and make them more effective.

The new political climate in Washington suggests certain other features of the immediate future:

1. The principal struggle in education will shift from the process of authorization to that of appropriation. Very few Americans understand the federal system of "quadruple jeopardy" under which programs must first be authorized by both houses of Congress and then run the appropriations gauntlet in those same bodies. Even some fairly knowledgeable participants in the political area often fail to follow through to secure the dollars for hard-won legislative enactments. (Indeed, it is probably true that the types of

political skills and alliances needed in the appropriations area are different from those required in the initial authorization stage.)

To illustrate the importance of the appropriations process, we need only to recall the vast disparities between the funds appropriated by the Congress for fiscal year 1967 and those authorized for fiscal year 1968. Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, for example, received $1.05 billion for the current year while next year's authorization is $2.32 billion. Title III received $135 million versus next year's authorization of $515 million. Fellowships for elementary and secondary school teachers were funded at the level of $30 million in fiscal year 1967 against an authorization in 1968 of $275 million. Dozens of other examples could readily be cited.

Simply stated, the point is this: Administrations may not request all of the funds that Congress has authorized. Appropriation committees may not vote all of the funds that Congress has authorized. Educators may not get all they had expected. There is nothing automatic or certain about federal funds for education. Educators must recognize the realities of the appropriations process.

2. Closely related to the issue of appropriations is the issue of evaluation. Educators have long said, "Give us the dollars to work with and we'll show you what we can do." In a political arena where there are never enough dollars to meet all demands, it will be increasingly important that we educators demonstrate the effectiveness of what we are doing.

It has been estimated that at least $100 billion will be required to cope with problems of water pollution, $10 billion for hospital modernization, and $15 billion for the backlog of elementary and secondary school construction, not to mention the staggering costs of urban renewal, mass transportation, manpower training, highways, parks, air pollution control, and a host of other essential public services. In short, dollars and new legislative programs in the future will flow not only to those who are organized for political advantage but to those who can demonstrate that their work has made a beneficial impact on the lives of people. In the competition for scarce resources, persuasion is central in a democratic society. The importance of having the right facts at the right time must not be underestimated.

3. Increasingly, one hears complaints about the existence of too many education programs, too many agencies administering education-related activities, and generally too much fragmentation for the good of American education. For example, why should there be three separate Office of Education programs to purchase printed and published instructional materials and audio-visual aids? Why do we need a Title II of ESEA without a matching requirement and a Title III of NDEA and Section 12 of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, each with a 50–50 matching provision? Above all, why do we need three sets of state plans, voluminous guidelines and regulations, and endless forms when one set could as easily serve the same educational purpose? We can expect the 90th Congress to take a close, hard look at the consolidation of educational programs. I believe the new Congress will also try to "tidy up" and perfect existing federal commitments to American education.

The key issue, it seems to me, is not simply how do we get the neatest administrative direction for our various educational programs, but how do we maintain the innovative thrust and high standards that have been built into some of the newer education programs? While there is undoubtedly a need for consolidation of many of the diverse and fragmented programs into more manageable statutes, we can expect a lively congressional debate in the near future on the adequacy of the public school system to administer the new federal programs with imagination and effectiveness.

4. In this connection, it will be interesting to observe congressional consideration of a forthcoming proposal to reorganize the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare into three sub-cabinet-level departments. Will the new Department of Education simply be an upgraded Office of Education with higher level nomenclature? Will it be given education-related functions now residing elsewhere in HEW (e.g., student financial aid programs)? Will it incorporate education programs now dispersed throughout the federal government, such as Operation Head Start, the education of American Indians, the College Housing Loan Program, curricular programs in the National Science Foundation, and the like?

In any case, as Congress considers the proposed reorganization of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, we are assured of interesting debates on the state of American education.

EXPIRING LEGISLATION

On a more certain note, we know that the 90th Congress will be asked to extend several public laws expiring on June 30, 1967: P.L. 815, relating to school construction in federally affected areas; the educational television program (P.L. 87–447); features of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act relating to Indian education and support for children in schools operated by the Department of Defense; disaster relief (P.L. 89–313); and, most controversial of all, the National Teacher Corps. On the last bill, the struggle will center around Administration efforts to make this program more acceptable to certain educational critics without at the same time diluting the innovative features of its teacher recruitment and teacher training objectives.

Further, if precedent is any guide, we can expect that some legislation expiring on June 30, 1968, will be considered by the Congress next year. In this way, educators will be given a year's lead time to plan new programs on the basis of congressional mandates. High on the list of likely prospects for renewal in 1967 are such statutes as the National Defense Education Act of 1958 and the Higher Education and National Vocational Student Loan Insurance Acts of 1965.

Experienced Congress-watchers know that with such a lengthy agenda it is highly likely that substantial improvement in existing statutes will be made. Congress seldom resists the temptation to authorize new programs as amendments to or perfections of existing laws whenever the latter come up for renewal. The host of new authorities added to P.L. 89–10 by the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1956 (for example, programs for adult education and for handicapped, migrant, foster, delinquent, and Indian children) offer vivid testimony to that prospect. Incrementalism is a prime characteristic of the legislative process; interests excluded from support today—if they work hard enough—frequently manage to gain inclusion "the next time around."

NEW LEGISLATION

The year 1967, at least as much as 1966, will be dominated by issues of national security and economics. The state of the domestic economy and the intentions of Ho Chi Minh will obviously have great influence on the shape of the Administration's legislative recommendations. Nevertheless, the imperatives of modern political leadership require that presidents identify national needs and propose new legislation to meet those needs.

While it is too early at this writing to predict the exact shape of President Johnson's legislative initiatives in the 90th Congress, following are some of the areas which have been discussed in recent days:

Efforts to provide "follow-up" for graduates of Head Start and other preschool programs, so that initial education gains may be retained in the early years of schooling.

A rounding out of legislative authorities needed to give the physically and mentally handicapped children of America their first full opportunity for quality education and training.

Additional measures to promote innovation in occupational education so that more young people receive an effective introduction to our changing occupational structure.

Support and encouragement for local school districts to develop planning and evaluation capabilities better to meet their present and projected educational responsibilities.

Comprehensive authority to support the training of educational manpower—both professional and semi-professional and at all levels of education—required to staff our expanding educational system.

The 90th Congress promises to be a busy one for education and the federal legislative process. Whether in extension and modification of existing statutes, in consolidation and perfection of present commitments, in reorganization and restructuring of the agencies administering federal programs, or in the consideration of wholly new legislative enactments, educators will have a big stake in the work of the 90th Congress.

Where the Welfare State Runs Wild

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE HANSEN

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, the April issue of Nation's Business magazine contains an excellent article by Mr. Sterling G. Slappey, an associate editor, which has two messages for the United States.

The first is that the welfare state, toward which the United States is increasingly accelerating, saps the strength—and also the pride—of the state which adopts it. The second is that our freewheeling foreign aid policy of the years past has, at least in the case of Uruguay, had much the opposite effect of that intended.

In the 90th Congress we will be asked to vote on both of these subjects: the many welfare state proposals submitted by the administration, and the administration's foreign aid program.

I would urge that every Member of Congress not only read, but study the following article carefully before committing the United States to further welfare state measures and to continuing wasteful, self-defeating foreign aid programs.

The article follows:

WHERE THE WELFARE STATE RUNS WILD

(NOTE.—Associate Editor Sterling G. Slappey, who has reported on important international developments from all over the globe, interviewed business and government leaders and ordinary citizens throughout Uruguay in preparation for this article.)

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.—Two hundred imported buses are rusting away on an open dock here while Uruguayan government bureaucrats bicker with each other over payment of port charges. The buses have not moved in nearly four years.

Scores of men listed under false female names receive regular government handouts through Uruguay's socialized hospitals. They are listed as "wet nurses."

At many government offices there are twice as many public servants as there are desks and chairs. The trick is to get to work early so you won't have to stand during the four to six hour workday that Uruguayan bureaucrats enjoy.

It is rather common for government workers to retire on full pay at 45. It is equally common to collect on one retirement while holding a second job or to hold a job while collecting unemployment compensation.

These are a few of the facts of life in Uruguay—a nation gone wild over the welfare state.

Instead of being the pride of Latin America, as it was just a few years ago, Uruguay has now become a major concern for its neighbors—Brazil and Argentina, as well as for the United States.

A hyperactive Communist Party in Uruguay now controls 80 per cent of the trades union movement. Communists hold positions or have great influence throughout the government—from the bottom to very near the top.

The National Workers Conference is a communist-controlled labor overlord.

It replaced a respected labor organization which apathy, inefficiency and corrupt union officials—with communist help—tore apart in 1966.

Uruguayan diplomats and government officials freely admit the Communist Party has been growing in size and influence for 20 years and that it has become a major worry for the United States which is committed by overt and covert means to make certain that no other American nation joins Cuba as a Moscow colony.

President Lyndon B. Johnson and a score of his fellow presidents of American states are to get a look at Uruguay April 12–14 when they hold a summit meeting at the beach resort of Punta del Este near Montevideo.

Uruguay will be an eye-opener for Mr. Johnson and his colleagues from Washington who favor enormous extensions of U.S. social welfare, larger government, more federal controls, less and less reliance on private industry and initiative.

A close look at the mess made here in the past 15 years would be a valuable by-product of the summit meeting which actually is to consider officially only hemispheric and international matters.

NEARLY HALF LIVE OFF HANDOUTS

Between 40 and 45 per cent of the 2.6 million people in this once affluent land are now dependent on the government for their total income. These include youthful "pensioneers" who have no great problem getting themselves fired or declared redundant, thereby qualifying for large retirement benefits. The scope is vast for unemployment pay, family allowances, workers' compensation, pregnancy leave, paid vacations.

With it has come inflation. In one recent year inflation soared 90 per cent. In a year of more restraint, there is still 40 per cent inflation. That compares to the U.S. rate which currently is about three per cent.

At any given moment eight to 10 strikes are going on in a nation which until 15 years ago called itself "The Switzerland of Latin America" because its people were so industrious, busy and neat. Montevideo is now one of the world's filthiest cities outside the Orient. The people have so little pride left they litter their streets with paper and dump their nastiest garbage on the curb.

The University of Uruguay, with free tuition to all, once was one of Latin America's best. It is now becoming a communist outpost with officials, professors and students openly advocating Marxist policy and beliefs. There is a marked similarity between the views of overt communists and University Rector Oscar Julio Maggiolo. This man exerts his influence over 15,000 students.

Uruguay is probably nearing a point where it virtually could be plucked at will by the Soviet Union as its branch office in South America. The USSR has not done so because Uruguay serves too well as a penetration point for agents and propagandists into Latin America. This is a time also when the U.S. and USSR are cooperating on some projects and not a suitable time to overturn a democratically elected Latin American government.

The right time may come later.

It is an ugly sight to walk down a littered Montevideo street these days, to ride out to the small towns of the interior and to see what has happened to the meat and wool industries which provide the country with its economic backbone.

WELFARE-ISM SAPS INITIATIVE

Talking with government people is deadening. It is then that you realize how enervating excessive government can be, how overloaded payrolls with two civil servants to do one man's job can suffocate the spirit and will of a people.

It is difficult to find a person in Uruguay who does not freely say that the country is going to pot, that welfare statism has been taken much too far, that government rosters are loaded with the lazy and the "cousins" of politicians.

It is also difficult to find a person who is willing to trim back on the government, if his own favored position is threatened.

However, businessmen in Uruguay foresaw 15 years ago that the country was spending itself to death and that Uruguay might some day choke over the welfare state.

Quietly the business community made its feelings known to government leaders. No one paid attention.

In elections Uruguayans vote 90 to 95 per cent for democratic parties and only five to 10 per cent for communist candidates. But they tell you just the same. "The communists do a good job running our unions. They get us more money every year—so let them run them."

* * * * *

One group from Washington observed a strike against a strike. A group of striking Uruguayan department store workers struck against the strike because they did not feel their union was harsh enough in arranging the first dispute. It took several days to sort that one out and to get the strikers back on the first strike.

The old independent gaucho spirit still lives in a few places in Uruguay but not many. Last summer it was shown on a Montevideo dock by stevedores whose union still has not been infiltrated.

Communist hecklers were on the fringe of a crowd shouting insults and begging the stevedores not to listen to their union leaders. Without being observed by the agitators, winch operators swung loading nets filled with crates, boxes and bales out over their heads.

On a signal they dumped the lot smack on the communists.

Since then Red efforts to capture the stevedore unions have faded.

Many major industries are under heavy, far left pressure, if not control. They include the wool and textile, leatherwork and needlecraft industries.

Unions most heavily infiltrated are those operating in government industries.

GOVERNMENT-RUN INDUSTRIES INEPT

Uruguayans eat more meat than any other people in the world. But in their capital city of Montevideo, with over one million people, only a government-owned meat distribution system is allowed.

There are 8.5 million cattle in Uruguay, scores of meat-packing plants and slaughterhouses. Yet this government system cannot provide Montevideo with a regular supply of meat.

Beyond the outer fringes of the capital, literally across the road from the city limits, dozens of private butchers have set up "meat supermarkets." Shops are immaculate, supply seldom varies, choice of cuts is wide and the price is only a peso or so higher than in the irregularly supplied government shops.

Private shops are busy, money-making, customer-pleasing places. "Meatless days" are unheard of.

Once flourishing markets for Uruguayan meat in Britain and France have almost all been lost by government operations. The grade of government-packed Uruguayan canned beef is so poor that it sells badly in advanced countries.

Fine Uruguayan wool is among the best in the world, in a class with Scottish and Australian wool. The world market has not been healthy for some time, but the Uruguayan market has been sick for years. In 17 years the number of sheep in Uruguay's fields has dropped from 26 million to 22 million. During those years the wool-wearing population of the world increased by one fifth.

Besides controlling meat and wool production and supplying meat to Montevideo, the government also entirely operates:

Fishing; seal catching; alcohol production; life and accident insurance; the PTT—post office, telephone and telegraph; petroleum and kerosene industry; airlines; railroads; tug boats; gambling casinos; lotteries; theaters; most hospitals; television and radio channels; three official banks; the largest transit company.

The government also controls most of the production of other industries, notably the chemical industry.

A small, poorly equipped government fishing fleet, manned by seagoing civil servants, is loath to put to sea when the water is at all rough. Privately owned fishing fleets from other nations may be combing the ample schools off the coast; but Uruguayan government sailors and fishermen stay in port unless conditions are ideal.

Peru and other South American countries which traditionally have been held down by the "mañana" or "Tomorrow-I'll-do-the-work" attitude are moving to reduce holidays and increase production. Not Uruguay. Here bureaucrats and civil servants are consoled with 19 holidays a year—not counting weekends.

INFLATION SAPS CURRENCY

Inflation affects money like laziness affects people. Both destroy.

In 1950 the Uruguayan peso, South America's most solid coin, was worth 50 cents. During a six-day period last February, the value of the peso slumped from 72 to the $1 to 77.

Cost of living went up 88 per cent in 1965. During 1966 the increase was something like 40 to 50 per cent.

To keep pace the government has increased its spending, ground out more paper money and lavishly passed out huge pay raises—some as high as 60 per cent a year. Because a man needs two pay checks, usually one from a government agency and another from a private business, to keep his family eating and clothed, moonlighting has increased among conscientious workers.

Even holding two jobs did not stop workers from losing headway in the fight against inflation.

Private businessmen were caught in the center of a swirling storm involving an actual drop in the gross national product; leaping costs of operations; payrolls which doubled every two or three years; unfair government protectionism; slumping quality; loss of world markets; irresponsibility in government fiscal matters; pressure to nationalize their firms; increasing communist influence; lower standards of young workers; rapid fall in industrial investment and steady increase in welfare costs. Even the usual busy tourist industry, which thrived on Brazilians and Argentines, is slumping.

It's a wonder that there are private Uruguayan businessmen.

It is no wonder that U.S. diplomats, American businessmen, tourists and students visiting Uruguay invariably ask after only a few days:

"Is this what happens when you go too far with the welfare state?"

"Is the United States heading this way?"

Uruguayans and North Americans who have known this country since the period between the World War II and the Korean War, when it was a booming center of private enterprise, say they have watched parallel slumps in public morals and morale.

Smuggling has always been a way of life in South America, even here in the more lucrative southern "cone" area occupied by Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Recently there have been increases in smuggling of American cigarettes, Scotch whisky, perfumes, expensive razor blades and scores of other luxury items. It is generally accepted that shortchanging and misrepresentation are increasing in almost direct proportion to the development of a political and economic system which does not require its citizens to produce an honest day's work.

One fiscal expert diagnoses Uruguay's troubles as "English sickness" which, he says, means trying to get as much as possible out of the community while contributing as little as possible towards it.

He says simply that Uruguay extravagently emphasizes consumption rather than production.

"It has now become here in our country a case of asking 'What are the rights of a citizen?' rather than 'What are the duties of a citizen?' " a Uruguayan businessman comments.

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING PHILOSOPHY

"I love my country," says a salesgirl in a Victoria Plaza shop, "but the people here have too much freedom, too little to sacrifice for. We are getting soft. The young people have it too easy because they know they don't have to work hard for very long before the government will take care of them. The foolish kids think they have everything. They have nothing."

An attitude called "viveza criolla" spreads across Uruguay.

The iron rule of viveza criolla is "Do the other fellow in before he can do you." Its practitioners are the "sharpies." Here they are accepted. A man is looked down on if he doesn't do the necessary cheating to get his share and some extras.

So has the attitude of the people and their government deteriortaed.

In recent months Uruguay failed to meet on time some of its notes payable to U.S. and European financial concerns. In one year the country fell behind in paying bills submitted by foreign exporters. Private Uruguayan importers—who had put up exchange for the government to pay the debts—had to dig down a second time to get the money to clear the accounts. If they had not, American and European suppliers would have sent them no more goods.

During 1967 heavy, short-term debts are coming due and the ability to meet them may depend on the fickle, depressed, world wool market. Uruguayan wool people sit on as much as one third of wool supplies. Meanwhile, they wait to see which way the government is going, what the communists will do, how the world wool market will act and whether inflation will continue to gallop to the stars.

Government economists deny that sitting on the wool can cause an economic crisis, but it can.

After failing to meet some notes payable on time, the Uruguayan government reportedly had to ship $20 million gold bullion secretly to New York as collateral before foreign trade could continue. The gold is still in New York although it remains the property of Uruguay.

And only 15 years ago Uruguay was a haven of solid money, for investments and foreign bank accounts.

There are few bright spots in Uruguay's political or economic situation. But one may be a stiffening attitude of the government against domestic communists and the Soviet diplomats who tried to pervert all of southern South America.

Four Russian "diplomats" were recently expelled and Soviet Ambassador Igor K. Kolosovsky, Communist Party leader Rodney Arismendi and their activists were told to hold down on their propagandizing, infiltrating, corrupting activities. The government was furious when the Soviet Union signed Fidel Castro's "Tri-Continental Declaration" last year in Havana which called for knocking over democratically elected—as in the case of Uruguay—governments in the Americas.

Last autumn government officials wondered aloud why the Soviet Union needs a 100-man embassy in Uruguay.

Democratic Uruguayans of the Blanco and Colorado political parties are growing somewhat worried that the legal Communist Party has 20,000 regular members, at least 11,000 youth organization members and great influence over an additional 100,000 to 200,000 citizens. Another point troubling the government is that the communists can elect one Senator and two Deputies to the National Assembly.

CHANCE FOR A CHANGE?

Because of these indications of stiffening resistance to communism, some optimists say a showdown is coming in the next five years between the communists and Uruguay's new government under Oscar D. Gestido—if the communists don't pull down the country beforehand.

President Gestido, now 65 and in the first few days of his five-year term of office, is a Colorado Party regular who retired from the Air Force as a general 15 years ago.

Uruguay has been for decades a fiercely democratic, free speech, free press state which held its army in little regard. Rifles don't make the regime here. Military juntas have not ruled Uruguay in many years. So President Gestido is no junta general.

He may not be tough enough either to stand the influence from the East or to trim back on welfare pay-outs.

But he is accepted as a stout anti-communist, a good administrator who ran the national railroads fairly efficiently, who is personally honest. He may well know what Uruguay needs to do before it can drive on as a viable nation again.

The questions are:

Will he bring himself to do the necessary?

If he can make himself take action, can he carry his lieutenants along with him?

Does he have enough imagination?

It is some consolation that President Gestido's early Cabinet appointments appeared to be good ones. These gave rise to optimism in Washington, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires that Uruguay may be turning a corner.

Until President Gestido took over, Uruguay had been ruled for 15 years by a nine-member council in a collegiate system of government. It was idealistic, unworkable and rather silly from the start. It quickly fragmented, making the government a coalition of seven different groups. Every year a different member of the council took over as president, or council chief.

The collegiate system was a Tammany Hall patronage type of group. Instead of each party watching the opposition, all took care of their friends and got their cousins government sinecures.

The western world has rarely seen such patronage, nepotism, favoritism. The divvying up created an incubator for handouts, overloaded government payrolls, idle civil servants, excessive welfare payments, political payoffs, inefficient government.

President Gestido now heads a single, executive type parliamentary government. So he and the new national consitution which was overwhelmingly approved by the voters last autumn (despite communists' opposition and strikes) carry the hopes of Uruguay.

Only time and the temper of the admittedly facile Uruguayans will tell if this once pleasant land can stiffen its backbone and get its house in order.

In the meantime, the attitude of a Montevidean office worker prevails. Instead of planting his heels and trying for something more manly than a government handout, he says:

"It is all the fault of you Americans, you know. You kept giving us money and we, as good Latins, took it. Now you and the International Monetary Fund and other agencies are here telling us what to do with the money. You're putting strings on it. You should have done that at the start, you know. It is all your fault."

Revision of Our Copyright Laws

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow the House will consider H.R. 2512—the first major revision of the copyright laws since 1909.

During the first session of the 89th Congress the House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 3, of which I was privileged to serve as a member, held 22 days of public hearings and heard testimony from over 150 witnesses on this legislation. During the second session of the 89th Congress the subcommittee held 51 executive sessions and on October 12, 1966, reported favorably on the bill as amended.

On March 8, 1967, the House Judiciary Committee again favorably reported this legislation. Because of the importance of this major revision of the copyright laws, I ask permission to insert in the RECORD at this point an excellent analysis of H.R. 2512 which has come to my attention.

MAJOR PROVISIONS OF H.R. 2512, COPYRIGHT LAW REVISION, AS REPORTED (H. REPT. 83)

H.R. 2512:

1. Establishes *two fundamental criteria* of copyright protection:

A. *Originality:* Phrase "original works of authorship" has been *substituted* for "all the writings of an author" which is present wording in copyright law. Present wording was considered too narrow in scope.

B. *Fixation in tangible form:* Continues existing requirement that a work be *fixed* in a tangible medium of expression, i.e., in words, numbers, notes, sounds, pictures, etc.

Adds that this medium may be one either now known or later developed; and that fixation is sufficient if work can be perceived, reproduced, or otherwise communicated, either directly or with aid of machine or device.

2. Lists *seven* broad categories which copyrightable works ("works of authorship") *include:*

A. Literary works. Included in this category are catalogs, directories, etc.

B. Musical works, including any accompanying words.

C. Dramatic works, including any accompanying music.

D. Pantomimes and choreographic works.

E. Pictorial, graphic and sculptural works. Includes not only "works of art" but works of graphic art and illustration, art reproductions, plans and drawings, photographs and reproductions of them, maps, charts, globes, etc.

F. Motion pictures and other audio-visual works.

G. Sound recordings. *Does not include* sound tracks of motion pictures which fall into category "F."

NOTE.—Owner of copyright in this category *is not given* exclusive right of public performance or rights against mere imitation of his recording.

Above list—A through G—covers all categories of works *now* copyrightable under title 17 of U.S. Code. *Additionally,* it specifically enumerates "pantomimes and choreographic works," and creates *new category* of "sound recordings."

3. Specifies that *compilations and derivative works* which use *pre-existing* material or data are fully subject to basic standards of copyrightability. In the case of a *new* version, the copyright covers only material *added* by the *later* author, and has *no effect* on copyright or public domain status of preexisting material.

4. Protects works of *foreign origin* in following ways:

A. *Unpublished works:* grants copyright protection for these without regard to author's domicile or nationality.

B. *Published works:* provides protection under following 4 conditions:

1) author is national or domiciliary of U.S. or of country with which U.S. has copyright relations under a treaty.

2) work is *first* published in U.S. or in country that is party to Universal Copyright Convention.

3) work is first published by U.N., by any of its specialized agencies, or by OAS.

4) work is covered by Presidential proclamation extending protection to works originating in specified country.

5. *Forbids* copyright *without exception* in any published or unpublished work of U.S. Government, i.e., any work prepared by officer or employee of U.S. Government as part of his *official* duties. This *excludes* works prepared *independently* under a Government contract or grant.

6. Confers on copyright owner *five exclusive rights:*

A. Right to reproduce work in copies or phonorecords.

B. Right to prepare derivative works based on copyrighted work.

C. Right to distribute copies or phonorecords of work to public.

D. Right to perform work publicly.

E. Right to display work publicly.

NOTE.—Under the bill, a performance or display is *"public"* if it occurs "at a place open to the public or at a place where a substantial number of persons outside of a normal circle of a family and its social acquaintances is gathered." The term, "family," as used here would *include* an individual living alone.

7. Recognizes judicial doctrine of *"fair use,"* i.e., fair use of copyrighted materials as distinguished from infringement of copyright.

Establishes *four standards* for determining whether person's use of copyrighted material constitutes a fair use:

A. Purpose and character use.

B. Nature of copyrighted work.

C. Amount of substantiality of portion used in relation to copyrighted work as whole.

D. Effect of use upon potential market for or value of copyrighted work.

In general, a "fair use" of copyrighted material is characterized as being that used for purposes of criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, or research.

8. Contains *new* provision giving *nonprofit* institutions having *archival* custody over manuscripts or similar collections of *unpublished* works of scholarly value privilege of making facsimile reproductions of works in their collections. Reproduction *cannot be done for profit* and must be for purposes of preservation and security, or for deposit for research use in another institution of same type. Example: *No* facsimile copies or phonorecords made under this provision can be distributed to scholars or the public.

9. Restates and confirms principle that, where copyright owner has *transferred* ownership of particular copy or phonorecord of his work, *person who becomes owner* is entitled to dispose of copy or phonorecord by sale, rental or any other means.

Only applies when person has obtained *ownership* of object, *not in case* where person has acquired possession under rental or loan arrangement.

10. *Exempts* from copyright control following performances and displays:

A. *Face-to-face teaching activities:* Extends to all types of work provided they are performed or displayed under following 3 conditions:

1) by instructors or enrolled members in a class.

2) in *nonprofit* educational institutions.

3) in classrooms or similar places devoted to instruction.

B. *Instructional broadcasting:* Exempts *certain* instructional transmissions from copyright liability provided:

1) transmission was made by a governmental body or other *nonprofit* organization.

2) performance or display was regular part of systematic instructional activities of governmental body or other *nonprofit educational* institution.

3) transmission *does not cover a radius of more than 100 miles.*

4) time and content of transmission are controlled by transmitting organization.

5) transmission is intended *primarily* for reception in classrooms or similar places, by handicapped persons unable to attend classes in classrooms, or by government employees in connection with their training.

C. *Religion services:* Exempts certain performances of sacred music that might be regarded as dramatic in nature (such as oratorios, cantatas, musical settings of the mass, choral services, etc.) provided performance or display:

1) is in the course of the services.

2) occurs at place of worship or other religious assembly.

Exemption *does not extend* to:

1) performances of secular operas, musical plays, motion pictures.

2) religious broadcasts or other transmissions to public at large, even where transmissions are sent from place of worship.

11. *Restricts exclusive rights of copyright owner* with respect to community antenna systems (CATV) and *other secondary* transmissions of his works to public by *exempting* from copyright liability:

A. Relays to private rooms of hotels and like, unless there is direct charge for retransmission.

B. Secondary transmissions of instructional broadcasts exempted in #10, "B" above.

C. Secondary transmissions by common carriers *who have no control* over program content or selection of recipients and who merely provide communications channels for use of others.

D. *Wholly noncommercial* secondary transmissions by governmental bodies or other nonprofit organizations.

E. Secondary transmissions *solely* within *primary* transmitter's normal area.

12. Makes CATV operations *fully* liable *if* CATV:

A. Alters program content.

B. Originates programs.

C. Charges for particular transmissions.

D. Picks up primary transmissions not intended for reception by public at large.

E. Operates outside primary transmitter's normal area and has not recorded his identity in Copyright Office.

F. Operates outside primary transmitter's normal area and within area adequately served by other primary transmitters.

G. Operates in any area normally encompassed by one or more transmitting facilities other than primary transmitter, *if he has been notified* that one of them has already acquired *exclusive right* to transmit copyrighted work in that area.

13. Subjects CATV systems to *limited* liability in operations that indirectly damage copyright owner by using his work without compensation and by discouraging establishment of local broadcasters who would be potential copyright licensees. Liability would be limited to recovery of *reasonable* license fee.

14. Establishes following regulations regarding *ephemeral recordings:*

A. Allows broadcasting network, local broadcaster or individual transmitter that has *acquired* license to transmit a work to make a *single* ephemeral copy or phonorecord of that work for purposes of later transmission provided:

1) copy or phonorecord is used *solely* for organization's own transmissions within its own area.

2) copy or phonorecord, *after 6 months,* is either destroyed or preserved *solely* for archival purposes.

NOTE.—Above *does not include* motion pictures and other audiovisual works.

B. Permits *nonprofit* organizations free to transmit a work under instructional broadcasting exemption (see pg. 4, #10, "B," of this Fact Sheet) to:

1) make *two* copies or phonorecords.

2) exchange *only one*—if two copies were made—with other instructional transmitters and use other one for archival purposes or security.

3) transmit ephemeral recording for *one* year after initial transmission.

15. *Raises statutory royalty* for each composition recorded under *compulsory* license from rate of 2 cents to *2¼ cents* per phonorecord, or one-half cent per minute of playing time on each phonorecord, *whichever is larger.*

If user fails to obtain either a compulsory or a negotiated license or if a default in payment under a compulsory license occurs, user would be *fully* liable as infringer.

16. Requires *compulsive* licensing for public performances by means of coin-operated phonorecord players (juke boxes). If a jukebox operator has *not* negotiated licenses with owners of copyrights in compositions publicly performed on his machines he must obtain a *compulsory* license by:

A. Recording jukebox in Copyright Office at specified intervals.

B. Posting certificate of recordation on box.

C. Filing statement in Copyright Office listing songs performed during preceding year that were not covered by negotiated license.

D. Making quarterly statements of account and royalty payments to copyright owners who are identified on phonorecords performed without negotiated license.

Royalty rate is either 3 cents or a prorated amount of less than 3 cents, which is based on jukebox capacity and total number of songs available for performance during each quarter.

17. Stipulates following regarding *ownership and transfer of copyright:*

A. Copyright ownership *originates* in author. Authors of joint work are co-owners of copyright.

B. An employer or other person, who *hires* someone to prepare a certain work, is considered the author of the work and hence the owner of the copyright.

C. An individual, who contributes to a collective work such as an encyclopedia article or story first published in a magazine, is considered the author and owner of the copyright *unless he transfers that right to the publisher.*

D. A person may transfer a material object for which he holds the copyright to another person *without* transferring the copyright itself.

E. An author (or two or more authors of a joint work) may terminate a transfer of license of his copyright *after 35 years* (40 years in some cases). Termination may also be affected by action of:

1) majority of authors who signed it or of their interests.

2) specified majority of widow and children or grandchildren if author is dead.

18. Provides as soon as fixation (creation) of a work takes place, work is subject to *exclusive* federal protection *even though work is never published or registered.*

19. Changes present term of copyright:

A. Provides basic term of *life of author plus 50 years.*

B. Protects "joint works" for 50 years *from death of last surviving author.*

C. Provides term of 75 years from publication, with maximum limit of 100 years from creation, for anonymous works, pseudonymous works, and works made for hire.

D. Brings under statutory protection those *unpublished* works presently under common law protection. Provides that in no case will their term expire before 1993, and that, if published before then, term of these works will extend at least to 2018.

E. Increases present 56-year term to *75 years* for those copyrights *already existing*—either in their first term or their renewal term—before Jan. 1, 1969, the *effective date* for this bill.

F. Allows extension of period of up to 1 year (between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 1969) *for renewal of copyright* whose first 28-year term expires during the first year (1969) this bill is effective.

20. Requires *prescribed notice of copyright* to appear on all visually perceptible copies of copyrighted works and on all phonorecords of sound recordings, whether published in U.S. or elsewhere, if they are publicly displayed.

Stipulates in general that rights in an individual contribution to a *collective work* would not be affected by lack of separate copyright notice, as long as collective work as a whole bears a notice.

States that publication of work *without* copyright notice *does not automatically invalidate* copyright, provided:

A. Omission was from relatively small number of publicly distributed copies or phonorecords.

B. Copyright registration for work is made *before or within 5 years* after notice was omitted.

21. *Preserves* right of *Library of Congress* to obtain copies and phonorecords for its collections but notes that "this deposit is *not* a condition of copyright protection" and does not need to be coupled with copyright registration.

Makes liable for fine of up to $250 for each work (plus its total retail value) person who fails to comply with *formal demand* of Register of Copyrights for work of copyright owner for deposit in Library of Congress. Compliance must be made within 3 months of request.

22. Permits legal or beneficial owner of copyright *to bring suit* against person *infringing* on his exclusive rights.

Provides for payment of damages up to $20,000, with minimum damages at $100, for copyright infringement.

23. Requires that a *nondramatic literary work in English language* be manufactured in U.S. in order to obtain full copyright protection, provided author is American domiciled in U.S.

Limits importation of foreign copies to 2000.

Exempts works imported for government use or intended for nonprofit scholarly, educational or religious use or written in Braille.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

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Appendix

The Central Intelligence Agency

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MILTON R. YOUNG
OF NORTH DAKOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record a signed editorial entitled "A Few Kind Words for the CIA," written by former Ambassador William Attwood, and published in the April 18, 1967, issue of Look magazine.

The New York Times of April 6 carries an article entitled "Look, in a Signed Editorial, Supports CIA Subsidies for Students' Organization," written by Henry Raymont.

Since both the editorial and the news story make a marked contribution toward making a little sense out of all of this adverse publicity regarding the CIA, I ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial and article were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From Look, Apr. 18, 1967]

A Former Ambassador Says a Few Kind Words for the CIA

It's open season on the Central Intelligence Agency. Just about everybody, from the California New Left to the Arizona Old Right, has been taking potshots at one agency of our Government that can't talk back. The revelation that it has helped finance through foundations some cultural and student groups seems to have aroused even more indignation than the Bay of Pigs fiasco six years ago. Editorial-page cartoonists are again caricaturing the foxy-faced little men in trench coats with CIA on their hatbands, and any mention of the Agency is good for a snicker on the cocktail-party circuit. CIA is once more a dirty initial.

And as usual, the CIA has had to keep quiet. It's the silent service that is never able to brag about its frequent successes nor confess its occasional failures. Even its friends on the outside have to be careful about what they say for fear of violating security. And yet, having seen quite a bit of CIA operations during my five years as a U.S. Ambassador, from 1961 to 1966, I feel like saying that I'm sorry about the recent furore and sorrier still about its possible consequences. For the exposé in *Ramparts* magazine has succeeded in doing what Communist propagandists have tried for years, in vain, to accomplish: the slandering of American students and scholars abroad and the discrediting of much of the good work done by our private foundations.

Carl Rowan, who was, like me, a Kennedy-appointed ambassador, recently asked in his newspaper column: ". . . [are] the benefits to 'freedom' accruing from these exposés of the CIA . . . great enough to balance out the damage done to our security"?

I don't believe that anybody should answer "yes" to this question without first taking the following insufficiently appreciated facts into consideration:

1. The CIA is primarily concerned with the collection and evaluation of intelligence from a variety of sources. Its 15,000 employees are neither spooks, jackasses nor supermen, as they are so often and so variously depicted in fiction; they are for the most part calm, studious, deskbound professionals who never do the kind of things James Bond does. Nor is the Agency by any stretch of the imagination "an invisible government." Abroad, CIA people assigned to our overseas missions are under the jurisdiction of our ambassadors. In Washington, CIA activities are cleared, approved and supervised by the interdepartmental National Security Council, which meets in the White House.

2. The CIA is also in the business of watching and countering the actions of the Soviet KGB and other Communist intelligence services. Unhappily, the cold war is by no means over. I have seen at firsthand and close range in Africa how much effort and money is spent by our adversaries to bribe, deceive, subvert and undermine the potential leaders of these new young nations. And I have been gratified, as an American, that we have been able to alert our friends and help protect African independence and nonalignment—thanks in part to the CIA. The information we have been able to furnish free governments about the identity and activities of KGB agents among others has been invaluable. For the latter's activities are both far-flung and intensive. Between 60 and 70 percent of all Soviet-bloc diplomatic personnel in Asia and Africa are intelligence agents in disguise. And among Communist newsmen, the proportion is even higher. Compared to the opposition, we are quite thin on the ground; but then, our mission in these countries is not to subvert but to help prevent subversion.

3. Indirect CIA financing of student and cultural activity has been negligible compared to what the other side has been doing. The Russians alone are estimated to be spending $10 million a year in recruiting and proselytizing youth groups. Total CIA subsidies to counter this campaign since the early 1950's have been less than a third of this sum. The beneficiaries of funding have not—as implied in the recent exposés—been bought, badgered or corrupted by the CIA. In fact, most of them didn't even know where the money was coming from. Unlike their fellow students from the East, they were not expected to take orders, perform espionage functions or even promote official U.S. views on foreign policy.

Then why all the fuss? I think part of the reason is that the CIA has both an undeservedly sinister reputation and the wrong kind of name to be in the business of supporting activities that are peripheral to its intelligence-gathering mission. The British perform this function more discreetly. Student, youth and cultural affairs are handled by the British Council, a privately run but government-supported institution. The French work through their Ministry of Education and the *Alliance Française*. Their CIA counterparts manage to keep far away and out of sight—which is where they belong. This is not to say that Britain or France are "closed" societies. It's just that, being more experienced and sophisticated, they appreciate the importance of self-imposed restraint on publicizing intelligence operations.

We Americans don't—perhaps because we feel guilty about the CIA. I don't think we have any reason to, but then I've had more chance than most of my fellow citizens to see how the Agency works.

So what do we do now? Admitting that the CIA and our top Government officials were naive in thinking that these indirect subsidies could be indefinitely hushed up, we still should not jettison the activities they made possible—not if we care about enlarging worldwide understanding of America and what we stand for.

I believe that it's up to the Congress, which holds the purse strings, to repair the damage. You can hear plenty of patriotic cold-war oratory on Capital Hill, but when it comes to appropriating funds needed to wage the cold war, our representatives don't always suit their actions to their words, except where military expenditures are concerned. Let's hope the recent furore will impel our elected representatives to realize that Vietnam is only one front in this war—and by no means the most important—and that being niggardly about foreign economic assistance, about USIA operations and about the kind of activities that should be handled by the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs is the most shortsighted kind of economy at this time in history.

The job the CIA has been doing covertly needs to be done overtly, perhaps by an agency with a less cloak-and-dagger-sounding title. Otherwise, we will only make it easier for our determined and unscrupulous opponents to convert and subvert a new generation of leadership in this revolutionary world.

And while we ponder how to do it, let's also hope the muckrakers get on a new tack. We've done ourselves enough damage already.

William Attwood,
Editor in Chief.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 4, 1967]

Look, in a Signed Editorial, Supports CIA Subsidies for Students' Organizations

(By Henry Raymont)

In its first signed editorial, Look magazine has defended the financial support by the Central Intelligence Agency of student organizations here and abroad and urged that it be carried on openly by the State Department.

The magazine moved into the national debate over the recent disclosures of covert aid to the National Student Association with a two-page article in its April 18 issue, which went on sale yesterday. The article, by William Attwood, Look's editor in chief, was the first signed statement of editorial opinion published by the magazine in its 30 years of existence.

Deploring the acute distrust expressed for some of the intelligence agency's activities, Mr. Attwood wrote:

"Just about everybody, from the California New Left to the Arizona Old Right, has been taking potshots at one agency of our Government that can't talk back . . . It's the silent service that is never able to brag about its frequent successes nor confess its occasional failures."

Mr. Attwood's chief target was Ramparts, the San Francisco-based magazine that exposed the C.I.A. subsidies to organizations that supposedly were financed only by private foundations.

"For the expose in Ramparts magazine," he charged, "has succeeded in doing what Communist propagandists have tried for years and years, in vain, to accomplish: the slandering of American students and scholars abroad and the discrediting of much of the good work done by our private foundations."

The Look editorial drew an angry reply from Robert Scheer, managing editor of Ramparts. Reached by telephone in Buffalo where he gave a talk sponsored by the National Student Association at the University of Buffalo last night, he said:

"The fact is that the C.I.A. discredited our students and our professors who had no idea what was going on. If anybody has to bear the responsibility it seems to me it is the C.I.A. and not Ramparts.

"The argument advanced in the Look editorial seems to contradict our constitutional right to print what we think to be true. And to impugn our motives and deny us that right by suggesting we are giving comfort to the enemy seems to be setting a very dangerous precedent."

Mr. Attwood's article, "A Few Kind Words for the CIA," emphasized the need for a continued American challenge to Communist proselytizing of youth groups. It was based, the author said, on his own experiences as an Ambassador in Africa from 1961 to 1966.

"I have seen at firsthand and close range in Africa," he wrote, "how much effort and money is spent by our adversaries to bribe, deceive, subvert and undermine the potential leaders of these new young nations."

"And I have been gratified as an American, that we have been able to alert our friends and help protect African independence and non-alignment—thanks in part to the C.I.A.," he said.

As he had in "The Reds and the Blacks," which was recently published by Harper & Row, Mr. Attwood contended that between 60 and 70 per cent of all Soviet-bloc diplomatic personnel in Asia and Africa were intelligence agents. By contrast, he said, "our mission in these countries is not to subvert but to help prevent subverison."

The Look editor in chief deplored the estimate that the Soviet Union alone was spending $10-million a year "in recruiting and proselytizing" youth groups, while C.I.A. subsidies since the early 1950's amounted to no more than one-third that sum.

One reason for the present controversy, he maintained, is that the C.I.A. "has both an undeservedly sinister reputation and the wrong kind of name to be in the business of supporting activities that are peripheral to its intelligence-gathering mission."

Calling on Congress to appropriate more funds to finance the cultural cold war, Mr. Attwood proposed that an expanded program be handled by the State Deparement's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

Older Americans Act of 1965

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today to extend the provisions of the Older Americans Act of 1965 and to increase the funding levels authorized by this important piece of legislation.

The number of older people in the United States today is equal to the combined population of some 20 of our States. The American born in 1900 could expect to reach his 47th birthday; the American born today can expect to reach 70 years of age.

These figures represent a national challenge and one that the Congress recognized in 1965 when it enacted, without dissent, the Older Americans Act. The Congress declared that it is the responsibility of governments at every level to assist our older people in achieving the full and free enjoyment of life in retirement and the later years.

My bill would extend the grant provisions under the Older Americans Act through 1974 and increase the funding levels above those authorized under present law. This will provide for the continuation of research, demonstration, and training projects thus far funded under the act and will permit the funding of many additional projects. These amendments are designed to continue the development of the State agencies on aging and their programs of local grants. This legislation will carry forward the program of direct project grants for research, development, demonstration, and training at the same level.

A major new program, and a much needed one of nutritional services will be developed to test new methods and ways to meet the nutritional needs of older people. Recent research into the nutritional needs of older people indicates that a large number of them suffer from lack of proper nutrition.

Studies reveal that many older homemakers, particularly those with incomes below $1,000 per year per person, did not meet the recommended standards of nutrition in their diets. In turn, these older citizens are more vulnerable to poor health and personal dependency. Factors such as inadequate income, apathy toward preparing and eating meals alone, inability to plan balanced meals, difficulties in marketing and outmoded beliefs about food indicate the need for nutritional research and services.

These amendments to the Older Americans Act will allow our senior citizens to live out their later years in dignity and honor.

Postmaster General O'Brien's Proposal for a Corporation-Run Postal Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article entitled "O'Brien Proposes Corporation-Run Postal Service," written by Marjorie Hunter, and published in the New York Times of April 4, 1967.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

O'BRIEN PROPOSES CORPORATION RUN POSTAL SERVICE—WOULD REPLACE CABINET UNIT BOGGED DOWN IN "JUNGLE" OF LAWS AND CUSTOM—GIVES PLAN TO JOHNSON—PRESIDENT WOULD APPOINT BOARD OF NONPROFIT GROUP—REACTION IS MIXED

(By Marjorie Hunter)

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien urged today that the Post Office Department be replaced by a nonprofit Government corporation.

He said he had recommended such a plan to President Johnson, who "feels it worthy of intensive study." The White House had no comment.

The proposal was described by postal officials as an attempt to assure better postal service and, to some extent, to place postal operations on a more stable monetary basis.

This could mean further rate increases. However, that would be determined by Congress in setting formulas for postal subsidies.

Mr. O'Brien made his proposal in a speech to several hundred persons at a luncheon of the Magazine Publishers Association and the American Society of Magazine Editors at the Shoreham Hotel.

The magazine industry has been critical of postal rate increases being sought by President Johnson.

Mr. O'Brien said that, although he was advocating abolition of his own job, he would not be interested in taking an executive position in the corporation he proposed.

NOT A TRIAL BALLOON

The Postmaster General told the magazine groups that the Post Office Department, which has been in the Cabinet for 138 years, had become bogged down in "a jungle of restrictive legislation and custom."

In its place, he proposed a nonprofit corporation operated by a board of directors appointed by the President and confirmed by Congress. The corporation would be managed by a professional executive.

"I am firmly convinced," he said, "this is the only way to achieve the superlative postal service President Johnson has mandated, postal service worthy of the American standard."

If the telephone system were run the way the Post Office Department is being operated, Mr. O'Brien said, "the carrier pigeon business would still have a great future."

A postal official said later that the proposal "is not a trial balloon."

"It's a genuine attempt to improve postal service," he said.

The move was viewed by many as reflecting what they said was Mr. O'Brien's frustration in dealing with what he feels is a niggardly Congress. Just last week the House cut $100-million from a Post Office Department money bill that requested $6.6-billion. The reduction, postal officials said, could result in mail jams across the nation.

Mr. O'Brien told Congress his department "is in a race with catastrophe."

OPPOSITION ON RATES

The Administration also faces opposition in Congress on the proposed postal rate increases. The President has asked a one-cent increase for first-class mail and air mail and increases of 20 to 30 per cent on second-class and third-class mail.

The increases would add $800-million annually to the costs of mail users. At present, first-class and air mail rates more than pay their own way. The Government subsidizes about 70 per cent of the cost of second-class mail (newspapers and magazines) and about 40 per cent of the cost of third-class mail (largely direct mail advertising).

Mr. O'Brien's proposal drew mixed reaction in Congress and elsewhere.

J. Edward Day of Washington and Chicago, Postmaster General under President Kennedy, now a lawyer, flatly opposed the plan.

"The Post Office Department needs more prestige, rather than less," he said.

Mr. Day blamed a "penny-pinching Congress" for the department's problems.

"The department doesn't have money to do a decent job," he said.

Postal legislation is set, he said, "by people who don't begin to understand the process of running a postal system." Rates should be set on a basis of actual need, "not on the basis of political maneuvering," he asserted.

Arthur Summerfield of Flint, Mich., Postmaster General under President Eisenhower, said he would have to study the plan before commenting on it.

However, he, too, was critical of Congress as not appropriating enough money and not setting realistic postal rates.

"I can understand why General O'Brien is very upset," he said. "He has my sympathy. It's very frustrating."

Senator A. S. Mike Monroney, Democrat of Oklahoma, chairman of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, termed the proposal "very interesting and exciting" but it would require "very careful study."

Representative Morris Udall, Democrat of Arizona, a key member of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, indicated that he might favor such a plan.

"It took courage and vision to make this recommendation," Mr. Udall said. "I hope the Congress will show the same qualities in studying, and possibly acting, on his proposal."

Representative H. R. Gross, Republican of Iowa, chief sponsor of a pending bill to take the Post Office Department out of politics, indicated that he, too, would support the O'Brien proposal.

House Republican leaders suggested last week that the Postmaster General—now appointed by the President—be made a 12-year professional appointee, spanning the terms of two or more Presidents.

Spokesmen for the three largest postal unions reacted cautiously to the O'Brien proposal. They appeared concerned that a change might deny them access to Congress in seeking pay increases.

The unions, representing nearly 500,000 of the department's nearly 700,000 employes, are the National Postal Union, the United Federation of Postal Clerks and the National Association of Letter Carriers.

THE 33,000 POSTMASTERS

Postmasters for the nation's 33,000 post offices are appointed by the President on the basis of recommendations by members of Congress.

Mr. O'Brien gave only a sketchy outline of how postal operations would function under a nonprofit corporation.

He suggested that the board of directors be given a clear mandate from Congress on the percentage of cost coverage for various postal services, so that if rate increases or decreases were necessary they would be on a "fixed formula basis."

Postal officials are known to be thinking along the lines of having postal revenues go directly to the corporation instead of into the Treasury, as at present.

If fixed subsidy rates did not cover full costs, Congress would have to appropriate funds to cover the deficit.

Postal officials have not determined whether postal employees should continue to have civil service status. However, officials said employes would have full protection similar to that provided by civil service.

The corporation would be owned by the Treasury. No decision has been made whether Government buildings would continue to be used, but it is likely they would.

Sermon by Rev. H. Loren Lewis, First Methodist Church, Rhinelander, Wis.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ALVIN E. O'KONSKI
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, a fine, upstanding Methodist minister from Rhinelander, Wis., uses the Congressional Record to arouse his people to their rightful duties as citizens of a democracy, and in view of this, he has asked me to have his sermon of recent date printed in the Congressional Record.

So that my colleagues and readers of the Record may read his views, I present his sermon:

Sermon by Rev. H. Loren Lewis, First Methodist Church, Rhinelander, Wis.

One of the Disciples asked our Lord a most unusual question. In fact it seems completely out of context and character for disciples of Christ; namely, "Shall we strike with the sword?" Our reaction is an immediate and definite no, uttered in an embarrassed atmosphere of self-consciousness for having thought of such a thing. But, alas, it is there—Luke 22:49. To be sure, it is there in the other Gospels, the same question, the same situation with but a little change in emphasis. Do we not find this question equally as provocative to our day, when even with this passing moment someone is dying out there because of a drawn sword, and who is right?

Take another look at the setting. The little band of followers have escorted him, perhaps somewhat rather reluctantly, to the Garden of Gethsemane, so that he might seek the Father in one last attempt to clarify the road ahead, to see if there is some other way to take. Yes, he is human at this point. Do we not know how it is to kick against the call to duty, to obedience, especially when that call to duty is hard or goes against the grain of the easy out. Why do we complain against him for seeking another way when we are looking for the easy go every day?

Yet, there he is. Prayer time is over. The dye is cast. The temple guard, priests, and, oh yes, the betrayer, Judas is present. Furthermore, they are heeled to the gills with sword, and stave, as though there would be a hard skirmish. Imagine their consternation when there was no resistance. John, in his Gospel records this singular circumstance by saying that when Jesus was identified with the Judas Kiss he stepped forward and the whole company of soldiers fell backward as thought struck by one fatal blow from a mighty sledge.

Had he really struck back there would have been a skirmish and this would have ended it all, and this little duel would have been long since forgotten in the shadow of so many other infamous battles. But, whoever spoke did not speak soon enough. "Shall we strike with the sword," for one of them, namely Peter, who like many of us always act on impulse, without weighing the consequences, has already drawn the sword. His inerrancy with the weapon speaks more than somewhat of his lack of familiarity with the weapon for, if we are to assume that he was a right handed man, we can note the awkward fact that his aim was far from the mark in as much as it was the right ear of the soldier that was wounded. Our Lord responded quickly, saying, "No more of this" or in other words . . . "that's enough of that". Matthew goes one step further to say that he continued to say "all who take the sword will perish by the sword."

Can we not now say that we have our answer? We have searched through the scriptures and put together sayings from two of the Gospellers and they have indicated that he says, "No, you shall not take up the sword, for if you do you will die by it." Does this mean absolutely, or are there times when one must take it up. Does the end justify the means? Suppose, one does it in self defense? Is this justifiable? The law says so, what does the law of love say—ah, but it is to hard—"If thy enemy offend thee turn the other cheek," a bit out of context but the meaning is there. The man in the street, and I am afraid the man in the pew says, "Come on now let's be practical, that sort of thing is alright in the Sunday School class with our little ones for we do not want them to get the idea that things can be settled with force but when it comes to practicality, in the market place and across the board with the various isms of the international set you just don't talk in non-violent terms". Expediency is the word, practicality is pertinent, utilitatianism is the philosophy of the day.

Well now, what did he mean by the saying that if one takes up the sword he will die by it. Of course we have to put this weaponry into modern terms. Perhaps it would be better to say that "he who takes up the bomb will die by it." Does this mean that we who have taken it up will actually pay with our lives, that we too will be burned to a crisp like those many thousands at Hiroshima? Perhaps so, but not necessarily so. But there is no gainsaying the fact that once we take it up we will die by it, which is to say that it will be our constant companion from there on out. Who can deny this? Is there any going back? Can we say, now that we see what it is, that it cannot really be used for fear of destroying the whole, that we will roll it into the deepest corner of the sea and forget we ever heard of it. Not so. It's here. We have it. We have chosen it and we will have it till we die. We have taken it up and we will die by it.

There used to be an old concept of the balance of power—political power as well as military power. The late Winston Churchill who had a flair for words, and who coined the term so well known to all of us, "the Iron Curtain, likewise said that it is no longer a balance of power but a "Balance of Terror". If a man says he is not afraid today, he is either deluded into false security or he is ignorant of the facts. The men who know it for sure are the scientists themselves who have seen the power in the frankenstein they have given birth to. They know, and they are afraid.

The astute student will remember the words of a contemporary of the great Britisher, our beloved F.D.R. who said, "We have nothing to fear but fear itself", but analyze that statement and follow it to its logical conclusions. Fear has no conscience. In fact it has no rationale, for fear is protective instinct. It strikes back without thought. Think of it, we don't have that luxury any more, we cannot afford it. One blow, only, and that is it. But the indignant, self righteous, prude will say but "if he strikes me he had better watch out. I'll get even if it is the last thing I ever do". Remember this, "A response in like kind does not justify an immoral act". In other words, an immoral act is still immoral, even though it is in retribution to a like deed.

This is one of the things that makes the present conflict in Vietnam such an enigma to most of us. We read about the atrocities. Sure they are killing our boys. This is war, and wars are dirty. Yes, but this one is a little more so than all the rest, we say. They don't play fair. They hit and run. They bomb, terrify, rape, murder, and slaughter. But, does this give us the right to respond in like manner? And have we grown cold at the point of reporting. The smooth voice of Madison Avenue comes on the air, "138 Communists killed today, our casualties are light." We sip our tea, nod, "not bad," just as though it were another score at the Packer Bowl.

Such complacency, such callousness is satanic. The question is not "Shall we take up the sword," but "how shall we put it down?" "Or is there a way to put it down." Confucius said one time, "He who strikes the first blow admits he has run out of ideas". We might amend that to say, "He that continues to strike is blind to new ideas". There must be a way, some other way to settle disputes. There must be a way out of this dilemma.

I love my country, and it is because I love it that I have come to the conclusion that I cannot remain silent. I have an obligation to continue to discuss, to criticize, to contact my legislators, to plead with them to do all they can to find out the whole truth, to seek some key to unlock the door to peace.

It is absolutely incumbent upon all of us to let our voices be heard. We don't have to be experts to speak. We can do no less. In fact, the church, if she is to be the church must be the consciences of the community. She has always been so. One of our poets has put the message very succinctly for us in a hymn beloved to all of us, "Lead On O King Eternal." Listen to this verse:

"For not with swords loud clashing
Nor roll of stirring drums;
With deeds of love and mercy,
The heavenly kingdom comes."

When will we learn . . . it is not the sword but deeds of love and mercy that heal the wounds of conflict. 'Shall we take up the sword . . . nay . . . for he who takes up the sword will die by it."

Columbus Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, in this Congress I have again sponsored a resolution which would make Columbus Day, October 12, a national holiday. Several States, including my own State of New York, observe this date as a legal public holiday.

With permission, I wish to include a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York memorializing the Congress of the United States to make Columbus Day, the 12th day of October, a Federal public holiday:

Whereas, For many years the state of New York has accorded recognition to the great discoverer of this land, Christopher Columbus, by providing by law that the twelfth day of October in each year, the anniversary date of his discovery, be a legal public holiday in this state; and

Whereas, Although many other states have also made Columbus Day a legal holiday, the government of the United States has not provided the same recognition to that intrepid and famous explorer who met and conquered the then as yet uncharted extremities of the endless seas by making Columbus Day a federal legal public holiday; and

Whereas, It is just and fitting that Christopher Columbus be similarly honored federally for his memorable voyage and discovery of America; now, therefore, be it

Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That the Congress of the United States be and it is hereby respectfully memorialized to enact suitable legislation to make Columbus Day, the twelfth day of October, a federal legal public holiday; and be it further

Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Congress of the United States by forwarding one copy thereof to the Secretary of the Senate, one copy to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and one copy to each member of the Congress from the State of New York.

By order of the Senate:

Albert J. Abrams,
Secretary.

Senator Brooke—Reverend King Contrast

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, in the Washington Star of April 5, appeared an article by Frank Getlein contrasting the influence and positions taken by Rev. Martin Luther King and Senator Edward Brooke in relation to their leadership among the Negroes. To me, Mr. Getlein's message is extremely important in our civil rights legislation and the direction in which Negro leadership can accomplish integration. His article follows:

Senator Brooke—Reverend King Contrast

(By Frank Getlein)

Of all the mishaps and mistakes of the civil rights movements in the last few months, none is more monumentally mistaken than the judgment of the Rev. Martin Luther King that the big thing now holding back the progress of civil rights is the war in Vietnam.

The mistake is thrown into high relief by the almost simultaneous emergence on the national scene of a Negro politician of real substance, Senator Edward Brooke of Massachusetts, taking the opposite stand from Dr. King's. The point of contrast is not really their opposing views on the war. The chief and refreshing contrast is that Brooke can regard the war as an American concern and can look at it from the point of view of the good of the country in the world. Dr. King can only look at it from the narrow—however important—frame of his own professional concern with civil rights.

Part of the folklore of Jewish America is the Yiddische momma who had but a single response to every event. Upon hearing that the Titanic had sunk, or the Yankees had won again, or Teddy Roosevelt was running on a third party ticket, or anything at all, her question was only and always, "Is this good for the Jews?"

The era of that response has long since passed for Jews, but leaders like Dr. King show every sign of deliberately reinventing it for the Negro. To ask of such an overwhelming national task as a war, "Is this good for the Negroes?" is a little like the Dallas lady whose first reaction to the Kennedy assassination was horror at the blow to the fair name of Texas.

Beyond the issue of Vietnam, whether we should be there at all, whether we should stop bombing or intensify it, and all the rest, the great importance of Brooke is simply that he examined the problem as an American citizen and lawmaker, not as the special pleader for a special interest.

But in the substance of the question, too, Dr. King is hopelessly wrong and shows a confused understanding of the larger problem of the Negro in America. His argument is basically that so much national attention and national expenditure is going to Vietnam that there isn't enough of either left over to help the Negro cause at home. Hence, he concludes, he will devote even more of his time to getting the United States out of Vietnam.

If by "the civil rights movement" or the "cause of civil rights," Dr. King actually means the more general cause of the uplift of the American Negro—and there is every reason to suppose he does—then he is terribly wrong about the relationship between that cause and the war. It isn't just that the two things don't really relate the way he thinks.

In Vietnam there has come to fruition a military policy of total and real integration initiated by Harry Truman. In Vietnam Negroes and whites really do fight, work and live side by side, together all the time, without regard to the color of the skin. A man is judged by whether he is a good soldier. The old-time Negro soldier as mess-boy or as practitioner of fancy drill is gone forever. White soldiers are commanded by Negro commissioned and non-commissioned officers and the world hasn't fallen down.

What on earth can Dr. King be talking about? The situation of the American military Negro in Vietnam is exactly the situation that he and most other Negro leaders have presumably been dedicating their lives to achieve for all American Negroes in all lines of work and in all styles of residence. Strictly from the point of view of the advancement of the Negro in the larger American society, it could be argued that the war in Vietnam is the best thing that ever happened. If there hadn't been a war, it would have served the Negro cause well to start one.

The kind of acceptance into the whole society that ought to be the Negro's can only come from practice, not from theory. The liberal who passionately protests for civil rights, just as passionately moves to the suburbs or stays in town and sends his children to private schools. Laws are passed but integration does not take place. In the Army, it does.

In the field of white-Negro relations it is lack of familiarity that has bred contempt. A lot of the hope of the future is being fashioned right now in the integrated war in Vietnam.

A Letter of Interest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a copy of a letter which a friend, Dr. Marshall L. Carter, of Atherton, Calif., sent to the editor of Newsweek magazine. He argues that the vital questions on Vietnam which await analysis and decision are "too urgent to wait, too vital to be left to a few experts, and complex enough to demand the concerted thinking of all of us, all mankind." This is, indeed, a crucial matter which requires the concerted attention of all Americans.

I would like for my colleagues to have the benefit of reading this short letter, which follows:

ATHERTON, CALIF.,
March 30, 1967.

THE EDITOR,
Newsweek,
New York.

DEAR SIR: We Americans seem quite content to let events overtake us, to "muddle through" as the British put it. However, in their day more time was available for "muddling."

With the war of words and recriminations over Vietnam, aren't we apt to forget the future entirely? It seems to me that if we refuse to think ahead, if we are afraid to discuss our aims, then both we and the world are in imminent danger.

If we cling to tradition history tells us that neither arms nor limited treaties will guarantee stability and security. Only a new approach, new ideas can prevent the recurrence of small wars, and great ones, or hope to do so.

Many vital questions await analysis and decision. They are too urgent to wait, too vital to be left to a few experts, and complex enough to demand the concerted thinking of all of us, all mankind. For instance here are two samples: 1. Should the U.S. have long term bases on the Asian Continent, or will these become sources of future trouble? 2. Should we attempt some relations with China, other than belligerent, before it is too late to do so?

Events move rapidly while man's thinking changes slowly. To paraphrase Willie Brandt, "We are technical giants and political dwarfs."

Sincerely,
MARSHALL L. CARTER, M.D.

Fiscal Merry-Go-Round

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. M. G. (GENE) SNYDER
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, the poor man's friend, Mr. Clennie Hollon, of Beattyville, Ky., and editor of the Poreman's Journal, recently received a subscription request from a medical doctor for the doctor's aunt and uncle. Editor Hollon, in his usual comical fashion shows the fiscal merry-go-round on which the taxpayer finds himself today in the following article from his April issue:

Dr. David B. Stevens, Lexington, Ky. represcribed for the Journal and also he prescribed for his aunt and uncle in Indiana. The way I read what he writ was that his uncle is a Poverty Worker in the State of Indiana. His named appeared to be Mr. Robert Olizer. You know doctors can't write fit for nothing. They ain't no reason why the Poverty people don't let them attend the Adult Education Colleges so they could be learnt to write more better.

Anyway doctors are very pore. It looks like they are a getting the awfullest lot of money ever was thru all this Medicare and Medicaid and just plain sick people and they are a getting a awful lot of money. But we guess they are the only people who pay theirselves for their work and as they spend a little dab of their money all the time, they are gittin' porer and porer all the time. You see a doctor makes plenty of money the first six months of the year. He feels like he is gittin' plumb rich. But then the last six months of the year, he must work harder to make enough money to pay his income taxes which in turn is used by the government to pay him for the first six months of the year for his Medicare and Medicaid and ordinary medical practice. So actually the pore doctor is paying hisself for all his hard work and ain't never plumb realized it yit. Couldn't do nothing about it if he did realize it. The government knows more about medical practice than the doctors do we reckon. The doctor is going to end up plenty pore before he knows it and that is why he should be let go to them Adult Education Colleges of Poredom so that they too can be learnt to write and can git a job on the Happy Pappys or maybe be Poverty workers. Doctors right now are the only persons we know of what are actually lifting theirselves up by their own bootstraps. They'll see the light purty soon and give up and git on the Draw like the rest of us pore and let them immigrating doctors have the medical situation. Our doctors aint' got no other choice.

The Teacher Corps: A Bright Experiment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANK J. BRASCO
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to say a few words in behalf of the Teacher Corps—which is so aptly described as a bright and forward-looking experiment in teacher education.

A good teacher possesses certain basic qualities: a liking for children and an ability to handle them with patience, understanding, and humor; a feeling for his subject; sufficient command of his subject to capture and hold the attention of his audience; and the humility to make himself a tool for a larger purpose.

Most of all, a good teacher must be willing to learn, to experiment, to fail one day perhaps, and come back the next to try again. He must look on each day's lessons as a mountain to be climbed—the top, the goal, in sight but never quite reached. It is his dissatisfaction with his own achievements that leads to change, improvement, growth.

These gifts are not necessarily inborn. They can be acquired or improved by effort, training, opportunities, and the inspiration of other teachers.

For the poverty school teacher, the challenge is still greater. For not only must he understand and love children, and be able to handle them and to awaken their intellectual curiosity, he must also be able to identify with them and their limited experiences, to talk to them in language and pictures they understand. He must have energy and hardiness of spirit. He must be able to accept rejection, rebuff, and disappointment—and each day, bit by bit, move closer to the unawakened mind of his young pupils.

Teacher education—and especially education of teachers of the disadvantaged—cannot be achieved overnight or by some magic formula. It means breaking out of old patterns to explore new formulas, practices, approaches.

Outside help—from such programs as the Teacher Corps—can stimulate, advise, act as pump primer, or catalyst. But the motive power must come from the education community itself, from the local education agencies and from the colleges and universities, all of whom are tooling up to meet today's challenge of bringing quality education to all.

Already, some 50 colleges and universities and more than twice as many local education agencies are involved in Teacher Corps training and service projects.

The motive power must also come from teachers and from would-be teachers themselves—public-spirited men and women willing to live and work with and to teach poverty's children—pay scales and tenure, benefits and stipends notwithstanding. Some 1,200 men and women from every corner of the Nation have already signified their deep trust in this program by participating in the first year of operation.

One of these young men—a 32-year-old veteran of 6 years of teaching—wrote:

> Many years ago, someone said: "If a man does not keep pace with his companions, perhaps it is because he hears a different drummer. Let him step to the music which he hears, however measured or far away." If we as teachers hear that different drummer—hear the call to reach out to deprived youngsters across the land—if we have the training and the inspiration, then let us not keep pace with our companions. Let us instead move to the force and step with deep commitment to the music we hear—let us move into the schools of our blighted slums and our pockets of poverty in the countryside—to fulfill our national heritage of reaching out to our impoverished disadvantaged youth.

"Sign me up," concluded this idealistic young man. I urge that we do just that—that we vote the funds for the Teacher Corps to sign up this young man and thousands like him with a sense of mission—so that they can be put in touch with equally dedicated local education agency heads and poverty teacher training centers. Then, together, they can "step to the music" they hear, "far away and measured." That music sounds the note of promise for our entire land: equal educational opportunities for all the youngsters of our great Nation.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise in support of the Teacher Corps and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Locomotive Fireman of 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ALVIN E. O'KONSKI
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, a gentleman from Mellen, Wis., was recently honored in Washington, D.C., by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen for a heroic act performed in January 1966. In addition to receiving the Annual Safety Award here, he was earlier presented the Carnegie Medal for Heroism.

Because we all admire acts of this nature, and because I am proud to be the Representative in Congress for this fine gentleman, I present to you the story of the incident which merited these distinguished awards:

ANNUAL SAFETY AWARD—LOCOMOTIVE FIREMAN OF 1966

Children in the Stuntz Avenue-Second Street section of Ashland, Wisconsin used a railroad bridge as a shortcut over a deep ravine. Few, if any, take the shortcut anymore. They know that when a train is on the bridge there is no room left for them.

Two boys were on the bridge January 4, 1966, when a 13-car yard train of the Soo Line Railroad neared the trestle. Engineer Les A. Howard and Fireman Alec D. Turney saw one boy run off the bridge just before the locomotive closed off one escape route.

Once on the bridge they saw the second boy, too far from the other end to run for safety. The frightened boy lay on the cross-ties thinking the locomotive and freight cars would pass over him. Engineer Howard and Fireman Turney knew otherwise. He would be shoved off the bridge into the ravine or dragged and crushed under the locomotive.

Howard set the brakes in emergency, but knew he could not stop in time. The veteran engineer reported what happened next:

"Like an explosion, Alec came off his seat. In a second he was at the front of the locomotive and hanging onto the footboard and grabrail. The boy must have realized what Alec intended to do, and he half raised himself off the ties. This gave Alec the chance to grab his jacket and pull him onto the footboard. I felt as relieved as if he had saved by own life."

For Turney it was, "what anyone else in the same circumstance would have done." To the parents of the boy, seven-year-old Scott Stephenson, it was "thanks that words cannot express."

The Annuel Safety Award Judges selected Alec D. Turney as "Locomotive Fireman of 1966" for his heroism in saving the boy. A slip on the icy footboard or grabrail, with the locomotive jolting to an emergency stop, would have meant death for Turney and the boy.

Fino Asks Army To Draft Punks

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill to amend the Selective Service Act to provide for the drafting of young persons now considered morally defective or deficient because of criminal records which include juvenile offenses, drunkenness, narcotic addiction, and serious moving traffic infractions. Such persons will receive training and serve in special combat units in the Armed Forces.

In the light of the crisis in Vietnam, I hope that our selective service laws can be revised this year so that the military may draft our Nation's oversized group of punks and hoods, many of whom are now draft exempt. I am not saying that most of them will be any great shakes as soldiers, but they can at least be of some use as extra manpower, and many can be helped to rehabilitate themselves in the process.

The Army presently refuses young men with records of juvenile, narcotics, drunkenness, and criminal offenses because it believes they are not "morally qualified" for the "privilege" of Army service. This is ridiculous in light of the Vietnam situation. War is not particularly moral, and Army service is considered a privilege by few draftees. The sooner the Army starts making use of America's large contingent of punks and young toughs, the better off we will be. Drafted punks will be good substitutes for persons who can make a greater contribution in other ways, and I personally feel that Army discipline and Army life may have something to offer to the punks and young hoods who now clutter up our streets. No doubt the Army can offer some training that will help rehabilitate young punks and teach the unemployable ones a trade.

I do not believe we can afford to continue drafting only those who satisfy high draft standards because this policy is self-defeating. It drafts those who could make a more valuable contribution elsewhere, and allows those who can make no other contribution and who might profit from service to escape it as morally deficient. The career soldier's concept of the military services as units in which membership is a privilege is inappropriate during wartime or during a period like the Vietnamese crisis. Besides, a unit like the Foreign Legion, which took criminals and misfits without question enjoys a reputation as high as most of the best American units.

Nevertheless, I do not believe that punks and criminals who might be drafted under my proposal should be indiscriminately mixed with other soldiers. Most ought to go in special units, and it seems fitting to me that they be combat trained.

I believe that drafting the punks would cut down our ever-increasing crime rate and make our streets and parks safe again. I intend to argue strongly for this change this spring when the House Armed Services Committee holds its draft law revision hearings.

The Postal Rate Battle

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the proposal to increase postal rates is certain to engender a great deal of controversy and haggling. In reaching an equitable and justifiable compromise, every facet of our vast postal system must be taken into consideration.

I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues an editorial that appeared in the Washington Star on March 25, 1967, which is a fair appraisal of what Congress faces in the deliberations that lie ahead.

The editorial follows:

THE POSTAL RATE BATTLE

As The Star's Joseph Young reported the other day, a tug-of-war between the House Post Office committee and its rates subcommittee has developed over rate increases the administration will soon propose.

The subcommittee is sympathetic to bulk mailers and supposedly favors only a modest increase. The full committee is impelled by the need for more revenues to eliminate an anticipated deficit of $1.2 billion this year. Large sums must be pumped into the postal system soon if we are to avoid what Postmaster O'Brien calls a "catastrophe" in mail handling.

The issue once again raises several questions of basic philosophy that lawmakers never really have resolved. Congress, for example, is on record that the postal system should pay its way. As long as this stated goal remains on the books, well and good. But is it a reasonable goal? If Agriculture and Defense and Interior provide services to taxpayers without attempting any such budget balancing act, should the Post Office?

Certainly no private business is run with the same curious mixture of services. The postal system handles a bewildering variety of chores for other government agencies. It disseminates Internal Revenue Service forms, handles alien registrations, and posts Corps of Engineers, FBI and Civil Service literature. It sells savings stamps. It issues migratory bird stamps for hunters. And it distributes free mail for Congress, Cabinet members, and the blind. This year franking privileges will account for 160 million pieces of mail.

Assuming Congress can reconcile the profit-and-loss philosophy with all this, it must still move very carefully in seeking to make second and third class mail "pay its way." As testimony showed in 1962 hearings on a previous rate increase, it would not take much to put out of business such quality magazines as Harper's and Atlantic, which depend largely on mail subscriptions, while leaving untouched the girlie and crime and comic magazines which are sold for the most part through newsstands.

John Fischer, editor of Harper's, testified that a one-cent surcharge in second class mail rates would cost his publication $45,000 or its total profits for the year 1960. He pointed out that the rate increase would not bring in the revenues contemplated because it would destroy many of the country's smaller magazines, not a very "businesslike" course of action.

This is the dilemma that faces any lawmaker trying to treat the postal system like a private business. There are too many inconsistencies, and too many intangible benefits tied up in its operations. Until the government thinks through a rational new philosophy of public service for the department, rate legislation must continue to be a product of compromise.

Happenings Affecting Everyone's Future

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Speaker, recently Mr. James W. Gill, Jr., the editor of the Hemet News, wrote an editorial on the

Government and the American Indian. I commend this editorial to everyone and insert it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

[From the Hemet (Calif.) News, Mar. 17, 1967]

HAPPENINGS AFFECTING EVERYONE'S FUTURE

We, most of us think of the American Indian as the original American. But, historical records have proven that the Indians were immigrants like most of the rest of us. And they have the same aspiration and hopes as the average United States inhabitant of Norwegian, Italian, German, Japanese, Mexican, English or Greek descent. Mr. Donald Holm, an authority on Western Americana, tells a little of the current status of the Indian—after living for 400 years with the white man—in the Portland Oregonian's Northwest Magazine.

For no good reason that Mr. Holm can ascertain, the majority of Indians, the remnants of once proud and self-sufficient tribes, have resided for nearly 100 years on reservations, or in enclaves of some sort, administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In his words. "The present status of the American Indian, in fact, is eloquent testimony to the monumental failure of a paternalistic welfare state superimposed on the structure of American society over a century of time at a cost of billions.

There are 380,000 reservation Indians in the United States. Since 1924, they have been full citizens and have been entitled to the same privileges as other citizens, including the right to vote. In addition to those on the reservations, thousands have been assimilated in the life stream of the nation and have risen to high office in business, professions and in government. So far as the "Indian problem" is concerned, an authority says the problem is a creation of the white man, and the white man has been making it bigger year after year.

It is expected the present Congress will ask for another 1200 employees for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and another third of a billion dollars for the next fiscal year. Last April, the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs reported that: "In the past half dozen years alone $1.5 billion has been made available for Indian programs. The number of employees of the Bureau and the Indian Health Division has grown steadily until today there are 22,000 people serving the needs of approximately 380,000 reservation Indians. For fiscal year 1967 the B.I.A. is asking for $238.5 million and the Health Division for almost $88 million."

Amazing as it may seem, we have in effect had in the United States for nearly 100 years a full blown welfare program directed toward the guidance and care of a substantial body of our citizens. This program has been something less than a success. In the words of Mr. Holm," . . . deplorable conditions do exist on some of the reservations and enclaves, just as they do in Appalachia, in the big city slums, and impoverished non-Indian backwater communities. Ignorance, disease, lack of opportunity, and other evils of society are shared by Indians and non-Indian classes. According to Mr. Holm, "There are signs that a dramatic change is in the wind for American Indians." The Indians themselves are being encouraged to develop the industrial, agricultural and recreational resources of reservation lands. This may help ameliorate one of the tragedies of reservation policy—isolation of Indians from the non-Indian community. But, above all, there are indications of a recognition that the future of Indians like the future of the rest of us is tied to opportunity and incentive.

Indian Commissioner Robert L. Bennett says, "The paternalistic approach is no longer valid. It has resulted in the worst manifestations in culture of poverty, and even at best it encourages a dependency approach to life." A Bureau of Indian Affairs official observes that ideally the ultimate goal of the Bureau is that of working itself out of existence.

The history of the relationship between the white man and the Indian may show that there is a point of diminishing returns when it comes to delegating responsibility for our welfare and our lives to government. Perhaps, that is a lesson the "Indian problem" holds for all of us.

Having Fun Growing Things

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to salute the Green Thumb program, as it has been instituted in parts of New Jersey, and the program's most forceful exponent, Senator HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.

The Green Thumb program has been extremely well received in New Jersey and has proved itself to be remarkably beneficial to those it is designed to reach. The director of New Jersey's program, with the support of Senator WILLIAMS, has expressed his desire to double the number of participating counties and the program's budget for next year. This request attests to the success of the program in its presently limited scope. I would like to commend the Senator on his full-fledged support.

Under unanimous consent I include an editorial of March 8, 1967, from the Burlington County Times, a county in which Green Thumb has been active, at this point in the RECORD:

HAVING FUN GROWING THINGS

We're solidly behind U.S. Senator Harrison Williams and the director of the N.J. Green Thumb program who want the program extended to all parts of our state.

Burlington County is one of those already active in the project designed to keep our elder citizens busy sprucing up our fine state.

Green Thumb, launched by OEO two years ago, also is designed to boost the incomes of elderly poor people in rural areas.

In New Jersey, retired farmers and others are hired for beautification work along the state highways. They clear unsightly underbrush, plant shrubs and perform similar tasks.

According to Samuel Lipetz, Green Thumb director in our state, the New Jersey Highway Department has cooperated enthusiastically.

Some 70 persons were employed by Green Thumb last year. They had an average annual income of approximately $1,000 prior to employment by Green Thumb. Working four days a week, seasonally, they earned up to $1,500 a year at the highway beautification work.

In addition, approximately one-third of those employed in the past have gone on to better paying jobs in private industry.

Senator Williams said he will support fully the budget request of $335,213 for the next fiscal year for Green Thumb in New Jersey.

He pointed out that 87 percent of the money appropriated for Green Thumb actually gets into the hands of the elderly poor in the form of wages or fringe benefits.

Senator Williams, chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Aging, chaired hearings last year on the War on Poverty as it Affects the Elderly. At the close of the hearings he strongly recommended expansion of Green Thumb.

More than $140,000 was granted New Jersey for the program last year and it is hoped $335,000 will be available for future plans to extend the program to other counties not yet benefiting.

We've wholeheartedly endorsed the Green Thumb project since its inception.

Any project that can continue to utilize the talents and abilities of our elderly and at the same time benefit our great state is one that must be continued with added vigor.

We're for widening this program to local municipalities so the elderly could help to beautify township building and school properties in their spare time.

We'd be keeping the local folks busy and at the same time sprucing up our communities.

Six Pillars of Wisdom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct the attention of Members of Congress to comments which appeared in the March 1967 edition of the publication, American Forests, regarding the six recent speeches of Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman on the theme of "Agriculture, 2000." The Secretary's speeches are termed "Six Pillars of Wisdom," and Mr. Freeman is characterized as a good Secretary of Agriculture and as a good forester.

It is particularly appropriate for me to bring this article to the attention of my colleagues at this time inasmuch as copies of Secretary Freeman's six addresses on future challenges to agriculture were received under date of March 30. Members of Congress interested in the Department of Agriculture's long-range plans in all facets of its activities will find them most enlightening.

It should be noted that the American Forests magazine is published by the American Forestry Association, an independent, nonpolitical organization which is devoted to the intelligent management of forest areas and other outdoor resources. The article which appeared in the column "The Sounding Board," follows:

SIX PILLARS OF WISDOM

Agriculture covers the earth and so does an American Secretary of Agriculture. We were reflecting on this the other day when Secretary of Agriculture Freeman had a small group of reporters and editors in for lunch and got to talking about new hope for agriculture in India. The Secretary, he revealed, is in the process of making six major speeches around the nation and for some reason the phrase "Seven Pillars of Wisdom" started going around in our head. That's Proverbs, of course: "Wisdom hath builded a house: she hath hewn out her seven pillars." Actually we associated the phrase with T. E. Lawrence, who led the Arab Revolt in World War I. As a schoolboy Lawrence thrilled us. That night we got out his book and there it was again—the old romance of it . . . . "I had dreamed, at the City School in Oxford, of hustling into form, while I lived, the new Asia which time was inexorably bringing upon us. Mecca was to lead to Damascus; Damascus to Anatolia, and afterwards to Bagdad; and then there was Yemen. Fantasies, these will seem, to such as are able to call my beginning an ordinary effort."

NO ORDINARY EFFORT

Like Lawrence, Freeman had his share of experiences in time of war but few men have had his power to do good for millions in his capacity as Secretary of American Agriculture—we were going to say World Agriculture—and that would not be so far wrong for unless our agricultural leaders can teach our foreign friends to help themselves we are going to have to help them. No, we can't feed the whole world Freeman says with a shake of his head and points to empty silos that formerly held our immense surpluses. Much ado was made over those bursting silos and grain elevators in days gone past by the paty out of power. Doubtless they were a sign of price structures and demand out of whack or something. At the same time they always gave one a comfortable feeling—possibly the way old Pharoah may have felt when he went to bed nights at the end of the seventh good year. Well, they are gone now. Today it is our know-how rather than our surpluses we must share with our neighbors overseas. We've got to encourage them to do for themselves, Freeman says. And suddenly, there is more hope for India—just a glimmering perhaps—but agricultural hope.

SIX PILLARS SHOULD BE PUBLISHED

These six pillars of wisdom by a modern-day Lawrence should be published when they are completed. There is both determination and hope in them. No, they aren't just about agriculture. Conservationists will find Pillar No. 3 of special interest. It was made on February 6 at the annual meeting of the National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts in Cincinnati. Quoting Gifford Pinchot, Mr. Freeman reminded his audience that Agriculture has been in the conservation business for a long time and that its program and responsibilities are much broader than agricultural commodity programs alone. Also, it is specious to infer that conservationists sometimes put birds and bees ahead of people. "Conservation is people," Freeman said. "Conservation is a material problem. But it goes way beyond that. The Bible says, 'What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?'" We could well ask, "What profit it us, the richest nation on earth, if our own people have no space to enjoy, no woods for our children to roam in, nothing within driving distance except subdivisions, concrete and 'No Trespassing' signs?" This is what conservation is all about.

THE PINCHOT DOCTRINE: THE MATERIAL PROBLEM

Freeman had a good man going for him in his Cincinnati speech. Whenever a man quotes Pinchot, we have noticed, he usually makes sense. Listen to this Pinchot quote by the Secretary: "From birth to death, natural resources transformed for human use, feed, clothe, shelter, and transport us. Upon them we depend for every material necessity, comfort, convenience, and protection in our lives. Without abundant resources, prosperity is out of reach. Therefore the conservation of natural resources is the fundamental material problem." Freeman traces the three conservation crusades in convincing fashion. In reading the address one is imbued again with the great romance of the Department of Agriculture, its ability to kindle enthusiasm with a good statement. Why is this true? The reason, we believe, is because the Department of Agriculture grows things. Grasses, flowers, trees, sheep, cattle, hogs, people, anything that is renewable and grows, is the concern of the Department of Agriculture. But the Secretary seemed to be warning against "instant technology". He said, "We are a nation bedazzled by technology, and addicted to crash programs. But there are no instant ecologies or instant forests. And so, in the final analysis, we must devote much more attention in the future to assessing each new technological development for its ultimate impact on man. I hope it is never said of this generation, as Stephen Vincent Benet said of another. . . . 'They thought, because they had power, they had wisdom also'." To which we all say "Amen".

A GOOD MISSIONARY

There's a bit of the missionary in Freeman at a time when this nation needs good missionaries. He's courageous but he is also prudent. Let's come right out and say it flat out: Freeman is a good Secretary of Agriculture and also a good forester. His Cincinnati speech should be published in its entirety and we're going to do it.

California Federation of Young Democrats—Part IV

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILLIP BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF YOUNG DEMOCRATS—PART IV

B. THE CALIFORNIA IDEA

Fifty years ago, California's great Governor Hiram Johnson inaugurated the California idea, making our state pioneers for the nation in social and political reform. It is time once again to dedicate ourselves to implementation of long-range, comprehensive plans in all fields of governmental concern, so that the work of our generation may show the nation the model and prophesy of the future.

The administration of Edmund G. ("Pat") Brown, even more adventurous, courageous, and creative than Earl Warren's, the best indeed since Hiram Johnson's, has already begun to push California along this path. In education, in social welfare, in human rights, in housing, in water, in economic development and commercial and industrial expansion, in highways, in a host of other areas, the Brown administration has made impressive new starts.

1. Education

We urge the raising of teacher salaries to a statewide minimum of $7000 annually. We urge that teacher qualification standards be raised where practicable. We must continue to work for the reduction of classroom size, and the return to single-day sessions for all pupils in California.

We firmly believe that teachers both in public and private schools have the right to bargain collectively and to strike.

We urge local school boards to redraw school boundaries so as to eliminate de facto segregation. Serious consideration should be given to the new concept of a campus for a whole community, covering grades K through 14 and encompassing a large area of the city. Not only would this alleviate or eliminate racial discrimination, but it would offer students a much wider range of courses than is now possible.

In large school systems, individual teachers have little or no say over the choice of materials used in the classroom. We urge the State Board of Education to consider adopting many more texts than are currently available and giving the classroom teacher unlimited choice within these titles.

We again affirm our support of tuition-free higher education. We believe that the arguments for no tuition also speak eloquently for minimal tuition for out-of-state and foreign students.

We urge state and local school boards to adopt educational policies designed to further integration and an awareness of the multitude of ethnic and racial heritages of our Nation. We ask for the reevaluation of school curriculums and textbooks to insure adequate presentation of the historic roles played by minority groups, and congratulate the state for efforts in this direction thus far.

Additionally, we urge the creation of compensatory adult education facilities throughout California, particularly for newcomers from areas providing inferior education, and those who require English instruction having come from non-English-speaking areas.

We urge the expansion of programs to keep potential high school drop-outs in school doing educational work that is both rewarding to them and useful for their future. We urge that attendance at school be compulsory until age 18 or high school graduation and that industrial and technical trade schools be developed throughout the state at the high school level in order to afford those who do not seek to advance in the academic field, a place in a highly automated society.

Though we commend the Brown administration's landmark enactment of the Master Plan for Education, we urge careful consideration of the Muscatine Report on Higher Education, particularly in the following particulars:

a) More stress on teaching ability for college instructors, rather than over-concentration on research or publishing.

b) "Pass or Fail" grading system in all courses outside a student's major field.

c) More junior colleges, better equipped in the fields of skilled crafts, nursing, medical aides, technicians.

d) Legislation to place the Trustees of the State Colleges on an equal level with the University's Board of Regents.

Further, we call for needed changes in educational financing. Accordingly we urge:

a) Abandonment of the school district as presently constituted, and substitution for it of countywide school districts administered by elected school boards. Benefits of such a system would include reduced administration costs, more equitable taxing, increased educational opportunity.

b) Increase of state aid for elementary and secondary eudcation to 50%, thus reducing financial burden on local property tax payers.

c) Establishment of inter-county equalization funds in which all counties would deposit a certain portion of their property tax receipts to be distributed throughout California on the basis of need.

d) Abolition of state-imposed taxation ceilings for districts which are financially able to go beyond them and so desire to do so.

Finally, we urge that the State Superintendent of Public Instruction be appointed by the Board of Education and serve at its discretion rather than be elected in the whirl of partisan politics.

2. Metropolitan government in California

Though California is one of the largest and most productive agricultural states in the nation and its agricultural output is of great importance not only to California's prosperity but that of the whole United States, this agricultural bounty is produced by a small fraction of California's population. Most of our people, and most of our problems, are urban people and urban problems. If we fail to meet our urban challenges, we fail as a state.

a. New Metropolitan Governmental Arrangement

We feel that political conflicts between various county and city governments have prevented the effective resolution of area-wide problems such as smog control, rapid transit, and urban planning. Also, many local services such as police and fire protection could be provided better and cheaper by a metropolitan government than by the present hodge-podge of city and county agencies and special districts. These problems are area-wide in scope and must be solved by multi-city and in some cases multi-county government. With this in mind, the California Federation of Young Democrats urges the California State Legislature to initiate action for the establishment of a San Francisco Bay Area Metropolitan Government, consisting of a Council and a Chief Executive elected on the basis of one man, one vote, to deal with such inter-county problems as the filling of San Francisco Bay, smog, transportation, international airports, public health, employment, and housing.

We further urge that our present system of theoretically non-partisan elections on the local level be recognized for what it is, a farce. The present system only masks the issues over which there is disagreement, rather than dealing with them. Therefore, in order that the political perspectives of all candidates for local offices can be spotlighted before the voting public, we urge that all local candidates be required to state their political affiliation on local ballots.

b. Housing

First, we must not trap selected groups of our citizenry in areas which are deteriorating, and whose deterioration is increased by their entrapment. There is no place for the ghetto in America. All those who can leave must be permitted to do so. Accordingly we vigorously support our state's Rumford Act and urge federal fair housing legislation. Further, we urge a study to streamline the administrative procedure as presently provided for by the Rumford Act. We recommend that the Act be amended to include all dwellings instead of the four units or more now covered.

Existing urban renewal projects have succeeded only in moving the poor into new slums and providing huge windfall profits for large real estate speculators. These programs do not solve the basic problems of developing modern low-cost apartments near good schools, adequate recreational areas, and neighborhood commercial developments.

Therefore we urge our federal and local governments to abandon their present reliance on wholesale condemnation proceedings and large high-rise showplace developments. Instead, we urge government to encourage the present slum owners to modernize their own property. This encouragement will overcome the two major problems now preventing re-development: first, landowners are now making large profits on small investments by charging outrageous prices for inadequate housing and business facilities. Second, landowners cannot obtain the millions of dollars needed to modernize their property.

Further, let us alter the present property tax system which rewards a landowner for letting his property deteriorate; instead, citizens should be heavily penalized for maintaining buildings at less than minimal health and safety standards. Additionally, the President's rent subsidy program, the boldest single innovation of the Great Society program, should be speedily and fully implemented. Finally, adequate low interest money for financing improvements of private housing can be provided by allowing the present owners to use the same 100% financing which is now available only to large land speculators. As with all FHA guaranteed loans, the landlord would be prohibited from charging exorbitant rents.

c. Transportation

We support President Johnson's national highway safety program, and urge Congress to establish a Cabinet post on transportation. We urge that this office be responsible for all forms of transportation that affect the United States.

We urge the expansion of the State's beautification program in the construction of our roads and highways to serve transportation needs and enhance comunity values at the same time. We further support all possible methods for marking state highways as safe as possible, including reflectorized paint.

Finally, we urge a major rethinking of our transportation plans for the future. For our gross overdependence on the automobile is neither essential today nor will it be possible tomorrow. Rapid transit is an infinitely more efficient way to solve many transportation needs, and freeways are fast reaching the point of diminishing returns due to the ever-increasing amount of land they require, land which is urgently needed for other purposes.

d. Pollution

Two of life's necessities are water and air, and in the United States in general and California in particular, both are increasingly polluted. Federal and state regulation limiting refuse dumping and discharge is essential. We commend the Brown administration for finally forcing automobile owners to control the smog output of their vehicles.

2. *Water, power and land*

California and the American West require an orderly and democratic development of all the available water, along the general lines of former President Truman's "United Western" concept. Despite the massive new water plan implemented so courageously by the Brown administration, we must have a crash effort to convert sea water to fresh water to accommodate the population pressures and industrial needs only a few years in the future.

3. *California beauty*

We call upon the state legislature to enact laws that will prevent the blight of our lands and encourage the conservation of all our natural resources. We commend efforts to obscure excessive billboards and screen junkyards on major highways and within our cities.

Additionally we urge much more advanced efforts, not only by state governments but by local governments as well, to conserve areas with special recreational possibilities or historical importance. Our state park system must be vigorously expanded and so must local park systems, so that every Californian is within easy access of some recreational park area. In our northern California "Redwood" counties, national park reserves should be extended, despite the selfish protests of logging firms.

Lastly, we call for accelerated efforts for rational use of our mineral resources and the development of our atomic energy resources.

4. *Mental health*

We need to take vigorous steps to increase public knowledge of the factors involved in mental illness and health and to develop our resources for healing the ill. We urge our government to establish a special commission on mental health, to investigate the practices and procedures of California's mental institutions, and to establish adequate facilities for individual treatment with regard to the patient's level of income.

5. *State lottery and night harness racing*

When traditional revenue sources are drying up and even higher bills confront the legislature, there is an imperative need to find new sources of money for government. To this end, we favor a government-run statewide lottery and government supervised night harness racing, both of which have proven tremendous revenue potential.

6. *Funeral reform*

We encourage legislation which seeks to place more stringent legal controls over the funeral industry—controls which insure that the public is afforded a meaningful choice of services, full disclosure of prices, and assurance that a person's desires concerning the disposition of his own remains are faithfully carried out.

Fictitious Prosperity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. H. R. GROSS

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, a highly regarded economic analyst, Carl H. Wilken, has charged that we are liquidating our system of private enterprise with economic theory.

On the basis of a balance sheet of the economic record of the United States, he says that our Nation during the past 16 years has been operating at a terrific loss of income as compared to wages and interest as cost factors.

During the period, Mr. Wilken charges that we have underpaid agriculture—the Nation's No. 1 industry—the staggering total of $370.5 billion.

I commend to the attention of my colleagues the following press release regarding the balance sheet he has prepared:

> On the basis of a Balance Sheet of the economic record of the United States as a whole, Carl. H. Wilken, Economic Analyst, pointed out today (April 4, 1967) that the United States during the past 15 years has been operating at a terrific loss of income as compared to wages and interest as cost factors.
>
> He pointed out further that in spite of the fact that the United States has compiled and published the most complete economic record from 1929–1966 of any nation in world history, we have not prepared a balance sheet and are operating in a state of complete economic confusion.
>
> In our confusion, an increase of $1,000 billion in the gross debt—Federal, State, Local and Private—in 1950–1966 to offset the operating loss has been hailed as prosperity.
>
> Theoretically the huge expansion in the debt should have created the income to balance Federal, State and private budgets. Instead it has brought about the greatest dislocation between the income of private enterprise, wages and capital costs in history.
>
> In the past 15 years, 1951–1965, as a result of theories we have underpaid agriculture, the source of newly earned income for 70,000,000 people living in rural areas, a relative total of $370.5 billion. We lost approximately 7 times this amount in the natural turnover of this new income into national income.
>
> To offset this loss we injected $884 billion of gross debt of which approximately $451 billion was excessive debt as compared to actual profits and savings.
>
> The debt expansion failed to restore the lost markets in rural areas with the result that in the 15-year period we lacked $627 billion of national income to balance with the increases in wages and capital costs.
>
> $597 billion of this was absorbed by private enterprise, the working machanism for production and distribution, in terms of shortages of income for agriculture, small business and corporate profit after taxes. The shortages for the fifteen year period were as follows:

Shortage of net farm income totaled $222 billion. Shortage of income for small business totaled $162 billion and in terms of corporate profits after taxes, $213 billion.

The proof that corporations did not earn the income for expansion is revealed in the corporate debt expansion of $365 billion (gross debt) in the 15 years, 1951–1965.

To illustrate the exploitation of agriculture through theories rather than the use of facts, the record reveals that in 1946 the net farm income was $15 billion out of a national income of $182 billion while in 1966, hailed as a year of great prosperity, it was $16.3 billion out of a national income of $609.7 billion. In other words after 20 years in which the record reveals an increase of $427.7 billion, farm operators were receiving only $1.3 billion of the increase that has taken place.

At the present time we are involved in a great guessing game of what is going to happen in 1967. With hogs and cattle selling about $5 per cwt below last year's level, there is every indication that farm income will be reduced.

In 1966 we added approximately $115 billion to the gross debt to offset the underpayment to agriculture. Unless we can equal that in 1967, we will not be able to sell enough output to offset the loss of markets in rural areas to earn the income to balance with further increases in wages and capital costs.

The $64 question is why doesn't Congress demand that a Balance Sheet be prepared and used as a guide for Congress in enacting sound legislation for a solvent economy? Without a balance sheet we will continue to embezzle the profits of future generations.

One of the most confused theories is the tight money policy often discussed in news items. How could we have added $1,000 billion to the gross debt or mortgage against future income in 16 years with a tight money policy?

Summed up in 1948–1950 wages and interest made up 64.7% of the national income. This can be compared with 64.5% in 1929 prior to the economic collapse.

In 1966 wages and interest made up 84% of the increase in national income over 1965 national income thus leaving only 16% of the increase for farm operators, small business, corporate profits after taxes and rental income. Stated bluntly we are liquidating our system of private enterprise with economic theory.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE ECONOMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE

Consumer Price

(*Base Period 1948–1950 as 100*)

1948—83.8% of 1957–1959 as 100.
1949—83.0% of 1957–1959 as 100.
1950—83.8% of 1957–1959 as 100.
Average 83.5% of 1957–1959 as 100.

National Income Average 1948–1950 as 100: $227.6 billion.

Average of wage payments and net interest: $147.3 billion.

Average income of Private Enterprise*: $59.7 billion.

Gross Farm Income: $32.86 billion.
Net Farm Income: $14.56 billion.
Small Business Income: $23.1 billion.
Corporate Profit Before Taxes: $35.5 billion.
Corporate Profit After Taxes: $22.00 billion.

Average 15 years 1951–1965

Gross Farm Income: $37.6 billion Average Increase 14.1%.

Net Farm Income: $12.8 billion Average Decrease 13%.

Small Business Income: $33.0 billion Average Increase 42.8%.

Corporate Profit After Taxes: $27.5 billion Average Increase 25%.

Private Enterprise: $73.3 billion Average Increase 23%.

Wages and Interest: $279.1 billion Average Increase 89.5%.

National Income Average: $389.5 billion Average Increase 71.1%.

Shortage of income to balance with average increase in wages and interest as principal cost factors of production and distribution

National Income: $627 billion short of balance.

Income of Private Enterprise: $597 billion short of balance.

Small Business: $162 billion short of balance.

Net Farm Income: $222 billion short of balance.

Corporate Profit After Taxes: $213 billion short of balance.

Gross Farm Income: $370.5 billion short of balance.

Debt Expansion used to offset operating loss and shortage of income of Private Enterprise 1950–1965—$884 billion.

Prepared by Carl H. Wilken, Analyst, 4000 Cathedral Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

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*Small Business Income plus net Farm Income plus Corporate Income After Taxes.

I Am an American

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALVIN E. O'KONSKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, I believe, as do the majority of Americans, that the efforts of young men defending this Nation's freedom in Vietnam will not be in vain. And yet I am constantly reminded by the news media of those who demonstrate against our country's efforts to win that war, and I wonder what is happening to our American spirit and our love of freedom.

I am honored to have represented a great American who gave his life in that conflict, and proudly present to my fellow colleagues the words which Lt. John L. Banks III, wrote before his death in Vietnam, March 29, 1966:

I AM AN AMERICAN

I am an American, defender of freedom and guardian of the Nation.

The service I render to my country is not only duty, but an honor and a privilege. Duty, as a citizen whose life holds responsibility for country in high regard. Honor as an individual before God with respect for the ideals that makes these United States a democracy. Privilege, for the ability to give, and fortunate enough to have been born in a land where my life, mind, and ideals are my own.

To serve our country as a fighting man is a trust bestowed on me by the people. It is my hope for millions outside our borders, who suffer under the rampage of tyranny, the absence of justice and freedom.

As an American fighting man, I find faith in my God, and courage from those who have gone before me. My reason for service is a symbol for all men to see that the sacrifice of my fellow Americans was not in vain.

I make no claim to another's land or government, but stand ready at the borders of freedom, not as an aggressor, but as a defender; and the Nations of the world will know that "the pursuit of happiness" is more than spoken words, but a way of life.

The orders I receive are derived from the people and I am responsible to them.

LT. JOHN L. BANKS III, USAF.

Revolution in Post Office

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, yesterday's Washington Star carried an editorial on Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien's proposal to create a nonprofit Government corporation to handle our ever-increasing volume of mail. Another excellent editorial, "Avoiding Postal Catastrophe," appeared in the New York Times today.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to bring these editorials, which follow, to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Star, Apr. 5, 1967]

REVOLUTION IN THE POST OFFICE

The proposal by Postmaster O'Brien to remove his department from Cabinet status and turn it into a non-profit government corporation is radical medicine. Judging from the cautious response by Congress, this plan will have to be spelled out in much greater detail before it can be sold to lawmakers.

But the program should be given thorough and serious study, if only because it comes from a man whose competence is of a high order. In the seventeen months that he has held office, Mr. O'Brien has demonstrated both vigor and imagination, creating a planning office, bringing in outside experts to improve the system, and pushing ahead on a $100-million mechanization program.

Certainly no one can question the Postmaster's assertion that the department is "in a race with catastrophe" or that its organization labors under archaic methods. Foremost is the problem of mail volume. It is expected to reach 80 billion pieces this fiscal year, more than the total mail handled by all other postal systems combined, and will continue to climb rapidly in future years.

There are other equally serious problems. Some 92 percent of the department's 700,000 employes are represented by 14 unions, politically powerful and fond of making end runs to Congress to achieve their goals. Pay is poor, morale low and turnover high.

If a Senate-passed reorganization bill becomes law, postmasters will no longer be political appointees but will be brought under a merit system. However, too many other areas remain subject to congressional whim. And that may be the real reason behind the O'Brien plan to divorce the department from present government controls.

As things stand now, four committees in Congress handle postal matters, often in an uncoordinated way. Congress not only dictates rates, pay, the size of the work force and the type of postal services to be provided, but it insists on top of this that rates should cover expenses. In other words, that the department be run like a corporation, rather than a public service. Mr. O'Brien now appears to be pushing that policy to its logical end.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 6, 1967]

AVOIDING POSTAL CATASTROPHE

President Johnson's proposals yesterday for raising postal rates will, if adopted, temporarily ease the Post Office deficit. But the longer-range problems of that essential agency were what Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien was talking about earlier this week when he pleaded for a fundamental change in his department's relationship to the Federal Government. Whatever

Congress' decision on the rate increases, it is the issue Mr. O'Brien raised that must be faced if the postal system is to be saved, as he said, from "catastrophe."

His reference to "catastrophe" was not mere hyperbole. A preview of what may lie ahead was provided in the Chicago post office last October. There 10,000,000 pieces of mail backed up for several weeks and virtually paralyzed the nation's most important intercity postal processing point. Less dramatic, but also very important, are the innumerable instances of letters being delivered days and sometimes even weeks after they should have been, a phenomenon with which thousands of Americans are familiar from their own sad experience.

Part of the problem arises simply from the rate at which mail is multiplying. Between 1960 and 1966, Post Office volume increased almost 20 per cent, or even more rapidly than population. The huge capital plant of the postal service—much of it old, obsolete and located poorly in relation to modern transportation patterns—is geared, as President Johnson said yesterday, to handle only about half its present volume. Moreover, the current mail explosion has taken place in a period of high employment, making it difficult to recruit and retain a permanent, high-quality work force.

Politics further complicates these difficult questions. Congress makes the key budgetary, wage and rate decisions, and the result has been that the Post Office has been starved of needed capital, doomed to recurrent large deficits and forced to accept key managerial personnel appointed on the basis of political connections rather than merit.

* * *

Another major contributory cause to the present plight of the postal service is that powerful vested interests, notably the postal unions and associations of specialized mail users, have successfully and repeatedly imposed their will upon the system.

The postal situation would be even worse than it is if important positive steps had not been taken in recent years. The introduction of the zip code is a constructive innovation, opening the way to automated mail handling based on optical scanners such as the one installed in Detroit a year and a half ago. Computers and systems analysis are being brought in to meet postal problems, and there is opportunity for further progress along the lines of the President's suggestion for surcharges on odd-sized envelopes that cannot be handled by postal machinery.

But the most basic reforms now required go far beyond mere machinery. The capital needs of the postal system have to be met adequately so that many new physical facilities and much more modern mail-handling equipment can be provided. Postal management must be chosen for competence and made a career service immune to political changes. The Post Office's finances need to be handled on a business basis, except as modified by explicitly stated public service criteria (which will involve some continued subsidy); and postal rates and wages must be insulated from the political forces that dominate them so long as Congress makes the basic decisions.

It is these ends Mr. O'Brien hopes to attain by his proposal that the postal system be remodeled on the pattern of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and given quasi-autonomy, access to the private capital market and other advantages that T.V.A. enjoys. It is an intriguing suggestion that deserves to be taken seriously by Congress, as it faces up to the vital necessity of reconstructing the Post Office Department so that it will be able to meet the nation's requirements, which it certainly does not do today.

Korea Aids United States in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RAY ROBERTS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I place in the Record at this point the third and last of a series of articles about the Republic of Korea, written by a distinguished author and newsman, Booth Mooney, and distributed to U.S. newspapers by King Features Syndicate.

In these articles Mr. Mooney gives a firsthand report on what has been accomplished in Korea. Except for our intervention, this country would likely be behind the Bamboo Curtain, instead of supporting us in Vietnam.

We are indebted to Booth Mooney for these reports.

The article follows:

Korea: Today and Tomorrow

(By Booth Mooney)

Seoul, Korea.—The Republic of Korea may well be the most strongly anti-Communist nation in Asia. South Koreans know about Communism. Many dwelling places in this capital city bear legends showing that the occupants are members of the Anti-Communist League.

When Korean soldiers marched through Seoul before embarking to Vietnam to join United States forces fighting the Viet Cong, citizens by the hundreds of thousands jammed the streets to cheer them.

"The United States is performing a historic task in Vietnam," said President Chung Hee Park in a recent exclusive interview.

"We know the United States cannot abandon South Vietnam, for the same spirit prevails now that brought this great free nation, in conjunction with the United Nations forces, to the aid of the Republic of Korea in 1950."

For three years the Korean people, aided by the United Nations military forces, fought back against Communist armed aggression.

Nearly 142,000 Korean servicemen were killed in that war, which ended with an uneasy armistice in July 1953.

Civilians suffered even greater losses, 244,800 being killed in the fighting and 128,900 more being massacred by the invaders from the north. The fate of 363,000 South Koreans listed as missing is not known.

Property damage in South Korea during the war amounted to at least $3 billion. The economy was ruined.

The war ended with the Korean peninsula still divided. Today armed soldiers are on 24-hours-a-day guard duty in the narrow—less than a mile—Demilitarized Zone separating Republic of Korea from Communist North Korea. The Communists from time to time send down raiding parties and infiltrators to attempt sabotage and subversion.

President Park cited these facts as reasons enough for his country's standing at the side of the United States in the war in Vietnam.

The nation's military assistance to Vietnam dates as far back as 1958, when a group of Vietnamese officers was trained in Korea.

Mobile surgical teams were sent to Vietnam in September, 1964. Early in the following year a second contingent, the Dove unit, composed of 2,000 engineers and transportation personnel, was dispatched. Then, acting on the request of Vietnamese Premier Nguyen Cao Ky, the Korean government agreed to send a full combat force.

Today 45,000 Korean troops and 10,000 Korean technicians are in Vietnam.

The Tiger and White Horse units have proved themselves in combat. The technicians are deepely involved in the program of village pacification. The medical units to date have given treatment to more than 115,000 Vietnamese.

The commitment of the Republic of Korea to resistance to Communist aggression is total.

"If we fail to block the Communist invasion in South Vietnam, we will lose the whole of Southeast Asia," President Park said, "and the Republic of Korea's own security cannot be guaranteed. We have received aid from other countries in the past, but history has reached a new turning point in which we are able to help others."

This quiet-spoken, almost somber, man takes great pride in the changed status of his country. He pointed out that Korea has taken the lead in creating a new Asian-Pacific era.

"Our role in world history has been changed from a passive to an active one," Park declared.

Unity and solidarity among nations of the free world are essential to meet the Communist threat, President Park told his American visitor.

"We know there are some in both Korea and the United States who oppose our resistance to the Communists in Vietnam," he said. "But the purpose of our repelling this aggression has been so clearly established that excessive criticism can do nothing to help end the war. Rather, we must continue to aid free Vietnam in her valiant struggle until we can reach a successful conclusion."

Unification of the northern and southern regions as the democratic Republic of Korea remains a potent dream. President Park took note of this in his recent state of the nation message to the National Assembly.

Park observed that the program of national modernization, under which an expansion of 50 per cent in the Korean economy is planned by 1971, will make prospects for unification much brighter.

"Assiduous and continuing efforts for unification, accompanied by faithful performance of the assigned tasks in political, economic and cultural fields, will not fail to be rewarded by good results," he stated, going on to add:

"The short cut to national reunification is economic construction and the fostering of democratic capabilities.

"Unification will be achieved when our prosperity, our freedom and our democracy reach over to North Korea."

It was a statement of faith in the free enterprise system.

President Chung Hee Park of the Republic of Korea is a strong anti-Communist leader of an anti-Communist nation. The people of Korea know what Communism means.

Vice-Presidential Mansion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. M. G. (GENE) SNYDER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, it seems as though some of my eastern Kentucky friends are having a little difficulty understanding the importance of a Vice-Presidential mansion.

I submit for the Appendix an article on this subject from the Poreman's Journal of Beattyville, Ky.:

Looks like Vice President H. H. Humphreys has got moved into his new rat proof house up there in Washington Dee Cee. He won't have to do no rioting now. His house has got six TVs in it and his telephones has got 18 buttons on them and he has got plenty of mouthwash in his toilets. So the big papers tells us.

Don't know why our vice president would need 6 TVs. Don't look like he could look at so many. But we guess he just turns them all on and when a commercial comes on the one he is presently looking at, he just turns his eyes to one what ain't commercializing. That way he don't have to listen to what is the best kind of soap to use today. He don't have to listen to the best kind of soap to wash a pair of britches with and stuff like that because we guess he sends his britches to the laundry. The big papers didn't say nothing 'bout no washing machine in his house.

Them 18 buttoned telephones has got us pore puzzled. We ain't never seen no telephones with no buttons on them. All we have ever seen is them kind that you put your finger in little holes and then twist them until they ring and when you pick up the receiver somebody else is already a talkin' on it. We bet President Johnson's telephones has got twenty five buttons on it.

Then the papers told us that plenty of mouthwashes was in all the toilets of Mr. Humphrey's new home. We guess this is for him to use when he ups and says something before the world that he ort'n to have said. Then he can go in and rinse out his mouth with some of that mouthwash.

Us pore are awful pleased that our Vice President is comfortable in his new home with all them TVs and buttoned telephones and toilets and mouthwashes.

Citrus Imports

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act so as to extend to imported tangerines the restrictions imposed on certain other agricultural commodities such as oranges and grapefruit.

I am proposing this legislations because of my great concern over increased importation of foreign tangerines and their adverse effect on our domestic market. The disparity in production costs between the United States and other nations, such as Mexico, who are importing tangerines is well recognized. In view of our expanding production level for tangerines and the attendant probability of lower unit returns in the marketplace, the present U.S. duty of 1 cent per pound is not providing a sufficient deterrent to imports.

The legislation I am introducing today, if enacted, would subject imports of fresh tangerines to controls provided for by the Agricultural Marketing Act. Section 8e of this act provides that whenever a marketing order issued by the Secretary of Agriculture contains any terms or conditions regulating the grade, size, quality, or maturity of certain designated commodities, imports shall be prohibited unless they comply in a comparable manner with those promulgated for the domestic commodity.

United States-Soviet Confrontation in Mideast Feared

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, columnist Richard Wilson, in his column which appeared in the Washington Star of Wednesday, April 5, graphically illustrates how easy it is for a country to become involved in affairs of another nation which might easily end up in armed conflict. This is the same theory that I have had right along in regard to our cosponsoring with England the mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia. Mr. Wilson's column follows:

United States-Soviet Confrontation in Mideast Feared

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko goes smilingly to Cairo and President Cevdet Sunay of Turkey comes to Washington to patch up relations with the Johnson administration. This exchange of persons represents a good deal more than VIP travel, for there are some who think that events are building up to a major confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States in the Middle East.

Twenty years after the Truman Doctrine halted Communist encroachment in Turkey and Greece, both the United States and the Soviet Union are pouring arms into the North African and Middle Eastern areas from Morocco to Somalia. U.S. arms go to Morocco, Tunisia, Ethiopia. The Soviet Union is arming Algeria, Egypt, Somalia. According to one report, Somalia, a country of about 3 million people, has been supplied 150 MIG fighter-bombers, 20 helicopters, enough tanks for an armored brigade, and 1,000 Russian advisers.

Egypt, at war in Yemen, is in fact using a billion dollars in Russian arms to challenge Saudi Arabia, armed by the British and the Americans, in the Arabian peninsula.

The little understood violence in Aden undoubtedly fomented by Egypt is a part of the problem. Britain plans to give South Arabia its independence next year, and already this little country is involved in the tangled web of Middle Eastern and North African rivalries and hatreds that the Russians are exploiting.

Aside from the ancient local conflicts, what causes alarm is that the Soviet Union, while the United States is heavily occupied on another side of the world, may emerge in a dominant or greatly improved position in an area considered by the United States to be of strategic importance. Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara considers the area of strategic military importance because it comprises the southern flank of the NATO alliance at one end and the approaches to the Red Sea at the other end.

There are some possibilities so abstruse as now to appear ridiculous, such as that the United States and the Soviet Union might become involved on opposite sides in a war between Ethiopia and Somalia. It is useful to recall that ten years ago the present involvement in Vietnam was considered to be equally as far fetched when it could be imagined at all.

Still another possibility, as yet remote, is a conflict between Morocco and Algeria, with the United States backing Morocco and the Russians backing Algeria. The king of Morocco already has come to Washington seeking more modern arms against this contingency. Algeria has gotten tanks, MIG fighter-bombers, ground-to-air missiles, helicopters and radar systems from the Soviet Union.

The Economist of London speculates that what it calls the Morocco-Iran-Somalia triangle may be the next scene of the Russo-American competition, more indirect, probably, than the confrontation in Asia between Communists and non-Communists.

The countries the Soviet Union is helping are not Marxist. The two great powers are deemed to be more detached from the ideological struggle in the North African area than in Asia, and thus less likely to transform the competition into an armed confrontation.

But once again it has to be recalled that strictly strategical American interests in North Africa are at least as great as in Indo-China. We have intervened in the Mediterranean area before, and no one can say with certainty that we will never do so again.

The competition in North Africa is not very reassuring to those who assume that once the Vietnam war is settled the United States and the Soviet Union will move into a new era of peaceful competition between the two systems. Consular treaties, nonproliferation pacts, partial nuclear test bans play an important part in moving a major confrontation between the two great powers a step or two back, but they do not eliminate frictions that seem periodically to renew themselves.

The Economist comments: "The Americans and the Russians are not going to retire from the ideological contest. They both know that the contest exists in its own right, because two very different ideas about the organization of society are at issue. But if they cannot call the confrontation off, they can at least make it less dangerous.

"There will be moments of danger when the super-powers will need a lot of skill to handle this competition by proxy. But it is by proxy; if they can keep it that way, the new stage of the argument will be that much less hair-raising."

In fact, however, the Russians have operated by proxy in Asia, supplying most of North Vietnam's outside aid, but the United States has acted directly, and it is this proneness to direct action that will have to be studied in the future.

Danny Fernandez

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. E. S. JOHNNY WALKER
OF NEW MEXICO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, it is with humility, pride, and sadness that I address my colleagues today.

Humility, because I am an ordinary person paying tribute to a young man of great bravery.

Pride, because one cannot help but feel that we must be a great nation to produce young men capable of the ultimate act of bravery.

Sadness, because I cannot feel otherwise at this Nation's loss of such a young man.

I am talking about Danny Fernandez, who, rather than see his fellow soldiers injured or killed, hurled himself on top of a grenade.

He died as the result of that selfless act.

Mr. and Mrs. Jose I. Fernandez, of Los Lunas, N. Mex., his parents, today received from our President's hand the Congressional Medal of Honor, our Nation's highest award.

Sp4c Fernandez was only 21 years old when he performed his act of courage.

It was February 18, 1966, a Friday. His unit was engaged in a fierce and bloody battle with the enemy when a grenade was tossed. It landed close to Daniel, but instead of thinking of himself and taking action which may have saved him, he warned his fellow soldiers to "move out" and took the full force of the explosion with his body.

Daniel had volunteered for the second tour of duty in Vietnam.

He also volunteered for the first tour of duty, and received the Air Medal. He was wounded in March 1965, and received the Purple Heart.

Those who knew Daniel well, his friends in New Mexico, his friends in the service, and his family, describe an unselfish young man, serious, mature, compassionate; a young man who enjoyed life, was active in sports and charity drives.

In losing Daniel Fernandez, we have lost a great deal.

Public Opinion Poll

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT J. CORBETT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, we have completed another poll of public opinion in the 18th Congressional District of Pennsylvania. The district embraces most of Allegheny County north of the city of Pittsburgh. While it is basically residential and industrial, it has such a variety of ethnic, social, and economic groups that it is almost a microcosm of the United States.

The total of those participating in the poll was gratifyingly large, and was probably sufficient to represent a referendum on each issue.

The tabulated results with some observations are included below. I sincerely hope that many will find them both interesting and informative:

TABULATED RESULTS FOR POLL CONDUCTED FEBRUARY 1967

1. What should we do about Vietnam? (Please select only one.)

(a) Continue our present course; 10%.

(b) Mount an all-out effort (not including nuclear or chemical weapons) for a military victory; 62%.

(c) Hold key defensible positions and try to negotiate a settlement; 18%.

(d) Withdraw as soon as possible; 10%.

Some interesting comparisons can be drawn from the responses to an identical question in our poll in June 1966. Then the answers were: (a) 8%; (b) 55%; (c) 19%; (d) 18%. Thus, in nine months the number of you desiring the United States to withdraw from Vietnam fell sharply from 18 to 10%, whereas those desiring an all-out effort to win the war jumped by about the same percentage: 55 to 62%. The figures on the other two choices remained virtually unchanged. We must conclude that our war against the Viet Cong has the fairly complete support of the American people, though a 10% opposition is considerable.

2. Would you favor a re-examination of President Kennedy's assassination by a nongovernment body of jurists and lawyers? Yes, 40%; No, 60%.

The 60-40 opposition to a re-examination of the facts surrounding President Kennedy's assassination came as a bit of a surprise. With all of the charges, counter-charges and suspicions created by controversial books and investigations, we felt that most people would have wanted as close to a final answer as possible. Apparently a sizable majority is content with the conclusions reached by the Warren Commission.

3. Would you vote to have the Federal Treasury share some of its revenues with the states for locally administered programs? Yes, 60%; No, 40%.

These results display increased public concern with the costly inefficiency of the Federal bureaucracy and recognition of the fact that the Federal government has dried up too many sources of state revenues.

4. Do you believe the Congress should give the go-ahead signal on the development of an anti-ballistic missile defense system? Yes, 56%; No, 44%.

The margin of difference of opinion on this question is not decisive. It quite well reflects discernible opinion in "official Washington." The issue may have to be resolved in the very near future and may very well be determined by Russia's actions.

5. Would you increase pay roll taxes sufficiently to hike social security benefits by (select one) (a) 8%, (b) 14%, (c) 20%.

The responses to the above were: (a) 34%, (b) 10%, (c) 10%.

This question produced an astonishing result. A whopping 46% of the voters independently added a fourth choice to our three point question: they are opposed to any increase in pay roll taxes to hike Social Security benefits. The President's proposal for a 20% increase in Social Security benefits with an off-setting increase in taxes certainly has not secured popular support in our District.

6. Would you permit the police under court supervision to employ wire tapping and other electronic devices to help solve crimes of violence and subversion? Yes, 81%; no, 19%.

The marked disparity of replies makes it very clear that the public has become "fed up" with the myriad of protections for suspected criminals and little protection for society.

7. Do you believe that we should cut off all aid to nations helping to supply North Vietnam? Yes, 92%; no, 8%.

Obviously most voters are disgusted with the attitude of some of our supposed allies and neutral nations that take all they can get from us and yet persist in actions that increase American casualties and help prolong the war in South Vietnam.

8. Would you support the President's proposed increase in postal rates to reduce the Post Office deficit? Yes, 57%; no, 43%.

Postal rates will go up this year, but not enough to eliminate the entire "deficit," because a considerable portion of the cost of postal operations is chargeable to public service rather than to users of the mail..

9. Should the United States continue the UN trade embargo against the government of Rhodesia? Yes, 45%; no, 55%.

These results are intriguing because a majority of the public usually always supports official American foreign policy objectives. While the Rhodesian question is rent with such factors as the role of the UN, white supremacy, racial self-determination, and the domestic civil rights movement in the United States, the majority NO votes probably are in protest to England's trade with North Vietnam and reflect the underlying mood of the replies to question 7.

10. Are you in agreement with the Administration's policies of trying to expand trade with Communist countries? Yes, 41%; No, 59%.

Although a majority oppose an expansion of trade with the Communist countries, the Administration will probably continue its "bridge-building" policies despite the war in Vietnam and the long-term danger of Communist aggression elsewhere.

11. Do you believe that we should end our farm price support and crop curtailment programs? Yes, 84%; No, 16%.

Our District clearly recognizes that Federal price support and crop curtailment programs simply are not in keeping with the present economic situation. Food shortages around the world call for greater food production, not artificial restrictions.

12. Would you approve granting a tax credit to assist industrial plants in offsetting the cost of installing anti-air and water pollution facilities? Yes, 76%; No, 24%.

Air and water pollution have now reached alarming proportions. There are other and perhaps some better ways of curing the malady than the suggestion proposed here, but the public definitely wants the situation remedied. It is time for efficacious action.

13. From what you have read about the President's budget for the coming year, would you support enactment of a 6% surtax on private and corporate incomes (after all possible cuts in appropriations)? Yes, 26%; No, 74%.

Over the years our respondents have always favored higher taxes in preference to larger deficits, which is essentially a responsible attitude toward fiscal matters. The sharp reversal above clearly indicates that people think that Federal expenditures are grossly excessive and should be cut deeply before thought is given to increasing the tax burden. Some also fear that a 6% surtax would deepen the recession if imposed at this time.

14. How do you rate President Johnson's overall performance in office? (a) good, 10%; (b) fair, 53%; (c) bad, 37%.

This multiple choice question is identical to one posed a year ago. The results then were: good, 22%; fair, 54%; bad, 24%. "Nuf ced."

Now They Are Dead

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALVIN E. O'KONSKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, a 15-year-old student from Cathedral High School in Superior, Wis., recently sent me a poem entitled, "Now They Are Dead," which is an eloquent plea for peace.

I would like to share this poem with my colleagues by including it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

A bullet in my buddies head
Made my buddy very dead.
Another friend cried out in pain
By means of a knife he was slain.
A copter crashed and three men died—
What a dreadful copter ride.
I turned around to cry—
But then I saw my Captain die.
Let us fight these evil men
And try for peace again and again.
Let us fight our fearsome foe

But not like two hundred years ago.
Now they are dead, our brave sure men.
Tell me, will it end? I don't know when!

The 50th Anniversary of the Federal Land Bank System

SPEECH
OF
HON. ARNOLD OLSEN
OF MONTANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. Speaker, the 50th anniversary of the Federal land bank system, which we are commemorating here this week, has real significance in the State of Montana. In keeping with the dedicatory theme of the anniversary observance, I would like to pay tribute to the farmers and ranchers of my State who have made such spectacular progress with the assistance of land bank financing.

One of the five Northwest States served by the Federal Land Bank of Spokane, Montana was the site of the first Federal Land Bank Association chartered in the Spokane district and eighth in the United States. The chartering date was May 8, 1917. This association, then known as Tobacco Valley NFLA, has since become a part of the Federal Land Bank Association of Kalispell, in the western part of my State.

Established at a time when agricultural credit of any type, and particularly long-term, low-cost farm real estate credit, was most difficult to obtain, the Federal land bank system opened the door to the money markets, giving farmers and ranchers of Montana and the other States of the Union their first opportunity to compete with business and industry for the investment dollars concentrated in the large metropolitan centers. The land bank system not only revolutionized the financing of agriculture and gave meaningful stature to agriculture as a credit-worthy industry, but its leadership and innovations have resulted in billions of dollars of savings to all users of agricultural credit.

The Federal Land Bank of Spokane, chartered April 3, 1917, has been a major source of credit for northwest agriculture during its entire 50 years of operation. Since closing its first loan on May 24, 1917, it has extended over a billion dollars of credit to more than 120,000 farm and ranch operators in Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska. At the end of last month, March 31, 1967, there were approximately 25,500 loans in the bank's outstanding loan account totaling almost $430,000,000, making it one of the largest financial institutions operating in the entire Northwest area.

From an original capitalization of $750,000, when it was established in 1917, the Spokane bank has accumulated more than $50,000,000 in capital and reserves and has attained total assets of approximately $450,000,000 because its operations have been integrated with the progress of agriculture in our district. Nor is its current worth a true reflection of its potential earning power since the bank's primary purpose is to perform services for its owners rather than accumulate assets.

The Spokane bank's record of progress closely parallels that of the dynamic agricultural area it serves. Originally capitalized by the Federal Government, the bank fully retired the last of its Government indebtedness in 1945, placing its ownership entirely in the hands of the local farmer-owned Federal land bank associations which make and service its loans. And, since 1944, the bank has paid more than $10,000,000 in dividends on this association-held stock. The greater part of this dividend money has been passed on to the associations' farmer and rancher members who are the bank's borrowers. Today, the five State area is served by 61 associations, each strategically located to provide fast and convenient service.

Northwest agriculture is truly a dynamic industry. Its spectacular progress has been the result of teamwork, combining the initiative of farmers themselves, the technological improvements developed by industry and research, and the input of capital to properly utilize the revolutionary creations of technology. The Federal Land Bank of Spokane has been privileged to serve on this team, helping northwest farmers and ranchers make a major contribution to the greatest array and abundance of food and fiber the world has ever known.

Indicative of the growing need for capital input to meet these revolutionary changes in northwest farm operations is the increasing size of loans made by the bank. In 1917—50 years ago—the average was $2,250. This increased to $4,500 in 1942, the bank's 25th anniversary, and in 1966 the average had climbed to $28,100. In Montana, the average land bank loan closed in fiscal 1966 was $37,600, the highest in the five-State area.

Since closing its first loan in Montana 50 years ago, the Federal Land Bank of Spokane has recorded 25,866 loans in the Treasure State for a total of more than $284,000,000. As of January 1 this year, it had 5,723 loans outstanding in Montana for $129,000,000. This represents approximately 30 percent of the total farm real estate debt in our State, truly indicative of the major role this institution is playing in helping farmers and ranchers in my State gear and regear their operations to meet the revolutionary changes resulting from the application of technological knowledge.

Salt of the Earth

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. E. Y. BERRY
OF SOUTH DAKOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I have a letter from a South Dakota farmer who, as anyone reading his letter will know, is the "salt of the earth."

I insert in the RECORD this letter from Otto R. Hieb, of Hosmer, S. Dak., for the lesson it tells. It is as follows:

DEAR SIR: My grandfather came to this country, reason, to flee a Bolshevick rule in Russia. This my dad has told me often.

He homesteaded in north central S.D. Farming had been his trade in the old country and also became his trade in America.

Dad often told me of the hardships they faced and some-how endured them, but they were blessed for his endurance hard earned wealth. Then they were able to say at least we can give our grand-sons a decent start in farming, their is a story behind every farm that's torn down or sets vacant today. Some of these stories are not happy, grandad practically gave you the farm. Why did you lose it?

I often wonder!

On a day when the heat is up to 105 degree, the hay-baler pushing 3 80 lb. bales per minute dust, sweat, the task of stacking the bales on the box that the baler is towing, no help available, if there would be I couldn't afford to pay the asking price.

While my city cousin motors by in a dustless, air controlled car, on vacation a promised salary even vacation pay maybe a bonus at the end of the year.

To comfort my-self, I began to think of the labor saving machines that are on the market that I will be able to buy next year, to ease the back breaking work. At the end of the year, taxes, interest, operating expense bills are payed.

A new year, but no new labor saving machine, so again crop fair, price unfair.

What will happen if the crop is poor and the price is poorer?

Will my son be fleeing this country some year, like my grandfather did.

Where is this new country?

It's a sad day, when he may come in America, when blood is spilled instead of milk, my grandfather died years ago, but he still is in me.

Legislation Allowing Farmers To Deduct From Their Income Tax Assessments Made by Irrigation Districts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today that would make it possible for farmers to take an income tax deduction on assessments made by irrigation districts. The passage of this legislation would correct the present inequitable situation by providing the same income tax treatment on taxes and assessments paid by farmers as those paid by urban residents.

At the present time a farmer may not, under the law, deduct irrigation and water district assessments, and yet urban residents and businessmen may deduct taxes paid for school districts, streets, and sewer and water systems. Assessments are deductible by the farmer if they are a cost for operation maintenance of farming However, the Internal Revenue Service has ruled that assessments used for the construction of canals and other similar works are not deductible, even though the farmer does not acquire title to canals constructed by irrigation districts. Yet assessments are deductible for urban residents who do not own the city's water system, schools, courthouses, and roads. In addition, a farmer cannot normally amortize or depreciate his share of the capital costs of such works although he could do so if he built the works for his particular farmland.

I hope that the Congress will enact this legislation as soon as possible in order to eliminate this unfair and inequitable tax problem.

A New Slant on Fallout Shelters

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, there has been more than a little controversy raised in recent years over this Nation's civil defense programs. In times of crisis, such as the Cuban missile situation of recent memory, civil defense is apt to receive much sympathetic attention. During periods of less apparent danger, however, and perhaps as a general symptom of our inclination to think positively, the American public is not favorably disposed to the necessary investment of their tax dollars in civil defense.

Fallout shelters are among the more indicative barometers of the public mood in this regard. There are times when they have been seriously discussed and proposed, and when various plans and do-it-yourself building specifications have sold like proverbial hotcakes. At other times, men are reluctant even to think about them.

A number of interesting proposals have been made recently for incorporating some form of fallout and radiation shelter space in construction of new State and Federal Government buildings.

A recent editorial from the pages of the Berkshire Eagle, published in the city of Pittsfield, Mass., deals in a most objective way with some of the more recent concepts and proposals with respect to fallout shelters. Because I am sure the points made in the editorial will be of interest to my distinguished colleagues, I include the editorial at this point.

The editorial follows:

> BUILT-IN SHELTERS
>
> To say that the American public is uninterested in fallout shelters is an understatement. There is a fairly general, and understandable, unwillingness even to think about the fallout question.
>
> This is because radioactive fallout is assumed to be a byproduct of that ultimate horror, a nuclear world war. And if mankind ever comes to that, many believe, the game will be over anyway. The minority who survive will have little to live for outside their air-conditioned tombs.
>
> So why fuss about protection against a disaster that may never come—or if it does come, will overwhelm the puny defenses provided by mass shelters? The billions of dollars could be spent more constructively elsewhere.
>
> To that argument there are at least some partial answers. One is that protecting citizens is a governmental obligation that cannot be limited to conventional measures of national defense. To the extent that fallout shelters may save lives in a limited nuclear war, the government has a duty to provide them.
>
> It can be contended, too, that fallout shelters have a deterrent value by safeguarding a country from a single knockout blow by its enemy. The potential aggressor may be restrained by the fear that his first strike will be countered, again and again, by a defense force shielded in a shelter system.
>
> A third argument, of a less apocalyptic nature, has been advanced by state Civil Defense Director Allan R. Zenowitz, who believes radiation-proof shelters would prove useful in the event of an atomic accident in peacetime. With nuclear energy coming into ever-wider use, the risk of such an accident presumably will increase proportionately.
>
> For these reasons, both the state and federal governments are considering legislation to expand the existing shelter program. Under a measure reported favorably by the legislative Committee on Public Safety this week, the state Civil Defense Agency would be given discretion in establishing shelters in future construction of state-owned and state-financed buildings, so long as the additional outlay does not exceed 3 per cent of their total cost. The idea is not to build shelters as such, but to provide radiation protection in spaces ordinarily used for other purposes.
>
> At the same time, a bill in the U.S. House of Representatives would require government buildings constructed henceforth to include radiation protection, providing that the additional cost does not exceed 1 per cent of the total. It is estimated that most federal buildings can be designed in this manner within the 1 per cent limitation if protective facilities are made part of the plans from the outset.
>
> These are obviously modest proposals, well within the financial capabilities of a prosperous society currently allotting some $60.5 billion for national defense. In the sense that they discharge some part of the governments' obligation to the citizenry at relatively nominal cost, they are the most practicable shelter projects put forward to date.

Travel to the Soviet Union

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, the administration's favorite argument for approval of the United States-Soviet Consular Convention was that it would mean more protection for American citizens traveling in the Soviet Union. Now, less than a month after the Senate approved the convention by the slim margin of three votes and less than 2 weeks after the President signed it, the administration has officially warned prospective tourists to the Soviet Union that they stand in danger of becoming helpless pawns in the cold war.

Yesterday the Department of State released a revised edition of its bulletin entitled "Travel to the Soviet Union." I quote from the bulletin:

> There is some basis for surmising that the Soviet authorities' treatment of Americans accused of violating their laws and regulations is harsher in periods of strained bilateral relations than would normally be the case. There have been indications of Soviet interest in exchanging imprisoned American tourists for Soviet citizens convicted of espionage in the United States. Also, the government-controlled press in the U.S.S.R., reflecting the Soviet desire to permit only controlled contacts between Soviet citizens and visiting Americans, has recently carried stories apparently designed to be public warnings that many tourists and other visitors from the United States are collecting intelligence information. . . .

I find it startling enough that the administration would openly admit the possibility of Soviet duplicity and deceit. After all, all we have heard from official administration chanels for some time now has been how the Soviets are mellowing and how we should "build bridges" to encourage them to mellow even more.

But to have this warning appear so soon after the administration pulled out all the stops to win Senate approval of the Consular Convention is truly incredible. It destroys the administration's argument that the convention would give more protection to American tourists in the Soviet Union. Does the administration really expect the Soviets to honor the convention, or any part of it, if they suddenly decide to imprison some tourists to use as bargaining material in an attempt to get some of their own caught and convicted spies back?

The convention, to begin with, is worthless, as the Soviets will honor it only as long as they feel it is in their interest to do so. Even at that, it only gives the right of access to imprisoned Americans by qualified U.S. diplomatic personnel. It contains nothing that would protect them from arbitrary arrest or extremely harsh sentences for what most countries in the world would consider relatively minor infractions of their laws.

The administration pressed for approval of the convention as a step toward thawing the cold war. Now it turns around and openly admits the Soviets have every intention of doing exactly the opposite. We find the administration's arguments for the convention, on one hand, being negated and condemned by an official release from within the administration itself on the other.

Wheat Lands Drought Cuts Crop, May Boost Price of Bread, Flour

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks and months there has been much in the Nation's headlines concerning the depressed state of our agricultural economy.

The so-called cost-price squeeze has become so intense, it has caused eruptions accompanied by violence in recent weeks in connection with widespread milk dumping. This indicates clearly the desperate nature of the situation throughout the farm belt.

To complicate matters, vast areas of the winter wheat producing areas of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Colorado are plagued by serious drought. Many of the Nation's wheat farmers are faced with economic extinction unless this condition is soon relieved.

Conditions presently existing in America's "bread basket" are graphically illustrated in the following article by John A. Prestbo appearing in the April 4, 1967, issue of the Wall Street Journal, which I feel deserves the attention of all:

The Parched Plains—Wheat Lands Drought Cuts Crop, May Boost Prices of Bread, Flour—Exports Decline, and Trading in Futures Turns Frenzied; Big Fall Planting Expected—This Is "Next-Year" Country

(By John A. Prestbo)

Dodge City, Kans.—The wind gathers force at the top of a rolling hill on a farm near here, sweeping up a yellow cloud of dust so thick it obscures the horizon. In a hushed voice, Frank Anderson, Jr., says: "That's my wheat field."

Mr. Anderson and countless other farmers again stand nearly helpless before their arch-enemy, drought. In five states growing 30% of the nation's wheat, they are watching their crops wither under a burning sky and blow away on the strong winds of spring; sucked dry, the soil turns to power and also blows, drifting up to two feet deep against the fences.

The men who work the land need no Weather Bureau reports to know that it is drier in these regions than since the Dust Bowl days of the 1930s. Much has been learned about soil conservation since that disaster, and no one expects the Wheat Belt to become a barren waste again. But if the present drought continues until harvest time in June and July, it will make a mockery of hopes for a bumper 1967 winter wheat crop—and affect millions of people, ranging from housewives to State Department officials to the hungry in needy nations around the globe.

With the U.S. stockpile now at dangerously low levels, a major decline in crop yield would sharply boost the price of wheat, forcing increases in flour and bread prices as well and helping to price U.S. wheat out of important commercial export markets. It could also curtail wheat shipments under the U.S. Food for Peace program, a venture that is important both to the hungry in underdeveloped nations and to the U.S. image abroad.

GOVERNMENT CLINGS TO ROSY ESTIMATE

There is time enough before harvest, however, so that good rainfall could help farmers bring in a crop big enough to avoid some, if not all, of these consequences. Evidently counting on this, the Agriculture Department officially is still clinging to its earlier estimates of a record 1.6-billion-bushel total yield of wheat in 1967—though it is expected to lower that estimate soon.

On the parched prairies, the Government estimate draws only hollow laughter. It has been bone-dry in an area stretching from central Kansas through eastern Colorado, and from Oklahoma through the Texas Panhandle into northeastern New Mexico in the South; long-range forecasts call for more of the same.

Winter wheat (actually planted in the fall) should be well above ground now, forming a rippling green carpet on the plains. But in many areas, sun-colored stalks barely peep above the furrows and the rolling fields are splotched with big areas of thirsty, yellowed plants or expanses of bare earth where hot winds have blown out the poorly rooted wheat. Both the Oklahoma City and Wichita areas, among others, have had record low rainfall.

CROP HALVED ALREADY

Around Dodge City, farmers report subsoil moisture is gone. One says his land is powder-dry four feet down. "I think we've passed the point of a mediocre crop," says Rod Simpson, a field man for Dodge City Cooperative Exchange and one whose agricultural analyses have weight around town. "Even if we get rain from now till June, we won't beat 7 bushels to an acre in Ford County (where Dodge City is located)," he adds. The county's average yield last year was 14 bushels an acre.

"There's a lot of wheat already damaged beyond repair," agrees Ellis Cave, a grain elevator operator who expects no better than "a 50% crop." Some farmers have already written off much of their acreage and probably won't even try to harvest it. Ray Uehling, a balding, businesslike wheat grower who planted 750 acres to wheat last fall, says 200 are already lost and that the yield on the rest will be down to 10 bushels an acre from 18 last season—if he's lucky. In a week or two, he'll plow up the "lost" 200.

Most farmers here agree that if there is not substantial rain within a week or ten days, they will be lucky to bring in any crop at all. Some, like Russell E. Fischer, are already saying: "This is next-year country."

The dryness gripping the Kansas "breadbasket" and other prime wheat-growing areas has forced many crop analysts outside the Government to reduce drastically their forecasts. Even if the weather turns perfect tomorrow, they say the nation could not possibly hope to harvest more than 1.5 billion bushels, 100 million less than the last official estimates. A pessimistic few believe the total wheat yield could be as low as 1.2 billion bushels. Still others, including many commodities traders, look for something in between, perhaps 1.4 billion bushels.

The latter yield would be 100 million bushels more than last year (thanks largely to a 26% increase in acreage seeded to winter wheat, following Government increases in acreage allotments). But it still would be 50 million bushels less than estimated total demand, including hoped-for overseas shipments under Food for Peace and shipments to cash customers abroad.

There are plenty of ifs even in a 1.4-billion-bushel prediction. Continued drought could force the yield still lower. So could hailstorms, insects, and other hazards no man can foresee. The estimate also banks on an expected near-record crop of spring wheat, harvested in late summer and early fall and generally providing about 25% of the total U.S. wheat yield. Should this crop, too, fail to meet expectations, the pinch would grow even more severe.

The rapid dwindling of the once-huge U.S. wheat surplus has magnified the impact of a potential sharp decline in wheat production. By June 30, the end of the current crop year, the wheat carryover (reserve) is expected to drop to 400 million bushels, the smallest cushion for a bad crop in 15 years and only a quarter of the record stocks on hand in 1961. The desired level is 600 million bushels, nearly enough to feed the U.S. for a year.

When the surplus was big, it acted as a stabilizer for wheat prices, and trading in contracts for this commodity was fairly restrained. Now the combination of drought and a shrunken stockpile has blown the lid off; trading has been frenzied and the price of wheat, though fluctuating wildly, has generally been moving upward.

Typical of the fluctuations, on March 22 reports of some rain in the Southwest triggered total wheat trading on the Chicago Board of Trade, the world's biggest grain exchange, of 107,680,000 bushels—the largest turnover in 37 years. Prices that day fell within a fraction of the permissible single-day decline of 10 cents a bushel.

NEXT: $2 WHEAT?

The rain reported then proved spotty, however, and did nothing to relieve the drought. Prices quickly resumed their rise; since Jan. 31, Board of Trade "futures" prices quoted on wheat shipments to be delivered in May have risen to $1.78 a bushel from $1.64, and trading volume in the first quarter broke all records. "Basically, the speculators are betting against a good rain and for a drastically reduced crop," says Richard O. Westley, a floor trader for Ferguson Grain Co.

Prices eventually could settle at around $1.80 if the crop does amount to 1.4 billion bushels. However, continuance of the drought would add too much upward pressure to be resisted, says a grain buyer for a big milling concern in Kansas City. "If we don't get substantial relief from the drought in two or three weeks," he predicts, "the price could easily go to $2 a bushel." Others watching the grain markets agree.

Should that happen, flour and bread prices would almost certainly go up, too. Millers estimate that "$2 wheat" would raise the cost of a 10-pound bag of flour sold at retail by five cents. Bakers likely would pass along their increased costs, amounting to about a cent more on a loaf of bread.

Two-dollar wheat would also put the U.S. at a distinct disadvantage in selling to such foreign cash customers as Japan, the Netherlands, Belgium, West Germany and the United Kingdom. The U.S. already faces toughening competition in these markets from other big grain exporters such as Canada, Australia and Argentina. Australia has been making strong efforts to penetrate more deeply into Asia markets, particularly Japan, the biggest grain customer of the U.S. A big boost in the price of American wheat could all but price it out of some of these markets. Exporters report that U.S. wheat shipments to some smaller cash customers abroad already have slackened.

FEEDING INDIA

The U.S. has been hoping that some of its competitors in global grain markets will make more of their big harvests available to such hungry—but financially strapped—nations as India. Under Food for Peace and other foreign aid programs, the U.S. has given away, or sold at liberal credit terms, hundreds of millions of bushels from its stockpile to these countries.

The other big exporters, however, seem much more interested in selling to foreign customers who can put cash on the barrelhead. Thus, the U.S. is still heavily relied on to send grain to needy nations—at a time when it can least afford to do so.

Worried by the foreign drain on U.S. reserves and future crops, Washington has not only boosted wheat acreage allotments but has also had to restrict its total shipments abroad. U.S. exports in the crop year ending June 30 are expected to be about 760 million bushels, a sharp drop from the record 867 million sent overseas in the 1965–66 year.

OUTCRIES FROM ABROAD

International grain merchants say exports in the current year could have been some 900 million bushels if the Government had not decided to cut back on its Food for Peace shipments. The reductions prompted much anxiety and some anger abroad; if the winter wheat crop now on the plains proves a big disappointment, there may have to be further reductions—followed by further outcries from overseas.

In the Wheat Belt, speculation is growing that farmers will be encouraged to "plant their heads off" next fall. Growers hit by the drought this year almost surely will, in an effort to recoup the losses of 1967. With good moisture, the U.S. then may be able to bounce back with a bumper 1968 wheat crop.

Yield per acre in many cases may not be as great as in the past few years, however. Al Steimel, manager of the Right Co-op in

Wright, Kans., points out that farmers rushed to take advantage of increased acreage allotments by planting wheat last fall on millions of acres that normally would have been left fallow to gather moisture. This wheat is sucking out what little subsoil moisture is left, further sapping the acreage's productive potential for next year.

COMBINE ORDERS CANCELED

Most Wheat Belt residents, however, are too busy worrying about this year to pay much attention to next. Glenn Rexroad, a Minneapolis-Moline farm equipment dealer in Dodge City, hasn't sold a single piece of equipment this year. Dodge City Implement Co., a Deere & Co. outlet, says March sales have been fairly good but that "the outlook for the next three months isn't too attractive. Some of our early combine orders have been canceled."

At the Exchange Federal Credit Union in town, assistant manager Neil Hutton says that members who usually don't borrow much are now borrowing heavily. Bankers here don't report heavy loan demand yet, but expect it. "People are running out of capital," says Ben Zimmerman Jr., president of Fidelity State Bank.

All over the drought area, eyes scan the horizon for rain clouds. So far the weather has been infuriatingly fickle. Last weekend rainstorms danced all around the affected region; some spotty showers fell within it but not enough to improve the crop outlook "just enough to settle the dust," says one farmer). In northeastern Kansas, however, there was enough rain to cause floods—not much help, since little wheat is grown there.

The farmers are still able to joke about the drought. Frank Anderson, who has the dust-blown farm near Dodge City, speeds down a country road, points out the car window and says: "That's 50 m.p.h. wheat"—so named, he explains, because "it's so thin and skimpy that the faster you drive by the better it looks. Now up here always is some 60 m.p.h. wheat."

Spilled Milk

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES V. SMITH

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. SMITH of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, in recent days we have all been shocked by newspaper pictures and stories of milk being poured out as proproducers protested their plight of low prices.

I do not believe that dumping out milk is the answer, but I do believe these dairy farmers need help and that we Members of Congress are in a position to help them. I have joined several of my colleagues in introducing a bill to regulate imports of milk and dairy products, which would help to alleviate the situation.

An editorial writer for the Daily Oklahoman of Oklahoma City, Okla., says it this way:

Dairy Imports Hurt Farmers

We do not believe that dumping milk in gutters or plowing pigs under is any way to adjust supply and demand so that a fair profit may be made by producers whose costs are fixed.

We can understand the plight of members of the National Farmers Organization who have resorted to dumping milk and have on occasion held livestock off markets in an attempt to force prices up. They have been fighting windmills but there is no Cervantes around to glorify their quixotic behavior.

The consuming public needs to know what is behind all this. It needs to be concerned lest the cost-price squeeze force so many dairymen out of production that we go to scarcity from the present surplus of dairy products. Then there will be wails about high prices.

The greatest culprit in the supply-demand situation is the federal government with its liberal import policies. Every nation in the world has import barriers erected against us in the form of fees, quotas and other protective devices for their own agriculture. We have been far too intent on making "friends" to protect properly our own basic industry. This is a two-way road. We should continue to work for lower tariffs everywhere but they must be on a reciprocal basis.

Last year dairy products imported to this country amounted to about 2.6 billion pounds of milk equivalent, primarily cheese, which federal planners declare is but a minute part of our present 125 bililon pounds of domestic production. But it is the fraction that hurts. The bulk of cheese imports is so comparable to our plentiful supply that domestic cheese sales are heavily damaged. These imports have increased 300 percent in the last 15 months, mostly from Europe, in still one more form of American economic subsidization.

Beef imports last year rose to almost 900 million pounds, more than 200 million more than in 1965, for the equivalent of 900,000 steers of 1,000 pounds weight. For comparison use the numbers of beef cows to represent the import weight. Oklahoma has the second largest total of beef cows in the nation. U.S. beef imports last year were equivalent to almost one-half of Oklahoma's total beef cow numbers. They are the "factory" producing our largest single source of agricultural income.

Nationally, although slaughter of female beef animals (cows and heifers) has been at a record high the past two years, there are 700,000 more cattle in feedlots now than a year ago. This is a new evaluation, since federal figures have been readjusted to fit a host of "phantom animals" not previously included.

Stepped-up imports added to the disclosed increased numbers aggravate the situation. The disclosure had an immediate effect on the live and futures cattle market. Prices on both fed cattle and potential feeders and stockers are down. Herd buildups and finish feeding both are based on government figures. Contrasted to domestic totals, imports again are but a portion. But it is a portion that hurts the economy badly. And there is a cure for it.

Problems of the Post Office Department

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the problems of the Post Office Department are among the most pressing which must be faced by the 90th Congress. Nowhere have I seen these problems more clearly analyzed than in a speech given by my good friend and colleague, Congressman William D. Ford, whose 15th District of Michigan lies adjacent to my own 16th District. Congressman Ford gave this talk before a number of service clubs during the recent Easter recess, and was heard by a number of my constituents, who called it to my attention.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that Congressman Ford's analysis and explanation of postal problems will be of interest to all our colleagues, and I am having it inserted in the Congressional Record for this reason.

The address follows:

It is a pleasure to be with you for this meeting.

Congress is currently in Easter Recess—a traditional "break" between the day of convening in early January and July 4th. I am using the time to visit many communities in my District and to talk with the people about the issues facing this session of Congress, including speeches to several organizations.

As many of you will recall, I have been a member of the House Committee on Education and Labor during my tenure in the House. It has been a most active Committee, considering and acting upon much historical and major legislation—such as the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. I have enjoyed my service on this Committee and have worked diligently to bring to the House bills that directly affect millions of people.

When the 90th Congress was being organized, I received a second important Committee assignment—the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. This Committee has responsibility for such items as postage rates; pay and retirement of Federal employees; bills relating to the Armed Forces postal system; mail matter; and the like. I believe this is going to be an active year for this Committee and I look forward to the next few weeks and months of service on it.

I want to discuss with you tonight the Post Office Department—the problems it faces and the programs that are proposed to give the Nation the mail service we deserve. This will include some comments on the expected legislation to increase postage rates.

You might say I have had an indoctrination into the postal service since joining this Committee. I am concerned over the Department's problems and I believe that you, as individual citizens will appreciate learning more of the situation. The Post Office Department has daily contact with practically every adult American citizen, and I don't know of anything that makes anybody madder than to have his mail delayed.

Let me say very firmly that I believe the Department is doing an excellent job in many, many respects handling the tremendous volume of mail that it faces each day. There are many able and dedicated officials and workers in the postal service—otherwise we would not have the mail moving as efficiently as it does.

I have been very much impressed with the quality of leadership and just plain old-fashioned dedication to work that is being given the Post Office Department by the Postmaster General, Lawrence F. O'Brien. He is a progressive thinker; he is determined to give the Nation a postal system of which we can all be proud; and he is pledged to erase the effects of little progress in past years and to adequately handle today's problems.

During his testimony to the House Appropriations Committee a few days ago, Postmaster General O'Brien sounded a strong note of warning. He stated that the "Post Office Department is in a race with catastrophe."

And he added: "And it is a race that we could well lose, though it is certainly in our power not to lose it."

The Postmaster General proceeded to then outline his general budgetary program for the coming fiscal year and to emphasize the several steps the Department proposes to take that will help "catch up" from past years and "get ahead" of the mail volume. These included: expansion and strengthening the ZIP Code; improved planning and budgeting; greater productivity through better utilization of employees; mechanization, modernization and research; having mail users pay their fair share of mail costs; a strong commitment to quality service; and a minimization of costs.

The House last week approved the Department's budget practically as presented. Some cuts were made, but the Senate is still to consider the bill and it is likely the final product will be near the Postmaster General's suggested budget.

Frankly, I don't think this is an area where expenditures can be reduced. More than 90 percent of the Department's budget is for paying the inescapable costs of salaries and fringe benefits for more than 700,000 employees. Thus, there is very little area in which to cut expenditures without serious consequences to the mail service and the effort to mechanize and modernize.

Let's get into the Post Office Department in some detail.

The Department's job is to move the mail . . . and there's plenty of it.

Mail volume is actually a mirror of the Nation's economy. The people of this Nation are earning more, spending more, and learning more than ever before . . . business activity is great. What does the mirror show in the way of mail volume?

We are at 800 billion pieces now and increasing at over 3 billion pieces a year. It is estimated that in the fiscal year 1968 this growth will be 4.5 percent. The entire nation of France produces only 9 billion pieces of mail a year, just three times our annual *increase* or about the same amount our Department process during the Christmas rush.

Here are three charts (not reproduced in the Record) that will be of interest: (1) Mail Volume, Personal Income, Population.

And the second, which shows the types of mail; (2) Mail Mix. This chart is for fiscal year 1966, but the percentages will not be far off . . . for fiscal year 1968 when the number of pieces reach 83 billion.

Another way of putting it: the mail rate is averaging more and more pieces for each man, woman and child in the Nation.

(3) 1965–1967 Letters Per year.

The Post Office Department's budget this year is $6.6 billion, up $418.8 million or 6.7 percent over the current fiscal year. The budget is geared to improving service and modernizing the Department's physical plant and equipment.

These slides give you a very brief idea of some of the factors involved . . . and what is proposed.

(4) Major Budget Increases: This slide shows how pay legislation has increased costs . . . while revenue from postage has not kept pace.

(5) Major Changes Since 1962: Construction . . . for Fiscal Year 1967 and Fiscal Year 1968.

(6) Construction—Fiscal Year 1967 (Slide).

(7) Construction—Fiscal Year 1968 (Slide).

One of the actions taken to help the Post Office Department meet its obligations to the public, and one of the most significant in my judgment, was the establishment of a Bureau of Research and Engineering headed by an Assistant Postmaster General.

The Department was able to recruit a really exceptional and creative man for the top position, Dr. Leo S. Packer, formerly a top executive of the Xerox Corporation. Dr. Packer is building a strong and talented staff, and he is providing vigorous leadership to the Department's accelerated research and engineering effort.

Another significant action in this field by the Postmaster General has been the appointment of a Research and Engineering Advisory Council . . . to provide a bridge to the scientific and engineering community. The establishment of this Council, consisting of 29 technical experts and executives, reflects the Department's policy of inviting talented and experienced individuals to assist in its programs. This group will provide a close link with the most advanced thinking of the engineering, academic and business community, and certainly will help apply the latest fruits of science and technology to the benefits of the postal service.

The Department has asked for a 40.2 percent increase in its funds for the next fiscal year for this new Bureau . . . $23.2 million. To illustrate the importance attached to this effort of the Department, I might point out that no changes were made in this appropriation request when the House acted last week.

If you haven't seen the March issue of *Fortune Magazine*, I suggest that you obtain a copy and read the article "Its Now or Never for the Post Office Department." This gives a lengthy summary of the efforts being directed by Postmaster General O'Brien and the work of Dr. Packer in research and engineering. It is an excellent article.

I mentioned the ZIP Code as one of the ways being used to improve the mail service . . . I believe it is important enough for a more detailed explanation. ZIP Code is becoming a part of the habit pattern of all Americans. As you know, effective January 1, 1967, all bulk second and third-class mail must be ZIP Coded. And, every effort is being made to have all Americans use the ZIP Code on their individual letters because in the Department's mechanization program is a plan for machines that will read the ZIP Code and help speed your mail on its way. (In fact, one of these machines is now being tested in Detroit.)

Today, ZIP Code and the Sectional Centers help the Department in its effort to move the mail.

(8) ZIP Code is the Direct Way: This chart (not printed in the Record) illustrates the difference in movement of mail before and after the ZIP Code and Sectional Center programs. Prior to these programs, movement of mail was limited to the memorizing of direct routings to communities by an individual postal clerk. The "memory bank" of the clerk generally was restricted to individual communities within the "home" state and in some instances to direct routings of communities in another selected state.

For example, prior to the ZIP Code and Sectional Center programs, a distribution clerk in Los Angeles would not necessarily know the location of Collinsville, Illinois 62234. If he distributed a letter addressed to Collinsville, he would send it to Chicago. A distribution clerk in Chicago, who would know the Illinois scheme, would then route it to St. Louis, a distance of some 285 miles south, and then it would be dispatched by highway transportation to Collinsville, a distance of 10 miles.

Under the ZIP Code and Section Center Programs, if all mail was distributed by ZIP Code, the clerk at Los Angeles would route this letter directly to the Sectional Center identified by the first three digits—622. This means the clerk at Los Angeles would not have to know a scheme for Illinois. The mail for all of the offices located in East St. Louis, Illinois Sectional Center, some 74, would move directly from Los Angeles to the Sectional Center under the ZIP Code process. This results in a reduction of 285 miles in transportation plus the essential time gained incidents to the by-passing of the intermediate distribution at Chicago.

The direct movement of mail between the 552 Sectional Centers, which the Department is now able to accomplish in lieu of massing of mail on 73 major terminal points, has enabled the postal service to cope more efficiently with the exploding mail volume.

This has been a very brief description of the benefits of ZIP Code and Sectional Centers, but I am sure you can see its value.

The anticipated employment for the Department this next fiscal year will be well over 700,000.

This chart gives an idea of how employment has risen as the mail volume has grown.

(9) Employment: The average person, who may not be called upon to consider such facts as I as a member of the House Committee, may not appreciate the productivity of the individual postal employee.

If we divide our total mail volume by our total number of employees, we find that the average employee handles more than 114,000 pieces of mail a year.

(10) Chart (not printed in the Record) Individual Employee Productivity: This compares to 96,000 for Switzerland, 94,000 for the Netherlands, 73,000 for Belgium, 62,000 for Germany, 59,000 for France, 56,000 for Great Britain, 47,000 for Italy and 31,000 for Japan. And none of these other nations deal with a postal delivery area of 3,600,000 miles complicated by dispersed suburbs, urban sprawl, coagulated traffic and skyscraper office buildings. In other words, each American postal worker handles as much mail as two French or German postal workers and more than three Japanese postal workers.

Postal employees are performing well. They deserve to have both a living wage and the most modern mail handling tools that can be provided.

The President has indicated that he will ask Congress for pay raise legislation that will include postal employees. You might appreciate the need more if you consider an example recently pointed out in Washington.

The bus company there has signs on its vehicles that offer $6,900 per year for beginning bus drivers. While, of course, the two jobs are not identical, and while fringe benefits might make a difference, a postal clerk or carrier must work 15 years to reach that salary figure under the present system. Moving people in buses is important, but so is moving the mail.

Although postal pay has been increased by 28 percent in five years, the Post Office Department is not competitive with other employees in some industrialized major cities. There was a suggestion by the Chairman of the House Post Office Appropriations Subcommittee during recent hearings that possibly salaries should be different for postal positions in cities and rural areas. This would enable the Department to more equally compete with industry.

Undoubtedly, we shall face this subject when the Committee on which I serve considers pay raise bills. Several have been introduced and await the President's recommendations.

Let me conclude by talking with you about the "postal deficiency" and postage rates.

The "deficiency" is simply the amount of funds required to operate the Post Office above the revenues received from postage. It is estimated the deficiency this year will be around $1.2 billion. However, the Congress has said that certain functions of the Department are "public service" and should not be included in the deficiency and in determining postage rates. This year, public service items will be approximately $600 million, which means that the actual deficiency will be around $600 million that must be financed from the Treasury.

This is shown on the following chart (not printed in the Record). (11) The Postal Deficiency: Now, let us "pinpoint" the deficiency by classes of postage . . . here is another chart (not printed in the Record)

(12) Pinpointing the Postal Deficiency: The Postal Policy Act of 1958 clearly spells out that the requirement that postal income and expenditures should be approximately equal, and that the rates should be adjusted from time to time if expenditures and income are not equal . . . As I stated, "public

service" items are discounted in figuring the total deficiency.

Right now, no category of mail is paying its way, other than first-class and air mail, and the cost coverage in those classes of mail is nearing the break-even point. The Postal Policy Act considered that first-class mail must pay more than its cost due to the preferred service such mail received.

This chart (not printed in the RECORD) shows that Americans have bargain postage rates.

(13) Americans Have Bargain Postage Rates: And, as you know, the President has stated in his budget message that he will ask for an increase in postage . . . one-cent for first-class and air mail, or a 20 percent increase, which will produce an estimated $536 million in revenues.

The details of the increases to be requested in second and third-class mail have not been released by the President, but I expect this to be one of the major bills that we will soon be considering in my Committee.

The new budget calls for $700 million in revenue from postal rate increases—which on an annual basis will amount to some $800 million when fully effective. Using simple arithmetic, it is easy to see that the difference between the revenues to be raised from the first-class and air mail increases ($536 million) and the $800 million must come from the increases to be requested on second and third-class.

Personally, it is my feeling that these classes of mail be required to pay their fair share of the cost of delivery. I expect this will be one of the major points of discussion when my Committee begins work on the rate increase bill.

While we are on this subject, there has been recent discussion about doing away with postage stamps altogether, except to provide certain special services at extra cost. This may be an area for serious consideration by the Committee. This would mean the elimination of many activities such as printing, selling, licking, canceling, and collecting stamps. But, it would also mean that Congress must declare the postal operations to be mainly public service and that the expenses would be paid from the government's general revenues.

It is not possible for me to cover all of the most interesting and exciting operations of the Post Office Department in these remarks. I have become greatly interested in them, and I know this very important agency deserves great attention from the Congress. It must meet the challenge of "now or never," because we Americans are daily increasing our letter writing.

I know you want me to do all that I can to meet the challenge in a manner that will be fair to all users of the mail.

A Program of Bilingual Educational Opportunities for America's 2 Million Non-English-Speaking Schoolchildren

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced in the House today a bill, H.R. 8000, to offer the Nation's 2 million non-English-speaking elementary and secondary schoolchildren a better chance to realize their full educational aspirations.

This legislation, titled "The Bilingual Educational Opportunity Act," is specifically designed to assist local school districts in setting up new and imaginative systems of bilingual education, individually tailored to meet the specialized needs of Spanish-speaking grade and high school students living in the Southwestern States, New York, and Florida, French-speaking youngsters in certain areas along the United States-Canadian border, as well as other non-English-speaking children residing in widely scattered sections of the country.

There is an urgent need, Mr. Speaker, to find constructive solutions to the unique bilingual-bicultural education problems faced by the hundreds of thousands of American schoolchildren who are members of our non-English-speaking ethnic and nationality groups.

The situation is just beginning to receive national recognition as one of the most critical education problems in the United States, calling for immediate, aggressive remedial action to help overcome the serious learning difficulties experienced by this important segment of the Nation's school-age population.

So far, little or no progress has been made toward finding adequate answers to the highly complex problems involved.

And today, job opportunities, income levels, economic advancement, in fact, all the aspects of personal and family well-being, are closely linked to educational achievement and the ability to communicate effectively with one another.

Those who are severely handicapped because of language barriers in our modern, predominantly English-speaking society suffer a continuing denial of the opportunity to participate and share fully in the rich abundance of 20th-century America.

My bill, therefore, is an effort to develop the kind of local-State-Federal cooperative approach I believe is necessary to meet the special educational needs of the large number of students in the United States to whom English is a second language.

The measure would provide $7 million the first year to enable local school districts to initiate comprehensive bilingual systems of teaching non-English-speaking students.

The Bilingual Educational Opportunity Act authorizes Federal financial assistance to local education agencies to conduct a variety of programs such as: original research and demonstration pilot projects in the field of bilingual education; intensive preschool Headstart-type programs specifically designed to orient and prepare non-English-speaking children for smoother transition to and more rapid advancement in the elementary school environment; activities to emphasize the use of the ability to speak a language other than English as a bridge to the learning of English; regular, ongoing school-systemwide bilingual education programs; the teaching of English as the first or primary language; the teaching of the language spoken in the home as a second language; programs designed to impart to non-English-speaking students a knowledge of and pride in their ancestral language and cultural heritage; programs to attract and retain as teachers promising individuals of non-English-speaking ethnic or nationality background; and community efforts to establish closer cooperation between the school and the home.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to cite in support of H.R. 8000 a recent survey on the teaching of Spanish to Spanish-speaking young Americans, in which the National Education Association found that this group of bilingual and bicultural children represented what it called, "the most acute educational problem in the Southwest."

The NEA study continued:

> Many of these young people experience academic failure in school. At best, they have limited success. A large percentage become school drop-outs. . . . And little headway is being made against the problem. . . .
>
> Spanish-speaking children start school with a decided handicap (the almost exclusive use of Spanish), fall behind their classmates in the first grade, and each passing year finds them farther behind.
>
> They are conditioned to failure in the early years of their schooling, and each additional year only serves to reinforce their feelings of failure and frustration.
>
> The Spanish-speaking student knows some English but has used it infrequently. The language of his home, his childhood, his first years, is Spanish. His environment, his experiences, his very personality have been shaped by it.
>
> But he soon discovers that English is the only language acceptable in school.

In addition to the language barrier, children of Spanish-speaking background "encounter a strange and different set of cultural patterns, an accelerated tempo of living, and, more often than not, teachers who, through sympathetic and sincere, have little understanding of the Spanish-speaking people, their customs, beliefs, and sensitivities."

The National Education Association report concluded:

> The need is for action—now!
>
> To meet the problem fully, however, further legislation and substantially increased appropriations are needed. A more intensive effort to recruit additional teachers from among the Spanish-speaking is another imperative. Additional research, especially of a demonstration nature, is yet another. An extended series of needs could be listed. But the urgent need is for action and innovation in local school districts almost everywhere.

Mr. Speaker, it is my sincere belief that H.R. 8000 represents the kind of immediate legislative action recommended by the NEA to help overcome the serious linguistic handicaps suffered by America's 2 million non-English-speaking elementary and secondary school children.

I urge the House Education and Labor Committee, to which this measure has been referred, to schedule early public hearings on the bill. With favorable committee consideration, I am hopeful it would be possible to obtain affirmative action by the full House, perhaps even during the present session of Congress.

In order to provide a somewhat more specific and detailed explanation of my bill, H.R. 8000, the Bilingual Educational Opportunity Act, I would like to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following narrative summary of the bill's major provisions:

> H.R. 8000, the Bilingual Educational Opportunity Act, would amend the Elementary

and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended, by adding a new Title VII. Present Title VII would be redesignated as Title VIII.

DECLARATION OF POLICY

Under new Title VII, Section 702, of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended, it would become the official policy of the United States to provide bilingual educational opportunity programs for large numbers of elementary and secondary students to whom English is a second language.

AUTHORIZATION AND ALLOTMENTS

Section 703 of the proposed Title VII would authorize appropriations for bilingual education programs for fiscal years 1968 through 1971. The authorization would call for $5,000,000 for the fiscal 1968; $10,000,000 for fiscal 1969, and $15,000,000 for each of the two following fiscal years (1970 and 1971).

The U.S. Commissioner of Education would allot from those funds appropriated, a share to a particular State by means of a formula based on the number of non-English speaking elementary and secondary school students in that State and on the per capita income in that particular State. Further details of the formula would be determined by the Commissioner in such fashion as to best carry out the purposes of Title VII.

For purposes of definition relating to proposed Title VII non-English-speaking elementary and secondary students would refer to those who were born in, or one or both of whose parents were born in, a non-English-speaking area, such as Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, or French Canada. In States where such information is available, students with Spanish surnames would qualify. In the cases of students who do not qualify under any of the above criteria and to whom the Commissioner feels the purposes of Title VII should rightfully apply, he may establish additional objective criteria to provide for their inclusion.

A State's allotment under proposed Title VII for a given fiscal year would be made available for claim by that State prior to a specified date set by the Commissioner. Allotments not claimed by States prior to that date would be reallotted to other States for additional grants under Title VII during that fiscal year. The maner of distributing these extra allotments would be determined by the Commissioners.

USES OF FEDERAL FUNDS

According to Section 704 of Proposed Title VII, grants could be used for the planning and development of programs desinged to meet the special needs of children who speak English as a second language. Such programs might include special bilingual and bicultural research and demonstration projects. Funds could also be used to support pilot projects for the purpose of testing and demonstrating the effectiveness of theories and techniques evolved through research having to do with the training of bilingual children.

In addition to research and demonstration projects, grants could also go toward the establishment, maintenance and operation of programs in bilingual education. Such support might include the cost of minor remodeling of classroom space, and the acquisition of equipment necessary for the implementation of bilingual education programs.

A number of types of bilingual education programs might qualify for funding under proposed Title VII. A standard item for many areas would probably be a regular, ongoing comprehensive bilingual educational program. Such a program might include a concomitant cultural program dedicated to teaching bilingual children pride in and knowledge of their ancestral heritage and language.

For younger bilingual children, H.R. 8000 suggests programs that teach English as the first and primary language, but reinforce the home language by teaching its systematic and correct use as a second language. Another possible program aimed at younger non-English-speaking children might be an intensive preschool program patterned along the lines of "Headstart."

The purpose of such an early program would be to smooth the transition of the child into elementary school, and to insure as much as possible that he does not begin his educational career with a linguistic handicap to impede his progress. Another possibly useful program could be one in which the ability of the non-English speaking child to speak his native language, might be used as a bridge to help him transfer those skills to the learning of English.

To help insure the success of bilingual programs, Title VII would provide funds for programs aimed at attracting and retaining as teachers in such programs, qualified persons of non-English-speaking ethnic or nationality backgrounds. It is also suggested in H.R. 8000 that special community projects to considered under the terms of Title VII to establish closer relations between school and the homes of bilingual children.

APPLICATIONS FOR GRANTS AND CONDITIONS FOR APPROVAL

Section 705 of proposed Title VII specifies that grants would be made to local educational agencies only after a proper application accompanied by necessary details of the intended program had been supplied to and approved by the Commissioner. Applications sohuld set forth plans for a program of sufficient size, scope, and design as would be necessary to help promote the broad purposes of the Bilingual Educational Opportunity Act, and at the same time that would fulfill one of the more specific objectives listed in the preceding Section 704. This general plan should include an explanation of the proposed methods of efficient administration of the projected bilingual education program. It should be made clear that projected programs, if funded, would be under the supervision or administration of the applicant.

Applications should also make clear policies and procedures that would assure that Federal funds for bilingual programs would not supplant State and local efforts in that area. In addition, the application should provide for fiscal control and fund-accounting procedures that assure proper disbursement of and accounting for Federal funds paid to the applicant. Provision should also be made for the submission of an annual report, and such other reports as may be necessary for the Commissioner to carry out his functions under the law and to determine the effectiveness of the program.

Another requirement for application approval would be that the program proposed therein be consistent with the criteria established by the Commissioner regarding equitable distribution of funds under this Title within each State. Under proposed Title VII he would base his criteria on (A) the geographic distribution of non-English-speaking students within the State, (B) the relative need of persons in different geographic areas within the State for the kinds of services this Title would supply, and the financial ability of those persons to supply such services for themselves, and finally (C) the relative ability of local educational agencies within the State to provide bilingual educational programs of the type that Title VII would sponsor.

For approval of applications for Title VII funds to implement actual teaching programs (as opposed to research projects), the Commissioner would have to determine that the program would employ the best available talent and resources and would appreciably increase educational opportunity in the area served by the applicant. He would also have to determine that provision had also been made to serve non-profit, private school children in the area who might be in need of bilingual educational services.

Finally in considering applications, amendments to applications would be subject to the same type of scrutiny as the original proposal. Also the Commissioner would encourage local agencies undertaking Title VII programs to make use of the persons with expertise in the problems of working with non-English-speaking students. He would also encourage the use of community resources such as educational institutions, libraries, museums, and radio and television facilities in bilingual and bi-cultural programs under Title VII.

PAYMENTS

Section 706 specifies that from the allotment to a particular State under proposed Title VII, the Commisisoner would pay to the applicant with an approved application the amount for bilingual programs approved in that application. Payments could be made in advance, in installments, or by way of reimbursements.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Section 707 provides for the establishment in the U.S. Office of Education of an Advisory Committee on Increasing Educational Opportunity for Bilingual Children. The Committee would consist of the Commisisoner, who would serve as chairman, and eight additional members. Four of these should be educators with experience in dealing with the educational problems of children who speak English as a second language. In addition, at least four of the Committe would be of non-English-speaking ethnic or nationality background.

The Advisory Committee would advise the Commissioner on the action to be taken with regard to applications for grants under Title VII and would assist in the development of criteria for approval of applications. They would also assist in preparation of general regulations, and advise with respect to policy matters arising in the administration of this title.

The Commissioner would have authority to appoint such special advisory and technical experts and consultants as might be necessary to help the Advisory Committee carry out its functions. Committee Members would be compensated at a rate fixed by the Secretary not to exceed $100 per day, including travel time. While serving away from home they would be compensated according to section 5703 of title 5 of the U.S. Code for persons in the government service employed intermittently.

LABOR STANDARDS

Section 708 of proposed Title VII would require that all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors on all minor remodeling projects assisted under this title should be paid wages consistent with those being paid for similar projects in the locality. The Secretary of Labor would have authority with respect to labor standards specified in this section.

BILINGUAL TEACHER TRAINING CENTERS

Section 3(a) of H.R. 8000 would amend Title VI, Section 601(a), of the National Defense Education Act of 1958. The Present Title VI provides basically for the establishment of centers for teaching any modern foreign language deemed important by the Secretary to the industry, business, or education interests of the United States. The legislation authorized instruction in related areas, such as geography, anthropology, economics that might be necessary for full understanding of the language and country under consideration.

Section 3(a) would add a grant and contract authorization under Title VI for "A curriculum designed for the special training of teachers of bilingual children." Section 3(b) would authorize $1,000,000 for such training for fiscal 1968 by increasing the present Title VI, Section 603, National Defense Education Act authorization of $18,000,000 for fiscal 1968 to $19,000,000.

SPECIAL BILINGUAL TEACHER INSTITUTES

Section 4 of H.R. 8000 would amend Title XI, Section 1101 of the National Defense Education Act of 1958. This Title provides support of institutions of higher learning for summer and regular session institutes for teachers in various areas such as history, economics, English, modern foreign languages, or science. Institutes are also available for teachers of the disadvantaged, school librarians, teachers of the handicapped, and educational media specialists.

Section 4(b) would add to those eligible for institutes under Title XI teachers in special educational programs for bilingual students. Section 4(a) would authorize $1,000,000 for such institutes by increasing the $50,000,000 authorization for fiscal 1968 specified in present law to $51,000,000.

RESEARCH

Section 5 of H.R. 8000 would amend Section 2 (a) and (b) of the Cooperative Research Act. Section 2(a) of that act presently provides Federal grants to agencies, institutions and organizations for research, surveys, and demonstrations in the area of education. Section 2(b) provides Federal support to institutions, agencies, and organizations for training of personnel in educational research.

Section 5 of H.R. 8000 would make research, surveys, demonstrations, and training of personnel in research, in problems of bilingual education, also eligible for these Cooperative Research Act funds.

Copper Mining

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP E. RUPPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. RUPPE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include the following remarks made by Mr. Paul W. Robson, president of Calumet & Hecla, Inc., about the history of his pioneering company and the importance of copper mining in the history of northern Michigan and our Nation:

Calumet & Hecla, Inc. today is a broadly based and expanding corporate enterprise with multi-division operations primarily in metals mining and fabrication. Reflecting the image of a dynamic and dedicated growth company, our annual sales—now $165 million—have increased more than 300 percent during the past eight years.

Conceived in copper, Calumet & Hecla, Inc. today continues to work the red metal. But wood products and such diverse metals as magnesium, zirconium, titanium, aluminum, and columbium take up an ever-increasing portion of our business attention.

Calumet & Hecla, founded as a mining company, retains roots firmly fixed in the ore-bearing earth. But the firm has also expanded into the field of manufacturing, producing seamless copper and aluminum tubing, flexible metal hose and ducting assemblies, expansion joints and compensators, thin metal bellows, hardwood veneers, chemicals, and a host of other products.

Once essentially a decentralized holding company, Calumet & Hecla, Inc. today is a centrally managed and directed organization. It has a well constructed corporate staff geared to operate the firm as an integrated whole while searching out new opportunities for growth in fields compatible with our capabilities.

This is the path of progress we have laid out for ourselves as we pioneer from yesterday to tomorrow.

It is a path designed simultaneously to serve society's needs and earn a reasonable return for our shareholders. It is a path which could only exist under the economic system of free enterprise with which our country and its people are blessed.

We must dip deep in Northern Americana to track down Calumet & Hecla's beginnings. All of us are, of course, familiar with the Forty-Niners and their rush west for gold. This story has been immortalized in both song and verse.

But the first big mining boom in the United States did not take place with the Forty-Niners in California. It occurred instead on the Keweenaw peninsula of upper Michigan, a small crooked finger of rocky land which juts out into the deep blue water of Lake Superior.

The metal which first set America's heart beating faster as a mad scramble of prospectors rushed off to an unknown wilderness in search of it was not gold but copper.

Copper has a long and ancient history on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. According to historians, about 800,000,000 years ago, a range of mountains known by geologists as the Killarney Range ran through the peninsula. One of the highest mountain ranges the world has never known, the Killarney underwent considerable changes during subsequent formation of the earth over a period of approximately 500,000,000 years.

There is evidence that an ancient race of people, of whom history gives little account, extracted some of this copper from the peninsula. They did it in a crude way by means of fire, by the use of pointed bars or gads, as they were called, wedges and by stone mauls. Their work is estimated to have been the equivalent of 10,000 men over a period of 1,000 years.

The work of this ancient race apparently ceased about 1200 A.D., but legends lived on. Myths were propagated that the Keweenaw peninsula's north shore was not rock at all but solid copper. The sun, it was said, set on copper mountains and rose to gleam on huge copper boulders that tumbled about the valleys. These legends were partly disproved by the early exploration of the French and the English but they continued to persist in the form of rumors and half-truths. It wasn't until 1840 that they were scientifically confirmed.

At that time, Douglas Houghton, a physician by training who became the first State Geologist of Michigan, commenced exploration of the Upper Peninsula. By his official report presented to the legislature of Michigan on February 1, 1841, the great features of the Keweenaw Copper Country were sketched with a masterly hand. In that report the first definitive information with regard to the occurrence of deposits of native copper in the rocks was laid before the world.

Houghton estimated the length of what he delineated as the mineral district (within the limits of Michigan) at about 135 miles, and the width as varying from one to six miles. He also provided ample warning to future prospectors not to anticipate immediate riches from a pilgrimage to the peninsula.

Yet the ice had hardly melted in the Spring of 1843 when 20 prospectors landed at Copper Harbor at the tip of the Keweenaw Peninsula. And, within the year, the first mining boom in the United States history was in full-fledged flower in a dozen or so camps dotted along Lake Superior's southern shore.

Needless to say, Douglas Houghton's prophecy concerning the need for industry and capital proved eminently correct. For 20 years, adventurers, explorers, geologists and practical mining engineers swarmed over the territory. Yet, out of some three hundred companies organized during this period only three declared or paid regular dividends.

But the biggest copper bonanza of all, the Calumet conglomerate lode, was yet to be discovered. It was the opening of this lode which literally formed the rock upon which Calumet & Hecla was founded.

Three outstanding men were connected with the exploration and discovery of this lode and the earlier years of Calumet & Hecla. They were Edwin J. Hulbert, a local resident, who was in turn surveyor, civil engineer and mine operator; Quincy A. Shaw, a Boston financier, interested in copper mines and previous to his connection with Calumet & Hecla, president of the Huron Mining Company; and Alexander Agassiz, brother-in-law of Mr. Shaw, by choice and training a naturalist, but with some education and experience as a mining engineer.

Edwin J. Hulbert came to the mining district as a surveyor and civil engineer in 1852, when only 23 years old. He soon became familiar with the geography and topography of the country. In 1855 he was engaged in the surveying for a road that was to extend from Copper Harbor at the extreme northern tip of the peninsula to Ontonagon, approximately 100 miles southwest, in order to connect the north and south boundaries of the copper country. It was while trying to find the best line for a part of the road that he made his first discovery.

This was a float piece of breccia (geological term for a rock formed by angular fragments cemented together), containing a fine percentage of copper. In subsequent surveys, Hulbert found further fragments. Finally, in his survey office he traced out the line of these detached float pieces, in effect discovering the Calumet conglomerate lode.

On September 17, 1864, Hulbert asked the directors of the Hulbert Mining Company, a company he had formed to own certain lands he had personally bought from the U. S. Government, to set aside land over the conglomerate to form the Calumet Mining Company of Michigan. On November 15, he proposed the name Hecla for another company to hold lands in this vicinity.

In their earlier years, the Calumet and the Hecla Mining Companies were beset by all of the afflictions of young enterprises, compounded by the inherent ruggedness of mining work. In 1867, Ed Hulbert left because of the numerous financial and technological problems encountered. The president of the two companies, Quincy A. Shaw, engaged Alexander Agassiz as resident superintendent of the Calumet and Hecla mines.

On March 24, 1871, the merger of the two firms, together with two smaller companies, the Portland and the Scott, was effected by the stockholders of each company.

In the years between 1871 and 1900 Calumet & Hecla became world famous. Workers from all parts of Europe came to fill the jobs available. The peninsula changed rapidly from a wilderness to a series of boom towns. The population of Calumet Township skyrocketed to 66,000 people. The nearby village of Houghton, named for Michigan's first geologist, Douglas Houghton, became the second wealthiest town in the United States on a per capita basis.

Through 1900, Calumet & Hecla treated about 21 million tons of rock and produced 1.5 billion pounds of copper. The average price received for the copper was 14.7 cents a pound. The average cost was 9.7 cents. Profits from the production in that period enabled the company to pay dividends of $72,250,000.

Although the copper content of the ore was declining sharply, new processes and technology solved many problems confronting the company between 1900 and the outbreak of World War I.

In 1916, Calumet & Hecla was operating at capacity. There were 11,000 employees in its operations and, until the depression of the early Twenties, the company held the indisputable record of having the most profitable metal mines on earth. Not even the famous gold and silver bonanza mines of Nevada, California or Alaska equalled the total dividends paid by Calumet & Hecla.

The end of World War I found Calumet & Hecla at peak production and a tremendous surplus of copper hanging over the market. As a result of this surplus, all mining operations were shut down in 1921 and remained suspended for a full year. In 1922, the company resumed operation at only 50 per cent of capacity.

Then came the Great Depression of the 1930s, and the price of copper broke sharply. It declined from an annual average of approximately 18 cents per pound in 1929 to about 4¾ cents. This was the most critical time in the history of the American copper industry. No copper company could operate at a profit or plan for the future until the condition was corrected.

In November 1930, Calumet & Hecla closed its reclamation operations because of the "accumulation of copper for which there was no ready sale." Working time at the mines was reduced in order to curtail production. By April 1932, only the Calumet conglomerate was operating.

It is interesting to note that for 20 years after the mine opened in 1865, it yielded an average of more than 90 pounds of copper per ton of rock, even with fairly primitive milling practices. In later years, the Calumet conglomerate lode averaged about 42 pounds of copper per ton. This was the prevailing yield in 1932, when copper prices hit bottom.

From 1931 to 1935, the company produced nearly 220 million pounds of copper, but losses exceeded $11 million. During this period it was decided to suspend operations in the lower workings of the conglomerate and mine only the rich higher-up shaft pillars and old backs. The decision was hastened by the incredibly low price of copper, as well as the obviously uneconomical methods then used for mining at great depths.

This retreat to the surface kept production alive from 1932 to 1939, when operations finally were suspended after 75 years and an output exceeding four billion pounds of copper. The company continued to operate its remaining mines profitably, though on a reduced scale.

Although copper soon was needed in great quantities with the eruption of World War II, the Copper Country experienced only a mild economic recovery. An inflation-conscious government fixed a ceiling of 12 cents a pound on copper in the United States.

Though mines were reactivated and scrap recovery was accelerated, the effect on the area's economy could hardly be called a boom. Thus, World War II did not immediately revitalize Calumet & Hecla as a mining company. But it did serve to illustrate that the company's sole dependence on mining copper had become, at best, a very cyclical existence.

With an eye to the future, the scope of company activities was broadened to make it less dependent on primary copper production. A secondary copper department was established, and then a fabricating outlet was acquired.

In June 1942, Calumet & Hecla purchased all the assets of a tube fabricating operation, the Wolverine Tube Company of Detroit. It became an integral part of the parent organization under the name of Wolverine Tube Division. This division is now one of the nation's largest producers of seamless nonferrous tubes. This was one of many acquisitions and expansions which were to shape the company's future growth.

While we cannot touch on all of the company's products as they related to the historical growth and development of Calumet & Hecla, I should give you a more definitive picture of the work of each division before concluding this presentation.

The Wolverine Tube Division has facilities in Detroit and Dearborn Heights, Michigan, and Decatur, Alabama, with divisional offices in Allen Park, Michigan. In addition to the many categories of tubing in which the company is a recognized leader, it also is the largest supplier of zirconium alloy fuel cladding tubing for use in nuclear reactors in the United States and such international markets as Germany, England and Sweden.

The Flexonics Division, in Bartlett, Illinois, manufactures flexible corrugated tubing. This product line is employed for transfer of fluids and gases in lines subject to movement. Some of its specific applications include industrial machinery, fuel lines and air ducts in the aeronautic field, and fuel and liquid oxygen lines in space vehicles.

The Calumet Division, with mines and smelters in Michigan's Upper Peninsula and divisional offices at Calumet, Michigan, also manufactures many products. It specializes in grinding media of extremely hard, wear-resistant alloys. For example, it makes grinding balls of a heat-treated nickel alloy cast-iron primarily for the iron ore and cement industries.

The growing demand for copper chemicals is another area served by the Calumet Division. While many of our products are related to industrial use, we also try to improve your steaks, citrus fruits and other edibles with agricultural chemicals. These chemicals, when used in fertilizers, fungicides and animal feed, help farmers raise more and better crops and aid in the development of healthier livestock. They also are widely used as preservatives such as ship bottom paints.

The Alamet Division, with a dolomite quarry at Briarfield, magnesium reduction and ferrosilicon plants and divisional offices at Selma, Alabama, produces primary magnesium in pig and ingot form. Magnesium is preferred in many industrial metalworking applications because of its extremely light weight. It is used in aluminum alloys and also is the alloying agent which makes cast iron ductile. High quality magnesium also is used to reduce titanium, beryllium and zirconium compounds to metal.

In addition, the Alamet Division produces ferrosilicon for reduction purposes in the production of primary magnesium, and as an alloying or cleaning agent in the manufacture of steel.

Although some of our products and processes are as sophisticated as the Space Age, the Goodman Division is largely concerned with people and their everyday needs. While it produces pulpwood for the paper industry and lumber for construction, its hardwoods are processed for dozens of articles familiar to daily living. Logs of birch, maple, oak, elm, and others are converted into a variety of fine northern hardwood products, with primary emphasis on high-grade veneers for doors, panels, furniture and cabinets.

The Goodman Division, with offices in Escanaba, Michigan, has facilities in Goodman and Mellen, Wisconsin; Mohawk, Michigan, and Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Its forests are located in Northern Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

A Canadian subsidiary, Calumet & Hecla (Canadian) Limited, operates two divisions whose products correspond to those of the Wolverine and Flexonics Divisions in the United States. These divisions in London and Brampton, Ontario, operate as the truly Canadian business enterprises they are. They manufacture and market throughout all of Canada and in world markets as well.

Although the company has come a long way from the pioneer days when mining was its only concern, our roots are still deeply anchored in the Upper Peninsula. In one respect, we are turning full circle as Calumet & Hecla completes a century of operation. In 1965, for example, our Calumet Division completed the first phase of a mine development program with the start of production from the Keweenaw Peninsula's Kingston mine. Development of two other Calumet & Hecla mines, Centennial and Osceola, is proceeding vigorously.

In addition, Calumet & Hecla's Hills Creek project was announced last April. This new project has been approved in principle, and the Board of Directors has authorized preparation of development plans, including engineering and manpower, and the necessary financing for the total corporation including the Hills Creek Project.

Beginning in 1966, geological explorations have been accelerated on company properties in Upper Michigan. We firmly believe there are still substantial undiscovered ore deposits of commercial grade in the peninsula. Primary emphasis is on projects designed to locate ore deposits, and we feel we have the most advanced geophysical and geochemical techniques to aid our search. We also have opened a new exploration office in the western region in Nevada.

The company hopes to develop additional copper deposits and eventually make Calumet & Hecla a fully intergrated producer and fabricator of copper. While industry in recent months has been temporarily plagued with copper shortages, this reflects the true popularity of the metal in modern applications. It is used, for example, in nearly all home appliances. Copper, indeed, is an everyday servant of yours and mine, and one that is not likely to be replaced. Nor is it our intention to let it be.

Looking further ahead, we see many intriguing possibilities. Our objective continues to be integrated growth, based on expanded product lines from internal development as well as outside acquisition. And whatever exciting paths lead us into the future, we are dedicated to making a meaningful contribution to the welfare of society and to the preservation of our country as a land where free men may continue to pursue their chosen work, their ideals, and their aspirations.

Housewives Demand Freedom of Choice

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LESTER L. WOLFF
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, once again the voice of American housewives rises in protest to the constant pressures and efforts by trading stamp companies who continue to deny them the right of free choice of redemption of stamps for cash or merchandise as typified by this news bulletin which came over our teletype today. Under leave to extend my remarks, I request that this bulletin be included so that my colleagues may be made aware of the true feelings of American housewives:

GROCERY WAR

MIAMI, FLA.—Remember the housewives' rebellion against supermarkets last fall? Well, one chain took the ladies at their word and now the grocery stores in southern Florida are at war with each other. The housewife is coming out a winner.

Eighty-eight stores in the Winn-Dixie chain today rounded out a week in a no-stamps, no-games, no-gimmicks marketing experiment featuring only lower prices. The boss said it is a success.

"There's not a chance in the world we will return to stamps," said C. W. Waldorf, chief of the Vero Beach-to-Miami division.

Other chains have struck back with advertising campaigns insisting they will have lower prices and stamps.

"Rest assured," said one ad showing a pretty, smiling housewife resting her cheek on a stampbook, "we won't take away your stamps." Another ad proclaims that stamps are "an American tradition."

But Waldorf said he isn't worried. "We have been surprised at the very few complaints we have received from giving up stamps."

Shoppers interviewed in the stores, most of which carry the name "Kwik-Chek," are also happy.

"I'll take money anytime," said Linda Thomas. Another housewife, carrying a pocketsize adding device, said she had saved almost a dollar on a $9 order.

The Survival of the American Textile Industry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BASIL L. WHITENER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, textile imports of all categories are reaching the United States in increasing amounts. The flood of imports is having an adverse effect on nearly every segment of the domestic textile industry.

I recently received a letter from Mr. Louis W. Garrou, president, Alba-Waldensian, Inc., Valdese, N.C. Mr. Garrou is a prominent textile industrialist, and his firm recently made a market survey with reference to full-fashioned knitted sweaters and associated items such as skirts and dresses. Part of the survey was devoted to the effect that imports of full-fashioned outerwear are having upon job opportunities in the domestic textile industry.

The survival of the American textile industry is essential if the United States is to maintain a vigorous economy and to be in a position to meet the textile requirements for national defense. Every section of the country should be interested in the problem of textile imports.

I believe my colleagues will find Mr. Garrou's recent letter to me and the market survey made by his company on textile imports to be interesting and helpful. I insert the letter and survey in the Appendix of the RECORD:

ALBA-WALDENSIAN, INC.,
Valdese, N.C., March 20, 1967.

Hon. BASIL L. WHITENER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR BASIL: We have noted with great interest the problem of imports in the textile industry which has been pointed up in Washington lately.

I thought you might like to have some facts to add to your knowledge of the background of our industry.

We have just made a market survey pertaining to the product of one of our divisions. This product is full fashion knitted sweaters and associated items, such as skirts and dresses.

I am enclosing parts of this survey which are pertinent to the import problem. You will on Page 2 that imports of full fashion outerwear has grown from 847,000 dozens in 1962 to 2,845,000 dozens in 1965. And Werner Textile Consultants estimate the domestic production ratio to imports to be approximately 1.66 to 1. (Page 8) If you would like to have the whole report, I will be glad to send it to you but did not want to burden you with excess baggage.

I have always thought that international trade to an optimum point is beneficial and stimulating to the economy. But, I think it is silly to think in terms of subsidizing "underdeveloped" countries to the detriment of our own established industries. If we were to follow this argument, after the textile industry is given away and other countries are not yet up to our standard of living, then another industry would follow . . . then another . . . then another, until we are down to the basic steel industry. . And when this would happen, some character would suggest that we bring some obscue country in Africa up to our level by giving away U.S. Steel.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

ALBA-WALDENSIAN, INC.,
LOUIS W. GARROU,
President.

Enclosures.

II. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The full-fashioned outerwear garment industry in the United States has had several problems during the past few years. Perhaps the most difficult times arose with the wide acceptance of circular knit fabrics. Additional competitive situations were created as a result of new fashion ideas coming to light in areas where full-fashioned limitations became increasingly noticeable.

The import market has grown considerably during the last few years, primarily in sweaters. In 1962, 847,000 dozens were imported while in 1965 the total reached 2,845,100 dozens. While there are no specific figures on full-fashioned garments it is estimated to be between 70 to 80% of the total. The fiber content shows an increasing demand for wool and a decreasing demand for acrylics. In the body of the report additional facts and figures pertaining to imports are discussed in greater detail. Prior to 1965, the major country for sweaters was Italy. In 1965, however, a switch to the Far East took place when it was learned that new automated equipment was being utilized for full-fashioned outerwear. This in itself permits some cost savings or greater mark-ups for the retailer. During several interviews it was learned that creative styling was offered from European sources while the Far East offers no creative fashion. Another point of interest was established in that a buyer was able to broaden his traveling to foreign lands by utilizing foreign sources for merchandise that is readily available for sources in the United States. While the import label has some meaning in this country, it too has its limitations. The problem of fill-in ordering is not that easy to cope with during a given season and while price is important, origin relates to it. These situations are a definite aid for domestic producers.

Quality however, is of major importance for full-fashioned garments. In the United States there are approximately 525 full-fashioned machines in operation with an estimated 23% being 10 years old or older. The success enjoyed by some firms in this industry has been the result of full utilization of production know-how on the available equipment to permit sales to increase market interest with proper styling, design and color. It should be fully realized that the pulse of a market is measured best by those who are closest to it. The coordinated efforts should permit the additional penetration needed for an improved sales picture.

The major area of activity in full-fashioned outerwear garments calls for 21 and 24 gauge equipment and the automatic welt turner has become increasingly important. Analysis of the Roman Stripe Knitwear equipment appears to identify a cause for some of the limitations presently being experienced. As an aid to increase the importance of your 21 gauge equipment we recommend the use of lamb's wool as the new fiber for this equipment. In the body of the report we have indicated the growth experienced for wool which has been favorable. The period covered is 1960 through 1965 in the area of women's, misses', and juniors' sweaters. Wool is still considered the king of fibers for quality products and full-fashioned garments are known to offer quality features at a savings due to the virtual elimination of waste.

III. COMPETITIVE SITUATION

Circular knitted fabrics as well as tricot continue to enjoy substantial growth in outerwear. Costs, as compared to full-fashioned outerwear garments, play an important role in their acceptance as does the versatility of pattern and design.

During the course of several interviews however, we learned that full-fashioned outerwear garments continue to be an important part of a basic line for the consumer. The need for fashion, design and color, discussed in greater detail in another section of this report, appears to be the key to success at the present time.

A. Domestic market

At present there are approximately 525 full-fashioned machines in operation in the United States producing an estimated 3,500,000 to 4,00,000 dozen outerwear garments per year, a ratio of approximately 1.66 to 1 when compared to imports. This equipment produces not only sweaters but outerwear shirts, dresses, skirts, stretch pants and bathing suits as well. Approximately 23% of the full-fashioned machines currently in place are over 10 years old.

The total sweater production for the years 1960 through 1965 were compiled to illustrate the size of the market during those years along with a per capita identity.

B. Import market

Total dozens of sweaters imported have risen from 847,000 in 1962 to 2,845,100 in 1965. The dollar value of imports has risen from $38,604,000 in 1962 to $106,797,000 in 1965. In this 4-year period dozens imported have risen 3.4 fold while the dollar value has increased only 2.8 fold. Women's, girls' and infants' sweaters constituted 76.1% of the total dozens imported and 77.2% of the dollar volume. The balance was made up of men's and boys' sweaters.

In further detail, total dozens of knitted sweaters and dollar value by year are as follows:

Year	Total dozens	Total dollar value
1962	847,000	$38,604,000
1963	1,445,000	67,536,000
1964	2,007,800	80,436,000
1965	2,854,100	106,797,000

Until 1964 all data available identified these products by fiber content. It is difficult to pinpoint the qualities of men's and boy's imported versus women's, girl's and infant's prior to 1964. Current data refines this information so that one can develop a clearer picture. A breakdown for 1964 and 1965 between the sex groups is as follows:

Sex groups	1964				1965			
	Dozens[1]	Percent	Amount[1]	Percent	Dozens[1]	Percent	Amount[1]	Percent
Men's and boys'	463	23	$16,634	20.7	680	23.9	$24,274	22.8
Women's, girls', and infants'	1,544	77	63,802	79.3	2,175	76.1	82,523	77.2
Total	2,017	100	80,436	100.0	2,855	100.0	106,797	100.0

[1] In thousands of dollars and dozens.

Prior to 1965 imports were primarily from Europe with Italy being the major exporter. In 1965 the Far East took the lead over from Europe with Hong Kong being the major exporter. Emphasis on imports is now shifting to Korea and Formosa in which countries it is understood new automated full-fashioned outerwear machines have been installed by foreign investors.

It should be noted that imports are chiefly from Italy and Hong Kong. In 1964 Italy contributed 37.7% and Hong Kong 19.8%. However, in 1965 Italy's contribution fell to 26.3% and Hong Kong's rose to 30.3%.

The total imports of knitted sweaters by category (men's and boys' and women's, girls' and infants') and a breakdown by fiber content in dozens and dollar value for the years 1962, 1963, 1964, and 1965 is given in Tables V, VI, and VII.

As a means for comparison, in 1965 total dozens exported totaled 77,700 and were valued at $2,601,000. Women's, girls' and infants' sweaters constituted 75% of the total dozens and 61.3% of the dollar volume. The balance was made up of men's and boys' sweaters. Prior to 1965 export data was not categorized in a manner to allow for comparative evaluation.

TABLE V.—*Sweater imports, 1965*

Fiber content	Dozens	Value
Men's and boys':		
Cashmere	14,600	$1,227,000
Wool (except cashmere)	571,000	20,557,000
Cotton and manmade	94,000	2,490,000
Total	679,600	24,274,000
Women's, girls', and infants':		
Cashmere	15,800	1,328,000
Sheeplike hair (except cashmere)	277,700	19,996,000
Wool	1,268,500	45,666,000
Acrylic	445,000	12,694,000
Other manmade fibers	41,000	1,202,000
Cotton	126,500	1,637,000
Total	2,174,500	82,523,000
Grand total	2,854,100	106,797,000

TABLE VI.—*Sweater imports, 1964*

Fiber content	Dozens	Value
Men's and boys':		
Cashmere	12,000	$1,006,000
Wool (except cashmere)	401,000	14,450,000
Cotton and manmade	50,000	1,179,000
Total	463,000	16,634,000
Women's, girls', and infants':		
Cashmere	16,200	1,372,000
Sheeplike hair (except cashmere)	293,000	21,094,000
Wool	916,800	33,006,000
Acrylic	207,000	6,492,000
Other manmade fibers	20,800	644,000
Cotton	91,000	1,194,000
Total	1,544,800	63,802,000
Grand total	2,007,800	80,436,000

TABLE VII.—*Sweater imports*

Fiber content	Dozens	Value
	1963	
Men's and boys' and women's, girls', and infants':		
Cashmere	5,400	$642,000
Sheeplike hair (except cashmere)	254,400	12,791,000
Wool	950,600	49,533,000
Cotton and manmade	235,300	4,570,000
Total	1,445,700	67,636,000
	1962	
Wool	721,400	$36,260,000
Synthetic	66,800	1,628,000
Cotton	58,800	716,000
Total	847,000	38,604,000

There are no published figures with regard to full-fashioned merchandise. However, based on information gathered as a result of analyzing available data and numerous interviews conducted at various market levels, we estimate imports of full-fashioned sweaters to be in the vicinity of 70 to 80% of all sweaters imported.

The total imports of knitted outerwear shirts by category (men's and boys' and women's, girls' and infants') and a breakdown by fiber content in dozens and dollar value for the years 1962, 1963, 1964, and 1965 is given in Tables VIII, IX, and X.

Total dozens imported and dollar value are as follows:

Year	Total dozens	Total dollar value
1962	1,139,400	$4,655,000
1963	1,325,200	6,988,000
1964	2,740,700	14,712,000
1965	4,079,000	30,744,000

In this 4-year period dozens imported have increased 3.6 fold while the dollar value has increased 6.6 fold.

As for sweater imports, all data until 1964 identified these products by fiber content. A breakdown for 1964 and 1965 between the sex groups is as follows:

Sex groups	1964				1965			
	Dozens[1]	Percent	Amount[1]	Percent	Dozens[1]	Percent	Amount[1]	Percent
Men's and boys'	1,631	59.5	$8,961	61.0	2,557	62.3	$21,887	71.3
Women's, girls', and infants'	1,110	40.5	5,751	39.0	1,552	37.7	8,857	28.7
Total	2,741	100.0	14,712	100.0	4,109	100.0	30,744	100.0

[1] In thousands of dollars and dozens.

NOTE.—We estimate imports of full-fashioned shirts to be less than 10 percent of the total.

TABLE VIII.—*Shirt imports, 1965*

Fiber content	Dozens	Value
Men's and boys':		
Wool	60,000	$1,817,000
Manmade fibers	907,000	10,772,000
Cotton	1,590,000	9,298,000
Total	2,557,000	21,887,000
Women's, girls', and infants':		
Wool	156,000	4,680,000
Cotton and manmade	1,366,000	4,177,000
Total	1,522,000	8,857,000
Grand total	4,079,000	30,744,000

TABLE IX.—*Shirt imports, 1964*

Fiber content	Dozens	Value
Men's and boys':		
Wool	56,900	$1,709,000
Manmade fibers	167,000	1,635,000
Cotton	1,407,200	2,617,000
Total	1,631,100	8,961,000
Women's, girls', and infants':		
Wool	93,600	2,809,000
Cotton and manmade	1,016,000	2,942,000
Total	1,109,600	5,751,000
Grand total	2,740,700	14,712,000

TABLE X.—*Shirt imports*

Fiber content	Dozens	Value
	1963	
Men's and boys' and women's, girls', and infants':		
Cashmere and wool	14,500	$1,025,000
Cotton and manmade	1,310,700	5,963,000
Grand total	1,325,200	6,988,000
	1962	
Wool	(1)	(1)
Synthetic	2,200	$15,000
Cotton	1,137,200	4,650,000
Grand total	1,139,400	4,665,000

[1] No classification.

Day Care Bolsters Families

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, there is a popular misconception that Project Headstart is for children. This is not true, or at least not quite true. Headstart is for children—and parents, and other members of the family.

Headstart may begin with a home visit to recruit a child, but it is most likely that the curious parents and other kin will return the visit, and they are heartily welcomed. They get a chance to see what a lively business being a parent can be.

Headstart includes a medical examination for the 4- or 5-year-old enrollee, and in the course of discussing this one physical exam, the mother is made aware of a lot of things she can do to help improve the child's health and that of other children.

A Headstart day may begin with a nourishing breakfast or a well-balanced luncheon. It leads sooner or later to talks with mothers about what makes a breakfast a good breakfast. From there it is just a step to weekly meetings on shopping, consumer hints, health tips, and recipe exchanges. And all this time, the children are having a wonderful time learning about the world.

One of these programs in Boston, a part of action for Boston Community Development, the Boston community action agency, was the subject of a recent article by Sherry Petchul, "Headstart—Day Care Bolsters Families," in the Christian Science Monitor, issue of March 23, 1967.

At this point I would like to insert it in the RECORD:

DAY CARE BOLSTERS FAMILIES

(By Sherry Petchul)

BOSTON.—"In the willows where the warm breezes blow, chee-rump," hums a naptime record for children whose world is the Columbia Point, Dorchester, housing project.

Some of the 65 three- and four-year-olds at the Patricia M. Hassett Day-Care Center at Columbia Point use their imaginations to extend this world.

"I have a cow."

"You do?"

"I keep it in the front yard."

A rule at the project forbids pets.

DAYCARE CENTER BUSY

The staff at the day-care center, delegated as one of Boston's five year-round Head Start centers, works hard to give the children real experiences beyond the limited housing-project environment.

The children visited a downtown store to see the Christmas decorations. They bought ingredients and made cranberry-orange relish for their mothers. They've had rides on the subway and, on the swan boats in the Public Garden.

One class, working on a transportation unit, has been to Logan Airport and actually boarded a plane.

Unlike many day-care centers, where supervision and baby-sitting are the only services, the full-time center at Columbia Point emphasizes education, health, and social services.

GOALS SHARED

"Day care involves these three components in order to serve families and children well," says Sibley Higginbotham, executive director of Associated Day-Care Services, which administers the center.

He adds, "A good day-care program, a good Head Start program, and a good educational program have a lot of the same goals."

Head Start objectives include health checks; school preparation involving reading readiness, ability to work and play within the group, and acceptance of adult guidance; parent involvement in the children's education; and community participation in the project.

The four classes at Columbia Point, grouped basically by age, are handled by four professional teachers and four aids from the community.

HELPING START READERS

Reading readiness activities include everything from field trips to extend awareness to a child matching letters from a felt board with his own name printed by the teacher. In one class, it meant drawing out a child who didn't talk for two months.

The Columbia Point center has a "uniquely strong social-work component," according to Mr. Higginbotham. Two full-time social workers, a case worker and a group worker, contribute to the center's goal of "100 percent social service."

Mrs. Marilyn Kalls, the center's group worker, meets with two groups of mothers once a week. They may discuss budgeting, marital adjustments, or the problems of living in a housing project.

Mrs. Marilyn Kalls, the center's group director, has a meeting open to all of the mothers once a month. "I take my cues from what the parents want," she says. At Christmas the mothers learned to knit and made stockings for their children. A child librarian visited to talk about children's books.

The John Wilkes Case and Adam Clayton Powell

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, before the special congressional election takes place in New York's 18th District next week, Members of Congress might find interesting a brief but scholarly commentary contributed by Mr. C. W. Dressler, who before his retirement from the Johnstown Tribune-Democrat was one of Pennsylvania's most respected newspaper editors. Mr. Dressler's research into the John Wilkes case would seem most timely.

Had not the House of Commons first refused to seat Wilkes, his identity would very likely have been lost long ago in the passing of time. Adam Clayton Powell's place in history, long assured if only because of his years of service in Congress, has undoubtedly been magnified by what has transpired in this session of the House of Representatives. And while the space which the chroniclers will devote to his record cannot be a consideration in the judgment of those of us charged with deciding upon his qualifications for House membership, a review of the eventual outcome of the Wilkes case would seem to be in order at this time.

Mr. Dressler's remarks, contained in a letter of February 19, follow:

JOHNSTOWN, PA.,
February 19, 1967.

Hon. JOHN P. SAYLOR,
Member of Congress,
House of Representatives,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOHN: At the risk of seeming to be presumptuous, I am writing you about the Powell case; or, rather, about one whfch has certain analogies to it that may be interesting: The case of John Wilkes, which made quite a stir in England in the late 1700s. This episode, "trivial in its origin, but most memorable in its consequences," arose over the refusal of the House of Commons to seat Wilkes as a member from Middlesex, because of his ill-repute and his arrest and conviction in a libel case.

Wilkes was a rake, a spendthrift, and a bad husband. But he became a popular hero over the issue of whether the House could deny a seat to a legitimately elected member. The first expulsion was largely to satisfy the king, who was offended by Wilkes' "libel." After that the House was in the position of vindicating its first action by keeping him out. He was expelled by a vote of 219–137; re-elected by Middlesex; expelled again, on the ground that a member once expelled was incapable of service in Parliament, by a vote of 235 to 89; re-elected again. The House then declared his election null and void, and his opponent, who had been defeated by a 4–to–1 vote, was accepted to membership in his place, by a vote of 197 to 143.

Wilkes became a martyr, with an influence on the politics of London and many other constituencies. A party of opposition grew about him. "The most eminent statesman, the most persuasive orators, were eager to conjure with the name of Wilkes." Men like Burke and Chatham and Junius took up his cause. The issue was no longer Wilkes, but what the public regarded as an attack on its right to elect whomever it pleased.

When he got out of jail after serving a sentence on the libel charge, conditions were such that if he had chosen he might have upset the Parliament and forced another election. But he was no authentic hero. He just wanted to be a member from Middlesex, and get his bills paid somehow. In 1771 he was elected sheriff, then in 1775 lord mayor of London. He did not like the work these jobs required, and in 1779 he was elected Chamberlain, a sinecure which perfectly suited him, and which he kept. He was also seated by the House in 1774, and the resolution expelling him was expunged from the records; and he was re-elected from Middlesex—English law not requiring residence—as often thereafter as he wished to remain in the House.

The point of this is, as Trevelyan says in his "Early History of Charles James Fox," that the proper action of the House would have been to let him take his seat, and to make him powerless partly because of his political incapacity and partly by those means which such a body always possesses to render a much-disliked member ineffective; and which would in due time have brought him into obscurity.

Analogies are never perfect, and Powell is not Wilkes, so that solution might not work. But it is reasonably certain that if Powell is expelled, he will be re-elected as often as he chooses, and he will then alter the issue so that it seems to be the right of a congressional district to elect whom it pleases—or perhaps with racial overtones as well, which would align many with him who are disgusted with his conduct.

I do not profess to know what ought to be done, but it seems to me that there are dangers in the expulsion course which are illustrated in the case of Wilkes, however different the material circumstances between the two cases. In any event, it is an interesting story which might amuse you, even though you do not regard it as apropos.

My very best regards, and please forgive the length of this letter. I am working very steadily, five or six days a week and sometimes more, trying to put together some of the material I have used in editorials and articles on political history along with other unused stuff, and whether or not it proves salable it is giving me wonderful entertainment, and perhaps a little education.

Most sincerely,

BILL DRESSLER.

The First Lady: A Teacher Corps Drop-In

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago the First Lady of the land became an educational drop-in when she visited a small school in a remote area of the Blue Ridge Mountains in North Carolina.

A story by Wauhillau LaHay engagingly describes the effect of the visit by Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson and Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, John W. Gardner, to Canada Township, where four young Teacher Corps members have "sparked greater interest among both parents and students, some of whom have to walk 2½ miles just to catch the school bus.

I think it most significant, Mr. Speaker, that it is the principal of the Canada Township School who says of her Teacher Corps members:

> These NTC-ers broaden and deepen our program. They bring in new ideas. Now there is time for individual work with the students. All in all it's wonderful.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the story by LaHay at this point in the Record:

Cullowhee, N.C., March 15.—Lady Bird Johnson's "adventure in learning" carried her into a remote hollow of the Blue Ridge Mountains to a tiny community without paved roads, telephones or daily papers.

She walked down a steep hill and jumped a branch of Wolf Creek to reach the home of her hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Mathis, the parents of seven children.

This was "bear country" not too long ago. And Mrs. Mathis, after a "y'al come right in now" welcome to the First Lady and her party, said they still have to be "real careful of the rattlesnakes in the bean vines."

But Mrs. Johnson, accompanied by Health, Education and Welfact Secretary John Gardner, hadn't come to the isolated little community called Canada Township just to soak up local color.

Nor even to hear the cheering news from Mrs. Mathis that when the President appears on television "we don't turn him off." Mr. Mathis added: "We watch him just the same as if there was a program going."

Lady Bird Johnson and her party had come to Canada Townsip to see first-hand some of the work of the National Teacher Corps (NTC), which sends young teachers to disadvantaged areas to provide improved schooling for the poor.

In Canada Township four young NTC teachers hold class four and a half days a week and on Friday afternoons and Saturdays go to Western Carolina College, 16 miles "down the mountain" at Cullowhee to work toward their graduate degrees.

Their coming to Canada Township apparently has sparked greater interest among both parents and students, some of whom have to walk two and a half miles just to catch the school bus.

Mrs. Mathis, six of whose children are in Canada Township School, says proudly: "Mrs. Moss doesn't have to send the man for my children." The "man" is the truant officer.

And Mrs. Gertie Moss, school principal, says: "These NTC-ers broaden and deepen our program. They bring in new ideas. Now there is time for individual work with the students. All in all it's wonderful."

With the NTC-ers the school now has eight teachers for its 100 pupils. Three of the NTC-ers are men—which much impresses the Canada Township folk who heretofore had known only women teachers.

"They're grand men," said Mrs. Mathis. "We really know them and we hope they stay."

John Reid, 22, one of "the men teachers," hopes so, too. He expresses unhappiness at the prospect of having to leave his post "half way through."

The NTC is in trouble with Congress. President Johnson, who asked $31.4 million for this fiscal year wound up with only $7.5 million. And Congress has yet to act on funding the NTC for the new fiscal year, which begins July 1.

Gardner says the fight in Congress is "a real cliffhanger, but I think we're winning."

Among those who hope so is Rose Mathis, 8, who seemed to speak for all of the kids in the hollow, in urging her favorite teacher: "Don't go away, Mr. Reid."

Birthday Greetings to the Honorable Wayne Aspinall

SPEECH

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, today, April 3, 1967, marks the birthday of one of our colleagues who has rendered invaluable service as a Member of Congress for a period of nearly 20 years.

He is held in the highest esteem by the people of Hawaii, whom I represent, and not without good reason. As the respected chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the Honorable Wayne N. Aspinall provided the leadership which finally brought the Hawaii statehood bill to the floor of the House 8 years ago. To those who still harbored reservations about granting statehood to the Island territory in the Pacific, he advanced persuasive reasons and convinced many that an affirmative vote was the right one. As a consequence the Hawaii statehood bill was passed, and Hawaii remembers, and will never forget, the champion it found in this distinguished Congressman from Colorado.

His scholarship and depth of understanding have marked a public service career which spans half a century and covers all levels of government. He entered the teaching profession after graduating from college, and in 1920 became president of his local school board in Palisade, Colo. He then turned his talents to the study of law and, after being admitted to the Colorado bar in 1925, engaged in both the practice of law and the peach orchard industry.

After serving as Speaker in the Colorado House of Representatives in 1937 and 1938, he moved over to the Colorado Senate and continued to serve with distinction in his State legislature until his election to the 81st Congress.

He donned the uniform in both World War I and World War II, a fact which alone would indicate the type of American I seek to honor with these inadequate words.

He and Mrs. Aspinall raised a fine family of four children, three sons and a daughter. It is fitting at this time to note that his second son, the Honorable Owen S. Aspinall, is secretary of American Samoa, continuing the father's deep and unwavering interest in the government of American territories.

I join my colleagues in this birthday tribute to Wayne Aspinall, and I would especially like to add the thanks of the people of Hawaii, who wish him many more birthdays as a Member of this august body.

Four Servicemen Killed in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Lance Cpl. Perry D. James, of Essex; Cpl. Eugene J. Payne, of Baltimore; Pfc. Clarence J. Burley, of Baltimore; and Capt. George D. Rusnak, of Laurel, were recently killed in combat in Vietnam, and I wish both to commend their courage and to honor their memory by including the following newspaper article in the Record:

FOUR SERVICEMEN KILLED IN VIETNAM

The deaths in combat of two Baltimore marines and an Army helicopter pilot from Laurel, Md., and the accidental death of another city marine in a land mine demonstration in Vietnam were announced yesterday by the Defense Department.

The victims were:

Lance Cpl. Perry D. James, 20, nephew of Mrs. Joseph C. Tucker, of 444 Torner road, Essex, killed by a Communist sniper near Quang Tri.

Cpl. Eugene J. Payne, 3d, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Payne, of 3818 Pall Mall road, killed by an American land mine.

PFC. Clarence J. Burley, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Burley, of 107 Wheeler avenue, killed while on patrol Sunday.

Capt. George D. Rusnak, 28, husband of Mrs. Isabel D. Rusnak, of Gorman Manor, Laurel, killed when his helicopter was shot down by enemy small arms fire.

Corporal James was killed last Friday by Communist sniper fire while he was on a mission near Quang Tri, just south of the Demilitarized Zone.

Mrs. Tucker, his aunt, said last night Corporal James had been in almost constant combat duty since December 26. He had been in Vietnam since last June, six months after the Marine Corps drafted him.

WORKED FOR YACHT FIRM

Corporal James had worked for the Owens Yacht Company between the time he left Kenwood High School after the eleventh grade and the time he was drafted. His closest survivors are his aunt and uncle.

Corporal Payne, who was on his second tour of Vietnam duty, was killed Tuesday when a land mine being used in a demonstration at the Da Nang Air Base exploded, killing thirteen marines.

After his first tour of duty, from December, 1964, to December, 1965, he volunteered to be sent back to Vietnam and was assigned last July to the 7th Engineer Battalion stationed at Da Nang.

His mother said last night that her son volunteered to go the second time because "he thought maybe he could take the place of someone with a family."

Corporal Payne enlisted in the Marine Corps after his graduation in June, 1963, from Douglass High School.

Besides his parents, he is survived by two sisters, Joann and Gail Payne, two brothers, Anthony and Ricky Payne, and a half-brother, Donald Powell.

LETTER RECEIVED

Pfc. Burley, a rifleman in a 1st Marine Division rifle squad, was killed Sunday while he was on patrol, the Defense Department said.

He was a veteran of nine months' duty in the war zone, having arrived in Vietnam June 20, 1966.

His family received a letter from him Tuesday, two days after his death.

"He said he was looking forward to coming home in June and how happy he would be to be with the family," his mother, Mrs. William R. Burley, of 107 Wheeler avenue, said last night.

Pfc. Burley was graduated from Carver High School in June, 1965, and worked as a stock clerk for the Londontown Manufacturing Company until he was drafted January 11, 1966.

Pfc. Burley is survived by his parents; a brother, Thomas Burley; and two sisters, Mrs. Josephine Hearndon and Miss Joan Burley, all of Baltimore.

Captain Rusnak, a helicopter pilot with the 1st Air Cavalry Division, died of burns he received when his helicopter crashed and burst into flames during a mission March 22.

The helicopter, one of seven on the mission in the North Coastal Highlands of Vietnam, crashed after it was hit by enemy small arms fire, Captain Rusnak's father-in-law, Lt. Col. Edward D. Carroll, of Laurel, said yesterday.

Captain Rusnak went to Vietnam last September, less than a month after he married Colonel Carroll's daughter, Isabel D. Carroll, August 27, 1966.

"LOVED THE ARMY"

Captain Rusnak was a career Army officer. "He loved the Army," Colonel Carroll said.

Captain Rusnak originally was an artillery officer, but he volunteered for helicopter pilot school and won his wings at Fort Rucker, Ala. He had already been selected for assignment as a helicopter instructor upon his return from Vietnam next September, Colonel Carroll said.

He is survived by his wife; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Rusnak, of Philipsburg, Pa.; and a brother, John Rusnak, of Seaford, Del.

Yesterday's casualty report brought to seven the number of Maryland servicemen whose deaths in Vietnam have been announced this week.

Noise Abatement and the Office of Transportation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, a very significant statement was made Tuesday morning by Secretary of Transportation Alan S. Boyd concerning jet noise abatement. The Secretary said that not only would the new Department assume leadership and responsibility in the noise abatement field, but it would also establish a special Office of Noise Abatement to deal specifically with the problem.

Throughout the Nation, the problem of aircraft noise is becoming so acute that it is threatening the very future of aviation. The accelerated growth of air transportation, the development of larger and more powerful aircraft, and the enlargement of airport facilities are contributing to the problem on a national scale.

The graveness of today's noise problems can be heard in the anguished complaints from thousands of Americans and can be measured by the millions of dollars in pending noise litigation suits.

In the long run, failure to solve the problem will undermine public confidence not only in the entire aviation community but also in the Government leaders who have been charged with seeking workable solutions.

Therefore, I think that all of us should be heartened by the Secretary's statement before the Subcommittee on Advanced Research and Technology, House Committee on Science and Astronautics. Mr. Boyd provided an incisive analysis of the issues in his announcement that the new Department is escalating the fight against noise.

It is most noteworthy that the origin of this fight can be traced back some months to President Johnson's message to Congress on establishment of the new Department. The President directed the new Department to take immediate leadership in the noise abatement field. The President's Science Adviser, Mr. Hornig, has been coordinating Federal efforts to solve the noise abatement problem since that first message to Congress.

Secretary Boyd made it explicitly clear that aircraft noise is a high-priority matter in the new Department and his staff has begun to organize its complexities within a sound technical, economic, and legislative framework.

By declaring his intention to explore and utilize every possible means of attacking the problem of aircraft noise, Mr. Boyd has given us all cause for optimism that the public may, in the foreseeable future, look forward to answers to the critical and perplexing questions associated with aircraft noise.

The Secretary realizes the compelling urgency of drawing upon scientific technology, the great skills of our aeronautical engineers, and the sophisticated equipment available to them in a concerted drive to mute the whining jet engines that imperil the peacefulness of the skies, and consequently, the peaceful domain of our citizens.

I salute Secretary Boyd's timely remarks wherein he so ably stated a problem with which the Government and the aviation community come to grips.

Adult Basic Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, without the ability to read, write, and do simple arithmetic, many adults are committed to a future of minimum earnings, persistent joblessness, and social dependency.

Congress, believing that large numbers of educationally deprived citizens aged 22 and over would seek instruction and greatly benefit from it if the opportunity were provided, authorized, in the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, grants to States which had approved State plans for adult basic education programs.

In 1966 this program became part of the Elementary and Secondary Amendments of 1966—title III, adult education. The budget for fiscal 1967 provided $29.2 million for the program and the budget for fiscal 1968 recommends some $40 million.

Seldom do we hear or realize the impact of such programs, or their accomplishments. In the last few weeks I have been so gratified to receive personal letters from several adult students who are attending education classes in the Ninth Congressional District of Michigan.

I wish to publicly take this opportunity to congratulate the instructors of these classes, and even more so, the following individuals who have so proudly written of their accomplishments: Lillie Ballentine, Walter Ballentine, Laura L. Campbell, Wyoma Cannon, Lue M. Cartlidge, Bennie Coffee, Mrs. Adela Cortez, Linnie D. Croft, Mary Derrick, Cora Digby, Sino Dillard, Arnelia Dorsey, Katherine Duncan, E. M. Gant, Georgianna Garske, Hattie Green, Ollie Harris, Mrs. Arlene Hart, Lupe Hernandez, Dollie Johnson, Gertrude Jones, Josephine Leal, Mrs. Ceola Lewis, Maggie Linder, Fred McKinney, Julia McKinney, Louise McKinney, Olivia Mallette, Mrs. Opal Mann, Addie L. Matthews, Annie Matthews, Harold G. Mercer, Hattie Miller, Mrs. Betty Munroe, Velma Nall, Mrs. Mary Patricio, Elfriede Patterson, Mrs. Gladys Patterson, Mrs. Adela M. Perez, Florence Philmore, Mary D. Priest, Henry Rollins, Brucie M. Scott, Mrs. Idell Sheard, Louise Smith, Dorothy Spurgis, SamElla Taylor, Beverly Joan Washington, Elizabeth Watson, Estella Williams, Henry Williams, Irene Williams, John H. Williams, Leeanna Williams, Mary P. Williams, Orna Lee Winston, Olivia Withers, Lettie Wolgamott, Hattie Mae Wright, and Trinidad Ylas.

Theirs is a courageous job well done.

No Longer Valid

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I have asked consent to insert in the RECORD the editorial of the Bennett County, S. Dak., Booster, of Martin, S. Dak. This is a very thoughtful and well-considered editorial which should be made available to all Members. The editorial follows:

NO LONGER VALID

The American Indian is generally thought of as the original American. But, historical records reveal that the Indians were immigrants like the rest of us. And they have the same aspirations and hopes as the average U.S. inhabitant of Norwegian, Italian, German, Japanese, Mexican, English or Greek descent. Mr. Don Holm, an authority on Western Americana, tells a little of the current status of the Indian—after living for 400 years with the white man—in the Portland Oregonian's Northwest Magazine.

For no good reason that Mr. Holm can ascertain, the majority of Indians, the remnants of once proud and self-sufficient tribes, have resided for nearly 100 years on reservations, or in enclaves of some sort, administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In his words, "The present status of the American Indian, in fact, is eloquent testimony to the monumental failure of a paternalistic welfare state superimposed on the structure of American society over a century of time at a cost of billions."

There are 380,000 reservation Indians in the U.S. Since 1924, they have been full citizens and have been entitled to the same privileges as other citizens, including the right to vote. In addition to those on the reservations, thousands have been assimilated in the life stream of the nation and have risen to high office in business, professions and in government. So far as the "Indian problem" is concerned, an authority says the problem is a creation of the white man, and the white man has been making it bigger year after year.

It is expected the present Congress will ask for another 1200 employes for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and another third of a billion dollars for the next fiscal year. Last April, the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs reported that: "In the past half dozen years alone, $1.5 billion has been made available for Indian programs. The number of employees of the Bureau and the Indian Health Division has grown steadily until today there are 22,000 people serving the needs of approximately 380,000 reservation Indians. For fiscal 1967 the BIA is asking for $238.5 million and the Health Division for almost $88 million."

Amazing as it may seem, we have in effect had in the United States for nearly 100 years a full blown welfare program directed toward the guidance and care of a substantial body of our citizens. This program has been something less than a success. In the words of Mr. Holm, ". . . deplorable conditions do exist on some of the reservations and enclaves, just as they do in Appalachia, in the big city slums, and impoverished non-Indian backwater communities. Ignorance, disease, lack of opportunity, and other evils of society are shared by Indians and non-Indian classes." According to Mr. Holm, "There are signs that a dramatic change is in the wind for American Indians." The Indians themselves are being encouraged to develop the industrial, agricultural and recreational resources of reservation lands. This may help ameliorate one of the tragedies of reservation policy—isolation of Indians from the non-Indian community. But, above all, there are indications of a recognition that the future of Indians like the future of the rest of us is tied to opportunity and incentive.

Indian Commissioner Robert L. Bennett says, "The paternalistic approach is no longer valid. It has resulted in the worst manifestations, in a culture of poverty, and even at best it encourages a dependency approach to life." A Bureau of Indian Affairs official observes that ideally the ultimate goal of the Bureau is that of working itself out of existence.

The history of the relationship between the white man and the Indian may show that there is a point of diminishing returns when it comes to delegating responsibility for our welfare and our lives to government. Perhaps, that is a lesson the "Indian problem" holds for all of us.—Chadron Record.

Small Tax Court Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the Wall Street Journal for April 5, 1967, published an article which describes the problems dumped into peoples' laps when they are confronted by the Internal Revenue Service with a claim for back taxes due.

It relates to my bill, H.R. 4323, for establishing a Small Claims Tax Court with 20 regional commissioners. Under the provisions of this bill the taxpayer would be given the clear opportunity to have a decision in his case made by an impartial third party rather than by the Internal Revenue Service itself.

The article follows:

Tax Traumas: Audits of Old Returns Pain Many Taxpayers, but Agents Also Suffer—Rotting Chinchilla Backs up a Deduction—IRS Man Is Smacked With an Umbrella—Deciding Who Gets Called In

While millions of Americans are figuring out their 1966 income taxes, George H. Wheeler Jr., a Dallas bill collector, is struggling with his 1965 tax return. Dewitt H. Roberts, a trade association official in Atlanta, is still trying to straighten out his 1963 Federal taxes.

Unhappily for both taxpayers, their old tax returns are being audited by the Internal Revenue Service. IRS auditors will scrutinize the old returns of more than 3 million persons this year—and sock a good many of those taxpayers with bills for back taxes, plus 6% interest.

Why are some tax returns audited when others aren't? And what's it like to be asked to prove you didn't cheat on your taxes a year or more ago? To find out, Wall Street Journal reporters talked to taxpayers, IRS agents, tax lawyers and accountants in a dozen cities.

"The average guy who has never run into the IRS before is panic stricken" when he's called in for an audit, says a lawyer in Philadelphia who specializes in tax matters. "And if he's unfortunate enough to run into an IRS auditor who thinks everyone is a crook, he's in for a rough time."

TOUGH ON EVERYONE

An audit is sometimes tough on IRS agents, too. "You never know what you're going to get when you meet a taxpayer. Sometimes they're very hostile," says Anthony Etzi, an IRS auditor in Pittsburgh.

J. S. Marlow, an IRS official in New York City, says that "most taxpayers called in to have their returns audited take it in stride." But he recalls a 30-year-old woman who recently threw an ash tray at an auditor, then smacked a supervisor over the head with her umbrella. Police arrested her for assault.

A Brooklyn butcher threw a meat cleaver at the wall while an IRS agent was in the shop auditing his tax fund. Some IRS auditors are harassed at home by telephone calls from irate taxpayers.

IRS agents in fiscal 1966 recommended that an additional $1,050,000,000 be collected from taxpayers as a result of auditing 3.1 million of the 68.7 million income tax returns filed by individuals. This is up from an extra $750 million of collections recommended by auditors in fiscal 1962 when 3.1 million audits were made on 61.6 million returns.

SOME REFUNDS, TOO

The IRS says individual audits during fiscal 1966 also resulted in refunds to taxpayers of $48.8 million, up from $38.2 million refunded in fiscal year 1962. IRS officials in Los Angeles, Brooklyn and Manhattan say that roughhly a third of the individual tax returns audited in their offices last year were left unchanged.

A few audits are conducted by mail. A form letter is sent to the taxpayer asking him to identify or substantiate some deductions, and his mailed reply usually makes an office visit unnecessary. Some other audits are conducted in the field. IRS agents visit taxpayers in their stores and offices to question them about their individual tax returns.

About 75% of individual audits, however, are conducted in IRS district offices. Taxpayers to be audited are notified by mail to report at a specific time and to be prepared to substantiate certain types of items on their old tax returns. "So when they come in, they've pretty well made up their own minds about what we're going to question and they're fortified with arguments backing up their positions," says Phil Smith, an IRS agent in San Francisco. Most taxpayers bring along old receipts and cancelled checks. Some of them also bring along lawyers or accountants.

IRS officials say the normal statute of limitations on auditing a return is three years, but the period can run longer in certain circumstances. There is no statute of limitations on fraud.

"CLEAN" AND SUSPICIOUS RETURNS

A small number of returns are picked at random for auditing, and some are audited even though they "look clean," says an IRS official. But most audits occur because something has aroused the suspicions of an IRS agent—such as deductions for sizable charitable contributions, high travel and entertainment expenses, unprofitable secondary occupations and unsubstantiated medical costs.

This year, for the first time, computers will screen all individual returns to single out those that might warrant close examination. Experienced agents will look over returns selected by the computers and decide which ones will be audited. Every return indicating income of $30,000 or more is at least "looked at" by these agents, says an IRS man.

Tax write-offs for wrecked cars, flooded homes and other casualty insurance losses frequently arouse auditors' suspicions. But one taxpayer supplied pungent substantiation last year of his deduction for the death of a chinchilla. He mailed the animal's rotting carcass to the San Francisco IRS office along with his tax return. "The thing lay there in the basement for hours, stinking like crazy," recalls Mr. Smith, the IRS agent. The chinchilla raiser's return wasn't audited.

George Wheeler, the Dallas bill collector, was challenged to prove his claim of $750 in charitable deductions on his 1965 return. So far, Mr. Wheeler has been able to prove only $650 of the total. He's also trying to verify $4,500 in travel expenses, car expenses, business losses and medical bills. "I was very lax on my motel receipts and gasoline bills. I figure they'll get me for about $350 to $500 in additional taxes," says Mr. Wheeler.

A retired Chicago businesswoman says an auditor recently disallowed some charitable contributions on her 1965 return. She says she put cash in the church collection plate and kept a record of the dates and amounts. "This record meant nothing" to the auditor, she says. "You can't worship God anonymously in this country," she fumes. "The taxpayer is guilty until proved innocent by cancelled checks."

But Phil Smith in San Francisco's IRS office says most auditors are more lenient.

"We aren't trying to nickel and dime people to death," he says.

SCRUTINY FOR SOME

Tax returns of self-employed persons, such as motel and beauty parlor operators, doctors, dentists, lawyers and others who keep their own income records, frequently are scrutinized by auditors. So are returns filed by salesmen who report substantial deductions for travel and entertainment.

"School teachers are the worst," says a Brooklyn IRS man. "They're always trying to deduct everything under the sun as a cost of keeping up in their field." A San Francisco IRS agent says he recently disallowed a deduction for part of the cost of a summer trip through New England that was claimed as an educational expense. After a brief argument, the agent told the teacher and her husband, "You can't look me in the eye and tell me that trip was anything but a vacation."

Divorced persons frequently run afoul of the auditors. Sometimes both parents claim the same children as deductions, and auditors must call both parents in to determine who provided more than half of a youngster's support.

Last year a New York City IRS auditor challenged the 1963 through 1965 tax returns of a young divorced mother of two children. "I didn't realize I had to pay income tax on alimony payments," she says. "I owed about $2,300. I had a loan outstanding from a finance company, but the IRS worked out a payment that I could make to the Government every month. When I paid off the loan the tax payment went up but it's still reasonable, I suppose."

STAGGERED BY AN AUDIT

Dewitt Roberts of Atlanta is executive secretary of the National Association of Life Companies Inc., an insurance industry group. After an audit of his 1963 return last year, Mr. Roberts was staggered to find he had a tax bill of $8,600, nearly as much money as the total income he had reported for 1963.

Mr. Roberts' woes began when his trade association set up a retirement program for him financed by a $21,700 annuity insurance policy. Mr. Roberts figured he'd pay the income tax on the $350-a-month checks he will receive after he retires at age 70. But an IRS auditor said that since his family would receive the face value of the policy if he dies before retirement, Mr. Roberts must pay taxes now on the value of the policy.

So, in the eyes of the IRS, Mr. Roberts' taxable income for 1963 suddenly had tripled. In addition, the auditor disallowed a deduction for medical expenses, since only medical costs in excess of 3% of taxable income could be deducted, and Mr. Roberts' income had soared to just over $30,000 from the less than $10,000 declared on his original tax return.

Mr. Roberts followed his attorney's advice, borrowed the money and paid the tax bill, then filed suit to get it back. He expects the case to be tried early in 1968. If he wins, the IRS will pay him interest on the disputed tax, but even that will be a tarnished victory as far as Mr. Roberts is concerned. "I'll have to report the interest they pay me as income and pay the tax on it," he says, even though he also had to pay interest to borrow the money. Win or lose, he'll have to pay a sizable attorney's fee.

STATE REFUND PERILS

Failure to include as income a refund on state income taexs for the preceding year trips up many taxpayers, according to IRS auditors. Some others come to grief because fly-by-night tax advisers fill out their tax returns and claim illegal deductions. Robert Carrol, an IRS supervisor in New York City, says often the shady tax adviser has vanished by the time the return is audited and a taxpayer learns he owes back taxes, plus a $500 fraud penalty, plus interest.

Some taxpayers, of course, manage to fool the auditors. A gray-haired mother says she cheated recently on an audit. She claimed her college-age son as a deduction in 1965, although he earned a substantial income from part-time jobs. An IRS auditor challenged her to prove that she had contributed more than half of her son's total support during the year. "Since he earned so much money himself, I had to get his total expenses up pretty high," she says. She did it, she claims, partly by overstating costs of such things as her son's haircuts, cigarets, food and tuition.

A few taxpayers regard an audit as a battle of wits. A Boston executive says his return is audited every year, and the IRS always disallows a few deductions. "It's impossible to get a receipt for everything," he complains. "So now I just throw in a few fictitious deductions that are unsubstantiated. The agent picks them out, calls me in and disallows them. We both wind up happy. He thinks he's really ferreted something out, and I wind up paying what I had intended to in the first place."

"MAKE AN AUDIT PAY"

Other taxpayers don't like to play that game, however. "Once an auditor gets into a return he starts to check on other things" he didn't question at first, says a vice president of a New England company. He says his 1964 return was audited "because there was a question over whether profit on one investment was a capital gain or straight income." That point was decided in his favor, but "there were some charitable deductions, medical costs and nonreimbursed business expenses that I couldn't verify satisfactorily, so they charged me a couple of hundred bucks in extra taxes," he says. "It seems that if they start on a return they'll dig out enough stuff to try to make it pay."

Peter Medina, a Los Angeles IRS official, denies it. "Generally we stick to the item on the return that raised the original question. We'll probe into other items only if they seem related," he says.

Both sides agree that an audit's outcome often hinges on the personalities of these involved. "Five auditors can reach five different conclusions on the same return," claims a Chicago accountant. There are "very few absolute, open-and-shut situations," so there is lots of room for compromise, he believes. Mr. Smith, the IRS agent in San Francisco, says: "Our job is to arrive at the closest possible estimate of tax liability. It's always going to be just an estimate."

Mr. Medina says some taxpayers "rave and scream" during an audit. "But these are people who've never before been able to talk to a representative of the U.S. Government, and they have a lot of steam to let off about a lot of gripes, many of them unrelated to taxes." Another IRS auditor in Los Angeles, Mrs. Joyce Kimbrough, says accountants and lawyers sometimes try to "shout their way through a flimsy claim." But, she says, "most taxpayers who come in alone are too nervous to shout."

"I attack the agents as a natural enemy," says a Torrance, Calif., tax accountant. "My strategy is to make them think weve overlooked a few things and will go for a fat refund if they get tough. This is diversionary, but it works," he claims.

Jean Yott, a Detroit tax consultant, says that "many taxpayers don't know you can ask to be transferred to another auditor," a tactic she often uses to get a hearing with a more sympathetic auditor.

H. D. Weir, another Detroit tax consultant, says that strategy recently saved one of his clients $75. An IRS auditor wanted to disallow some deductions for business expenses claimed by the client, an insurance agent. "I argued," says Mr. Weir. "Then I asked for a change in examiners, and the other one didn't even bring it up."

"YOU'RE A SITTING DUCK"

A few taxpayers believe IRS agents are out to disallow everything they can. "They're promoted on the basis of how much they can gouge out of the taxpayer," says a Detroit physician who is fighting an auditor's ruling that disallowed $1,554 in deductions on his 1961 and 1962 taxes. An Ann Arbor, Mich., nursing home operator whose 1958, 1959 and 1960 returns were audited, says: "You're a sitting duck, and they're going to try to pluck every feather they can without your squawking to much."

Mr. Medina, the Los Angeles IRS man, says such talk is nonsense. "If we find an area where you've goofed against yourself, we'll tell you. We feel obligated to," he says. Alphonzo Evans, a Pittsburgh welder, says an IRS auditor first told him he owed an additional $58 taxes on his 1965 return, but then the agent showed him how to cut his bill for extra taxes to $15. "It came out wonderful. Just by doing it on the short card it came out better than on the long form," says Mr. Evans.

Besides asking for a different auditor, a taxpayer can ask for an informal conference with an auditor's supervisor to try to win some concessions.

When a taxpayer is notified that he owes additional taxes, he can file suit within 90 days in the U.S. Tax Court in Washington, D.C., where 10,905 cases were pending last Jan. 31. The Tax Court requires a $10 filing fee and a written appeal from the taxpayer that clearly explains his argument. Most IRS rulings that are contested in the Tax Court are settled without trial for less than the amount originally requested by the IRS.

A taxpayer also can file suit in Federal District Court to appeal an IRS ruling. If he challenges the IRS in the Tax Court he doesn't have to pay his back taxes until the court rules against him. In District Court a taxpayer must pay his tax deficiency and sue to get it refunded. Taxpayers, of course, can appeal Tax Court and District Court decisions all the way up to the Supreme Court, where 32 tax cases involving individuals and businesses were pending at the end of January.

When a taxpayer can't pay his back taxes immediately, the IRS usually works out instalment payments. An IRS official in Washington says the agency's policy is to get such bills paid off "as quickly as the taxpayer can," usually in less than a year.

Sometimes the IRS agrees to settle for less than full payment in hardship cases. "Hardship means more than inconvenience," says an IRS official. And such settlements usually provide that if the taxpayer's income should rise above a certain level, he must begin payments on the unpaid balance.

In 1960 ex-heavyweight boxing champion Joe Louis owed $545,000 in back taxes on about $4 million he had earned in the ring more than a decade before. Interest costs had raised his total tax liability to more than $1,250,000. Dana Latham, then IRS commissioner, told Congress at that time: "We have gotten all we could possibly get from Mr. Louis, leaving him with some hope that he can live. . . . He cannot make any large amount of money. His earning days are over. We didn't get, by any manner of means, what he owed us."

An IRS official said last September that "it appears the case is in dormant status." The IRS won't comment further on the Louis case, but it is understood that Mr. Louis still is under obligation to make regular attempts to pay off his remaining tax liability.

In rare instances, the IRS says it writes off a bill—usually because a taxpayer is ill or destitute, and it is obvious that he never will be able to pay.

Save the "Savannah"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert in the RECORD at this time an article from the New York Times, dated April 6, 1967, which relates to the concurrent resolution which I introduced in the House earlier today. Mr. Werner Bamberger points out, as I did in my remarks to the House, that the *Savannah*, the world's only nuclear-powered vessel, is being retired despite its demonstration of great potential, and without its being able to exploit that potential fully.

United States Hails A-Vessel as Lay Up Nears

(By Werner Bamberger)

The Federal Government, which is expected to lay up the Savannah in about five months, issued yesterday an "AX" report card for the merchant ship, the world's only atom-powered commercial vessel.

In a full-scale review entitled Technical, Operational and Economic Report on the N.S. Savannah First Year of Commercial Operation 1965–1966, the Maritime Administration declared:

"Initially designed as a vehicle to demonstrate one of the peaceful uses of the atom, and as a test bed for the application of nuclear power for merchant ship propulsion, she has met many challenges and passed all tests."

However, a Maritime Administration spokesman indicated that the report might have no effect on the future of the Savannah's commercial operation, saying:

"We are in the process of developing plans for the lay-up of the ship."

At the same time, he recalled recent testimony before Congress by officials of the Department of Commerce, of which maritime is a part, that the department was giving consideration to ways in which the ship might be used.

The 1967–68 Federal Budget proposes expenditures on the Savannah that are insufficient to keep her in operation.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CITED

In reviewing the vessel's accomplishments the Federal ship agency said the Savannah experience had:

Demonstrated that a nuclear merchant ship can operate safely and reliably in a regularly scheduled service.

Developed the framework for acceptance and entry and opened new ports to any future nuclear ships.

Demonstrated a favorable reaction on the part of shippers toward using nuclear transportation.

Produced information that could lead to reduce cost of operation of any future nuclear ships.

Produced and maintained a reservoir of marine engineers trained and licensed to operate seagoing nuclear power plants.

Added to the prestige of the United States through demonstrations of an advanced ship type.

Demonstrated to the world the sincerity of United States efforts in using nuclear power for peaceful purposes.

Kept maritime regulatory problems before the regulatory bodies and industry, thus stimulating efforts to establish optimum requirements that will be applicable to any future nuclear merchant ship.

PATTERN ESTABLISHED

The Savannah, in her two years of operation, established an internationally accepted pattern of marine operations for atomic commercial ships that might follow the report noted.

It observed that Government support for the vessel's operations was determined by operating costs in excess of estimated revenues.

The Savannah, the report stressed, was not designed to compete on an economic basis with other ships her size in the carriage of cargo. The Savannah has a cargo capacity of 9,830 tons.

Nuclear power, the report observed, is most likely to be practical on large ships (with twice the cubic capacity of Savannah) and on very high-speed ships (30 knots and above), designed to carry containerized cargo on long trade routes. The Savannah operates at 20½ knots.

The estimated first year cost to the Government for operation of the ship by First Atomic Ship Transport, Inc, an American Export Isbrandtsen Lines subsidiary, was $1,811,556.

The actual first-year cost, the report said, was $1,417,848, yielding F.A.S.T. a $200,000 "profit."

The $200,000 profit was based on a reduction of operating cost and improved revenue beyond that originally estimated in the agreement for the first year of operation.

Under this arrangement any reduction of losses was equally shared between F.A.S.T. as a profit and the Government as a reduction in operating costs up to a limit of $400,000. The actual cost reduction was $426,117.

The Naive CIA

SPEECH

OF

HON. EDITH GREEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, the oratory stemming from disclosure of CIA's involvement with private organizations has been interesting to follow. Impassioned partisans of the Central Intelligence Agency have rushed indignantly to its defense, and those who question CIA policy are accused of naiveté and a lack of concern for this country's security.

But, as Norman Cousins points out in the following article, the great danger to this Nation's security occurs when a group of men, even if of avowedly "good" intensions, are able to function outside the constitutional limits of law. This, the CIA apparently does.

A New York Times editorial expressed the matter thusly:

> Faith in American institutions has been besmirched in a way that would have eluded the reach of any foreign enemy.

Faith, like charity, begins at home. This involvement has shaken the faith of the public in the integrity and independence of private groups working for assumedly private goals.

But the harm that has been done to public trust in private institutions is overshadowed by the harm done to public trust in Government.

Perhaps the CIA did not think that their infiltration would, if revealed, have a devastating effect on the widening confidence gap between the public and Government. In this case, the CIA must be rather naive itself.

Apparently the CIA judged the consequences of such a disclosure to be only bothersome side effects.

I recommend Norman Cousins' clear and convincing article for not only adult reading, but for high school and college textbooks on American government:

SUBVERSION BY GOVERNMENT

The CIA was conceived twenty years ago as a specific response to the global subversive activities of communism. It was decided, on the highest levels of government, that what the U.S. needed was a super-secret agency with worldwide capabilityies—an agency far more secret than even the FBI.

The CIA was specifically exempted at the start from most of the checks and balances that are indigenous to American Constitutional government. The funds at its disposal might run into billions of dollars, but there was no requirement for open public or legislative debate or review. The agency would be responsible to the President and would operate through a watchdog committee in Congress but even this procedure was at variance with the Constitutional requirements.

The work of the CIA was divided into two broad areas. One area involved the operation of a top-level information-gathering service that would make its reports available to the security centers of government, such as the White House, Department of Defense, Department of State. The second area was an operational branch that would carry out top-secret activities designed to advance the national interests of the United States.

It is now essential, on the basis of available but limited information, to attempt an assessment.

The analyses and reports compiled by the information or intelligence arm of the CIA, according to many competent observers inside and outside government, have been of the highest order.

It is over the action area, however, that the difficulties and the debates have arisen. The most recent disclosures about the CIA concern secret government funds being channeled into universites, labor unions, and organizations of students, newsmen, and businessmen. CIA officials privately would probably point to such activities as being among their finest achievements. For these were no cloak-and-dagger operations involving thefts of secret documents or undergruond acts of daring and violence. These activities have been part of an effort to mount an intellectual and cultural counter-offensive against the threat of communist ideology. The CIA was shrewd enough to know that the most effective forces it could recruit and send into the field would come not form the far right but from the center and the non-communist left. In the case of the international meetings of students, newsmen, and labor leaders, the main purpose of the CIA was not to use Americans as agents but to give the United States top-level representation at world intellectual or economic meetings involving opportunities for leadership.

Defenders of these CIA activities say that the nation has been well served by what they describe as a highly sophisticated and knowledgeable counter-offensive against the enemies of cultural and political freedom It also said that the CIA, both in Washington and in the field, has maintained the highest standards in the recruiting of its personnel.

But all this is beside the main point. For what is intended as a defense of the CIA actually constitutes its severest indictment. It has now been demonstrated that even the most well-intentioned purposes and projects, when conceived and carried out within the context of undercover operations, carry penalties that far outweigh any good that might be achieved. The abuses of the CIA are not chargeable to poor judgment of its officials. The abuses are inherent in the terrible misconception behind the existence of the CIA.

The secret underwriting by the CIA of activities by the National Student Association is a case in point. Some student leaders who cooperated with the CIA were exempted from the draft. All were required to lie and to sign oaths saying they would not reveal the true state of affairs.

Half the nation's population is under the age of twenty-five. It is always risky to characterize the dominant mood of any generation, but there are many indications that many of the young people of this country today are losing confidence in the ability of their elders to operate a civilization responsibly or to demonstrate the kind of integrity that can provide a moral tone for the society. The discovery that the government itself has played a corrupting role is not likely to have a cleansing effect on the attitudes of the young people toward adult-approved institutions.

The misconception behind the existence of the CIA is a simple one. That misconception is that it is possible and proper to turn over to a group of men the kind of authority and power that the U.S. Constitution was specifically designed to prevent. In fact, the very existence of the CIA is a monument to the failure of the recent and present generation of policymakers in government to take the basic philosophy of this nation seriously. The main point or principle that emerged from the work of the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention was that the biggest danger to human freedom was represented not just by bad men at the heads of bad governments but by good men who were put in positions where they were able to operate outside the law. The Founding Fathers didn't have to be told that extraordinary situations would arise in which extraordinary authority might be required. What concerned them, however, was that the existence of such situations might stampede and mislead men into creating a mechanism that in itself would be subversive of Constitutional government.

While the full story of the CIA in practice, as apart from theory, is known only to a few, enough is now known to underscore the foresight of the American Founders. Consider Cuba. When President John F. Kennedy came to office, he was confronted by a fully developed plan to equip and finance an emigré invasion of Cuba. The effort failed, despite extravagant advance assurances to the contrary. The President was urged to bail out the enterprise by authorizing the use of American troops for invasion purposes. This the President refused to do—not because the might of the United States was inadequate for such an objective, but because the President had a sense of history, respect for the moral position of the United States in the world, and was opposed to the killing of thousands of Cubans.

The Cuban episode revealed one aspect of the grave danger represented by the CIA. This was that it could set forces in motion which could impel an American President, governed by considerations of national pride, to depart from his own basic policies. President Kennedy had the wisdom and the courage to avoid compounding a national error. It would be a serious mistake, however, to suppose that such qualities are automatically built into the Presidency.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower sought to ease world tensions by exploring with the Soviet Union the possibility of bringing the spiraling world arms race under control. He wanted to take full advantage of any genuine change in Soviet leadership following the death of Josef Stalin. The President's moves in this direction were blocked by the action of the CIA in penetrating the airspace of the Soviet Union with a spying plane at precisely the time a Paris summit meeting was about to begin. The President was persuaded by the head of the CIA to identify himself with the incident, lest it appear before the world that the President had been cut off from the nation's own security policies.

General Eisenhower ordered the discontinuation of the spying planes over Russian territory, but the episode undermined his long-held hope that he could make a fundamental contribution to the enlargement of world peace. No one knows whether the summit meeting, if it had been held, would have altered history, but it is not inconceivable that a dent might have been made in the arms race, possibly including the signing of a nuclear test ban and a nonproliferation treaty. In any event, it was demonstrated once again that the CIA had veto power over U.S. policy.

The role of the CIA in Vietnam is a matter of speculation. One of the sticking points in the Geneva negotiations of 1954 that ended the French occupation of Indo-China had to do with the provision in the Geneva Treaty calling for all outside forces to leave the area. Premier Mendès-France of France has said he was pressed at the negotiations to provide assurance that the departure of the French would not be the signal for the arrival of the Americans. Mendès-France replied he had no reason to believe that the United States would not respect the terms of the Geneva Treaty. Shortly after the French left, the United States moved into Laos and Vietnam. The Bao Dai government in South Vietnam was replaced by that of U.S.-backed Ngo Dinh Diem. The countrywide free elections specified in the Geneva agreement were called off by South Vietnam. Shortly thereafter, the Vietcong started its campaign of assassination, terror, and subversion against the South. The Vietcong was backed by North Vietnam but a large part of its total military supplies—at one point it reached an estimated 80 per cent—came from the United States, having been captured or turned over by Vietcong sympathizers.

Eventually, the Diem government was violently overthrown from within and its President killed in a coup in which the United States was a tacit partner, according to former U.S. Ambassador to Vietnam Frederick G. Nolting, Jr. The Ambassador said he believed it was not the CIA but the State Department that gave its approval to the enterprise. Be that as it may, the critical point here is that the government of the United States was involved in the subversion of another government. The overthrow and murder of Diem made a shambles of America's declaration that it came into South Vietnam at the express invitation of that government in order to keep it from being subverted.

As for Laos, this observer has no information about the role of the CIA in the ghastly mistake that led the United States in 1960 to help Phoumi Nosavan stage his military coup against the elected government of Souvanna Phouma. What is known, however, is that the coup touched off a civil war, with the United States in the incredible position of supplying arms to both sides and paying the salaries of both armies.

Eventually, the United States helped to restore the government of Souvanna Phouma, but the incredible misadventure had meanwhile taken the lives of thousands of civilians and soldiers.

While in Vientiane, Laos, in 1960, I met a pilot from the Tom Dooley Hospital who told me he had just turned down an offer of $3,000 a month from the CIA to fly arms secretly to a corner of Burma where remnants of the Chinese Nationalist Army had settled after the revolution. Several weeks after my encounter with the pilot, I read newspaper reports about demonstrations outside the U.S. Embassy in Rangoon when it became known that the United States had violated Burmese sovereignty and had jeopardized Burma's security vis-à-vis its powerful neighbor to the north. If one aspect of the work of the CIA is to make friends for the United States, this particular aim was not furthered in Burma.

The Secretary of State has justified these activities by describing them as an inevitable concomitant of international life in the world today. The United States, he has said, should not be the only country to stand aloof from such undertakings.

This remarkable statement misses the main points at issue. One point is that one of the characteristics that distinguishes the United States from totalitarian countries is the trust that it can inspire both in its own people and in other peoples throughout the world. How do we weaken the communist conspiracy or any other conspiracy when we make other nations uncertain and suspicious about the depth and range of our secret activities inside their countries? Is it established that the only effective way of dealing with totalitarians is to imitate them?

A second point has to do with the concept of a free society held by those who are now acting in its name. When did the American people give their representatives in government the right to engage in the subversion of other governments or to decide arbitrarily and outside Constitutional processes how their money is to be spent, or to involve its own citizens in secret oaths, or to give some citizens special privileges for playing the game?

The third point is that there is no more pathetic fallacy than the notion that such enterprises can be carried out without corrupting those who are part of them. Those who believe that it is possible to mount a CIA in a free society and keep its operations sanitary are poor students of history. Moreover, the notion that it is possible to keep these operations totally secret is a species of naivete.

Nothing would be easier than to attempt to pin the blame on a few government officials. The blame must reach into the society as a whole. Nothing as large as this could have come this far without the involvement of large elements of the American community.

A government now exists within a government. The interior government has not been elected. It cannot easily be replaced or recalled. But neither is it beyond the reach of the American people. It will be said that the nation's security requires that further debate over the CIA be closed. But it is precisely in the name of national security that the debate must be pursued—that is, if the national security bears any relationship to what the nation is all about. —N.C.

Colorado Welfare Director Foresees End of States Participation in Food Stamp Program if House Agriculture Committee Amendments Prevail

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, in numerous statements here on the House floor and in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in the past month I tried to warn the Members of the danger to the continued successful operation of the food stamp program, which by the end of the current fiscal year, will be providing adequate diets to more than 2 million Americans in low-income families.

The danger, as I saw it, lay in the fact that so many of the members of the Committee on Agriculture, which handles the food stamp legislation, do not have food stamp projects in their own congressional districts and thus may not be personally familiar with the effective manner in which the program now operates in more than 650 counties or cities located in more than half of all congressional districts.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS JEOPARDIZE PROGRAM

My fears were borne out when the committee voted recently to add two damaging amendments to H.R. 1318, the bill I introduced on behalf of the administration to provide authorization for future appropriations. One of those amendments, adopted by a vote of 16 to 9, could well be fatal to the entire program. It is significant that even after the bill was weakened, it was then approved by the committee by the narrow margin of only 19 to 14, including proxies, indicating that many of the 16 present who voted to insert a very damaging amendment may really desire to end the program entirely on July 1, 1967.

To those of us who consider the food stamp program important to the well-being of the people of our congressional districts, as well as to needy people elsewhere in the country, it is obvious that the action of the Agriculture Committee in adding amendments must be reversed when H.R. 1318 comes before us here in the House. Otherwise, we would be, in effect, permitting 16 of the 35 members of the Committee on Agriculture to decide the future—or rather the doom—of a program in which most of those 16 may have no direct interest insofar as their own congressional districts are concerned.

The amendment in question would require the States, beginning July 1, 1969, to pay 20 percent of the cost of the bonus coupons given to food stamp participants to assure them an adequate diet. At the projected level of the program for next year, that would be $40,000,000 a year which the States would have to pay. Just remember that for virtually no cost at all to the States—but at high cost to the cities and counties—the Department of Agriculture will send in carloads of surplus foods such as powdered milk, powdered eggs, lard, flour, cornmeal, and so on, for free local handouts to the poor under the loosely directed, scandal-ridden direct distribution system which the strictly administered food stamp plan has now superseded in hundreds of localities.

COLORADO WELFARE DIRECTOR EXPRESSES DEEP CONCERN

Convincing evidence of the seriousness to the States of the Agriculture Committee amendments to H.R. 1318 is shown in a copy I have received of a telegram sent on April 3 to the Speaker of the House from Miss Charline J. Birkins, director of the Colorado State Department of Welfare, as follows:

> COLORADO STATE DEPARTMENT
> OF PUBLIC WELFARE,
> *Denver, Colo., April 3, 1967.*
>
> Hon. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
> *Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.:*
>
> Strongly support remarks of Hon. Leonor K. Sullivan on March 23 concerning H.R. 1318, the food stamp bill. Agree that to require states to pay 20 percent of cost of bonus coupons issued to the needy would cripple and probably kill the program.
>
> Food stamp program now operating in 35 Colorado counties. During past 12 months bonus coupons were issued in the amount of $1,496,515 and estimated cost of bonus coupons for next 12 months estimated to be at least $1,791,500.
>
> Colorado could not pick up this cost in addition to present administrative costs. Food stamp program much more efficient and beneficial than Federal donated foods program. Strongly urge expansion of present food stamp program rather than its curtailment.
>
> Miss CHARLENE J. BIRKINS,
> *Director, Colorado State Department of Public Welfare.*

OTHER AMENDMENTS LIMITS AUTHORIZATION TO 1 YEAR ONLY

In addition to the amendment requiring the States to pay 20 percent of the cost of the bonus coupons—that is, 20 percent of the difference between the amounts needy families can afford to spend for food and the amounts of money required to provide such families with adequate, nutritious diets—the committee also tacked onto H.R. 1318 an amendment limiting the authorization for future appropriations just to the 1968 fiscal year. That would mean that next year—and each year thereafter, if the program survived these piecemeal 1-year-at-a-time techniques—the Congress would first have to pass a new food stamp authorization bill before the Committee on Appropriations could even consider a request for funds. If every item in the Department of Agriculture budget were subjected to this kind of double jeopardy each year, it is a certainty that we would save a lot of money on agricultural programs, for it would be an impossibility for the annual fiscal year agricultural appropriation bill to be handled until long after the foreign aid appropriation bill, and all of the supplementals also, and by then most of the fiscal year in which the funds were supposed to be spent would probably have passed.

This is a novel idea for limiting Agricultural Department expenditures, but would hardly be effective in helping the farmer or anyone else interested in agricultural programs. Why pick out the food stamp program, then, for this technique of agonizing annual legislative reappraisal? Certainly it cannot be based on any desire to help or expand the food stamp program.

COLORADO NOT ALONE—ALL BUT NINE STATES IMMEDIATELY AFFECTED

Mr. Speaker, although the Colorado welfare director is the only State official I have heard from so far on this issue since the Agriculture Committee's action, 41 other States and the District of Columbia would also be immediately affected. Only Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, and South Dakota do not have food stamp projects in operation, and of those, Massachusetts has at least indicated an intention to participate.

For the list of those areas now participating, or scheduled to participate shortly, I refer the Members, Mr. Speaker, to my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD on March 14, 1967, pages A1278–A1287 showing this information by States and congressional districts.

COLORADO NEEDY PAID $2 OF OWN MONEY FOR EACH $3 OF FOOD COUPONS

The Colorado welfare director's telegram reports that there are now 35 food stamp projects operating in the State. The latest figures I have on the actual number of people participating for a full month in Colorado are for January 1967, when there were only 21 projects in operation there. At that time, a total of 24,037 Coloradans received help through this program in obtaining a good diet.

These people paid more than $318,000 of their own money that month in order to receive food coupons worth $469,889 in the foodstores—a bonus of more than $151,000 in food purchasing power—or 32 percent. The bonus toward good nutrition averaged $6.29 per person per month, or about $3 in food purchasing power for $2 spent for food stamps.

In view of the sizeable contribution this represents toward good health for children in needy families, it is no wonder that the Colorado State welfare director shares my deep concern over the future of this successful program.

FIGURES ON NATIONAL LEVEL FOR JANUARY

On the national level, there were 1,438,795 men, women, and children participating in the food stamp program in January, in 589 projects, receiving added food purchasing power of $8,811,751 that month, or an average of $6.12 per person. Since then, the program has been expanded to more than 60 additional jurisdictions, and by June 30 it will have about two million participants in 875 areas, which areas include about 40 percent of the entire population of the country.

Among those areas are 116 of the Nation's 300 poorest counties. In such counties, up to 25 percent of the entire population might participate in the food stamp plan.

I just cannot imagine the Congress permitting such a program to be destroyed by an amendment recommended by only 16 of the 35 members of the Committee on Agriculture, particularly since 12 of those 16 apparently then voted against the bill even as amended.

Tobacco: Wedge for More Government Control of Business?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I have just come across an editorial in the Tobacco Reporter.

I feel that the situation described in this article is of utmost importance, and under unanimous consent I include it in the RECORD for the information of my colleagues:

TOBACCO: WEDGE FOR MORE GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF BUSINESS?

From here it seems that the tobacco industry may well be offering government an opportunity to insert its wedges of business control—painlessly and so quietly that American business may not even realize exactly how it happened.

Along these lines two things have looked particularly worrysome lately. One is the bite-by-bite way several government agencies have been extending their role in curtailing cigarette smoking. And the other is the calm manner in which American business has taken the Federal Trade Commission nicotine and "tar" testing laboratory.

Here is how former Surgeon General Luther Terry (now head of the Interagency Council on Smoking and Health) described the government's role in March of 1965: "The limit of our responsibility is to ensure that each individual has full access to the available facts on cigarette smoking as it may affect his health and ability to provide for himself and his family. Beyond this, the decision to take up and to continue to smoke is—and should remain—the prerogative of the individual."

This stand is quite interesting in view of current and future plans of the National Clearinghouse on Smoking and Health, an agency of the Public Health Service—which apparently is setting out to change mass smoking behavior in the United States on a grand scale in a program it feels could be applied to control in non-tobacco areas as well. (See page 18.) A very valid question might be: "Has the government exceeded its limits of responsibility?"

Another pressing question is "Why hasn't American business made more fuss about the FTC nicotine and 'tar' testing laboratory?"

Last month advertising men objected loudly to some proposals of Antitrust Chief Donald Turner, who told the American Advertising Federation that new sources of information other than advertising should be developed for getting information on products to consumers. Along these lines Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal (D-N.Y.) is pressing for a law to establish a National Consumer Information Foundation, which would test products and provide them with "Info-tags" containing data on performance, content, safety and care.

These proposals have brought ad men and other businessmen to their feet in indignation. And yet, few seem to realize that one such testing program has already begun—the nicotine and "tar" lab is testing cigarettes, and the information most surely will be given to consumers.

From here it looks as if Government and certain individuals may well be using tobacco as an entree to more ambitious projects that may have far-reaching effects on American business.

Supersonic Transport Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, as evidence of the interest in the supersonic transport program, I wish to report that the Committee on Aeronautics of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York conducted a discussion February 27 on the Bow-MacGregor bills—H.R. 12 and H.R. 4495—providing for private financing of the program. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MACGREGOR] was in attendance and took part in the discussion. Others present represented the financial community, the aircraft industry, and related interested parties.

I have obtained permission to release the record of the meeting inasmuch as the discussion and answers to questions may be interesting and helpful to other Members and to the general public who are interested in the SST. Under leave to extend, I include the minutes of the meeting, as follows:

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON AERONAUTICS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, HELD AT THE HOUSE OF THE ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK, N.Y., FEBRUARY 27, 1967

The roll being called, the following members were:

Present:

Robert E. Young, Chairman; George B. Berridge, James C. Blair, Sidney G. Edwards, Murray Gartner, J. Howard Hamstra, Charles F. Krause, Austin P. Magner, Irwin Schneiderman, Milton G. Sincoff, Harold L. Warner, Jr., (Mrs.) Ruth J. Weinstein.

Also Present:

The Honorable Clark MacGregor, Congressman, Minnesota.

The Honorable W. Sterling Cole, Cole & Norris.

W. S. Whitehead, Ives, Whitehead & Co., Inc.

Joseph Barrett, Smith, Barney & Co.

Neil Broger, The Bank of America.

George A. Dies, Jr., General Dynamics Corporation.

Murray Ferguson, General Electric Company.

Frank H. Granito, Federal Aviation Agency.

Walter L. Gruber, Smith, Barney & Co.

Lee S. Kreindler, Kreindler & Kreindler.

Ray H. Luebbe, Gilbert, Segall & Young.

Robert MacCrate, Sullivan & Cromwell.

Stephen J. McKenna, Pan American World Airways.

James P. Mitchell, The Chase Manhattan Bank.

Howard B. Phelps, Attorney, Seattle, Washington.

Robert W. Rummell, Trans World Airlines.

Richard J. Small, Haller & Small.

Richard B. Smith, Reavis & McGrath.

William W. Smith, General Electric Company.

John E. Stephen, Air Transport Association of America.

Howard P. Swanson, Trans World Airlines.

Lyman M. Tondel, Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton.

Marvin W. Weinstein, Salomon Bros. & Hutzler.

Arthur M. Wisehart, American Airlines.

Following dinner the Chairman called the meeting to order, and stated that the meeting would be devoted to a discussion of legislation proposed by Representatives Bow (H.R. 12) and MacGregor (H.R. 4495) providing for private financing of the supersonic transport program. He introduced the guest speakers, Representative MacGregor and Mr. W. S. Whitehead, President of the management and trade consulting firm of Ives, Whitehead and Co., who has advised Representatives Bow and MacGregor in connection with the legislation.

Representative MacGregor outlined briefly the background of the legislation, and described the current attitude of Congress concerning appropriations for the SST. In this connection he pointed out that in the last session efforts in the Senate to cut substantial amounts from the SST appropriation had failed by only a relatively narrow margin.

He stated that at the present time it is politically attractive to oppose additional expenditures for the SST; that many Congressmen are concerned over the refusal of the Executive branch to make available to Congress studies of the commercial feasibility of the SST; that continuation of the SST program will require additional funds from Congress, probably within the next six months; and that at present Congress would probably be unwilling to vote substantial additional public funds for the SST.

He further indicated that since the SST is designed to carry commercial traffic and will not provide any known benefits from a military point of view, private investors should be permitted to participate in its financing, and that the proposed legislation would provide a sound method for accomplishing this.

In conclusion he stated that although there is a strong body of opinion in Congress in favor of the SST, unless a program of private financing can be developed within the next six months, it is likely that the entire SST program will founder.

Following Representative MacGregor's remarks Mr. Whitehead summarized the provisions of H.R. 12 and H.R. 4495. In brief, these bills provide for the creation of an SST Development Authority to initiate and supervise the building of an SST prototype. The Development Authority would be authorized to issue up to $2.5 billion of bonds for sale to the general public through normal investment channels. These bonds would not be general obligations of the United States, but would be guaranteed by the United States.

When the Development Authority determines that planning for the production of the SST is practicable, the Authority would invite the principal contractors engaged in the development phase to organize a private SST Corporation for the purpose of producing and selling the SST and arranging the financing required to commence production. All real and personal property of the Authority would be transferred to the SST Corporation in exchange for its bonds; the Authority would, in addition, offer to exchange with holders of its bonds the bonds of the Corporation. The Authority would assign to the Corporation the exclusive right to use all patents, designs, prototypes, etc., developed during the development phase, in return for a predetermined percentage of the profits of the Corporation. (Upon payment of the total outstanding indebtedness of the Authority, all such patents, designs, etc., would become the property of the Corporation.) The public would be assured maximum possible participation, through normal investment channels, in all securities issued by the Corporation.

Mr. Whitehead stated that due to lack of time it had not been possible to schedule hearings on the bills last session, but that hearings may be scheduled this session.

He indicated that the Bureau of the Budget had advised that it was in full sympathy with the desire to get maximum private financing for the SST, but believed that the proposed legislation was subject to several limitations. He stated that the Bureau of the Budget's objections appeared to reflect a misinterpretation of the legislation. He indicated that (1) the bills specifically provide for continuity between the development and production phases, and there would be no overlapping or duplication of contractors' efforts; (2) the government would be placed in a more favorable financial position under the bills than under the arrangement presently proposed; (3) it is unrealistic to assume that the aircraft will not be acceptable to the airlines; and (4) securities of the Corporation would be widely held, and accordingly the general public would participate directly in any profits from the project.

In conclusion Mr. Whitehead stated that it was hoped that the legislation would receive a full review in this session of Congress.

Following the remarks of the guest speakers there were a number of questions, in response to which Representative MacGregor and Mr. Whitehead stated the following:

1. The legislation in question could be adopted in this session of Congress, and therefore need not delay work on the prototype to any significant extent. Moreover, since our program will in any event be behind the British-French one, we should not be stampeded into an unsound program of financing.

2. Congress can prohibit expenditures for the SST from contingency funds, and will probably not appropriate more federal funds for the SST. Accordingly it is essential that all groups concerned make an effort to develop a method of private financing through a COMSAT-type organization.

3. The Corporation contemplated under the proposed legislation would not itself buy and sell aircraft, but would participate under a joint-venture management agreement with the principal contractors.

4. The Corporation would obtain substantial revenues from a surcharge on the aircraft users, and this should provide a sufficient inducement to investors, even though a part of the Corporation's profits would go to the Authority.

5. An alternative approach might be to eliminate the Corporation and have the Authority reimbursed directly from royalties on each aircraft sold.

6. Another possible approach involving elimination of the Corporation might be for the government to guarantee loans for purchase of the aircraft under a "Fanny-May" type arrangement.

7. It is important that efforts be made to better inform members of Congress on matters relating to the SST program, including particularly the problem of sonic boom.

8. It is doubtful that Congress will be impressed by the recent increase in the amount of the airlines' deposit from $100,000 to $1,000,000 per aircraft.

The Chairman thanked the guests for their participation in the meeting. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 9:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted.

George B. Berridge,
Secretary.

Address by Gen. Wallace M. Greene, Jr.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GEORGE HANSEN
OF IDAHO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, I was privileged last night to hear a stirring address, given by Gen. Wallace M. Greene, Jr., Commandant of the Marine Corps, at the 96th annual members' banquet of the National Rifle Association.

General Greene forcefully correlated the relationship of the individual marine and his rifle—which, according to the General, is considered as a unit—with the work of the NRA.

He also pointed out that we are winning the war in Vietnam, and criticized those who object to our objectives there.

This dedicated career officer, Mr. Speaker, has performed a notable public service with his speech and I would like to share it with my colleagues.

General Greene's speech follows:

REMARKS BY GEN. WALLACE M. GREENE, JR., USMC, COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS, AT THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION 96TH ANNUAL MEMBERS' BANQUET, SHERATON-PARK HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL 5, 1967

President Carter; distinguished guests; ladies and gentlemen:

I bought my first rifle—a second-hand .22—when I was 14 years old, back in the little country town of Waterbury, Vermont. I even remember what I paid for it—$8.00. The rifle had an octagonal barrel, so I figured the cost at $1.00 per side. I had a paper route in those days, and many long, cold, early-morning deliveries went into the price of that second-hand rifle.

All of you know the pride that was mine in finally having my own fire arm. I was just like any other small town boy in the early 1920's. And, like them, I fired that rifle every time I could afford shells and get permission to shoot. The firing range was in an alley out behind the local undertaker's parlor—I guess in case anything went wrong—and the targets were cans and bottles salvaged from my father's grocery store.

Winter came around and my father figured I'd had enough practice to be able to handle one of his shotguns. One day he loaned me a 16 gauge, and out in the snow we went—on snow shoes—headed for the woods. I don't remember what we were hunting—but I recall most clearly what happened. You see, instead of being concerned about how I was carrying that shotgun—I was occupied with the tracks I was making in the snow, and somehow I shoved some of that snow into the bore. My father knew it, but didn't say anything. I guess he figured I could learn the hard way.

I did. I put my first shell in that old 16 inch—I mean 16 gauge—sighted in, and pulled the trigger. The gun went off and I went back—right flat no my tracks, and then some.

Now that's the kind of introduction I had to firearms. And I wouldn't blame any of you for asking yourselves, "Is this the man responsible for the markmanship training of almost 280,000 United States Marines?"

Yes, I am. But let me hasten to add that much more knowledge about firearms and marksmanship has come my way in the past 46 years.

Remember in 1921 the National Rifle Association didn't have 809,677 members. It didn't circulate 883,000 copies of a monthly magazine—a fine publication simply loaded with safety rules, shooting tips, buyers' guides, and other sound advice. It did not have a vast national program for training marksmanship instructors and camp riflery counselors, and advising shooters all over the country.

Had such things been available in 1921 when I was learning to shoot, I assure you that I'd have been a participant—and I would have been saved the humiliation of being knocked down by a shotgun.

But you do all these things today. You have many worthwhile programs. And we Marines take great pride in the fact that we are identified with you in several of them.

Of course, the NRA and the Marines have shared many common interests over the years since 1871. But, always, the two areas of greatest mutual interest have been national security and individual marksmanship.

We've also shared the vast talents and dedication of Major General Merritt A. Edson. I think "Red Mike" Edson was one of the greatest Marines of all time. And after retirement he became your executive director. He published an editorial for the American Riflemen in 1951, and had this to say about national security and individual marksmanship.

He wrote:

"It is not my intent to imply that the ability to shoot straight is the beginning and the end of national security. But it is that part of national security which affects the individual more than any other."

That editorial eventually found its way into the Congressional Record. And I don't think the relationship between marksmanship and national security has ever been explained more succinctly—or more clearly—and it's just as true today as when "Red Mike" put pen to paper.

We have a saying in the Marine Corps. You'll find it on signs, in our official correspondence and publications, and deeply ingrained in our collective and personal philosophies. It's this: "The most important man in the Corps is the individual Marine and his rifle."

Now, notice we don't say the "most important combination." We don't say the "most important man and piece of equipment." The point is that we consider the Marine and his rifle as a single unit, an entity.

Our grammar may not be exactly correct, but our thinking certainly is.

That attitude—thinking of the individual Marine and his rifle as one, and considering him the most important man in the Corps—has paid big dividends for the past 192 years. And it is still paying off, in a big way, today in Vietnam.

I think you'll be interested in some of the things our individual Marines and their rifles are doing out there, and I'm going to tell you about several.

I'm sure you know that we are in the process of replacing the M14 rifle with the M16. As you know, the M14 has greater range. But bear in mind the type or war we're fighting out there. Contact with the enemy occurs most often at extremely close range and in dense jungle growth. And the enemy—once we hit him—tries to stay close to us so we cannot get the full benefit of our supporting arms. Action is fast and furious.

The M16 has a high rate of fire and is great for such close-in fighting. But the big payoff comes in lighter weight, not only of the rifle, but of the ammunition. This means that every individual Marine can carry almost three times as much ammunition—a very important factor when you're fighting with lines of communication limited to foot movement and helicopter resupply. We like the M16.

And we're still evaluating the Stoner small arms system—a system with which we can build rifles, automatic rifles, and machine guns—from one basic unit. Marines in Vietnam are giving the Stoner system a combat evaluation, even as I talk to you tonight.

Now, how about the enemy's small arms? Well, in the 25 months we've been in Vietnam, we've captured some of almost every type of military rifle made. Our enemy will shoot just about anything that has a trigger and a bore.

The guerrilla fighters—or Viet Cong—have the greatest variety of weapons. Russian, Chinese Communist, French, and U.S.—even a few Browning Automatic Rifles.

The North Vietnamese regulars are equipped in more of a pattern. Their basic arm seems to be the SKS carbine—a gas operated, semi-automatic weapon firing a 7.62 cartridge.

Of these, and a host of other weapons they have, one of the best is the AK–47 assault carbine. It too, is Chinese Communist, gas operated, and fires the 7.62 round either semi- or fully automatic. It has been well-machined and, like many of their other weapons, has a chrome-lined bore. I don't think we need chromed bores because of our excellent maintenance. But the process certainly produces a fine, and durable, weapon.

Let's get back to the individual Marine and his rifle. We're using 2-man sniper teams in this war. They are equipped with binoculars for wide sweeps of their target area—and with Remington 700 bolt action rifles. The rifle mounts a Redfield 3 by 9 power scope, and fires a 7.62 cartridge.

It takes a good man to fight this war, and assignment as a sniper is no exception. These teams drop into an area by helicopter, then move overland through enemy territory to a likely observation post. Their mission is to pick out—and pick off—Viet Cong. It's just one of many ways we deny the guerrilla his ability to move about in countryside that he used to consider his own backyard—one way we are cutting him off from the people. Now let me tell you a story.

Not long ago a two-man team moved to a small hill about 800 yards outside a village known to harbor Viet Cong. After hours of patient waiting and watching, a guerrilla patrol emerged from the hedgerows that always surround the clusters of grass huts. The sniper team leader fired and dropped a VC with his first shot. His team-mate drew a bead on a second guerrilla, squeezed the trigger—and another VC fell dead. In less than 15 minutes there were 11 Viet Cong dead and six wounded by just these two Marine snipers—firing from 800 yards away. They were working with a Marine patrol. The patrol flushed—and the sniper team bagged—the game. And that was a total of 17 less enemy terrorists—at a cost of 13 cents a round. I'd call that "cost-effective", wouldn't you? It's just one more example of the performance of the individual Marine and his rifle.

The man who trained that sniper team is a long-time shooter in the Marine Corps, and a life member of the National Rifle Association. He's back from Vietnam and is now formalizing the same program at our Marine Corps Schools. He's here tonight. Ladies and gentlemen, I'd like you to meet Major Robert A. Russell, United States Marine Corps. Major Russell, would you stand up, please?

So you see, the Marines and the NRA are still sharing interests and people.

Now, we don't do all our sniping with rifles. Quite often these teams, or small groups of reconnaissance Marines, will spot a large group of enemy. Sometimes the target will be entrenched and well dispersed. In this case we resort to "sniping" by using something with every long range and very heavy caliber—artillery. This artillery might be Marine, or it might be those big 175 millimeter guns the army has helping us in our area.

I'll tell you, the communists hate that artillery. You've been reading about the rockets and mortars the enemy is throwing at those big guns—and how much he protests our use of them. They don't like our naval gunfire or air strikes either. Their loud and long cries are simply further proof of the effectiveness of these weapons.

As important as all these things are, they're not the entire story. I want to tell you more about what we are doing.

I shall talk, primarily, about my Marines. They're the people I know best, of course—and the ones I visited most often. But what I say about Marines can be applied to all the free world forces in South Vietnam.

Tonight, over 74,000 Marines are in Vietnam. They are Marines with combined arms. Aviators; Artillerymen; Logistic troops; Infantry . . .

You read of them—and their successes—every day.

I'm proud of them.

I have a right to be.

The Marines we have in South Vietnam know—as "Red Mike" Edson said—that the "ability to shoot straight is that part of national security which affects the individual more than any other." And they are proving it every day.

I say to you, with no qualification whatsoever, that today's Marine is the smartest, toughest, best trained and equipped, most superbly led, and most highly motivated fighting Marine that we have ever sent to war.

And furthermore—no small part of my ability to make that statement has roots in the various programs that we have shared over the years with the National Rifle Association.

Our Marines are good—good marksmen—and good citizens. They not only shoot straight—they think straight.

They believe in what they are doing in Vietnam. They show this belief in many ways.

More than 4,500 of them have voluntarily extended their tours out there.

They line up to give blood; donate money to causes that benefit the Vietnamese people; buy bonds; and work side by side with the people—helping them rebuild their country.

They fight large scale battles, small unit actions, set ambushes, and patrol deep in enemy territory. In these ways they shield the people from Viet Cong acts of absolute terror.

They do all this, and at the same time, act as midwife for the birth of a new democracy. And they do it well.

How well? Let me give you a few facts.

In the elections last September in our area, more than 87% of the eligible Vietnamese people voted. They voted in spite of threats made on their lives by the Viet Cong. They want a nation of their own, and they want it to be a democracy.

From a beginning, two years ago, of 8 square miles and only a handful of people, we and the South Vietnamese now have control over more than 1,700 square miles and provide security to over 1,000,000 people.

Time after time, Ho Chi Minh has attempted to send large troop formations across the de-militarized zone—and he's trying it now. Time after time the Marines have crushed these units and driven them back into North Vietnam.

Ho Chi Minh is still trying. He's desperate for some sort of victory over the Americans. He needs it badly for propaganda purposes.

But I don't care what Ho Chi Minh sends against us, or how desperate he is, or what he tries—we'll drive him back again!

2,500 of my Marines have died in Vietnam.

But they have killed over 17,000 of the enemy. By the standards of this war, that's called a very good "kill-ratio."

But, personally, I don't consider any so-called "kill-ratio" as satisfactory. I don't want any Marines killed.

But we are at war. And we are fighting not only for a new, and a free, South Vietnam—we are fighting for our own national security.

We have our critics who would like you to believe differently. They say the United States has no national stake in Vietnam.

I disagree.

They say they want U.S. troops pulled out of South Vietnam.

And I say this: I would like nothing better in this world than to order my Marines home, tonight—but not at the price of a bigger war, later on, closer to home, and with a greater loss of life.

Communist propaganda labels us as aggressors. Are we aggressors? Do we want South Vietnam as a U.S. possession?

Our critics need think back no further than 1945. Have we made possessions of North Africa, Sicily, Italy, France, or Germany?

Have we territorial desires in Asia? What, I ask you, is the status of the territorial integrity of Japan, of the Philippines, of Korea—today?

We conquered some of these countries. We liberated them all in the very truest sense of the word. And we did it with American riflemen—with young men who understood the price of national security—young men who had the courage—and who loved their country enough—to make their personal, individual, contribution to that national security.

Do we lack such courage in our nation today? I'll tell you this, our fighting men do not! We and our allies are winning in Vietnam. These fighting men will never permit Ho Chi Minh to gain a victory out there.

And he knows this. Ho Chi Minh may think his chances for victory lie in our country rather than in Vietnam, for apparently he grasps at every shred of information which may indicate that we, as Americans, lack the resolution to win this war.

The most important man in the Corps—the individual Marine and his rifle—will not be defeated in Vietnam. Nor will any American fighting man. They shoot too straight—and they think too straight.

As to what success Ho Chi Minh may have in his other strategy—that depends on our ability to think straight here at home.

It is my firm belief that we, as true Americans, have that ability.

Thank you.

The Prison Work Release Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, there has recently appeared in the press some confusion and criticism about the Federal work release program—the Prisoner Rehabilitation Act of 1965.

In view of the success of both the State and Federal work release program, I was very much disconcerted recently to read an editorial of the Chicago Tribune on February 11, 1967, characterizing this program as a step in the direction of providing a guaranteed annual wage for inmates of Federal prisons.

Such totally wrong-headed misconceptions about this program are due, in large part, to a confusion about the benefits and rights a prison inmate has when he is released during the last 6 months of his sentence for daytime employment in private or public occupations.

Recently it was published widely that a convict can solely as the result of his work while serving a prison sentence, establish his eligibility for unemployment benefits, qualify for social security benefits, and under certain circumstances have the time he served in prison counted as Federal service for the purpose of increasing his pension under civil service retirement.

The reason why an inmate who is gainfully employed under this program accrues eligibility for unemployment benefits, or qualifies for social security benefits or has his employment count as Federal service for purposes of retirement, is precisely because this man is earning wages and performing exactly the same kind of work that other wage earners perform.

In fact, a Senate subcommittee amendment in the 1965 act made it clear that the employee under the work release program was to be paid rates "not less than those paid or provided for work of a similar nature in the locality in which the work is to be performed."

Mr. Speaker, it was the intention of the Congress in the 1965 act to place the inmate in a regular employment environment so that he would gain work experience, perhaps learn new skills, and be provided a valuable avenue into gainful employment after his release from the institution.

In this context, there is no reason to deny the work-released inmate any work-related benefits to which he would be entitled if he were not an inmate of a Federal prison.

In short, inmates who are on work release, normally in the last few months of their sentence, are gainfully employed in private industry, State, or Federal jobs. Social security is deducted from their wages and their employers pay the unemployment insurance tax, the same as for any other employee. Such wages, earned as members of the labor force, of course, count toward eligibility for future benefits under the social insurance programs.

What is really at issue in this controversy is the conception of the purpose of Federal prisons. Some say that Federal prisons have been in the past recognized as just places of punishment for persons after their conviction of a crime.

This is a narrow, and outmoded view of penology. It neglects, perhaps, the most important role our present prisons have, namely, to rehabilitate those who have gone astray so that when they are released, they will be able to return and contribute to society. To ignore this element about our prison system is to ignore the real facts about criminal offenders who are sent to our institutions.

Here are some of the facts:

Although over 100,000 persons leave Federal and State prisons each year, few ever receive adequate job training. This is complicated further because in many communities in which persons are released, there are no modern training programs available.

Most offenders entering penal institutions have little training or occupational skills. More than half of the adult prisoners never progressed beyond elementary school; more than four-fifths of the prison inmates between ages 25 and 64 in 1960 had not completed high school; a majority of the prisoners have worked in occupations requiring the least skill and having the highest unemployment rates.

About 30 percent of all male prisoners are between 15 and 24 years old. Almost 20 percent are between 20 and 24 years old, a crucial time when most young men are embarking on careers and beginning family life.

Most offenders have had unstable employment experiences and long periods of unemployment; most offenders lack rudimentary job deportment.

When released, persons who re-enter the labor force are hampered by their penal records.

Mr. Speaker, the work release programs are being adopted in more and more States in this country, and we in Congress have strongly supported a work-release program on the Federal level. These programs are good, they are practical, and they are humane.

I hope that the press will do all it can to inform the public about the value and need for these work-release programs. And while, I am sure the records of the 89th Congress are replete with evidence demonstrating the need and value of such programs, I would like to bring the House up to date on the effectiveness of the Federal work-release program enacted 17 months ago:

As of December 31, 1966, inmates participated in the Federal work-release program earned $2,146,994, and reimbursed the Government a total of $203,213 for their keep, for which inmates are charged $2 per day for food and lodging.

They also contributed $303,200 in Federal, State, and local taxes and to the Social Security Trust Fund. No doubt, much of this money is used to support the State unemployment insurance program and the Old Age Survivors and Disability Insurance program.

Work release inmates sent over $400,000 to their dependent families which enabled many of them to leave the public welfare rolls. This not only provides dignity to the inmate's family but also reduces the tax burden on the local community.

Over $574,000 was spent in the community where they worked for food, clothing, transportation, and other needs.

Mr. Speaker, in the presence of this evidence of success, I have no hesitation whatsoever in voicing my continued support for the Federal work-release program, and I am certain that anyone who takes the time to examine and evaluate the effectiveness of this program both in terms of reducing recidivism and sound economics, could not help but come to the conclusion that this program fully deserves our continued support on both Federal and local levels.

Italo-American War Veterans of the United States Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM H. BATES
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, Massachusetts observed "Italo-American War Veterans of the United States Day on March 27. In connection therewith, the Lynn Sunday Post of Lynn, Mass., published a special article, incorporating a proclamation by Governor Volpe. Because of its broad interest in honoring all American war veterans of Italian descent, I am pleased to present this article, as follows:

"ITALO-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES, INC., DAY" HONOR GROUP FOR PATRIOTISM

(By Anthony Cama)

This is a tribute to the millions of Italo-Americans who have done their share during the centries of progress, sacrifice, and dedication and who have woven themselves proudly within the star-spangled fabric of this great nation. Today Italo-Americans are serving with patriotic distinction on the battlefields of the distant jungles of Viet Nam, again doing their share to preserve the torch of freedom and justice for a people who suffer the tyranny of Communism and ensalvement.

Bearing in mind the incredible voyage of exploration and discovery of this vast virgin continent by that immorial navigator of Genoa, Italy—Christopher Columbus, born an Italian and forever and ever to be Italian —the blood descendants of him and that superb race of Italians have labored, sacrificed and fought to preserve this democratic nation.

IN EVERY WAR

Italo-Americans have participated with zeal and courage in every war in which America has been a part and Justice William Paca of Maryland was one of the original signers of the Declaration of Independence. From the Civil War hero, Generale Di Cesnola; Joseph H. DiCastro of Boston, a corporal with the 19th Massachusetts Infantry; and Orlando E. Caruana through the great Indian wars which gave us George Ferrari, who earned the nation's highest award for bravery at Red Creek in 1869, to World War I and II there were 12 Congressional Medal of Honor winners of Italian lineage.

Within our own area we are proud to mention Staff Sgt. Arthur DeFranzo of Saugus and Joseph Vittori of Beverly, both of whom were posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. Brave warriors of Italian descent are now in Viet Nam fighting for the honor and glory of this country.

From this writer, himself a disabled veteran of World War II, and the staff of the Sunday Post comes a grand salute to the Italo-American war veterans. A special proclamation from the office of Gov. John A. Volpe follows:

PROCLAMATION

"Whereas, The Italian American War Veterans of the United States, Incorporated, is a national veterans organization composed of members of Italian extraction who have served our nation in the armed forces of the United States in time of war, and

"Whereas, Founded in Hartford, Connecticut in 1931, the Itam-Vets has compiled an admirable record of service to veteran and community, with hundreds of posts throughout the country, and thousands of active members and auxiliary members adding further to this fine reputation through their daily accomplishments, and

"Whereas, This veterans organization was founded upon principles of love of country, fidelity to our democratic institution, and pride in our heritage; for service to the community, state, and nation; for equality and dignity for all, and for assistance to all veterans, their widows and orphans, and

"Whereas, Although the sounds of battle throughout the world have quieted somewhat, the Italian American War Veterans remain militant in their efforts to preserve and protect those ideals for which Americans have fought, constantly striving to attain the full realization and achievement of these goals;

"Now, therefore, I John A. Volpe, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in accordance with Chapter 274 of the Acts of 1965 do hereby proclaim as Italian American War Veterans of the United States, Inc., Day March 27, 1967, in recognition of the distinguished patriotic services rendered by this organization, and recommend that this day be observed through display of the flag and appropriate exercise in public schools and elsewhere, commemorating the services and sacrifices of men of Italian ancestry, who fought in defense of the United States."

Manhattan East Attacks the Problems of Alcoholism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, the question of alcoholism continues to concern those with a social conscience.

The community newspaper in my district, Manhattan East, in its issue of March 23, featured on the front page an article by Brooke Newman entitled "11,000 Years on the Bottle." As one who is vitally interested in the subject, having made reference to the problem and to the organizations in my district with the aim of doing something about the situation, like ACCEPT or Alcoholism Center Coordination, Education, Prevention, and Treatment Appendix, page A3173, Congressional Record of June 13, 1966; and New York City Medical Society on Alcoholism, Inc., and the Physician's Alcohol Newsletter, Appendix, page A3262, Congressional Record of June 16, 1966; and Herald-Counseling Center: "To Save Families Disintegrating Under the Effects of Alcohol," Appendix, page A3939, Congressional Record of July 26, 1966; and Christian Herald Bowery Mission: "Your Man on the Bowery," Appendix, page A4166, Congressional Record of August 8, 1966; and National Alcoholic Beverage Control Association of Washington, D.C., which supports my bill, Appendix A4437, Congressional Record of August 22, 1966; and an interesting article datelined Madrid where the Fourth World Psychiatry Congress took note of the alcohol problem: "Seven Criteria Offered for Detection and Study of Problem Drinker," Appendix, page A5115 of Congressional Record of October 4, 1966; and Community Council of Greater New York leaflet on the facts about the disease and its early warning sign, Appendix A548, Congressional Record of February 8, 1967; and an article entitled "Alcoholism and Employment," Appendix A1115, Congressional Record of March 7, 1967; and an article from the Legal Aid Briefcase, entitled "Is the Alcoholic Immune From Criminal Prosecution?" Appendix, page A1524 of Congressional Record of March 23, 1967, I commend this article in Manhattan East to my colleagues:

ELEVEN THOUSAND YEARS ON THE BOTTLE

(By Brooke Newman)

Two million years ago man spent his days as hunter of small game and gatherer of berries and roots. Around 400,000 BC he discovered fire, and not until about 9000 BC did he begin to domesticate animals and cultivate plans—a momentous leap, one which led to the development of agriculture.

Early in agricultural history man learned that from the fermentation of certain fruits and grains he could make beverages that not only quenched the thirst, but also impassioned the mind. What with their mysterious powers these beverages soon took on religious and social powers; and from being spiritually and medicinally valuable they became socially and individually desirable.

The art of distillation was soon discovered, yielding a higher alcoholic concentration of the beverage than was known before. Production grew, accessibility increased, and the appearance of excessive drinking became more and more frequent. I think it's fair to say that alcoholism as such did not become a recognizably "social problem" until the onset of the Industrial Revolution—when the unique problems of the city evolved and were reported—crowded conditions, ghettos, intensified economic and social pressures. From a healer of disease, a medicinal spirit, alcohol came to be considered a potentially evil and harmful drug. The social reaction ranged from critical literature to prohibition, and the drunkard was thrown in jail.

Not until the mid-20th century did excessive drinking or alcoholism begin to be considered a disease not solved by unqualified acts such as prohibition, jail, or critical literature.

To attempt to explain why the alcoholic functions as such requires a unique understanding of the complex biological, psychological factors which influence the individual. And to define alcoholism is similarly intricate. In the broadest terms, perhaps, alcoholism could be defined as a chronic psychological and physiological disorder in which the manifestations are seen as a preoccupation with alcohol, wherein the alcoholic is unable to function successfully in his environment.

Studies attempting to uncover why the problem exists range from the socio-cultural to the psychoanalytical. The sociological studies have attempted to understand what it is in contemporary society that forces man to need the alcoholic escape. Is it the very complexity of society, the anxiety it arouses, the tensions it produces? Is it because in such a complex society sources of anxiety mount and seem less directly known, thus less controllable? Is it that in such a system man is too often caught in an unbearable state of ambivalence, conflict, and guilt, and his inability to equilibrate his own system forces him to flee? These are some of the questions the sociologists has posed and attempted to answer.

Studies dealing with the psychological factors relate the alcoholic's actions to factors caused by childhood deprivation—the alcoholic being one who is constantly emotionally hungry—no amount of food or drink can satiate the appetite. "Alcohol becomes mother's milk."

The alcoholic is one who, early deprived of love, of a meaningful relationship, of the backbone which would enable him to deal with life, constantly must search for what he was denied by either an overindulgent or inaccessible mother. The drink becomes a way in which he can momentarily satisfy his wish for love, but at the same time it destroys the object of love. It represents denial, gratification, and destruction. The drinker's needs range from a desire to love to a desire to destroy. In a sense, the alcoholic sets up a relationship with the drink that he has had toward his mother.

Why alcohol? Why not another means? Here, too, there is no one easy answer. Alcohol, pharmacologically, distorts the perception, blurs the mental and physical world. It relieves tension and seems to break down psychological barriers. It's a social drink and easily acquired. Why one man chooses alcohol and not another has a great deal to do with cultural factors—what alcohol and drinking mean in the culture, how much is consumed, by whom, when, and why. The drinking patterns of different societies have often been studied, lending clues to factors causing alcoholism. Without going into detail it is merely interesting to note that factors such as economic deprivation, an abundant supply of alcohol, drinking to get drunk, poor health, type of alcohol, neuroses, religion, or race are not necessarily causative ingredients.

Today, alcoholism is the fourth most brutal health problem in the United States—with more than 5 million sufferers, at least 300,000 of whom exist in New York City. Concern with the problems posed by alcoholism and the alcoholic has been far-reaching (perhaps because the problem touches so many either directly or indirectly), but actual preventative treatment has been shamefully scanty. Lack of concern, lack of knowledge, lack of facilities—all socially determined—have more than hampered the alcholoic's problem.

Considered a public disgrace, a worthless derelict, he has been left alone, unaided. Most hospitals close their doors to the alcoholic—he can be admitted only under the guise of another disease. Discriminated against and misunderstood, he must become mentally and physically debilitated before he has a chance for recognition. Treatment centers most often meet the destroyed alcoholic rather than the problem drinker or the potential alcoholic.

Besides Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), which was inaugurated in 1934, treatment centers in the U.S. were cold to the problem, and jails were increasingly filled by alcoholics. In 1944 the Yale Plan Clinic was organized as a therapeutic guidance and scientific research center for the study and treatment of alcoholism. (In 1962 the Yale Center was moved to Rutgers University, becoming the "Rutgers Center on Alcoholic Studies," where it has developed a largely scientific research center in studying alcohol.) Also in that year, at Yale, the National Council on Alcoholism, basically a voluntary communication center which guides and promotes the development of new agencies, was organized. These three organizations providing the catalyst needed in the development of voluntary study centers, therapeutic clinics, state organizations, government legislation, publications, etc., dealing solely with the alcoholic and alcoholism. The Yale Plan Clinic has become a model for other clinics; from NCA affiliate organizations have sprung up providing treatment, literature, and research, and AA has added new local organizations, and increased membership within its own ranks.

AA, a well-known center, claims to have been successful with many (perhaps 5,000) alcoholics (although the term "successful" is very dubious in that to be a cured alcoholic one is required never to touch another drink, and this is difficult to statistically determine).

AA is a self-help, group-oriented spiritually based organization with a basic belief in God, but not affiliated with any specific religion. The organization adheres to twelve steps (formulated when the organization began) which are guides in paving the road to recovery. Eleven of the steps are very flexible, one is rigid—that one being that a member must admit that he is powerless over alcohol. AA's strength lies in its, if not religious, religious-like group appeal, toward which the individual can turn and depend. The member develops an almost compulsive, very dependent relationship with the group, lives by it, identifies with it. For some, this kind of treatment may be ameliorative, but for many others AA does not fill social and psychological needs. Also the group stresses treatment of symptoms rather than the underlying causes—for some again this may be successful, but for many others, unless the causes are dealt with, the same manifestations (drinking) or different but as serious and destructive ones will soon come to fore.

But where can the alcoholic for whom AA fails, turn?

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

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Appendix

VISTA's Give Up Everything To Give Others Something

SPEECH
OF

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point an article which appeared in the Wichita Sunday Eagle, of March 12, 1967, about 20-year-old Eileen Sullivan, from Flushing, N.Y., who is currently working at Osawatomie State Mental Hospital in Kansas as a VISTA volunteer.

This is a dramatic and heartwarming story of what our young people are doing today, and I am proud of the fact that I represent Eileen and others of her generation who have been doing something worth while for their fellow men.

I take great pleasure in setting forth the article:

VISTA's Give Up Everything To Give Others Something

(By Forrest Hintz)

OSAWATOMIE, KANS.—Eileen Sullivan had everything going for her. Then she joined "VISTA"—the Volunteers In Service To America program.

At 20, the tall, willowy blonde had a comfortable home in Flushing, N.Y. She had completed two years of junior college. She had an "absolutely marvelous" job with a prestigious Madison Avenue public relations firm and her future was bright.

But Eileen gave it up for an unheated room in an unused ward in the oldest section of the Osawatomie State Hospital. Her pay, at best, is $75 per month, of which $50 is withheld. Her work day begins at 8 a.m. and ends "some time before midnight." Yet, she is a completley happy young woman because she is helping people.

PART OF POVERTY WAR

VISTA was authorized by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 as a major element in the War on Poverty. It provides that any person over 18 may volunteer for a year of service. After six weeks of training, volunteers are assigned wherever they are needed, to live and work with the people they are to help. At the end of their year of service they receive the $600 withheld from their pay.

Osawatomie State Hospital was selected as the first VISTA training site in the field of mental health because of the outstanding work being done there. Capt. William R. Anderson, former skipper of the Nautilus, who headed the selection committee, declared "I have visited other hospitals and their program, compared to yours, is like comparing a 707 jet to a pushcart."

But the 31 volunteers training in the hospital are not interested in superlatives. They want to learn and to help.

EILEEN TYPICAL OF GROUP

Eileen Sullivan is typical of the group. Although she is one of the youngest—one is 74—she is deeply dedicated to the program.

"This is a way I can contribute something," she said. "I can help people, yet I think I'm being helped more than they are.

"When you work with people who can't help themselves you learn to be more appreciative of the freedoms you have. You begin to understand yourself, and the experience is better than anything in books.

"It isn't money—you have no chance to spend that. The greatest thrill I've ever had came from a woman patient who wouldn't talk. I walked with her several times, and finally she put her arms around me and kissed me and said 'I like you.' That's worth far more than money."

Eileen came to the hospital Feb. 20. She admits her decision to accept the appointment wasn't particularly easy.

"My parents had some—well, let's say 'reservations' about it," she said. "Frankly, I was a little leery about walking among the patients, but I made up my mind I was going to love it or hate it. There's been no time to be homesick and I love it. I wrote home and said I'd like to stay here forever.

"I hope to work with retarded children because there is such a need in this field and I've seen what can be done with them. I'll probably feel a little shaky if I'm assigned to something else, but the important thing is to be able to help someone."

WORK COVERS ALL PHASES

During her six weeks stay at Osawatomie, Eileen will observe all phases of mental health care. She will work with the very young, the very old and surgical patients. There will be work in the wards, from feeding patients to just talking with them, listening to them and trying to reach them. Field trips and innumerable staff conferences will occupy the rest of her time.

Eileen has a personality Kansans can appreciate. She never met a stranger. Walking into a pleasant sun room, she began helping a patient with a jigsaw puzzle. Another patient walked over to watch.

"Hi," she said, smiling. "I'm Eileen. What's your name?"

"Charley."

"How are you, Charley?"

"Fine." He walked back and sat down and said no more. But when she left, he called " 'Bye, Eileen."

" 'Bye, Charley. See you again." He seemed happy about that.

In another ward, she helped an infirm patient feed himself. In a basement workshop she helped a woman working on a mosaic painting. Always, there was the warm smile and friendly greeting. But she did not patronize or talk down to them. "They're people with problems," she said. "You've got to try to get them to talk about it and you have to listen."

BEST WITH CHILDREN

Eileen was at her best in the retarded children's school. The youngsters responded to her in that sure instinct only they have. They sat on her lap and talked, held her hand or asked for help in arranging numbered blocks in sequence.

Dr. George Zubowicz, hospital superintendent, is enthusiastic about the VISTA group.

"It doesn't matter where they go or what they do when they leave here," he said. "Training in a mental hospital cultivates real empathy. They learn to think like the other person; to see his viewpoint and to understand his problems.

"They may not work with the mentally ill when they leave, but they will have learned to eccept differing behavior patterns and to understand other people. This is tremendously important."

NO SIGN-CARRIERS THESE

"These are not the sign-carriers, protesting everything," declared Chaplain Paul Kapp, coordinator of the program. "They aren't searching for a vocational identity. Most of them are altruistic. They're imaginative and creative and have time. They're highly motivated and sensitive to the needs of others, and they're testing their beliefs in practice. They've formed pure relationships with other people on a personal level because they sincerely want to help."

"I wouldn't try to assess their motives," said nurse Helen Willhoit. "Whatever they are, these people are doing a wonderful job. I only wish there were more of them."

Apparently, Eileen Sullivan still has everything going for her.

Copyright Law Revision

SPEECH
OF

HON. HARLEY O. STAGGERS

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

The House in Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2512) for the general revision of the copyright law, title 17 of the United States Code, and for other purposes.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I shall not take the 10 minutes allotted to me so graciously by the gentleman from Wisconsin. Originally, when I requested time, I had anticipated taking the full 10 minutes, but my colleague from West Virginia, ARCH MOORE, has presented the case very well before the House concerning the question about which I intend to speak, and that is the jurisdictional infringement of one committee upon what another committee is doing.

For that reason, Mr. MOORE made the statement that he intended to offer an amendment at the appropriate time to delete certain sections of this bill. Now I understand he intends to offer an amendment to delete all of section 11, which has to do with jurisdiction over CATV.

It has come to my attention that the members of the committee have said that they sent me a letter last year informing me of some of their intentions in this line. I hold in my hand this letter. At the top of the letter it says:

> The Copyright Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary today made public the following letter sent by Acting Subcommittee Chairman ROBERT M. KASTENMEIER to Chairman HARLEY O. STAGGERS, of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, dealing with the subcommittee's proposed version of the Community Antenna

Television issue under the pending copyright law revision.

Also might I add not only was it made known to the public across the Nation, but it was inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I understand what members of the committee are saying at the present time is that this ought not to be deleted because we were given full knowledge of what was going on. I wish I had the time to read all of this two-page epistle, but it does not tell anything about trying to take jurisdiction away from our committee. It talks about copyright as applied to CATV. This letter was written on May 5, 1966. At that time we had just voted out, or just previous to that had voted a bill out, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Just previous to this the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, sitting as a full committee and working for 6 days in public hearings and in many, many executive sessions, voted out a bill to regulate CATV. This bill and companion bills, H.R. 12914, H.R. 13286, and H.R. 14201, were pending in the Committee on Rules when the letter of May 5, 1966, was received. On May 23, 1966, 18 days after such letter, the Fortnightly case decision was handed down by the U.S. district court in New York, holding that every CATV in the country is subject to the provisions of the copyright law. This is in the report as written by the Judiciary Committee. It says:

> In a long, detailed, and thoroughly documented opinion Judge Herlands held that the operations of CATV constitute "public performance for profit" and are thus infringements under the present statute. This decision, the first to be handed down on the question in the United States, is presently under appeal.

Our committee, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, has had jurisdiction over the regulation of interstate and foreign communications since television came into being or CATV came into being. Our committee is delegated by Congress with the power to deal with all matters connected with communication and interstate and foreign commerce. I believe that this committee has infringed on the jurisdiction of our committee. I might say to the Congress or to those here today that, unless those portions of the bill purporting to regulate CATV and nonprofit educational broadcasting are deleted, I will be forced to vote against the bill at the end of its consideration here. I will also be forced to ask every Member of the House to vote against the bill unless the regulatory provisions in sections 110 and 111 of the bill are deleted.

Fuzz Phrase Computer (Mark II)

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, several months ago I made disclosure of the existence of a device known as the Fuzz Phrase Computer. My statement at that time is reproduced at the conclusion of these remarks. Subsequently it was brought to my attention that the computer was earlier stolen by someone from the Canadian Defense Department and published at a prior date in Canada. Upon investigation, I find simply that the Canadians stole it from the Pentagon before I did and then were careless enough to let it be stolen from them. Obviously a device such as this only could spring from the minds of American whiz-kids. In the intervening weeks thereafter I was able to steal from the Pentagon its improved version of the Fuzz Phrase Computer designated Mark II. The Mark II, reproduced here as a table, differs from the Mark I by the addition of an entire new column, column D, and therefore requires use of a random four-digit rather than three-digit number.

PENTAGON SECRET SPILLED

"Total Reciprocal Mobility?"—"Synchronized Digital Projection?"—"Systematized Third-Generation Programming?"—"Parallel Reciprocal Options?"

Since Robert S. McNamara, his computers and his whiz-kids commandeered the Pentagon in 1961 the public has been bombarded with speeches, statements and press releases replete with such unintelligible gobbledegook which reveals little of what goes on there.

Foreign secret agents have the skill, training and electronic snooping devices to get around these semantic land mines and search for hard intelligence. Just plain domestic patriots do not. John Q. Taxpayer wonders what in heaven/hell is happening to the $50 or $60 billions of his money Secretary McNamara spends every year. So does Congress which hears but seldom understands his incomprehensible explanations.

Therefore—so the American people can understand why they can't understand what Pentagon spokesmen tell them—I am today revealing one of their deepest secrets.

It is the "Fuzzphrase Computer" issued to all top Pentagon civilians which enables them to sound just like they know all about what they are saying. They don't. But you don't, either.

The Computer supplies its user with Ph. D-sounding fuzzy phrases guaranteed to confuse and obscure practically anything. Details of the device (obtained at great risk) are attached. At command it will produce 1000 different and sonorous authority-bearing fuzzy phrases guaranteed to be incapable of comprehension by anyone.

Use of the Computer is simple. Imagine any random three digit number. If you lack imagination use part of your telephone number and such. Then select from columns A, B and C the three corresponding fuzz words. Combine them to produce your foggy, oracular, equivocable, indefinable, abstruse and obtuse "fuzzphrase".

Whatever turns up is certain to surround you with the aura of an authority and bamboozle everyone.

Do I think they will prosecute me under the Official Secrets Act for this revelation? No. I believe the Pentagon will opt to utilize its 722 and pursue its 501 to achieve a 976.

Likely as not it also will feed thirty new fuzz words into the Computer and we'll all be off on another round of befuddling hot-air balloon rides.

Fuzz-phrase computer (Mark II)

	A	B	C	D
1	Integrated	Management	Option	Rehearsal.
2	Total	Organizational	Flexibility	Input.
3	Systematized	Monitored	Capability	Mechanism.
4	Parallel	Reciprocal	Mobility	Mission.
5	Functional	Digital	Programing	Configuration.
6	Responsive	Logistical	Concept	Attitude.
7	Optimal	Transitional	Time phase	Analysis.
8	Synchronized	Incremental	Projection	Research.
9	Compatible	3d generation	Hardware	Reference.
0	Balanced	Policy	Contingency	Authorization.

A Free Man and the Cold War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, I find the remarks of Mario Garcia Kohly, President, Defacto Government of Cuba (in exile) to be of thought-provoking interest to all Americans and I ask to insert it in the RECORD for our colleagues:

AN END TO THE COLD WAR

Simple solutions are very seldom accepted. Not because they are simple, but because they are effective and they frighten the vested interests of those who profit from such a cold war.

Russia has captured half the world through her system of cold war and expects total victory without a hot war. It looks to me as though she might succeed. Through her insidious propaganda and through treason in high places, this great power, the United States of America, has been paralyzed by FEAR, while Russia pushed on in Laos, Korea, Cambodia, Viet Nam, and Cuba. We were first sold the idea of "freedom from colonialism" while Russia developed the greatest empire of subjugated nations the world has ever seen, and accomplished it through the most brutal methods of mass murder, deportations, etc. We hear no counter-propaganda from the West about liberating the captive nations of this brutal Asiatic despotism. Through editorial writers who proclaimed Castro, and sold him to the American public as a modern Robin Hood, the hasty action of the State Department in giving him political recognition, the "tailored for failure" operation of the Bay of Pigs, and the subsequent arrest of myself for trying to disrupt Castro's economy, as well as use of the U.S. Fleet, and the U.S. Coast Guard to prevent arms reaching the Cuban underground, have all conspired to keep Castro in power and extend the Russian empire to within 90 miles of the United States.

"We must not have another confrontation with Russia," "Russian communists are mellowing," "We must help feed and arm the communist captive nations of Europe," "We must help them develop their resources," "We must sell wheat on credit to Russia," "Better Red than dead." all of these policies and slogans along with the one about the "betrayed revolution of Cuba" have conditioned the mind of the American people to accept such follies as an uninspected test ban treaty, on the withdrawal of Russian missiles without inspection, which are still in Cuba. The reduction by withdrawal of our first nuclear striking force in Europe and there are even those who try to sell us on unilateral disarmament. These are the real factors in the cold war.

Victory will come from within through internal surrender, that is the Russian strategy. Why can Russia carry out this strategy, and how can we turn the tables on her? Here is the simple solution. . . . Create the same amount of trouble, an internal revolt, and insidious propaganda behind the lines of the great Russian empire, keep her so busy at home she will not be able to operate outside her own natural frontiers. No victory was ever accomplished by containing or by limited reprisals. I proposed to high government officials that they should recognize my DeFacto Government of Cuba as the legitimate Government in Exile. This would unite the many factions of exiles and assure the victory over Castro by the Cuban people *without the danger of a "confrontation" between the United States and Russia.* Once this was accomplished I propose to recognize the resistance movements of every one of the captive nations as Governments in Exile. These movements of the proposed Governments in Exile of the captive nations represent almost ⅓ of the world's population. With a sanctuary such as Cuba we would give them every facility to broadcast freely, in their own language, to the people back home sending them a message of hope of their ultimate liberation. They would receive instructions in organizing guerilla warfare and organizing themselves by cells for the day of liberation. They would receive financial aid and the arms that Russia has so lavishly poured into Cuba amounting to over a half billion dollars for Castro to employ in subverting and conquering the American continents. These arms, because they are of Russian and Czech manufacture, could not be traced back if they were captured by the Russians. In other words, they could not blame the States for arming her captive nations!

My plans for recognizing these governments in exile after the liberation of Cuba was received with open arms and great enthusiasm by the leaders in New York of the free Polish, Hungarian, Bulgarian, Rumanian, East Germans, Lithuanians, Estonians, Latvians, Ukrainians, Albanians, Yugoslavs, Czechs and White Russians, who see in my plan the first practical step for the liberation of their homelands. Almost every American President since World War II has promised these foreign nationals to extend such recognition and help, and had forgotten it promptly after the election.

Their faith in me comes from a different consideration, they know I have suffered and been jailed by Castro's communists for trying to free my own country, Cuba, which was captured with the same lies and terror just as theirs. And we have a common bond, an indissolvable bond, which would make me keep my promise . . . the knowledge that communism must be fought, and fought courageously, wherever it is, for it knows no frontiers, and that while there is one communist country in existence, every freedom loving people are endangered by this unduly doctrine.

I feel confident that once these governments in exile are recognized and can operate in a sanctuary too far away from Russia to invade or attack, that Russia would be kept so off balance by sabotage, propaganda, uprisings, derailments, and other acts of resistance by the people within her own sphere of influence that we would not have to worry about a confrontation at the Berlin Wall or missiles 90 miles from home. We would put Russia on the defensive and take the offensive from her. All of this I could do; but, of course, the Russians would not like it, and those indoctrinated, parsimonious fools with a holier than thou face would oppose this violently following the instructions of their masters like they did through the Polish revolt and during the courageous Hungarian fight for freedom while Russian tanks slaughtered the helpless people. They would rather see our boys die in Viet Nam to "contain" communism so as not to "enlarge the theater of operations" so as not to offend Russia as Khrushchev is "mellowing," than to accept a practical solution which would liberate a hundred million slaves of the Russian tyranny in Russia and Europe, and 700 million in Asia. No, it is more important to them to liberate Portugal's African colony than it is to free the millions of these enslaved human beings. I have just finished reading a very large and voluminous book entitled "Victory Without War" with all the quotes from Khrushchev. I highly recommend it to those who oppose this simple solution to end the could war, before America falls from within as Cuba did.

I for one will not surrender so easily, and in my one-man war against communism, I appeal to every patriotic citizen of the world and especially to the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion, to back me courageously, and in an effective manner to carry the cold war back to the Russians as the only means of preventing another major war or total surrender. Because I have stated these views in public addresses and they are so feared by the communist masters, I have been jailed and convicted and sentenced to one year in jail by your Federal Court on the charge of counterfeiting Cuban money with which to wreck Castro's economy. I ask for your help and support. My real crime is being a devoted anti-communist who means to do something about it!

Do you?

There is a gross misconcept in the interpretation of the cold war because of the greater misconception of the meaning of "peaceful co-existence." The West considers peaceful co-existence to be exactly what the words mean, to exist in a peaceful manner without interference with other people's philosophy or way of life. Peaceful co-existence to the Russians, and to a minor degree the Chinese communists, means an entirely different thing. It is a means to an end. According to the study made by the American Bar Association on this, the correct definition of what the Russians mean by peaceful coexistence is the theory of one step backwards and two steps forward. It is a plan to lull the Western powers into lowering their defenses while they (the Russians) carry on active subversion in the capitalist countries while our guard is down due to our erroneous interpretation of the meaning of peaceful co-existence.

The success of Mr. Khrushchev's peaceful co-existence propaganda can be seen in the Administration's attempt to disarm unilaterally, to extend foreign aid to communist countries, to enter into an uninspected nuclear test-ban treaty, and to even accept Khrushchev's word that the missiles were taken out of Cuba. Missiles that were brought into Cuba surreptitiously to prepare for a sneak attack on this nation, the U.S.A., while our guard was down because of our firm belief in the theory of peaceful co-existence. There is no peaceful co-existence as we interpret it in the communist vocabulary. It is simply a means to an end, the destruction of everything we hold dear. Lenin, Stalin, and Khrushchev had advocated peaceful co-existence whenever necessary in order to destroy our way of life. I for one do not accept peaceful co-existence as a possibility; and therefore propose the following:

Soon after we are established in Cuba, I will initiate a strong diplomatic offensive to enlist the consent and agreement of all anti-communist nations whereby at the request of an established government and an investigation has been made showing that that country is in danger of a communist takeover by internal subversion (difference for example to overthrow a tyrannical government . . . dictatorship), Cuba, and all other countries will come to the aid of the threatened country. Threatened by the peaceful co-existence of communits tactics. This assistance will take form in whatever manner the threatened country requests . . . financial, military, political advisors, propaganda, or whatever means are necessary to keep more countries from falling into the clutches of the communist imperialistic dictatorship of Russia and China.

I feel that the Western powers must take the initiative at every step to prevent the lulling of the people and their governments into this "peaceful co-existence" which is only a means to an end in the communist's attempt to dominate the entire world. Had this plan been put into effect years ago, we would not have today a communist Cuba. We would not have lost North Korea and Laos, Zanzibar, the Belgian Congo, Viet-nam, and perhaps not so much subversion at home in high places. We would have thrown the communists off-balance, for the people would have then known what Khrushchev meant in his speech, the one that Kennedy called his greatest speech . . . that the people must not know that peaceful co-existence is propaganda, and that it in no way implies a cessation of active subversion, revolution, and arming of communist groups within the capitalist countries. In our interpretation of peaceful co-existence, that would be plain hypocrisy.

I am not advocating violence, I am only accepting the term "peaceful co-existence" in the same spirit in which the Russians mean it.

MARIO GARCIA KOHLY,
President, de facto Government of Cuba (in exile).

California Federation of Young Democrats—Part V

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PHILLIP BURTON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF YOUNG DEMOCRATS PLATFORM—PART V

C. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS

A republic is a government in which all can share. But a democracy is a government in which all do. Soon automation will be thrusting a society of leisure upon us, and it will be possible for all Americans to participate in our governmental process to some degree, sharing on a much more nearly equal basis than that today in what our founding fathers knew to be the essential benefits of political involvement.

We affirm our believe in, and support of, a political system which will allow the fullest citizen participation. To that end:

1. We urge that our party structures be overhauled, particularly that the Democratic party be thoroughly reorganized so that its governing bodies will be constituted on a grassroots basis and, further, that the present cumbersome and ineffective State and County Central Committees be replaced by a statewide, official club movement.

2. We support the right of all volunteer groups to make preprimary endorsements,

and look forward to the extending of this process throughout the country.

3. We urge the liberalization of voter requirements, particularly that 18 years olds be allowed the right to vote; that voter registration be permanent; and that automated techniques be instituted to assure transfer of voter registrations without need for re-registration; that voter registration efforts by county agencies be greatly intensified; that the registration deadline be moved to 14 days prior to election day.

4. We urge that all candidates for nonpartisan office be required to list their party affiliation as part of their ballot designation.

5. We urge federal tax deduction for small political contributions, and the creation of an independent regulatory agency, a National Elections Commission, composed of nonpartisan civil servants. We urge the more rigorous control of election campaign contribution and reporting of said contributions. We urge that the National Elections Commission be authorized to collect and distribute said contributions to political candidates.

6. We oppose all forms of gerrymandering.

7. We support President Johnson's proposed constitutional amendment to extend the term of Congressmen to four years, with half the Congressional elections coinciding with Presidential elections. This will enable Congressmen to devote more time to their jobs, rather than to campaigning, and gain essential experience before they face reelection.

8. Because of the increasingly decisive role bureaucracy plays in the day-to-day lives of all our citizens, we urge the creation of an office of Ombudsman, dedicated to facilitating citizens' dealings with publicly regulated bureaucracies, and providing speedy, inexpensive remedies for inappropriate bureaucratic judgments.

9. We favor the repeal of all federal, state, and local "Hatch Acts" designed to minimize the Constitutional rights of public employees, relegating this nation's largest group of employees to second-class political citizenship, severely limiting their political participation.

10. We urge the election of the President by direct popular vote and therefore call for the abolition of the Electoral College system.

D. CIVIL RIGHTS

We recognize that today the central issues of civil rights in America and in California are issues of economy and of Social welfare and of the war on poverty. Accordingly in this Platform, statements on these matters are contained in other sections.

Specific issues of civil rights remain.

1. We repeat our unalterable support of full equality in housing through national legislation and state legislation. We strongly oppose any attempt by the leadership of our party to water-down in any way its proper commitment to the maintenance of the Rumford Act and all other fair housing legislation.

2. We support the basic ideas of black power as responsibly enunciated by non-violent leaders of the civil rights movement. Black power, by this definition, consists of the development of Negro political power within the framework of the American political system, leadership of the civil rights movement from within the ghettoes and the use of black economic power through selective purchasing. We urge the preservation of the cultural background of the American Negro, and we support fair law enforcement with an end to police malpractice through independent police review boards. We do not understand the term "non-violent" to preclude the use of force in legitimate self-defense.

Hope for the Post Office

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, writing in the Christian Science Monitor, Erwin D. Canham sees tremendous possibilities in Postmaster Genral O'Brien's plan to make the Post Office a nonprofit Government corporation. Mr. Canham's article is a fair and thoughtful commentary on the Postmaster General's idea, and I enter it at this point in the RECORD.

HOPE FOR THE POST OFFICE

(By Erwin D. Canham)

Conservatives have long urged that the United States Post Office be run by private enterprise. Now comes Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien to propose it be operated along business lines by a public corporation.

The proposal is bold. As everybody says, it will require very careful study. But there is one reason why it might work today when it might not have worked two decades ago.

In recent years, the United States has learned a great deal about "systems management"—about the operation of very large scale enterprises, whether in the public area like the National Areonautics and Space Administration or the private area like the aerospace industry or the automotive industry. Indeed, systems management is one of the great breakthroughs of the computed age. It is already transforming many elements in the American economy.

FEDERAL "JUNGLE"

The Post Office would seem to cry out for this kind of administrative reform. It is, as Mr. O'Brien said, "a jungle of legislation and custom" which hampers efficiency and responsible modernization at every hand.

Under the O'Brien proposal, the public corporation would have a board of directors appointed by the President and confirmed by Congress. It would be managed by a professional executive appointed by the board. Hiring policies, wages, and working conditions would be set by normal collective bargaining, just as in private business.

The postal unions would no longer lobby wages and other changes through Congress. Operating funds would be raised by bond issues. If subsidies were found to be in the public interest they could be legislated by Congress or—I should think preferably—subsidies for limited public services could come out of total earnings if Congress decides certain functions should be carried on at less than cost in the general interest.

DEDICATED MEN

Hopefully the increased efficiency of the total operation would be so beneficial that financial burdens would be greatly lessened. There is no reason why costs should not come down even while wages and public benefits went up. This has been the broad experience in the nearest parallels: the operation of the telephone system or the electrical and gas utilities.

The board of directors, appointed by the President and Congress and yet not directly controlled on an administrative basis by them, could work out the vast changes necessary in the ancient system. The Post Office, from the Postmaster-General at the top down through the postmasters in cities and towns and the mail carriers on the street, has had its large share of dedicated and enterprising men. Valiant efforts have been made to introduce reforms. Valiant officials today try to do their best. But they are handcuffed by the system.

The device of a public corporation has proved effective in recent American experience. The successes of the Atomic Energy Commission speak for themselves NASA has done a tremendous job. The TVA is an ongoing, long-vindicated operation, although unlike the other parallels it competes directly with private utilities while enjoying major tax and borrowing advantages.

CONSULTATIVE EXPERIENCE

The proposed post office corporation, like the Atomic Energy Commission and NASA, might well contract out some of its functions to private enterprise. It would need the best consultative experience of the systems managers to install and operate its reforms. The transitional stages would be extraordinarily difficult. How would the deadwood be phased out?

These and many other problems would require massive and wise study. Regeneration would not take place overnight. Career workers would certainly have to be treated with consideration. It is interesting that J. Edward Day, the lawyer and former insurance executive who was President Kennedy's first Postmaster General, opposes the idea. The postal unions express grave reserve.

But Mr. O'Brien's courageous idea should not gather dust. The men who know most about operating great systems should advise the Congress on what could be done. It has tremendous possibilities.

Ill Fares the Land

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, with the present turmoil besetting America's dairy industry and the growing crisis in American agriculture there has been considerable interest in a book by Dan P. Van Gorder entitled "Ill Fares the Land." I think my colleagues may be interested in the attached review of this book by Lois H. Sargent of Springfield, Mo. The review follows:

ILL FARES THE LAND

(Review by Lois Sargent of the book by Dan P. Van Gorder, published by Western Islands, Boston and Los Angeles)

Federal regulation of agriculture has been predictated on the assumption that the United States has had surplusses which held down farm prices.

Dan P. Van Gorder has written a book, "Ill Fares the Land," in which he proves that there has never been an overproduction of food in the United States, as claimed by the administrations since 1933, and that, on the contrary, there has been and is now an insufficient supply of foods, and that the United States has been importing food to make up the deficiency.

The objective of the New Deal, which began this distortion of truth, was to control farmers as the first step towards socializing the country. The Agricultrual Adjustment Act, signed into law May, 1933, was the first move in this direction.

To prove his thesis that the claim of overproduction was a hoax, author Van Gorder

goes to the Department of Agriculture itself, using reports from annual issues of Agricultural Stastistics, and the annual Volume of Statistical Abstract of the United States. Quoting a statement found in the Statistical Abstract for 1939, he writes: "In the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1922, our farms, for the first time in our history, failed to produce enough food to supply export demands and meet domestic requirements." From research into records from the years 1918 to 1932, the author deduces the following: if we had not exported a single pound of farm commodities during those eight years, there still was not enough food produced to satisfy domestic requirements. He lists figures to show the gradual decline in production of farm produce between 1900 and 1929.

The overproduction propaganda was made convincing because the food resources were not measured in terms of supplies per capita of total population, which was continuously increasing over the years. Nor was it taken into consideration that the farm population was decreasing while urban population was rapidly increasing.

Why was the overproduction theory accepted? Because, the author believes, of the economic distress of 1933, and also because the farmers were not well organized.

The author cites distortions of facts and rigging of records in the administration's efforts to continue the overproduction hoax. One example given: during the six years, 1958 to 1963, inclusive, the United States exported 803 million pounds of beef while importing 8,438 million pounds. But writing in the June 29, 1964 issue of Foreign Agriculture, page 11, the Secretary of Agriculture said that "Beef is in surplus supply in the United States and meets the basic requirements of P. L. 480 eligibility." In other words, we were importing beef to give away!

Here this reviewer is prompted to inquire why the United States government engages in the import business which belongs exclusively to private enterprise?

As a final testimony against the hoax of overproduction, Van Gorder tells the story of Agricultural Circular No. 296. This circular was authorized during the Hoover Administration. It was researched and prepared by two economists, Hazel K. Stiebling and Medora M. Ward. The findings were in substance, that the problem was *under*consumption. "If our people were eating all the food they need and the food required to keep them at a safe nutritional level, we would be facing a serious underproduction problem."

This circular was not printed until 1933, *after* the New Deal had started its overproduction hoax. The circular was used as the basis of an address given Nov. 4, 1935, by Senator Lester J. Dickman, of Iowa, at the Cornell Forum Conference. His subject was "Agriculture And Its Future." The Senator made the statement that this report was one of the most important documents ever issued by the Government.

When New Deal officials learned of this address by the Senator, they decided that Circular No. 296 must be suppressed, and it was. The full details of this suppression show to what lengths the administration went to conceal information that was deterimental to its policies.

Another slip occurred when, in the February, 1934 issue of Consumer Guide, then published by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in conjunction with the Bureau of Home Economics, the following was printed: "We are not only consuming less milk than would be best for us, but we are not producing enough to supply that adequate amount fully."

These slips contain the truth and give the lie to the administration's overproduction story.

In subsequent chapters the author discusses Government and Farming, Tariffs and Farming, Technology and Farming, Labor Unions and Farming, and the effect of these relationships on agriculture in the United States.

For the "farm problem" itself, Van Gorder offers solutions for land erosions and other problems of the soil.

The first step towards improving the lot of the farmers, he insists, is "get the government out of farming and farming out of the government." Give back to the farmer his inherent right to operate his business as he desires. Farm control was started, not to help the farmer, but to prepare the way to socialize the entire economy.

As evidence that farming can be a successful and satisfying business without federal aid, the author relates the story of the Colquitt Plan. This was a plan devised by cooperation between farms and businessmen and the County Agricultural Agent, in Colquitt County, South Georgia. It was started in 1924, continued through the years of the depression, so successfully that a press story about it in October, 1933, could write: "There is no unemployment problem in Moultrie." The plan has continued to the economic satisfaction of the community, and without federal aid. Inquiries made in 1966, produced this reply from the Moultrie-Colquitt County Chamber of Commerce: "Colquitt County's program of development has continued at a steady pace with new programs and new concepts being tried each year. The working cooperation between farmers and businessmen is good. . . . Agriculture in Colquitt County is strong, due to the interest and planning that has gone into the various improvement programs."

Throughout the 42 years of its successful operation the Colquitt Plan has at no time accepted the overproduction theory. Instead, both methods and accomplishments have thoroughly exploded the Federal Government's entire, unworkable and farm-enervating control program.

The author pleads for a return to farming. If we are to supply the subsistence needs of our increasing population we will need more land in production. And, he says, "unless American farmers are liberated at once from their present government-welded chains, released to plan and operate in a free and unfettered economy, food production will decline more rapidly in the next few years."

Mr. Van Gorder's book is a forceful and well-documented indictment against present federal farm policies and has a sobering effect upon any reader. He compels us to realize that while the United States has never had a famine, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that it is a danger we must someday face if we do not acknowledge the truth of our agricultural situation and solve its problems.

Self-Help Needed in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, time and again I, and others who are concerned about this war in Vietnam, have spoken out; calling upon this administration to do everything within its power to bring this war to an end. We have the means to do this, but we are not utilizing our full capabilities to this end.

As the days and weeks go by and more and more of our boys are killed, wounded, and captured in Vietnam, this unnecessary prolongation of the conflict becomes an increasingly bitter pill for the American people to swallow.

Mr. Speaker, it is high time this administration called a halt to this game of "building bridges to the East" and trying to win the good will of the Russian Communists on the one hand, while completely ignoring the fact that these very same Russian Communists are supplying men and materials to our enemies in North Vietnam, costing a huge loss of American lives in that far-off land.

The column by Tom Anderson in the Moore County News, of Carthage, N.C., March 30, 1967, is excellent in this regard, and I am inserting it in the RECORD at this time so others can read his views. The Lord indeed does help those who help themselves:

STRAIGHT TALK

(By Tom Anderson)

HELP YOURSELF

"Peace" negotiations are now underway. Momentarily the "conflict" in Vietnam may be over. Another Korea. A coalition government will probably take over. If so, the Communists will proceed to take Southeast Asia. And our traitors will continue "building bridges" as the free world continues to lose faith in us.

President Johnson said in a 1966 speech: "I have reason to believe that the Soviet leadership would welcome my visit to their country (applause) as I would be very glad to do (applause) . . . I am very hopeful that before the year is out this exchange of visits would reassure an anxious world that our two nations are each striving toward the goal of peace."

The Administration not only ignores the fact that we are at war with Russia in Vietnam but also lies about it. President Johnson says, in support of the Administration policy of "building bridges to the East," that "we do not intend to let our differences on Vietnam or elsewhere prevent us from exploring all opportunities."

In other words, mother, ignore the friendly Russian mortars and bullets destroying your sons and concentrate on the real enemy, Rhodesia!

Practically all our responsible military leaders are convinced that if we blockade Haiphong harbor and other smaller North Vietnam ports that Russia would renege on her treaty commitments to defend North Vietnam. Russia would thus lose face in the entire world, particularly the Communist world. Red China, thus convinced that America was willing to risk all-out war, would cease support of Ho Chi Minh. Thus the Viet Cong would collapse in a few weeks. Instead of this, Johnson tries to bribe the Russians with "buy now and pay later" trade offers, further disarmament and cultural exchange.

This sea of sameness we are being drowned in is named Treason. Learn to swim!

The great Teddy Roosevelt once addressed a classic statement to those many misguided and mistaken souls who assume that it is unpatriotic to criticize our leaders.

Theodore Roosevelt said: "Patriotism means to stand by the country. It doesn't mean to stand by the President or any other public official save exactly to the degree to which he himself stands by the country.

"It is patriotic to support him insofar as he efficiently serves the country. It is unpatriotic not to oppose him to the exact extent that by inefficiency or otherwise he fails in his duty to stand by the country.

"In either event, it is unpatriotic not to tell the truth—whether about the President or anyone else—save in the rare case where this would make known to the enemy information of military value which would otherwise be unknown to him."

"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free"—if you *do something* about it.

Some students of the Bible are convinced that we are living in the last days. No mortal knows whether the last day is tomorrow or 2,000 years from tomorrow.

But informed Christians do know that the Bible admonishes them to do the best they *can*, to the end. God alone can save the world, but God won't save the world alone. Nor will prayer alone.

God helps those who help themselves.

Traveling to Communist Russia?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the State Department is on the ball when it comes to travel to the Soviet Union.

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Some fear is expressed of molestation and harassment of Americans in Russia, yet of the some 18,000 American tourists, only 20 were arrested by Soviet authorities. This looks like pretty good odds in favor of the Russian police.

Out of 18,000 people, there are bound to be a few troublemakers. In Louisiana, especially during the mardi gras in New Orleans, our police average far more arrests than one out of every 900 tourists. Perhaps we can get the State Department to issue a booklet explaining the laws of our State and encouraging our tourists not to violate our local laws and to support our local police.

I ask that the State Department brochure, M-360, be inserted in the RECORD following my remarks:

TRAVEL TO THE SOVIET UNION

GENERAL

Every American who travels in the Soviet Union* is subject to Soviet laws, regulations and restrictions. These laws are often very different from our own and are strictly enforced. Persons violating Soviet law, even unknowingly, run serious risks of arrest, trial, fine or imprisonment.

Only a few of the some 18,000 Americans who visit the U.S.S.R. annually have reported molestation or harassment. But recent cases of harsh treatment of American travelers accused of violating Soviet laws illustrate the danger.

The American tourist should give particular attention to the following Do's and Don'ts which are described more fully in the later pages:

Do.—Strictly observe Soviet currency controls and customs regulations; bring a substantial reserve of money; think before taking photographs; have confirmed hotel accommodations or lodging before traveling; follow approved travel plans; write down passport number, and Embassy address and phone number.

Do not.—Buy rubles privately or sell clothing; pick up "souvenirs" from Soviet hotels, however insignificant in value they may seem to you; bring in or take out of the country packages or letters for others; attempt to bring in religious objects or publications except for your personal use; attempt to take photos of slums, the poor, military installations, or border areas. When in doubt ask; attempt to deviate from approved itineraries.

There is some basis for surmising that the Soviet authorities' treatment of Americans accused of violating their laws and regulations is harsher in periods of strained bilateral relations than would normally be the case. There have been indications of Soviet interest in exchanging imprisoned American tourists for Soviet citizens convicted of espionage in the United States. Also, the government-controlled press in the U.S.S.R., reflecting the Soviet desire to permit only controlled contacts between Soviet citizens and visting Americans, has recently carried stories apparently designed to be public warnings that many tourists and other visitors from the United States are collecting intelligence information.

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Tourists, businessmen and persons attending conferences or conventions in the U.S.S.R. will usually have to arrange for their travel with one of the many United States travel agencies accredited by Intourist, the official Soviet tourist agency, or with a local agency working with an accredited agency. Soviet visas are usually obtained by the travel agent with little delay.

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3. Photography is forbidden within the 25-kilometer border zones except in those portions not closed to foreigners. Photographs of the following objects are forbidden: all military objects and institutions; storage facilities for combustibles; seaports, hydroelectric installations (sluices), pumping stations (dams); railroad junctions; tunnels, railroad and highway bridges; industrial, scientific and research establishments; electric, telephone and telegraph stations; radio facilities. Photographs from airplanes, and surface and panoramic shots of industrial cities are prohibited.

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A decision as to whether a former resident of the U.S.S.R. or territories now under Soviet administration should travel there can only be made by the individual himself in the light of his background and all other pertinent factors.

VISITING RELATIVES IN THE U.S.S.R.

"Visitors' visas" permitting Americans to travel to a relative's place of residence in the U.S.S.R. and remain there for a specified time are sometimes issued by the Consular Division, Soviet Embassy, 1609 Decatur Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011. Application forms may be requested by mail from the Embassy. They should be submitted well in advance of the proposed visit. Soviet consideration of these applications is often a very slow process and they may be denied or not acted on at all. Letters of invitation from relatives in the U.S.S.R. may be useful. These letters, which the relatives should have certified by their local Soviet authorities, invite the American to visit them and indicate that there is room to accommodate them. The invitation should be submitted with the visa application.

In order to avoid delay or refusal of a visitor's visa, Americans have sometimes taken an Intourist tour to the U.S.S.R. and arranged on their own to meet relatives at a Soviet city near the place where the relative resides. This has not always worked out, for the Soviet authorities have sometimes prevented the Soviet citizens from traveling to meet their American relatives. In such cases Intourist assumes no responsibility for any failure to meet relatives.

The Department has been informed that occasionally some Americans visiting relatives in the U.S.S.R. have been subjected to harassment by local officials or over-zealous Party agitators. This harassment, which at times was directed against the Soviet relatives themselves, has included press articles attacking the visitor.

Americans passing through Moscow on their way to visit relatives living outside the capital may wish to stay overnight in Moscow on arrival or departure. In such cases, travelers are cautioned to purchase Intourist vouchers for this purpose prior to arrival in the U.S.S.R. Unless prior arrangements have been made with Intourist, hotel rooms may prove difficult or impossible to obtain.

REGISTRATION

Americans not traveling in group tours and Americans born in territory now under the control of the U.S.S.R. should notify the Consular Section, American Embassy, Ulitsa Chaykovskovo 21, Moscow, of their full name, passport number, date and place of birth, occupation, hotel and room number, purpose and dates of visit to the U.S.S.R., home address, and the names and addresses of any relatives to be visited in the U.S.S.R. This information can prove useful to the Embassy in making inquiries should the American encounter difficulties which require the intervention of the United States Government. Registration should be accomplished in person, or if this is not possible, by mail.

Travelers should keep a record of their passport numbers since hotels normally keep the passport for the purpose of registration. The Embassy's address and telephone numbers should also be written down. The telephone numbers are 52-00-11 through 52-00-15.

Paul Ylvisaker: "Best Man in the Country"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, recently the New Jersey State Legislature created the new department of community affairs. Because of the monumental task involved in running such a department some of the finest and most talented men in the United States were considered.

Gov. Richard J. Hughes, in ordering the talent search, told his aids:

> Find me the best man in the country.

Today, Paul M. Ylvisaker is in that post and many people feel that Mr. Ylvisaker is indeed the best man in the country for the new post.

On March 19, the Sunday Home News of New Brunswick carried a story about the new commissioner of the department of community affairs which is most inspiring and impressive. I urge all of my colleagues to take a few minutes out of their busy schedules to read this story:

PAUL YLVISAKER: "BEST MAN IN THE COUNTRY"

(By Ralph Soda)

"Find me the best man in the country," the governor ordered.

And Paul M. Ylvisaker became New Jersey's first Commissioner of Community Affairs.

Gov. Richard J. Hughes wasn't being pretentious in stipulating such exalted qualifications for the man he wanted to direct the state's new Department of Community Affairs.

ADMINISTRATION WHICH CARES

The department is the fruition of a long-standing dream of his, a monument to an administration which he has labeled "an administration which cares."

". . . cares for every community and every citizen in the state," is the way Hughes put it in his special message to the legislature last May in which he proposed creation of the department.

And the governor knew that if this monument were to be a lasting one, a proud one, it would depend to a great degree on the man who directed it.

He would be responsible for the administration of a multitude of projects, which, prior to the creation of the new department, was the responsibility of seven different bureaus and division of state government.

He would be responsible for creation and implementation of a new Office of Community Services.

He would assume the powers granted the commissioner of conservation and economic development under the Regional Adviser Council Act, the Tri-State Transportation Compact and the Redevelopment Agencies Law.

He would, in effect, be responsible for administering projects ranging from stamping out the ghettoes to developing the Hackensack Meadowlands.

REQUIRED ONE OF THE BEST

It would indeed take one of the best men in the country to fulfill the high hopes for the new Department of Community Affairs and that Ylvisaker is perhaps the best man, there is little doubt.

For the past 20 years, which has included a varied career as scholar, author, educator, urban renewal and public affairs specialist, Ylvisaker has been preparing for just such a job.

In fact, it would seem more credible, on reviewing his qualifications, that the job was designed to fit the man, rather than that the man was found to fit the job.

But Ylvisaker, in the words of one of the Hughes' staff members who discovered him "is a natural."

He brings to the job the missionary zeal for public service inherited from his minister father who founded, fostered and nurtured to success through the ominous depression years, the Bethany Lutheran Junior College in Minnesota.

RECALLS EARLY DAYS

He still remembers those early days as a child when he and his brothers did the chores around the college to save maintenance expenses.

And he prefers to talk about them, instead of the more exalted phases of his career, with the same pride with which he announces he holds a B.S. degree from Mantoka State Teachers College in Minnesota, while shrugging off the fact he has a Ph.D from Harvard.

"He's not a phony and that just about all of it," one aide described him.

He knows what he wants to do, and this is it. He wants to help people. This is his life. Nothing else.

Not politics.

Not position.

That is it.

And so he's dedicated. He's a whirlwind. I've never met anyone who made you so happy to work hard.

In his new position only a few weeks, Ylvisaker already had a package of legislation ready which if passed by the Legislature would give his department the tools needed to translate into actuality the abstract

"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free"—if you *do something* about it.

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REGISTRATION

Americans not traveling in group tours and Americans born in territory now under the control of the U.S.S.R. should notify the Consular Section, American Embassy, Ulitsa Chaykovskovo 21, Moscow, of their full name, passport number, date and place of birth, occupation, hotel and room number, purpose and dates of visit to the U.S.S.R., home address, and the names and addresses of any relatives to be visited in the U.S.S.R. This information can prove useful to the Embassy in making inquiries should the American encounter difficulties which require the intervention of the United States Government. Registration should be accomplished in person, or if this is not possible, by mail.

Travelers should keep a record of their passport numbers since hotels normally keep the passport for the purpose of registration. The Embassy's address and telephone numbers should also be written down. The telephone numbers are 52-00-11 through 52-00-15.

Paul Ylvisaker: "Best Man in the Country"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, recently the New Jersey State Legislature created the new department of community affairs. Because of the monumental task involved in running such a department some of the finest and most talented men in the United States were considered.

Gov. Richard J. Hughes, in ordering the talent search, told his aids:

> Find me the best man in the country.

Today, Paul M. Ylvisaker is in that post and many people feel that Mr. Ylvisaker is indeed the best man in the country for the new post.

On March 19, the Sunday Home News of New Brunswick carried a story about the new commissioner of the department of community affairs which is most inspiring and impressive. I urge all of my colleagues to take a few minutes out of their busy schedules to read this story:

PAUL YLVISAKER: "BEST MAN IN THE COUNTRY"

(By Ralph Soda)

"Find me the best man in the country," the governor ordered.

And Paul M. Ylvisaker became New Jersey's first Commissioner of Community Affairs.

Gov. Richard J. Hughes wasn't being pretentious in stipulating such exalted qualifications for the man he wanted to direct the state's new Department of Community Affairs.

ADMINISTRATION WHICH CARES

The department is the fruition of a longstanding dream of his, a monument to an administration which he has labeled "an administration which cares."

". . . cares for every community and every citizen in the state," is the way Hughes put it in his special message to the legislature last May in which he proposed creation of the department.

And the governor knew that if this monument were to be a lasting one, a proud one, it would depend to a great degree on the man who directed it.

He would be responsible for the administration of a multitude of projects, which, prior to the creation of the new department, was the responsibility of seven different bureaus and division of state government.

He would be responsible for creation and implementation of a new Office of Community Services.

He would assume the powers granted the commissioner of conservation and economic development under the Regional Adviser Council Act, the Tri-State Transportation Compact and the Redevelopment Agencies Law.

He would, in effect, be responsible for administering projects ranging from stamping out the ghettoes to developing the Hackensack Meadowlands.

REQUIRED ONE OF THE BEST

It would indeed take one of the best men in the country to fulfill the high hopes for the new Department of Community Affairs and that Ylvisaker is perhaps the best man, there is little doubt.

For the past 20 years, which has included a varied career as scholar, author, educator, urban renewal and public affairs specialist, Ylvisaker has been preparing for just such a job.

In fact, it would seem more credible, on reviewing his qualifications, that the job was designed to fit the man, rather than that the man was found to fit the job.

But Ylvisaker, in the words of one of the Hughes' staff members who discovered him "is a natural."

He brings to the job the missionary zeal for public service inherited from his minister father who founded, fostered and nurtured to success through the ominous depression years, the Bethany Lutheran Junior College in Minnesota.

RECALLS EARLY DAYS

He still remembers those early days as a child when he and his brothers did the chores around the college to save maintenance expenses.

And he prefers to talk about them, instead of the more exalted phases of his career, with the same pride with which he announces he holds a B.S. degree from Mantoka State Teachers College in Minnesota, while shrugging off the fact he has a Ph.D from Harvard.

"He's not a phony and that just about all of it," one aide described him.

He knows what he wants to do, and this is it. He wants to help people. This is his life. Nothing else.

Not politics.

Not position.

That is it.

And so he's dedicated. He's a whirlwind. I've never met anyone who made you so happy to work hard.

In his new position only a few weeks, Ylvisaker already had a package of legislation ready which if passed by the Legislature would give his department the tools needed to translate into actuality the abstract theories of dealing with urban problems which he has developed over years of study and research in the field.

One of his theories is that if the urban problems of today are to be solved the same energy, initiative and productivity of private enterprise which has made this country prosper and thrive must be brought to bear on the problem.

LOW INTEREST LOANS

So one of his proposed bills provides for the creation of a department empowered to grant low interest loans to private developers to encourage them to build the middle-income and low income housing units needed in the state.

Another would permit him to loan experts from his department to the cities or the federal government, who could use their expertise on matters of solving urban problems. This would also allow his department to borrow similar experts from other federal, state and municipal agencies.

"And I'll teach," he said. "I'll take the young people into my department and I'll teach them. I'll take them from the high schools, the colleges, the junior colleges, from the community at large.

"I'll tell them—Look, this is the job of the future. Here's your chance. Here's your new world to conquer."

And Ylvisaker has faith that this new world can indeed be conquered.

"There really isn't anything that we can't do," he says. "Look what this country did in the last world war. We weren't ready but in a few years we developed the ability and the means to do the job. If you can do that, you can do anything, once you put your mind to it."

He has set his mind and has dedicated his life to it. As a member of the Ford Foundation he has proweld the cities of the world in search of ways to solve urban problems.

He can discuss the plight of the Untouchables in crowded Calcutta with the same familiarity as he can recount the tensions in black ghetto of Watts in Los Angeles.

OWN VACANT LOT

He can appreciate the advantages of the system in Sweden in which the cities own the vacant land on their perimeters and control its development.

"If the city must expand, a new suburb must be built, then it is all planned ahead of time," he says.

"They can make sure a sewer line is provided, connecting to an adequate treatment plant. They can run a mass transit line out from the center of the city to the new suburb."

But he realizes this may never be acceptable in the United States.

"So you bring in the private sector into this problem," he says. "You enlist the private enterprise that made this country so great.

"And you stimulate thinking with new ideas. You consider, for example, the possibility of insuring that developers are some how made responsible for the developments they build and the problems that result from these developments.

"We might, for instance, have to find a way to prevent someone from putting up a development, taking the profits from it and then walking away and leaving the problems for the community to solve," he said.

But the main job, as Ylvisaker sees it, is an educational one. New ideas. A change of attitudes, attitudes that tend to play down the individual's responsibility to the older city and which, according to Ylvisaker, stem from the traditionally American "homesteading concept which implies that the most important thing is owning your own home and a plot of land and the further away from your neighbor the better."

MUST CHANGE ATTITUDES

But most of all, according to Ylvisaker, it is important to change our attitudes about our responsibility to our fellow man.

"We must not leave anybody out," he says. We must be aware of our responsibility for the other fellow's civil rights."

"Slums," he says, "are in my opinion more a state of mind than a physical condition."

He explains: "To the untouchable in India, the single family homes in Watts may appear like a middle class neighborhood. But to the guy in Watts, when he looks out and sees what is available to the others in the rest of Los Angeles, he's living in a slum.

"As long as we leave some people out, as long as we don't permit them to share fully in our society, we will have slums."

And this is what Ylvisaker hopes to end in his new Department of Community Affairs.

"We have a wonderful opportunity," he said. "What we do here in New Jersey can point the way to the rest of the country."

But Ylvisaker doesn't expect it to be easy: "There are no overnight solutions," he says.

He knew when he took the job it wouldn't be easy. When the offer was made he was already considering leaving the Ford Foundation.

He had an offer to become head of the urban studies centers at Yale University and at the University of California at Berkeley. He was also offered a post with Mayor John Lindsay's administration in New York City.

But he decided to accept the position of community affairs commissioner when Hughes approached him on it.

"An uncle always told me," he said, "When you have a decision to make and one way is hard and the other easy, take the hard way.

"And I've always found that even if I've made a mistake, I've always grown a little for it."

After meeting Ylvisaker one cannot help but think that if he made a mistake in becoming the Garden State's new commissioner of public affairs he will grow a lot more than a little for doing it.

And New Jersey along with him.

Students at Berkeley

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, when one admits to graduation from the University of California at Berkeley he almost routinely expects the question: "What did you major in, riots and demonstrations?" My Berkeley classmates from 1937, including Representative CHARLES GUBSER and Secretary Robert McNamara, well recall that even in our college days considerable free speech occurred nearby to Sather Gate, entrance to the campus. The difference then was that no newspaper and TV cameras were there to sensationalize it, and picture as characteristic of the university a small band of malcontents. Berkeley today still is one of the three outstanding educational institutions of the world. Its students today still are 99 percent serious-minded and picked from high school records indicating a desire for an excellent education. The following commentary setting this record straight was aired by Alex Dreier of ABC Radio on January 19:

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What are the facts? The facts are these: The average student on the Berkeley campus of the University of California is one of the brightest young men at any university anywhere in the world. And he is attending one of the three top-rated educational institutions in the world.

Freshmen on the Berkeley campus . . . right now . . . not only are ranked in the top 10 percent of all college freshmen in the United States . . . but are brighter than most college seniors in the nation! This is not an over-statement or exaggeration. It is fact . . . backed up by the results of standardized, nationally-accepted aptitude tests!

The average student at Berkeley is not a beatnik. He is not long haired. He is not smoking marijuana or playing around with LSD. He is as clean-cut and idealistic as any student from any university or college in the country. Probably . . . even more so.

But who bothers to tell this side of the story? Professor Garff B. Wilson points out that in December of 1964 more than 700 people were arrested for a sit-in. At the same time . . . 3,540 undergraduates made the honor roll with B averages or better! But who bothered to take pictures of 3,540 students making the honor roll? Nobody. That's no picture. Where's the drama? Where's the excitement?

Who takes the time to tell you that while the Berkeley students raised hundreds of dollars to bail out the sits-in . . . they also raised almost ten thousand dollars for a camp for underprivileged children?

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And what about these anti-Viet Nam war demonstration? Big deal! Have they stopped the war or materially interfered with it? They have not. And does anyone bother to talk about the 560 California students serving in the Peace Corps . . . more than from any other campus in the nation?

And Berkeley students get drafted, too, and fight the war in Viet Nam. For our money, Berkeley is something of which the State of California can be very proud. It is the most libeled university in the state if not the nation. Sure, it has its share of kooks and trouble-makers. But percentage-wise, they are fewer than anywhere else. And from Berkeley . . . California and the nation is going to get some of its most gifted leaders in business and industry and government. Think about it . . . the next time someone tells you that six or six-thousand students gathered on a large patch of grass to hear a half-dozen people say something you don't agree with!

Warm Praise for President Johnson's Vietnam Policies

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OF

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So says the Galveston News in an editorial on April 2, 1967. This editorial offers a realistic appraisal of the President's wise and careful policies in the conduct of the war in Vietnam.

The News rightly praises President Johnson for avoiding greater—and evermore dangerous—escalation of the war, which could conceivably help him politically here at home, but "would greatly increase the chances of this country getting into a war with Red China or Russia."

As unpleasant as the propspect of a prolonged war is, it may very well be the wisest policy for the United States at the moment—

The News declared, adding:

It seems to us that President Johnson deserves credit for taking this course of action at this time.

Under unanimous consent, I insert this editorial from the Galveston News into the RECORD:

MORE OF THE SAME IS VIETNAM PROSPECT

In the aftermath of the recent Guam conference, realism indicates that we had better prepare ourselves for many more months, perhaps several more years, of fighting in Vietnam.

Let it be quickly noted, in the words of Gen. William C. Westmoreland's report to President Johnson on Guam, that "we have much to be encouraged about."

We have turned the tide of battle from a losing cause to a winning one. Our ability to hit the enemy hard on many fronts at once grows with each passing month. But we have not been able to stop the infiltration from the north which enables Ho Chi Minh to replenish his ranks quickly.

In spite of very heavy losses during the past 12 months, the Communist armies in South Viet Nam still number around 280,000 men, about the same as this time last year. And, rightly or wrongly, the Communist belief that the American election of 1968 will show a repudiation of the war effort provides a strong incentive for them to continue fighting, at least for that long.

So the prospect for now in the war is for "more of the same," as one of the Guam participants put it. He meant that there will be some escalation in the weeks ahead, but not a big escalation. We will be bombing some targets which have been hitherto immune, but we will not be bombing Haiphong harbor nor within 25 miles of the borders of Red China.

As unpleasant as the prospect of a prolonged war is, it may very well be the wisest policy for the United States at the moment. It seems to us that President Johnson deserves credit for taking this course of action at this time.

This is so because the President's own short-term political interests would almost surely be better served by a greater escalation, an escalation that would "get it over with" before the 1968 election. An escalation of this magnitude would also greatly increase the chances of this country getting into a war with Red China or Russia.

Given the fact that Americans are a restless people given to quick and direct solutions, we think President Johnson's patience and restraint in this delicate situation serves the nation well.

The President's insistence that the pacification effort—where the Viet Cong have been driven out of an area—be strengthened, is also welcome news. Whether American troops should be diverted from combat to assist South Vietnamese forces in pacification is surely a decision that only Gen. Westmoreland can make.

The unveiling at Guam of the new constitution for South Vietnam, adopted earlier this month, is another very welcome development. It provides for the election of a president and a legislature before the year is out. The kind of representative government which will result, hopefully at least, could be a very potent factor for the cause of freedom in Vietnam.

Results of Third Annual Public Opinion Survey in the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD HUTCHINSON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, for the first time in the 3 years I have been conducting a direct-mail public opinion survey in the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan, a clear-cut "majority view" has emerged on the question of our conduct of the Vietnamese conflict.

Of the more than 10,000 district residents who participated in the survey, 54.3 percent indicated that they favored "increase of ground, air, and naval forces sufficient to insure complete control of South Vietnam in the shortest possible time."

This was one of five alternatives offered in a five-part, multiple-choice question on the problem of Vietnam.

A similar alternative was favored by 24.8 percent in 1965, and by 33.1 percent in 1966.

Even more significant, I would say, is the fact that only 4.3 percent favored "continuation of present policies" in prosecuting the war in Vietnam.

Also of special interest to my colleagues, I believe, will be the results of three questions regarding proposed changes in the Selective Service System. Residents of the district responding to the questionnaire registered substantial opposition to all three proposals, including the concept of a national draft lottery.

The complete results—which were tabulated by electronic data processing—are as follows:

VIETNAM

The administration has chosen to wage a limited war against Communist aggression in South Vietnam. If a satisfactory peace cannot be secured through negotiation in the foreseeable future, which of the following course of action do you favor most?

[Answers in percent]

(a) Withdrawal of U.S. forces	10.41
(b) Increase of ground, air, and naval forces sufficient to insure complete control of South Vietnam in the shortest possible time	54.30
(c) Cessation of bombing in North Vietnam	1.89
(d) No increase in ground forces, but increased use of air and sea power against North Vietnam and supply routes to the south	21.61
(e) Continuation of present policies	4.36
No answers	8.33

THE DRAFT

Present draft laws provide that the oldest men within the draft age bracket shall be called first. Would you favor calling the youngest first?

Yes	35.14
No	53.21
Blank	11.65

Present draft laws call upon local draft boards to furnish quotas of men classified 1-A. Would you favor a law which would place all men classified 1-A in a national pool, with Federal authorities filling draft quotas from that pool by lottery?

Yes	39.29
No	47.40
Blank	13.31

Instead of the present system of calling men between the ages of 19 and 26, would you favor lowering the draft age to between 18½ to 22½?

Yes	27.58
No	59.07
Blank	13.35

SOCIAL SECURITY

Do you favor an increase in social security benefits?

Yes	46.66
No	45.99
Blank	7.35

Do you favor an increase in social security benefits which would require raising social security taxes?

Yes	23.62
No	68.36
Blank	8.01

TAX SHARING AND TAX CREDITS

Do you favor a tax-sharing arrangement under which the Federal Government would return a portion of income tax revenues to the States with no strings attached?

Yes	55.63
No	36.50
Blank	7.87

Would you favor such a program if it made necessary an increase in Federal taxes?

Yes	11.43
No	78.89
Blank	9.68

Federal-State tax-sharing plans would cast the Federal Government in the role of tax collector for the States. A system of direct tax "credits" is suggested as an alternative. Would you favor allowance of Federal income tax credits for such things as higher education costs, State income taxes, and pollution control facilities?

Yes	45.28
No	38.83
Blank	15.89

FOREIGN POICY

Do you favor expansion of U.S. trade with East European Communist nations?

Yes	28.24
No	65.68
Blank	6.08

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> Let it be quickly noted, in the words of Gen. William C. Westmoreland's report to President Johnson on Guam, that "we have much to be encouraged about."
>
> We have turned the tide of battle from a losing cause to a winning one. Our ability to hit the enemy hard on many fronts at once grows with each passing month. But we have not been able to stop the infiltration from the north which enables Ho Chi Minh to replenish his ranks quickly.
>
> In spite of very heavy losses during the past 12 months, the Communist armies in South Viet Nam still number around 280,000 men, about the same as this time last year. And, rightly or wrongly, the Communist belief that the American election of 1968 will show a repudiation of the war effort provides a strong incentive for them to continue fighting, at least for that long.
>
> So the prospect for now in the war is for "more of the same," as one of the Guam participants put it. He meant that there will be some escalation in the weeks ahead, but not a big escalation. We will be bombing some targets which have been hitherto immune, but we will not be bombing Haiphong harbor nor within 25 miles of the borders of Red China.
>
> As unpleasant as the prospect of a prolonged war is, it may very well be the wisest policy for the United States at the moment. It seems to us that President Johnson deserves credit for taking this course of action at this time.
>
> This is so because the President's own short-term political interests would almost surely be better served by a greater escalation, an escalation that would "get it over with" before the 1968 election. An escalation of this magnitude would also greatly increase the chances of this country getting into a war with Red China or Russia.
>
> Given the fact that Americans are a restless people given to quick and direct solutions, we think President Johnson's patience and restraint in this delicate situation serves the nation well.
>
> The President's insistence that the pacification effort—where the Viet Cong have been driven out of an area—be strengthened, is also welcome news. Whether American troops should be diverted from combat to assist South Vietnamese forces in pacification is surely a decision that only Gen. Westmoreland can make.
>
> The unveiling at Guam of the new constitution for South Vietnam, adopted earlier this month, is another very welcome development. It provides for the election of a president and a legislature before the year is out. The kind of representative government which will result, hopefully at least, could be a very potent factor for the cause of freedom in Vietnam.

Results of Third Annual Public Opinion Survey in the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD HUTCHINSON
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, for the first time in the 3 years I have been conducting a direct-mail public opinion survey in the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan, a clear-cut "majority view" has emerged on the question of our conduct of the Vietnamese conflict.

Of the more than 10,000 district residents who participated in the survey, 54.3 percent indicated that they favored "increase of ground, air, and naval forces sufficient to insure complete control of South Vietnam in the shortest possible time."

This was one of five alternatives offered in a five-part, multiple-choice question on the problem of Vietnam.

A similar alternative was favored by 24.8 percent in 1965, and by 33.1 percent in 1966.

Even more significant, I would say, is the fact that only 4.3 percent favored "continuation of present policies" in prosecuting the war in Vietnam.

Also of special interest to my colleagues, I believe, will be the results of three questions regarding proposed changes in the Selective Service System. Residents of the district responding to the questionnaire registered substantial opposition to all three proposals, including the concept of a national draft lottery.

The complete results—which were tabulated by electronic data processing—are as follows:

VIETNAM

The administration has chosen to wage a limited war against Communist aggression in South Vietnam. If a satisfactory peace cannot be secured through negotiation in the foreseeable future, which of the following course of action do you favor most?

[Answers in percent]

(a) Withdrawal of U.S. forces	10.41
(b) Increase of ground, air, and naval forces sufficient to insure complete control of South Vietnam in the shortest possible time	54.30
(c) Cessation of bombing in North Vietnam	1.89
(d) No increase in ground forces, but increased use of air and sea power against North Vietnam and supply routes to the south	21.61
(e) Continuation of present policies	4.36
No answers	8.33

THE DRAFT

Present draft laws provide that the oldest men within the draft age bracket shall be called first. Would you favor calling the youngest first?

Yes	35.14
No	53.21
Blank	11.65

Present draft laws call upon local draft boards to furnish quotas of men classified 1-A. Would you favor a law which would place all men classified 1-A in a national pool, with Federal authorities filling draft quotas from that pool by lottery?

Yes	39.29
No	47.40
Blank	13.31

Instead of the present system of calling men between the ages of 19 and 26, would you favor lowering the draft age to between 18½ to 22½?

Yes	27.58
No	59.07
Blank	13.35

SOCIAL SECURITY

Do you favor an increase in social security benefits?

Yes	46.66
No	45.99
Blank	7.35

Do you favor an increase in social security benefits which would require raising social security taxes?

Yes	23.62
No	68.36
Blank	8.01

TAX SHARING AND TAX CREDITS

Do you favor a tax-sharing arrangement under which the Federal Government would return a portion of income tax revenues to the States with no strings attached?

Yes	55.63
No	36.50
Blank	7.87

Would you favor such a program if it made necessary an increase in Federal taxes?

Yes	11.43
No	78.89
Blank	9.68

Federal-State tax-sharing plans would cast the Federal Government in the role of tax collector for the States. A system of direct tax "credits" is suggested as an alternative. Would you favor allowance of Federal income tax credits for such things as higher education costs, State income taxes, and pollution control facilities?

Yes	45.28
No	38.83
Blank	15.89

FOREIGN POICY

Do you favor expansion of U.S. trade with East European Communist nations?

Yes	28.24
No	65.68
Blank	6.08

AIR AND WATER POLLUTION

Do you favor an expanded role for the Federal Government in the control of water pollution?

Yes	66.66
No	27.01
Blank	6.33

Do you feel the Federal Government should take the lead in control of air pollution?

Yes	64.69
No	29.06
Blank	6.25

THE POVERTY WAR

The various war on poverty programs have been in effect for nearly 2 years. Thus far, do you think they have been successful in moving toward the ultimate goal of improving the lot of the poor?

Yes	11.73
No	82.40
Blank	5.87

CIVIL RIGHTS

Do you favor enactment of Federal laws prohibiting restrictions on the sale of rental housing on the basis of race, color, or creed?

Yes	25.52
No	69.03
Blank	5.45

In your opinion, are any additional Federal laws needed for the protection of civil rights?

Yes	18.35
No	73.13
Blank	8.52

National Award for Press-Citizen

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRED SCHWENGEL
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr Speaker, recently the Iowa City Press-Citizen received a special citation "for excellence in interpretation of planning and planning problems," from the American Society of Planning Officials.

The Press-Citizen is one of the outstanding daily newspapers in the First District of Iowa. I congratulate the Press-Citizen on the quality of reporting which led to the award and the editorial leadership which provided the stimulus.

An article concerning the award follows:

NATIONAL AWARD FOR PRESS-CITIZEN

The Press-Citizen today was honored by the American Society of Planning Officials with a Special Citation "for excellence in interpretation of planning and planning problems." It is one of only two newspapers in the country honored by the society this year.

The citation was announced during the society's National Planning Conference in Houston. The society is a national organization of those concerned with planning, whether as public officials, private developers or consultants, academic authorities or others.

The Press-Citizen's award is the first special Citation presented by the society since the Pittsburgh Press was similarly honored in 1964. This year, the society's annual journalism award went to the Milwaukee Journal.

"Public service rendered in the advancement of city and regional planning through outstanding journalism" is the criterion in the society's annual awards competition. The service may have been to encourage the initiation of planning, to support planning activities under way, to reform or to improve community and regional planning. The emphasis is to be upon reporting and interpretation of planning activities, not upon urban renewal or slum clearance projects.

This year, a preliminary screening eliminated all but 15 entries which were considered in final judging. This number was cut to four in a final analytical judging. From these four finalists, the Press-Citizen was selected unanimously for a Special Citation and the Milwaukee Journal named to receive the annual Journalism award.

Judging was based upon quality of technical content, quality of writing, comprehensiveness of coverage of planning, continuing coverage, perspective, interpretation, impact, graphic arts, editorial support and prominence.

Barry D. Lundberg, Iowa City director of planning and urban renewal, who is attending the Houston conference, received the award on behalf of the Press-Citizen.

VFW Chief Calls for Immediate Flag Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Leslie M. Fry, of Reno, Nev., the national commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, has issued a strong statement in support of legislation designed to make it a Federal crime to desecrate the American flag.

Commander Fry's statement is contained in the following release:

VFW CHIEF CALLS FOR IMMEDIATE FLAG LEGISLATION—CITES RECENT LIFE MAGAZINE ARTICLE

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 4.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S., Leslie M. Fry, Reno, Nevada, said today that "the Congress of the United States will not be able to face their constituents if they do not pass legislation to punish those who defile, deface or desecrate in any manner the flag of our Nation."

Fry noted that a recent article in LIFE magazine "pointed out the many desecrations of the flag of recent date, especially the recent flagrant misuse of our national symbol by a so-called artist. On occasion the flag has been spit on, trampled upon, burned and flown in one case below the flag of Soviet Russia. There is no Federal legislation now on the books which provides a penalty for any of these heinous acts. Each state has legislation, but it is wide ranging and in many cases does not provide for a fine or imprisonment.

"Legislation to provide a fine and imprisonment for debasement of the flag of our Nation has been introduced in the 90th Congress by Rep. Richard Roudebush of Indiana. The same legislation was introduced last year by the Congressman but was bottled up in the House Judiciary Committee.

"As Commander-in-Chief of the 1,350,000 Veterans of Foreign Wars I know that our members will deluge their Congressmen and Senators with letters demanding that legislation be passed to penalize those who are so un-American that they have no decent respect for the flag of the nation that allows them freedom of speech, debate and demonstration. I have written the Editor of LIFE magazine as follows:"

Dear Sir: I have just finished reading your article on the desecration of the U.S. Flag and find myself viewing the article with mixed emotions. One thing your article has done is to point out to your readers that there is no Federal legislation dealing with punishment for those who desecrate and defile the flag of our nation.

Such legislation has been introduced in the 90th Congress by Representative Richard L. Roudebush of Indiana. H.R. 1207 calls for a fine of not more than $1,000.00 and imprisonment of not more than one year for those who "publicily multilates, defaces, defiles, tramples upon or casts contempt—either by word or act—upon any flag, standard, colors, or ensign of the United States . . ."

The 1,350,000 members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States stongly back Congressman Roudebush's bill. I believe that the vast majority of the American people will demand Federal legislation.

Your story and pictures have pointed out a deplorable situation. The picture of the United States Flag hung by a hangman's noose is shocking, but even more shocking was your description of a piece of so-called art in which this flag of our nation "was shaped as a phallus."

There have been numerous cases cited in the press lately of flag burning and defiling across the nation. The perpetrators of such heinous acts must be punished befitting their crime. Your story and pictures will draw a massive hue and cry from nearly all Americans—except the defilers and peaceniks—and the 90th Congress will pass legislation to protect that symbol of our nation, the United States Flag, from further abuse.

Sincerely,

LESLIE M. FRY,
Connander-in-Chief.

Constitutional Convention

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DAVE MARTIN
OF NEBRASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial appeared in Financial World on April 5, 1967. It deals with the fact that 32 State legislatures have petitioned Congress for a constitutional convention to propose an amendment to permit one house of each State legislature to be apportioned on other than a population basis. I hope that the Congress will take note of these petitions and article V of the Constitution, which provides that Congress, "on application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments."

The editorial follows:

The Washington bureaucracy and its supporters are shaken by what they consider a sneak Constitutional attack on their citadel.

Legislatures in 32 states have petitioned Congress for a Constitutional convention to propose an amendment that would permit one house of a state legislature to be apportioned on other than a population basis.

Although the method has never been used, Article V of the Constitution provides that Congress, "on application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments," which become a part of our basic law ratified by three-fourths of the states.

If two more states adopt such a petition, the necessary two-thirds will have acted and it will be up to Congress to call a convention. As this situation is without precedent, such a convocation would open up a host of interesting possibilities that can only be guessed.

The prospect that the Supreme Court's one-man-one-vote doctrine might be overturned is far less fascinating than the reaction this maneuver has evoked. Egalitarians are alarmed, for the very basis on which demagoguery can stand is threatened. Senators William Proxmire (D-Wisc.) and Joseph Tydings (D-Md.) want to void 26 of the petitions because they were passed by malapportioned legislatures.

The move to propose Constitutional amendment on the initiative of the states had proceeded without much public notice. Now, with its nearing success, Washington officialdom has taken fright. To let the states bring about a Constitutional convention does not sit very well. The fact that 38 states would have to ratify its proposals isn't even considered.

The danger, it seems lies in the prospect that actions by the various states are capable of affecting the Federal Government without its knowledge. This is one of the checks and balances that gives collectivists nightmares. It is always strangely revealing to see how disconcerted they become when faced with the intent of the Founding Fathers.

One Judge Sidesteps "the Thicket"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE A. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, it is interesting to observe that Judge George L. Hart, in Federal district court in Washington, dismissed the suit of Adam Clayton Powell to regain his seat in the House of Representatives.

I feel confident that a court of appeal will sustain this finding, thereby supporting Judge Hart's determination not to effect a confrontation between the legislative and judicial branches of our Government.

If one assigns any value to the balance-of-powers doctrine that served as a theme for those who drew up the American Constitution, then he cannot appraise Judge Hart's decision as being anything but valid and correct. Under this doctrine, each branch of Government has its prescribed areas of authority, each technically being master of its own house.

There would, as Judge Hart points out, be little point in raising issues which, by their nature, could offer much confusion and little solution—here is a Pandora's box, the lid of which should not be lifted:

[From the Chicago (Ill.) Tribune, Apr. 8, 1967]

ONE JUDGE SIDESTEPS "THE THICKET"

Judge George L. Hart in Federal District court at Washington yesterday dismissed the suit of Adam Clayton Powell to regain the seat in Congress from which he has been excluded by the House for the duration of the 90th Congress. The judge, very wisely, we believe, refused to promote a confrontation between the judicial and legislative branches, asserting that the doctrine of separation of powers gave the court no jurisdiction over Congress. Judge Hart said:

"For this court to order any member of the House of Representatives of the United States, any officer of the House, or any employe of the House to do or not to do an act related to the organization or membership of that House would be for the court to crash thru the political thicket into political quicksand."

The court's reference to the "political thicket" echoed the dictum of the late Justice Frankfurter when he counseled the Supreme court in 1946 to avoid the "political thicket" of legislative reapportionment. But by 1962 the court's majority was of a different mind, and two years later it enunciated the doctrine of "one man, one vote" governing representation in state legislatures. It further decreed that congressional districts should be as equal in population "as is practicable."

Powell's counsel have announced an appeal, and what the result may be if the case ever reaches the Supreme court cannot be predicted. That tribunal, as the record discloses, has not hesitated to assert a right to pass upon the method of electing congressmen, tho it has yet to announce that it has power to pass upon the makeup of Congress. Should it do so, in the Powell case or in some other circumstance, it is certain to get into the confrontation with Congress that Judge Hart has sought to avoid.

Meanwhile, Powell is seeking return to his old seat in a special election in his old Harlem district in New York City Tuesday. All indications are that he is certain to win, whereupon the whole controversy will be dumped into the lap of the House again. The New York courts have refused to bar him from the ballot on the contention that, inasmuch as the House has excluded him for the duration of the 90th Congress—that is, until January, 1969—he could not take his seat no matter how many times he might be elected.

The Powell suit dismissed by Judge Hart argued that the House could not refuse to seat a member who met the constitutional requirements of age, citizenship, and residency. But of equal constitutional weight is the provision that "each House shall be the judge of the . . . qualifications of its own members," and that it may punish or expel a member with the concurrence of two-thirds of its membership.

"Disorderly behavior" is one ground for either action, and few citizens acquainted with Powell's defiance of the New York courts, his misuse of public money charged up to committee expenses even tho spent on private pleasure, and his payroll padding and gadding about with female companions would deny a certain measure of disorderliness.

The Supreme court in the case of Julian Bond, who was ordered restored to his seat in the Georgia House after being excluded for attacking the war in Viet Nam, has asserted a prerogative of saying who may sit in legislative halls. If it should get around to trying to tell Congress who is to be seated, it will face the problem of how its order is to be enforced.

The Roughriders

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS G. MORRIS

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. MORRIS of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, it is safe to say that of all the regiments ever engaged in American military history none has equaled, in color, dash, and daring, the Roughriders of the Spanish-American War.

Now, more than half a century later, the gallant undertakings of these extraordinary Americans linger in the memory of everyone concerned with fortitude in action. Their deeds, their zeal, and patriotic purpose capture the imagination, to a most remarkable degree.

Recruited for war from the cattle ranges, mining camps, and from the law-enforcing bodies of the great Southwest, they came in time to represent the pioneer spirit of the American frontier, face to face with foreign tyranny. Praised as the heroes of the age, in the heat of war, they are so remembered still, by everyone familiar with the facts.

Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President McKinley, was the guiding force of the Roughriders. When the Spanish War began, in April 1898, Roosevelt resigned his post at the Navy Department to organize the 1st Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, and in so doing turned for assistance to the people he knew and respected the most: the cowboy heroes of the Southwest.

Having lived among the cowboys as a youth, Roosevelt recognized in them a fighting spirit unsurpassed, and therefore called them into service, in the national interest.

The cowboy volunteers of 1898 consisted of three regiments. Colonel Roosevelt led the 1st Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, while Col. Jay L. Torrey and Melvin Griggsby commanded the 2d and 3d Cavalry Regiments, respectively.

The 1st Cavalry had a brief training period at San Antonio, in the spring of 1898, then entrained for Florida. Transported thence to Cuba and arriving June 22, they met the enemy in combat June 24 and bore the brunt of a fierce attack in the battle of Las Guasimas. The subsequent charge of the Roughriders up San Juan Hill has become a permanent part of the history of American military achievement.

In keeping with this great tradition—the heroism of western volunteers in the struggle for democratic supremacy throughout the world—it is only fitting that there be established a museum, dramatizing the accomplishments of the heroes involved. I therefore propose the establishment of such a museum, and recommend the selection of the State of New Mexico as the site for its construction.

It is worth noting, in this regard, that New Mexico is closely tied to the spirit of the Roughrider tradition, not merely as a part of the old Southwest—from which a majority of the Roughriders came—but also and specifically as a State that gloried in the brilliant performance of its own, in every achievement scored by Colonel Roosevelt and his men.

Upon returning from Cuba, in 1898, Colonel Roosevelt wrote a letter to Governor Otero of New Mexico in which he described how admirably the New Mexico troopers in the battalion of the Roughriders had behaved in battle. Of the eight troops at his command, three were from New Mexico, and Roosevelt declared:

> As for the troops themselves, I cannot say too much for their daring and resolution in battle, their patient endurance of every kind of hardship and battle, and their discipline, ready obedience and order in camp—these last qualities being as indispensable to soldiers as courage itself. I am more than proud to be in the same regiment with them; I can imagine no greater honor than to have commanded such men.

Certainly, the State of New Mexico has grounds for pride in a performance rating praise of this nature from so distinguished a source.

Before the New Mexico veterans of the Roughrider campaigns were discharged from service, they were visited, at Camp Wikoff, Long Island, by Governor Otero, bringing with him personal greetings from relatives and friends, honoring the troopers and their glorious commander, Colonel Roosevelt. In June 1899, Colonel Roosevelt repaid the courtesy, visiting the first Roughrider reunion in Las Vegas, and a new tradition was born. Every summer thereafter, for many years, the Roughriders staged their annual reunion, and always it was held in Las Vegas.

Clearly, then, there exists a tie between the drama of San Juan Hill, and the flatlands of New Mexico—and especially so in the case of Las Vegas.

To honor those men—the heroes of the Roughrider operations of 1898—to properly salute their deeds, their courage, and their patriotic conduct, I ask that a museum and memorial be established in Las Vegas, N. Mex., under jurisdiction of the Interior Department, that all Americans may, therefore, be able to see and to hear of a segment of our history that should never be permitted to die in the American consciousness.

Voting Rights in Dawson, Ga.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MASTON O'NEAL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the Attorney General, under authority of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, has assigned three voting examiners to Terrell County, Ga., which is in my congressional district. An official in the Department of Justice has stated that the action did not result from specific complaints from Negroes in the county of a denial of their rights to register, but solely on the judgment of the Attorney General that examiners were needed.

I have been informed by reliable sources that the Federal examiners have found their business something less than booming in Terrell County, and this no doubt can be attributed to the fact that Negro citizens were not being denied the right to vote if they took the time to register and met the basic qualifications of age, residency, and nonconviction of a criminal offense.

Why then should three employees of the Civil Service Commission be sitting in the rear of the post office building in the county seat of Terrell County cooling their heels while taxpayers ante up their Government paychecks? The county courthouse, where all citizens are free to register, is conveniently located just across the street from the post office.

I should hope that the men assigned to Terrell County have more important work elsewhere for they are making a vain attempt to justify their salaries in their present location.

Obviously, the examiners are in Terrell County because of the desire on the part of many officials in Washington to control votes.

The April 6 edition of the Dawson, Ga., News accurately describes the voter registration project in a front-page editorial entitled "A Waste of Money," which I include in the Record for the benefit of my colleagues who have not felt the tyranny of the Department of Justice in their own districts:

> A Waste of Money
>
> (By Carl Rountree, Editor and Publisher)
>
> Probably no greater waste of the taxpayers' money has been demonstrated by the federal government than the assignment by the attorney-general of the United States of federal examiners to Terrell County.
>
> For four days now, three men, one from Miami Florida and two from Atlanta, have been located in an office in the basement of the Post Office building to list the names of persons who allegedly are not registered to vote in the county.
>
> Under the law, these examiners cannot register anyone. Their job is to simply list the names, addresses and other specified information of applicants on a form which at the end of the month is turned over to the County Board of Registrars. It is the board's job to actually do the registering.
>
> On Monday, the three examiners reportedly listed the name of one person. They were a little busier Tuesday. Fourteen persons are said to have called at their office. The story is currently told that two of their visitors Tuesday afternoon were hurriedly brought in for TV benefit and that they were called from automobiles bearing license tags of neighboring counties.
>
> Whether or not any one of all the 15 persons who listed their names with the examiners have ever applied to actually register could not be determined. The examiners said this question was not contained in the printed form and that they do not ask it.
>
> It does seem strange, however, that any person should bother to walk to the rear of the post office building, walk down steps into the basement to get their names on a form while all they have to do is simply walk across the street from the front of the Post Office building into the courthouse building where they could actually register.
>
> Then why the attorney-general of the United States has found it necessary to send federal examiners into the county at this particular time must be regarded as somewhat mystifying.
>
> If there was any denial, allegedly or in fact, of the right of negroes, or white persons for that matter, to register his action would be understandable. But such is the case.
>
> Even a spokesman for the attorney-general has said there have been no specific complaints from negroes in the county of a denial of their right to register.
>
> Furthermore, the board of registrars of Terrell County have been under permanent federal injunction for some time not to discriminate against any person because of race or color.
>
> Admittedly, there are relative few negroes, comparatively speaking, on the voter lists of the county. But that's no fault of the board of registrars or, in our judgment, any reason for the assignment of federal examiners to our county.
>
> The simple fact of the matter is that every person able to walk into the courthouse and is still breathing when he gets to the registrar's office can register,. We personally know of instances where negroes who had business at the courthouse almost every week if not every day, who failed to register and then complianed they weren't registered to vote. Yet they never made an effort to register.
>
> We think the men who have been assigned here have more important work to do and that there should be a little more consideration given to the expenditure of the taxpayer's money than is evident in this case.

Hon. William C. O'Malley—Great Public Servant and Valued Friend

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the Record and be permitted to address the House concerning the recent passing of my friend, the Honorable William C. O'Malley, able, distinguished former member of the Maryland House of Delegates, to which he was first elected in 1944.

Mr. O'Malley was a boyhood friend of mine and came from the Acre District in my hometown of Clinton, Mass. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. William C. O'Malley and his father was a prominent businessman in Clinton for some time. His family, like himself, was highly respected in the community.

Mr. O'Malley attended school with me and I used to spend a great deal of time with him when we were students. He was very capable, very talented, and very much dedicated to any work he undertook, and his record in the House of Delegates of Maryland was outstanding, and has won for him the commendation, approval, friendship, and enthusiastic support of a great many people in the fine State of Maryland.

The house of delegates adopted House Resolution No. 1 on January 23, 1967, expressing deepest regret over the passing of Hon. William C. O'Malley, outlining his career in the house and evidencing its esteem and respect for the contributions he made to the solution of legislative problems of the State of Maryland, and the energies, experience and ability with which he performed his duties.

The passing of my dear friend, Billy O'Malley, brings me deepest sadness and a sense of personal loss and I want to extend to his gracious wife and helpmate, Mrs. Maude O'Malley, to whom he has been married for the past 39 years, and his sister, my valued friend, Miss Tesse O'Malley, a very fine capable girl to whom he was closely attached, most heartfelt sympathy for the irreparable loss they have suffered in the passing of such a loyal, devoted, husband and brother, outstanding member of the house of delegates and a great American.

Billy O'Malley will long be gratefully and appreciatively remembered by all who ever knew him for his fine human qualities, his staunch friendship and dedicated public service.

With a sense of great personal loss, I ask the good Lord's blessings upon him. May he find peace and rest in his eternal, heavenly home.

I ask that the resolution of the house of delegates honoring Mr. O'Malley may be made part of my remarks:

HOUSE RESOLUTION 1

(House resolution expressing deepest regrets over the passing of the Honorable William C. O'Malley by the delegation of the Third District of Baltimore City)

The members of the House of Delegates of Maryland learned with deep sorrow and regret of the passing of their colleague, the Honorable William C. O'Malley of the Third District of Baltimore City. Mr. O'Malley passed away on January 3, 1967.

William C. O'Malley was a native of Clinton, Massachusetts. In private life he was an accountant with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Duirng World War I, he served in the Medical Corps prior to moving to Baltimore in the year 1919.

Bill O'Malley was a devoted member of this House and a good friend to every legislator in the State House. He had a broad sense of civic duty and responsibility and during a long career of public service was an able legislator.

William C. O'Malley became a member of the House of Delegates in 1944. He served continuously until 1955 and again from 1959 to the time of his recent passing. He had been elected in November 1966 to a new four-year term representing the Third District of Batlimore City.

Over the years of his membership in the House of Delegates, Bill O'Malley contributed his energies, experience and ability to the solution of legislative problems. He was a friendly, affable and sincere man. In his passing, this House, the Third District of Baltimore City, and the entire State of Maryland have lost an outstanding public official; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Delegates of Maryland, That the deep and sincere regrets of every member of this House are expressed over the passing of the Honorable William C. O'Malley, a member-elect of the Delegation from the Third District of Baltimore City, and a long time member of this House, and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House is directed to send a copy of this Resolution to Mrs. William C. O'Malley, 3707 Northern Parkway in Baltimore City; and be it further

Resolved, That when this House stands adjourned on Monday, January 23, 1967, it do so in honor, respect and affection for the memory of our departed colleague.

By the House of Delegates, January 23, 1967.

Read and adopted.

MARVIN MANDEL,
Speaker of the House.

By order, James P. Mause, Chief Clerk.

JAMES P. MAUSE,
Chief Clerk.

Dr. Case's Legacy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this year, President Harold Case will retire as president of Boston University. In his 16 years as president of my alma mater, Dr. Case has done a great deal to revitalize the physical and intellectual components of the university. I include in the RECORD an article which appeared in the Boston Globe yesterday by Robert L. Levey entitled "Dr. Case's Legacy":

DR. CASE'S LEGACY—UNDER HIS GUIDANCE BOSTON UNIVERSITY REACHES FULL GROWTH WITHIN A CAMPUS ALL ITS OWN

(By Robert L. Levey)

You look at Boston University today—stretching along the Charles River with its Gothic arches and high-rise concrete—and it would not appear that less than 30 years ago the school could not boast a single structure that originally had been built for educational use.

From its founding in 1869 until about 1938, B.U. had been something of a moveable university with rented and purchased space scattered all about the city. Today, 16 schools and colleges have been consolidated on the Charles River campus and the university has reached its basic operation size for the next several decades.

The process of turning the university into an impressive physical plant has required much of the energies of two presidents, Dr. Daniel Marsh, who served for a quarter century, and Dr. Harold Case, who followed Marsh in 1951.

Now the job of centralization is completed and Case is stepping down after 16 years as president. And topping the list of accomplishments on which Case looks back with pride is the massive moving job that he engineered.

Situated now in elegant offices overlooking the Charles at 147 Bay State rd., Case can look back on the patient years of property acquisition, fund-raising campaigns, architectural planning and then execution of one after another of the projects.

He explained that the move to a central campus was a guiding thought of his predecessor, Dr. Marsh. B.U. officials started discussing the question in the early 1930's. In 1934, Marsh extracted a commitment from the university's trustees that the school would adopt as policy the quest for a unified Charles River campus.

The long battle to build the campus then began. Parcel by parcel, the university started to acquire crucial property along Commonwealth av. and Bay State rd.

Case noted that previous to the decision on the present campus, the university trustees had seriously debated the Larz Anderson estate in Brookline as a possible campus.

By the time Case assumed leadership in 1951, the central Gothic towers were up and the colleges of liberal arts and business administration and the schools of nursing and theology were located on Commonwealth av.

"But there was no central library, no central place for science research and no student union," he recalled.

The big step was made in 1956 when Case planned a 10-year, $60 million construction effort to bring the campus together.

It was decided that the school would be limited by the Fenway in one direction and the Commonwealth Armory in the other. As for the other two dimensions of the campus, Case commented, "it's a tough job to build a university when you're located between a river and a railroad track."

Each time some property with obvious potential came on the market, Case put B.U. in the bidding. Eventually the university became owner of a large portion of the private property around the school and construction began in earnest.

When the main library was completed, the contents of 11 separate libraries were centralized in the new building. The schools of law and education have found a new high-rise home and only the schools of medicine and dentistry are now located away from the main campus.

In the battle to build a campus, Case did not neglet the academic necessities. A decade ago he put all professional advancement on a merit basis. B.U. is now ranked in the category just below the Ivy League schools in the American Assn. of University Professors salary rankings.

Many specialized programs, such as work in upper atmosphere photography and African studies, thrived under the Case administration. He points with pride to the fact that the first native African to rise to the presidency of an African university was a Ph. D. graduate of the B.U. African Studies Program.

With his responsibilities as chief executive of a major university coming to a close, Case already is assembling a list of projects to occupy him in future years. He and his wife will be moving to a home in Annisquam. Case will do some professional consulting in higher education. He also plans a major tour of four African nations in 1968.

One planned writing project will be a book on the art of college administration. "There are plenty of books on the technique of administration," he says, "but none on the art."

During his tenure Case has seen B.U.'s endowment triple from $6 million to $18 million and the annual budget has leaped from $10 million to $48 million.

Enrollment has increased from 11,700 to 14,200 and faculty has jumped from 960 to 2,518. The full-time faculty of 949 includes 467 who hold doctorate degrees.

"In relative terms," says Case, "the university has reached its full size." And bringing B.U. to this point is Case's legacy.

The Civil Rights Movement and Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial is of such significance that I believe it warrants the widest distribution and, therefore, I am placing it in the RECORD today.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT AND VIETNAM

For some time now, the two great American protest movements of this decade—the civil rights movement and the anti-Vietnam war movement—nave been drawing steadily closer together, urged on by the matchmaking efforts of the extremist elements of both camps. Last Tuesday, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King undertook to solemnize the unnatural union.

The speech, in which King announced that the civil rights movement is now inextricably bound up with the war protest, was notable for several reasons. It was the first time that a leader of the civil rights moderates had crossed over to stand shoulder to shoulder with Floyd McKissick and Stokely Carmichael, the leading advocates of Black Power and defiance of authority, in violent condemnation of the nation's war effort. It marked a shift by King away from his previous posture of almost total dedication to the cause of civil rights to a new position where the rights of the Negro were subordinated to issues of international morality.

And the speech, by a man whose words were once persuasive enough to topple the established barriers of racial hatred and fear, was extraordinary in yet another sense. The voice of reason was replaced by a shrill harangue of the demagogue. Hysteria took over from logic. Speculation overwhelmed fact. And truth was buried almost completely under a mountain of hyperbole. The speech was, by any reasonable criterion, a disaster.

King is, of course, no newcomer to the ranks of the Vietnam critics. The Nobel peace prize winner has, with logic and consistency, sought to expand his doctrine of non-violence into all aspects of personal and public life, including the foreign policy of the United States. But his criticisms of the course of events in Southeast Asia were, until now, voiced in the language of regret, not anger. Such condemnation as there was, until now, was coupled with a realization that the United States action was a response to the aggressive thrusts of North Vietnam and China. King's expressed view, until now, was that the war was wrong, and that the responsibility for that wrong had to be shared by Hanoi and Washington.

But now, suddenly North Vietnam and the Viet Cong are, in King's view, without blame. The United States is "the greatest purveyor of violence in the world today." The people of South Vietnam "consider us—not their fellow Vietnamese—the real enemy . . . We poison their water . . . We kill a million acres of their crops . . . We may have killed a million of them—mostly children. . . . They see the children selling their sisters to our soldiers, soliciting for their mothers." The use of new American weapons in the Vietnam war was, he said, akin the Nazi's testing "new medicines and new tortures in the concentration camps of Europe."

On the civil rights theme, King said that "Negroes and poor people generally are bearing the heaviest burden of this war. Twice as many Negroes as whites are in combat."

King's proposed solution to the Vietnam problem was a unilateral ceasefire, an end to our military buildup in all parts of Southeast Asia, an acceptance of the National Liberation Front as a part of any future government of South Vietnam and the setting of a date for the withdrawal of all United States troops from Vietnam. Meanwhile, King urged all Negroes and "all white people of good will" to refuse to serve in the war by becoming conscientious objectors.

It was, in short, a statement made up of wild, unsupported charges, historical inaccuracies and distortions of fact. What evidence does King alone possess that our strikes may have killed a million Vietnamese civilians? Is he really blind—as he says—to the difference between the cruel necessities and tragic mistakes of a war, and the cold, calculated attempt at genocide carried out in the Nazi extermination camps? Is King unaware that inequity in the draft system is being revised so that it will no longer permit "Negroes and poor people" to bear an unjust burden of the war? And is it possible that King believes his statement that "twice as many Negroes as whites are in combat"? Does he not know that in fact four times as many whites as Negroes are serving today in the combat units in Vietnam? Does he not realize that, of all the social systems in the United States today, the one that has achieved the greatest degree of true integration and equality for the Negro is the armed service? And above all, is he not aware that the administration he attacks so viciously and irresponsibly is the one that has done the most in this nation's history for the cause of civil rights?

Perhaps the most reasonable explanation of King's extraordinary switch of tactics and tone is that he was goaded into a blind fury of frustration over the delays in making good on the golden promises of the Great Society, particularly as they apply to the Negro. Quite possibly, too, he felt his position of leadership in the civil rights movements threatened by the young turks—the activists and separatists whose program he once scorned but whose platform he now shares. The obvious whipping boy was at hand. War in any form would be an object of revulsion for King; doubly so this war at this time which appeared to be preempting the funds that might have gone far toward correcting the domestic ills that he had fought so hard to overcome.

Whatever the explanation, the speech is on the record, and there is more of the same to come. On Saturday, an organization calling itself the Spring Mobilization Committee will stage mass rallies in New York and San Francisco, calling for an immediate end to the war. In New York, the number one attraction—with billing over Stokely Carmichael—is Martin Luther King. He clearly means to stick by his decision, come what may.

The greatest tragedy would be realized if any number of Negroes or "white people of good will" should heed King's advice to boycott the draft and refuse to fight. In the United States, they would be lawbreakers. In Vietnam, they would be deserters. And the cause of civil rights would be rolled back to the dark ages of racial discord.

There is no indication, however, that any such act of mass irresponsibility is in the making. King's colleagues in the moderate wing of the civil rights movement have shown no inclination to join him in his new crusade. Whitney M. Young Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, responded to King's speech with a statement that "urgent domestic programs of civil rights and the issue of the war in Vietnam should remain separate." Roy Wilkins, Bayard Rustin and A. Philip Randolph had no immediate comment. The national commander of the Jewish War Veterans—an organization that has strongly supported King's civil rights position—lashed out at the comparison between United States practices in the war and those of the German concentration camps. "It is indeed sad," the commander said, "that so respected a national leader should have voiced his dissent so irresponsibly. His speech could have been written in North Vietnam."

It is doubtful in the extreme that any large number of Negroes will overlook the fact that the privileges of critizenship, for which they have been fighting so long and so hard, carry with them the obligations of citizenship. The likelihood is that King will not sway any substantial portion of his civil rights following to his distorted view of the war. He will, in all likelihood, find himself almost alone as he embarks on his mistaken crusade.

What has taken place is that a needed voice of moderation, inspiration and reason has been lost to one of the truly noble causes of this generation. That is disaster enough.

Thoreau Design by Leonard Baskin

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on July 12 in Concord, Mass., the Post Office Department will issue a postage stamp commemorating the 150th birth of Henry David Thoreau. Yesterday the New York Times commented on the artistic merit of the design which has been prepared by a Massachusetts artist, Leonard Baskin, of Smith College. I include the article in the RECORD:

THOREAU DESIGN BY LEONARD BASKIN

(By David Lidman)

In "the Flowering of New England," by Van Wyck Brooks, Henry David Thoreau is described as "short lean, frail . . . tough and muscular, with a meager chest, long arms falling from the collar bone, a workman's hands and feet, huge Emersonian beak, rather like Julius Caesar's, bright blue eyes and flaxen hair."

This ruggedness is skillfully captured by Leonard Baskin in a portrait of the author that will be used on a commemorative stamp to be issued July 12 at Concord, Mass. That date will mark the 150th anniversary of the essayist's birth.

Mr. Baskin, who, according to John Canaday of the New York Times, "must . . . be as widely acclaimed as any contemporary artist," is a professor of art at Smith College, Northhampton, Mass., and is making his debut as a stamp designer.

The vertical stamp will show the portrait in black with the word "Thoreau" in red Roman capital letters across the top. The letters "U.S." and "5 cents" will appear at the bottom in green.

Mr. Baskin said last week that the course of his drawing was the Maxim daguerreotype in the Concord Public Library. The photograph was taken in 1845, the year that Thoreau went off to Walden Pond near Concord and built a cabin for himself. He lived there for two years as a nature lover.

The drawing for the stamp was approximately twice the size of the advance, Mr. Baskin said—about the size of the daguerreotype that he used as a model.

Mr. Baskin, his wife, Esther, and his son, Tobias, are all stamp collectors. Mr. Baskin's interests are in fiscals—revenue stamps—of the world, particularly those of Britain, British India and the Indian feudatory states.

In 1961 he and several other artists contributed proposed designs for stamps. The other artists were Antonio Frasconi, who later designed the 1963 Science stamp; Rockwell Kent, who had designed the 1960 Boy Scout stamp, and later designed the 1963 City Mail Delivery stamp; Gabor Petardi, Emil Antonucci and Fritz Glarner.

Kurt Weiner, a printer of fine art catalogues, and a member of Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien's Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee, solicited Mr. Baskin's work for the Thoreau stamp.

A member of the National Institute of Arts, Mr. Baskin's works are on display in many galleries, including the Museum of Modern Art, the Whitney Museum in New York, the Detroit Institute of Art, the Boston Museum of Fine Art and the Smith College Museum of Art at Northampton. Some years ago he founded the Gahonna Press at Northampton. It is devoted to printing fine books.

The subject of his portrait, Thoreau, was also a man of many talents. The son of a pencil-maker, Thoreau was a graduate of Harvard and a friend of Ralph Waldo Emerson. He was also a surveyor, an occasional teacher, a house painter and a handyman.

Thoreau was jailed once for refusing to pay his poll taxes because he felt the taxes supported the government's war against Mexico in 1848. A staunch abolitionist, his short-lived experience in jail lead him to write "Civil Disobedience." This pamphlet is said to have inspired Mahatma Gandhi, champion of Indian independence, when he read it during one of his terms in prison at the hands of the British.

"Walden," Thoreau's great legacy to the world, has appeared in more than 150 editions in more than 50 languages. His many-volumed "Journal" of approximately two million words reflects his love of nature, his idealistic philosophy and his belief in the dignity of man.

Carrying the Mail

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial from the Baltimore Sun appeared on April 5, 1967.

One might paraphrase the Scriptures and apply the thought to political life by saying that greater love hath no politician except he lay down a measure of political grandeur for efficiency and economy on behalf of the people. And this should make the people very good friends of the Postmaster General, Mr. O'Brien.

The editorial follows:

CARRYING THE MAIL

Postmaster General O'Brien has spoken out candidly on the mounting problems of his job—problems which are apparent in some form to every householder who receives mail—and has proposed some remedies. His suggestion that the Postmaster General should be demoted from Cabinet status is modest and sensible; for generations the Postmaster General was one of the chief political figures in Washington, and was in the Cabinet because of his connection with politics rather than because of his postal duties. This political aspect of the Post Office Department has been reduced over the years—although Mr. O'Brien is a politician himself rather than a career postal worker—and this would be a good time to follow Mr. O'Brien's suggestion and put the direction of the postal service in professional hands.

Congress has given up its hold on the political appointment of postmasters around the country, but it has kept the postal service in politics by its control over rates and appropriations. It is thus responsible for many of Mr. O'Brien's problems, particularly for those which stem from the rather disorderly system of rates and subsidies. It seems clear to Mr. O'Brien that there is some limit to the capacity of the postal service to absorb and deliver larger and larger volumes of mail of all kinds under the present system.

His proposal to reorganize the Post Office Department as a nonprofit Government corporation, managed by an executive hired by a board of directors, after the manner of a private corporation, is thus at attempt to break out of the present pattern and find a more efficient and more rational system. It certainly should be considered carefully, and this consideration could well include the possibility of having the service operated by a private corporation modeled after the public utility companies.

Clinton Job Corps Center Provides Opportunity for Enrollees and for Community

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. CULVER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, the Clinton Job Corps Center is approaching the end of its first year of operation. Thirty-five young women have already received their vocational degrees, and another 22 have completed high school equivalency requirements, one of them an Indian girl with only four grades of formal education previously.

A look at the Clinton Center and the community in which it is situated reveals that this is only a small part of the success of the center to date, and that the impact of each upon the other has been mutually rewarding.

There is life in what could have been a dormant facility—the old veterans domiciliary. And in turn, the center is now putting new life into families and communities elsewhere around the country in the young women who are leaving the center to carry new hope, adjustments, and life skills to new-found occupations.

Moreover, the citizenship they are displaying in new jobs has been influenced to a great degree by the citizenship demonstrated by the center and the Clinton community, management, and staff, citizens, and neighbors.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN THE CENTER

Community involvement of Clinton Job Corps personnel began even before the formal awarding of the contract in March 1966. From early December 1965, the center director and many of his staff became known throughout the Clinton area, through countless speaking engagements and meetings with individuals and groups.

Initial staffing of the facility was a joint effort of the Clinton office of the Iowa State Employment Service and the center staff. About 60 percent of the employees at the center are Clinton area residents; the rest have come from 25 States.

Shortly after the first group of students was enrolled at the center in June, the first open house was held for over 200 neighbors, who came to meet the enrollees and to see the new facilities.

Thereafter, a regular program of Saturday morning tours for the general public, hosted by corpswomen, was inaugurated. Hundreds of visitors have had the opportunity to meet the girls and become acquainted with the center's program and facilities on these occasions.

In September, the center was host to over 400 paid guests for breakfast and a program for Clinton's Business, Industry, and Education Day. Another 2,000 visitors came to the Open House Dedication Day on October 20.

In addition, I am told that about 100 persons visit the center each week as members of civic, fraternal, service, or other organizations, so that in total nearly 10,000 people have visited the center since July of last year.

Several hundred speaking engagements have been filled by center personnel before community and area groups during the same period, and it is estimated that another 3,000 to 4,000 persons have heard about the center and its program in this way.

Almost every religious denomination in Clinton counts Job Corps girls in its membership. With the assistance of the various church groups, 250 corpswomen enjoyed Thanksgiving dinners in Clinton homes. Corpswomen, in turn, hosted, over 1,400 teenagers at the center as part of the city's Halloween Mardi Gras celebration.

Boy Scout district committee meetings are regularly held at the center, and the center will host the Scouts at their annual exposition this month. School, youth, church, and recreation groups are using the center's pool and gymnasium for activities on Tuesdays and Thursdays, which are regularly set aside for use of such groups at nominal costs to cover operation only.

The Clinton Community Theater group is calling the Job Corps Center home and has presented their first production in the center's auditorium.

JOB CORPS GIRLS CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY

The commitment and the responsibilities which the Job Corps girls hold toward the community in which they live has been overwhelmingly demonstrated during the past week in their response to the emergency which confronts the city as the Mississippi River threatens one of the worst floods in history.

All of Clinton has joined forces in the battle against the floodwaters, and the Job Corps girls are an integral part of that fight.

More than 450 corpswomen have been working at least 4 hours a day to fill sandbags and build dikes to protect the city. Two dozen girls are working at the Red Cross canteen making sandwiches for the flood workers, and another 50 are helping with the Red Cross in setting up emergency facilities at the center for 200 families who might be forced out of their own homes by the floodwaters. At least 100 members of the Job Corps staff have added their assistance to the community effort.

The ready response of the Job Corps girls to the threat on their city is only one of many examples of their identification with and contribution to Clinton.

One of the most exciting and dramatic operations at the Job Corps center is the Skyline Center for Handicapped Persons, which has been established on the Job Corps campus. For the first time, the city of Clinton has the facilities to provide the type of long-term care and rehabilitation which mentally and physically handicapped children need.

The Job Corps girls enrolled in child care training are actively involved in the work at the handicapped center, and it is an inspiration to see these girls, who are receiving the opportunity to develop their own potential, in turn helping to provide opportunity to these young children.

Currently, about 50 corpswomen are receiving on-the-job training in Clinton hospitals, nursing homes, dentist offices, schools, retail establishments and businesses. This number is due to rise to several hundred a week as more and more girls successfully complete their classroom and on-center job training.

No report would be complete without mention of the impact of the center in the area of law enforcement. Less than 3 percent of the total number of girls processed into the center have been involved in legal difficulties. One girl has been indicted on felony charges but present indications are that these charges will be dropped. All other offenses have been misdemeanors and fully half of these have been technical violations of the State liquor laws. Only three corpswomen have been discharged from the center for disciplinary reasons as a direct result of legal involvements since operations began in June 1966.

Clinton corpswomen have proven themselves to be both law-abiding and good citizens of the Clinton community. In the words of Municipal Court Judge David Halbach:

> The relationships of the Job Corps Center girls is uncomplicated. They are simply good kids with a much better record of conduct than Clinton's own kids. I would say that their legal involvements have been at a minimum.

THE FUTURE OF THE CENTER AND ITS GRADUATES

Mr. Speaker, from now on nearly 1,000 girls a year will complete their programs in vocational and subprofessional training at the Clinton Center. Placement of center graduates in lasting jobs is expected to be in the neighborhood of 95 percent, through contacts by the placement office, State employment offices, and regional OEO offices.

Further, it is expected that at least 80 percent of the girls who stay 3 months or more at the center, without completing a program, will be successfully placed.

The Job Corps experience has not been without its problems and its critics, but the past year in Clinton has demonstrated its value and its positive impact, for enrollees and the community alike.

As the Clinton Center Director, W. A. Lewis, has declared:

> There should be no mystery about the Center. It is public property, facilities, staff and students which should serve the community and the country in every possible way.

Truth in Lending

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILLIP BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. **BURTON** of California. Mr. Speaker, attached is an editorial recently published in the San Francisco Chronicle which I thought my colleagues may be interested in reading:

TRUTH IN LENDING

Year by year, since 1960, a so-called "truth in lending" bill has been allowed to die quietly and unattended in Congress.

President Johnson, who has unproductively asked three sessions to adopt such a measure for the protection of the nation's borrowers, has now asked a fourth, saying: "The consumer should not have to be an actuary or a mathematician to understand the rate of interest being charged." This time, he suggests provisions to ensure "full and accurate" information for the borrower, and provide "simple and routine calculations."

The chances for enactment of "truth in lending" legislation on the fourth time around would appear to have been newly brightened by the experience of Massachusetts, which pioneered such a law and now reports its smooth operation.

The Massachusetts statute requires that lenders spell out clearly what the transaction will cost the borrower. They must provide a detailed explanation of what the total repayment will add up to, including the interest rate on a yearly basis. That rate must be printed on the agreement in bold-face 12-point type (slightly larger than the 11-point type in which this editorial is printed). The contract must specify charges for insurance and official fees.

The law also bans false or misleading advertising about rates or terms and provides a maximum penalty for violations, up to a $500 fine and six months in jail, or both.

Thus far, the Massachusetts Consumers Council reports, only minor problems of enforcement have arisen and the big task is to educate the public on the protection that is now available.

Banks and finance companies, which looked askance at the law when drafted, find it easy to get along with, and the Boston manager of one finance company with nation-wide branches said it should have been passed long ago. The manager of another concern commented: "What it means is that we must make a full disclosure of how much a loan is going to cost—without any double talk. We have been doing this for years."

But a huge percentage of the adult population has had experience, or heard of the experience from friends, in which a loan made under pressure has, when repaid over a long term, cost far more than was anticipated. A federal law which helps make certain that the borrower knows what he is getting into when he signs up at the loan office would have obvious merits.

A Bargain in Guns

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. **PUCINSKI**. Mr. Speaker, the ease with which convicted criminals, narcotics addicts, alcoholics, and the mentally unbalanced may obtain firearms has gruesome results year after year. More than 17,000 Americans are killed each year by firearms.

Some long-needed relief from these intolerable conditions is promised by the administration's Firearms Control Act.

The Chicago Sun-Times pointed out in a recent editorial that the act "would save untold lives."

I insert the entire editorial in the RECORD:

[From the Chicago Sun-Times, Mar. 24, 1967]

A BARGAIN IN GUNS

If the members of Congress or the Illinois Legislature are still undecided on how to vote on the gun control bill now before them, let them ponder this case for a moment:

Last September, a 17-year-old Chicagoan named Donald Ayen ordered a carbine from the Military Firearms Co. of Los Angeles. It was delivered by mail. His mother signed for it when it arrived.

On Wednesday, Ayen (now 18) took that gun with him to Waller High School. He shot up the place. Through no fault of his own or the gun or the people who sold it to him, nobody was hurt. The slaughter could have been fierce.

There was no law to keep that gun out of that boy's hands, nor the two other mail-order guns found in his home, nor the 1,050 rounds of ammunition that he took to school with him. There should have been a law, but there never will be if certain powerful forces in this country have their way.

Those forces must be considered when you and your lawmakers ponder the case of Donald Ayen. He must be punished, but pitied, too. He was a victim of a society that delivers a gun to him, free and unencumbered, and encourages him to use it. The spirit of the vigilante in this country is firmly rooted in history and pervasive in its influence. It was dubious even when it ruled the frontier. It is catastrophic when it rules a modern society. You can't shoot a gun in any direction, these days, without running the risk of hitting somebody or something.

Yet, that is the spirit of the opposition to the gun bills now being considered in Springfield and Washington. No citizen, says the National Rifle Assn., should be limited in the purchase and possession of guns, in any number. He needs those guns, it says, for sport and for self-protection. What it ignores is that the bills would not take a sportsman's gun away from him, or deny him the right to buy more; and that the police—the professionals whom we employ to protect us—regard with dismay the universality of the gun in our society, its unrestricted currency among individuals, and its use by amateurs in what is almost exclusively a police job.

Too often, of course—in fact with a frequency that is appalling—the gun kills not the burglar but the innocent. Recently in Chicago the burglar got away but his intended victim shot the two police officers who came to investigate. Only luck saved them from death. Others have not been so lucky. There is a host of mourners for relatives and friends shot in the dead of night by gun-toting householders in the mistaken belief that they were burglars. Yearly in the United States the melancholy roll of dead gun victims, in murder, suicide and accident, stretches to more than 17,000 names. That is the equivalent of well more than an army division. The number killed by guns purposely or accidentally in the United States this century, in fact, totals more than the nation has lost in all its wars. Americans are a violent people who must be restrained.

Law is intended for the restraint of violence. The bills before Congress and the Legislature are not severe—not nearly as severe as needed—but they would serve the purposes of placing some limits upon what is now an almost unlimited traffic in death. The congressional bill would prohibit the interstate sale of guns to individuals; the major Illinois bill would require their registration. That's not much but it is that much. In return for a little possible inconvenience to some sportsmen and gun collectors, it would save untold lives. That's a real bargain, anywhere.

Three Cheers for Ken Hechler

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, one of our very able colleagues, the Honorable KEN HECHLER, of West Virginia, has received widespread support in my home State of Pennsylvania for his proposal to raise the rates on third-class mail from 2.78 cents a piece to 4.5 cents a piece.

In a year when our Post Office Department faces a deficit of more than $1.3 billion, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, is to be commended, not only for his proposal, which would trim an estimated $314 million from the $400 million the Post Office annually loses in handling junk mail, but also for his courage in facing up to a lobby which threatens to deluge him with a million letters against the proposal.

I commend to the attention of my colleagues two editorials praising Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, one from the Pittsburgh Press of April 5, 1967, and the other from the Harrisburg Patriot of April 1, 1967, which I insert in the RECORD at this point:

HOORAY FOR MR. HECHLER

Rep. Ken Hechler, West Virginia Democrat, is the main target of a one-million-letter campaign sponsored by junk mailers who object to his sensible insistence that they learn the Post Office Department "isn't a welfare agency."

The junk mailers (who prefer to be known as direct-mail advertisers or third-class mail users) are subsidized by the householder who pays higher postal rates and higher taxes so they can send him assorted come-ons he seldom—if ever—wants.

These unsolicited "bulk" mailings not only are a back-breaking burden to postmen and an inconvenience to householders who must transport them from mailbox to wastebasket, but a financial burden to a Post Office Department Mr. Hechler says is now running $1,300,000,000 in the red.

All Mr. Hechler really is asking is that junk mailers come considerably closer to paying their own way. A friendly, first-class letter to Aunt Tilly costs the householder a five-cent stamp. The junk mailer, however, pays only 2.78 cents to put the arm on Aunt Tilly to buy just about anything imaginable.

Mr. Hechler would raise the third-class mail from 2.78 to 4.5 cents per letter—still less than the householder pays and still short of what it actually costs to deliver the ever-increasing volume of junk mail.

Mr. Hechler asks: "If billboard and newspaper advertisers pay their own way, why should these people expect the taxpayer to pick up their costs?" The obvious answer is they shouldn't.

The well-heeled junk-mail lobby really may be able to drum up one million letters protesting Mr. Hechler's proposal. But it's hard to believe many times that number of U.S. householders couldn't be summoned to cheer Mr. Hechler's public-spirited stand.

COSTLY JUNK MAIL

Rep. Ken Hechler (D-W.Va.) wants to shave an estimated $314 million off the some $400 million a year the Federal Government loses in handling junk mail. He would do it by simply raising the rates on third-class mail, from 2.78 cents a piece to 4.5 cents on bulk mail.

The Associated Third Class Mail Users and other junk mail lobby groups are urging their members and supporters to bombard Congress with one million letters opposing Mr. Hechler's bill.

It is doubtful the Post Office Department is overjoyed by the prospect of one million extra letters to sort and deliver, even at first-class rates. But effects on the postal system aside, we hope Congress will ignore the lobbyists.

How many more millions of Americans are there who object to subsidizing the cost of unsolicited advertising through the mails, who are annoyed by the volume of unwanted, unheeded circulars, cards, catalogs, form letters, coupons, come-ons and gimmicks whose staggering volume has a direct bearing on the over-all quality of postal services?

Much direct mail advertising represents a legitimate method of doing business in today's mass market economy. It means employment for millions of individuals. But if this industry is worthwhile, it should be able to pay its own way. That it is capable of doing so even if third-class rates are raised is shown by the increases in volume which followed past rate increases.

The Post Office may never be able to shake completely some of its operating deficits, not if the cost of mailing a letter is to be kept within reason. But improvements in services or rates—for the general public or for special interests like the direct mail industry—will be seriously hampered so long as one type of mail benefits from heavy subsidies.

Another Warning of the Hazard of Unwise Gun Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN D. DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted I insert into the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent article entitled "Drastic Gun Law Cuts Legal Sales, Tax Income," appearing in the American Rifleman, the official publication of the National Rifle Association of America, one of our great citizens' patriotic, sporting and conservation organizations.

This is yet another warning of the hazard of unwise gun legislation and the vice that it has in affording additional advantages to criminals over a disarmed and helpless population.

The article follows:

DRASTIC GUN LAW CUTS LEGAL SALES, TAX INCOME

(By Frank G. McGuire)

"I was in Philadelphia once, but it was closed."

That well-known wisecrack very nearly sums up the situation on legitimate gun activities—but not crime—today in the City of Brotherly Love.

Two years after City Council passed the most drastic gun control law in the nation, legal sales of firearms to reputable citizens have slumped about 90%, to judge by tax returns, but criminal misuse of guns has resulted in more killings than before the law was enacted.

Philadelphia officials claimed their touted "model" gun law, aimed at criminals, would not unduly inconvenience the city's several hundred thousand hunters and target shooters. Yet it has driven a third of Philadelphia's licensed retail firearms dealers out of town or out of business; and their businesses did not cater to the underworld but to sportsmen.

No official statement as to the cost of enforcing the firearms regulation was forthcoming, but opponents of the measure estimated that it cost the city $15 per investigation. The application fee for a firearms permit, $1, leaves the balance to be borne by taxpayers.

Mayor James H. J. Tate, who went into office not long before the new law was proposed, announced a highly publicized program to bolster police protection for citizens. The program was cut back considerably after it developed that it would cost as much as $15 million a year. Yet the city administration found funds for its gun control program.

One year after the new law took effect, the *Philadelphia Bulletin* quoted various authoritative sources as estimating that it cost the city, all told, $3 million to $10 million—enough to have financed a good part of the extra police protection. Figured in these estimates, which came mostly from sporting goods dealers and a few public officials, were the admitted 90% drop in receipts from firearms sales, taxes, the taxpayer-borne cost of police investigations, and taxes lost through nonsale of hunting accessories and the like.

Well over a year after the enactment, the *Philadelphia Inquirer* in a Page One series entitled, "Violent Crime—A City's Problem," hit upon a truism: "You can't very well pass a law against crime, since it's illegal by definition."

The newspaper also noted:

"Laws can operate to prevent crime only if people themselves are going to obey them or if police can be on hand to prevent lawbreaking before it occurs. . . .

"Not long ago the city passed a firearms registration ordinance to keep firearms out of the hands of gangsters and psychotics. Yet the figures of crimes involving firearms have remained just as high as before. Approximately the same number of people shoot and are shot by each other as before the law was passed."

During the 3 years prior to the new Philadelphia gun law, police there apparently weren't too much troubled by pistol ownership. For the number of applications to buy pistols under the then existing law increased by a third while the percentage of applications denied by the police went down.

Here are the figures, suggesting that the Philadelphia police, far from tightening up because they were plagued by pistols, permitted more and more citizens to buy handguns:

	Total applications to buy	Percent rejected by police
Before the new law, pistols only:		
1962	4,605	2.9
1963	5,497	2.4
1964	6,070	1.8
After the new law; includes rifles and shotguns: 1965 [1]	3,157	2.9

[1] Apr. 15, 1965, to Apr. 15, 1966. Figures for 1966 are not yet available.

Figures for the first year under the new law reveal that it not only reduced pistol sales but cut sharply into local sales of rifles and shotguns, for the total of 3,157 included all 3 kinds of firearms. Thus the total of the 3 is scarcely half the sales of pistols, alone, before the new law took effect. The law's sponsors obviously consider this good, although, just as obviously, it must interfere drastically with sportsmen who are the principal buyers of rifles and shotguns.

Philadelphia has a sizeable, efficient police department with many intelligent and articulate law officers. Some of them undoubtedly hold opinions regarding the new gun law. During several weeks in Philadelphia, I made persistent efforts to interview a city policy official who would discuss the effect of the law for publication. I was politely shunted from one to another, in a genteel version of the old run-around. They couldn't have been nicer—or more tight-lipped. Never did I get an interview.

From District Attorney Arlen Specter, a former staff member of the Warren Commission who took office as Philadelphia's principal prosecutor after the law was passed, I got a definite comment that the law attacks the crime problem from the wrong end. Specter said it puts concealment at a premium and penalizes the law-abiding citizen.

City Controller Alexander Hemphill, a leading mayoral candidate in the next primary, described the law in his outspoken way as:

"A politicians' sop for calming down the hysterical citizens who, legitimately, want to cut down crime. The sportsmen who fought gun registration the way they did were just as silly as the people who thought that the registration was going to do any good."

Because I had heard repeatedly that City Councilmen supporting the measure (all of them did) got nasty, threatening letters from sportsmen and other opponents, I went through correspondence files (by permission). There were some emotional, strongly-worded letters, but the most menacing merely said they would never again vote for said Councilmen if they supported the bill. The truly significant thing, however, was the almost total absence of letters favoring the measure.

The backers of Bill 560, as it was known before enactment, claimed the support of "hundreds of thousands" of women. At a public hearing on whether 560 should become law, exactly 6 of these clubwomen appeared. So I made the rounds of several Councilmen's offices to see if the city's conscientious housewives and bustling businesswomen had deluged City Hall with feminine notes professing to want Bill 560.

In one Councilman's office, I was graciously permitted to go through the entire file on the subject. I personally checked and double-checked every letter received. There were approximately 125. Without exception, they opposed Bill 560. Not a solitary letter favored it. I turned to the Councilman and said, "I understand there was a lot of support for this bill. Is there another file?" The Councilman assured me that was the "complete" file. "What about letters from those hundreds of thousands of women?" I asked. The Councilman replied, "I guess we didn't get many." "Any," I corrected.

At another Councilman's office down the hall, the Councilman's assistant told me "We got about a hundred letters on it, I guess." I asked, "What was the ratio of those for and against?" "Oh, about 90 opposed it and the rest thought it was all right."

From a third Councilman's office I got the same story.

The "several hundred thousand women" represented by club officers as being ardently in favor of the law apparently failed to write even a postcard in favor of it. As Councilman Gaetano Giordano remarked to me, "There was a lot of phony support."

I asked a woman community leader why she supported the bill.

"The opponents of the bill kept saying they had to defend their homes," she said indignantly. "Now, I ask you, in this day and age? This isn't the frontier any more." In her next breath, the lady said: "By the way, did you know that during those riots we had here a couple of years ago, that the rioters stole 3,000 guns from pawn shops and sporting goods stores?"

The Philadelphia City Council totals 17 members and it is virtually impossible, for one reason or another, for an individual to poll the entire membership. The Councilmen voted unanimously for the gun law. If any of them have changed their minds, the only one who said so to me was Councilman Giordano, a delicatessen operator representing the city's 2nd District. He now thinks the law is "a joke" and would vote "No" if he has another chance.

Copyright Law Revision

SPEECH

OF

HON. B. F. SISK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2512) for the general revision of the copyright law, title 17 of the United States Code, and for other purposes.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman very kindly for yielding. I wish to yield back to him or to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. POFF], to discuss further the matter with reference to educational television and the effect of the language in sections 110 and 111, as to whether it would in any way basically change the rights heretofore available to purely educational TV stations.

I might say that here again we get into the area, to some extent, about which the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS], is concerned, having to do with operational regulations.

I understand the committee will consider an amendment on page 10, at line 10 or 11, I believe, which will permit the radius of the area normally encompassed by the transmission to be made statewide, instead of the no more than 100 miles.

I should like to have some comment, as concisely as possible, indicating what change is in this bill insofar as educational TV stations will be concerned, having to do with copyrights and with the cost of operation. Primarily I am concerned about the cost of operation, in view of the fact that these stations are heavily subsidized, all of them. They are nonprofit, of course.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISK. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Of course the bill does affect educational television as it is known. Presently educational television believes itself to be exempt from the payment of certain royalties, although, as perhaps the gentleman knows, the National Education Television as a network does make payments and get clearances. So the law today is somewhat confused as to whether, on purely a nonprofit organization exemption, they are wholly exempt.

In any event, in the bill we exempt the performance or display if it is a regular part of a systematic instructional—and I underline "instructional"—activity of a governmental body or nonprofit educational institution in this connection. The exemption does not extend to so-called cultural activities of educational television stations. The exemption does go to instructional activities.

If the gentleman or any other Member of this committee will read page 10 further, he will see that the exemption is also conditioned upon the area normally encompassed by the transmission being not more than 100 miles. The committee will offer an amendment to extend that for radio and television broadcasts to an area normally encompassed thereby which may comprise an entire State or an area whose radius does not exceed 250 miles. It was the intention when the original language in the bill was adopted that we not be exempting national networks, that we not get into the communications satellite activity of instructional television, or any form of television, so far as this type of exemption is concerned.

Mr. SISK. I am sure my friend realizes what I am concerned with is the cost factor as it deals with changes that will affect educational TV stations domestically in this country.

Lt. Gov. Thomas Gill Speaks on Food Prices in Hawaii

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, the cost of food in Hawaii was the subject of a candid and penetrating speech by the Lieutenant Governor of Hawaii, the Honorable Thomas P. Gill, before a recent meeting of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in Hawaii.

Many of my colleagues are personally acquainted with this very able and distinguished gentleman, a former Member of Congress, and I think they will find his words of considerable interest. Therefore, I take pleasure in submitting for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD Mr. Gill's speech of March 29, 1967, concerning food costs in Hawaii:

SPEECH OF LT. GOV. THOMAS P. GILL, OF HAWAII, TO JAPANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MARCH 29, 1967

I was asked to speak tonight on the cost of food in Hawaii, and to discuss in some detail the findings of the committee on food prices, released earlier this month.

An investigation of this sort is beset by two conflicting demands, poles apart. One group demands that a "devil" be identified as the cause of our obviously higher food prices; another—largely those in the food business—ask to be absolved from all blame. As might be expected, the truth lies somewhere between: We have some "devils" and we also have some special circumstances pushing up our prices which are largely beyond the control of the individual merchant.

Let's look first at some elements of cost in the food business—some of which can be eliminated—and then at a subject more often revered in theory than in practice—price competition.

If our measurements are reasonably accurate, Honolulu food prices range some 16% to 21% over the two major metropolitan areas on the west coast. Over half of this difference is due to what might be called the "costs of separation". Most of our food must be brought from the mainland, and this implies not only freight costs but also related expenses, such as shrinkage, spoilage, and inventory costs.

This type of cost differential is part of the price we pay for living on an island 2,000 miles from our main source of supply.

However, there is an aspect of this "separation cost" which is not so obvious—it acts as a "price umbrella". To put it another way, the price of many of our basic foods is based on what that food item costs on the west coast plus transportation, even though the food in question may be produced in the state.

This is hardly surprising. Is there any reason to think that a food product produced in Hawaii would be sold for anything less than a comparable item brought in from the mainland?

This points to the obvious: more efficient local production may improve our quantity and quality of food but it is not likely to lower the price. If we want the price lowered, we must shrink our "separation cost".

This is quite possible in the next few years as air freight unit costs drop with the larger jets. Lower air freight means lower ocean freight on competing cargo. But these reductions may not happen automatically even though technology makes them possible. Some judicious prodding from public authority is likely to be in order.

In addition to our "separation costs", we seem to have some other local food industry costs which can be reduced. It is hard to make accurate comparisons between mainland and local food businesses on the basis of available information. However, it does seem likely that a larger portion of our local food retailing is done by closely held or family controlled corporations. It also seems likely that a larger portion of the business expenses of these local corporations is translated into personal income for the owners. Our sampling indicates a number of instances of "sandwich leases" where the retail food company pays rent to its owners, or where the owners of the business supply their own trading stamps. "Siphons" such as these, plus the usual methods of salaries and fees paid by the corporation to the owners or members of their family, tend to occur with greater frequency in closely held corporations than in large public corporations where there are many other stockholders to be satisfied. While there is nothing necessarily illegal about such "siphoning", it tends to distort the corporate earning picture and make it more difficult to gauge business efficiency.

We also have an apparent surplus of "frills" in the local food business. Our cost of trading stamps and games seems higher than the mainland average. In our present state of saturation, these stamps and games add nothing to the value of the food purchased. On the contrary, they probably cost the consumer four to five million dollars a year in Hawaii. These are costs which could be eliminated with relative ease with appropriate legislative action.

This brings us to our second major point: the need to develop more effective price competition.

In theory, the housewife, by choosing the lower priced items in the grocery store, maintains this type of competition. However, this is only partially true. A housewife without the time or the information to adequately compare prices on similar items between a range of stores is far from the ideal price conscious consumer.

Further, it is fair to observe that price competition—while it exists to a greater degree in the food industry than in some—is rather painful to those in the business. It is something most merchants would rather discuss than seriously promote. The recent proliferation of non-price competition, such as stamps and games, serves to illustrate this point.

If we are to compress our price differential and come closer to food costs on the west coast, we must increase our price competition. Without rigorous price competition, we are not likely to gain as much from a lowering of transportation costs; nor are we as likely to hunt out new ways to improve our merchandising efficiency.

More effective price competition can come through private as well as governmental action. Merchants can make it easier for the hurried housewife to accurately compare prices by posting the unit price on all items in the same manner as many stores now post meat, cheese and vegetable prices. They can cooperate in providing the public with accurate information on price ranges on given items on a given day each week. They can eliminate deceptive packaging where they have control over the practice.

We shouldn't expect that it be as cheap to eat in Hawaii as it is on the most of the west coast. We cannot repeal the Pacific ocean. But we can legitimately expect our price level to drop closer to that of our sister cities of San Francisco and Los Angeles. While our food industry has made monumental progress in our generation, it has much further to go.

It is no crime to admit the need for improvement; it is only criminal to resist it.

The Eternal Light Vigil Torch on Behalf of Soviet Jewry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, on February 22 the distinguished and able gentleman from the Third District of New York [Mr. Wolff], speaking in Rosselyn, Long Island, made a scholarly and comprehensive speech on the plight of Jews in the Soviet Union. This significant statement will be of interest to all those who are concerned about this most grievous situation. I commend it to my colleagues and all readers of the Congressional Record.

The text of Representative Wolff's speech follows:

The Eternal Light Vigil Torch on Behalf of Soviet Jewry

On September 19, 1965, a rally in Washington, D.C., organized by the American Jewish Conference on Soviet Jewry, witnessed the lighting of an Eternal Light Vigil Torch symbolizing the plight of the Soviet Jew and serving to remind the American people of the ruthless and coldblooded policy of spiritual extermination which the Soviet government has launched against its three million Jewish citizens. Since that time, a replica of the torch has been circulated throughout the United States, and it is the purpose of my talk to you today at Temple Beth Sholom, upon the arrival of the Eternal Light Vigil Torch in Roslyn, to state firmly and unequivocally the commitment of the American people, to the cause of a beleaguered Soviet Jewish population. To this end the *New York Times* recently carried a statement signed by ninety members of the United States Senate, testifying to the concern of that body for Soviet Jewry, demanding that the Soviet government allow its Jewish citizens "to live out their lives freely as Jews," and protesting "the obliteration of the Jewish community and Jewish culture." I say at this time that I wholeheartedly support this statement, and I call to your attention tonight some of the particulars of the brutal campaign to assimilate Soviet Jews into the mainstream of Soviet atheism—a process which, writes New York Rabbi Arthur Schneir, will in another fifteen years result in the total annihilation of Russian Judaism as a culture, as a religion, as a literary heritage. It is appropriate that I speak to you on the occasion of the birthday of George Washington, who so highly valued the principle of religious freedom and who maintained that "every man, conducting himself as a good citizen, and being accountable to God alone for his religious opinions, ought to be protected, in worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience." In his famous letter to the Hebrew congregation in Newport, Rhode Island, the first president of this country avowed that "all possess alike liberty of conscience and immunities of citizenship. It is now no more that toleration is spoken of, as if it was by the indulgence of one class of people, that another enjoyed the exercise of their inherent natural rights. For happily the government of the United States . . . gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance. . . ." Let us pray that the government of the Soviet Union, in response to the pressure of an outraged world opinion, will alter its course of spiritual genocide; that, although we may not expect in that land the total abatement of bigotry and persecution, Russia's three million Jews will nevertheless be allowed to come out from the shadow of fear and despair under which they are now forced to live.

Antisemitism is not new to Russia. The first Russian *pogrom*, itself a Russian word meaning "devastation," and hence, an organized massacre of Jews, took place in the year 1113 in the City of Kiev, still a center of anti-Semitism and the scene of the infamous Babi Yar massacre perpetrated by the Nazis in 1941. In 1526 the Muscovite ambassador to Rome declared that "the Muscovite people dread no one more than the Jews, and do not admit them into their borders." Twice in the eighteenth century the Jews were expelled from Russian territory only to be brought again within Russian borders by Czarist policies of expansion. In 1791 the Jews were relegated to an area of the country known as the "Jewish Pale of Settlement," there to be intermittently persecuted until the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917. The official Leninist position concerning the Jews was one of equality before the law: religious equality has, in theory, been a principle of Soviet law since the Revolution. Jews were, like all Soviet citizens, to be assimilated into the socialist culture which replaced Czarist Orthodoxy. And yet this very freedom proved to be a double-edged sword upon which the very identity of Jewishness, forced formally to survive in the hardship of ghetto existence, is being impaled by forced absorption into the Russian masses. For "assimilation," though bearing the trappings of toleration and "equality before the law," means in reality an equality of oneness, from which no deviation is permitted and to which a colorless and materialistic conformity is unfalteringly demanded toward the fulfillment of Marxist determinism. Whereas the Russian Jew existed formerly in persecuted isolation, he exists today in a kind of persecuted togetherness which does not allow him the choice of remaining a practicing Jew. Periodic anti-Semitic attacks by the government ironically prevent the desired total absorption, however, and the tragic result is that the Jew in Russia is today caught between the Scylla of assimilation—which bereaves him of his heritage—and the Charybdis of Jew-baiting—which isolates him in a vacuum apart from the whole, deprived of his own cultural and religious identity.

The Jews of Russia are, in the words of the noted novelist Elie Wiesel, "the Jews of Silence. Alienated in their own homeland and haunted by fear," Mr. Wiesel wrote recently for the *Saturday Evening Post*, "three million Russians live in quiet desperation." It is a desperation which is curiously elusive, subject to the subleties of Soviet oppressions and often visible only through innuendo. "What are they afraid of?" asks Mr. Wiesel, following a recent trip to Russia. "I don't know. Perhaps, afraid to ask, neither do they. I wasn't afraid to ask, but I never got an answer. Official government guides abruptly denied the existence of any such phenomenon [i.e., anti-Semitism], and the western diplomatic observers whom I consulted simply said that the whole matter was an enigma to them. As for the Jews that I talked to, they smiled at me sadly. 'You're an outsider. You wouldn't understand.'"

If the blatant and direct persecution by Stalin, during which many Jews were executed, has given way to a more subtle and indirect attack, the danger to the survival of Jewishness remains as great as ever. The record of facts compiled during the past year indicates a government policy which exceeds, both in degree and scope, the official attitude of hostility toward the Christian churches in Russia. Whereas the Soviet regime considers *religion* to be an outmoded and false superstition, it nevertheless tolerates the existence, most notably, of both the Orthodox and Baptist Churches and the training of clerical leaders in both institutions. Soviet Jewry, on the other hand, is considered by the government to be an alien culture, an ethnic nationality inimical to Russian nationalism through its common heritage with world Jewry. Whereas the Soviet government can circumscribe the Christian churches within the circumference of Soviet national goals, and whereas the adherents to the Christian churches are descendents of indigenous cultures, Russia's Jews are, by their very practice of apartness, heirs to a culture and a tradition—literary, ethnic, religious—which is alien to the land in which they live. The Soviet leadership has apparently decided that the most opportune policy is one of extermination—no extermination so hideous and murderous as that of Hitler—though executions have taken place, to be sure—but rather, an extermination by strangulation and attrition, an extermination which would destroy the spirit but conveniently leave behind the manpower, the economic strength and viability embodied in Russia's three million Jews.

What, specifically, does this hidden and seditious persecution consist in? Russian leaders consistently deny the charges of anti-Semitism leveled against them by the world, and point out that the moribund condition of Russian Judaism is owing to the disinterest of Jewish youth, to Judaism's failure to attract its young people to outmoded and superstitious practices incompatible with a modern, industrial communist state. I say to you that the evidence contradicts this cynical assertion; if youth is disinterested, that disinterest is motivated, coerced by pressure; and the Soviet government is engaged in a death struggle with a culture which has survived, in implacable defiance, the harassments of a thousands years, but which cannot possibly endure much longer against asphyxiation, enforced atrophy, and the weight of sheer numbers. First of all, the Soviet government is making impossible the practice by Jews of religious customs and traditions essential to the perpetuation of the faith. The observation of dietary laws is thwarted. From 1957 until 1965 there was in effect in the Soviet Union a ban on the public baking and sale of matzoh, necessary to the observance of Passover; in 1965 clearly in response to foreign protests, the authorities allowed the limited baking of matzoh in certain key cities such as Moscow and Leningrad: its availability in rural areas and small Jewish communities remains virtually nonexistent. the *shotchim*, or ritual butchers, are rare. Three cows are slaughtered each week in Leningrad to accomodate 330,000 Jews with kosher meat which is everywhere prohibitively expensive.

Traditional Jewish celebrations and rituals are discouraged; whether informers—paid Jewish agents of the secret police—are responsible, or whether the painful shortage of rabbis, prayer books and all the necessities of worship contributes to the decline in synagogue attendance cannot be ascertained; the fact remains that last year in Lenigrad there were fewer than ten Jewish weddings and five *bar mitzvahs* celebrated: there has been only one *bar mitzvah* celebrated in Moscow in the last fifteen years. A further explanation is offered by David W. Weiss, a professor at the University of California at Berkeley, who testified in 1966 to a widespread "fear of the loss of job, position, or residence permits in certain cities" militating against a show of Jewishness in any public place.

The Soviet government continues to refuse to print Jewish Bibles and prayer books. No Jewish Bibles have been printed in the Soviet Union since the nineteen twenties, possibly not since 1917. Three thousand prayer books were reputedly printed in 1958, but a later promise to print 10,000 has been followed with silent inaction. What prayer books are in evidence are tattered almost beyond recognition and must be shared by groups. Prayer shawls are obsolescent and are not made in the U.S.S.R.

More serious to the future of Judaism is the refusal of the Soviet government to allow either religious education of Jewish children or the teaching of Hebrew and Yiddish. Yeshivas and seminaries have been shut down; since 1962 the rabbinical seminary in Moscow, the only one in Russia, has been rendered virtually inoperative, since student residence permits are not granted for seminary study. The chief rabbi in Moscow is 72; his sole associate is 93. Latest information indicates only 62 synagogues left in operation in the entire Soviet Union; in 1964 there were 97.

Perhaps the most direct and deleterious blow to Jewish consciousness in Russia was struck in 1948, when Stalin destroyed all Jewish cultural communications institutions, including publishing houses, printing presses, and the professional Jewish theater. The 1961 founding of a Yiddish literary bimonthly, *Sovietish Heimland*, saw the first Jewish periodical permitted in Russia since 1948. All that remains of the theatre is an amateur group in Vilna and a dozen single, isolated professional performers who travel about the country performing variety acts. A few Yiddish anthologies have been published since 1959, and in September 1965 a Yiddish novel by a living Soviet Jewish writer appeared. This sporadic and inadequate publication of Jewish works can scarcely be considered a publication program, as its government apologists would have us believe, and has doubtless come about in response to world criticism.

If the economic purges of 1962–64 have ceased—purges in which more than half of the 163 persons executed for "economic cirmes" were Jews—if these grisly purges have been terminated, there remains the spectre of economic reprisal—of the failure of promotion and university admission. And if the present Soviet policy seems to have mitigated the unrelenting persecution by Khrushchev, it is well to remember the words of the 900-member Central Conference of American Rabbis, which returned last August from a tour of Eastern Europe with the following commentary: "The [Communist] government can now afford to be more generous to the remnant of old believers. They are at the end of the road. Jewish youth is not eager to accept the burdens of religious commitment tnd there was little in the synagogues we saw which could possibly attract."

There is some evidence of hope, however: I quote to you from a short atricle which appeared in the *Washington Post* on October 7, 1966:

Thousands of young Jews danced and sang in the street outside Moscow's Great Synagogue tonight in enthusiastic celebration of the Jewish Simhath Torah holiday. . . . More that 15,000 people, four out of five of them youngsters, few of whom normally attend synagogue, were estimated to be jammed into the street before and during the synagogue's evening service. . . . Boys and girls clasped hands and danced as the dense crowd made way for them, while others sang improvised Jewish songs . . . This celebration of Simhath Torah, the final day of the harvest festival of Succoth, is a phenomenon which occurs annually in Moscow and cannot be disclaimed. "It is the one risk our young people allow themselves," writes a newspaper columnist, quoting an older Russian Jew; and in evaluating the meaning of this joyous outburst, Elie Wiesel writes: "Anyone who was there that night can attest to the truth of this statement: Young Jews in Russia want to return to Judaism, but without knowing what it is. Without knowing why, they define themselves as Jews. And they believe in the eternity of the Jewish people, without the slightest notion of the meaning of its mission. That is their tragedy." That such spontaneous and gigantic displays of Jewish identity are tolerated at all would seem to augur well for Soviet Jewry. But the threat remains, the more subversive for its seemingly benign countenance. For "without knowing why, they define themselves as Jews. . . . That is their tragedy." If it is true that the younger Jews care no longer for the ritual of their religion, if economic and social advancement have in their system of values replaced the heritage of Moses, there still remains among them a constant yearning, a joyous pride in being Jewish, albeit a secular pride. The celebrations of Simhath Torah can mean nothing else. It may soon be too late; I can think only of Othello's noble words, uttered at the moment he murders Desdemona:

> Put out the light, and then put out the light.
> If I quelch thee, thou flaming minister,
> I can again thy former light restore,
> Should I repent me; but once put out thy light
> Thou cunning'st pattern of excelling nature,
> I know not where is that Promethean heat
> That can thy light relume.

Once extinguished, the culture of the Jews in Russia, a bulwark of piety and spiritual productivity for over a thousand years, will be gone forever. "May the same wonder-working Deity," prayed Washington, "who long since delivered the Hebrews from their Egyptian oppressors, and planted them in the Promised Land; whose providential agency has had lately been conspicuous, in establishing these United States as an independent nation, still continue to water them with the dews of heaven, and to make the inhabitants, of every denomination, participate in the temporal and spiritual blessings of that people whose God is Jehovah." This prayer has been answered. Let us pray for the Jews of Russia, and remember in hope the words of Zachariah: "I will strengthen the House of Judah and I will save the House of Joseph, and I will bring again to place them, for I have mercy upon them; and they shall be as though I had not cast them off, for I am the Lord their God, and will hear them."

Pacific Northwest-Southwest Water Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, about a month ago it was my privilege to participate in the Columbia River Conservation Congress, held at Wenatchee, Wash. I was a member of a panel discussing "A Southwest Look at Northwest Water," and I ask unanimous consent to include the text of my remarks for the RECORD.

In addition, I also include a newspaper report on that meeting from the Seattle Times because, to me, it illustrates a significant change in Northwest attitude on the subject of interbasin water transfer studies. There has been no abrupt reversal to be sure, but more of a subtle softening.

As recently as last year Northwest journals were nearly unanimous in their adamant refusal to consider anything that remotely suggested that a trans-basin diversion might be mutually beneficial to the entire Pacific-Intermountain West. They obviously felt that the Southwest was being too persistent, or too vigorous, in attempting to get some kind of a study underway. It was this situation which I was referring to when I stated at Wenatchee that—

> It will be impossible to agree on even an agenda of negotiation unless we clear away all the suspicion, distrust, and emotional provincialism which emasculate effective communications.

It was heartening, therefore, to subsequently read Walt Woodward's comment in the March 12 edition of the Times.

> Northwest water leaders—

He said—

> have no intention of resting our case on emotion. From now on, it will take hard facts and reasonable projections to defend the Columbia from diversion.

That typifies most of the editorial comment I have seen of late and it is indicative, I think, of a growing realization that there is indeed a dire water problem in the Southwest and that the Northwest should not forever let its surplus water gush away unused to the sea while its neighbors are desperately seeking ways to augment their disappearing supplies.

The dominant theme now, and this is reflected also in the public statements of many Northwest resource authorities, seems to be one of "we know we have an abundance of water but let us decide first how much." The fact that the individual States of the Pacific Northwest have embarked on study programs of their own is also encouraging news. Those responsible deserve commendation for their initiative.

When this new-found information is available and correlated to the broader westwide picture we will have achieved some measure of progress. Isolationism is a word this Nation forgot about 50 years ago.

TEXT OF REMARKS BY U.S. REPRESENTATIVE CRAIG HOSMER AT THE COLUMBIA RIVER CONSERVATION CONGRESS, CASCADIAN HOTEL, WENATCHEE, WASH., MARCH 7, 1967

Mr. Chairman, friends of the Columbia River Conservation Congress, ladies and gentlemen.

When Mr. Kimm extended his invitation, he suggested that I discuss the water problems of the Southwest. Nobody would be happier than I if there were no problems at all to discuss, especially those of water deficiency. But since they do exist, and on a grand scale where I live, and since no amount of wishful thinking will make them go away, there happens to be ample material for discussion. I will attempt to cover the major, salient issues within reasonable limits.

I was happy to accept the invitation for two interrelated reasons. First, although much has been said and written about the rapidly deteriorating capacity of the Colorado River to satisfy the demands of the seven Basin states (Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming), I do not believe that the serious nature and depth of the situation is yet fully understood or appreciated—here or elsewhere.

The second season why I jumped at the chance to come across the continent to Wenatchee is just plain old curiosity. Last fall I saw an editorial in one of your leading Northwest newspapers which suggested that the Columbia was in such sorry shape that some of the big powerplants along the river might have to shut down for lack of water. My first reaction was that the editorial writer was confusing the Columbia with the Colorado because a few months earlier I read a statement by your fine young Governor, Dan Evans, that the Columbia feeds the Pacific Ocean at the fantastic rate of 6.8 billion gallons an hour. Well, naturally, I just had to come and see for myself which story was right. And now having seen that truly magnificient waterway first hand, I can reassure you on one matter—you are in no danger of being declared a water disaster area.

We in the Pacific Southwest think the Northwest has enough surplus water to justify at least a reconnaissance of diversion possibilities and some of your spokesmen say we are in error. They say that the Columbia River is barely able to keep the Bonneville generators spinning the year round. Yet we read full-page newspaper advertisements beckoning thirsty industries to share your water largesse. We say that the Southwest needs help to avoid an inevitable supply-demand crisis. You reply that we're wasteful and crying "wolf."

That, of course, may be true though I've yet to hear a really good reason why. By the same token, it is entirely possible, I suppose, that a trans-basin diversion might not prove feasible and the Southwest will have to look elsewhere for water supply augmentation. Nonetheless, the point is that here we apparently have a region of plenty adjoining a region of apparent water poverty and that to me is sufficient base upon which meaningful discussions can be conducted among reasonable individuals.

However, there is an obvious perquisite to discussion. It will be impossible to agree on even an agenda of negotiation unless we clear away all the suspicion, distrust and emotional provincialism which emasculate effective communications.

If you do not believe us and we do not believe you, then there is something tragically, fundamentally amiss in our relationship.

Sometimes I wonder if things would be different if we switched positions. Suppose, for a few years, that we in the Southwest were the "haves" and you here in the Northwest were the "have nots."

Nobody can honestly or realistically prejudge his reactions under conditions he has not experienced but I daresay a bit of turnabout would help clear the air considerably.

Put yourselves in our place facing certain unassailable hardcore truths about presently existing conditions in the Southwest that are begging for immediate study and solution. We believe there are not enough whips in existence to send our people where the water is instead of bringing it to them. We are the thirsty victims of the familiar law of supply and demand. In international politics, an imbalance usually precipitates war. In Southwest water affairs, things are about the same. Only now the battlefield has moved indoors to courtrooms and the halls of Congress. Witness the variety of compacts and court decisions which tightly circumscribe our existence.

Foremost among them, inasmuch as it affects all seven states of the Basin, is the Colorado River Compact, written in 1922 on the assumption that the average annual supply of the Colorado River system is approximately 20 million acre-feet. It divided 16 million of this between two groups of states. The Upper Basin (mostly in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico) got 7.5 million acre-feet; the Lower Basin (mostly in Arizona, California, and Nevada) got 8.5 million acre-feet, including one million acre-feet provided in Section III (b) of the Compact. The so-called "Three B" water is the extra water—if it exists—over and above the Basin's basic apportionment of 7.5 million acre-feet. Section III (d) of the Compact requires Upper Division states to deliver 75 million acre-feet every 10 years to the Lower Division.

The same erroneous hydrological estimates were still followed in 1944 when the United States, in a noble World War II gesture, signed a treaty guaranteeing our Mexican neighbors 1.5 million acre-feet annually, about twice as much as they were then using. Article III (c) of the Compact said that Mexico was to be satisfied out of the supposed surplus of 4 million acre-feet. Only if this surplus was inadequate was the Mexican burden to cut into the apportionments to the two basins. In that supposedly unlikely event, each basin was to bear half of the deficiency.

The net effect of the legal allocations under the Compact and the Mexican Treaty add up to a total draft upon the river of 17.5 million acre-feet—and that's not counting about a million acre-feet lost in evaporation and other causes.

On the other hand, the Colorado's average annual flow at Lee Ferry actually turns out to be about 13 to 15 million acre-feet, depending on the years used as a base period. Instead of a 4 million acre-foot surplus, the river actually has a 2.5 million to 4.5 million acre-foot annual deficit.

To further complicate the Colorado's water bankruptcy, along came the Supreme Court decision of 1964 in Arizona vs. California, which held that the tributaries of the Colorado in Arizona and Nevada are not to be included in the Lower Basin pot. So the Court went ahead and allocated 7.5 million directly from the mainstream: To California 4.4 million acre-feet annually; Arizona, 2.8 million acre-feet, and Nevada, 300,000 acre-feet.

The only reason the Colorado is not now as dry as a bone is that all the Basin states have not fully developed their entitlements. When the Upper Basin projects that have been authorized, and all the presently proposed projects, such as the Central Arizona Project, are constructed, these minimum allocations will be far exceeded. That is why the river is bankrupt.

Now superimpose upon these harsh realities the fact that we are talking about the fastest-growing region of the nation. In souther California alone, which now has a population of about 10 million, compared to about 5.6 million for Washington, Oregon and Idaho, we are now taking approximately

5.1 million acre-feet of Colorado River water a year. Actually, the six California agencies represented on the Colorado River Board of California hold contracts with the Secretary of the Interior for 5.4 million acre-feet.

By 1990, less than 25 years away, while the Northwest's population is expected to grow to possibly 8 million, southern California will have exploded to 17 or 18 million persons. That is a staggering statistic to digest. It is nearly double the present population. And, while it may represent an added potential problem to California, Northerwest businessmen can look upon it as something of a bonanza. Our population growth means a vastly expanded market for your produce and products.

Six years ago, the Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources reported that by 1980—only 13 years hence—municipal water systems will be using twice as much water as they were in 1960; the six major water-using industries three times as much; and the electric power utilities, who need water for cooling purposes, four times as much. The nation will require double the amount it now uses just to maintain living standards, to protect health and to develop recreational opportunities.

The Committee concluded that, by the same year 1980, present programs will leave five major river basins, which cover one-fourth of continental United States, without enough water for consumptive uses and pollution control. The Colorado is one of them. The other basins, by Committee definition, are the South Pacific, the Great Basin, the Upper Rio Grande-Pecos River, and the Upper Missouri River.

So, it is simply a question of time—and no much time at that—unti lthe water needs of the Southwest surpass the amount of water available from the Colorado.

It is plain to see from these unadorned facts that the Southwest is desperately dependent upon substantial augmentation of Colorado River water from some source—and soon. Without supplemental water, first we ration and then we wither.

A moment ago I mentioned pollution control. This is the other side of the quantity-quality coin, the latest specter come to haunt our streams and rivers. Mexico raised it first, complaining of the quality of the Colorado River water that reaches her.

We must quickly develop workable and reasonable quality standards for the interstate waters of the Colorado River System. To do so, full consideration must be given to the numerous factors and variable connected with the control, development, utilization, conservation and protection of the system's water resources. It is evident that future development and utilization of the Basin's water—for expansion of irrigated agriculture, increases in population and industrial growth—will be accompanied by progressive increases in consumptive losses of water and attendant increases in concentrations of dissolved solids.

The combination of cumulative pollutants and dwindling quantity makes a water supply augmentation program that much more compelling. In other words, we're caught in the quality-quantity pinch and it hurts. Unlike some of the Eastern rivers, the Colorado is not the victim of indiscriminate dumping of refuse. Rather, its problem in the main is one of excessive salinity, the by-product of return flow.

It was just a few months ago that the Department of the Interior reported that salt pollution posed the greatest threat to the drinking water of the seven Basin states. In fact, it was said that salt encroachment has already reached public health limitations in the Duchesne sub-basin of Utah and the San Juan sub-basin of New Mexico. The water the Metropolitan Water District diverts from the Colorado for households and industries on the coastal plain now contains half again as much salt as the Public Health Service standard for drinking water. The towns in Imperial Valley, and along the river, have no other sources whatever to dilute this salinity. Essentially, what is happening is that cities and industry are permanently removing water from the river, but are sending back to it, in return flow from farms, the original content of the unwanted salt.

Responsible officials of the seven states are currently attempting to formulate a set of Basin-wide water quality standards to meet the terms of the Federal Water Quality Act of 1965. Whatever else may be decided, they are unanimously agreed that the anticipated increased uses of water make importation vitally essential. The revitalization of the present water quality of the Lower Colorado River, as contemplated bv the guidelines of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, can only be made practicable by a major water augmentation program.

Having outlined the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the Southwest water picture, let me hasten to emphasize now that I am not looking down a one-way street in promoting and endorsing an inter-basin water transfer study. We know that the states of the Northwest have special demands for water—for salmon fisheries, navigation, power, et cetera. We realize that their other needs will increase, for such reasons as population growth, waste disposal, municipal and industrial purposes, and cooling of water for giant atomic energy plants.

The kind of study I envision contemplates a truly Western regional approach encompassing the area from Canada to Mexico and from the East slope of the Rockies to the Pacific Ocean. This is a region of tremendous natural abundance, covering 28 per cent of the total land area of continental America.

Planning for a Pacific-Intermountain West empire will challenge engineering talent and ingenuity, the skills of economists and the political astuteness of all concerned. But the rewards, to all sections, will be commensurate.

Much of the area involved, especially in the Northwest, is still "new" with respect to potential use of its water resources and so is adaptable to multiple-purpose development without too much disruption of established land uses. Therefore, with a truly cooperative planning effort and an honest evaluation of all its assets and needs, we can avoid the errors of Topsy-like growth. We in the Southwest are not so fortunate. Too many people are now dependent on decisions that are literally set in concrete.

Despite the need for truly regional plans, I do not want to leave the impression that the Southwest is sitting idly on its hands, just waiting for somebody to dig a Northwest-Southwest water ditch. Californians, for their part, are spending some $2 billion of their own money on the State Water Project to bring northern water to the dusty Southland. And that's not taking into account the billion-plus dollars that the Metropolitan Water District and the Los Angeles Department of Water & Power will invest for supplemental connecting works. Add to that the nearly half-billion dollars earmarked for a prototype nuclear desalination plant off the Southern California coast, plus the heavy investment in waste water reclamation projects. These major programs illustrate our initiative and self-help attitude.

Actually, there are localities in the Southwest that have even more pressing and immediate needs for water and therefore my remarks are stated in the context of the entire Southwest. I'm talking water for seven states, not one, or any part of one.

But the alleviation of water shortages is not the only value which would be derived if the Pacific-Intermountain West were to be considered as a single economic unit. By pooling demand and integrating it with the requirements of the areas of abundance, water supplies might be tapped which are much less expensive and much more reliable than the costs of "go it alone" approaches by segments of this region. Lower costs would permit the watering of extensive areas, such as eastern Oregon, that otherwise would be totally incapable of development—and at no additional cost to anyone else. In fact, there could be a reduction in cost to the regional partners.

Economists also point out that there are beneficial "spill-over effects" of large-scale regional water resources development. One is to permit megalopolis-type development. Take the Chicago-New York axis for example. Certainly New York has not suffered economically because of Chicago's growth, or vice versa. Nor has the great industrial belt between them detracted from the future of either.

Whether a Seattle-San Diego axis and/or a Los Angeles-Phoenix axis will develop remains to be seen. But it appears certain they cannot unless the essential water resources are provided for both ends and a wide band of way points.

I think the point bears re-emphasizing here that the responsible, representative voices of the Southwest desire only a fair, impartial study. When we talk of Northwest water, we do so in terms of that which is clearly surplus to this Basin's long-range needs by a wide margin. The protection of areas of origin which we have proposed, and still do, is ironclad and sacrosanct. We reject any policy that would rob Peter to pay Paul.

Rather, our philosophy is to guarantee that every state, every county and every river valley shall not, arbitrarily and without just compensation, be prevented from seeking an economic destiny at least as satisfactory as it could have been had water exportation not occurred at all.

When we can understand each other's fundamental problems and aspirations, we will have conquered the biggest obstacle to regional water development. Otherwise, we're straining at gnats and swallowing camels.

As a parting thought I would like to quote a prayer that a Congressional chaplain, the late Dr. Peter Marshall, once recited to the House of Representatives. It goes like this:

"May we resolve, God helping us, to be part of the answer and not part of the problem."

[From the Seattle (Wash.) Times, Mar. 12, 1967]

FACTS, PROJECTIONS NEEDED IN COLUMBIA RIVER-WATER DEBATE

(By Walt Woodward)

There was a memorable moment of truth in a two-hour colloquy on the Columbia River in a Wenatchee auditorium last week. It oocurred when Congressman Craig Hosmer of California, seeking water for constituents, said:

"If you do not believe us, and we do not believe you, then there is something tragically, fundamentally amiss in our relationship."

He meant that now is the time for both sides to get down to an exchange of hard, proven facts and reasonable projections.

If they do not, something tragc ultimately will occur. That it is most likely to occur in the Pacific Northwest is obvious. The political advantage does not lie with us. While it is true that our Columbia has a water flow ten times that of their Colorado Southwestern states outvote us, congressionally speaking, 3 to 1.

Those are not good odds. In a shouting match, we are not going to be in good voice. An exchange of facts, not shouts, is to our advantage.

That is what The Wenatchee Daily World, sponsor of the Conservation Congress for the Pacific Northwest, tried to provide last week. It had the nerve to invite into Columbia-partisan Wenatchee three of the Southwest's most articulate spokesmen. Congressman Hosmer, Senator Frank E. Moss of Utah and Felix L. Sparks, director of the Colorado (state) Water Conservation Board.

Given their full innings, they said that the Colorado not producing enough water to satisfy a 1922 seven-state compact, is "bankrupt." What is more, California, one of those seven states, is experiencing a 5,000-person daily growth not envisaged in 1922. Finally, the Colorado, as it reaches California and other lower-basin states, is suffering from excessive salinity a by-product of return flow.

Rebutting all this were William S. Holden, an Idaho Falls resident and vice chairman of the Western States Water Council, and Dr. E. Roy Tinney, director of Washington State University's water-research center.

Holden said "reasonable time" was needed by the Pacific Northwest to determine whether it has any water to give. He warned that "pressure," either from the Southwest or the federal government, would cause "resistance" here.

This evoked a suggestion that Holden might be stalling. Hosmer said that "the greatest way to kill a thing is to delay." Moss added:

"The pressure is here already. The Southwest does not have enough water. There must be some sense of urgency."

Into this breach rused Dr. Tinney to contend that this state already has completed a "preliminary" study showing that no water can be spared. As to the contention that the Columbia is being wasted into the sea at Astoria, he said:

"What would you have us do? Dry it up? The Columbia must continue to flow to the sea for navigation, fish, salinity control, tourist attraction and temperature control."

The 350-person capacity audience burst into its only applause of the afternoon when Dr. Tinney added:

"You are tampering with the very quality of our life. We get somewhat emotional about this."

Yes, we do. That same day, an astute political figure in this state, Charles W. Hodde, the former Colville potato farmer who rose to be House speaker in the Legislature, has been named by President Johnson as chairman of a newly created Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission.

Hodde, a witness but not a participant at the conservation congress, joshingly said his intent would be to "keep the river bed filled." That did him no emotional harm with biased friends of the Columbia.

And Senator Warren G. Magnuson evoked more emotionalism by asking:

"Is water a regional resource, or is it to be supplied to any number of people who settle or establish any kind of business or farming operation wherever they choose? Must the mountain always come to Mohammed?"

Arrayed against these bright words, however, are economic contentions that our historic uses of the Columbia for hydro-electric power and irrigation no longer are of the highest priority. Both nuclear and coal-stoked steam plants are on the ascendency. And there is not much doubt that water used for urban or industrial purposes commands a much higher price than water which is run through an irrigation ditch.

Tinney, Hodde and Magnuson of course, have no intention of resting our case on emotion. Perhaps better than anyone, they read the signals hoisted at that conservation congress.

From now, it will take hard facts and reasonable projections to defend the Columbia from diversion.

Glaring Evils of Our Day and a Warning to Youth

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GEORGE HANSEN
OF IDAHO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, President David O. McKay of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, delivered a thoughtful and thought-provoking address at the opening session of the 137th annual conference of the church held in the Salt Lake Tabernacle, Thursday, April 6.

With increased youthful crime and the decline of youthful morals among a considerable segment of our young people so very much in the news these days, I believe President McKay's remarks on the subject will be of interest to all.

The speech follows:

Glaring Evils of Our Day and a Warning to Youth

My dear Brethren and Sisters: It is with mixed feelings that I greet you this morning, and with all my heart bid you welcome—you who are assembled in the Tabernacle and all who are listening in to this Opening Session of the 137th Annual Conference of the Church.

I asknowledge with deep gratitude the blessings of the Lord, and express profound appreciation to the members of the Church throughout the world for their prayers in my behalf, which have upheld and sustained me. I am grateful for your loyalty and devotion, and I know that our Heavenly Father is pleased with the unselfish service of the officers and teachers of the Stakes and Wards, and of every man and woman who is helping to advance the cause of Truth. You are truly fellow servants of the Lord, and I extend my blessings and love to all of you.

It is a great privilege to join with you and partake of the inspiration of a General Conference of the Church. The proceedings will be widely disseminated, and I am pleased to announce that during this Conference we will usher in the use of space-age communications in carrying the messages of the Gospel.

For the first time, a radio broadcast of the Sunday Morning Session of this Conference will be sent overseas via the *"Lani Bird" Satellite, in orbit 22,000 miles above the Pacific Ocean.* This historic broadcast will be *heard in Hawaii*—its destination—*six-tenths of a second after our voices are uttered here in the Tabernacle, after traveling over 100,000 miles through space.* Thus, we begin to utilize another great communication tool in the work of our Heavenly Father.

It is estimated that the April Conference will be seen and heard by the largest audience ever to witness the proceedings of a General Conference of the Church.

We are truly living in a marvelous age of history, and the work of the Lord is being carried forward throughout the world in wondrous ways. We acknowledge His goodness and His blessings to this people.

However, as I read in the daily press and national magazines of the conditions that are existing in the world about us, I become greatly concerned. I wonder whether we are so absorbed in our personal, and too-often-selfish pursuits that we have forgotten what God has done for us, and what He has said about this country. Have we forgotten the promises He has made which will bring us both victory and peace over evil if we will but accept the Lord at His word?

It seems to me that never before have the forces of evil been arrayed in such deadly formation as they are now. Few will question the fact that we are living in critical times, and that many people have lost their moorings and are being "tossed to and fro, . . . with every wind of doctrine, by the sleight of men, and cunning craftiness, whereby they lie in wait to deceive." (Ephesians 4:14.) Satan and his forces are attacking the high ideals and sacred standards which protect our spirituality, and as one of our Brethren just recently stated:

"He is encompassing us round about by encircling us with allurements and temptations which already have destroyed high standards among many people of the world, and by which he now hopes to infiltrate our ranks. By making sin popular with the world, he hopes to make it equally popular among us. In the world about us, high standards are falling, and lower ones are being set up. Some efforts are being made toward no standards at all," (Editorial, Church News, January 14, 1967.)

Among the glaring evils of our day are two which seem to be most detrimental, and which must be curbed if we would preserve true Christian ideals. These are: First, an increasing tendency to dishonor the marriage vow; and Second, the moral decline and the mounting juvenile delinquency.

I am very happy and deeply grateful for the high type of young manhood and womanhood being reared in the Church, and I acknowledge that there are many worthy young men and young women throughout the world. It is because I adore youth and earnestly desire that their lives be directed along the pathways of righteousness, success, and happiness, that I call attention to to the threatening dangers that are clearly on the horizon. One cannot help being alarmed to note in local newspapers and national magazines the ever-increasing crime wave. Even children are being corrupted by it, and youth are caught in its whirlpool and are being contaminated overwhelmingly by it.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has repeatedly warned the nation of the spiraling crime wave in this country, calling attention to the fact that youthful offenders are responsible for 72 percent of the total arrests for crime, and that the cost of crime has reached the staggering sum of over *27 billion dollars* a year!

I again call attention to Mr. Hoover's statement given at a dinner held in his honor in Chicago, Illinois, on November 24, 1964:

"What a grim and unhappy commentary on the moral climate of this great nation! The moral strength of our nation has decreased alarmingly. We must return to the teachings of God if we are to cure this sickness. These shocking statistics, together with the public's apparent indifference to them, are indicative of the false morality we are tolerating today. It is a false code which is based on the worship of things of man's own creation. It is as imperfect and feeble as a man himself! However captivating to the senses, this type of moral climate cannot give the support nor the strength which is so vital to our national survival. This breakdown in our moral standards can only render us impotent as a people and as a nation." (End of quote.) And this is from a man who is probably our nation's leading authority on crime.

Many citizens are deeply troubled over the increase in crime, the high divorce and illegitimacy rates, the increasing incidents of venereal diseases, the scandals in high office, and other symptoms of private and public dishonesty.

Is there a moral breakdown? Is there cause for alarm? The world is all about us, and the statistics we read about are frightening indeed, and they are a necessary warning. I believe that all loyal Americans are seriously concerned over the immorality, the disregard for law and order that are weakening this great land of ours.

The mission of the Church is to minimize and, if possible, eliminate these "evils" from the world. It is evident that we are in need of a unifying force to eliminate these evils. Such a uniting force, such an ideal is the Gospel of Jesus Christ as restored through the Prophet Joseph Smith. It explains man's life and its purpose, and has within it the vital saving elements, noble ideals, and spiritual uplift for which the heart of man is yearning.

Right thinking, upright men and women everywhere are desirous of eliminating from our communities evil elements that are constantly disintegrating society—the liquor problem with its drunkenness, the narcotic habit with all its attendant evils, immorality, poverty, etc. The Church is seeking to make both home and community environment better and brighter.

The enemy is active. He is cunning and wily, and seeks every opportunity to undermine the foundation of the Church, and strikes wherever it is possible to weaken or to destroy. To every normal person God has given "the freedom of choice". Our moral and spiritual progress depend upon the use we make of that freedom.

In the most impressive prayer ever offered, Jesus prayed for His disciples on the night that He faced Gethsemane, saying to His father—

"And now I am no more in the world, but these are in the world, . . . and I come to thee. . . .

"I have given them thy word; and the world hath hated them, because they are not of the world, even as I am not of the world.

"I pray not that thou shouldest take them out of the world, but that thou shouldest keep them from the evil." (John 17:11, 14–15.)

Nor did He pray for His disciples alone, but, as He said:

"Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their (the disciples') word." (John 17:20.)

In this text is a clear implication of the divine purpose for man's being in this mortal probation. This purpose is expressly stated in the Book of Abraham by the Eternal Father to His fellow intelligences as follows:

"We will make an earth where these (organized intelligences) may dwell;

"And we will prove them herewith, to see if they will do all things whatsoever the Lord their God shall command them." (Pearl of Great Price, Abraham 3:24–25.)

And so our place in this world is divinely appointed. We are not to be out of it. Christ Himself prayed that we should not be taken out of it.

There can be little doubt that war and materialistic science have had a deadening effect upon the moral sensibilities of too many of our youth. One critic goes so far as to say "Self-interest alone remains as a motive, and pleasure as the sole end of life."

It is the duty of parents and of the Church not only to teach but also to demonstrate to young people that living a life of truth and moral purity brings joy and happiness, while violations of moral and social laws result only in dissatisfaction, sorrow, and, when carried to extreme, in degradation.

Man has a dual nature—one, related to the *earthly or animal life;* the other, the *spiritual life, akin to the divine.* Man's body is but the tabernacle in which his spirit dwells. Too many, far too many, are prone to regard the body as the man, and consequently to direct their efforts to the gratifying of the body's pleasures, its appetites, its desires, its passions. *Too few recognize that the real man is an immortal spirit,* which "intelligence or light of truth" was animated as an individual entity before the body was begotten, and *that this spiritual entity, with all its distinguishing traits, will continue after the body ceases to respond to its earthly environment.*

Whether a man remains satisfied within what we designate the animal world, satisfied with what the animal world will give him, yielding without effort to the whim of his appetites and passions, and slipping farther and farther into the realm of indulgence; or whether, through self-mastery, he rises toward intellectual, moral and spiritual enjoyments, depends upon the kind of choice he makes every day—nay, every hour of his life.

"Man has two creators", says William George Jordan, "his God and himself. The first Creator furnishes him the raw materials of his life—the laws and conformity with which he can make that life what he will. The second creator—himself—has marvelous powers he rarely realizes. *It is what a man makes of himself that counts."*

We need not shut our eyes to the fact that too many of our young folk respond to the call of the physical, because it seems the easy and natural thing to do. Too many are vainly seeking shortcuts to happiness. *It should always be kept in mind that that which is most worthwhile in life requires strenuous effort. When a man seeks something for nothing and shuns effort, he is in no position to resist temptation.*

Too many prefer to revel on the lower animal plane of life rather than to strive for the higher and better things of life. *Persons who condemn their will to the service of their appetites suffer the penalties.* Charles Wagner in "The Simple Life" says of those who have condemned their will to the service of their appetites: "I have been listening to what life says, and have recorded, as I have heard them, some of the truths that resound in every square. Has drinking, inventive as it is of new drinks, found the means of quenching thirst? Not at all. It might rather be called the art of making thrist inextinguishable. Frank libertinage, does it deaden the sting of the senses? No, it envenoms it, converts natural desire into a morbid obsession and makes it the dominant passion. *Let your needs rule you, pamper them, and you will see them multiply like insects in the sun. The more you give them, the more they demand. He is senseless who seeks for happiness in material prosperity alone."*

It is said that one Roman emperor offered a reward to anybody who would invent a new pleasure. Nero set Rome on fire for the mere pleasure of a new form of diversion. Rome fell because of extravagance, luxury, and dissipation. In personal, as in national life, these are unfailing signs of decline and decay. Truly "He that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting." (Galatians 6:8.)

In their yearning for a good time, young people are often tempted to indulge in the things which appeal only to the baser side of humanity, five of the most common of which are: (1) *vulgarity and obscenity;* (2) *drinking, and the using of narcotics and now the vicious LSD drug, especially among the young;* (3) *unchastity;* (4) *disloyality;* and (5) *irreverence.*

It is right, indeed essential, to the happiness of our young people that they meet in social parties, but *it is an indication of low morals when for entertainment they must resort to physical stimulation and debasement.* Such indulgence weakens and degrades character; discredits the family name; robs the future wife or husband of a priceless treasure, and sows seeds that will ripen into bitter fruit and marital suspicion, unhappiness, and divorce. *A girl who sacrifices self-respect for social popularity debases true womanhood. A spotless character, founded upon the ability to say "no" in the presence of those who mock and jeer, wins the respect and love of men and women whose opinion is most worthwhile.* Drinking, using narcotics, and lewd parties form an environment in which the moral sense becomes dulled, and unbridled passion holds sway. It then becomes easy to take the final step downward in moral disgrace.

In the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints there is but one standard of morality. No young man has any more right to sow his wild oats in youth than has a young girl. He who is unchaste in young manhood is untrue to a trust given to him by the parents of the girl, and she who is unchaste in maidenhood is untrue to her future husband, and lays the foundation of unhappiness in the home, suspicion, and discord. *Do not worry about these teachers who encourage promiscuity and self-gratification. Just keep in mind this eternal truth that castity is a virtue to be prized as one of life's noblest achievements.*

In this day when modesty is thrust into the background, and chastity is considered an outmoded virtue, I appeal to parents especially, and to my fellow teachers, both in and out of the Church, to teach youth to keep their souls unmarred and unsullied from this and other debasing sins, the consequences of which will smite and haunt them intmiately until their conscience is seared and their character becomes sordid. *A chaste, not a profligate, life is the source of virile manhod. The test of true womanhood comes when the woman stands innocent at the court of chastity. All qualities are crowned by this most precious virtue of beautiful womanhood. It is the most vital part of the foundation of a happy married life, and is the source of strength and perpetuity of the race.*

Health, happiness, peace of mind, and character come through self-restraint. *The only thing which places man above the beast of the field is his possession of spiritual gifts. Man's earthly existence is but a test as to whether he will concentrate his efforts, his mind, his soul, upon things which will contribute to the comfort and gratification of his physical instincts and passions, or whether he will make his life's aims and purposes the acquisition of spiritual qualities.*

The Savior's constant desire and effort were to implant in the mind right thoughts, pure motives, noble ideals, knowing full well that right words and actions would inevitably follow. He taught, and modern physiology and psychology confirm, that hate and jealousy, and other evil passions, destroy a man's physical vigor and efficiency.

No man can disobey the word of God and not suffer by so doing. What a man continually thinks about determines his actions in times of opportunity and stress. A man's reaction to his appetites and impulses when they are aroused gives the measure of that man's character. In these reactions are revealed the man's power to govern or his forced servility to yield.

Brethren and Sisters, *spirituality is the consciousness of victory over self, and of communion with the Infinite. Spirituality impels one to conquer difficulties and acquire more and more strength. To feel one's faculties unfolding and truth expanding the soul is one of life's sublimest experiences.*

Being "honest, true, chaste, benevolent, virtuous, and in doing good to all men" are attributes which contribute to spirituality, the highest acquisition of the soul. It is *the divine in man, the supreme, crowning gift that makes him king of all created things, the one final quality that makes him tower above all other animals.*

Divine is that admonition and promise given to the Prophet Joseph Smith:

"Let virtue garnish thy thoughts unceasingly;" (a wonderful statement)—"then shall thy confidence wax strong in the presence of God; and the doctrine of the priesthood shall distil upon thy soul as the dews from heaven.

"The Holy Ghost shall be thy constant companion, and thy scepter an unchanging scepter of righteousness and truth; and thy dominion shall be an everlasting dominion, and without compulsory means it shall flow unto thee forever and ever." (Doctrine and Covenants 121: 45–46.)

God help us to keep that admonition, and to follow the ideals of the Church established by direct revelation in this day, I pray in the name of Jesus Christ, Amen.

Nickel Urgently Needed by American Business

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, over a period of time now I have been receiving many strong appeals from users of nickel throughout the country indicating their urgent need for a much larger quantity of that metal and urging the immediate passage of a pending proposal to dispose of substantial quantities of nickel from the strategic stockpile.

I am satisfied from my own studies of the waning supplies of nickel that there are critical shortages of that metal in the market today, and also wish to state that the House Armed Services Committee, its distinguished chairman, and my own Subcommittee No. 1 of which I am chairman, are greatly concerned and doing everything we can to insure favorable action on this much-needed legislation.

The evidence shows clearly that if we do not take action in the near future there are many business establishments that will have to curtail their activities, or close their doors, and I certainly hope that any quantity of nickel made available from the national stockpile by the Congress may be effectively disposed of to help industry get necessary supplies of nickel, which are so urgently needed at present.

It would appear that most of the extreme demands for nickel emanate from small industries, and this is very unfortunate, because these industries claim that in effect they cannot get nickel at all to speak of, and they feel that the Government distribution of silver has not been very effective, and there is some considerable criticism of it from the small, industrial users, who have complained of short supplies, and the need of seeking out grey market suppliers.

There is a feeling expressed by one Rhode Island nickel user that there is no shortage of nickel if one is willing to pay the price, and that implies a gray market, and I think that our committee would like to get more information about these allegations.

Naturally, we want to do everything we can to try to help industry by making available increments of nickel that will be helpful in solving current problems.

We would also be very much interested in stopping and preventing any and all gray market or black market operations.

Young Darrel Kohara of Hawaii Writes on Meaning of Patriotism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to read a very excellent essay defining patriotism written by 14-year-old Darrel T. Kohara, an eighth-grade student at Hawaii's Waiakea Intermediate School, and I would like to share Darrel's essay with readers of the Congressional Record.

Young Kohara, son of Mr. and Mrs. Masatoshi Kohara, of Hilo, in expressing his views on the meaning of patriotism, wrote:

> Patriotism, to me, is the willingness to serve your country, loyalty to your country, and the courage to fight for it.

It is, indeed, refreshing in these troubled times to read of young people who care enough for their country to express it in such an inspiring way, and I am sure my colleagues would want to join me in commending young Darrel. It is also encouraging to know that there are dedicated teachers like Mrs. Frances Ho, Darrel's teacher, who are guiding our young people into channels of responsible and enlightened citizenship, and instilling in them the proper attitudes which lead to a recognition of true values which have made our Nation the great democratic society that it is.

I am pleased to submit Darrel Kohara's essay on patriotism, which appeared in the Wednesday, March 29, 1967, issue of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, for inclusion in the Congressional Record:

PUPIL DEFINES PATRIOTISM—ESSAY QUOTES LATE PRESIDENT

> Patriotism, to me, is the willingness to serve your country, loyalty to your country, and the courage to fight for it.
>
> President Kennedy's plea to his countrymen stated, "And so my fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country."
>
> This I believe is true. You should help to better your country. Do your job as a good citizen. To do this, obey the laws, respect other citizens' civil rights and, if necessary, fight for your own personal rights.
>
> As for students, stay in school to better yourselves; in turn, you can help to better your country. Also, be courageous in what you say and do. Don't be ashamed of what you may think or say, but stand your ground and support your thoughts or statements.
>
> As John F. Kennedy also stated, "The courage of life is often a less dramatic spectacle than the courage of a final moment; but it is no less than a magnificent mixture of triumph and tragedy. A man does what he must—in spite of personal consequences, in spite of obstacles and dangers and pressures—and that is the basis of all human morality."
>
> It is not necessary for a person to fight and die for his country to be patriotic. You can be patriotic by becoming doctors to help your fellow citizens. By becoming teachers to help broaden the minds of others. By becoming engineers or scientists to help make your country more modern, and thus taking the burden of primitive work habits off the back of the modern man.
>
> By becoming politicians, to help your country's government. There are many other occupations to help your fellow man and your country, too numerous to mention.
>
> As for the younger generation, you can also help by respecting our elders. Don't do things that may give you and your family a bad name, like robbing, injuring, or even killing others. Instead, try to help organizations which are formed to help others, such as the Salvation Army, Boy Scouts of America, the YMCA or YWCA. Donate some of your money to the Easter Seals, Christmas Seals, and other drives, to help the handicapped, instead of buying unnecessary luxuries for yourself.
>
> This is what patriotism truly means to me.
>
> (NOTE.—By Darrel T. Kohara, 14, an eighth grader at Waiakea Intermediate on the Big Island. Mrs. Frances Ho is his teacher. Darrel's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Masatoshi Kohara of 1874 Kinoole Street in Hilo 96–710.)

Problems of Alcoholism—Continued

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, on April 6, 1967, at page A1669 of the Congressional Record, I included the first portion of an interesting article on alcoholism by Brooke Newman, entitled "On the Bottle 11,000 Years," which appeared in the community newspaper in my district, Manhattan East.

In the March 30 issue of the paper the concluding installment appeared, and I set it forth herewith:

ON THE BOTTLE 11,000 YEARS

(By Brooke Newman)

> (In last week's issue, Miss Newman wrote about the general nature and history of alcoholism, and described the work of Alcoholics Anonymous. The rubric to this, the second of a two-part series, is a question: *Where can be the alcoholic for whom AA fails, turn?—Ed.*)
>
> In almost every large city there are voluntary organizations—some NCA affiliates, others not—designed solely to meet the needs of the alcoholic. In Manhattan, although new, relatively small, and much in need of funds, such an organization exists. It is ACCEPT (Alcoholism Center Coordinating Education, Prevention and Treatment) located at 167 E. 80th St. ACCEPT was organized by the New York Council on Alcoholism in 1963, and is the first and only voluntary out-patient clinic in New York City, solely devoted to the treatment and prevention of alcoholism.
>
> Whereas AA's method, and hopeful success, is based on an orientation which is supportive, ACCEPT focuses on what could be called an "insight orientation." Treatment under the ACCEPT program is directed by

the dynamics of group therapy. In broad terms the difference between the aims of the two curative methods is that under the AA plan the alcoholic's dependency is switched from the bottle to the group (stressing group support and understanding), whereas, with ACCEPT the drinker's dependency is transferred from bottle to group and therapist to self—thus emphasizing a penetration of personal underlying difficulties. The two groups are similar in that they represent the gathering of alcoholics working with each other for a cure—but they are very dissimilar in their approach, dynamics, and outcome (not to mention the dissimilarity within the group concerning individual needs and motivations).

The ACCEPT staff is small, limited by finances. There are two psychiatric social workers, one part-time social worker, one part-time psychologist, three part-time psychiatrists, a part-time internist, the medical director, an executive director, and a secretarial staff. ACCEPT is affiliated with Mount Sinai Hospital—a mutual working program has been established wherein ACCEPT uses the hospital's medical and psychiatric facilities for both treatment and research, and the hospital uses ACCEPT as a training and research ground for their doctors. It is clearly beneficial to both, especially to the alcoholic who will ultimately find (hopefully) that contact with a physician unaware of the alcoholic's problems will be a rarity rather than a regular occurrence. There are about 100 active patients (that is, 100 alcoholics or problem drinkers who are in therapy). Treatment is free, the type and intensity depend on the case. When an alcoholic comes to the clinic (if he is accepted—many who call cannot be taken because of its limited size) he is interviewed by a social worker with whom he plans a course of treatment. After physical examination and psychological testing he may be referred to a hospital, a rest home, or AA. If not he will be treated under one of AACEPT's programs. Most of their treatment is group therapy (20 patients are in individual therapy, but they may also be in the group) and this makes sense. Besides seeming to be a good method for alcoholics (i.e., the group generally seems to be suitable to his needs) a greater number can be helped than with individual therapy. There are 8–10 members in a group and they meet once a week for an hour and a half. Before a patient becomes involved in the intensive dynamics of group therapy he is oriented by an "educational group" (15–17 members in a group) in which the function is, as its title implies, educational, informative. Here the patients are educated about "being an alcoholic"—what it means generally, and being in group therapy—what treatment entails. After this orientation the patient then joins a "group." Treatment may last for 8 months, perhaps 4 years—this obviously depends on the individual. But no patient is forced to leave because 250,000 New Yorkers may be waiting at the door for "his space."

Since ACCEPT is located on the Upper East Side (E. 80th) it is often expected that the patients will be from a higher socioeconomic class than if located elsewhere. But this doesn't seem to hold—the patients come from all social and economic backgrounds. Perhaps the major apparent difference between the ACCEPT patient and, say, the AA member, reports the executive director, is that the ACCEPT patient tends to be more verbally competent or loquacious and perhaps more intellectually aware—in that he has some knowledge of the dynamics of therapy, and with his verbal acuity is able to use it. (This is not to say that the ACCEPT patients are in any way brighter or necessarily better educated.)

ACCEPT and other clinics in New York and elsewhere have at least two common denominators which hamper their progress: lack of funds and lack of public understanding. (And because of these the alcoholic who finally gathers the strength or courage to contact such a clinic is too often refused a chance and is thus thrown into depths of utter hell where there is nothing to live for except the next drink, and the next drink may be . . .) Generally, society has been generous in giving money to combat diseases (heart, cancer, TB)—but not so with alcoholism. It is difficult to appeal to someone for money for this disease. It is not a child's disease—thus doesn't have that appeal. Most people drink and cannot understand the alcoholic's uncontrollable dilemma. "Why can't he just cut out the booze?" they reply. "I can control my drinking—he ought to be able to do the same." Or there is the preconceived idea that the alcoholic is the skid row, red-eyed, stumbling, drooling bum who wanders the streets begging for a dime to buy just one more. Why contribute to his cause? (A note: only about 3% of the alcoholics are of this type.) In any case the public needs an education on alcoholism if such clinics as ACCEPT are to have a far-reaching, felt effect.

There are no conclusions to draw here—the fight has just begun. Perhaps two points can be made. One, the problem of the alcholic rests with the drinker and not with the drink. His is a socio-cultural as well as individual problem—thus commenting upon the nature of his environment and concerning all those within it. His is a story in which the complications of our social system are intensly manifested. He is a comment upon US.

The Future of Small Business

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, last month Ernest H. Osgood, former president of the Smaller Business Association of New England, testified before the Senate Select Committee on Small Business regarding the present and future status of small business in the American economy. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Osgood outlined a number of the five activities that have been conducted by the SBANE to strengthen the position of small business in New England.

Under unanimous consent I include the text of Mr. Osgood's statement, which appears in the latest edition of the SBANE Bulletin, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE FUTURE OF SMALL BUSINESS

(Statement of Ernest H. Osgood, Jr., vice president in charge of small business loans at the State Street Bank & Trust Co., Boston, Mass., before the Senate Select Committee on Small Business hearings on the status and future of Small Business in the American Economy, March 6, 1967)

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: I feel particularly privileged to appear before you today to discuss a subject as vital to our country as the future of small business. When we consider figures that indicate some 96% of American business is classified as small—our concern today is what tomorrow will bring to what is fundamentally the very foundation of the American economy.

I testify before you as one who has had close contact with small business in several different capacities. I have been a member of the financial community for many years helping small business and providing financial assistance to further their growth and expansion.

My second reason for a broad familiarity with small business is my continuing association with the Small Business Administration. I have been a member of the Massachusetts Advisory Council of the SBA for several years and currently serve as Chairman of this Council.

And lastly, I am also the immediate Past President of the Smaller Business Association of New England. For nearly three decades, SBANE has been active in the legislative field supporting measures and offering proposals that the Organization believes are necessary to the future growth of the American free enterprise system.

One of the important and persistent problems the executive of small business must face today concerns the management of his company. Because he is in small business, he cannot afford to hire the expert in all the facets of his business or a computer to face the many problems. He is a man who must wear many hats and have a sufficient amount of knowledge in such unrelated areas as finance, marketing and labor relations, to name a few. According to Dun & Bradstreet, poor management is the single most common cause of the over 13,000 business failures that occur each year.

The education process for the executive in small business never ends, and it has been my experience to find that most of them realize this. They strive to attend as many conferences, seminars and meetings as their precious time will allow.

It is gratifying to note that colleges and universities are aiming their business school curriculums more and more to the student who plans to enter small business.

The SBA's programs in Management Assistance have also been invaluable. The SCORE program, utilizing the experience of the retired executive, assisted over 10,000 small businesses in 1965 at practically no cost to the government. I believe the SBA should expand its services in Management Assistance to better achieve its basic purpose of helping small business maximize its contribution to the economic and social growth of the nation.

Various associations are also active in helping small business meet the challenges of management. The Smaller Business Association of New England, for instance, offers a three-day "Live-In" Seminar at the Harvard Business School which employs the case study method of instruction. It was patterned after the 13 week Advanced Management Program which is popular with the nation's larger companies who can afford to send an executive for that amount of time.

The problem of finance is another area where small business faces serious difficulties. The management of monetary affairs frequently requires "make or break" decisions on how one conducts the financial end of his business. To make the problem even more difficult, he must cope with governmental interference in the daily routine of his business, while at the same time, he has to try to foresee and anticipate the outcome of current legislation.

The SBA loan program has brought much-needed assistance to thousands of small businesses, and I heartily concur with the Administrator, Bernard Boutin's constant assessment of this program to insure it provides the most effective opportunities to small business. Mr. Boutin brings to the SBA the energies, enthusiasm and dedication so vitally needed in a governmental agency of such importance.

Another facet of the SBA is the administration of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958. The records of the SBA show that more than $1 billion has been made available to some 20,000 small businesses by SBIC's to date. Tabulations have also been made showing that small businesses receiving SBIC funds have done from five to ten times better in growth and profitability than have all businesses during the same period. I believe this process that small business can make effective use of these equity dollars.

These are rather impressive data, but I believe SBIC's are now merely skimming the true demand for such funds by qualified business concerns. I know that many of the better and more active SBIC's have run out of resources, so they are precluded from furnishing equity to other businesses except as they receive repayments from present portfolio companies.

I would support Congressional action to allow SBIC's to do a bigger and better job. This program represents a unique and valuable amalgam of private enterprise and government assistance to accomplish a national goal. Therefore, I support:

1. Amendments to the Small Business Investment Act which would authorize the Small Business Administration to lend more dollars to SBIC's, thus increasing their resources and ability to invest in worthy small businesses.

2. Amendments to the Internal Revenue Code which would give SBIC's more flexibility in meeting the aims of the program and encourage additional private investment in SBIC's.

3. The establishment of a Small Business Capital Bank which would serve as a secondary source of financing for SBIC's and eventually lead to the elimination of all government dollars in the SBIC program.

Added to the normal problem of small business finance is the increasing burden and expense he must shoulder in fulfilling the requirements of government-inspired paperwork. Much has been discussed and written about this problem in the last few years but unfortunately—very little of a constructive nature has been done to help alleviate the situation. Filling out local, state and Federal forms is a source of increasing irritation to the small businessman. Most small businesses cannot rely on a computer because the cost is prohibitive and many cannot afford to hire accountants to ease the workload. Small business finds itself in the dubious position of paying taxes so that someone can be hired to create paperwork that is expensive, tedious, complicated, of questionable value and frequently a duplication of facts that are available elsewhere.

One of the most vivid illustrations of the bureaucratic nightmares small business must face daily occurred during the 89th Congress when Senator Everett M. Dirksen brought to the Senate floor some of the Government forms and regulations small business must wrestle with while at the same time try to run a business.

The Fair Labor Standards Act which is 93 pages long took up about 65 feet of the Senate floor when it was stretched out by the Senator from Illinois. The Interpretative Bulletin on Overtime Compensation was stretched out 19 feet longer than the height of Niagara Falls. These were only two of dozens of the forms used by the Senator to illustrate the complexity of complying with Federal regulations.

Various estimates have been offered as to the cost of this paperwork to small business in time and money, and it has reached all the way up to $1,750,000,000 per year.

It is paradoxical that our country, as the leading nation in the world today, capable of outstanding economic achievement and startling scientific accomplishments, should at the same time be literally legislating itself toward a paperwork paralysis. There has been some who contend that the computer has raised such a thirst for detailed knowledge and facts that the human being is being enslaved by its capabilities.

Fortunately, less developed countries have not followed our need in the paperwork struggle. For example: While a small dry cleaner in Florida may have to fill out some 200 forms a year, his counterpart in Costa Rica with a larger firm has only three monthly forms to fill out.

Although the problem of paperwork has received much attention in the past, and special governmental agencies and committees have been organized to investigate and reduce the workload for the American public, the problem has only worsened. In fact, most concerns spend almost as much time doing bookkeeping for the government for its various levels as they do for themselves. Corrective measures on the Federal level will not completely alleviate the problem because much of the multiplying burden is being levied by the State.

I believe the recent move to accelerated payment of the Federal Withholding Tax should include an exemption for small business in light of the existing obligations he faces.

Any inroads into reducing this unfortunate situation that could be initiated by this committee would be a tremendous service to American small business.

One suggestion is that small business should be compensated by a system of allowances for completing government required forms.

Small business is appreciative of the work of this committee in establishing an amendment on the bill repealing the 7% Investment Credit that allows a $1,400 tax benefit. However, most small businesses are not manufacturers, processors or converters. Nearly 70% of all small businesses are either retail, wholesale or service firms. They do no own or use machinery.

As a result, the 7% Investment Credit has brought tax relief to only an estimated 6%, or 282 thousand out of an estimated 4.7 million small business taxpayers.

For years, many Congressmen have supported the plough-back principle, that is, the doctrine that the small business segment of our nation should be assisted in its great need to acquire and retain capital by granting it a tax credit, based not just on additions to machinery, but also on increases in its Accounts Receivable and Inventories. These two factors, receivables and inventories, represent the only important financial elements to most small business enterprises.

The Congress sholud provide legislation to grant a tax credit to small businesses based on the annual increases in inventories and receivables of such taxpayers. This credit would assist small business in its need to acquire additional working capital to permit it to compete against the supermarkets, the chain stores, the publicly-owned or manufacturer-owned wholesalers, and the service activities operated by large, national companies.

Adoption of the plough-back principle will assist small business in its need to increase after-tax earnings. It will provide the incentive and financial assistance needed to enable small business to survive.

Many small business executives are concerned by the increase in the Social Security rates because the steady rise in these costs appear to have no visible ceiling.

The increasing trend toward merger is also viewed as a problem to the small businessman because concentration reduces competition. One possible solution would be to revise the Internal Revenue Code to make estate taxes more equitable. Senior businessmen today are often tempted to sell their businesses rather than have their heirs subjected to the high taxation caused by excessive evaluation placed on their companies.

The labor situation faced by small business in the past few years has become one of increasing seriousness. The small company finds itself competing with large business in finding skilled help. Often he must compete with higher wage rates arrived at by big business and nationwide unions.

The increase of the minimum wage in 1968 to $1.60 and the extension of the coverage will bring serious difficulties to small business—especially in the rural areas.

The hardship of large scale strikes against the public interest have also been a severe hardship to the small company. Recent examples are the New York Transit and last Summer's airline strike. The apparent lack of concern by large, nationwide unions to such action have cause irreparable economic injury to the many in small business.

Millions of new jobs must be available in the coming years to accommodate our population growth. With large company emphasis on automation, small business in our country will be depended on to provide a substantial source for new employment.

How well small business succeeds depends greatly on a continuous awareness by the public and our lawmakers that there is a difference between small and big business and the problems they face. The Congress should view each legislative bill on the basis of its affect on small business to insure it will not restrict the environment under which small business can best operate.

In highlighting some of the problems that small business faces daily, I have tried to cover the more salient ones. Despite the handicaps faced today—there is one invincible asset in every small business. I am speaking of people, people with ideas and a willingness to work. Thousands of men with ingenuity, drive and perseverance operate small businesses today. They will succeed—provided the American free enterprise system is allowed to function without encroachment.

Thank you for inviting me here today and I am hopeful that this committee at th conclusion of these hearings will offer constructive suggestions to insure a prosperous future for the small business community.

Legendary Aloha Spirit Is Actually Practiced Today in Hawaii

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, the song and smile that is such an important part of Hawaii's friendly spirit of aloha, enhancing its appeal as one of the most delightful vacationlands in the world, is legendary; however, the "living" aloha spirit of our islands is also reflected in more mundane and workaday encounters.

In this connection, I believe my colleagues in the House will find of interest two recent letters to the editor, which appeared in the Thursday, March 30, 1967, issue of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, describing incidents where a friendly and spontaneous helping hand was extended to distressed and weary strangers in our Aloha State:

LIVING ALOHA SPIRIT

EDITOR THE STAR-BULLETIN: At 11 p.m. on Wednesday, March 22, as I was returning home from a private duty nursing case in Manoa Valley, I had a flat tire.

It's hard to believe, but a small car containing four women and a big man stopped at once and offered to send someone up from the nearest filling station to help. They were back in ten minutes with the news that they would change it, as the station was closed.

So change it they did in a pouring rain. Only as they were leaving did I discover they were the Kamehameha Schools Carnival Committee and the big man was Mr. Solomon of Ulu Mau Village.

To me, this incident is a fine example of the true spirit of aloha in our islands.

MRS. JANE GALLAGHER KAOPUIKI, R.N.

EDITOR THE STAR-BULLETIN: On one occasion . . . before the bus strike . . . a taxi actually picked us up at Lagoon and Nimitz highway and took us all the way downtown Honolulu without charge. I don't suppose I ever will figure out just why he did this. He said that he was "going that way anyway" and that he would drop us off.

On the other occasion, we decided to walk from Waikiki to downtown Honolulu to see the sights. My wife had just bought a new pair of sandals and by the time we got to Honolulu her feet were a mass of badly bleeding blisters.

We decided to take a bus . . . but she could not walk another step. We got on an empty bus, only to find out it was the wrong bus. The driver informed us that we must walk another block, around a corner, another half a block to get to the bus we needed. We got off the bus to take the walk. The bus driver must have noticed that my wife was in considerable pain because he had us get back on the bus. He took that empty bus with just the two of us aboard down the block . . . around the corner . . . another half-a-block . . . out of his way . . . out of his route . . . without charge . . . in order to save my wife additional discomfort. Now that is aloha! ! ! !

The people in the shops seem to be gifted with fabulous memories for names.

The people at the Skylane Inn, where we live, always, without exception, have a cheery good morning and dazzling sincere smiles when we meet.

I like it here! ! !

ELLIOTT G. SAVOIE.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Law and Order: Prerequisite to Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a very well written and impressive editorial from the Mobile Register making some reference to my recent remarks on the need for insuring law and order, or facing the unhappy alternative of police state domination of our individual freedoms and our society.

I think it is important for us all to have in mind, as I stated, that law and order is an essential prerequisite to the conduct of free democratic government, and we may be sure that the absence of it would not be tolerated for long in any totalitarian government .

It all comes down to the proposition that if we observe and enforce the Constitution, protect all the rights of the individual and maintain security, law and order that we need not be concerned about takeover by the authoritarian state.

Shall we allow liberty to blend into license? Can we allow the law to be defied? And our streets and public ways be turned into a shambles of violence and disorder?

It does not matter what group is responsible for outbreaks of violence and disorder—whether they are of the right, or the left, or the middle part of the political spectrum—they must be made to realize that we cannot and will not tolerate lawlessness in this country, and that we will take every measure to stamp it out.

In this great campaign, I am sure we will have the support of all good citizens and the support of the courts which, of course, must realize that every free society must be concerned initially with its own preservation, if it hopes to function, as it was intended, in protecting the basic liberties of the Nation for all.

The editorial mentioned above follows:

DANGER OF POLICE STATE IN SURGING CRIME?

Unruly student mobs that invade communities at Easter on missions of disorder and destruction become part of the problem of lawlessness in this country. Even though less ruthless than rioting hoodlum "protest" mobs that have brought terror to various cities in recent years, these Easter season student mobs stamp themselves enemies of law and order by their acts of violence.

Crime is most commonly thought of in terms such as murder, rape, robbery and assault. But there is more to it than the several types of crime grouped in the "serious" classification. The scope of the problem includes all and everything involved in willful, deliberate violations of the law and confirmed habitual contempt for constituted authority.

Is surging crime in its various types and forms together driving the United States toward the disaster of being forced to use police state methods to save itself from being overrun by the menace and threatened by anarchy?

A veteran member of Congress from Massachusetts, Rep. Philip J. Philbin, has just said some things which should not escape solemn attention in this era of so much violation of law and disrespect for law.

He spoke of law and order as an "essential prerequisite to the conduct of free, democratic government," and added:

"The police state can insure law and order by massive repression of individual freedom by military police forces using Gestapo tactics.

"I hope such measures will never be necessary in this country. But unless strong public opinion and mass education can soon bear upon present conditions of lawlessness and disorder in many American communities, we may have no alternative but to put heavily armed military-type components on the streets of many of our cities to preserve law and order and control the violations and depredations of criminals and lawless, violent and disorderly bands which are flouting the need for law and order."

What Mr. Philbin said in this instance cannot intelligently be shrugged off as less than a warning signal to the American people.

Can the people afford to stand unmoved by a menace that may be driving them closer and closer to the crisis of being compelled to resort to police state methods of defense and protection?

It is not inevitable that the United States must become a police state to avoid becoming a land of the criminal, by the criminal, for the criminal.

But too much public apathy and official inaction on crime can be disastrous.

Norton Gallery of Art

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES G. FULTON
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 16, 1967

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I am calling to the attention of the Congress and the American people the excellent article on the Norton Gallery of Art prepared by Arthur U. Newton, of outstanding competence and established reputation in the field of the arts. The article appeared in the winter 1965 edition of the magazine, Art Voices.

Mr. Newton, whose father was a successful art dealer in London, came to the United States in 1925. Mr Newton organized his own gallery, the Newton Gallery, at 11 East 57th Street, New York City, which he owned and directed for more than 30 years until retirement in 1962. Mr. Newton has also lectured at five museums.

Mr. Newton, in Government, served as a member of the Inter-Allied Plebiscite and Government Commission of Upper Silesia, Germany, which was divided between Poland and Germany after World War I. Mrs. Newton comes of an outstanding family from colonial times in Pittsburgh, Pa.

The article follows:

NORTON GALLERY OF ART

(By Arthur U. Newton)

Interest in art in Palm Beach has greatly increased during the past ten years. There are now some two dozen active galleries. Exhibitions are frequent and the openings are attended by fashionable crowds so large that they easily demonstrate the truth of the old Latin proverb, "Ars est in celere artem," since the pictures gradually become invisible. Yet most visitors to Palm Beach do not seem to realize that they have within easy walking distance one of the finest museums in the Southeast where they can examine several hundred fine works of art in comfort and without interference.

The Norton Gallery in West Palm Beach is named after its founders, Ralph Hubbard Norton (1875–1953) and his wife, Elizabeth Calhoun Norton (1881–1947), and was opened to the public in February, 1941, when it contained about 100 paintings. This nucleus of the Collection adorned the Nortons Chicago home but they became so interested in the subject that they continued to acquire works of art long after the walls had no further space available. As a collector, Mr. Norton belongs to that rare group which includes Queen Christina of Sweden, John Ringling and William Randolph Hearst. He possessed both the means and the inclination to acquire art irrespective of school, period or subject, his principal concern being with quality as he himself saw it. The result is a Collection which covers seven centuries and enables a visitor to identify different schools more easily than in one of the great museums where one cannot help feeling swamped by the quantity of material. The small museum has recently come in for more than its fair share of criticism; indeed, the suggestion has been seriously made that it should limit itself to color slides of masterpieces rather than assembling mediocrity. This implies a misunderstanding of the true function of an art museum, where education as such is not the primary aim. The color slide or photograph belongs in a teaching institution without its own Collection. No great artist has produced as many paintings as there are museums, so it is obvious that no museum can afford to own the best examples in every sphere of artistic activity. Yet with capable guidance it is still possible for a small museum with limited reserves to own typical examples of most periods in order to demonstrate the development of art through the ages. Paradoxically enough it might well be argued that for this purpose the typical is actually superior to the best!

The reconciliation between realistic and abstract painting has seldom been better expressed than by the following thought by Mr. Norton:

"When one first develops an interest in painting it is normally true that one believes the purpose of painting is to make an accurate reproduction of what the artist sees . . . ordinarily the insistence on realism subsides, and the subject painted becomes of less importance than the quality of the painting . . . but the main object is to give aesthetic satisfaction to the beholder. If this can be done by departing from realistic color and pattern, there is no reason it should not be. In fact, in the interest of novelty and variety there is every reason why it should be."

A related idea occurs in the quotation recorded on a tablet near the entrance to the Gallery: "Art does not imitate nature, but founds itself on the study of nature, takes from nature the selections which best accord with its own intentions, and then bestows on them that which nature does not possess, namely, the mind and soul of man."

With such catholicity of taste it is not surprising to find that within the same year (1950) Mr. Norton purchased a 16th-century Madonna, a bronze by Maillol and a painting by Paul Klee.

The Museum contains a fine collection of jade, some 150 pieces, which achieved front-page notoriety in November, 1965, when it was mysteriously stolen and again in March, 1966, when it was dramatically recovered. The sculpture collection includes over 50 characteristic works by such renowned and diversified sculptors as Arp, Degas, Epstein, deCreeft, Lehmbruck, Lipchitz, Macmonnies, Manship, Moore, Picasso, Zorach, and Ann Norton, the widow of the founder. There are about 70 significant watercolors among which the modern French are well represented, in addition to Homer, Flint, Grosz, Marin, Marsh, Miro, O'Keeffe, Prendergast, Khorf, Wyeth and many others. The oils range from a 13-century primitive to the present day, with special emphasis given to the developments within the past one hundred years, especially in France and the U.S.A. Well over one hundred paintings belong to this period, including fine examples by such favorites as Braque, Cezanne, Chagall, Derain, Dufy, Léger, Gauguin, Klee, Kuniyoshi, Matisse, Monet, Picasso, Renoir, Pissarro Utrillo, Vlaminck, Bellows, Hassam, Henri, Inness, Sloan Whistler, etc. Altogether there are now about six hundred objects in the Collection, including the Chinese pieces.

All collectors make mistakes and Mr. Norton was no exception, but as is to be expected of one with his exceptional taste and perception even his mistakes can become noteworthy in their own right. Thus a painting which he had been led to believe was by Thomas Gainsborough has recently been identified as belonging to the historic series of theatrical subjects painted by the artist's nephew and pupil, Gainsborough Dupont, as a commission from the well known engraver John Boydell, most of which are now to be found in the Garrick Club in London.

John Walker, the distinguished Director of the National Gallery in Washington, paid the Norton Gallery a signal honor when he appeared as guest speaker at the celebration of the Gallery's 25th anniversary on February 8, 1966. In the course of his speech, he remarked: "If one thinks back only a quarter of a century to the opening of this museum, one finds again the ominous clouds of war. Much that man had achieved, through continuous involvement in the creation of beauty, was to be destroyed. Yet as hostilities crept closer to the United States, two institutions were established almost simultaneously—the Norton Gallery and the National Gallery of Art—both dedicated to the preservation and to the appreciation of art . . . It is heartening to know that these two institutions, both consecrated to beauty, have flourished; and that art is better understood and more precious to more people today than ever in our history."

In addition to the Museum there is an active school of art, a ballet school and a theater seating 275.

The Director, E. Robert Hunter, is a Canadian by birth and a graduate of the Courtauld Institute, which is a constituent college of the University of London. He became director of the Gallery in 1943, soon after it first opened and after an absence of 13 years, first at the High Museum in Atlanta, and later at Vizcaya, he returned to Palm Beach in 1962 again as Director. He possesses all the qualities needed for such a post—he is affable, well-informed, industrious and above-all, infectiously enthusiastic.

Strasburg High School Basketball Champions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WAYNE L. HAYS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday afternoon, March 18, the Strasburg High School basketball team won the Ohio high school class A basketball championship in St. John Arena, Columbus. Ending the year with a record of 27 wins and no losses, Strasburg became the only high school team in the State to go through the season undefeated. I should like to add my congratulations to the many which have already been received by the members of this outstanding team and their coach, Charles Huggins.

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective departments or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Both Houses received President's message on railway labor dispute.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S 4747–S 4793

Bills Introduced: Six bills and two resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1468–1473; S.J. Res. 65; and S. Res. 106. **Pages S 4748–S 4749**

Resolution Reported: Report was made as follows: S. Res. 106, to extend the Special Committee on the Organization of the Congress (S. Rept. 160). **Page S 4748**

Bill Rereferred: Committee on Labor and Public Welfare was discharged from further consideration of S. 1462, to amend title VI of Civil Rights Act of 1964 respecting Federal assistance to hospitals, and it was then referred to Committee on the Judiciary. **Page S 4756**

President's Message—Railroad Labor Dispute: Message was received from President transmitting his legislative recommendations for interim handling of current dispute between railroads and certain of their employees—referred to Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. **Pages S 4771–S 4772**

Railroad Labor Dispute: Committee on Labor and Public Welfare was authorized until midnight tonight to file its report on S.J. Res. 65, to extend until May 3, 1967, period for making no change of conditions under section 10 of Railway Labor Act applicable in the current dispute between railroads and certain of their employees. **Pages S 4785–S 4786**

Confirmations: The following nominations were confirmed: Endicott Peabody, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Director of the Office of Emergency Planning; numerous Army, including two in the rank of general; and numerous Air Force. **Page S 4794**

Nominations: Senate received the following nominations: 1 civilian; 1 Army; and 12 postmaster. **Pages S 4793–S 4794**

Program for Tuesday: Senate met at noon and adjourned at 2:01 p.m. until 11 a.m. Tuesday, April 11, when it will resume consideration of its unfinished business H.R. 6950, to restore investment tax credit and accelerated depreciation allowances. **Pages S 4786, S 4793**

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS—AGRICULTURE

Committee on Appropriations: Continuing its hearings on fiscal 1968 budget estimates for the Department of Agriculture, and related agencies, subcommittee received testimony in behalf of funds for their respective departments from R. B. Tootell, Governor, Farm Credit Administration; John A. Schnittker, Under Secretary, on general administration items; John C. Cooper, Jr., Office of Management Services; and Charles L. Grant, Budget Officer, all of the Department of Agriculture; and Dr. Jimmye Hillman, National Commission on Food & Fibre.

On Friday, April 7, testimony was received from Horace D. Godfrey, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service; John N. Luft, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation; Lester P. Condon, Office of the Inspector General; John C. Bagwell, Office of the General Counsel; and Harold R. Lewis, Office of Information, all of the Department of Agriculture.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

APPROPRIATIONS—D.C.

Committee on Appropriations: On Saturday, April 8, subcommittee continued its hearings on fiscal 1968 budget estimates for the District of Columbia, receiving testimony from Dr. Carl F. Hansen, Superintendent of Schools, and officials of the Board of Education; and representatives of the Department of Buildings and Grounds.

Hearings were recessed subject to call.

APPROPRIATIONS—HEW

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee continued its hearings on fiscal 1968 budget estimates for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, receiving testimony in behalf of funds for the Public Health Service from Surgeon General William H. Stewart, who was accompanied by his associates.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

Appendix

Positive Steps Toward Equal Employment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, in an important address before the Rhode Island Council for Equal Employment Opportunity on April 6, 1967, the Chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Stephen N. Shulman, called on the business community to go beyond merely stating that the employment door is open to minority-group members by creating positive signals to assure their entry to job opportunities, "beyond the patterns of old, familiar solutions to score the new breakthroughs the times require."

Though his message was delivered to the Rhode Island council, this goal is one of national policy, requiring cooperation beyond the capability of any particular locale. His call to business leadership deserves national attention, and I am pleased to place his speech in the RECORD:

ADDRESS OF HON. STEPHEN N. SHULMAN, CHAIRMAN, EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION, AT THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RHODE ISLAND COUNCIL FOR EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY, PROVIDENCE, R.I., APRIL 6, 1967

I am happy to join with you in this Third Annual Equal Employment Opportunity Conference. The Conference, your Council, and my Commission all have the same title: Equal Employment Opportunity. We all have the same mission.

I think it is most fitting that this Conference be held at an educational institution of the importance and reputation of Brown University. But I also think that it is most important that the Conference not be academic. We are talking about a practical—not intellectual—problem.

At another university in another city in another year, President Johnson said:

"But freedom is not enough. You do not wipe away the scars of centuries by saying: Now you are free to go where you want, do as you desire, and choose the leaders you please.

"You do not take a person who, for years, has been hobbled by chains and liberate him, bring him up to the starting line of a race and then say, 'You are free to compete with all the others,' and still justly believe that you have been completely fair.

"Thus it is not enough just to open the gates of opportunity. All of our citizens must have the ability to walk through those gates."

The practical implications of this truth for us mean that we must do more than say that the employment door is open. We must eliminate the disadvantage that keeps people from walking equally to that door, and the discrimination that may keep them from walking equally through it.

This is a goal of national policy, in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 establishing our Commission, and of state policy, in the law of Rhode Island establishing your Commission Against Discrimination.

But it is essentially a local problem. In fact, it is the most specifically local problem we can have—local to the extent, if you will, of being confined to the particular employer's place of business.

Although the problem is local, its solution requires cooperation beyond the capability of any particular locale.

Cooperating with state and local government agencies, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has in the last month issued a series of 25 grants to promote opportunities for minorities. These grants will support affirmative programs that will help Negroes, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and American Indians.

Cooperating with industry, the Commission has held, jointly with the chambers of commerce in several states and cities, workshops designed to pursue the nuts and bolts of equal employment opportunity with the employers of this nation.

Cooperating with all of the interests represented in equal employment opportunity, the Commission held in January a public forum on minority employment in the textile industry in North and South Carolina. These two states have 43 per cent of the country's total textile mill employment; nearly half of all manufacturing jobs in the Carolinas are in textiles.

The Commission knew something of the changing dimensions of minority employment and unemployment in the dominant industry of this area. It also knew something about the depth of feeling among minority groups there.

The two-day forum became a classic illustration of the exchange of ideas and information among different interest groups, enabling not only the Commission to achieve a better understanding of the problem, but the interest groups as well.

From two local colleges came reports on the economics of the problem. Representative persons spoke of the home and the church role in the job problem. School authorities told of furnishing training for skills. Unions were represented and human relations groups; civil rights organizations and interested state and local agencies of government. And, of course, the employers and their trade association.

This forum demonstrated the value underlying the Commission's earlier policy statement that Equal Employment Councils should be established in various cities representing all concerned groups. Problems of equal employment opportunity are community problems to be solved jointly by all parties of interest. In North and South Carolina there is now a foundation, and we shall be busy helping with follow-up programs this year.

By like token, we have just in the last few weeks sent to the mayors, chambers of commerce, and school superintendents of some 89 cities a kit presenting the experience of cities which have run job fairs in the past and telling how to conduct one should the recipients desire to do so.

Here in Providence the minority unemployment rate is currently estimated at 14 per cent. This is considerably higher than the national rate—which for minority group members is running about double the 3.7 per cent over-all figure—but it is similar to the rate in many of our urban areas where minority group members are concentrated.

This is despite the fact that in our Commission's experience we find most employers have established official, clearly-announced, color-blind policies. We find little left to be desired in the announced policies. But as I stated at the outset, this is a practical, not intellectual, field. Academic excellence in policy is only the first step to achievement. And, moving from policy, we find that the principal block to increased utilization of minority group members in all job classifications is based primarily on two factors: lack of a down-the-line follow-through on management's declaration of policy, and lack of know-how in terms of reaching minority unemployed and underemployed.

It has been reported that the Rhode Island Council, with its 254 members, represents almost one third of the total jobs in the state (excluding Federal, state, and local governments). Providence had an estimated 7 per cent Negro population in 1965 and has a projected minority population of 9 per cent in 1970. At this point, your Council reports that 3.3 per cent of your jobs are held by nonwhite incumbents.

What is needed is serious re-evaluation of standard personnel techniques leading to more flexibility—more initiative—more ingenuity—if policy is to be better translated into practice.

An equal opportunity employer must ask himself: Is this company policy being carried out on every level in the same determined way that cost control, for example, or any other fundamental company policy is enforced.

Are you recruiting, testing, training, and encouraging minority applicants in a way that is most apt to increase their participation in your work force?

I am not talking about the Negro college man and woman who are today being sought by business recruiters on every campus in the country.

I am speaking about the average Negro—the average would-be working man and woman.

How do you go about finding the average unemployed or underemployed Negro—willing to work, wanting the chance?

Daily newspaper ads have little believability to the individual who was never welcome to apply in the past, and who sees few, if any, minorities in the company's work force today.

Or, do you try to find this average Negro through word-of-mouth recruiting from your present work force? What is the likelihood of his being so reached when present employees are predominantly white?

Or, is it through the same employment agency which you have beeen using over the years—or through a list of applicants on file? Neither or these sources is likely to produce change.

Despite the laws on the statute books, the absence of positive signals from an employer connotes to the average minority applicant that a negative situation exists insofar as he or she is concerned. From the applicant's viewpoint, the doors remain closed despite the fact that they are open.

One Providence employer discovered that something as simple as a subscription to a Negro publication, with current issues in the personnel office, can act as the essential, positive signal.

I think that you must also ask: What are you looking for in this average Negro?

A high school diploma?

A current survey estimates that almost 60 million adults—nearly half the total adult population of 124 million—lack a high school diploma. And within that number, nonwhites are found in greater proportion to their population than whites. Plainly, the high school diploma qualification is going to exclude, not admit, more Negroes. If that qualification is not necessary for the job—if the ultimate test of performance can be met with a lesser education—is the rejected Negro a victim of disadvantage? Or is it also discrimination that bars his employment?

The notion still persists among many employers—and some industrial psychologists—that general intelligence as measured by tests—with heavy emphasis on verbal ability and some aspects of spatial ability and abstract reasoning—are a prerequisite for satisfactory job performance. Many years of research, however, involving results from hundreds of studies on different kinds of workers, fail to support this assumption.

Dr. Edwin E. Ghiselli, an eminent industrial psychologist, has summarized the usefulness of general intelligence tests for predicting job performance on various types of jobs. He says that general intelligence tests are virtually worthless in estimating the job performance of computing clerks, service workers, mechanical repairmen, machine workers, and sales clerks. He does point out that intelligence tests have probable usefulness in the selection of managers, inspectors, and general clerks. Even in these latter jobs, however, he finds the average relationship between test scores and job performance is low enough that only a small part of an employee's job performance can be attributed to his relative position within the group of persons who take the test. Dr. Ghiselli's main point, therefore, is that general intelligence tests are not highly predictive of many types of work in business and industry—because the content of general intelligence tests is not related, by and large, to what people are required to do as workers on those jobs.

The Commission has issued Guidelines on Employment Testing Procedures. They were issued following the report of a panel of psychologists, which was formed for the purpose of advising the Commission on this subject.

The basic point of our Guidelines is that we advocate use of a total personnel assessment system. Testing is no more than a component of such a system.

The starting point is, of course, careful job analysis to define skill requirements. There is no purpose to be served by testing or any other screening method until the demands of the job to be filled are established.

Once the qualifications of the specific job are known, screening should be based on those qualifications. If a test is to be used, it should be selected on the basis of specific job-related criteria. The test must be judged against job performance. A high score on a test is little solace if the employee ranks low in job performance. By the same token, a low score on a test can only disserve the employer when it removes from consideration an applicant who would have done well on the job.

An additional area for attention in reviewing the average unemployed Negro job seeker is the initial interview. "Freezing up" and a lack of knowledge of what he has to offer an employer are not uncommon at this state. This is factor which personnel offices must understand—or they will screen out potential candidates. Some employers have found that a Negro interviewer in the personnel office is a positive signal to the average Negro applicant, allowing him to feel more at ease in what otherwise is a high tension context.

The offer of on-the-job training is another positive signal to the disadvantaged. More than half a million men and women have completed manpower retraining courses under the Manpower Development and Training Act.

An average of 78 per cent of those who completed the courses are still in their jobs. The cost of retraining—an estimated $1,500 per person—is repaid in taxes in from two to five years—and has proved to be a sound investment that yields a substantial return. It also makes good business sense to convert tax burdens into tax contributors.

Finding—and training—minority applicants is a responsibility which must be shared by Government and the private sector, including business, labor, and community leaders, if we are to score new breakthroughs toward our goal.

In the early days of our Commission, one of the great gaps in our knowledge was the lack of any comprehensive, current statistical measure of occupational patterns. That data is now available from the business community through the official EEO-1 reporting forms required under Title VII.

We are in the process of issuing comparable reporting forms for joint apprenticeship programs and unions. Together, these forms will yield the hard data that is so essential to a total understanding of the problems of minority employment and the development of completely meaningful programs for equal opportunity.

The Commission is also in the process of computerizing the complaint procedure so that speedier and more effective service will be possible.

More than 15,000 complaints have been filed with our Commission in the first 18 months since it became operational in July, 1965. That is a lot of paper, and the mere management of its flow through the Commission presents serious difficulties for a manual system. Add that these complaints are nationwide and require more than 2,000 field investigations per year—the status of which must be carefully monitored—and you can appreciate the possibilities for computers.

The complaints are now running at a rate of some 60 per cent alleging discrimination on the basis of race; 35 per cent, sex; somewhat over 3 per cent, national origin; and 1 per cent, religion. I hasten to add that the smallness of the number concerning religion and national origin by no means establishes that employment practices in this country are free from discrimination on these bases. Just as the filing of a complaint does not establish that discrimination was practiced, the absence of a complaint does not prove that equal opportunity has been afforded. And, while the numbers are small, the proportion of complaints alleging discrimination on the basis of national origin has almost tripled in Fiscal Year 1967 its rate in Fiscal Year 1966. Religion has more than doubled its prior level.

The theme of this Conference—"The Color Line—Is it what you see?"—is in a sense highlighted by the Commission's experience in dealing with complaints alleging discrimination on the basis of sex, as contrasted with those involving race. At the risk of inaccuracy that inevitably accompanies overgeneralization, let me say that the large measure of complaints on grounds of sex involve differences in treatment that are blatant. Women's jobs and men's jobs; women's lines of seniority and men's lines of seniority; women's compensation and men's compensation and men's compensation. The question whether or not these differences constitute unlawful discrimination may sometimes be difficult, but recognition of the differences involved is uniformly easy. Labels are not uncommon.

In contrast, you will rarely indeed find jobs labelled separately for Negroes and whites, or lines of seriority, or rates of pay. The color line is, if you will, more subtle than the sex line. But it is there, in case after case in every state in the nation.

To obliterate that line is your challenge—and your responsibility. President Johnson, in asking Congress to strengthen the Commission by providing judicially enforceable cease-and-desist orders under the law, pointed out that our task is far from over.

And he urged: "Perseverence, the willingness to abandon what does not work, and the courage to keep searching for better solutions—these are the virtues the times require. . . ."

The President's words contain my message to you—to go beyond the patterns of old, familiar solutions, to score the new breakthroughs the times require—of industry in particular and of the community in general.

I urge you to create the positive signals and make sure that they are received.

Whether the motivation is genuine conviction or legal requirement, the job calls for dedication, determination, and leadership. In this state, in the cities and towns where your plants are located, the task is yours.

Radio Smog

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, many of us are receiving communications now relative to the interference in connection with emergency communications. Commissioner Robert E. Lee of the Federal Communications Commission delivered an address on this subject before the Armed Forces Communications & Electronics Association on April 6 which explains the difficulties with which the FCC is confronted. His address follows:

RADIO SMOG

(Remarks of Commissioner Robert E. Lee, Washington Chapter, Armed Forces Communications & Electronics Association, Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., April 6, 1967)

I am pleased to address you on a subject which is becoming increasingly acute. Much has been said, and certainly some things done, to combat pollution of the air and of our streams and waterways because our very existence depends on these two resources—the air we breathe and the water we drink—the wildlife and vegetation which they support which provide a biological balance to our lives and source of recreation to our minds and bodies are severely threatened.

Yet little has been said of the increasing pollution of the radio spectrum which supports communications in a highly sophisticated age of electronics. The safety of airplanes, the efficiency of police and fire departments and ambulance services depends vitally on radio communications.

When several years ago the increase in radio interference caused by devices which generate electromagnetic energy incidentally to their prime functions came to the attention of Senator Magnuson, he asked the FCC whether it had the necessary authority to curb the impending hazard and reminded the agency that it had an obligation to recommend necessary legislation if it were needed.

My personal response was immediate and I suggested that we be given authority to control the manufacture, import, shipment, sale and offer for sale and use of equipment which in their operation are capable of causing interference to radio communications. The steps the FCC has taken in the intervening years to have such legislation enacted have culminated in two bills in each House which died with the last Congress.

We are starting over and have transmitted to the Bureau of the Budget, for referral to Congress, the Bill (S. 1015) as amended by the Senate. The prospects of passage are only as bright as the awareness of Congress as to the acuteness of the problem.

The Federal Communications Commission has authority to prevent the use of equipment which causes interference to radio and indeed we have exercised it to the limit of our capability. We have instituted formal proceedings against operators of plastic heaters and diathermy machines but the "after the fact" approach is one involving a tremendous enforcement problem.

A Senate report on the Bill gave an illustration of the enforcement problem.

"A serious amount of interference was noted (by the Federal Aviation Agency) on 243 megacycles, the frequency used for emergency communications, and on 282 megacycles, the homing frequency for the Los Alamitos Naval Air Station. A task force consisting of Navy, FAA and FCC components undertook to locate the offending devices and to take action to eliminate their effects. This team, using ground vans, automobiles, and a helicopter, located 58 garage door openers emitting interfering signals. Those 58 devices were only a small percentage of the total offenders and it took a week to locate that number. The cost of this operation to the government was about $100 per garage door opener closed down. This example illustrates the cumbersome, costly and only partially effective measures that must be utilized to get at and eliminate interfering devices under current law."

Another example of the burden to establish beyond question in a legal proceeding that a piece of equipment is the source of interference to aircraft communications follows. Our staff is required to ride a plane to observe interference and carefully synchronize with a crew on the ground the observed interference and the operation cycle of the equipment under suspicion to firmly establish that it, and no other, is the equipment that is causing harmful interference. This is not only an onerous burden to the Commission but is a highly ineffective method of protecting legitimate radio users from the destructive effects of interference, since protection is accomplished only after the occurrence of the interference, which places life and property in jeopardy until it is found and stopped.

In the fiscal year 1964, we received approximately 38,000 interference complaints caused by all types of radiating devices. Investigation, detection and suppression of these devices has been accomplished at the expense of other enforcement duties.

When the Communications Act was adopted in 1934, interference problems were relatively small, both in number and complexity. But especially since World War II, with the explosively rapid growth experience in the communications industry, there has been a corresponding increase in the number and type of devices capable of causing harmful interference. In many instances, those radiating devices lie outside the area conventionally associated with radio transmission and reception. They include such devices as electronic garage door openers and certain electronic toys, which, because of poor design or other reasons, radiate radio frequency energy beyond that needed for their functions. They also include other devices such as high-powered electronic heaters, diathermy machines, welders, and radio and television receivers, which radiate energy, either purposely or incidentally, to carry out their primary functions.

The cumulative effect of all this excessive radiation becomes a "radio smog" which is most apparent and serious in large metropolitan areas precisely where dependable radio communications are most needed.

Under the present scheme of the Communications Act, compliance by manufacturers with our rules and regulations is on a purely voluntary basis. And while many manufacturers have voluntarily complied with our radiation requirements, many others have refused because of increased manufacturing cost. This constitutes an unfair advantage which non-complying manufacturers hold over their competitors and puts the unsuspecting consumer at the mercy of the Federal Government which could prevent the use of the device if apprehended.

As might be expected, there is an impact which unwanted signals bear upon our outer space program. An important example occurred in December 1965 at the time of the Gemini 7 space flight. The U.S. Government went into court and obtained a temporary restraining order against a manufacuring company in Corpus Christi, Texas, on the grounds that certain equipment at the plant, including the ignition system of a winch truck, used for lifting steel, was interfering with communications between a tracking station at Corpus Christi and the Gemini spacecraft.

There are others whose radio operations must be conducted in an environment of low energy levels such as the Commission's monitoring stations, military communications systems and radio astronomy observations. High levels of excessive radiation constantly force such users to seek out new areas of low interference and to require that all devices used in a given area be properly suppressed against radiation before use. Both of these alternatives impose additional costs on the government or private radio users. Having had some experience in changing sites, I can tell you that the problem is serious. Indeed with the forthcoming population explosion there may soon be no place to go for radio quiet.

One of the least understood aspects of our proposal to Congress is that we are seeking only authority to prescribe regulations governing interference devices at the source of supply. We expect that such rules as may be promulgated will parallel closely the regulations we have on the books governing their use. Such rules will be drawn up after the completion of rule making proceedings in which all interested parties have an opportunity to comment in conformance with the Administrative Procedure Act and reviewable in the courts.

Our proposal to Congress has the support of eleven other government agencies and many other public and private organizations. Senator Pastore's report to the Senate concluded as follows:

"Your committee believes that passage of this bill will improve quality of radio and television reception, especially in those metropolitan areas where there is now excessive radiation. The efficiency of communications service in the industrial radio band will be enhanced. And, most important, some potentially serious threats to safe air navigation and control will be alleviated. Finally, the Federal Communications Commission's efforts in detecting and eliminating harmful interference will be made more efficient. All this will benefit the public, the users of devices which radiate electromagnetic energy, the great majority of manufacturers who presently attempt to avoid harmful interference problems, and the users of radio communications in general."

I trust that my talk today has fallen on sympathetic ears and you now have a somewhat better insight of our motives.

Thank you.

The Constitution Guarantees to Each State a Republican Form of Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the persistent attitude of the new and youthful U.S. Attorney General, Ramsey Clark, to permit the good people of Caddo, Bossier, and De Soto Parishes to enjoy the constitutional government guaranteed to them under article IV, section 4 of our Constitution suggests a deviation from his oath of office and possible promises to a special interest group.

And it may well be so, for shortly after taking office, his maiden speech was to the Washington Urban League's 1967 membership campaign. His remarks included the statement that the Nation "needs to take stock of where we are and where we need to be" in the civil rights effort and suggested the drive toward equality is lagging on several important fronts—Urban League's recent national project was for promoting colored parents to adopt white babies.

And now barely 2 weeks later, he has moved his occupation army, at the taxpayers' expense, into Louisiana. Admittedly, there was no complaint or suggestion of discrimination in voting. To the contrary, Mr. Clark's stated purpose for invading the State with his "Federal spies" was to register more Negroes, to make it more convenient for them.

Mr. Clark has suspended the constitution of Louisiana and rebuffed the Louisiana Congressmen and Senators. However, his commitments to his friends of Urban League are being fulfilled.

The former U.S. Attorney General had infiltrated his spies and troops into my beloved district during the last election. We of Louisiana were even treated to the privilege of having Federal observers or "snoopers" in our voting booths—but it backfired on the vote controllers. Freemen resent outside interference and regulation.

I was rather encouraged by the election results and had hoped to amend the voting rights bill so that we could deliver equal justice uniformly about our Nation by amending the bill to send Federal watchers into Chicago, New York, and other large northern areas.

But this uncalled for new invasion by Mr. Clark shatters any thought of fairness. I would not even consider being a party to the furtherance of such a program of intimidation and election fraud on any fellow American.

Therefore, today I have introduced a bill to cut the pinfeathers and the play toy of the Attorney General. I have introduced a bill to repeal the Voting Rights Act of 1965 lock, stock, and barrel and restore elections and voting machinery to the people in their respective States, where it belongs.

Mr. Speaker, I include the State-Times article for April 4, the Washington Post news release for March 20, and the release of the St. Tammany Farmer for April in the RECORD:

[From the State-Times, Apr. 4, 1967]

Won't Remove Vote Examiners—Clark Refuses Appeal of Louisiana Delegation in Meeting Today

WASHINGTON.—Three members of the Louisiana Congressional Delegation met with Attorney General Ramsey Clark today in an unsuccessful attempt to recall federal voting examiners from Caddo, Bossier, and De Soto Parishes.

Rep. Joe Waggonner of Shreveport, and Sens. Russell B. Long and Allen J. Ellender conferred with Clark in Long's capitol office over the Justice Department order, put into operation by the Civil Service Commission yesterday.

"There is no basis for federal registrars in these three parishes," said Long.

"The attorney general and his assistant concede that anyone who wants to register can go to the courthouse and do so."

The articulate Waggonner said Clark "openly admitted there is no discrimination in the parishes. Their stated purpose is simply to register more Negroes, to make it more convenient for them."

He said there was no legal basis for the dispatching of the examiners, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 requires that racial discrimination exist before the step is taken.

CLARK REFUSES

Waggonner said he and the two senators asked Clark to take the registrars out, but that the attorney general refused.

Clark declined to discuss the meeting, and said, "You should see the congressmen. We did not plan to make any comment on this."

The federal examiners are operating three stations in Caddo Parish and one each in Bossier and De Soto. A Justice Department spokesman said earlier a large factor in determining if registrars are needed is the percentage of eligible Negroes actually registered.

The spokesman said only 38 per cent of De Soto's eligible Negroes were registered, while the figure dropped to 27 per cent for Caddo and 24 per cent for Bossier.

Under terms of the Voting Rights Act, a 50 per cent registration figure is considered in compliance, based on a county by county assessment. The over-all Louisiana figure is about 30 per cent.

Waggonner said: "The ends do not justify the means. These actions by the attorney general denote a lack of application of common sense. There is no nonconformity with the law by our registrars, but this did not concern the Justice Department."

Long said the department believes registration will be increased by sending federal registrars to the precincts.

"This may be true," he said, "but in absence of discrimination I don't believe federal registrars are justified."

Long said this was a point of disagreement at the meeting and that he will take the matter up with the Department again in a month or two.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Mar. 20, 1967]

Civil Rights Equality Drive Lags, Ramsey Clark Tells Urban League

(By John Carmody)

Attorney General Ramsey Clark said yesterday the Nation "needs to take stock of where we are and where we need to be" in the civil rights effort and suggested the drive towards equality is lagging on several important fronts.

Clark spoke before an overflow audience of 1200 attending the opening of the Washington Urban League's 1967 membership campaign at the Presidential Arms. The League has a goal of 15,000 members in its eight-week drive.

The Attorney General told the crowd that "some say we have been going pretty fast (in the civil rights movement). But I'd have to say we have not."

He ticked off statistics in employment, education, housing, health and constitutional rights to indicate the lag in Negro progress.

"For the real story of Negro employment," Clark said, "we must go to the central city—the ghetto—and look most closely at the young people, 16 and 17 years old, to see the great tragedy among us. Hopeful as those young people are, there are no jobs for them."

He said that more than half of all Negro college students attend Southern or border state segregated schools where faculty salaries and libraries are inadequate.

"The majority of these students will go on to teach school with all their hearts, beliefs and faith," he said, "but if we don't move strongly in education we will lose another generation" to the disadvantages of poor teacher training.

He noted that "rudimentary legislation" will be discussed on Capitol Hill this week to guarantee fair jury trials for Negroes.

"What can be clearer," the Attorney General asked, "than that we have to live together with respect and love?

"We must realize," he concluded, "most of all, how far we have to go, how much faith, courage and strength we need to continue the effort."

Columnist Carl T. Rowan, a former government official, is chairman of the membership drive. He told the audience that "the greatest tragedy that could befall the Negro today is to conclude that protest is an end in itself."

"There is no single best means of achieving equality," Rowan said. "I will not abandon the goal of having my children become first-class citizens in the mainstream of American life. They'll also have 'green power' (money) and 'red power' (courage). This is the only 'black power' that can be meaningful."

"If we can move this city," Rowan added, referring to the membership drive, "we can move this Nation."

[From the St. Tammany (La.) Farmer, Apr. 7, 1967]

Law for Massachusetts Not Same as Louisiana

Southerners seem hardened to the fact that they are consistently being discriminated against by their own government.

So often and so steadily that apparently people of the Deep South are conditioned to the facts of life as outlined for them by Washington, and are resigned to acceptance of the boundary differentials.

Court decisions aimed spitefully at states which did not support the ruling power in Washington are so obvious that adults old enough to remember when fairness and constitutional government were unquestioned now shudder in disbelief and ask how this could come to pass in our advertised "land of the free".

I have here on my desk a post card recently mailed to citizens in Dover, Mass. by the Dover League of Women Voters, urging registration.

Qualifications to register in Massachusetts—Kennedy country—include being "able to read and write", the card specifically states.

While this law is a wise one and and accepted in many states outside the South, six Dixie states must, under new federal law, register complete illiterates, and federal commissioners frequently are on hand to "assist" them in voting.

Question: Do the illiterates know who they have voted for after being assisted if they cannot read nor write?

The big word from Washington and echoed by television and other news media has been non-discrimination.

But the South has been exempted. Discrimination against those states fighting to maintain old-fashioned patriotism, personal freedoms, constitutional government now has become a way of life; a disagreeable, loathsome rut.

Somehow, we begin to feel other areas of the United States are awakening to what is going on.

If the South doesn't get support in its fight, then all 50 states will be the losers, not merely Dixie alone.

Americanism Essay Contest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. **DULSKI**. Mr. Speaker, annually, the Erie County American Legion, the Legion Auxiliary, and the Buffalo Evening News, in Buffalo, N.Y., sponsor an Americanism Essay Contest. This year's contest topic was "What Americanism Means to Me."

In announcing the contest, the sponsors referred to the definition of Americanism in Webster's dictionary as:

> Attachment or loyalty to the United States, its tradition, interests or ideals.

They wanted the pupils of Buffalo and Erie County schools to amplify this definition in the 38th annual Americanism Essay Contest—what is meant by "traditions, interests, or ideals"? The girls and boys were asked to tell in a straightforward way—not flowery words and phrases—what Americanism means to them, our leaders of tomorrow.

More than 300 schools enrolled their pupils, ranging from the sixth through the 12th grades. More than 600 manuscripts were judged. The six girls and six boys whose essays were judged best in their respective divisions were rewarded with a 6-day, expense-free trip to Washington during the Easter holidays.

I include below the complete texts of the first six essay winners:

First Winning Essay

(By Ernestine D. Brown, 15, Woodlawn Junior High School freshman, winner of girls division of the Buffalo public high school classification; Ruth Alexander, teacher)

Americanism is the "ism" that is based upon the philosophy that there are extraordinary possibilities in the average ordinary American. Americanism is the belief in the man, the individual man.

Americanism is an everlasting challenge—a challenge to strive, to achieve and to accomplish. In these United States each man can use his meaning and evaluation of Americanism to become the man he wants. He can dream, envision, and conquer.

Americanism doesn't require an individual to compromise with his government, conscience or religion to attain his goal. The roots of Americanism are given to each of us—it is a distinct privilege that every indivdual can develop to the best of his abilities. This is Americanism.

Americanism is an underlying attitude of love for freedom and the art of constantly working toward the perfect society of Americanism. This society of individual rights and ambitions is the society of Americanism.

America is the haven for all peoples who have the initiative to want to better themselves. It is a land where freedom is everyone's innate right.

Without the ideals of Americanism, race hatred and intolerance would become cancerous throughout the world. The aspirations of Americanism, act as a bulwark of strength against the "isms" of communism and socialism.

Correlated with these aspects of Americanism is also an obligation on the individual's part for allegiance and adherence to the just laws of this country.

When God created man perhaps He had America in mind—a place for man's spirit and mind to grow.

Americanism spells out and upholds the human dignity of every individual.

Second Winning Essay

(By Jean M. Horohoe, 13, eighth-grade pupil of school 65, winner of the girls' division of the Buffalo public elementary school classification; Marjorie L. Nast, teacher)

Americanism is more than a word. In my opinion, it is three dimensional. The three dimensions are: Freedom to worship as we please, free competition, and the promise of happiness if we work for it.

Americanism is present everywhere as I walk down a town or city street. I see people of all different nationality backgrounds who are free to go anywhere they please.

There are churches of all different religions open to all who wish to walk in and visit or become members.

The rivalry among shopkeepers is typical of the American sense of competition. Freedom, prosperity and promise seem to hang in the air, and the hope and promise of the future is typified in the American child.

Then, too, we have the hypocrite, the draft card burner. Where else but in America would such a person be tolerated? Where else but in this great nation of liberty, freedom, and equality in the eyes of the law would a person, who is unwilling to give anything of himself to protect our rights, be allowed to have any rights?

Every person has his own way of practicing Americanism. I believe that showing my Americanism is by meaning every word I say when I pledge my allegiance to my flag.

I study the lives of truly great men such as George Washington, Nathan Hale, and Abraham Lincoln and I try to identify with them.

I strive to do my best to make America an even greater nation in which to live by being a responsible daughter and a serious student.

Americanism is my way of life in America. I go to the church of my choice. I compete with pupils in my school, and I have the promise of continuing happiness and a successful future if I work for it.

My only hope is that we will not allow this way of life to be destroyed.

Third Winning Essay

(By Nelson G. Lyman, Jr., 17, South Park High School senior, winner of Boys Division of the Buffalo Public High School Classification. Nancy B. Gorman, teacher)

Americanism is as indefinable as faith, as complex as love, and its interpretations are as individual as man himself. No one sentence could ever adequately summarize its meaning; no one person could ever claim to know its true meaning.

Americanism is the beat within every heart that hears the story of our nation's beginning. It is the wide-eyed wonder of a child at the base of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., and the prayer of thanksgiving offered by each immigrant passing the Statue of Liberty. It is the satisfaction of the farmer as he surveys his field of waving wheat, and the pride of the steelworker placing the final girder atop a tall building.

The pain that one feels every time an Allied soldier dies in Vietnam is Americanism. It is a part of the shame of racial discrimination and the horror of each automobile accident. Concern over the rising crime rate and contributions to the United Fund are both Americanism.

Americanism is anger over corruption within the government. It is voting on Election Day and expressing opinions at open budget hearings. It is the Teen-age Republicans and the Teen-age Democrats as certainly as it is the United States Congress and the Supreme Court.

Americanism is campaigning for the office of mayor of Big Flats with as much enthusiasm as if it were a race for the United States Presidency.

This, along with as many other definitions as there are people in our nation, is Americanism. It is more than a word; more than many words. Americanism is every American.

Fourth Winning Essay

(By Paul Mank, 13, eighth-grade pupil of School 80, winner of Boys Division of the Buffalo Public Elementary School Classification. Mrs. Mary Lynch, teacher)

Americanism first means fulfilling the responsibility handed down to us from the past. It means fulfilling one's responsibility to the long dead Minuteman who first won freedom and built a government based on it. It means fulfilling the responsibility to all those who fought during the Civil War to preserve the Union and obtain rights for all men.

It means fulfilling a responsibility to the "doughboy" of World War I, the "GI" of World War II, Korea and Vietnam who fought, and are still fighting to protect free people from those who seek to enslave them.

Americanism also means keeping America strong today. It is government serving the people by providing protection for them and their property and compensation for unemployment or other misfortunes.

If any government does not serve the people, it is not worthy of those it represents. We must now, as always, zealously guard our personal liberties, for it was in search of these that many people came to our country.

The most important of these is the freedom of religion; for religion should always be a matter of personal choice. Our dependency on God has been foremost in the past, in the present, and we hope it will be in the future.

Americanism means continuing in the future the principles established in the past. We must keep our government strong by voting and speaking out against what is wrong. We must outlast communism because we have a pride in our own property and we have the basic freedom that all men deserve.

But, most of all, we must safeguard Americanism throughout our world, and if, God willing, we reach new worlds, we must take Americanism, with its basic freedom and equality, with us.

Fifth Winning Essay

(By Lynn C. de Silvey, 18, East Aurora High School senior, winner of Girls Division of the Erie County Public High School Classification. Elizabeth M. Harp, teacher)

A waving flag, a Fourth of July parade, saying the Pledge of Allegiance—they're all symbols of patriotism—outward symbols that boast a strong national feeling. Yet, Americanism does not always mean an outward show of fireworks and red, white and blue streamers. It can be as unapparent as an unspoken thought, showing itself in the form of community service, conscientious voting, or ordinary deeds. Sometimes the latter represents a more sincere feeling of Americanism.

A person who is truly proud of his country does all he can to support it, without expecting a reward, whether he organizes a tree-planting committee in his own town, or is head of the Peace Corps.

It isn't the size or the status of the job that is important—it's the feeling that goes with it and the reason why the job is being done. If that reason is a humane feeling toward fellow men and love of country, then the satisfaction one receives is worth more than any tangible reward.

Americanism means fighting for one's country even if it inconveniences personal affairs or feelings. It's choosing a leader or representative wisely so as to have an efficient and honest government.

It's believing in God, who, after all, gave us this country to be proud of. It's spreading the news that America is a great place to live while constantly striving to keep it that way.

And it's an unceasing warmth inside, knowing that the privileges and good things we enjoy today were achieved by the Americanism of our ancestors.

Sixth Winning Essay

(By Christine Rapp, 14, nineth-grade pupil of Kenmore Junior High School, winner of the Girls Division of the Erie County Public Junior High School Classification. Ida Fabian, teacher)

Americanism is not a Fourth of July celebration or "My Country 'tis of Thee." It reaches a little deeper, deep within the minds and hearts of all Americans. Americanism is, like many other emotions, sometimes hidden within a person. But anyone who stands somewhat taller when he sings the National Anthem, or whose heart palpitates as he watches the Stars and Stripes pass by, knows it exists.

The child printing in bold letters "United States of America" on his first map recognizes that proud, privileged feeling. The new Americans, immigrants seeking equal opportunities and fuller lives, know they have attained their goals as they clutch their citizenship papers and wave American flags.

Americanism is not only the work of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson or Patrick Henry, it is also the work of thousands upon thousands of nameless men.

Without the colonists, farmers, Western pioneers, gold miners, steelworkers and the loyal masses behind them, our leaders could have done nothing. Their determination, their muscle power, their love for this land complemented the intelligence and competency of the governing body.

Americanism could never have developed without our forefathers. It was they who revolted, it was they who formed and established the government, it was their blood that was spilled and their lives that were lost to make this "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Their children, the citizens of today, live in the greatest democratic nation of the world. They begin life as equals and enjoy the same opportunities, free to live as they deem fit. To me and to most Americans, Americanism expresses the joy I feel as I say, "I'm proud to be an American!"

The essays of the remaining six winners will be inserted in tomorrow's Record.

Career of Wartime Amputee John C. Tiranno Lauded by Congressman Frank Horton

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, too many Americans, and too many of us, find ourselves taking for granted the good things in life. By this I mean the little things—the ability to run and walk well, to match our peers in physical ability, and to compete on an equal basis with our contemporaries.

The career of a man I know has not involved taking any of these things for granted. He came to the end of World War II, like so many of us, seeking to pick up the pieces of a normal life which has been interrupted for several years. But John C. Tiranno was unlike many of us in one respect—he had lost a leg in the war.

But it did not stop him. He battled back against the disability, he refused to let it deter his advancement. And the qualities of fortitude which he demonstrated so graphically on the battlefields of France continued to carry him through life. He took a position in the Federal service as a clerk in the Immigration and Naturalization Service. He just wanted to be an "ordinary" guy; he did not want any special favors.

And one day a good friend of mine, Col. William J. King, the extremely capable district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Buffalo, N.Y., noticed Tiranno and the qualities he exhibited in trying to be "just an ordinary guy."

Tiranno is now an immigration inspector and probably one of the best in the business, Colonel King maintains.

His attitude, his dedication, and his fortitude were recognized recently by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. He was cited for "meritorious service and in appreciation for exceptional contributions in furthering the employment of the handicapped," at a dinner in his honor on December 19 in Buffalo. His boss, Colonel King, was probably the proudest man there that evening.

I was proud to have a small part in the ceremony. In my behalf, Colonel King presented Tiranno with an American flag which had flown atop the Capitol dome. The certificate recognized his "exemplary achievement."

I know that my distinguished colleague, the Hon. THADDEUS J. DULSKI, Mr. Tiranno's Representative to this honorable body, shares my esteem for the courage and fortitude of this man and joins me in this salute.

In recognition of the example John C. Tiranno has given us, I should like also to place in the RECORD the following news article, published in the Buffalo Evening News of March 18. I am sure that my colleagues will be pleased to share with me the story of this "ordinary guy," John C. Tiranno.

The article follows:

LOSING A LEG IN WORLD WAR II DIDN'T SLOW DOWN JOHN TIRANNO

(By Bob Williams)

According to John C. Tiranno, he is a very ordinary kind of guy, to whom nothing out of the ordinary ever happens.

That is probably true, if you ignore some highlights in the life of this very ordinary guy who was born and brought up in Buffalo by Italian-born parents who had the Old-World respect for authority and government, especially as they found it as immigrants to the U.S.

They instilled in him a love of America and an irresistible urge to get a good education, both of which matured about the same time.

After graduation from Hutchinson-Central High School, John went to a business school for two years, learning to do typing and shorthand. His parents were pleased when he took a clerical job.

That didn't last long, though. Over in Europe, World War II finally got around to a place where American soldiers were needed, and John, a private in Co. D, 330th Regiment, 83d Infantry Division, was one of them.

Landing in France with a bunch of other ordinary GIs six days after D-Day, John did some ordinary fighting in the Normandy apple orchards and hedgerows for more than a month.

Then one day, he and some other ordinary soldiers, under fire from a battery of German 88s near St. Lo, were hit when a shell exploded directly overhead.

John's left leg took some shrapnel. He lay there as the medics came up and loaded some of his buddies onto stretchers. One of them, placed on a stretcher, was removed because he had died in the minute or so it took to lift him up. A couple of others had been killed outright.

The medics put John on the stretcher and carried him back to a field hospital. Back in England, a few days later, doctors amputated his leg above the knee.

In Buffalo, John's parents had a hard time. To them, it seemed like the end of the world. But to a pretty girl named Lee Mueller, John was still the greatest guy of all.

John's biggest battle was getting accustomed to an artificial leg. He married the girl back home, and they have a son, Samuel, 19.

Four years after the war was over, John tried for a job as immigration inspector, largely because he still considered himself a very ordinary guy despite his game leg.

He was turned down on the ground that an immigration inspector has to be a 100% top physical specimen with all the ordinary natural equipment that goes with it.

John took a clerical job in the Immigration and Naturalization Service in 1949; but he wasn't through fighting for a better job.

For the next 12 years, he kept pestering everyone he thought could open the door to a better job for ordinary guys such as he. One day Col. William J. King, district didirector of the service here, watched John moving some file cabinets with a two-wheeled truck.

Even a tricky task like that is no problem for John. The colonel was impressed enough to recommend him for a job as inspector, first time a man with a major disability had made it.

Taking his place in one of the booths at the Peace Bridge, John has performed his work like any ordinary immigration inspector, and caught his share of smugglers.

Through the winter, when traffic on the bridge is light, he works in the records and investigations sections and Border Patrol; but when the weather opens up, he's back on the bridge or riding a train down from Canada or checking U.S.-bound passengers at the Toronto airport.

Meanwhile, he takes time to help others who are new to the experience of losing a leg. He knows how they feel.

"It's largely mental," he said. "It's a strange thing at first to put your weight on something you can't feel. I try to show them how to get used to using it."

Sometimes he spends several hours with a fellow, demonstrating, encouraging . . .

"He has to develop confidence," said John. "Stop worrying about each step and just put it out there. So what if he falls down once in awhile?"

A very ordinary guy, John Tiranno, but the disabled American Veterans don't think so. They recommended him for the President's and governor's citation for meritorious service to the handicapped recently.

When the award was presented, John's wife was introduced. That made John happy, because he thinks she deserves some of the credit for anything he has accomplished.

That's about all there is to it, except one thing. John went down in the basement of the house at 459 Potomac the other day, figuring if he could do something out of the ordinary one of these days, he might better inspire some other guy who had lost a leg.

"I can run," he said, as he began practicing in his basement. "When I show those guys that I can run, they'll just have to believe things'll be all right with them."

John Tiranno, as you can see, is a very ordinary guy.

Arthur Hoppe in Russia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, our satirist, Arthur Hoppe, was in Moscow and one of his columns written while in Moscow and one written after he left Russia are most interesting. The columns follows:

MIR EE DROOSHBA, YOU RAT FINKS

Moscow.—Thanks to my consumate command of the difficult Russian tongue I have accomplished my Mission to Moscow in under four days. A record.

My mission, you may recollect, was to make the most out of the new era of Soviet-American friendship by collecting a bundle of rubles I'd heard they owed me. This was for a piece Krokodil, the Russian satirical magazine, reprinted a couple of years ago.

In preparation for my mission I learned an entire Russian phrase by heart, no mean feat. The one I chose was "Mir ee drooshba," or "Peace and friendship." I figured this would be equally handy for getting into the gentlemen's lounge or out of jail.

So for a couple of days I wandered around Moscow saying, "Mir ee drooshba" and did anybody know where Krokodil was? Nobody, from cab drivers to fellow newsmen, did. It's amazing the way a magazine of five million circulation can disappear.

And then, at a party, whom should I meet but Mr. Mark Vilensky, an editor of Krokodil.

"Mir ee drooshba," I cried, and then, as a brilliant afterthought, I added, "ee rubles!"

This so broke up Mr. Vilensky that he told me where his offices were, made an appointment for the next day and even promised to try for "a token payment" of some sort. Of course, there's no copyright agreement, and it was only a small article and it was a long time ago and . . .

But I went anyway. Mr. Vilensky introduced me to his chief editor, a regular Tartar by his looks. "Mir ee drooshba ee rubles," I said. And he broke up.

He gave me an autographed copy of a book he had written on fishing (in Russian), a souvenir lapel pin and a warm handshake. "Ee rubles?" I said.

So he told a joke. It seems poets' brains are worth 100 rubles a pound. Writers' brains 200 rubles a pound and humorists' brains 500 rubles a pound—because you have to kill so many humorists to get a pound. I broke up. Uneasily.

He was still laughing when he signed a piece of paper. Another gentleman took me and the paper over to another building, where it got stamped, restamped and re-restamped. At last he counted over 59 rubles and 10 kopeks—about $65.66.

"There's your 60 rubles," he said shaking my hand, "less 90 kopeks for income taxes."

Soviet income taxes? Good heavens, how did I know the USSR wouldn't use my 90 kopeks to build nuclear missiles with which to blow up many peaceful, friendly Americans? Like me? I certainly wouldn't want to contribute to a cause like that.

Well, not to worry. I've been told you don't have to pay Soviet income taxes if you make less than 720 rubles a year. So I'm filing for a rebate. Already, I've found a fellow who knows where I can get a good lawyer. For, he figures, 59 rubles and 10 kopeks.

Mir ee drooshba ee kopeks, you tax collectors.

IT'S A RELIEF TO LEAVE RUSSIA BEHIND

VIENNA—I'm out! The feeling of escape, the sense of relief that washes over you as you safely cross the Soviet border is hard to describe.

But what is even harder is to know whether it is justified.

Was I watched during my week in Russia? Was my room bugged, my mail opened? Were those two tough characters questioning my maid MVD agents?

Or were the constant tension, the occasional suspicions, the flashes of fear merely the result of imaginings produced by 20 years of Cold War conditioning? I simply don't know.

For the casual tourist, I can think of no more secure place to visit than Russia. The Intourist guides meet you at trains and planes and shepherd you to your hotel and usher you through each airport. How convenient it is. How coddled you feel. And yet, as old Russia hands point out, what an efficient way to keep tabs on where you go and whom you see.

I think of Russian friends I made and how openly they laughed and joked in private about politics or bureaucracy. And yet, if we parted in a hotel lobby or public square, how quickly they shook hands, turned and walked away.

I think of the American newsmen in Moscow, living in apartments with Soviet police at the doors, presumably checking out each person who enters. I think of the harrowing tales they tell of this colleague blackmailed or that one exposed—and of the conspiratorial caution they use in personal dealings.

I think of the handful of American bachelors there. Most Russian girls won't date them, they say. And how they suspect the few who will!

Yet I wonder if the American community, cut off and ghettoized as it is, doesn't tend to become slightly paranoid.

But why are there no stairs in the towering Ukraine Hotel?

At times, you have to wait half an hour for an elevator to go up or down one floor. But if there are stairs, guests are forbidden to use them.

"It's because the 12th floor is jam-packed with bugging equipment," says an American with a knowledgeable smile. "And they don't want anyone wandering around."

Maybe. Maybe not. I don't know. I simply don't know.

But, after a week of daytime tension, nighttime fear, gloomy hotel rooms, indifferent food and a vast, confusing panorama of strange people, strange scenes and strange emotions, I have checked into the most luxurious hotel in Vienna.

The dependable hot water is cascading into the gleaming tub. The huge, warmed towel hangs waiting. The deep bed with the feathery comforter is turned down.

And there's one thing I do know. There are times in life when there's nothing more richly enjoyable than to be a thoroughly decadent capitalist.

Gold Sales Policy to Foreign Nations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Gus B. Baldwin, Jr., of Slidell, La., supplies an interesting letter of September of 1966 which appeared in the "St. Tammany Farmer" for March 31, 1967.

Though lengthy, it should be of interest to all eager taxpayers, or whatever you may choose to call the poor struggling working people who pay the bill for everything that comes along, at home and abroad.

And we Americans, the wealthiest people in the world are not permitted to have gold—"there's a law agin' it."

Mr. Speaker, I include Mr. Baldwin's letter in the RECORD:

U.S. GOLD SALE POLICY "EXPLAINED"

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BOGGS: I have received your inquiry of September 28 concerning the interest of Mr. Gus B. Baldwin, Jr., on French debts and gold purchases.

The established policy of the United States is to buy and sell gold to foreign governments and monetary authorities for legitimate monetary purposes at the fixed price of $35 per ounce. This policy provides the foundation for the international position of the dollar and the maintenance of its value in world markets. The stability of the dollar and its convertibility into gold at the fixed price has also resulted in its widespread use as a world trading currency and as the principal currency held along with gold in reserves of other countries. Any restriction on the convertibility of the dollar for monetary purposes or change in its value in terms of gold would create serious difficulties in world financial and exchange markets and consequently undermine the stability of the entire world monetary system.

If the United States placed conditions on its willingness to sell gold to a foreign monetary authority, however merited the condition might seem in an individual instance, the result would be to make the dollar only a partially convertible currency. This would inevitably shake confidence in its continued convertibility for other purposes at a fixed price, and it would no longer be considered, by the bulk of the world, to be "as good as gold". Thus the decision to convert dollars into gold has to remain that of the monetary authority concerned, each of which is fully aware of the responsibility it shares in maintaining an effective and stable international payments system within the framework of international monetary cooperation.

When the United States incurs a balance of payments deficit, dollars accrue to the accounts of foreigners. To the extent these dollars are sold to foreign monetary authorities, there is the possibility that they will be offered to the U.S. Treasury for gold. The only way to stop gold losses by the United States is to eliminate the deficits in the U.S. balance of payments and the corresponding surpluses in the payments positions of countries such as France. This is the course of action the United States is pursuing, both in formulating its own policies and in the framework of international cooperation. We have made a great deal of progress despite the extraordinary burdens imposed upon us by the military situation in Viet-Nam.

In its effort to halt the loss of gold the Administration has given special attention to the potential contribution of debt repayment. Virtually all of the loan agreements and settlements made with foreign countries since the beginning of World War II established fixed amortization schedules which call for regular payments over a period of years. We expect both principal and interest on post-World War II obligations to be paid in accordance with these schedules, and with relatively few exceptions these payments are being made. Our receipts from such payments average more than $600 million annually. Only in a few cases has it become impossible for debtor nations to meet scheduled payments, making it necessary to negotiate a rescheduling of the obligation. Some of the loan agreements provide for postponing payments under certain circumstances. Where disputes arise resulting in payment delays, efforts are made to reach agreement in order that payments may be resumed. There are a few instances, notably in the case of USSR and the Republic of China, where it has not yet been possible to reach agreement involving comprehensive settlement of World War II and Lend-Lease and related accounts. (The USSR is making payments on Lend-Lease items which were in production or storage in the United States before V–J Day.)

We have also made clear to the governments of nations in strong financial positions that we welcome repayments in advance of the schedule due dates. As a result, the United States has received supplemental payments totaling more than $2.6 billion over the last few years.

The situation is different with respect to World War I debts. Most governments fulfilled their commitments under World War I debt agreements until the depression. Debtor governments stopped making payments in 1932, following the expiration of the one-year moratorium on debts owed to the U.S. negotiated by President Hoover in an effort to mitigate the affect of these debt obligations on Europe's economic health. With the exception of Finland which is the only country presently fully meeting its obligations, the countries which still have World War I debts outstanding have made only token payments on their debts since the early 1930's and no payments at all since the beginning of World War II.

While the countries which have large World War I obligations to the U.S. have never denied the juridical validity of their debts, there is a widely accepted view among them that the payment of these debts should be dependent on reparation payments by Germany. Resolution of the problem of governmental claims against Germany arising out of World War I was deferred "until a final general settlement of this matter" by the London Agreement on German external debts, concluded in 1953. This Agreement, to which the United States is a party, has the statute of a treaty and was approved by the Senate.

The Government of the United States has never recognized that there was any connection between the World War I obligations of these countries and their reparations claims on Germany. While the London Agreement would not prevent the United

States from raising, on a bilateral basis, the question of payment of any of the debtor countries" World War I obligations (except in the case of Germany), it must be recognized that any effort on the part of the United States to collect these obligations would undoubtedly raise the problem of German World War I reparations. From the practical viewpoint, therefore, there does not seem to be any possibility of reaching an agreement on repayment in the absence of an overall settlement of the German World War I reparation problem, with its wide-ranging political ramifications.

FRENCH DEBTS AND GOLD PURCHASES

The French hold to the generally prevailing view with regard to their debts to the United States. They not only have been servicing debts incurred after World War II regularly but have been making payments in advance of due dates. The French Government on September 15, 1966, made a further prepayment on this debt in the amount of $70,800,000, in connection with its Lend-Lease and surplus property debts. This prepayment brings the total amount which France has paid in advance of the due date to more than $880,000,000. As of September 15, 1966, France's obligations to the United States (excluding World War I debts total $302,800,000, including $153,300,000 on the Lend-Lease Settlement of 1946, $143,300,000 on the surplus property settlement of 1946, and $4,200,000 on loans made from the French franc counterpart of United States aid to France for the development of basic material projects in Morocco, Algeria, and Nauritania.

The World War I indebtedness of the government of France due and unpaid as of June 30, 1966, was $4,882,000,000. Unmatured principal was $1,834,000,000. No payments have been made since 1931.

French purchases of gold are in keeping with their announcement in January 1965 of their intention to continue monthly conversions of dollars into gold, taking into account the increase in foreign exchange reserves during the preceding month.

If I may be of any further assistance to you, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

H. G. Torbert, Jr.,
Acting Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations.

(Editor's Question: What happens when all of our gold is in the hands of foreign nations? What good will the stability provided by gold be then?)

Whither Europe?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDNA F. KELLY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, last September, following our extensive hearings on the crisis in NATO, the Subcommittee on Europe of the House Foreign Affairs Committee warned about the dangers of the recent Soviet diplomatic offensive in Western Europe.

In House Report 2051 of the 89th Congress, our subcommittee warned that—

> If, as some Europeans maintain, their continent is the checkerboard in a power contest between the Soviet Union and the United States, it is also the prize which may decide the ultimate outcome of that contest. Control of the magnificent resources of Europe—some 350 million highly skilled people equipped with an industrial establishment and material resources which rival those of the United States—could help the Soviet Union attain the position of primacy in world affairs. The threat of the use of force, applied when Western Europe is divided in purpose and militarily weak, could achieve for the Soviets what they can no longer hope to gain through overt aggression: gradual exclusion of the United States from the continent, demilitarization of Europe, and full access to the human and material resources of the continent.

Mr. Speaker, a similar warning was voiced recently by Prof. Marshall D. Shulman of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, and research associate at the Russian Research Center, Harvard University.

In the lead article of the spring issue of the Foreign Affairs Quarterly, Professor Shulman analyzes the purposes and the possible consequences of the Soviet diplomatic offensive in Western Europe. He begins his analysis, as did our subcommittee, with the acknowledgement of the fact that "in the absence of general war or the active threat of war, the decisive issue is the place of industrial Europe in the world power balance."

He describes Soviet objectives in these words:

> . . . The Soviet hope is that, as a result of the present fluidity in European political life and our diminished influence in Europe, it can increase its influence to the point where it can bring the individual European nation-states into some form of closer and perhaps subordinate relationship, thereby enhancing its power position relative to the United States. It should be stressed that this is mainly a political and economic effort over a period of time during which Soviet leaders hope they will have strengthened their economic base of power; it is not primarily a military threat, although Soviet military capabilities will of course lend support to Soviet diplomacy.

Mr. Speaker, because of the relevance of Professor Shulman's article to a foreign policy problem which is of such deep concern to all of us in Congress, I wish to place in the Record the full text of his article.

[From the Foreign Affairs magazine, April 1967]

Europe Versus Détente?

(By Marshall D. Shulman)

It would be an exaggeration to describe the current discussion of our relations with the Soviet Union and with Western Europe as another Great Debate. Perhaps in the language of the times it might be called a Mini-Debate, distracted as it is and emotionally charged by events elsewhere which, however, may prove to be less fateful in the long run.

Implicit in almost every aspect of the discussion is one central issue: whether efforts to salvage or improve our relations with our West European allies work against our attempts to achieve some sort of détente with the Soviet Union, and if so, which consideration ought to receive the higher priority in our policies.

The question is raised in many forms. In the debates as to whether the United States should proceed with the treaties regarding consular arrangements, the proliferation of nuclear weapons or the prohibition of certain military activities in space, the arguments tend to be less concerned with the specific merits of the treaties themselves than with the symbolic significance of such arrangements as part of a rapprochement between the United States and the Soviet Union. The advocates assert that only old habits of thought about the cold war persist in keeping alive the "communist menace," that the new fluidity of European political life—East and West—has created a new situation ripe for a Soviet-American settlement, made more feasible by the mutuality of their concerns about China. It is often further implied that a lesser American involvement in European affairs and a contraction of our commitments elsewhere would be a desirable concomitant of such a rapprochment.

The main line argument against this position has been that Soviet behavior does not yet evidence the good faith which would make such a settlement possible (witness the Soviet supply of war matérial to North Viet Nam and the National Liberation Front), and that the pursuit of an illusory rapprochement with the Soviet Union would hasten the final dismantling of the Atlantic Alliance, which ought to be the cornerstone of American policy in the present period.

In the background of the effort to reconcile these conflicting positions are shadowy uncertainties about recent political developments in Europe. Almost everyone agrees that something new has been happening in European political life, but it has not yet been possible to define what that "something" is, or how deeply it changes the nature of the political alignments in Europe. In the West, does the "European" drive still fundamentally conform to the Monnet vision, only temporarily interrupted by General de Gaulle? Or has the momentum in this direction now passed, and been replaced by a European idea which is essentially that of a loose relationship among nation-states desiring a role in international politics more independent of the United States? In Eastern Europe, has the fragmentation of Soviet control reached the point at which inter-bloc arrangements across Europe can supersede the further development of West European integration? The answers involve assessments of profound social transformations whose outlines may not become clear to us for some time; and they will have an obvious bearing on the kind of relationship to be sought across the Atlantic—whether an intitutionalized integration or a gradual and pragmatic extension of certain economic functions during a period in which military and political integration may be less feasible. But whatever form or degree of Atlantic integration may be possible, the more immediate question remains whether we are compelled to choose between strengthening the alliance and achieving a détente with the Soviet Union.

One factor that has contributed to making these seem conflicting alternatives is that in practice the United States has adduced the Soviet military threat as the prinicapl motivation for the Western Alliance. Other and more positive motivations are mentioned, but from the earliest days of NATO and particularly since 1950, American estimates of the military requirements have run substantially higher than those of our European allies, and our analysis of Soviet intentions and capabilities has furnished our main arguments in behalf of the alliance.

On both sides of the Atlantic there are wide differences in present estimates of the Soviet military threat, but it seems fair to say that the prevailing West European estimate has been diminishing relative to our own official estimate, and that this has been a major factor in the weakening of the alliance. At the same time, the volatile nature of American responses to a potential détente with the Soviet Union has created uncertainty in Europe about the seriousness and steadiness of our own view of the Soviet problem. The net effect has been to counterpose the détente and the alliance as alternative policies. Can we clarify our understanding of the present character and extent of the dangers represented by Soviet policies, and work with our allies toward common language on the kind of a response now required for the West? Can we clarify our understanding of the kind of détente with the Soviet Union that may be possible in the present period, as distinguished from the longer-range settlements toward which we would like to work? The implication in the way the questions are posed is that a two-stage approach to the détente question may help to reduce some of the confusion regarding different time-scales and functions which lies at the root of this apparent contradiction.

II

The reasons why the Soviet military threat is now perceived by some in this country and many in Europe as substantially lower than before have to do more with impressions of Soviet intentions than with estimates of Soviet military strength. These estimates have been increasing of late, both absolutely and in some respects relative to our own, although our lead in strategic capabilities seems assured at least for several years to come. Among the factors generally cited are the following.

1. The fragmentation of the communist bloc is widely regarded as having eliminated or reduced the effectiveness of any serious challenge from the communist nations. "The communist bloc is no longer monolithic." The Chinese defiance of the Soviet leadership, the increased autonomy in foreign-policy matters asserted by some East European states and the lack of coördination of the foreign communist parties are cited as reasons for believing that the "containment" of communist expansionism is no longer necessary and that the possibilities for settlements with the Soviet Union are now greater.

2. The changes which have been taking place inside the Soviet Union are regarded by many as having transformed the Soviet system to the point that its foreign policies are expected to be essentially conservative and non-ideological, rather than dynamic and disruptive.

3. In recent years, Soviet policies have tended, with some exceptions, to emphasize indirect and longer-term modes of advancing Soviet interests, rather than direct and militant challenges. This has lessened the incidence of dramatic confrontations which formerly stimulated cohesion and mobilization in the West. It is generally accepted that this evolution of Soviet policy is largely due to the success of the Western Alliance. The differences are in the interpretation of the ambiguities of "peaceful coexistence" in Soviet strategy.

4. In recent months the discussion of increased intercontinental missile production and anti-ballistic missile deployment in the Soviet Union has raised questions about whether we may be approaching the end of a stabilized plateau in the strategic arms race. Nevertheless it is widely assumed that the Soviet leadership has accepted, or must in logic accept, a common or parallel interest with the United States in restraining the arms race, at least at the strategic level.

Each of these factors has considerable force, but there is a tendency in public discussions to draw immoderate conclusions from them. Understandably, many in this country and in Europe react against the oversimplifications of the past by regarding the "communist menace" as having been a myth from the start, or as having become so negligible that little or no defense against it is now required. As a result, the discussion has become so polarized between assertions of "threat" and "no threat" that it has become difficult to get public attention to focus upon processes of change in international politics which are in fact complex and ambiguous. The net effect of these processes, I would argue, has not been to eliminate the conflict relationship with the Soviet Union but to change its character; and the starting point for any Western policy must be to find more appropriate terms for describing the nature of the political contest in which we are now engaged. What the Western Alliance faces in the present period is not, I suggest, the spectre of world communist revolution, nor of a Soviet effort to communize Western Europe, nor of Soviet forces preparing for the military conquest of Europe, but the problem of how to take the measure of a Soviet effort to use political, economic and military means to strengthen its influence on the European continent.

In evaluating the effects of the undeniable fragmentation of the communist bloc, it would be as mistaken to conclude that this process eliminates any serious challenge from the Soviet Union as it would be to say that the disarray in the Western Alliance disposes, for the Russians, of the challenge of American power. What this process of fragmentation does dispose of is the bogey of a unified, articulated threat, which was probably never as monolithic as we once saw it. It is useful to be reminded that local manifestations of communism have to be considered in their local contexts, and that differentiated responses are required in each case; but it does not follow that either local communist movements or Soviet or Chinese power are no longer matters of concern. It may even be that if Soviet policy can demonstrate the necessary resilience, the Soviet Union may turn to advantage the possibility of drawing upon increasingly nationalist sources of support for the separate elements of the communist movement.

It is clear that the recent developments in China have been a source of distraction, uncertainty and anxiety to the Soviet leadership. It is not yet possible to gauge the full effects of these developments upon Soviet policy, but predictions of a Soviet alliance with the West against China appear to be at the extreme edge of optimism, considering the residual suspicions in the Soviet-Western relationship. Clearly the Sino-Soviet dispute, together with the climate of reduced tension in Europe, has intensified nationalist trends in Eastern Europe, and has encouraged a greater degree of independence in the foreign policies of some East European countries. These countries have resisted the Soviet effort to isolate the United States in European politics, largely because they fear this would reduce their own freedom of manoeuvre. All this does certainly limit the Russians' freedom of action and requires them to exercise much more persuasion in intra-bloc relations than formerly. The opening up of Eastern Europe to Western influences and the development of trade and cultural ties across the European continent introduce ambiguity and movement in European politics which may have important long-run effects even in the Soviet Union itself. However, for the immediately foreseeable future the process has certain limits which are imposed by Soviet security conceptions and by the groups which exercise political control in these countries. Of course, the arrows point in both directions: Soviet diplomacy will seek to exploit the opportunities offered by the new fluidity in Europe to influence the political alignments in the West.

Regarding the assumption that domestic social transformations have begun to have a conservative effect on Soviet foreign policy—a large subject about which much has been written—perhaps it would be fair to say, by way of a summary contention, that this involves at least two uncertainties: one, the timespan required for qualitative changes to make themselves felt, and the other, the direction in which these changes are in fact moving. While the party and police bureaucracies are intact and in unchallenged political control, it does seem premature, at lease, to argue as the Chinese and some Westerners do that the Soviet Union has already become something of a bourgeois state.

It is true that pockets of autonomy have developed here and there in Soviet society, and that the process of decision-making has grown more complex and bureaucratized in response to the requirements of advancing industrialization. But there is a distinction to be made between administrative decision-making and the exercise of political power, the devolution of which may take a very long time—if indeed the Soviet political structure is moving in that direction. It is also true that Soviet policy is and always has been fairly conservative in the sense that it has been cautious about risk-taking. The fundamental dynamism of Soviet policy, which arises partly out of national growth and partly out of ideology, may be diminished by domestic economic problems and by the reduction of external opportunities, but there is no evidence that it has yet been diminished by transformations within the Soviet system.

Soviet policies toward Western Europe increasingly reflect traditional methods of seeking national advantage, but this is not to say that the ideological factor in Soviet policy has become negligible. Here it is important to distinguish between the ideologically expressed goal of world revolution, which has gradually receded to a point at which it may have little operational significance, and other aspects of the ideology which have changed more slowly and which cannot be said to have lost their operational effect upon Soviet policy. The Marxist-Leninist framework of analysis of historical trends, although it has been evolving, remains an important factor in the Soviet view of Western systems as obsolescent and inherently a source of conflict. It is still an obtacle to genuinely coöperative relations with the West and particularly with the United States; it does not prevent limited coöperation in certain areas, but its assumption of fundamental incompatibility does set limits on the degree of coöperation possible in the present period. This framework of perception is more strongly represented in certain age groups and in certain parts of the bureaucracy than in others, and it may therefore have a diminished effect in the future. In the meantime it forms one of the demarcations between present and future phases of East-West relations.

Turning now to an evaluation of "peaceful coexistence" in Soviet policy, the most striking paradox is how much Western policy has been the victim of its own success. The evolution of Soviet policy toward a more indirect and long-term mode of advancing its interests is a logical response to the facts of life which the Western Alliance helped to create: the West's strategic superiority, its high growth rates and its firmness in resisting direct militant pressures. Now, while the Western Alliance is trying to adapt to the removal of those overt pressures which formerly held the alliance together, the Soviet Union is groping for realistic ways of increasing its influence.

In practice, peaceful coexistence has meant an increasingly active diplomatic effort in the theater most likely to be decisive for the balance of power—Europe. The revival of Western Europe's economic power reduced the Soviet hope of revolutionary social transformations, but it opened up possibilities for political manoeuvre amidst the tensions that accompanied the growing European desire for a role in international affairs more independent of the United States. Viet Nam introduced a qualitative leap forward for the Soviet Union in Western Europe, partly because of the unpopularity of the American position in Viet Nam, but even more because the war occupied so much of our attention and energy. Exploiting the advantages offered by the decline of American influence in

Europe, the Soviets have intensified their efforts to weave a network of technological, trade, cultural and political relationships with the major countries of Western Europe, as well as with Canada and Japan.

How better to dramatize this campaign than to have the Soviet President visit the Pope! How better to symbolize the Soviet effort to reach across the political spectrum—the Russian revolutionary fist now unclenched into an outstretched hand! It has been an active year for Soviet diplomacy in Europe: de Gaulle to Moscow, Kosygin to Paris; Wilson to Moscow (twice), Kosygin to London; Gromyko and then Podgorny to Rome; Demichev and then Podgorny to Vienna—talking trade, cultural exchanges and technological cooperation. . . . Soviet-European cooperation to overcome the technological gap with the United States. . . . Europe for the Europeans—a low-keyed reiteration of the theme of the Bucharest communiqué of the Warsaw Pact powers last July, calling for a European conference to reach a settlement of European problems, liquidating NATO and the Warsaw Pact, merging the Common Market into an all-European arrangement, legitimizing the sovereign rights of the German Democratic Republic.

But here is the most difficult problem for Soviet diplomacy—what to do about Germany? The leverage offered by General de Gaulle is obviously useful in weakening the Western Alliance and reducing the American presence in Europe, but in their second thoughts the Soviets have wondered whether the "objective consequence" of this line of action might not be to leave the Federal Republic as the strongest power in Western Europe. No clear answer to this dilemma has appeared, but the tentative strategy has been to isolate the Federal Republic with the intensified themes of "revanchism" and "militarism," while implying that advantages might accrue from the recognition of the German Democratic Republic. The price held out to the Germans of détente with the Soviet Union is the continued division of Germany and detachment from the United States.

What is the purpose of this effort? The answer begins with the recognition that, in the absence of general war or the active threat of war, the decisive issue is the place of industrial Europe in the world power balance. The Soviet hope is that, as a result of the present fluidity in European political life and our diminished influence in Europe, it can increase its influence to the point where it can bring the individual European nation-states into some form of closer and perhaps subordinate relationship, thereby enhancing its power position relative to the United States. It should be stressed that this is mainly a political and economic effort over a period of time during which Soviet leaders hope they will have strengthened their economic base of power; it is not primarily a military threat, although Soviet military capabilities will of course lend support to Soviet diplomacy.

Whether this as a realistic expectation upon a number of imponderables. What is involved is an historic gamble. From the viewpoint of Western Europe, increased contacts in a climate of reduced tension offer an opportunity to soften the ideological barriers, to wean away the East European states, and to prepare the ground for a European settlement. From the Soviet point of view, the expectation is that these increased contacts will provide leverage to prod the West European states toward a loose coalition against the United States. What is in question is not whether there should be increased contacts between Eastern and Western Europe—for these are irresistible in the present tide of politics—but whether there can be enough coordination and political consciousness in the management of these contacts so that the effect will be a strengthening of European independence rather than fragmentation and subordination. Call it morbid optimism, perhaps, but such are the complexity and intractability of these matters that one is tempted to guess that whichever side gains the advantage, it is likely to be because the ineptitude of the adversary exceeded its own.

It was suggested at the start that a certain commonality of interest exists between the Soviet Union and the United States in reducing the hazard of general war. How far is the assumption warranted, and to the extent that it is, how far does it serve to limit the political rivalry just described?

There can be no doubt that if logic and rationality prevail, the two great powers must recognize the mutuality of their interest in preventing the outbreak of general nuclear war. Indeed, they have done so, within limits. The arms race has not as yet gone through the roof: tacit restraints have been accepted in practice, as each side has learned through experience the interacting effects of measures to improve its situation, and budgetary pressures have provided some constraints as well. There are some buts, however. It has proved impossible so far to translate this common interest into agreed limitations on armaments, for reasons which are all too familiar. The use of military chips to support a diplomatic hand carries the constant risk that events may carry a crisis situation beyond rational control. The natural professional zeal of military interests on both sides to achieve a security based upon superiority provides a continuing dynamic to the arms race, as we see currently illustrated in the pressures for anti-ballistic missiles. The Vietnam conflict, and the prospect of many other local conflict situations in Asia, Africa and Latin America, have weakened the emerging confidence that there was a low probability of general war. And the growth of Chinese military power has added a complicating factor which, for the present at least, makes the prospect for any arms-reduction agreements an academic question, as people are unfortunately fond of saying, by which they usually mean that it is without practical significance.

The important point to observe, however, is that even if we act on the assumption—as I believe we should—that with time the Soviet Union and the United States can and will find ways to stabilize the ease their military confrontation, this does not necessarily mean any easing of their political rivalry. There is not an inevitable continuum between arms control and a political truce. It has been an error, I believe, to argue in favor of particular arms-control measures as though they could remove tensions which arise from basic political conflicts of interest. Of course, the prevailing level of tension is not irrelevant to the arms race; however, symbolic measures designed to reduce tensions, but having nothing to do with the substance of our conflicting concerns, may prove to be worse than useless, for they lead to self-deception and miscalculation. Therefore, in striving to find practical ways of exploiting the common interest in preventing general war, it is essential to recognize that the mutuality of aims is limited, that rivalry on many fronts may continue, and that arms-control measures are not necessarily linked to a political rapprochement.

III

This brings us to the question of détente. What kind of a détente with the Soviet Union is possible in the present period? To begin with, the term itself is imprecise and often misleading. Although in its strict sense détente suggests only some reduction of tension, it is generally used to connote a political rapprochement. In retrospect, we see that even in the periods when "détente" was on everyone's lips, as in 1959 and again in 1963–64, the word had at best a qualified application, since the reduction of tension was accompanied by strenuous Soviet efforts to gain political and military advantages. It sems probable, for example, that the Soviet decision to increase production of intercontinental missiles was made during the post-Cuban "détente" of 1963–64.

In the present period, although a reduction of tension between the Soviet Union and the United States is obviously desirable, and would now be welcomed by our European allies, there are a number of factors which may set limits on the extent to which it is practicable, even if the Viet Nam issue were resolved or surmounted.

To begin with, the present fluidity in European politics tends to encourage an active rivalry for political advantage—in contrast to the provisional stabilization which sustained earlier periods of reduced tension. The previous Soviet emphasis on the status quo (meaning American acceptance of the Soviet position in Eastern Europe) as a condition for peaceful coexistence has, except in the case of East Germany, given way to a more open game of political manoeuvre across the entire continent. It is even more true in a period of movement than it was when lines seemed frozen that so long as the issue of a divided Germany remains, it sets effective limits on how much easing of tension can be expected.

Perhaps Viet Nam will prove to be a transitory factor, but the present diplomatic isolation of the United States on this issue encourages the Soviet Union to press for relative gains by further isolating the United States (détente toward Europe, but not toward the United States) rather than helping to relieve the estrangement by accepting bilateral forms of coöperation. Further limits are set by the Soviet view that American policy is increasingly militant and uncompromising—a view not relieved by recent speeches of the President. This is reinforced by the Soviet expectation that political turbulence troughout the underdeveloped world may lead to other conflict situations, and that a militant American response to these is likely. As for the present upheavals in China, whatever their outcome, it is evident that new lines of power and influence will be drawn in Asia, causing instability for some time to come. In this connection, the Chinese charges of Soviet collution with "American imperialism" and of loss of revolutionary zeal in leading the international communist movement still evoke a defensive response in the Soviet Union, and for the present at least, inhibit Soviet contracts with the United States which could be used by the Chinese to lend credence to the charge.

However, let us assume optimistically that rising Soviet apprehensions about the conflict with China and concern about the mounting costs of the arms race may be gaining increasing weight in Soviet calculatons, and may lead toward acceptance of some reduction of tension with the United States in the foreseeable future. How then should we respond? Above all, we should keep clearly in mind the distinction between the limited détente that may be possible in the present period and symbolic acts which seem to suggest a rapprochement but do not in fact moderate any fundamental causes of conflict. For these can only encourage our allies to trample each other on the road to Moscow.

The main function of a limited détente between the Soviet Union and the United States is to reduce the hazard of general nuclear war. It is unlikely that much more than this can be done at present. The possibility of common action rises not only out of a common appreciation of the destructiveness of general nuclear war and a mutual (although perhaps uneven) appreciation of the costs of the arms race, but also conceivably out of different estimates of the political effects of various arms-control measures. For example, joint action on a nonproliferation treaty may be possible because each side expects the political side-effects to advance its own interests more than those of its antagonist. Similarly, modest programs of trade and cultural relations may be possible and useful, not because of common interests, but because of different evaluations of the effects of such programs.

In time we may get to the point at which agreements to reduce arms may become feasible, but for the present perhaps the most effective measures open to us may be in the realm of tacit restraints and a restoration of channels of communication offering maximum privacy and confidence. The process of diffusion by which interested people in both countries are learning something about the interactions of politics, science and military technology has already demonstrated its long-term utility. Possibly the model of the Tashkent agreement can be encouraged in peripheral conflicts where the interests of the two powers are not arrayed against each other.

But it is unlikely that a settlement of European problems can be a feature of any détente in the immediate period ahead. The Soviet Union shows as little sign of being willing to relinquish its economic and military position in East Germany as the United States is willing to abandon the Federal Republic. This point is not always clearly understood. What the United States seeks is not to challenge the Soviet Union for the control of Germany, but to work toward a solution of the German problem under conditions which permit the continued development of democratic political institutions within Germany. This is a vital interest, for if discriminatory treatment breeds a revival of irrational nationalism in Germany, Europe's future stability will be again in jeopardy. A European settlement is impossible without a resolution of the German problem, and it is only in the framework of a European settlement that the problem of Germany can be resolved. Clearly, it will take time for this problem to become soluble; it cannot be encompassed by a limited détente now, but must await a more fundamental settlement in the future.

IV

The essential conception sketched above is that our present limited-adversary relationship with the Soviet Union is not inconsistent with the varied coöperative functions possible between the United States and Western Europe. The apparent contradiction between the two relationships becomes more manageable if the Soviet military threat is not made the major motivation for the Western Alliance. The Soviet problem is now neither the main reason for the Western Alliance nor a matter of unconcern to it. We must make an effort to discard the oversimplifications to which we have become accustomed in our public discourse and to find with our allies a common language for describing and understanding the more complex forms which the Soviet challenge takes in the present period. This approach implies that the political problems presented by Soviet policies should be given relatively more attention than the purely military threat, and, as a corollary, that the political vitality of the alliance may be more crucial than the level of its military readiness. There is much to build on in terms of shared values and common aspirations. More than this, we must together provide the nucleus for some kind of international system. We are bound together not by anti-communism but by common concern about the potential destructiveness of war, virulent nationalism and international anarchy. In this perspective, present Soviet policies may be seen as an obstacle to the degree of international coöperation required to deal with these problems, and we should make it a central objective of our association with Western Europe over the longer term to widen the area of coöperative relations with the Soviet Union.

To develop a conception of a second stage of detente is necessary for several reasons. First, the more clear we are as to what we can expect in the way of improved relations with the Soviet Union in the present period, the less we shall fluctuate between euphoria and disappointment, with confusing results for public opinion at home and our allies abroad. Second, by keeping steadily in mind the direction in which we would like to see the situation evolve, we shall avoid present actions which handicap the achievement of our long-term purposes.

What is now required of us is to prepare the ground for the next stage—to work at the outlines of a European settlement which can be realized in a series of phases over the next several decades. We know some of the conditions for that settlement: the reunification of Germany, the establishment of a framework of security guarantees, the broadening of economic interdependence across a continent not subject to the hegemony of any nation. In time, the Soviet Union wil surely come to see its legitimate self-interest fulfilled in such a settlement; as it begins to accept this view, we shall find it possible to work together in reducing armaments and in building international stability and order.

Is two decades a reasonable guess for so profound a change in fundamental outlook? It is hard to say, even for ourselves. We are an impatient people, but we must learn to accept a longer-term perspective toward these problems.

Postmaster General O'Brien's Proposal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include an editorial which appeared in the Buffalo Evening News, Buffalo, N.Y., on April 5, 1967, which is a fair evaluation of the Postmaster General's proposal to take the Post Office Department out of the Cabinet.

The proposal of Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien to transfer the U.S. postal service from the President's Cabinet to a nonprofit Government corporation is meritorious if for no other reason than that it comes from one of the greatest public servants of our time.

Even more importantly, however, the presentation of a plan of such grave consequences by our top postal authority is the final evidence—if more evidence is needed—of the crisis in postal affairs that hangs like a sword of Damocles over the heads of 200 million Americans. The Postmaster General obviously shares the view of many qualified observers that the postal service no longer can go creaking along under a space-age mandate hitched to horse-and-buggy motive power—that the whole mammoth patchwork of postal activities must soon collapse like the legendary "one-horse shay" without deep and incisive surgery.

It is noteworthy that President Johnson said the proposal warrants intensive study and close scrutiny. I certainly agree, and welcome the President's recognition of both the import of the Postmaster General's forthright action and the need for close scrutiny before such a radical departure from historic policy is adopted.

I have had a considerable measure of personal experience with both the values and the ills that sometimes flow from autonomous bodies acting in public affairs. From this background, I would add a word of caution coupled with the need for close scrutiny so well expressed by the President. The general public in particular, and all those most directly concerned, have the right to an understanding of the impact this new plan would have on the postal service which is so vital to the economic, cultural, educational, and social well-being of the Nation. They should also know that no plan is an immediate panacea for all the manifold ills of the postal service. Thousands of brand-new post offices and automated mechanical marvels and jet service will not be at their beck and call the day after such a plan is adopted—or the week or the year thereafter, for that matter.

Undoubtedly, from management and operating standpoints, a corporate entity for the postal service holds much that is highly attractive. A corporation could be free of the hobbling influences—the redtape, the legal strictures, the rigmarole, the constant outside interference—that now hamper modern and progressive management. It may be that, as a corporation, postal modernization and mechanization could progress more quickly than it could in the present Government Department. That is a question that could only be resolved by an actual trial.

But, disadvantages as well as advantages of the corporate thesis must be examined and weighed in the balance. Since the Postmaster General's plan was made public last Monday, I have devoted a great deal of time and attention to an evaluation of its possibilities, and have studied the widespread comments and observations of others concerned. I find a good deal to support my own reservations based on personal experience.

It seems to me that there is a fundamental danger inherent in the transfer of any major governmental power and responsibility to an autonomous body that would not be equally responsive to the will of the people. In such a transfer, complete and ironclad safeguards of the public interest would have to be guaranteed. The postal service is the one Federal Government activity most directly affecting every American. It it the one requiring the greatest care in any step that might diminish its responsiveness to the public need. Postmasters General since Benjamin Franklin, and their associates, have taken pride in this unique relationship with the public, and have guarded and strengthened it with scrupulous care. The public image of the Post Office has suffered, of course, and we do receive many complaints about service. But we still have a strong foundation of public confidence in—and even affection for—the postal service. Americans by and large consider it "their service." I would not have this confidence damaged by premature action or a meat-ax approach.

Among the advantages of a corporation is said to be the factor of independence of excessive controls and limitations. A corporation well might be too independent—especially when required to deal with 200 million customers, as we have in the postal service, instead of just those interested in a certain program. Nor might a corporation be nearly so responsive as a regular agency is to the elected representatives of these 200 million Americans. In this context, it is well to note that elected representatives must respond to the people, but could not do so effectively if unable to gain response from an independent corporation.

It is not beyond the pale of possibility, for example, that corporate directors, finding the need for more revenue, would sharply increase postal rates when they found it necessary to balance their books. There would be no direct avenue for public opinion or necessity to be brought to bear as an influence for or against such a decision or the measure of it. The public's only direct avenue would end with the elected representatives.

The same circumstances apply, also, with equal force in the affairs of our 700,000 postal employees. The Lloyd-LaFollette Act of 1912 guarantees them the right to petition their representatives in Congress. What value, then, would their petitions have were their managers and other bosses under the protective cloak of autonomy and independence of legislative direction? Their salaries and benefits, like postal rates, would be susceptible to treatment as a means to balance the books.

In all logic and reason, postal employees' pay is a matter separate and apart from the books and accounts of the postal service or any corporation that might operate it. I strongly support the Biblical admonition that "The labourer is worthy of his hire." Financial results of postal operations should not impede pay and benefits for postal employees equal to those of their fellow workers in private enterprise. Postal employees already suffer from such an impediment. It could be severely aggravated in a corporate setup.

Should the Postmaster General's corporate proposal be submitted to the Congress and referred to my committee, I give my assurance it will receive fair and painstaking attention. To advert to the President's comment, it surely will receive intensive study and close scrutiny. However, it is only proper, at the inception, that the record disclose a few of the more important questions and considerations that will have to be taken into account.

The Buffalo Evening News editorial follows:

TELL US MORE, MR. O'B.

Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien has had such an interesting brainstorm—if that's what it is—that we hope he'll soon think it through further and spell it out in more detail.

His proposal, in a nutshell, is that the chronically under-financed, over-subsidized, deficit-ridden Post Office Department be taken out of the main-line government and set up as a nonprofit government corporation, a strictly business-type enterprise.

As daring as the idea sounds, it seems to stem less from a dream of progress than from a sense of despair about ever getting Congress to give the presently-constituted Post Office either the money, the revenue-earning capacity or the administrative flexibility to provide a "postal service worthy of the American standard."

Mr. O'Brien's idea, sketched out in a speech to the Magazine Publishers Association, is to take the whole department out of the direct line of political fire and set it up like the TVA. It would have a governing board, appointed by the President and confirmed by Congress, with a hired professional executive officer to run the service. Congress would then give the postal corporation's board a clear mandate as to the percentage of cost each class of service should cover in the rates charged the public, and openly appropriate annual subsidies to cover the remainder.

Obviously, before any such proposal can be taken very seriously, countless questions of detail will need to be thought through and worked out. What should spur that effort, however, is the depressing O'Brien contention, which few can deny, that his department is now bogged down in "a jungle of restrictive legislation and custom" and that it, financially, "is in a race with catastrophe."

So let's hear more, Mr. O'B., about how to set the postal service up as a going business proposition.

Great Society Programs Off in All Directions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Richard Wilson, columnist for the Washington Evening Star gives a very good insight into what has happened to the Great Society programs in his article published on April 10.

From all the reports gathered from all over the country it does seem as though the Great Society programs are wasting millions of dollars every year. Mr. Wilson's column follows:

GREAT SOCIETY PROGRAMS OFF IN ALL DIRECTIONS

(By Richard Wilson)

A high resolve by some members of Congress at the opening of the current session has gone the way of most New Year's resolutions. The Democratic leader, Sen. Mike Mansfield, was one of those who resolved to re-examine the programs of the Great Society and shape them up.

President Johnson and Vice President Humphrey shared this noble purpose. Nothing has come of it, nor is anything likely to come of it unless a comprehensive program of re-examination is begun.

The reason for this is very simple. According to the President's Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, the total number of separate statutory authorizations for federal grant-in-aid programs is approximately 400. It is estimated that the programs are administered by the departments and agencies and 150 federal bureaus and divisions involving all 50 states, and a large proportion of the 92,000 units of local government.

We have come a full turn of the wheel on intervention of the federal-government in the affairs of states and localities. Those who were insisting 20 years ago that only the federal government could solve local problems because local governments were unable to do so are now pleading with local government to take command of their own affairs because the federal government can't find the answer.

They are saying it is administratively impractical for Washington run local affairs and that only through greater decentralization and more grass-roots participation can there be the slightest hope of making satisfactory progress.

In one breath the President's commission warns that the states are on the verge of losing control over the problems of the major urban centers to the federal government.

In another breath the report's substance is that federal intervention in local affairs has become an unmanageable mess. In other words, the states are losing control of urban problems to a federal government which can't handle them satisfactorily.

This bleak outlook is compounded by the hopelessness of trying to straighten out, coordinate, decentralize, and reorganize some 400 programs which have gone off every which way.

It is all a little reminiscent of Russian political experience. The Moscow planners decentralize and then they centralize only to decentralize again, add on incentives or take them away, and still the system does not work the way it was planned. But at least the Russians have a plan, and we do not.

Perhaps we need a nonproliferation treaty between Congress and the White House on the creation of new bureaus, agencies and programs, at least until it is found out how to make the old ones work. Some effort is being made in this direction.

Congress enacted laws replacing a dozen or more separate grant authorizations for health programs in such fields as tuberculosis, cancer, communicable diseases, and venereal diseases.

These programs and others were consolidated into a single program with funds granted to the states for comprehensive public health services, with the precise services to be rendered submitted to the surgeon general for review and approval.

But this is only a meager beginning and may be the kind of centralization which later will have to be replaced by decentralization.

Studies are going forward on how to reduce the total number of programs and provide greater flexibility to recipient state and local governments.

It is undoubtedly too late to go back and do what many members of Congress now realize should have been done in the first place—the use of existing agencies for slowly expanding programs instead of the creation of new "crash" programs to abolish poverty and cure social ills which were of a chronic and not epidemic nature.

That approach, of course, would not have fulfilled the political imperative of two Democratic administrations which tried to convince the country that it had been stagnating in the Eisenhower years.

But in their eagerness for action, the two Democratic administrations have created such a proliferation of malfunctioning agencies and programs as to cause even the President's advisers to despair. We cannot do what a teacher would advise a fumbling student at the board—erase it all and start over again—but we can do what Vice President Hubert Humphrey advised after the last election: re-examine all these programs, junk the bad ones and improve the good ones.

The War of Half-Truths

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the war against the United States is all about us in smears and half-truths. If our unsuspecting people are given both sides of the argument and permitted to think for themselves they will be able to sift through the chaff and come up with the pro-American solution.

But our people must first understand that all they see and hear is not truth or even fiction. Rather, much is sociological writings intended to confuse, mislead, disguise the true facts, and divide our people for destruction of America.

A recent article by Mr. Thurman Sensing, called "Un-American Activities," calls for an investigation of the un-American activities of the "underground press." I insert his statement in the RECORD following my remarks:

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

(By Thurman Sensing, executive vice president, Southern States Industrial Council)

The month of April, a time of beauty as spring breaks over the American landscape, this year may be marred by ugly political realities. At mid-month, for example, it is expected that anarchists and "peaceniks" in the Northeast will converge on New York City to conduct massive demonstrations at the gates of the United Nations building against U. S. defense of freedom in South Vietnam.

According to reliable reports, these demonstrations are likely to be the largest ever carried out by radical elements in the nation. Among the prominent participants, it is believed, will be the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., who is shifting his attention from "civil rights" strife campaigns to the anti-Vietnam campaign.

The worsening of the battlefield situation of the communists in Vietnam lies behind the new urgency with which domestic radicals are approaching the April demonstrations. The homefront leftists realize that the communist troops in Vietnam are facing annihilation and that public pressure is mounting for stepped-up air and naval attacks against Communist North Vietnam. Thus they clearly intend to pull out all the stops in demonstrations inside the U.S.A. They are reported to be seeking bloody clashes with police authorities. In particular, they want a real clash at the gates of the U.N. building, in order to make the Vietniks here appear as martyrs. They also believe that massive anti-Vietnam demonstrations in the U.S.A. will produce even stronger anti-American declarations by the Afro-Asian bloc in the U.N. and by U Thant, Secretary-General of the U.N. U Thant already has clearly indicated that his sympathies lie with Hanoi, not Saigon.

The demonstrations planned for New York City are only part of a new drive by the pro-communist forces to gain power in the United States and to eliminate anti-communist activities on the part of the U.S. government.

Insufficient attention has been paid to what is known as "The Underground Press" in the United States. Reference here is to the ultra-leftwing sheets which have begun to appear in several cities and on a number of campuses. These small newspapers have as their principal target the stopping of American efforts in Vietnam. To this end, they endorse every conceivable assault on public authority and public decencies. They approve the flight of young peaceniks to Canada, where they have a safe harbor as draft-dodgers. They recommend films produced by or in behalf of the Viet Cong. Among their various editorial proposals are projects that are utterly obscene and perverted, which cannot be described in family newspapers, but which are an effort to degrade public officials.

It should be realized, too, that "The Underground Press" stresses "free speech campaigns" involving filthy language and recommends the showing of pornographic films. Realistic observers of these gutter sheets understand that the endorsement of pornography in print and on film is a calculated effort to undermine the morality of the American people. In an effort to weaken the fabric of our nation, these journals and their sponsors hope to turn loose a flood of pornographic material.

In this connection, the national public should know that in recent months one of these "underground" papers distributed 70,000 copies of one of its filthiest issues to elementary school children on New York City's East Side. Now, it is obvious that printing and distribution of 70,000 copies of a gutter sheet is a costly proposition. Public agencies and private citizens should inquire as to the source of the money for this project. Indeed it is time that the House Committee on Un-American Activities, or other suitable agencies of Congress, conduct a full-scale investigation of the actions and financial backing of "The Underground Press." Some well informed journalists, who have devoted years to the study of Communist Party operations in the United States, are certain that the money for both the upcoming demonstrations and the continuing and accelerated pornography campaign is coming from communist sources.

The danger is that the public will imagine that the war in Vietnam is a one-front war. The truth is that the front is everywhere, including here on the home front. Among the targets of the communists are not only soldiers in the Pacific but the youth people of our nation, the students who will be the leaders of tomorrow. This is why it is imperative that there be an immediate investigation of what lies behind these new un-American activities.

Vietnam Critics Leave Questions Unanswered

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, recently I had the occasion to cite certain unreasonable, unrealistic, and unworthy criticisms to which President Johnson has been subjected by opponents of our Vietnam policy.

While I do intimate that former Ambassador John Galbraith's recent statements made following his acceptance of the national chairmanship of the Americans for Democratic Action fit this description, I do feel that they create consternation among many of our citizens. A recent editorial in the Beaumont (Tex.) Journal raises certain questions which, I feel, would be typical of the response of most Americans. It ends with the following question:

We would be interested in knowing precisely what Galbraith means by a "sane peace" and also how he has come to be a greater authority on the war than the President, who undoubtedly is much better informed on what is going on in Vietnam and what is best to do about it.

As an expression of grassroots reaction to Mr. Galbraith's statements, I am sure the editorial, which follows, will be of interest to my colleagues:

CRITICISM AND POLITICS

President Johnson continues to be the main target of the Vietnam War critics in this country. And that, since he maintains a determined stand on the conflict and is also the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, is understandable.

But some of the criticism is purely political and carries an undertone of punitive action. And that is unfair.

One of the most recent criticisms of this nature was voiced the other day by John Kenneth Galbraith, Harvard economist and former ambassador to India. Said Galbraith, after accepting the national chairmanship of the Americans for Democratic Action, a prolonged conflict could "mean the death and burial of the Democratic Party."

And that's not all Galbraith said. He accused the Johnson administration of seeking a "military solution" in Vietnam and urged more vigorous efforts to seek a compromise settlement, according to a New York Times report.

The report adds that Galbraith's statement, in effect, warned President Johnson that he might not receive liberal support in 1968 if he did not moderate his military efforts in Vietnam and take more effective measures toward a "sane peace."

It did, for the new chairman of the ADA went on to say that the disaster of a prolonged conflict in Vietnam may . . . mean that the Democratic Party may "lose some of the liberal senators and congressmen who have contributed so much to civilized advance in these last years."

We would be interested in knowing precisely what Galbraith means by a "sane peace" and also how he has come to be a greater authority on the war than the President, who undoubtedly is much better informed on what is going on in Vietnam and what is best to do about it.

Gap in School Aid

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, in an excellent editorial on March 12, the New York Times, endorsed the President's recent health and education proposals. Among other points made, the Times noted that President Johnson is seeking funds to increase the capability of local and State education agencies to plan effectively. This approach—seeking to strengthen local units so that they can become effective, decentralized instruments for carrying out high priority national programs—is evident in the President's health proposals as well. It is important to recognize as the President apparently has, that we cannot carry out massive social programs without strong, capable units at the State and local levels. And at the same time, by strengthening these units, we assure that the details of the programs will be carried out with sensitivity and concern for local problems. President Johnson is to be congratulated for taking this approach, and I commend the editorial which follows to all my colleagues and other readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

GAP IN SCHOOL AID

Federal school aid is clearly entering a new phase. In the first two years of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the accent was properly on the emergency financing of school districts with large numbers of poor families and on encouraging local education leaders to experiment more.

Now the time has come to consolidate many of the new programs, to turn pilot projects into large-scale permanent operations and, most important, to rescue the urban schools from their alarming deterioration. President Johnson's education message and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Gardner's warning to state education authorities against shortchanging the big cities in the distribution of Federal funds offer reassurance that Washington recognizes the need for a fresh approach.

In fiscal terms, the President's message asks mainly for continuation of the Federal aid programs already in operation. Yet it is much more than merely an appeal for more money for the same purposes. In subtle terms carefully designed to avoid aggravating an already serious undercurrent of dissatisfaction, the message focuses on the gap between Federal school aid and the ability of educators to translate the new funds into better schools.

Lagging initiative at the state and local levels, coupled with excessive administrative delays in Washington, has diminished the usefulness of Federal funds in many programs. For example, lack of coordination between preschool Head Start programs and the early grades of elementary school has impeded this pioneering effort to put slum children on the road to learning.

One essential task is to assure that the recipients of Federal grants—the state and local education authorities—play a more creative role than that of bookkeepers and paymasters. The President now calls for a modest expenditure to help turn these key administrators into effective planners and innovators.

Mr. Johnson's appeal to Congress to give educational appropriations first priority on the legislative calendar is also of critical importance. The difference between the academic and the fiscal year has been a serious stumbling block in the past, when local school districts have been unable to anticipate the amount of Federal support early enough to plan programs, recruit staff and enlist the public.

Such delays have led to haphazardly conducted ventures, involving excessive cost. The lack of Congressional action to appropriate funds for the National Teacher Corps illustrates how seriously the uncertainty of support may interfere with the progress of a widely acclaimed experiment.

The education message serves as a warning that Federal aid places a new responsibility on local and state education leaders and on Congress as their continuing partner. Before long, the amounts of Federal aid to public education will have to be greatly increased. The President is entirely justified in calling for a tooling up of the public education sector for the day when massive general aid to the schools becomes a reality.

Harold Howe Spills the Beans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the Members of this House another speech made by U.S. Commissioner of Education Harold Howe, given off-the-cuff before a meeting of Harvard and Yale lawyers at Washington's Peking Restaurant on Tuesday, March 28, 1967.

Choosing the topic of de facto school segregation and the need to fight it through federally encouraged school racial balance schemes, the reckless Commissioner talked on even as eyebrows edged ever higher throughout the length and breadth of the room. For one thing, Mr. Howe told the assembled lawyers that he was working with other Federal agencies, presumably HUD, to prepare "package" programs which would tie education in with other aid programs. Of equal or greater significance was the Commissioner's naive admission that the Office of Education is still considering the "Equal Educational Opportunity" proposal which I exposed last September. Journalists take note: the Department of HEW has never stated, pointblank, that it has been rejected, but merely insists that it was one of several "study drafts."

Mentioning me by name a half dozen times, Mr. Howe said that I was misguided in trying to block the Office of Education—or HUD in the demonstration cities program—from legally requiring Federal aid recipient communities to come up with school racial balance schemes. Let me tell the Commissioner that his memory is as faulty as his sociology: the Democrats trying to save his bacon were the ones who proposed amendments to prohibit the Office of Education from legally requiring racial balance schemes. I said that such amendments were a joke because Messrs. Howe and Weaver intended to use economic pressure: de facto and not de jure pressure, to give those phrases a new twist. So it is the Democrats who look silly in the light of Mr. Howe's self-congratulatory admission to the Harvard-Yale lawyers that it is economic and not legal pressure which he intends to use to coerce cities into "voluntarily" coming up with racial balance schemes.

When one alert member of the bar asked Mr. Howe how he could deal with racial imbalance in the District of Columbia and Chicago, he said "the suburbs." Furthermore, when asked about objections to school busing, the Commissioner showed either arrogance or a warped sense of humor by saying that he, personally, was not much concerned with buses because he had a chauffeur. Perhaps the mothers of America will soon convince Lyndon Johnson to put Mr. Howe back on the bus sans chauffeur.

Mr. Speaker, many Members of this House tend to doubt all these "wild" allegations because the Harold Howe who comes before their committees is an affable, wavy-haired, mild-mannered man who could hardly be the ogre some of us say. Let me suggest that Mr. Howe is a veritable Clark Kent: one moment, he is a bespectacled, mild-mannered bureaucrat, but let him step out of sight of the Congress, and he hops into an ivory tower, rubs his magic daguerrotype of John Brown's moldering body, says the magic words "racial balance" and becomes "superplanner." Let me suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the Members of this House make the acquaintance of "superplanner" before our schools become sociological laboratories and not educational institutions.

In speaking to the Harvard and Yale lawyers, Mr. Howe spoke informally and not from a text. No doubt he will claim, if questioned, that he has been misrepresented. Perhaps the thing to do is give Mr. Howe another chance to appear before a congressional committee and explain his controversial philosophies.

Federal Aid to Education Program Is Not Working

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. BYRNES

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I include, as part of my remarks, a resolution recently adopted by the Advisory Council of School Administrators of Cooperative Educational Service Agency No. 10, in regard to Federal aid to education.

These administrators, who are on the firing line, call for a radical change in the system of Federal aid to schools. We should start listening to them.

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION BY ADVISORY COUNCIL OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE AGENCY NO. 10—UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED AT THE REGULAR MEETING AT REEDSVILLE ON JANUARY 30, 1967

Resolved by all of the administrators of Cooperative Educational Service Agency No. 10 (100% being in attendance January 30, 1967) that all of our Congressional representatives be advised as follows:

"Whereas the present method of distributing federal aid on a categorical basis is very cumbersome and inefficient,

"Whereas the impact on children is very negligible compared to the amount of money being expended,

"Whereas the present system of federal aids to schools does not allow for local control and initiative and causes many problems at the local level,

"Whereas shared taxes and general aids distributed on a formula basis through the State Department of Public Instruction have been most effectual in promoting public education:

"Therefore we hereby advise our constitutional representatives to work for a change in the present system of federal aid to public schools. Furthermore, to insure that the best program of federal aid will be forthcoming be advised also that public school administrators should be represented when changes are being developed.

"Inasmuch as we twenty administrators represent approximately 35,817 public school children we feel that our observations and needs should prompt some action by our Congressional representatives."

Officially ratified at the regular Cooperative Educational Service Agency No. 10 meeting, February 27, 1967.

Supt. Gaylord Unbehaun, Brillion; Supt. Charles Bingner, Cedar Grove; Supt. A. W. Gordon, Chilton; Supt. F. J. Helwig, Elkhart Lake; Supt. Earl Anderson, Hilbert; Supt. Ray Nevins, Howards Grove; Supt. Stanley Zielanis, Kiel; Supt. Harold Paukert, Kohler; Supt. C. E. Jones, Manitowoc; Supt. Otto Schultz, Mishicot; Supt. Ralph Dosch, New Holstein; Supt. Robert Cook, Oostburg; Supt. Elden Amundson, Plymouth; Supt. Joseph Boettcher, Random Lake; Supt. John Worachek, Reedsville; Supt. Leslie Johnson, Sheboygan; Supt. Ronald Eastman, Sheboygan Falls; Supt. Paul Dobias, Stockbridge; Supt. George O'Brien, Two Rivers; Supt. A. B. Stuebbe, Valders.

Federal Program of Education Benefits Poverty-Area Children

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article entitled "School Aid Agrees U.S. Program Gets Results" by Jack Jones, printed in the Los Angeles Times, March 30, 1967:

SCHOOL AID AGREES U.S. PROGRAM GETS RESULTS—LOS ANGELES OFFICIAL SAYS FEDERAL AID PROVES OF BENEFIT TO POVERTY-AREA CHILDREN

(By Jack Jones)

A Los Angeles school official agreed Wednesday with a U.S. Office of Education report indicating that a massive federal program of educational aid to poverty-area children is showing results.

"In the great majority of cases there is definite improvement in such things as reading ability and getting along in school," said Dr. Dave Schwartz, Los Angeles city schools administrator for specially funded programs.

Specifically, the Office of Education report released Wednesday dealt with the first year of operation of the compensatory education program under the Elementary and Secondary Educational Act of 1965.

U.S. Commissioner of Education Harold Howe II summarized reports from all 50 states, three territories and the District of Columbia and concluded that the $1 billion effort under Title I of the act is "historical and successful . . . despite some first-year growing pains."

NEARLY 70,000 CHILDREN INVOLVED

Schwartz said nearly 70,000 elementary, secondary and pre-school children from Los Angeles poverty areas are involved in special programs operated by the district here with ESEA funds. Other local school districts and some non-public schools also have federally funded projects.

The city school district's programs under the act amount to nearly $14.5 million for this school year. They began during the 1965–66 school year with an allocation of more than $12 million.

"We know these things are terrific for the pre-school kids," Schwartz said. "A lot of these programs are experimental and we change them when we find they don't work."

Here, as elsewhere, the ESEA federally subsidized programs include remedial reading, pre-school classes similar to Operation Head Start, enrichment programs, student achievement centers, special counseling, smaller classes, more teaching assistants and the hiring of nonprofessional aides.

Nationally, according to Howe's report, 8.3 million children have been helped in programs conducted by 17,481 school districts.

Nationwide, Howe said, the average expenditure per pupil was $119, "a significant increase in total pupil expenditures in many areas."

He said the states have been "almost unanimously enthusiastic about effects of the Title I projects" and that many of them have referred to the "revolutionary impact of new ideas, new directions and new programs on their educational systems."

Under a state-by-state breakdown, Howe quoted California education officials as reporting:

"In the short time that ESEA Title I projects were in cooperation, students tended to achieve a month's growth for every month of instruction—a substantial increase of the .7 of a month's growth for every month of instruction they had been averaging before . . ."

RECOGNIZED SYSTEM

California, which uses what Howe called "a widely recognized testing system," said this means the poverty-area students under ESEA programs stopped falling behind.

California school district personnel "generally agree that the students improved in attitude, motivation and interest toward learning," said the Howe report. "As these are important factors in learning, continued growth may be anticipated."

The Howe report also noted:

1—One-fourth of the states said Title I projects were encouraging students to continue their education.

2—Nearly 20% of the states noted improvements in reading and other academic subjects.

3—New equipment, supplies, facilities and materials were called "a highly significant and direct benefit to the children" by nearly 45% of the states.

4—More than 25% of the states reported that teachers had learned to help culturally disadvantaged children more effectively and with "greater depth of understanding."

5—A quarter of the states praised Title I for furthering the efforts of educators in planning, studying and evaluating education in general.

The War on Poverty's Carl Shaw

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LLOYD MEEDS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Speaker, local community action agency staff are often the unsung heroes of the war on poverty. An article by Pat King in the Seattle Times of March 5, tells the story of one such hero—Mr. Carl Shaw, the executive director of the Seattle-King County Economic Opportunity Board, Inc.

Mr. Shaw has been doing a really outstanding job in his vitally important position. I want to take this opportunity to warmly commend Carl Shaw and his dedicated staff.

Mr. Speaker, with permission, I insert the Times article at this point in the RECORD:

THE WAR ON POVERTY'S CARL SHAW

(By Pat King)

"Laurie has said her first word since school began," the Head Start teacher reported. "She said, 'Leaf,' and for Laurie, whose 4½ years have known many deprivations, it was a milestone."

"It may be a long time before she uses that word in a sentence, but when she does, it could make the difference between a high-school dropout and a diploma."

Laurie, a pretty little girl with dark eyes and tight curls, goes her mainly silent way in the prekindergarten. She has no way of knowing her accomplishments are partly the results of the work of hundreds of persons, and especially of one man.

That man is Carl Shaw, the energetic executive director of the Seattle-King County Economic Opportunity Board, Inc., or, as it is. popularly known. War on Poverty. Close to 40 years old, his blue eyes twinkled as he walked around his desk to meet me with outstretched hand for a recent interview.

His desk was piled high with work and the blackboard filled with copious figures. On a table were heaped books and reports, indicating this was, indeed, the frontline of a functioning campaign.

The battle being waged in King County is an open declaration against the cycles of poverty that keep the poor from helping themselves. Local community-action programs work through the non-paid board, whose members are city officials, community leaders and the poverty stricken. Shaw heads the board's administrative staff.

Head Start, vocational guidance, study centers, leadership development, neighborhood service centers, service to the aging, tutoring, adult education, probation supervision and counseling are among the major community services of the existing program.

"I really can feel for the young boys and girls who look to the poverty program for help," said the soft-spoken director. "My own teen-age years were filled with the same frustrations and uncertainties that they feel. My mother died when I was 15; my father was an alcoholic. I worked nights to support myself and daily slept through school. As a result, at the beginning of the tenth grade, I became a high-school dropout."

Shaw leaned forward on both arms, his habit when intent.

"The Neighborhood Youth Corps and the Job Corps provide today's dropouts the important first steps that a professor from Wayne State University gave me," he said. "He had the confidence in my ability to attend college that I lacked and he insisted I enroll in college on a trial basis."

"I janitored, drove busses and struggled," Shaw recalled, "and, thanks to the professor and to my wife, Jan, whom I married in my junior year. I was graduated cum laude in 1951. Then I went on to take my master's in social work."

During his career, Shaw became affiliated with the American Academy of Clinical Sociologists and numerous other professional associations.

"There is only one major difference between participants in today's poverty program and myself in my early days," he stated firmly, "and that difference is that there is more hope and help."

After receiving his master's degree, Shaw directed settlement houses nine years. This experience gave him valuable insights into the problems of the poor and destitute.

"Many persons have serious misconceptions about the poor," he observed. "They sincerely think that welfare recipients don't really want to work and be self-reliant. My own experience proves just the opposite to be true.

"The King County poverty program reaches these persons whose fear and mistrust have held then back. What we seek to do is help them to help themselves."

Hired by United Good Neighbors in January of 1964, Shaw served as a consultant to Seattle's central-area community organizations. As the mayor became interested in the War on Poverty, Shaw's experience and interest qualified him as the city's most likely poverty-program coordinator. For this reason, he was lent temporarily by U.G.N. to assist the mayor's office.

"I had one assistant, a full-time and a part-time secretary and some ancient office furniture that had been begged, borrowed, or stolen from the mayor's office," he reminisced.

"Perhaps my precollege struggles reinforced my feeling that other people's problems were actually everyone's problems. I couldn't leave the poverty program at that vital point. So I left the U.G.N. job and went to work for the mayor's staff."

Shaw's four-month appointment provided enough time to get the initial program on its feet.

"I remember those first young adults who were placed in jobs they had once believed closed to them, and it was personal satisfaction to see the early CAMP (Central Area Motivation Program) study centers for underachievers blossom into a realistic program," he related. "I could envisage the old and the young we eventually would reach. Our proposal for funds was ready . . . and then the ax fell!

"There would be no federal money until we joined forces with the county. This required monumental structural changes, and a long wait for government approval." Carl Shaw found himself faced with new frustrations.

His four months on the city's staff had ended; countless hours had been spent on a program that could not operate without federal money.

"How would you like a husband who temporarily works without pay?" he asked Jan. Just as she had done during college days, she gave the support he needed.

"For two months, we lived on a small emergency fund and forestalled our creditors. The children, Rachel, Julie, Amy and Wally, cooperated through this difficult time," Shaw said proudly. "They understood and accepted the tightened family budget without complaint."

Finally, at the end of August, 1964, the government approved the program, and the War on Poverty really began.

"I can't tell you," he beamed, "what a big day that was for everyone involved."

Since then, the poverty program for King County has reached 25,000 and eventually will reach 100,000 of King County's emerging poor with a $5 million budget. And still there is more to be done.

"Shaw works a 60-hour week, with a multitude of evening meetings," says Mrs. Lois Dougherty, his secretary. "I have never seen a man so honestly concerned with helping others."

This is seconded by Wes Hansen, program coordinator.

"Carl's educational and professional background equip him as a professional administrator of unusual ability," Hansen says. "Carl has been offered less work for more money several times and, yet, he has chosen to stay on where there is the greatest need."

News of the poverty-program cutback by the federal government the past November was a distinct disappointment to Shaw.

"Its effect will be agonizing," he says, "as we can't perform the jobs for which we are prepared and capable of doing. Even though we absorb the cut where it will have the minimum effect, it means an automatic reduction of our expectations."

But Shaw, who is a practicing idealist, also takes a realistic view. He says:

"Actually, our greatest criticism always has come from ourselves. We constantly have guarded against rigidity, knowing the future would necessitate a change. This particular change, however, was both different and sooner than we had expected."

How long will Carl Shaw stay on as chief executive for the Economic Opportunity Board?

In January, he threatened to resign because of policies on how the fund cut back would be handled, but he says now that, as far as he's concerned, "my job here will last as long as I can be an effective administrator to the poverty program."

(NOTE.—Pat King is a free-lance writer acquainted with poverty problems in Seattle's central area. She and her husband, William, have eight children and have taken a Negro foster child into their Caucasian family.)

Hurrah for Alaska

SPEECH

OF

HON. JAMES G. O'HARA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, Sunday's newspapers reported a very significant development which I should like to call to the attention of any of our colleagues who may have missed it. I refer to the rejection by the Alaska State Senate of a resolution calling for a convention to amend the U.S. Constitution.

For the benefit of those who may not have seen the article reporting the action of the Alaska Senate, I include as part of my remarks the Associated Press dispatch which appeared in last Sunday's Washington Post. The article follows:

ALASKA REJECTS REAPPORTION MOVE

(By Ed Isenson)

JUNEAU, ALASKA, April 8.—Despite strong pressures from national Republican figures, the Republican-controlled Alaska State Senate today defeated a resolution calling for a U.S. constitutional convention on reapportionment.

The vote was 8 to 9, with three Senators out of town. Eleven votes are needed for passage.

The resolution seeks to overturn the Supreme Court's one-man-one-vote ruling by permitting states to apportion one House of a Legislature on a basis other than population. If 34 states approve it, Congress will call a convention to amend the Constitution.

Alaska would have been the 33rd state. Iowa also is considering it.

State Sen. Brad Phillips (R) had held the House-passed resolution in his Senate Rules Committee until he was assured it would not open up the entire Constitution to amendment.

After a lengthy long-distance telephone discussion with U.S. Senate Minority leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) and members of his staff—and a "four-foot telegram" from Dirksen—Phillips agreed to bring the bill to the floor.

But he and one other Republican joined seven Democrats in voting to kill it.

Phillips comes from the Anchorage area, which gained four Senate seats under a recent reapportionment. In addition, he said Dirksen had failed to convince him that the Constitution would not be opened to other amendments if a convention is called.

Phillips also said Maryland Sen. Joseph D. Tydings, a Democrat, had contacted him 10 days ago and had presented very persuasive "academic arguments."

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Alaska Senate for its good judgment. It has acted very wisely and in the national interest.

The Concept of Whole Unionism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. JOELSON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, one American trade union has called upon its members to act upon, and not just deplore, the problems of their communities. This union is the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL–CIO, which recently held a 3-day conference, at which Vice President HUBERT H. HUMPHREY and others discussed what could be done to solve the problems of the cities.

Since this is the kind of grassroots action we all like to see on the part of our citizens, I ask unananimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that a report on this recent conference, which appeared in the AFL–CIO News, be reprinted in the RECORD as follows:

"WHOLE UNIONISM" KEYS IUE SOCIAL ACTION PARLEY

(By David L. Perlman)

A union's job isn't done at the end of a work shift, Pres. Paul Jennings told delegates to a three-day social action conference of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

He set as the conference theme the concept of "whole unionism" and called on the 200 participants to probe the "gut problems" affecting the lives of members and not shy away from considering controversial issues.

"What good is it to negotiate the best possible contracts," Jennings asked, "when after work a union member returns to a black or white ghetto? Or is forced to send his children to an inferior school? Or stands helpless as his friends or relatives lack decent employment opportunities? Or faces the prospects of a bleak retirement?"

Some 60 speakers, including Vice Pres. Humphrey and officials and staff experts from government agencies, the labor movement and civil rights organizations, were featured at forums and workshops which ran from early morning until late in the evening.

But some of the most effective speaking came from the floor microphones—during frequent question and answer sessions.

"This is the problem we have in my city," a delegate would begin. "What can we do about it? Who do we see? How do we get action?"

Sessions dealt with job training, housing, youth, education, political action, equal opportunity for Negroes and women.

At an evening dinner program, the Vice President imbued the delegates with his own buoyant enthusiasm, challenging and scorning those who want to "pause" when there is so much to be done to meet America's problems.

"Take whole unionism very seriously," Humphrey said. "I want the unions of America to get involved. If there's a problem in your town, get busy on it. It can be corrected."

He warned that programs begun in the 89th Congress could be scuttled if the viewpoint prevails in this Congress that "it's not popular or politically wise to legislate for the people."

WE'LL MAKE MISTAKES

In trying "to reach people who up to now have been unemployable," Humphrey said, "we'll make mistakes. You'll read about them." But, he stressed, tens of thousands of young people are being salvaged. "This is no time to pause. This is the time to look ahead."

Jennings cited to the conference the examples set by IUE members who have involved themselves and their locals in "whole unionism."

He spoke of a Rochester, N.Y., member who "is knocking on doors" to recruit applicants for a program "which has already trained 150 Negroes in job skills they never believed they could acquire."

He cited a group of members in Holland, Mich., as "active in bringing decent housing, jobs, education and recreational facilities to impoverished Spanish-Americans."

Jennings praised IUE leadership in the Arizona Consumers Council "which organizes programs to protect our paychecks at the checkout counter."

A local union officer "is spearheading a very successful effort to place the youth of Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant ghetto in jobs at the local's 31 plants," he noted.

Jennings cited as an example of following up "legislative action with social action" AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's call for central labor councils to police enforcement of the minimum wage for unorganized as well as organized workers, and he called on IUE members to cooperate actively.

"How can a union ignore problems involving the poison in the air we breathe, the impurities in our water supply, the difficulties we face getting to and from work?" Jennings asked.

The answer, he suggested, lies in "social action, political action, legislative action and trade union action—that's what we mean by whole unionism."

Department of Transportation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES KEE

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include last week's public service television and radio newscast, "The Kee Report." The subject discussed is the "Department of Transportation and Its Many Functions."

The report follows:

This is Jim Kee, bringing you the Kee Report.

The Federal Government recently established a new Department of Transportation. The Chief Officer will serve as a member of the President's Cabinet. This new Department will supervise a number of activities which before this were scattered among other agencies of Government.

Many thoughtful citizens may wonder why a new Department is necessary. The answer is that because of our country's rapid growth, both Government and private capital must cooperate to provide new modes of transportation to meet present-day needs.

From the earliest times, American economic growth has gone hand in hand with improvement in transportation facilities. The ingenuity of our people has provided new and more efficient ways of moving goods and passengers. But in this development, there were certain parts of the transportation system which only the Federal Government could handle.

Water transportation is a case in point. Since the United States became a nation, foreign trade has flourished because the Federal Government did the job of dredging harbors and providing other necessary aids to sea navigation. The improvement of channels to encourage barge and boat transportation on inland rivers is another Federal function. Although passage is slow, judged by modern standards, water carriage is the cheapest form of transportation ever devised by man.

Some people assume that in this age of high speed planes, trains and motor cars, water transportation is a thing of the past. On the contrary, barge and boat traffic on inland rivers still forms a vital part in the nation's transportation system.

The first transcontinental railroads, which made this country a united nation in fact as well as in name, were constructed by private industry. But the major financing was done by the Federal Government. In the same way, mail subsidies helped along the growth of passenger air lines which now provide fine service for all sections of the country.

The automobile has been the greatest single factor in developing a prosperity of abundance for the American people. The motor car was brought to its present high state of efficiency by private capital. But motor transportation would be severely handicapped without the road building programs authorized over the years by the Federal Government.

This is the story of the past. Why is Federal assistance needed now? Because this age has problems of a critical nature. Both city streets and connecting highways are badly overcrowded by the mass of daily commuters. Engineers predict that unless relief is provided, transportation, especially along the Eastern seaboard, will become a hopeless jumble in a few years.

The answer seems to lie in the development of new, highspeed trains. Private capital and the Government are now cooperating to get the job done. These new trains must pass the test of speed, carrying capacity, and safety. A couple of pilot trains are ready to begin test runs this spring, one running between New York and Canada, and the other between Boston and New York City. Much of the capital was provided by Uncle Sam.

The same is true for air travel. Nearly every country in the world now has its own air line. To help American aviation stay ahead, the Federal Government is helping in the development of bigger and better planes. This is a wise policy because transportation is the lifeblood of America.

Teenage Projects for Summer Plan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, the report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice revealed some disturbing statistics on criminal behavior among America's youth.

One boy out of every six in the United States today is referred to juvenile court. Fifteen- and sixteen-year-olds have the highest arrest rate; indeed, the 15- to 17-year-old age group represents only 5.4 percent of the population, but it accounts for 12.8 percent of all arrests.

> The problem in the years ahead—

States the report—

> is dramatically foretold by the fact that 23% of the population is 10 or under.

In his message to Congress on the welfare of children, President Johnson proposed a broad program to rehabilitate the delinquent and to rescue the potentially delinquent youth. He also called upon every city and local community to develop new summer programs to help our children and teenagers become responsible future citizens.

The Baltimore County Youth Commission has developed a praiseworthy program to encourage all civic groups to engage in summer youth projects in a wide-ranging effort to decrease suburban delinquency.

With permission I insert in the RECORD an article describing the commission's efforts, which appeared in the Baltimore newspaper, the Enterprise:

TEENAGE PROJECTS FOR SUMMER PLAN

The Baltimore County Youth Commission announces plans to encourage all civic groups to develop community projects and volunteer service for their teenagers this summer. In an all out effort to decrease suburban delinquency, the Commission feels each community should share in this responsibility.

The Commission has contacted many service groups asking them to participate. In order to reach the youth it will take a concerted effort on the part of all citizens to really involve them in constructive self-satisfying activities this summer.

WILL ACCEPT GUIDANCE

In pilot areas the so called hard-to-reach youth are being reached and it has been established that these teenagers want real responsibility and are willing to accept it with guidance.

There are various ways that this program can be established. Civic groups are encouraged: to sponsor neighborhood youth councils on civic affairs; giving them real community responsibility; to support youth activities; to have a volunteer service fair by inviting agencies to meet together to exhibit and discuss their need for volunteer help; to encourage parents to allow their teenagers to participate in volunteer services this summer even though no monetary gains are forthcoming.

PLAN YOUTH SEMINAR

As part of this effort, the Commission is cooperating with the Baltimore County Youth Council on Civic Affairs in sponsoring the second annual youth seminar May 5, 6 and 7 at the Fresh Air Camp in Belair. This year the theme is "The Real Responsibility of the American Teenager" and will include a youth-adult workshop at the Sunday session in the hope that it will successfully encourage community cooperation of youth and adults that will result in establishing teenagers as a real and constructive part of each community.

Churches, service clubs and civic groups are urged to send youth from their community to the seminar, as well as adults for the Sunday session. There is also a need for money to give "seminar scholarships" for youths who are not fortunate enough to have a sponsor.

For more information contact, Mrs. Doris Wright, Staff Director for the Youth Commission at 828–1955.

Nation's Capital Disproves Race Mixing in Schools

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, with all the hypocrisy being injected against our schoolchildren and parents by Mr. Howe and his federalized education experimenters, I feel our colleagues will find the article which appeared in the Washington, D.C., Post for April 10, 1967, of genuine interest and include it to be here reproduced in full in the RECORD. Until Congress passes a law that moms and dads can not move or some starry-eyed Federal judge rules all children belong to the State and can be stored for education in national interest, it just looks like Mr. Howe's personal ambitions and dreams will never be fulfilled.

The article follows:

SOUTHWEST WASHINGTON TRAGEDY

(By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak)

In the shadow of the United States Capitol stands physical evidence of how militants in the civil rights movement can sometimes shatter their own dreams.

This is the tragedy of Southwest Washington, which once gave promise of becoming an oasis of true racial integration of the schools in a city where—as in other major cities—de facto segregation is the rule.

How that dream was shattered is worthy of study, because it indicates how difficult if not impossible it is to achieve racial integration in the present mood of the civil rights movement.

Southwest Washington, for decades a pestiferous slum, was razed by urban renewal bulldozers 10 years ago and replaced by high-rent middle-class housing (town houses and apartments) and subsidized public housing.

This was to be one part of Washington not ghettoized by race, with quality, integrated public education. Indeed, the greatly praised Amidon School was built even before the town houses and apartment buildings started to spring up.

Originally an experimental school for the entire city, Amidon gradually became a neighborhood school unique in its racial and social integration. As of last year, it contained about 65 per cent Negroes and 35 white. Economically, it was split about 50–50 between the middle-class and the poor.

These percentages do not meet levels of toleration for most whites, but the whites of Southwest Washington were quite content. Consisting of many Great Society bureaucrats, they wanted to educate their children in a racially mixed environment.

Yet, irrationally, militant civil rights groups began agitating against Amidon as primarily a white school (it wasn't) restricted to the middle-class (it wasn't). They demanded that District school boundaries be gerrymandered to place more slum Negro children in Amidon. Whether knowingly or not, these militants were squandering the rare commodity of urban white children, precious because so scarce, in today's big-city public schools. Their campaign would lead to less rather than more integration.

Why this counter-productive course? One white liberal Southwest resident blames neighborhood Negro workers under the poverty program—who seemed compelled to agitate about something. "Amidon became a symbol of all that is not theirs," this liberal told us.

The unwise decision reached by the District of Columbia Board of Education was to pool the students of Amidon with two nearby Negro slum schools, Syphax and Bowen, and to assign two grades to each of the three schools. In theory, the white and Negro middle-class students at Amidon would be parceled out to each of the three schools.

Of course, it didn't work that way. Even before the actual shift, Negro middle-class parents began pulling their children out of Amidon rather than mix them with a top-heavy preponderance of slum children in a nonneighborhood school. Unable to flee to the all-white suburbs, these middle-class Negroes are making the financial sacrifice to send their children to private school.

The white liberals soon followed suit, some sending their children to private and parochial schools and others, bitterly disillusioned, returning to the suburbs.

Although the school board denies it, the fact is that all three schools will soon be populated almost entirely with slum Negroes.

That rare educational instrument, a single, racially and economically integrated school, is now no more.

Free-Spending Billboard Lobby Assailed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, the highway beautification program—essentially one of trying to preserve a decent environment for coming generations—is in grave danger.

One of the chief features of the program is billboard control. For years lobbyists for the industry in Washington and in every State capital have made every effort to thwart attempts to restrict billboard blight.

This week I shall submit a statement to the Committee on Roads urging its members, during their consideration of H.R. 7797, to take a strong stand against proliferation of billboards. I hope other Members will voice similar concern to the subcommittee on behalf of the overwhelming majority of Americans who do not like, want, or need billboards. Their right to privacy must be protected and their children's heritage must be preserved.

Columnist Inez Robb, a member of the National Advisory Committee on Highway Beautification, and a valued constituent of mine, has warned the American people billboard control is now facing life or death in Congress. I hope the people respond and triumph over the well-financed special interests. Miss Robb's excellent column follows:

POWERFUL BILLBOARD LOBBY ORPHANED L.B.J.'S BABY

(By Inez Robb)

What the billboard lobby, with its multimillion-dollar slush fund, wants the billboard lobby gets.

Unless the American people are prepared to fight for scenic highways and fight now, it is highly probable that the United States Congress will deliver another multibillion-dollar gift to the outdoor advertising industry, one of the chief despoilers of America, the Beautiful.

The diehard opponents of any kind of regulation of billboard blight are gathering in Washington today. They are there to appear before the Roads Subcommittee of the House Public Works Committee, to testify against even the wishy-washy billboard controls proposed in January by the Bureau of Public Roads.

They will, in all probability, testify before a sympathetic committee and certainly before a well-disposed chairman, Rep. John C. Kluczynski (D, Ill).

Indeed, it would be difficult to find a chairman with less empathy to the billboard legislation already submitted by the Bureau of Roads. Some weeks ago Rep. Kluczynski wired the governor of each of the 50 states that the proposed standards were "unworkable."

The telegram was followed by a letter assuring the states that, since no Federal standards have yet been adopted, no state need fear it will be penalized in the Federal highway program by its failure to adopt regulatory measures on billboards.

Those of us who would like to see America, the Beautiful, instead of billboards along the nation's highways have a right to feel discouraged at this point.

Highway beautification is supposedly dear to the heart and to the Great Society program of President Johnson, and to Mrs. Johnson, too. But either the Bureau of Roads has failed to get the message or the President has failed to communicate his interest to the bureau.

As a member of the National Advisory Committee on Highway Beautification, I have felt from the beginning that the billboard lobby was running the show. And this despite the overwhelming sentiment on that advisory committee for billboard regulation on the network of highways being built by Federal billions.

Certainly, the advisory committee in the past two years has witnessed the constant weakening of proposed standards for outdoor advertising. The dominant sentiment within the committee has been for stern measures to protect the Federal highways from spoilage and exploitation by the billboard industry.

Yet, each time the committee has met, the proposals submitted by the Bureau of Roads have seemed tailored to the inflated demands of the billboard lobby. It is obvious that the bureau has neither heeded the advice nor asked the consent of the members of the advisory committee. Or feared the Presidential wrath.

After the committee met in Washington last September, S. J. Schulman, commissioner of the Westchester County (New York) Department of Planning, in a letter to Dennis O'Harrow of Chicago, Executive Director of the American Society of Planning Officials, summed it up neatly:

"Last week's meeting of the National Advisory Committee on Highway Beautification was completely discouraging—a terrible bill, coupled with extraordinarily loose regulations; obvious insensitivity by the Bureau of Public Roads and no apparent prospects of things getting anything but worse."

Mr. Schulman is right: Things are getting worse. Even though "the terrible bill" is a triumph of the billboard lobby, that lobby isn't content. Its people are in Washington today, intent on gutting even such weak proposals at billboard control as it contains.

Highway beautification is the President's baby. Will he do anything about this orphan?

In the meantime, the American people ought to rely on their own power. Write your Congressman and your Senator today. Or be prepared to live with ever-increasing billboards the rest of your life.

Senator Hayden Recalls U.S. Entry in World War I

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LIONEL VAN DEERLIN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, Senator CARL HAYDEN, of Arizona, who might truly be called the father of his State, was here 50 years ago when the House voted 373 to 50, to declare war on the Kaiser's Germany.

Senator HAYDEN is the only person still in Congress who cast a vote on that historic occasion. The Senator himself, of course, has achieved his own place in history; for he has brilliantly represented Arizona in both the House and the Senate ever since the State joined the Union in 1912. In the ensuing 55 years, there have been few projects benefiting Arizona that were not helped to fruition by Mr. HAYDEN.

It is not surprising that this rugged son of the Old West and former sheriff of Maricopa County was among the first Members of Congress to volunteer for military service in World War I.

Senator HAYDEN's reminiscences about the events leading to and surrounding the U.S. declaration of war have been featured in an article by Les Bell, an able congressional correspondent for Copley News Service.

Mr. Bell's article, which appeared in the April 6, 1967, edition of the San Diego Union, follows:

U.S. ENTRY IN WORLD WAR I RECALLED—SENATOR HAYDEN DESCRIBES HAWKS, DOVES OF 50 YEARS AGO

(By Lester Bell)

WASHINGTON.—That Friday afternoon 50 years ago was chilly and overcast. It was April 6. Newspaper headlines bannered America's entry into World War I:

"U.S. at war with Germany; President signs proclamation."

Those troubled days in the spring of 1917 were not unlike the spring of 1967, says Sen. Carl Hayden, 89, the Arizona Democrat who recently completed an unmatched 55 years in Congress.

"We had doves and hawks—we didn't call them that—in the Mexican skirmish, and doves and hawks in the World War I conflict," says the patriarch of Congress who arrived on Capitol Hill in 1912 when Arizona gained statehood.

DIDN'T WANT WAR

"President Wilson, and the country generally, didn't want to get into that war. We had just avoided war with Mexico.

"But when the kaiser's submarines sank our ships it raised very bitter feelings in this country and there was nothing to do but declare war."

Hayden was then a member of the House, where he spent 14 years before moving to the Senate. He was among the 373 "hawks" of his day who voted for war.

Fifty members of the House voted against war. The "doves" of their day were headlined as "pacifists." One was Rep. Jeannette Rankin, a Montana Republican. Her antiwar vote was her first on any issue and the first cast by a woman in Congress.

Oddly enough, Miss Rankin did not return to Congress after that first term until 24 years later. And on Dec. 8, 1941, hers was the only vote against going to war with Japan.

A sprightly 86, Miss Rankin lives on a farm at Watkinsville, Ga. She is still a dove and opposed to the U.S. presence in Vietnam.

Hayden volunteered for duty in World War I despite President Wilson's edict that no member of Congress could get a commission or enlist.

DIDN'T GET OVER

"I suppose I was somewhat of a hawk, although I never had a chance to prove it on the battlefield," he recalls. He was sent to Camp Lewis, Wash., with two other congressmen who had wangled their way into the Army, but the war ended before they could go "over there."

"We liked to say the kaiser saw us coming and gave up," he quips.

The House vote of 373 to 50 for war came at 3:15 a.m., April 6, 1917, at the end of the debate that began at 10 a.m. the day before.

The President took a short walk with Mrs. Wilson then returned to the executive mansion to sign the proclamation of war at 1:11 p.m. Then he went to lunch and presided over a Cabinet meeting.

An obituary that day in the Washington newspapers evoked another president and another war. The story told of the death of 81-year-old William H. Gould.

Gould was a conductor on the funeral train that had borne the body of Abraham Lincoln from Washington to Springfield, Ill.

But the war with Germany was "news" that day.

Rear Adm. Robert E. Peary, who had found the North Pole just eight years before, in an address before the Iowa Legislature feared Germany would attack major U.S. cities within two weeks. He said the Germans could launch bombing planes from offshore "commerce raiders."

Corona typewriters hitting while the iron was hot, pointed out that "efficiency" wins wars. It noted that Coronas serve "on all fronts" and have been in "the midst of battles the last 30 years—on sea, land and air."

A story in April Scribner's magazine talked about "unprepared America." The author was Franklin D. Roosevelt, then assistant secretary of the Navy.

War was in the air, but so was Easter. A man could buy a Stetson for $4, a belt-back suit with patch pockets for $19.50.

America didn't know it on that chilly Friday afternoon, but the book was closing on what has become known as "the Age of Innocence."

Things were never again quite the same.

Pioneering Youth Corps Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JEFFERY COHELAN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, last month the Central Labor Council—AFL–CIO—of Alameda County, Calif., received approval from the Department of Labor to administer a new type of Neighborhood Youth Corps project for 410 school dropouts from Oakland poverty areas. This project deserves special attention because it is the first grant under the NYC's experimental and developmental program. It will include extensive occupational counseling in addition to the regular program of job training.

I want to take this opportunity, Mr. Speaker, to commend Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz and NYC Administrator Jack Howard for approving the grant to launch this pioneering effort. I particularly want to take this opportunity to commend the Alameda County Central Labor Council for its effort to make meaningful job training and a brighter future a reality for many disadvantaged youngsters.

Recently the AFL–CIO News reported on this new program. I include this article with my remarks at this point in the RECORD:

AFL–CIO UNIT PIONEERS IN YOUTH CORPS TRAINING

OAKLAND, CALIF.—The Alameda County AFL–CIO will pioneer a new type of Neighborhood Youth Corps projects to imbue 410 school dropouts from Oakland poverty areas with good work habits and basic job skills.

The central body will administer the 52-week program under a grant of $1,409,040 which was approved by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

The county's three representatives in Congress—Jeffrey Cohelan, George P. Miller and Don Edwards, all Democrats—said the grant is the first allocation made to activate the NYC's experimental and developmental program.

The estimated cost will be $1,579,000, with the central body financing the difference through donated staff time, transportation and meeting hall facilities.

The council was the first AFL–CIO central body in the country to operate its own anti-poverty program, starting in 1965 with the aid of a grant from the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity. When it was completed, additional funds were obtained for a regular NYC project which expired last September.

In the new project, the central body will employ skilled union craftsmen to supervise and instruct the young men and women in several areas, including clerical work, landscaping, remodeling and other construction projects, and the clearing of heavily-wooded city and regional park areas for the development of picnic and recreational uses.

The work is done mainly for non-profit charitable and public agencies. Those who perform satisfactorily in the work experience phase will be given additional training in marketable job skills, such as welding, auto mechanics, carpentry, the operation of office machines, and office procedures.

Each young man or woman accepted for trainiing will be paid from $1.35 to $1.60 an hour for 32 hours a week.

The project will have two co-directors—J. W. Gaines of Building Service Employes Local 390 and Robert Heffley of Carpenters Local 36.

Capetown

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, in the Sunday Visitor, a national Catholic weekly, the Reverend Daniel Lyons, S.J., had a very interesting article on Capetown. This was published in volume 55, No. 49. In my opinion, it illustrates a very sane view of the situation in South Africa.

I remember a cartoon which appeared in one of the papers at the time the crew of the U.S.S. *Franklin D. Roosevelt* was denied shore leave, the caption of which read:

> We have alienated two countries without ever firing a shot.

Why this country continues to do everything within its power to humiliate the economy of both Rhodesia and South Africa is beyond me when both countries are strong friends of the United States and strongly anti-Communist. Again we are walking into another war due to the ineptness of our diplomats.

Reverend Lyons' article follows:

Capetown

(By Rev. Daniel Lyons, S.J.)

As I write this in Cape Town, the evening headlines read: "U.S. Navy Ship Slips into Port. Shore Leave in City for Crew." Our principles seem to depend on the size of the ship. It has been a long time since our government broke the heart of a friendly city like it did last month when it brought the aircraft carrier *Franklin D. Roosevelt* here.

Every group in Cape Town had spontaneously participated in the elaborate preparations. A full program was drafted by the American naval attache here, in cooperation with local authorities. There were no restrictions of any kind by the local or national government. The program was printed with the official emblem of the United States and publicly distributed. At no time was there any suggestion from American authorities that any changes should be made.

After the ship had anchored, the morning newspaper suddenly reported that all shore leaves had been cancelled. The government here had to find out through the newspaper. The American Government had changed its plans because of a small pressure group in the United States. Commented one of the crew, Yeoman Ralph J. Cutting of New Hampshire: "The crew was stunned, completely stupified. . . . The people were hurt, disappointed, and humiliated. . . ." South Africa has always backed our defense of South Vietnam, and the people here of every race had wanted to show their appreciation.

The doctrinaire liberal always has to have an enemy on the right. At the moment it is Rhodesia and South Africa. As Cardinal McCann in Cape Town commented to me, such persons are blind to the denial of human rights in Communist countries. They have always liked Tito, but hated Franco. There was nothing democratic about letting a noisy little minority in the United States so influence public policy. This is not a colony of ours. Few individuals have ever shown such bad manners abroad as our government showed here. The Ugly American is Uncle Sam.

A young American senator visited South Africa for three and one-half days last fall, then returned to New York to condemn the whole country. This same senator visited Poland last year, but he had no complaints to make about the Communists on his return. This is that same double standard practiced by our government. When American firms want to do business in South Africa, our State Department discourages them by telling them about the racial policies here. Yet our State Department pleads with American businesses to trade with Communist countries.

FRIENDS OR ENEMIES?

We do not know our friends from our enemies. We trade with Russia, but not with Rhodesia. We trade with South Africa, which has apartheid, but not with Rhodesia, which does not have apartheid. Britain insisted that we should not trade with Rhodesia, so American businessmen had to give up doing business there. Many of their former customers now buy from British firms, through South Africa. Does Britain have any suggestions?

The race problem in South Africa is nothing new. It has been the biggest problem since Europeans first settled here, more than 300 years ago. In addition to native tribes who do not get along with each other, there are Indians and Chinese. There are also descendants of slaves who were imported from Malaya. Soldiers and seamen have left their imprint on the Cape in the form of a whole new race of mulattos, similar to the "orphans" left in Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Vietnam by Americans there. For the first time, the native women in South Africa are protected by the government. Any white person caught treating them immorally is put in prison.

It is a fallacy of liberalism that every problem can be solved. Idealism can be cruel if it is not realistic. The Catholic Church is not in favor of apartheid, and we hope it can be replaced with something better. But it is much easier to condemn apartheid—which means separate development—than it is to be understand the problem. Anyone who thinks that we have solved the problem in the U.S.A. has never toured Harlem, or Washington, D.C.

The Coloured, as opposed to the natives, are 90 percent urbanized, and are more like our Negroes in America. The natives are more like the American Indian in their background. They have strong tribal connections, although about ten percent of them have also become urbanized. Ninety thousand of the Coloured are Moslems.

SEEK BETTER SYSTEM

South Africa is accused of being "Fascist." Many of the non-white African states would answer to that description but in South Africa there is complete freedom of expression and of dissent. The efforts of the government to help the non-white must be described as sincere. The same cannot be said for the way Asians and other minorities are treated in many of the non-white African countres.

There is no doubt that apartheid should be modified. It should be dropped, provided a better system can be found. But anyone who is conscious of the deepseated differences throughout the world between the Arab and the Jew, between the Greeks and the Turks, between the Koreans and the Japanese, should realize that differences do not easily disappear. They may never do so. There is no use talking about integration between the Hindus and the Moslems. That is what created Pakistan.

Cardinal McCann assured me he favors integration. But he also understands the complexity of the problem. He does not favor anything that will bring about a breakdown in law and order. Some in America may disagree with him. But it is not because they are more Christian than he, or because they know the answer better.

Chanceries

SPEECH

OF

HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the District of Columbia was faced with the decision of trying to acquire some property for chanceries and we gave consideration to the proposal that is now up for discussion.

Later on, the Department of State seemed to feel that our proposal was shortsighted. However, it is our feeling that the proposed acquisition is reasonable, that the area to be provided is adequate, and that if this area becomes available, other very costly property would not and should not be needed.

The chairman of the committee and I introduced similar bills in the hope that there would be bipartisan agreement on this very controversial problem. In our District of Columbia Committee we found very little opposition to the proposal that is before us today. In my judgment, this is a sensible proposal and it is one that we can certainly support with good conscience. It will make available for chanceries necessary sites at a reasonable cost in the District of Columbia.

My colleague to my right, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. Steiger], has given the subject a very great amount of detailed study. I presume that he will make a few comments about it at the appropriate time.

Bicentennial Observance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES KEE

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include a recent public service television and radio newscast, "The Kee Report." The subject discussed is the "Bicentennial Observance of the American Revolution."

The report follows:

This is Jim Kee, bringing you the Kee Report.

A Federal commission is now drawing up plans to commemorate the most important political event in world history. This was the American Revolution and the proposed observance will mark the 200th anniversary of that great event.

We know from our school history that even though the actual fighting began earlier, the Revolution really dates from the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Jefferson, the principal architect of that document, said this:

"The flames kindled on the Fourth of July, 1776, have spread over too much of the globe to be extinguished by the feeble engines of despotism."

Jefferson was right. The American Revolution brought freedom, justice, and equality to the inhabitants of our country. And it did something more than that. It taught the whole world that free men can run their own affairs without benefit of kings and emperors.

The success of the Revolution sparked something more besides political liberty. It unloosed the inventive and creative talent of our people so that today the majority of American citizens enjoy more comforts than any people on earth.

The Commission authorized by Congress and appointed by the President will take two years to work out a suitable program of observance. The great battles of the

Revolution will be recalled from the first engagement at Lexington to the final surrender of the British forces at Yorktown. It is hoped that the re-enactment of these events will bring about a rebirth of national pride and patriotism.

There is another phase of the proposed celebration which is very important. The law directs the Commission to encourage the local observance of historical events which occurred during the Revolution. While the war took place before West Virginia obtained its statehood, the fact is that early settlers in our State are closely identified with some of the major battles of the Revolution.

One historian said that more veterans of the Revolution rest in West Virginia soil than in any state except the original thirteen. The war on the frontier was called the "back door" war and it was waged savagely by the British at the express command of King George, III. In line with this policy, every inducement was offered the Indian tribes to massacre the border settlers.

This British campaign to win the backdoor war was defeated largely by the victorious march into Illinois territory by George Rogers Clark. This was a turning point in the border fighting and we may take pride in the fact that a majority of Clark's men came from the Mountain State. In addition, soldiers from West Virginia took part in most other Revolutionary battles including Cowpens and King's Mountain.

I hope our organization of war veterans will plan early to participate in the bicentennial observance of the Revolution. This will afford a good opportunity to tell the history of our State from its earliest beginnings. Our people have a proud birthright and they will be glad to hear about it once again.

Warning Signs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, recent declines in our economy cause us concern. We cannot afford to let the situation deteriorate, but in order to decide what needs to be done, a calm, clear analysis can be most helpful.

In my opinion, Mr. Speaker, such a reasoned commentary was given by the AFL–CIO News in a recent editorial. I commend its careful consideration to everyone, and, therefore, include it in the Appendix of the RECORD, as follows:

WARNING SIGNS

The no-change theme that marked the February unemployment figures seems to indicate that the economy is sailing along smoothly through the winter months. But the Labor Dept.'s report is cause for concern also that there may be some rough seas ahead.

While the unemployment rate remained steady in February in the face of a drop in industrial production and declines in other leading indicators of economic activity, there was a marked drop in manufacturing employment, a counter-seasonal trend in part-time work for economic reasons and a sharp decline in the average factory workweek.

Taken together with other indications of a slowing down of activity, there is reason for worry that the economy is perhaps becoming more sluggish than anticipated by the Administration in its earlier forecast.

Manufacturing employment dropped by 65,000 in February with what the Labor Dept. called "small but widespread declines" in both the durable and non-durable goods industries.

The number of non-farm workers on part-time work for economic reasons usually declines slightly between January and February. But last month it increased by 100,000 to 2 million.

The factory workweek, which moved up to 41.3 hours in the spring of 1966 and remained at that level through the fall, has been declining steadily since November 1966. Last month it dropped seven-tenths of an hour to 40.3, a very sharp decline for this particular index of activity over a one-month period.

The drop in hours is reflected by a similar drop in average weekly earnings for factory workers, a decline of $1.54 over the month to $111.48. This happened while average hourly earnings increased slightly.

The dropoff in weekly earnings combined with the erosion of buying power by the continuing increase in living costs results in a sizable dent in consumer purchasing power, a major prop for healthy economic growth.

The portent of economic troubles in the Labor Dept. report is sustained by reports of other government agencies indicating a flattening out or slowing of retail sales, a continuing problem with inventories on merchants' shelves and the drop in industrial production for two successive months.

The Administration had warned in its own economic analysis that the first six months of 1967 would find a certain sluggishness in the economy. It has moved to bolster the badly sagging construction industry and has taken other steps to stimulate economic activity.

The problem of the moment is to keep a close watch on the economy and move quickly to shore up the weak spots as and when they develop, using the full potential of both fiscal and monetary policy.

The past six-year period of economic growth has demonstrated that government policies can be used effectively to keep the nation moving ahead while maintaining stability.

The key is to move early enough and quickly enough to head off trouble before it flares into a major economic headache.

Poll of Los Angeles Times

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP E. RUPPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. RUPPE. Mr. Speaker, the presidential election of 1968 will have a great impact on the future direction of America. As we move toward that critical election, public opinion is important to every Member of Congress. Recently, the Los Angeles Times published a poll demonstrating opinion in the State of California which is of great interest:

ROMNEY, KENNEDY RATED TOP PRESIDENTIAL RACE FAVORITES

(By Don M. Muchmore)

If California voters could decide today the nominees for the 1968 Presidential election, the contest would be between Michigan's Gov. George Romney and New York's Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

And if that were the case, Romney would win.

No matter who Romney is matched against, he comes out on top, according to a recent sampling of statewide voter opinion by The State Poll.

Romney not only edges Richard M. Nixon, his closest Republican rival by 3%, but when pitted head-to-head against the leading Democrats, President Johnson and Robert F. Kennedy, he tops Mr. Johnson by 10% and overwhelms Kennedy by 14%.

Here's how a cross-section of California voters answered the following question:

If the contest for President of the United States were between these men, for which one would you vote?

	Percent
Lyndon B. Johnson:	
Total	38
Republicans	14
Democrats	57
George Romney:	
Total	48
Republicans	76
Democrats	26
Don't know:	
Total	14
Republicans	10
Democrats	17
George Romney:	
Total	51
Republicans	77
Democrats	30
Robert F. Kennedy:	
Total	37
Republicans	14
Democrats	54
Don't know:	
Total	12
Republicans	9
Democrats	16
Lyndon B. Johnson:	
Total	50
Republicans	19
Democrats	74
Richard Nixon:	
Total	38
Republicans	71
Democrats	13
Don't know:	
Total	12
Republicans	10
Democrats	13
Robert F. Kennedy:	
Total	48
Republicans	22
Democrats	69
Richard Nixon:	
Total	39
Republicans	68
Democrats	17
Don't know:	
Total	13
Republicans	10
Democrats	14

The Romney lead over the two key Democrats is a direct reversal of findings by The State Poll last summer when Romney trailed both Mr. Johnson and Kennedy by almost the same percentage points by which he now leads them.

This is a significant factor for the Michigan governor, since it shows strong "development" potential, a candidate characteristic looked for by the party professionals who traditionally exert great influence on the nomination.

TREND WATCHED

Another factor that will not be lost on the professionals, who are watching California trends, is that Romney is able to pull more than 26% of the Democrats away from Mr. Johnson and 30% away from Kennedy, while both Democrats are only able to lure 14% of the Republicans from Romney.

These Democratic gains are significant because of the heavy Democratic registration in California—nearly three Democrats, for every two Republicans.

The recent State Poll shows that Nixon still trails Mr. Johnson and Kennedy by roughly the same distance as he did in opinion surveys last summer.

Nixon's apparent weakness, as evidenced by the results of this survey, are just the opposite of Romney's strengths. Among Republicans Nixon runs from 5% to 9% behind Romney's Republican vote when Nixon is matched against Mr. Johnson and Kennedy. With the Democrats, Nixon runs 13% behind Romney's Democratic vote in both the Johnson and the Kennedy situations.

Neither Kennedy nor Romney are assured of victory in their own party in California at this time.

Among the Democratic voters, Kennedy's edge over Mr. Johnson is relatively slim when the large percentage of "don't know" voters are considered. As the table below indicates, some 19% of the Democrats have not yet made up their minds:

If the contest for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States were between these two men, for which one would you vote?

	Total percent
Robert F. Kennedy	43
Lyndon B. Johnson	38
Don't know	19

Among Republican voters, Romney's 3% lead over Nixon is even more uncertain because of the support pulled away from the two major candidates by California's Gov. Reagan and Sen. Charles Percy (R-Ill.)

Here's how the Republican preferences break down:

If the contest for the Republican nomination for President of the United States were between these men, for which one would you vote?

	Total precent
George Romney	35
Richard Nixon	32
Charles Percy	10
Ronald Reagan	9
Don't know	14

In one of the ironies typical of the political career of the former Vice President, California Republicans regard Nixon as their "kind of candidate," but his support takes a nose-dive when the issue of electibility is raised.

This came out in close questioning of Republicans as reported below:

Which one of the following would you classify as your kind of candidate?

	Total percent
Richard Nixon	31
George Romney	27
Ronald Reagan	19
Charles Percy	11
Don't know	12

Which one of these men do you think can win next year?

	Total percent
George Romney	46
Richard Nixon	16
Ronald Reagan	11
Charles Percy	8
Don't know	19

Although the current series of stories based on this same State Poll report that Gov. Reagan has substantial support among the voters as to his job performance to date, most Republicans apparently do not consider him Presidential timber when compared with the leading candidates Romney and Nixon.

Only in the question relating to their own kind of candidate does Reagan make a significant inroad among the voters. It is highly possible that the "wait and see" attitude among voters about him, reported last Sunday by The State Poll, may have considable impact on his Presidential potential.

Sen. Percy, considered by many as the leading dark horse candidate for the Republican Presidential election, does well for an individual without an image in California. His greatest weakness, according to the survey, is the question of whether or not he could defeat the Democratic candidate.

The uncertain Kennedy lead over Mr. Johnson and the neck-and-neck nature of the Romney-Nixon struggle bids fair to heat up the coming political months in California.

Congressman Horton Praises Career of Wayne County's Dr. Walter S. Thomas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, April 16, about 200 members of my constituency in Wayne County, N.Y., will gather to honor a man who has given much of his life to his fellow man. He is Dr. Walter S. Thomas, chief and director of the department of laboratories and pathology at the Newark-Wayne Community Hospital in Newark, N.Y.

He is a man about whom Robert Louis Stevenson wrote in the last century—the physician—"He is the flower of our civilization."

For more than 60 years, Dr. Thomas has served his fellow man as physician, pathologist, and bacteriologist. His work has earned for him the gratitude and affection of thousands of people.

In the true sense of the word, he is a professional.

Since he graduated from the University of Texas in 1906, he has pursued his science with a diligence typical of the men of medicine. He served as a fellow and instructor in pathology at Johns Hopkins University from 1908 to 1910, and as an instructor and associate pathologist at Washington University School of Medicine at St. Louis, Mo.

In 1917, he heeded his country's call to war, serving with the rank of major in the U.S. Army as chief laboratory officer in Bordeaux, France.

Returning from Europe, he went to Clifton Springs, N.Y., and became chief of the department of pathology at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, serving in that capacity through 1938.

From 1938 to 1956, he was Monroe County pathologist, director of Rochester's blood bank and served as a consulting pathologist to several hospitals in the area.

Since 1957, he has served in his present post at the Newark-Wayne Community Hospital. His work is known well in western New York, and his fellow medical society members will gather on the 16th to pay him lasting tribute.

He has been recognized for his skill many times before. In 1943–44, he served as the first president of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists.

He is a fellow of the American College of Physicians; a member of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists; a fellow of the College of American Pathologists; a member of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists and a member of the Society for Experimental Biology in Medicine.

He has held the presidencies of nearly every State organization in his field. Friends from all corners of the Nation will be present Sunday when the Wayne County Medical Society, led by its able president, Dr. Joseph J. Kaufman, will honor Dr. Thomas.

Dr. Thomas is a past president of the Ontario County Medical Society and a recipient of the Medal Award Fellowship of the Rochester Academy of Medicine.

And certainly his sparkling career has been enhanced and broadened by his devoted wife and helpmate, Mrs. Betty Carter Thomas.

His work has been his life. His zeal and zest for his work have never flagged. I am proud to be able to join with my constituents in Wayne County in honoring this distinguished physician and citizen, Dr. Walter S. Thomas.

Thoughtful Treatment of CIA Activities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, the report of the Committee headed by Mr. Katzenbach and appointed by the President to review relationships between private American voluntary organizations and the Central Intelligence Agency, in recommending discontinuance of covert financial support to any of the Nation's educational or private voluntary organizations, also noted that they are satisfied that the CIO will not be unduly handicapped in the exercise of national security responsibilities by this limitation of activities.

As a member of the Central Intelligence Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to an editorial of March 31, 1967, in the Washington Evening Star, which gives thoughtful treatment to this question. The editorial follows for your consideration:

REFORMING THE CIA

There is one hopeful note in the report of a high-level study committee which the President appointed in February after the uproar over the disclosure that CIA money had been covertly used to finance some activities of the National Student Association and other groups. This note is that the committee members do not believe the policies which they recommend will "unduly handicap" the CIA "in the exercise of its national security responsibilities."

The implication is, of course, that there will be some handicap. And the observation would be thoroughly suspect if it were not for the fact that Richard Helms, CIA Director, was one of the committee members. (The others were Nicholas Katzenbach, Under Secretary of State, and John W. Gardner, HEW Secretary.) If Helms subscribes to the assertion that his own agency will not be unduly handicapped, that is an assurance which will have to be taken at face value.

We have never thought there was anything inherently wrong with what the CIA was doing. No innocents were corrupted, no unworthy purpose was promoted. On the contrary, especially at the time the subsidy program was started, it served a national interest of large importance. The committee report concedes that this is so.

Still, when the shrill cries of protest began to be heard across the land, it doubtless became necessary, politically and otherwise, for the President to do something. Four administrations had been fully aware of and had approved what the CIA was doing. But that counted for nothing when the covert activity was exposed. So the President, falling back on an ancient recourse, appointed a study committee.

There will be no more covert financing, direct or indirect, of any "educational or private voluntary organizations." The committee recommends, and the President will "seriously consider," a proposal to establish "a public-private mechanism to provide public funds openly" for such activities as heretofore were being financed covertly.

At best, it is going to be extremely difficult to carry on, under such a set-up, the overseas cultural activities that the CIA has been subsidizing. The young student or labor leader who effectively opposed the Communists at international meetings was often a sort whose politics would not appeal, let us say, to a conservative member of the House Appropriations Committee. Inevitable, now that public funds are to be provided openly, the stand of our unofficial delegates at such meetings will become a public issue—and their effectiveness as representatives of the free world will be hard to maintain.

But the President's committeemen have done the best they could. The end result of their work probably will be prejudicial in some degree to the national interest. But that, we suppose, is a price that must be paid if the "democratic process," like Caesar's wife, is to be above suspicion—and never mind how the other side chooses to play the game.

Pennypinching on Our Merchant Fleet

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY C. SCHADEBERG

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. SCHADEBERG. Mr. Speaker, America's boilermakers and blacksmiths voice the concern of many citizens over the continuing sad state of our country's merchant fleet in the April 1967 issue of the Boilermakers and Blacksmiths Record.

The Record editorial entitled "The Mixed Up Kid," points up the fact that Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara admits that "providing lift support over the longer term" requires that "we must rely in large part on merchant shipping."

Yet we see our Government remaining unresponsive to this longer term need by continuing to pinch pennies when it comes to revitalizing America's merchant fleet.

The editorial follows:

THE MIXED UP KID

In April 1962, the Secretary of Defense appeared before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and made the following statement: ". . . from our (Defense) point of view, the reserve fleet plus the vessels in service, plus the construction program that has previously been outlined as a tentative program, appear adequate to our need." Four years later, in a letter of January 25, 1966 to the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. McNamara reaffirmed this position even to the point of using the very same words. The net result was that the American Merchant Marine found an albatross hung about its neck which has continued and will continue to plague it. Yet, the law of the land, then as now, states that: "It is necessary for the national defense and development of its foreign and domestic commerce that the United States shall have a merchant marine . . . (b) capable of serving as a naval and military auxiliary in all war or national emergencies. . . .". Mr. McNamara appears to have concluded otherwise!

Of our shipping requirements arising out of the conflict in Vietnam, the Secretary observed that Southeast Asia ". . . has focused our attention on the problem of providing lift support over the longer term," and that ". . . we must rely in large part on merchant shipping." This admission by Mr. McNamara of our reliance upon commercial shipping in times of national emergency is in itself significant.

In his most recent effort to prove he is never wrong, the Secretary made some startling comments before the House Subcommittee on Department of Appropriations with regard to the Vietnam situation. He said, "Fortunately, in the present situation, we have been able to obtain the needed sealift without recourse to requisitioning, principally through the use of the unsubsidized tramp fleet and through reactivations from the reserve fleet (NDRF). Almost two-thirds of the increase in Defense sealift capacity achieved since the start of the Vietnam build-up has come from these sources. As of January 1, 1967, 73 privately owned ships, representing about 70 percent of the total general cargo capacity of the U.S. tramp fleet, were in Government service and 153 Government owned ships had been reactivated from the NDRF to carry Government cargoes under private operation.

"While these resources have successfully met the needs of the present emergency, they may not all be available in another emergency a decade hence. By 1975, most of the ships in the NDRF will be 30–35 years old and will require larger expenditures for conversion to assure satisfactory reliability. Moreover, the unsubsidized tramp/irregular fleet will probably have disappeared because its aging World War II vessels cannot be replaced at an economical price."

He concluded his statement to the Committee by saying, "In summary, from the viewpoint of the Defense Department, there is a firm requirement for reliable, responsive sealift augmentation for a wide range of limited war situations, a requirement which the present subsidized U.S. liner fleet, for various reasons, has not met. Various solutions have been suggested, ranging from a major increase in the subsidized U.S. Flag merchant fleet to a full scale program of reserve fleet modernization. I do not propose to offer a solution at this time; other agencies of the Government are also involved."

This position, along with his announced affection for air transportation as a substitute for sealift, is the primary reason, in my opinion, why the President of the United States continues to turn a deaf ear to the cries of Congress, his own Maritime Administrator and the entire maritime industry to the grim obsolescence and fast approaching demise of this nation's merchant marine.

While our Government is willing to spend billions of dollars on a single supersonic aircraft and over $7 billion this year for space exploration, it continues to quibble over the pennies needed to rebuild our merchant fleet, the vital link which supplies this nation's industrial and military might.

This type of thinking makes no sense!

Korea's Health Goals

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, the United States has extended generous amounts of foreign aid to the Korean people since the end of hostilities 15 years ago. AID assistance has been steadily declining in recent years as the Korean economy expands.

Dr. Howard Rusk, the New York Times medical columnist, recently visited Korea to inspect the progress. He observed a heartwarming rise in the standards of living since his first visit in 1953. His report appeared in the March 27 edition of the Times.

Mr. Speaker, I insert Dr. Rusk's report in the RECORD:

KOREA'S HEALTH GOALS—GOVERNMENT ATTACKS PROBLEMS WITH AID FROM UNITED STATES AND IN AN EXPANDING ECONOMY

(By Howard A. Rusk, M.D.)

SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA, March 14.—Wandering through the East Gate market, the Bando Arcade shops and bazaars in Seoul, it is hard to believe that this is Korea and not Hong Kong.

There are beautiful heavy silks, precious stones, especially the deep purple amethyst, and smoke topaz, and scores of tailor shops with imported cashmere and woolens offering meticulously fitted suits tailored by expert Korean and Chinese craftsmen in 48 hours at ridiculously low prices.

The food stalls, the fish markets and the rice bowls all herald a strong lusty economy. On the streets nobody walks—everyone is on the run. The tempo of the day is a "go-go" that is paying dividends.

INFLATION HALTED

Exports last year were $270 million as compared with less than $20-million in 1961. The runaway inflation has been halted. The gross national product has risen 9 per cent annually for the last four years.

In 1953, when this writer paid his first visit to Korea, the average life expectancy was 33 years of age. In 1966 it was 62.

Tuberculosis is still the top health problem, affecting 5 per cent of the population over 5 years of age, or a total of 1,250,000 cases.

The Ministry of Health is attacking the problem through a network of health centers concentrating on home treatment rather than hospitalization.

The long-range health plan in Korea includes an active family planning program whose slogan is "Have fewer babies—raise them well." There are 2,300 field workers already in the developing program.

In 1960 only 5 per cent of the Korean families did family planning, in 1966 it was 21 per cent, and it is estimated in 1971 it will be 45 per cent.

HEALTH NETWORK DUE

In the current five-year plan, it hopes to develop a health network of 18 national hospitals, 46 provincial hospitals, 189 health centers and 1,334 health subcenters.

Until 1962 most of the pharmaceuticals were imported but since then the domestic pharmaceutical manufacturing industries have been increased so rapidly that there are currently 450 manufacturing concerns producing approximately 8,000 different items. This output nearly meets domestic needs.

Foreign assistance has contributed greatly to the rapid improvement of health services in Korea.

Last year the total amount of assistance was $257.8-million. Of this, $251-million came from foreign voluntary agencies, $28.5-million from the United States Government, $12.1-million from the Scandinavian nations and $2.2-million from the United Nations organization.

Currently 21 foreign voluntary agencies are conducting health programs.

ADMIRATION OF GI'S

There is also heartening evidence of the G.I.'s respect and admiration for the Korean people. In one isolated air base visited in Kunsan there had not been one incident of pilferage for a year and even in this isolated situation the morale of the American troops was unbelievably high.

There are true parallels to the problems in Korea over the last 15 years and those existing today in Vietnam.

Even though the Korean war ended in a stalemate the peace was won. The tools were understanding and support, both material and moral. The experience in Korea can be well and profitably applied to Vietnam.

Carol Laabs Wins State Honor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, Miss Carol Laabs, a student at Omro High School in the Sixth District has been chosen as the 1967 Betty Crocker Homemaker of Tomorrow for Wisconsin.

This year 581,000 senior girls in 14,700 of the Nation's high schools participated in the Betty Crocker Search for the American Homemaker of Tomorrow. The purpose of the Betty Crocker search is to assist schools with the important task of inspiring in the Nation's young women a deeper awareness and understanding of the place of the American home in our society and economy and to enhance the prestige and acceptance of homemaking as a career.

We are proud of the accomplishments of Carol and the other youth of the Sixth District that have been honored in the past few months. I would like to join the residents of the Sixth District in congratulating Carol and wishing her every success in her attempt to win the title of "All-American Homemaker of Tomorrow for 1967."

I include two articles on Carol's accomplishment as part of my remarks.

LOVE AND PATIENCE

We add our congratulations to the many being received by a comely young lady who was announced Thursday as the state winner in competition to determine Wisconsin's most promising Homemaker of Tomorrow. She is Miss Carol Laabs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Laabs of Eureka and a senior student at Omro High School.

Any young woman in the state winning this distinct honor would be worthy of commendation, but we swell with reflected pride when a Winnebago County neighbor takes top honors in a contest of the nature of that conducted by the General Mills Company in its annual Betty Crocker talent search.

In a knowledge and attitude examination prepared and scored by Science Research Associates of Chicago, Miss Laabs was judged the best of 16,407 senior girls from 421 high schools in Wisconsin. Similar contests were conducted in other states with 581,334 senior girls participating. All state winners will now be eligible for All-American Homemaker of Tomorrow honors for which they will be judged at Washington, D.C., in April. Should that added distinction come to Miss Laabs it would be well-placed since she has already demonstrated she is highly qualified as one of the outstanding teen-agers General Mills calls to our attention.

The proportionately small number of young people who run afoul of the law and who conduct themselves so that they run in opposition to their own best interests and to that of society do receive "notoriety" as is implied in a letter today in People's Forum. But the many more who conduct themselves so as to properly take their right places in the world largely of their own making have champions in such leaders as Miss Laabs. Her example is to be emulated.

Who is a good homemaker? Carol has agreed that cooking and sewing and such other domestic necessities (and abilities) are important—and she is talented in them. But, she has maintained in her competition for the state honor she has received—and we should imagine the answer weighed heavily in her favor—the difference between a home that is lived in by a happy family and a building that is just a house is the love and patience that is found in the former.

With her eyes on the future, the state winner will use the $1,500 scholarship she has been awarded to attend the University of Wisconsin to further her education.

CAROL LAABS WINS TOP STATE HONORS IN HOMEMAKER TEST — GETS SCHOLARSHIP, WASHINGTON TRIP, CHANCE AT OTHER AWARDS

OMRO.—Miss Carol Lucille Laabs of Omro High School has been chosen as the 1967 Betty Crocker Homemaker of Tomorrow for Wisconsin.

She topped some 16,407 senior girls from 421 state high schools to win top honors in the national contest sponsored by General Mills. She won her title on the basis of the 13th annual written Betty Crocker Knowledge and Attitude examination prepared and scored by Science Research Associates, Chicago.

A total of 581,334 senior girls across the country took the same examination with winners named for each state.

WON A $1,500 SCHOLARSHIP

Along with her title, Miss Laabs won a $1,500 scholarship from the sponsors.

In addition, she is now eligible, with other state winners, for All-American Homemaker of Tomorrow honors. Scores in the initial test, along with personal observation and interviews during an expense paid tour to Washington, D.C., in April, will be factors in determining national awards. Faculty advisers will accompany each girl on the trip.

The All-American Homemaker of Tomorrow for 1967 will be announced at a dinner at Williamsburg.

One of the many highlights of the tour of Washington will be a reception at which the girls will act as hostesses for United States Senators from their respective states and Representatives from their home districts.

Carol, a petite five feet tall, has dark auburn hair and green-gray eyes. A member of the National Honor Society, she also is a co-editor of the school yearbook, on the school newspaper staff and a member of the senior executive council. She belongs to the Pep Club, Pom Pom girls, Future Homemakers of America and is president of the Dramatic Club.

Carol's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Harold Laabs of Eureka. She has three sisters, Ruth, Lauren and Mary.

Having traveled all over the United States with her family, Carol lists as some of her favorite experiences climbing Mt. Hood, visiting both the Seattle and the New York World's Fairs and visiting Washington, D.C. and Boston.

Cooking and sewing, she feels, are important homemaking duties, but the things that make the difference between a happy home and a house are love and patience. These the homemaker should pass on to her children.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN BOUND

Carol has earned money toward her college education as a proofreader and typist for a publishing company and as a baby sitter and mother's helper. She lists as her hobbies sewing most of her own clothes, reading, skating, playing guitar and listening to music. She hopes to major in English and Journalism at the University of Wisconsin.

More than 5,200,000 girls have participated in the Betty Crocker Search since it was started 13 years ago and during this period, General Mills has awarded more than $1,300,000 in state and national scholarships. The program is the only one of its scope exclusively for high school girls.

The Truman Doctrine—1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago, our colleague, the gentleman from Illinois, PAUL FINDLEY, made a speech on the floor of the House in which he discussed the Truman doctrine which was enunciated by President Truman 20 years ago in March. That doctrine has had almost as much impact in the last 20 years as the Monroe Doctrine in the 19th century.

Congressman FINDLEY's discussion was such a scholarly work, and among other points, it shows the effect of the Truman doctrine over the years up to 1967.

I took the liberty of forwarding a copy of Congressman FINDLEY's remarks to the former President at his home in Independence, Mo. As President Truman has a reputation for doing, he gave those remarks his own reading and estimate. In a letter to me of April 3, President Truman gave his opinion of Congressman FINDLEY's examination of the Truman doctrine over the last 20 years.

I know that many of my colleagues have read Congressman FINDLEY's discussion. I feel sure they will be equally interested in President Truman's comments and I herewith append his April 3 letter to me:

INDEPENDENCE, MO.,
April 3, 1967.

HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER: I appreciate your courtesy in sending me a copy of the text of Congressman Paul Findley's remarks on the floor of the House, on the Greek-Turkish action of twenty years ago.

It is a scholarly analysis and I read it with interest. While I differ from some of its reasoning and certain of its conclusions, I consider it useful and helpful toward the shaping of policy in an open society.

Please convey my respects to Congressman Findley.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY TRUMAN.

U.S. Convention

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL E. BUTTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. BUTTON. Mr. Speaker—

Are the State legislatures opening a Pandora's Box by asking Congress to call a constitutional convention?

This is the lead paragraph in a recent editorial appearing in the Schenectady Gazette. I know many of my colleagues are concerned about the prospect of State legislators attempting to exert their will over a subject that we of Congress—as it appears on the surface—are not willing to meet. For this reason I would like to share this editorial and its thought-provoking analysis with my colleagues and herewith insert it in the Appendix of the RECORD:

U.S. CONVENTION

Are the state legislatures opening a Pandora's Box by asking Congress to call a constitutional convention?

There has not been such a convention since the Constitution was drafted in 1787.

The Constitution provides two methods to obtain amendments. Congress may propose amendments, which become effective when ratified by legislatures of three fourths of the states. All 25 of the amendments thus far have been adopted in that manner. Under the other method if the legislatures of two thirds of the states make a request, Congress is to call a constitutional convention for proposing amendments which become effective when ratified in the same manner as above.

Last week the Illinois and Colorado legislatures formally asked Congress to call a convention, bringing to 32 the number of states having taken such action. Only two more state legislatures were needed to bring the total to two thirds of the states.

The aim is to modify the U.S. Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote ruling, which has been widely resented. Apparently the backers think they can accomplish something with the convention method that could not be accomplished with the method by which all amendments thus far have been approved.

The Supreme Court announced its one-man, one-vote decision in June, 1964. In August, 1965, Sen. Everett Dirksen failed by seven votes to get the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate for a constitutional amendment which would permit states to apportion one house of their legislature on some basis other than population.

Apparently the assumption is that the legislators in the various states are willing to do something that the members of Congress from those states are unwilling to do; otherwise, why attempt to overrule the Supreme Court by the virtually unprecedented method? Doesn't it imply that when a person is elected to a state legislature he acquires one philosophy on the one-man, one-vote idea whereas if he is elected to Congress his philosophy is different? Why should this be, since the constituents are the same people?

A lot of trouble could be encountered with a constitutional convention. One of the dangers is that a runaway convention would result, dealing not only with the one-man, one-vote issue but numerous other controversies of the day. There would be nothing wrong in calling, for example, for a special constitutional convention to deal with the problem of religious freedom if there is enough demand for a change. But if a convention were called to deal with the one-man, one-vote problem and the delegates at the same time dealt in hasty, ill-considered manner with other issues such as civil rights, police powers, religious freedom and the role of the Supreme Court, the nation would regret it for a long time to come.

The Teacher Corps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Teacher Corps.

The Teacher Corps provides a new and effective tool for schools with the most difficult educational tasks—schools in city slums and areas of rural poverty. It encourages dedicated and gifted men and women to join the staffs of these schools. It encourages colleges and universities to design training programs tailored to the needs of those who teach poor children.

On request from local school systems, experienced teachers and teacher-interns—college graduates with little or no teaching experience—go, in President Johnson's words, "to the places in their country that need them most." They supplement, not replace, regular teachers in poverty schools.

The Teacher Corps provides both immediate and long-range benefits. Already it has provided our schools with more than 1,200 young men and women with the training, the talent, and the motivation to teach disadvantaged children. Next year we hope to provide three times this number.

But the benefits of the program extend beyond the initial period of an individual's service in the Teacher Corps. Colleges and universities design both preservice in-service Teacher Corps training programs.

This training benefits members of the corps and the schools involved, but almost as important, they encourage all colleges and universities to reexamine their regular teacher-preparation programs with an eye to providing the kind of training needed for successfully teaching disadvantaged children.

The Teacher Corps encourages men and women to continue to serve in poverty schools for many years. The program provides a new career opportunity: teaching the disadvantaged. The organization is beneficial to many who as individuals might find the task overwhelming.

Because members of the Teacher Corps work in the local school systems, they bolster the efforts of regular teachers. The skills of these teachers are sharpened and their morale is strengthened to continue to serve in poverty schools.

This stable and dedicated educational leadership enables the schools of city slums and rural poverty to develop a climate for learning—a climate that will help poverty youngsters become productive adults.

India and America: Their Common Bonds

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it gives me real pleasure to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the excellent address of the Honorable Dr. Purnendu Kumar Banerjee, Chargé d'Affaires of the Indian Embassy in Washington, D.C., regarding the common bonds and goals shared by India and the United States. Dr. Banerjee presented this top-level address at the Conference on India held at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., on Thursday, March 9, 1967.

We Americans in our U.S. contacts both as friends, and in our official capacities in Washington, D.C., know Dr. Banerjee for his good friendship for the American people, his wonderful abilities in translating Indian and Far Eastern developments so clearly to us, and his warm, genial personality.

Dr. Banerjee was educated at the University of Calcutta and in the United States in New York and Harvard. He served for a number of years on the faculty of the University of Calcutta. Dr. Banerjee joined the Indian Foreign Service in 1948 and has served his country with great distinction in many posts.

I am sure my fellow Members of Congress, as well as the American people, will find Dr. Banerjee's address a very worthwhile presentation of the mutual cooperation and understanding between India and the United States.

The address follows:

INDIA AND AMERICA: THEIR COMMON BONDS

(Speech by the Honorable Dr. Purnendu Kumar Banerjee, Minister and Chargé d'Affaires, Embassy of India, Washington, D.C., at Bucknell University, Conference on India, March 9, 1967)

Historically, no two nations, so wide apart geographically, have been so intimately connected as our two countries. It was the historic error on the part of Columbus, in his search for a new route to India, that led him to the discovery of America. But the hope of discovering a passage to India was not given up even after settlement in the New World. It was turned into a dream of discovering a land route to India. A Missouri Congressman, Thomas Hart Benton, thought that the coming of the railroads would at last accomplish this dream, for his statue at St. Louis bears the inscription: "There is the East; there lies the road to India."

During the American War of Independence, Britain was also fighting to establish an empire in India. This division of the British forces perhaps delayed the British conquest of India and hastened their defeat in the New World. By a strange irony, the man who lost America to the British Empire, Lord Cornwallis, became Governor-General of India.

Before long, the two countries established a direct relationship. Within four years of the termination of the Revolutionary war, an American ship named *The Grand Turk* called at Calcutta. The Americans struck bargains with both the French and the British who were then quarrelling to establish their hegemony in India. The United States Government assisted trade with India by extending credit and by imposing protective duties to favour imports in American ships.

The trade was so brisk in 1793 that the United States decided to open a Consular office in Calcutta. In 1845, an American consular report claimed that three-quarters of the foreign ships that arrived in Calcutta sailed under the American flag. Besides, the trade with India was so profitable that it brought the sailors social prominence and prestige. On Cape Cod it used to be said of a pretty girl, I am told, that she was good enough to marry Captain of a ship sailing to India. Today the situation has reversed. The "American-returned" Indian has better matrimonial prospects in India!

The missionaries, also, contributed to understanding between the two nations. The first non-Catholic missionary set out for India in 1813 and took nearly a year to reach Bombay. An outstanding woman social reformer, Pandita Ramabai, studied in the United Kingdom and in the United States. Her book, "The High Caste Hindu Woman", aroused such keen interest in Boston that a 'Ramabai Association' was founded to assist her in her efforts to educate widows in India. At that time, the widows in India suffered from many socio-economic problems.

Contact between the two countries was not a one-way traffic. Indians too contributed to American thought. In the early decades of the 19th century unitarianism, an intellectual interpretation of Christianity, which denied much of the dogma and distilled religion to analytical purity, was popular among the intellectuals of New England. Transcendentalism, which later caught the imagination of the elite, treaded the soft turf laid by Unitarianism.

Both Unitarianism and Transcendentalism were greatly influenced by the Indian social reformer, Ram Mohan Roy. His writings were the thought-pieces for discussion and debate. Roy's interpretations of Christianity covered nearly half the pages of religious publications, including the *Christian Register*, the most influential among them. All major libraries had Roy's works on their shelves.

Reviewing Roy's translation of the Vedanta, William Tudor wrote in the *North American Review:* "Ram Mohan Roy is not a Christian, it is true, but the doctrine he inculcates differs very little from the Christian doctrine repeating the nature and attributes of the Diety. It is the same in its spirits and objects."

The distinguished American thinker and philosopher, Ralph Waldo Emerson, had come under the spell of Roy's writings. Emerson's aunt, Mary Moody, had sent him Roy's works while he was a student. Later between 1828 and 1831, Emerson was assistant to a pastor in the Church of Rev. Henry Ware, one of Roy's strongest advocates in America. As early as 1818, Emerson had written a poem "Indian Superstition". He was among the first major *literati* of America to read and appreciate the anonymous authors of Hindu Scriptures. Indian philosophy had obviously made a deep impression on him. He had, it appears, read almost every translation of Hindu works available to him.

It was Thoreau who brought our two countries politically and ideologically together. As Louis Fischer put it: "Theoreau in Massachusetts borrowed from Gandhi's India, and repaid the debt with words that reached Gandhi in South African cell". "Many years ago," wrote Mahatma Gandhi in his journal *Indian Opinion* in 1907, "there lived in America a great man named Henry David Thoreau. His writings are read and pondered over by millions of people. Some of them put his ideas into practice. Much importance is attached to his writings because Thoreau himself was a man who practised what he preached." This was the preface which Gandhi wrote when he pubilshed some extracts from Thoreau's writings. Gandhi later perfected the art of *Satyagraha* which Thoreau had called Civil Disobedience. Gandhi wrought miracles with the creed of non-violence. Thoreau's contributions, derived from his careful study of Indian scriptures remain immortal and politically influential. Thoreau was greatly influenced by Indian thought. His comments on *Manusmriti*, the Code of the Hindus, were almost panegyric: "That title (Manu) comes to me with such a volume of sound as if it had swept unobstructed over the plains of Hindustan. . . . They are the laws for you and me, a fragrance wafted down from those old times, and not more to be refuted than the wind." He once even claimed to be a *yogi*. Though he read Hindu works deeply, he was not, according to an observer, in any sense a yogi, but he did pay devoted heed to those glimpses of light from the Orient which he saw.

Gandhi and Thoreau had many similarities. Neither of them was a philosopher living in an idealistic cocoon, unrelated to their social milieu. They were both seekers after truth and had an intense and overpowering desire to live according to their own convictions. Both were individualists. But it was left to Gandhi to employ the principle of "conscientious objection" to develop and direct a social and political movement. There seems to be a poetic justice in the fact that the principle of civil disobedience as a finished product gyrated back into the American Civil Rights movement. In this connection, the names of distinguished Americans are Reverend Holmes, Philip Randolph, Stuart Nelson of Howard University and Dr. Martin Luther King.

Walt Whitman, the celebrated poet, also was exposed to and influenced by Hindu Vedantic thought. President Radhakrishnan wrote of him: "Whitman turns to the East in his anxiety to escape from the complexities of civilisation and the bewilderments of a baffled intellectualism."

Poet Rabindranath Tagore showered his meed of praise and called him the greatest American poet who had caught the Oriental spirit. Whitman's poem "Passage to India", written on the occasion of the opening of the Suez Canal, describes some of his thoughts on India.

Apart from intellectual contributions, there were also instances of material contributions. In 1717, a college in New Haven, Connecticut, was seeking funds abroad and in desperation appealed to Honorable Elihu Yale, a retired Indian merchant in London and former Governor of Madras. Governor Yale shipped over nine bales of goods, which brought 562 Sh.12 when sold at Boston. The grateful trustees named the institution the Yale College.

Indian religious thought received special prominence during sessions of the Parliament of Religions held in Chicago in 1893. Swami Vivekananda, who interpreted Hinduism and philosophic heritage of India to the Parliament, enthralled the audience with his eloquence and erudition. His success encouraged him to establish Vedanta Centers in New York and later in California. There are twelve such active centers today in the United States.

In the twentieth century, India's history was mainly a chronicle of her trials and tribulations in the cause of freedom. Many prominent U.S. citizens actively supported India and fulfilled their commitment to anti-colonialism. Among them, I will mention only a few, for the list is long. Among the most prominent were William Jennings Bryan, the Governor of Nebraska and later Secretary of State in President Wilson's Cabinet; Dr. John Hayes Holmes, the American evangel of Mahatma Gandhi; Robert N. Baldwin, the Director of the American Civil Liberties Union; and Professor Robert M. Lovett, one of the editors of the *New Republic*. Their espousal of India's cause kept the American tradition of anti-colonialism alive and refurbished the revolutionary zeal of the Indian nationalists.

India had, it appears, drawn inspiration from the American freedom movement. Indian leader Bal Gangadhar Tilak claimed "Swaraj" (independence) as his birthright. Another Indian leader, Mr. C.R. Das, echoed Patrick Henry's immortal words: "Give me death or give me liberty". Asutoch Mookerjee, a great educator and jurist, said: "Freedom first, Freedom second; Freedom always".

Some Indians, in the second decade of this century, founded the Ghadar Revolutionary Movement in California. Having come into existence before the Gandhian era, they believed in violent methods to overthrow the alien Government.

During the World War I, the Ghadar Party demanded for India the right of self-determination. It attempted, with the assistance of some Indian revolutionaries in Germany, to smuggle a ship of arms into Indian ports. The cargo was captured by the British, who informed the United States (which had by then joined the War) of the complicity of the Ghadar Party. The leaders of the Party were tried and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. This evoked sympathy for India's cause in the United States, for many Americans felt that the activities of the Party were no less patriotic than those of George Washington.

In the twenties, the United States was also the sanctuary for several freedom fighters of India. Among them were eminent scholars, journalists, scientists and thinkers like Tarak Nath Das, G.B. Lal, Silendra Nath Ghosh, Dhanagopal Mookerjee, Syed Hussain, Haridas Majundar, M.N. Roy, Anup Singh, Basant Kumar Roy, Benoy Kumar Sarkar, R.L. Bajpai, Judge Saund, to name a few.

India's cause was later strengthened by the visit of Lala Lajpat Rai, a prominent nationalist leader of India. He explained India's struggle for political freedom. Another important Indian to visit America was Poet Rabindranath Tagore. He lectured on the cultural synthesis of India. An ardent internationalist, Tagore articulated against territorial nationalism. He pleaded the cause of Universal Man.

In 1937, India League of America was founded with Mr. Checker as the President and Professor Haridas Majumdar as the Secretary. J. J. Singh of New York City later became the President of the League, and through his friendships with many Americans, accomplished much to advance India's cause. Many distinguished Americans like Justice Douglas, then Senator Humphrey, Senator Mundt, Philip Randolph, Henry Luce, Albert Einstein, Congressman Celler of New York and Congressman James Fulton of Pennsylvania, joined the League, served on its official board, for creating favourable public opinion for Indian and for pleading Indian case for independence.

Indo-American relations suddenly received a greater attention during World War II. The rise of Fascism and the Japanese attack on Pearl Habour were traumatic experiences for the United States. President Roosevelt could no longer ignore the claim of colonial peoples to freedom. India had geopolitically a special position. Besides, Mahatma Gandhi's creed of non-violence was an eye-opener to colonial peoples. The impact of *Satyagraha* became world-wide. Jawaharlal

Nehru, the author of the *Discovery of India*, was resolutely against Fascism and had, during a stop-over in Rome, refused to shake hands with Mussolini. The Indian National Congress had the support of almost the entire nation in its struggle for freedom. To enlist India which held the key to the Pacific theatre of war, to the cause of the United Nations, it was necessary to grant Indian people their basic demand for self-government.

American anti-colonial tradition, her commitment to freedom, her absence of colonies had built a favourable image in India. Indian nationalist leaders regarded the United States as *primus inter pares* among the Allies. Indian hopes were raised when the United States joined the War. President Roosevelt was immensely popular in India, which looked up to him for justice. His personal representative in India summed up this feeling when he wrote to the President: "The magic name all over here is Roosevelt: the land, the people, would follow and love America."

President Roosevelt first raised the Indian question with Churchill during the latter's visit to Washington in December, 1941. According to Churchill, he reacted so strongly that the President did not broach the topic again for some time. President Roosevelt changing his approach to the problem resorted to and made his historic proposals to Churchill. I crave your indulgence to quote from his letter to Churchill:

"It is merely a thought of mine to suggest the setting up of what might be called a temporary Government in India, headed by a small representative group, covering different castes, occupations, religions and geographies—this group to be recognized as a temporary Dominion government. It would of course represent existing governments of British Princes and would also represent the Council of Princes.

"But my principal thought is that it would be charged with setting up a body to consider a more permanent government for the whole country—this consideration to be extended over a period of five or six years or at least until a year after the end of the War.

"I suppose that this Central temporary governing group, speaking for the Dominion would have certain executive and administrative powers over public services, such as finances, railways, telegraphs and other things which we call public service."

The President commended a programme to solve, not to stall—as Churchill wished—the Indian problem. His proposals, from the Indian point of view, delayed India's independence, but did not deny its legitimacy. It is also significant that Churchill announced the Cripps Mission to India the very next day. There is evidence to suggest that this Mission was sent to India to placate American public opinion. It is evident that Mr. Cripps was sent with a limited and circumscribed mandate. He was not at liberty to negotiate freely the freedom of India with Indian leaders. Colonel Johnson reported this to President Roosevelt.

The irate President wrote to Harry Hopkins on the same day, to inform Churchill of the American position on the Indian problem. After suggesting that the Cripps Mission extend its stay in India to make a final effort, he added: "The feeling is almost universally held that the deadlock has been caused by the unwillingness of the British Government to concede to the Indians the right of self-government, notwithstanding the willingness of the Indians to entrust technical, military and naval defense control to the competent British authorities."

All this bludgeoning was done through diplomatic channels. Secretary of State Cordell Hull later pointed out that the United States was not willing to enter into a public altercation with Britain. He wrote in his Memoirs: "In publicly stating our conviction that subject peoples should be assisted toward self-government and eventual independence, we kept our statement, without making specific reference to India. But in private conversations, the President talked very bluntly about India with Prime Minister Churchill just as I was talking with British Ambassador Halifax."

There was clear evidence of this. Pearl Buck and her husband, Richard Walsh, Will Durant, eminent author of Case for India, Frederick Schumann, the well-known political scientist and Dr. Lin Yutang, the Chinese philosopher, Mrs. Claire Booth Luce, Rev. Holmes, Rev. Saunderland, Mrs. John Gunther, Mrs. Dorothy Norman, Roger Baldwin, Norman Thomas, to name a few, all pleaded the Indian cause through their writings and from public platforms. But it was left to Louis Fischer, the biographer of Mahatma Gandhi, to tell Americans that Britain was trying to drown a fish. Wendell Willkie, in his book *One World*, reiterated the question he was asked from Africa to Alaska during his tour in 1942: "What about India?" He recounted the wisdom of China's wisest man: "When the Indian aspirations were put aside to some future date, it was not Great Britain that suffered in public esteem, it was the United States." He reminded his readers of the American commitment:

"If we believe in the ends we proclaim and want, stirring the forces of the Middle East to work with us towards those ends, we must cease trying to perpetuate control by manipulating native forces by playing off one against the other for our own ends."

The editors of *Life* went further. In an open letter to the people of Britain, they warned:

"We Americans may have some disagreement among ourselves as to what we are fighting for, but one thing we are sure we are not fighting for is to hold the British Empire together. We don't want you to have any illusions . . . if you cling to the Empire at the expense of a United Nations' victory, you will lose the war. Because you will lose us."

The Annual Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations passed a resolution supporting the aspirations of the Indian people. The *Atlantic Magazine* insisted that India should be a part of the general settlement after the war. Professor Ralph Barton Perry of Harvard University, in a letter to Sumner Welles, the then Assistant Secretary of State, asked the Department of State to express its "real attitude" towards the Indian problem. Mr. Welles in reply said that the U.S. Government was anxious to assist in solving India's complex constitutional problem. India, he added, would be given the freedom to choose her government as soon as the necessities of war permitted.

Churchill continued to defy America as long as she kept her pressure private. He insisted that the Atlantic Charter was not applicable to India.

The letter dated 1st July 1942 which was written by Gandhi to Roosevelt and was brought by Louis Fischer to America indicates as to how much India was looking forward to Roosevelt's assistance and help to Indian cause.

During Mahatma Gandhi's fast in 1943, President Roosevelt made it clear that Gandhi must not be allowed to die in prison. The expression of deep and great public concern in America was a further evidence of America's increasing interest in India and love and respect for Gandhi. Ambassador Philips sent telegrams to the State Department almost every day, imploring that he be given permission to state publicly the views of his government. This he was denied, for fear of offending Britain. Later he was authorized to say that "the phases of the situation in India requiring discussion are being handled by high Government officials of the United States and Great Britain". Secretary Hull by publicly failing to endorse this annulled its effect. Later Secretary Hull privately told Anthony Eden that the U.S. Government had made a "real effort to keep down the anti-British sentiment".

Ironically, it was a column in the *Washington Post* of July 25, 1944, that rocked the public harmony in U.S.-British relations. For the first time, the United States was not able to dissociate publicly with the contents of the column as desired by the British Government. The column published a letter which Ambassador Philips had written to President Roosevelt detailing the plan for India's emancipation. The Philips plan, the author admitted, was possibly a way out of the impasse which, if allowed to continue, might affect America's conduct of the war in that part of the world and her future relations with the coloured races. It was presented as a step in furthering the ideals of the Atlantic Charter. Its publication raised a furore. The British Government demanded of the State Department to dissociate itself publicly from the letter. The Department advised the President that, inasmuch as it was the view of the Department, no public statement should be issued on the matter. Ambassador Philips was declared *persona non grata* in London and in New Delhi.

Congress also reacted strongly. Congressman Colvin D. Johnson moved a resolution stating that India was important to U.S.A. in war and in peace. In the Senate, Senator Chandler of Kentucky proposed a resolution demanding that the President publish Mr. Philips' second report. Thus the Philips episode hurt the British badly, proving the ancient maxim that truth cannot live in seclusion.

Here notable mention should be made of the great contribution made by the American Friends Society—the group of dedicated Quakers who helped India's claim for independence. The freedom struggle in India took a different turn. The country was partitioned, which never would have occurred as Summer Welles wrote in his book, *Where Are We Heading?* if Churchill had not angrily rejected President Roosevelt's proposal. The actions of the United States in their totality hastened the dawn of freedom in India. No wonder India and America exchanged Ambassadors in October 1946 even before India became free. Significantly, Jawaharlal Nehru, in his broadcast to the Nation on September 7, 1946, said: "We send our greetings to the people of the United States of America to whom destiny has given a major role in international affairs. We trust that this tremendous responsibility will be utilized for the furtherance of peace and human freedom everywhere.

In a reflective mood, emanating from a consciousness of a glorious past and the dedication of the silent masses Nehru looked to a future full of hope and expectation. He concluded the broadcast by telling his people:

"India is on the move and the old order passes. Too long we have been the passive spectator of events, the plaything of others. The initiative comes to our people now and we shall make the history of our choice. Let us join in this mighty task and make India, the pride of our heart, great among nations, foremost in the arts of peace and progress—the door is open and destiny beckons to all."

A few months later, the Indian ship was sailing in the international waters with, in the words of Thomas Jefferson, "hope in the prow and fear in the stern". India's non-violent principle had become the cutting edge of anti-colonialism. This added to the importance of the birth of free India, an historic event in itself, but anti-colonialism, India repeatedly stressed, was accompanied by her commitment to the freedom of the individual enshrined in democracy. Our two countries have naturally developed a comradeship, which was not based on treaties and alliances, but on mutual respect and, I venture to add, even mutual admiration.

Federal Land Bank of Wichita Loans in Oklahoma

SPEECH

OF

HON. JAMES V. SMITH

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. SMITH of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, Oklahoma was a very young State when the Federal Land Bank of Wichita received its charter on March 1, 1917. The Wichita bank, which serves Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico, was the first of the 12 banks in the land bank system.

In its early history, Oklahomans put emphasis on oil and mineral exploitation; however, the land bank loans gave the State's agriculture a real boost.

As was the case nationwide, farmers of Oklahoma organized associations and applied for the 5-percent long-term loans. In October 1917, the association at Goodwill, Okla., had a total of 300 members as compared to the usual membership of 15 to 20 for other associations. This was just 7 months after the start of the Wichita bank.

Dan F. Callahan, first president of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, stated in September of 1917 that applications totaling $4,626,897 had been received from Oklahoma residents. Districtwide, the applications represented requests for $20⅓ million in September. Callahan stated that lending was running $75,000 to $100,000 per day.

A news item in September 1917 stated that 100 associations, then known as national farm loan associations, had been organized in Oklahoma at that time.

Robert Campbell, of Anadarko, Okla., was the first appraiser appointed by the Federal Land Bank of Wichita. Appointments of appraisers which followed included men from Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico. Thus these men were familiar with the land of the district, and early response to land bank loans swamped the new organization.

By February of 1918, Milas Lasater, of Oklahoma City, reported that 1,162 loans had been made to Oklahoma farmers totaling $2,285,700. Mr. Lasater, formerly a bank official of Pauls Valley, Okla., was appointed as vice president and director of the district land bank. At that time 48 of Oklahoma's 76 counties had established associations to handle land bank loan applications.

President Callahan's report in June 1918 showed that the Federal Land Bank of Wichita had loaned an average of $32,716 every business day since it was opened 15 months previous, for a total of $11,647,000. The lending by States at that time was as follows:

Kansas	$5,546,700
Oklahoma	2,869,500
Colorado	1,892,000
New Mexico	1,342,800

Callahan calculated that the reduction in interest through land bank loans meant a savings of $29 per thousand for Oklahoma farmers. This showed a total savings of $83,215 on the lending in Oklahoma to that date.

Agriculture of Oklahoma and the Nation has become mechanized, more technical, and more efficient during the ensuing 50 years.

Farmers and ranchers have used the capital for land bank loans to gain this efficiency and become providers of plenty for a hungry world.

We now see increased pump irrigation in western Oklahoma where rainfall has been a limiting factor.

Clearing of land and soil improvement in eastern Oklahoma is progressing rapidly.

There is much greater use of fertilizer recently throughout the State. Development of water resources and recreational facilities of the Arkansas and Red River Basins has improved home desirability while the number of part-time and smaller farms is increasing. Due to the abundant water supply and electricity produced being associated with cheap natural gas and coal, industry is being attracted with a related growth in population and need for more agricultural products. As a further impetus, navigation will soon bring in water transportation. Agricultural growth of the State seems assured.

The Federal land bank system is completing a 50-year success story and the Federal Land Bank of Wichita has carried well the distinction of being the original bank. From its first $5,000 loan to A. L. Stockwell, of Larned, Kans., the Wichita bank now has 32,352 loans outstanding. These loans total over $429.7 million.

There are currently 8,242 loans with Oklahoma farmers and ranchers totaling $88.3 million.

During its first half century the Federal Land Bank of Wichita has loaned $269,166,100 to Oklahoma farmers, represented by 49,129 loans.

Oklahoma people have been a part of the land bank system during its 50 years of service. Now serving on the board of directors for the Federal Land Bank of Wichita are: Ben Swigart, Mooreland, Okla.; Lyle L. Hague, Cherokee, Okla.; and Wm. D. Lackey, Sayre, Okla.

Other district directors are: James R. Isleib, Shawnee Mission, Kans.; Leo Paulsen, Concordia, Kans.; Sherwood Culberson, Lordsburg, N. Mex.; Harold W. Hancock, Rocky Ford, Colo.

The Teacher Corps Is a Promising Experiment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, few programs have been subject to so much public misunderstanding and undeserved criticism as the National Teacher Corps. Yet despite the fact that the Teacher Corps has been in operation for only a year and has received severely limited financing, it has already made a dramatic impact on American public education. The Teacher Corps is a promising experiment in the education of the disadvantaged and is providing an effective means for recruiting and for training teachers of the culturally deprived.

An article in the April 1967 issue of the National Education Association Journal, entitled "The Ford Road School Votes Aye for the Teacher Corps," describes briefly the operation of the corps in a low income suburb of Memphis, Tenn. It is a succinct and objective statement of the experience of the corps in one community which is typical of the program's success in communities across the Nation. I am pleased to be able to call this article to the attention of my colleagues:

THE FORD ROAD SCHOOL VOTES AYE FOR THE TEACHER CORPS

(By Ron Van Doren, U.S. Department of Labor)

If you ask Carolyn Nowlin of Memphis, Tennessee, why she joined the National Teacher Corps, she will tell you, "Because I want to become a professional teacher and I want to teach disadvantaged children." Mrs. Nowlin works with four other National Teacher Corpsmen at the Ford Road School in a low-income suburb of Memphis.

The National Teacher Corps aims to produce a cadre of teachers trained to deal with the special problems of educating culturally deprived children. It was created by Congress in the Higher Education Act of 1965, and got under way in the spring of 1966.

The Corps recruits both veteran teachers and college graduates without teaching experience. It offers inexperienced graduates the opportunity to study for a master's degree in education, tuition free, while working with the culturally deprived and learning about their special problems. The Teacher Corps screens applicants, who must have a bachelor's degree and must meet the entrance requirements for the master's degree program at the university to which they will be assigned.

The Corps is built around teams consisting of a team leader (a teacher with a master's degree and five years' experience or three years' experience teaching the disadvantaged) and 3 to 10 interns (college graduates who want to become professional teachers).

The Corpsmen begin their service with an 8- to 13-week summer training session devoted to the sociology of poverty and ways of teaching the disadvantaged. The training is given at a local university involved in the program in cooperation with local school and community organizations. Memphis State, where the Ford Road team members are doing their advanced studies, is one of 50 colleges and universities in 29 states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia that are participating in the program.

In September, the teams report to local poverty-area schools that request them and carry out a wide range of activities such as those (described below) that are being done by the Ford Road team. At the same time, they begin a 21-month graduate program that leads to the master's degree and state certification as a teacher. Although the Teacher Corps is a federally funded program, the Corpsmen are under the control of the local education agency once they begin their in-service work in the school.

The team leaders are paid at the local rate for teachers with comparable education and experience. Interns are paid $75 per week during the summer training session and at local beginning teacher rates during the school year. The federal government underwrites 90 percent of Corpsmen's salaries and all administrative costs.

The Teacher Corps team at Ford Road School has brought a new morale to the school, according to Isaiah Goodrich, the principal. And they are reaching those slow learners previously unaffected by classroom teaching:

A third grader who has been dawdling since the beginning of the class period suddenly perks up, jumps out of his seat, and joins Peggy Pickle, a Teacher Corps intern, out in the corridor. Like a mother hen collecting her chicks, Mrs. Pickle continues down the hall, taking the slow learners out of the regular classrooms. She works with a special kit that makes a game out of learning. Giving her students much individual attention, she is slowly bringing them up to the achievement level of the other third graders.

When Anne Archer, another intern, enters the classroom, her three pupils are already there—hiding behind a movable chalkboard. They jump out, she feigns fright, and they all laugh at the joke. A month earlier, one of the boys was so shy that he spoke to no one, and finally stopped coming to school. Now, he teases Mrs. Archer about his "not coming tomorrow," but he hasn't missed class for a month.

Mrs. Nowlin has her class in a semicircle around her, explaining a special lesson to eight children who were nonreaders three months ago. She gives each child many opportunities to participate but allows each to achieve at his own pace on his own level. Several of the group are ready to move up to the regular reader.

"The Teacher Corps is the best thing that ever happened to our school," says Mr. Goodrich, "Every day it is a delight to be with them. What's going on here inspires me to want to do more."

"They are a godsend," says one of the classroom teachers. "We have always wanted to devote more time to the individual problems of our children. We can do it now through the Teacher corps team. I just wish we had more of them."

And more interns like Lee Visky Powell could make a great difference in the teaching of disadvantaged children, but they would probably be hard to find. He is a new father figure to the children he tutors in small groups in the classroom and on the athletic field. Using a combination of know-how, patience, and a sense of humor, he introduces slow learners to the baffling world of mathematics.

Although Bertha Johnson, the team leader, has had 25 years' experience teaching the disadvantaged, she says, "While learning and watching these young interns learn, we are all undergoing a creative process. We older teachers learn from the interns by seeing in a fresh light the relationship between teacher and child."

The interns unanimously agree that the importance of achievement to a slow learner is the most valuable lesson they have learned thus far. When a visitor to her special classroom expressed surprise at the enthusiasm of her slow learners, Mrs. Nowlin said, "They're always like this. Working here with other children on their own level, they develop the self-respect and confidence they need to learn."

Mr. Goodrich is especially interested in treating children individually and "eliminating a rigid set of expectations for all of them." Each of the 60 students in the special intern classes is carefully watched and his progress charted on a conference sheet. Each week, the interns, Mrs. Johnson, and the classroom teachers meet to discuss any problems and plan future programs for the special students.

But what is all this doing for the intern?

"In three months here, I've learned a lot about education that my education courses can't teach," says Mrs. Archer. "And because I'm actually teaching and have real problems to solve, I get much more out of my courses, too."

After six months of teaching, do the interns feel they could handle regular classes?

"I don't think so—the way I have things planned, I wouldn't want to try," says Mr. Powell. "I want to really know what I'm doing here first."

Is the Teacher Corps what you expected it to be?

"I think so, but some of the others had different ideas," says Mrs. Pickle. "Those who couldn't understand what it means to teach—that you can't expect to do everything overnight—didn't last very long." (Sixty percent of the recruits washed out of the summer training program at Memphis State, the university training center for the Ford Road team.)

The interns credit Mrs. Johnson with teaching them the facts of life about teaching. "The hardest thing to put over to a young teacher is the need to be patient—with both the children and his profession," Mrs. Johnson says. "At the same time that we stress this, we try to be careful not to destroy the creative spirit or sense of urgency and need for accomplishment. I think these interns are well balanced in their perceptions about teaching."

The experience of the Ford Road School project is being shared with the whole educational community, because the school is one of the demonstration centers for the National TEPS Commission Year of the Non-Conference. The Non-Conference Year is devoted to the teacher and his staff—to finding betters ways of organizing school staffs and improving the climate and opportunity for staff development. TEPS has enthusiastically endorsed the potential of the Teacher Corps program and has included eight Teacher Corps projects on the list of demonstration centers to be inspected by educators visiting experimental programs throughout the country.

What are the greatest difficulties being experienced in the Ford Road program?

"Our biggest problem is one of uncertainty, the insecurity of not knowing when future funds are coming, if they are coming at all," says Milton Phillips, director of the Teacher Corps project at Memphis State. At present, the Teacher Corps is funded only through June 1967, even though the program is designed for a two-year cycle, carrying through to June 1968. The interns joined the Corps expecting to spend two years in it and to have the opportunity of completing the master's degree program. No one can say at this point whether Congress will appropriate money for the second year.

The Teacher Corps has been plagued with financial difficulties from the start. Although it was created in November 1965 with an authorization of $36 million for the fiscal year 1966, no money was appropriated until the following April, too late to build up the 3,750-man Corps hoped for by the Administration for the 1966–1967 school year. Out of some $64 million authorized for the Corps for the fiscal year 1967, a total of $7.5 million was appropriated in October 1966. The late funding and the drastic cut in expected funds hampered the program and forced it to begin with a reduced number of volunteers who were not even sure they would be able to teach in the schools when the summer training session ended.

"We started the training with volunteers and no money the first time," says Mrs. Phillips. "I don't know whether we can do the same thing all over again."

Mail Crisis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL E. BUTTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. BUTTON. Mr. Speaker, in light of the President's postal-rate increase message of last week, I would like to take this opportunity to insert in the Appendix of the Record a recent editorial from the Schenectady Gazette, a daily newspaper in my district:

MAIL CRISIS

Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien told a House committee, "I would fail in my responsibility to you and to the American people if I did not say, frankly, that at present your Post Office Department is in a race with catastrophe."

He apparently didn't say what a catastrophe would consist of, but we suppose he meant a situation in which bottlenecks would develop in many post offices throughout the nation, resulting, to all practical purposes, in a stoppage of a large percentage of the mail.

A catastrophe in the mail service could create a serious economic dislocation. Although it is usually not important whether you receive a letter from your Aunt Minnie today or not until next week, there are countless things in the mail which, if they do not arrive somewhere near the expected time, can raise havoc. Telephones, wire service, facsimile, carrier pigeon, ham radio and Pony Express would not be able to fill the gap if the mails collapsed.

Is there any solution, other than a multibillion-dollar crash program? Not only can raising the postal rates hurt the wrong people but it may have no effect upon the volume of mail, which keeps soaring. The volume is increasing by some three billion pieces a year. Twenty years ago we heard a lot about the possibilities of automation but it would seem that nothing has come of it except for demonstration purposes here and there. The only thing that's certain is that there's no simple solution.

Russian Fishing Fleet Challenges American

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED REINECKE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, while attending the fourth annual National Defense Transportation Association conference in Berlin several days ago, I had the opportunity to visit a Russian fishing factory ship. This ship was in a shipbuilding yard in Western Europe.

My colleagues on the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee have long been concerned with the general deterioration of our merchant marine and fishing fleets. Due to the lack of any national maritime policy, long ago promised by this administration, there has been no substantial advance in our maritime technology.

I regret that due to this lack of administration leadership, it appears that the Russians are forging ahead of American fishing fleets in technological developments. These factory ships contain complete fish processing plants. There are complete freezing units, fish concentrate plants, fileting operations, and canning lines. These factory ships will sail as a mother ship to a fleet of Russian fishing trawlers. With this arrangement no time is lost in transporting the fish to shore. The processed, canned, or frozen fish is transported right to its market.

I also observed, Mr. Speaker, that a very substantial part of the shipbuilding industry of Western Europe is occupied with construction of ships for the Soviet Union. It is obvious that the Russians intend to challenge the free world for control of the high seas. This increase in Russian maritime and fishing activity should provide an impetus to the Johnson administration to stop sitting on its hands, and establish the long overdue maritime policies and guidelines needed to keep America's fleets afloat.

Edward Clark, American Ambassador to Australia, Addresses Joint Session of Texas Legislature on March 22

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GEORGE P. MILLER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Edward Clark, American Ambassador to Australia, addressed a joint session of the Texas Legislature in Austin, Tex., on March 22 of this year.

It has been my pleasure to have officially visited Australia on the occasion of the dedication of the Orrall Valley Tracking Station of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and to have met and had the opportunity of getting to know this great American.

Ambassador Clark is doing a fine job representing this country in our sister country "down under." He has acted as a catalyst to draw our two peoples together, something highly desirable.

I commend to your reading his address to the Texas Legislature as it tells the story better than I can.

The address follows:

ADDRESS OF EDWARD CLARK, AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRALIA, BEFORE A JOINT SESSION OF THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE, AUSTIN, TEX., MARCH 22, 1967

Governor Connally, Mr. President of the Senate, Mr. Speaker of the House, Members of the Legislature, ladies and gentlemen, in the past eighteen months many exciting things have happened to me. I have literally walked with Kings and sat in the seats of power, but to a Texas boy can come no greater thrill than to be invited to stand on this podium and address the most august body in the world—the Joint Session of the Texas Legislature.

In 1923, I came here accompanied by my Grandfather Edward Dennis Downs, member of the 38th Legislature. Ten years later, I sat in the gallery as an Assistant Attorney General, member of the staff of Attorney General, Governor and Judge, James V. Allred—God Rest His Soul.

For the next six years as Assistant Attorney General, Assistant to the Governor, as Texas Secretary of State, I watched your proceedings and some times attempted to influence your actions in what, I thought, was the public interest. I have never been a member. From 1939 to 1965, I practiced law here in Austin. The actions of this body were part of my life, one of my main interests. I often sat in the galleries and listened to the great and near-great who were asked to address you. Never did I think I should deserve this honor, and I am humbled to think I am addressing the Body before whom appeared such patriots and statesmen as Houston, Hogg and Allred.

Perhaps I don't deserve it now but here I stand, happy, proud, still a Texan—who feels like that great and distinguished compatriot, Governor William P. Hobby, who once told me, "Had I the choice, I'd elect to be a life member of the Texas Senate—There I feel I could be the greatest influence for the good in the whole U.S.A."

Today I come to bring you a few thoughts I have collected since I left home a year and a half ago. There is a saying *"That he who travels never goes all the way home."* I find that completely true.

Before I departed for Australia in 1965, President Johnson told me that he didn't want me to be United States Ambassador to Canberra. He wanted me to get out and *"get with"* the Australian people. That I have done.

In doing so, I have travelled 150,000 miles within Australia. I have visited every Australian State from the little island State of Tasmania in the extreme South to Queensland's tropical sugar cane and fruit growing country in the North. I have seen the beautiful harbour of Sydney, N.S.W. on the Western shores of the Pacific Ocean and Perth in Western Australia which looks out over the vast reaches of the Indian Ocean.

I have been to all of the State capitals and most of the major centers of population. I have visited Alice Springs, the picturesque city which dominates the great central desert area of the Northern Territory and which was made famous by the Australian author Nevil Shute in his book "A Town Called Alice." I have been to Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, the great gold and silver and copper mining center where President Herbert Hoover as a young mining engineer spent some of his years as a young man. I have been to Darwin and the great Northern Territory, to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea where many of our American soldiers and the Australian Diggers fought during World War II; and I have been to Norfolk Island, an Australian territory some 1300 miles off Australia's east coast.

Also, while I'm on the subject of travel, I have been to the Antarctic Continent and to the South Pole. I was interested in our scientific co-operation, not only with Australia on that vast continent, but also with our Russian, New Zealand, Argentinian, British, and French scientific colleagues.

I shall certainly never be the same person after the experiences that I've had. When I was in Perth and stood on the edge of the Indian Ocean, I was as far away from Washington, D.C. as an Ambassador of the United States can possibly be, and I found myself thinking can this be me, Ed Clark of San Augustine, standing here. It was like Rupert Brooke, poet of World War I, saying—"If I should die there'll be some corner of a foreign land that is Forever England"—If they ever have to bury me abroad—God forbid—*there'll be a corner "Forever Texas."* I have often been accused of being not the Ambassador of the United States, but the Ambassador of Texas. Like the man who threw the rock at the cat and hit his mother-in-law,—I say "Not so bad after all."

When I speak of "never going all the way home" I must tell you—in case there are some youngsters who have come to the Legislature in the last two years—my home yesterday, today, and tomorrow is San Augustine. San Augustine in the 1st Judicial District, 7th Congressional District, 3rd Senatorial District, District 4 of this House, Cradle of Texas, where Houston, Henderson, Rusk, Sublett, Blount, Horton and Roberts hatched their hopes of Independence, licked their wounds, and literally founded the Republic of Texas. San Augustine between the towns of Nacogdoches, Texas, and Natchitoches, Louisiana,—founded by the twin sons of the Indian Chief. At 16, I boarded the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe for Georgetown, Texas, and old Southwestern University. I'd never met a foreigner or had a drink of anything stronger than blackberry wine.

Forty years later when I disembarked from an airplane in Canberra, Australia, I had a brave face but a sinking heart. Three days later when I buckled on striped pants and top hat to present my credentials to the Governor General, no soldier facing an enemy bunker. ever felt more frightened. The world was upside down. There were animals, trees and stars never seen in North America. It was cold, frosty 65° on August 15, cars were driving on the wrong side of the road and those brave Aussies were speaking in a brand of English that Ben Ramsey and I couldn't understand. I was startled when the dogwood flowered in October.

Time passed quickly. By the time Christmas came with the temperatures in the hundreds, daisies blooming in the garden, and the heretofore unknown Constellation, the Southern Cross, blazing in the skies I was almost an Aussie. Already my wife and I loved our new friends and our second home. The Australians always remind me of Texans—they are great people—our kind.

Now I feel qualified to talk to you a bit about the matter which is in every heart and every mind—namely *Vietnam*, that ill-starred little country—which was formerly French Indo China. *In Australia, Vietnam and its problems are very close. Australia has troops, ships and airplanes there. Australia also has Aid missions there: medical, agricultural, technological. Australia's fighting contingent may be somewhat small compared to our own, but the diggers are top-notch fighting men, the equal man-for-man of any defense force in the world. They, and the government of Australia, have stood up and been counted.*

Sure there is opposition, just as there is here in the United States. The opposers are in the minority, just as here, but minorities have rights under our form of government and we honor their right to oppose, even if, as in the present case, we don't always respect the ways in which they go about it.

Of course war is sinful. Of course people get hurt in war. Of course men lose their lives. Of course errors occur in intelligence and reconnaissance, and in aiming of shells and bombs, with resulting casualties among civilians. It is all terrible and frightening and deeply disturbing. It is all grim and ghastly. The atrocities committed by the Vet Cong on helpless civilians, their deliberate mass murdering of all South Vietnamese men who show qualities of leadership or who have skills in any field, their planting of booby traps and bombs in place of public gatherings, their intimidation of the peasantry are all loathsome forms of fratricide and terrorism. No less awful (but most certainly not deliberate) is the destruction of property and life by allied forces. God grant an early ending to it all!

But one cannot but long for some constructive alternative suggestions from those earnest, well-meaning critics—and from the Vietniks and the professional protesters as well—who constantly and bitterly denounce our government for the stand it has taken. Do they want us to condone tyranny? Do they expect their government to take this challenge to our very way of life lying down? How long could we honorably have avoided acknowledging that it existed? And, having been loyal to our commitments, how could we honorably abandon the fight and leave the South Vietnamese to the mercy of those tyrants who have vowed to take over all neighboring nations?

How could we honorably sign the death warrant of Laos, Thailand, Burma and India to which our refusal to be involved would have amounted? How could we possibly be so foolish as to have supposed that a hands-off policy on our part in Vietnam would have resulted in peace? What alternatives are there? Do we not have a right to some positive suggestions from those who so vocally oppose us and who sit in judgment—these self-appointed judges—upon the present policies of our government? Do we not owe much sympathy and compassion, as well as loyalty, to our beleaguered national leaders—leaders who are in their position of leadership because we put them there—who are forced to make these awesome decisions? Is it not right to use heads as well as hearts in this terrible national dilemma? *The public has a right to hear from academic and church and cultural leaders more than negative criticism and vilification.*

"But," you say, "Why are we there? What business is it of ours?" It is a fair question. I have not visited the country either. But in Australia it is awfully close. There it is not the "Far East." It is the "Near North." Flying direct to Saigon from Sydney takes only a few hours.

A young Digger, hat turned up, talking straight, stood in my office in Canberra one day and said—*"What am I doing fighting there? Well, it's a hell of a lot better than fighting in Queensland where my folks are."* Queensland is in Northern Australia. Its capital is Brisbane where MacArthur had his headquarters, where any stray American is received with open arms and sooner or later told—*"But for you Americans, we'd be pulling a rickshaw today."*

Even the lads of today who are fighting in Vietnam remember the terror of those days in the forties when Singapore fell, when bombs dropped on Darwin and submarines came into Sydney Harbor. Then it was that the Australian Prime Minister Chifly said—"Australia's destiny lies not with Britain but with the United States."

Should we abandon them now in Vietnam, these eleven and a half million Australians would be at the mercy of the land hungry Chinese Communists. Then the island hopping of the forties would be repeated. Too many of this audience have known me too well and too long for me to try and qualify as an expert on foreign policy, *but at long last, I've seen the elephant and heard the owl. I don't* know how many of you served in the South Pacific in the forties but I will name a few—The President of the United States, the Governor of Texas, Sen. John Tower, my friends, Col. Ben Greig, Congressman Ray Roberts, George Page, Melvin Price of Georgetown, Len Dure and Sen. Ralph Yarborough served first in Europe and then in the Army of occupation in Japan.

They are all comrades forever with the Aussies. The issues are extremely complex, wars are never good, there are no easy ways. But once you've had an Asian friend who has fled the Communists and was hidden in an attic, as was my friend Ambassador Lee of Korea, or one who wept on your shoulder for his dead wife as did my friend, the gentle little Ambassador from Vietnam, or my friend beautiful Lillian Chen, American citizen and wife of the Chinese Ambassador, whose old Father was killed by the Red Guards last week, things take a different view.

In 1942 *some* wanted to draw a line across the Australian continent. They called it the Brisbane Line, and would have evacuated everything to the North. *Then came MacArthur saying—"No, the whole country shall be defended."* The Battle of the Coral Sea followed and was the turning point of the war. Twenty-five years later, on the anniversary of that battle, bands play, soldiers march, fireworks flare and people dance till dawn to celebrate their escape. *Our friendship was not lightly given in those days nor shall it be easily withdrawn.*

Australia—which Prime Minister Billy Hughes in 1918 called "a pleasant land in the backwater of the world where it is *always* afternoon and *nearly* always tea time"—has come of age. Beside the mobs of cattle and sheep, which have the finest, silkiest merino wool in the world, the sound of the drilling rig is now heard, and the hammer of the mining machines. Hydroelectric complexes are humming. It is the jewel of the Pacific, a plum ripe for the picking. Any power-hungry country would like to possess it. Britannia no longer rules the waves, so we must protect our stake in the Pacific where Australia is eager to help us. In that connection, it would startle you if I could recite the extent to which our defense mechanisms are based on this stationary aircraft carrier.

Those who so bitterly assail President Johnson's handling of the Vietnamese situation are mostly abysmally ignorant of the background of the commitments he inherited. At the time of our involvement in Vietnam, Moscow and Peking were working together. Indonesia was in the Chinese orbit, war was on the horizon in Malaysia. To enter Indo China was dangerous, to stand aside meant risking the world power balance at incalculable peril. Today the Soviet Union is at odds with China. Indonesia is back in the United Nations, the Malaysian crisis is liquidated. Also, President Johnson's decisive Dominican action seems to have reduced to minor scale Communist intrigue in the Caribbean. *A new and favorable balance is emerging, and the Vietnam problem seems to be moving toward manageable dimensions, offering a possibility of peace and disengagement without tossing Asia overboard.*

In 1964, Republicans bolted from Goldwater to Johnson by millions. In 1966, they simply returned to the fold, perhaps restoring the hairline balance by which Kennedy defeated Nixon. Many dissident Democrats now wish to attack an embattled President. Mr. Adolf Berle, lawyer, professor, author, advisor and confidant of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, recently said in an "Appraisal of LBJ by an Old New Dealer," and I quote, "He is not a great politician; he is not a romantic image. The brilliant court and flashing pennons of Camelot are not his. But neither is he an Andrew Johnson, vulnerable to attack by misguided idealists." And this is my own personal appraisal—*this is Ed Clark speaking, neither is he swayed from his humanitarian purpose by the placards and shrill crys of the long-haired, bearded "beatniks" and "peaceniks" who protest for the sake of protest and offer no alternative. He is a tactitian, dealing in realities rather than in unassailable abstractions* and is not playing any politics in this war.

Now you don't need me to tell you that the world is getting smaller every day. In my boyhood and young manhood, Asia was a far-off place we read about and dreamed about but never really expected to see. Now it's a short hop in a jet airliner. And, living in Australia, whose western shores are washed by the Indian Ocean, I have developed an appreciation, an understanding for the vastness, the importance, and the potential of that part of the world and for the aspirations of its peoples.

Their aspirations and hopes and dreams differ little from ours. They want to be able to live in peace. They want to raise their living standards. They want their children to get a good education and to be assured of a brighter future than their parents have had. They want to be able to see a doctor when they need one. They want freedom and justice and a voice in the world's councils.

Asia's resources are great. But they need our help in developing them. They need our co-operation in order to defend themselves from aggression. They need a neighbor, a good neighbor, who will help them bring order and progress and a better life and a lasting peace to this area of the world where half of the human race lives.

President Johnson in an address recently said, "Asia is now the crucial arena of man's striving for independence and order—and for life itself. If enduring peace can come to Asia, all mankind will benefit. But if peace fails there, nowhere else will our achievements be secure. By peace in Asia I do not mean simply the absence of armed hostilities. For where men hunger and hate, there can be no peace. I do not mean the peace of conquest. For humiliation can be the seedbed of war. And I do not mean simply the peace of the conference table. For peace is not written merely in the words of treaties, but in the day by day works of builders. The peace we seek in Asia is a peace of conciliation; between Communist States and their non-communist neighbors; between rich nations and poor; between small nations and large; between men whose skins are brown and black and yellow and white."

Further along in that address the President stated that the United States was determined to meet its obligations in Asia as a Pacific power. He promised that the United States would do its part to meet its obligations toward freedom and security in Asia; that we would not be party to a world which left Asia sitting outside the door of the twentieth century. *Unfortunately, on many of these projects and in many of his policies, the President has had to depend upon his own dogged determination, using the tools he has, denied the help of some who should have been with him. This rugged Texan—who didn't go to Harvard—has plotted the contours and trace lines of a domestic and foreign policy that is America's future.*

Be the outcome triumph or tragedy don't underestimate your President. Until those dogooders, those armchair strategists, those hotel room generals can offer you a better plan, a safer haven for your wives and children, a stronger vault for your money and bonds—the Prime Minister of Australia and Ed Clark will still be all the way with LBJ.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hemmings Dedicated VISTA Team From Hawaii

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA
OF HAWAII
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, it is most heartening to know that while "hippies" and "Vietniks" are grabbing the front-page headlines, there are among the youth of America those who quietly serve the less fortunate. Among these selfless young Americans are Lynda and Mark Hemmings, VISTA volunteers from Hawaii, who are currently working with the Cocopah Indian Tribe in Arizona.

This dedicated young couple is spending the first year of marriage among the underprivileged Indians in Arizona, endeavoring to help them to help themselves in improving their way of life. The couple's work thus far has resulted in the establishment of the Cocopah Community Council, giving the Cocopah Indians representation and a voice in the Yuma Economic Opportunity Council, and Cocopah children are now attending Headstart classes. Various adult education and training programs have also been started, and a circulating home library has been initiated.

The unselfish attitude of these islanders with VISTA is reflected in their statement:

If after the end of this spring, when we leave, any of the groundwork we have laid proves to be of value, we will feel that the experience has been worthwhile.

I salute these public-spirited young Volunteers in Service to America, and wish them well when this period of service is concluded and they return to their studies at the University of Hawaii. They will no doubt help to make America a better place in which to live and inspire others to do likewise.

The complete article by Reporter Tomi Knaefler, "Isle Couple Helps Others Through VISTA Service," as it appeared in the Honolulu Star Bulletin, is submitted for insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

ISLE COUPLE HELPS OTHERS THROUGH VISTA SERVICE

(By Tomi Knaefler)

Most newlyweds spend their first year of marriage building up their "nest."

Such is not the case with Lynda and Mark Hemmings of Honolulu. They're spending their honeymoon year helping less fortunate people to help themselves.

Soon after their wedding last summer, the couple joined V.I.S.T.A. (Volunteers in Service to America), often referred to as the domestic Peace Corps.

Following training at the Arizona State University, the honeymooners were assigned to work with the Cocopah Indian Tribe in southeast Arizona.

Their work has been varied and difficult to categorize. It falls in the realm of informing the underprivileged Indians to possibilities that exist, encouraging them to take advantage of these possibilities and, simultaneously, prodding civic groups to bear community responsibility and enable the Indians to have a voice.

Mark Hemmings, 26, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hemmings, of 1336 Wilhelmina Rise. He is the older brother of surfer Fred Hemmings, Jr., and an outstanding surfer, himself.

Lynda, 25, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Scott, of 1126 Koloa Street and formerly from Canada.

Both are graduates of the University of Hawaii. His degree is in sociology and hers is in psychology.

Hemmings's mother said Mark and Lynda will complete their year with V.I.S.T.A. later this spring and expect to return to the university to work toward their master's degrees.

She said "were proud of their dedication" and noted that letters from the couple indicate "they're enjoying the experience but are somewhat frustrated because they wish they could do more, but find their hands are tied."

Implied in that is the frustration constantly found by Hawaii and other poverty workers in the seemingly overpowering amount of work needed in changing attitudes and practices among the poor as well as the power structures under which they fall—the ordeal of change.

NATURE OF WORK

According to an information release from V.I.S.T.A., Mr. and Mrs. Hemmings met with leaders in the area soon after their arrival in Somerton to gain representation for the Cocopah Indians. The Cocopah Community Council was established and it now has a voice in the Yuma Economic Opportunity Council.

Now, Cocopah children are in Head Start classes and various adult education and training programs have been started.

The couple has helped initiate the town's only entertainment, a kind of family night, and a circulating library in their home.

In their report to V.I.S.T.A., Mark and Lynda point out the many facets of work that need to be done to help the Indians.

Hemmings said: "If after the end of this spring, when we leave, any of the groundwork we have laid proves to be of value, we will feel that the experience has been worthwhile."

Address by Senator Robert F. Kennedy at Opening Session of New York State Constitutional Convention

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN M. MURPHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, for the first time in 29 years New York State embarks on the task of evaluating and rewriting its constitution.

At noon on April 4, 1967, in Albany, the delegates to the convention were addressed by the Honorable Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States; Governor Rockefeller, of New York; Senator JAVITS, of New York; and Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY, of New York. Senator KENNEDY's remarks were so well received by all of the delegates and so well reported by the press throughout New York State, that I feel they are worthy of recommendation to all Members of this body who may wish to reiterate these sentiments to those in their own States charged with the responsibility of updating their own constitutions. His address follows:

This Convention assembles in the instructive shadow of great predecessors.

In 1754 delegates from six colonies arrived in Albany and, guided by Chairman Benjamin Franklin, drafted the first premanent plan of union for the American colonies. In less than 1000 words they set forth a comprehensive structure of government which ultimately unfolded in the Articles of Confederation and then in the Constitution of the United States.

We can find guidance in that momentous chronicle of political creation which began in Albany and culminated in the glory of Philadelphia. Looking back through the two splendid centuries they began, it seems pretentious to compare ourselves with those who made a nation. Yet they fashioned a government for three million people; while the welfare of seventeen million is in your hands. The grand and general principles of their Constitution did not immediately alter the ordinary pursuits of a scattered population; while yours will instantly touch the most urgent concerns of daily life. Theirs was expected by many, including Thomas Jefferson, to endure for only a few decades before revision; while you can reasonably expect yours to govern the citizens of the first half of the twenty-first century. They crafted for a New World separated by an ocean from the old; yet you write for a time which is divided from 1894 by 70 years of change more stormy and remote than any sea. And although we cannot hope to recapture the mysterious genius of those who hurled a new country into the uncertain centuries, we have the advantage of their example, and two centuries of experience under the government they established.

A constitution is that rarest of political acts: the conscious and purposeful creation of history; "not the act of government," as Paine told us, "but of a people constituting a government." Most historic moments are so obscured by immediate fears and crowded decisions that they have passed long before we realize their immensity. You, however, are already certain to be judged, not by today's crowds or tomorrow's newspapers, but by the still silent future.

A Constitution is not a law or an action, not the resolution of a dispute or the instrument of a particular program. It is a guiding charter, designed to liberate the abilities of succeeding generations in their distinct and personal search for an enlarged existence. Its achievement is gauged by the extent to which, in George Washington's words, it unites "security with energy"; security of private liberty and public order, with the energy of imagination and action necessary to the beneficent conduct of public affairs.

You must resolve many particular problems, but let me suggest four general principles which, infusing your deliberations, may help meet this standard.

First, the constitution should be a document of trust—relying on the skill of our officials and the wisdom of our people in their selection; refusing either to encumber the present or foreclose the future with a multitude of restrictions and commands. John Marshall explained that the nature of a Constitution "requires that only its great outlines be marked, (and) its important ingredients designated." If we ignore this wise admonition, and allow our Constitution to again become a code of laws, embodying the concerns and projects of the moment; or the apprehensions and greeds of special interests, that document will also reflect an insolent suspicion of our democratic institutions, cripple our ability to meet human needs with new instruments of policy, and impose the defects of the present on the future. Most importantly, by unnecessarily diffusing authority, it will obscure the responsibility for decision which is the necessary condition to the sound judgment of the people on their leaders. Legislatures and executives must have ample scope to organize themselves and meet their general responsibilities. Their inadequacies and abuses can be corrected at the voting booth.

Second, the constitution should be a document of humility—modest in awareness that the future will swiftly bring new problems, as well as new answers. Those who wrote our present constitution did not foresee our swollen cities and poisoned air. They could provide for a technological revolution and for racial turmoil only by leaving to us the freedom of action to devise our own solutions. Our successors will also look upon a scene far different than the troubling present. They should not then be trapped and constrained by our limited vision or our defective knowledge. In only a few years our entire concept of education may change, revolutionary transportation may obliterate old divisions, economies may prosper or collapse. We are entitled to some confidence that we will still seek the general good: to educate our children, give justice to the oppressed, and bring health to the sick; but it would be destructive and prideful folly to enshrine the particular ideas, projects and conflicts which now surround these purposes in a constitution designed to rule the future. As Marshall warned of the Federal Constitution: "It would have been an unwise attempt to provide, by immutable rules, for exigencies which, if foreseen at all, must have been seen dimly, and which can best be provided for as they occur."

Third, the constitution should be a document of principle—protecting the process of democracy itself; distributing general powers among institutions; and placing the rights and liberties of the minority—even the minority of one—behind an implacable constitutional barrier to official power and private assault. It is principle and process, not program and policy, which is the concern of constitutions.

Fourth, the constitution should be a document of liberation releasing the immense repressed energies of local governments and private citizens in every locality of the state. By trying to run our towns and cities from Albany, often in unreasoning detail, we deprive ourselves of the diverse imagination, experiment and effort which surely would emerge from local institutions free to order their own affairs. Many of our problems cannot be solved from the top; thus if we are unwilling to let them be solved from the bottom, they will never be solved at all. There will be some general restrictions, but the burden of justification must be on those who propose to limit freedom of action, not on those who wish to enlarge it. In this way, too, we can strike at a dominant cause for mounting disaffection and discontent: the feeling of the individual citizen that he is impotent to overcome private degradations, public dangers, and official indifference. From the beginning the American citizen has believed he was part of a great enterprise. That conviction is rapidly fading as control over much which influences his life slips away, leaving a helplessness which must contribute to personal despair and social turmoil. Strengthening local government will also help enhance the opportunity for thousands more to seek personal fulfillment by sharing in the burdens and adventures of their society.

Faithfulness to these four principles will require this assembly to renounce particular interests and party advantage; that no man seek merely to advance his personal standing, win acceptance of his favored projects, or find an outlet for his private feelings and beliefs. There is an honorable place for the clash of party and interest, but that place is not here. For your work must endure long after present passions and divisions have passed into memory. Such detachment is not easy for public men, but it has been done before, and it can be done again, in Albany.

Your challenge is the same as that which New York's revolutionary hero, Henry Knox, proposed to the Philadelphia Convention. He wrote "Should they possess the hardihood to be unpopular and propose an efficient . . . government, free from the entanglement of the present defective systems, we may yet be a happy and great nation . . . but should the Convention be desirous of acquiring present popularity; should they possess local and not general views; should they propose a patchwork to the present wretchedly defective thing . . . supplicate Heaven! for you will have need of its protection."

If we can ignore the temptation of present advantage or applause, and put aside our present constraining charter to fashion a wholly new fundamental law, whose enduring force rests on the simplicity of its directions and the justice of its restraints, then, whatever brief angers or frustrations may assault us, we will have won the gratitude of the future. There is no rarer prize or more noble ambition for a public man. And even though we act in Albany we may instruct the efforts of those in other states who also seek a structure of government adequate to withstand the swift torrent of change, danger and demand which is engulfing every state in this country.

None of us will agree with all that is done here. But if our Constitution rests on right principles, then I am confident we will all put aside smaller doubts, and ask the people of New York to applaud and affirm your work.

Prince Georges County Cleans House

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, the Prince Georges County Civic Federation has undertaken a massive cleanup campaign of Prince Georges County under the leadership of the federation president, Jacob Palmer, and Emil S. Maynard, chairman of the "Clean-up, Paint-up, Fix-it Committee."

According to Mr. Maynard, there are 12,000 truckloads of solid waste refuse, 9,000 junk cars, and 500 vacant and delapidated buildings, blighting our county. The seemingly insurmountable task of disposing of this blight is not one to be borne totally by our governmental units. They simply do not have the resources or the money at hand to accomplish the task. But, in the highest traditions of self-help on a broad citizen basis, the federation has launched this campaign to augment and supplement governmental efforts to make Prince Georges County a better place in which to live.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the leadership and membership of the civic federation is to be congratulated for taking up itself this massive task. I wish them the best of luck, and in this context I include in the Appendix the remarks of Mr. Maynard on April 5, 1967, when he launched the campaign:

CITIZENS LAUNCH CLEAN-UP DRIVE IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

(Remarks by Emil S. Maynard, chairman of Clean-up, Paint-up, Fix-up Committee of the Prince George's County Civic Federation, Inc.; meeting took place in the Prince George's County Memorial Library, 6532 Adelphi Road, Hyattsville, Md., April 5, 1957)

There is established here tonight the "Clean-up, Paint-up, Fix-up Committee of the Prince George's County Civic Federation, Inc.". We have no politicians here seeking public office, at least none that I know of. Our Executive Council and volunteers are a self-help, non-partisan, non-profit "Citizen's Action Committee".

We are pledged to launch a continuous county-wide drive to motivate and help communities and municipalities to set up Anti-Litter Beautification programs of their own.

When the idea to form this committee was first conceived, a friend of mine told me "Maynard—you're fighting a lost cause—they won't listen or support you." My friend was wrong. When I look at our powerful Executive Council, with the thousands of people whom they represent, and the persons in this audience, I would say that this drive is far from a lost cause. The action of this Committee may even overshadow the importance of zoning hearings.

Our objectives are to make your community, your business and your home a cleaner, healthier, safer and more beautiful place to live, work and play. We wish to restore and develop civic pride and citizen responsibility.

Spring is unfolding all over our countryside. The flowers and shrubs are bursting open with their fragrance and beauty. The migratory birds have returned to our land—singing and building their nests. But, hidden in the background is a menace that has changed man's aesthetic environment.

Lying dormant in our fields, lots, yards, attics and basements are about 12,000 truck loads of solid waste of a burnable and nonburnable type. Intermixed with this debris are 9,000 junk and abandoned motor vehicles of every description. Added to this mass are about 500 vacant and dilapidated business structures, homes and barns. And finally, sprinkled in between are countless self-made dumping grounds of various sizes.

This may sound like an alarming testimony that we live in an untidy county.. When we compare ourselves to others in the Metropolitan jurisdictions, some have a greater problem than ours—others have a lesser problem.

I love Prince George's County and I'm sure you do. Otherwise, you wouldn't be here tonight. We raise our families here. Our life's fortunes are invested here. Our roots go deep in county history. But the important thing is that we are becoming aware of our problem and we are here tonight to do something about it.

Our county is enjoying the fastest growth in the entire State of Maryland. Soon our population wil pass the 600,000 mark. There is an even greater potential for population and industrial expansion. We live on the doorsteps of the Nation's Capital, where 9 million foreign and domestic visitors come yearly. When they cross over our border, what will they see? Will it be a credit to our county? to our State?

How did this condition come about? Litter accumulates slowly. A discarded beer can, a piece of cardboard, a worn out tire, an old chair, a junk car—all gather, little by little. It soon blends with the surrounding landscape. People become used to it, live amongst it, and accept this condition as a way of life.

Blighted communities are also the cause of apathy, indifference and negligence of some citizens and businessmen. It is a disgrace to people who call themselves civilized. Some county officials are in part responsible for this condition . . . antiquated ordinances or a lack of them . . . bureaucarcy . . . or a complacent attitude on enforcement . . . all of these are a contributing factor to the problem.

Stuart Finley, Radio and TV Commentator, told us recently that a person generates 4½ pounds of solid waste daily or about 1 ton yearly. New packaging and disposable containers add to this condition. We are faced with a problem of where to put it, and it costs more tax dollars to eliminate.

The American Automobile Association tells us that there are 90 million cars, trucks, buses and motorized equipment in this country. We wear them out in 7 to 8 years. Last year alone, over 6 million vehicles were put into the junk heap. Our present method of removal of these derelicts from our county leaves much to be desired.

Vacant and abandoned homes and structures are permitted to exist. Property owners must be held legally and personally responsible for the repair or demolition and removal of such structures. Under our present county laws their liability is limited.

A vacant building is a harborage for rats and disease and a contributor to juvenile delinquency. Some of our teenagers have a new fad. They say: "Let's go shacken" . . . To those who do not know what it means, I'll explain. The ingredients are: 2 boys, a blanket, flashlight, transistor, and some favorite beverage. Then find a vacant house that everyone sees but nobody does anything about . . . and occupy it . . . rent free. Oh yes, don't forget the girls or the rest of the gang.

We don't have an Anti-Loitering law which means that when a citizen calls the police, they cannot do anything unless someone files a complaint. Parents might do well to ask their youth if they really visited their classmates at home last night or was it at a secret rendezvous.

Two weeks ago, within a radius of 5 miles of this building, I photographed some of the problem areas that we discussed. I didn't travel far for the pictures; I covered only the northern part of the country. We will not identify the community or point a finger at anyone.

After seeing these pictures and hearing the speeches tonight, I believe we have a problem here. Don't you agree? What are we going to do about it? The problem is defined . . . I am going to ask you to do something specific.

There is refuse to assemble, junk vehicles to remove and vacant houses to be cleaned out. These are the profile of our needs.

When you go home tonight, start thinking at once to assemble at the earliest time with your councilmen, your ward directors, group and club members and take the following course of action:

1. Appoint reliable people, ones who have a record for doing things well, to survey the needs of your area.

2. List all the junk vehicles by make or type, location and owner's name if known. Prepare 4 copies. Mail the original direct to the Chairman, Board of County Commissioners, Court House Building, Upper Marlboro, Md. Send a copy to the Junk Car Committee, Mr. Julian C. Cohen, J. C. Cohen Salvage Corp., Bladensburg, Md., a copy to the Clean-up, Paint-up, Fix-up Committee.

3. List all the vacant business structures, houses and out-buildings in your area. Make the same distribution of copies as under No. 2 except, send a copy to Real Estate Committee, Mr. T. D. Burgess, 5811 Landover Road, Cheverly, Md.

4. Publish and distribute a special notice or bulletin to your resident announcing a clean-up and removal of burnable and nonburnable refuse. Plan removal in advance by your trash contractor, private dealer of the Department of Public Works.

5. Select a person to inspect the business establishments in your area. Are they neat stores? . . . visit the back . . . how are the trash bins? . . . the maintenance? Contact the owner by letter and make your recommendations to him. Stress the point that it's good business to be neat and tidy.

What is the Prince Georges County Civic Federation going to do for you? At the last Federation meeting, I proposed a resolution which was passed by the Executive Council that: Our Legislative Committee will review county Anti-Litter Ordinances and submit recommended amendments or new laws to the Board of Commissioners.

Further, we are undertaking a study to also prepare recommendations for new laws to deal with junk vehicles and abandoned structures.

Your financial support is needed to implement this program. We urge your prompt response.

This concludes my remarks. We hope to see all of you in 30 days in this same location with the reports of your progress.

The Adventures of Li Chi

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY C. SCHADEBERG

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. SCHADEBERG. Mr. Speaker, for a number of years there has been a great deal of discussion as to what really is happening in Communist China. We on the outside are not always sure that what we hear and read is true. But, as always, the people of a country that has come under tyrannical domination know pretty well what has been going on, and while they are not able to do much about it they always develop a language and a lore that clearly expresses their true feelings with regard to the tyrants.

In China this seems to be no less true, and a fictional character, Li Chi, who has come to represent the inner hopes of the people, manages to frustrate the efforts of the Communist bureaucracy.

Humphrey Evans has written a new book, "The Adventures of Li Chi," and it was reviewed in the Washington Evening Star, April 2, by Reed J. Irvine.

It is an amusing book, but at the same time a devastating exposure of the irrationality and tyranny of the Communist regime in China. It can be read with profit by those who might not be attracted to weighty political analysis.

In the words of Mr. Irvine, "Li Chi may be only a legend, but he may also be an inspiration to the Chinese peasants."

The review follows:

THE PEOPLE'S ANSWER TO RED ABSURDITIES

Few of the popular books on Communist China that have appeared in the last two years prepared their readers in any way for the shocking developments that have occurred under Mao's direction during the past several months. In "Love and Hate in China," written by Han Koningsberger, we were told that the Chinese people were intensely exhilarated and that there was a genuine feeling that China was "witnessing a triumph of morality on earth." Shortly after the book appeared, the Chinese press began to print the shattering news that China's government, the Communist party and the educational system had fallen into the hands of "freaks, monsters and criminals." The process of weeding them out has been going on ever since.

Similarly, Jan Myrdal's "Report From a Chinese Village" showed that even the poor peasants living in communes were deeply contented and highly pleased with their Communist masters. This picture clashes discordantly with the subsequent turmoil and reports that in some areas the peasants have been driven back to work with guns at their backs.

One of the few books on China that came out last year that was not made to appear ridiculous by actual developments was "The Thought Revolution" by Tung Chi-ping and Humphrey Evans. This account of education under the Communists showed very clearly that there was good reason for Mao's lamentation that the party had failed to inspire China's youth with revolutionary zeal. Tung and Evans indicated that far from being the one big happy family portrayed by Koningsberger and Myrdal, Communist China was deeply divided between the rulers and the ruled.

Evans has now followed up with another work, "The Adventures of Li Chi," which confirms that Tung's personal reaction to the irrational tyranny imposed by the Communists is widely shared by the masses. Li Chi is a fictional character, but whose invention he is, we do not know. What is significant is that he seems to be widely known in China—and widely admired Li Chi is a slippery-tongued peasant with great artistic talent whose native wit makes him invulnerable to the machinations of the Communist bureaucracy. He is Red China's Good Soldier Schweik, the people's answer to the absurd officially inspired hero, Lei Feng, who is hilariously parodied in one of the Li Chi episodes. What is appealing about Li Chi is his consummate ability to extricate himself from the most difficult situations by confusing his Communist tormentors with their own ideological arguments. His bold defense of a painting showing famous Chinese artists and writers carrying sewage at a commune is a masterpiece of argumentation by slogan.

Evans points out that Li Chi appears as the defender of the oppressed in different parts of China. One of his big battles was over a painting depiciting members of a minority racial group in China; it was only when the painting won a prize in Albania that his skin was saved. He also helped factory workers and students, but his first love was the peasants, for he considered himself one of them. He instructed one of his peasant allies: "You must convince the Communists you're on their side against us, but you must never forget, even for a moment, that you're on our side against them."

Li Chi may be only a legend, but he may also be an inspiration to the Chinese peasants.—Reed J. Irvine.

Save the "Savannah"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert in the RECORD at this point a letter from Mr. Max O. Urbahn, president of the New York Board of Trade to President Johnson, expressing deep concern regarding the decision to deactivate the *Savannah*. Mr. Urbahn's views square with my own, which I expressed to the House on April 6, 1967, and support the resolution to save the *Savannah*.

The letter follows:

NEW YORK BOARD OF TRADE, INC.,
New York, N.Y., March 29, 1967.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The New York Board of Trade is a business civic organization organized almost 100 years ago to encourage business participation in local and national issues. It has long recognized that business leaders must provide an element of leadership in both identifying the needs of our society and in resolving them through wise utilization of our human, financial and scientific resources.

The Board of Trade is keenly concerned regarding your recommendation that the nuclear ship "Savannah" be deactivated as an economy measure.

The directors of the Board of Trade unanimously approved a resolution of the Board's International and Transportation Section, to urge your reconsidering this deactivation.

The United States is a recognized leader in all areas of world trade and transportation. In addition our leadership in scientific research as it relates to both social and economic needs is equally high. We feel that the minimal amount saved by deactivating the "Savannah" would be lost many times over in terms of drastically limiting further research in the uses of atomic power as a peaceful tool for every country and as a good will ambassador.

Economy is the wise use of our resources and to thrust aside the "Savannah" at this critical point of atomic exploration would prove costly in terms of this country's role as a real leader and in ultimate economic gains.

We are proud of the "Savannah" and will welcome recommendations on how we might effectively cooperate with your office to find ways to keep the "Savannah" active.

Respectfully,

MAX O. URBAHN,
President.

The Situation in Rhodesia—I

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, there has just come to my attention a series of articles about the situation in Rhodesia written last January by Colin Legum, chief Commonwealth correspondent for the Observer of London. He had spent a month traveling in Rhodesia, and, according to the Observer:

> His main mission was to assess the impact on the country of economic sanctions imposed against the Smith regime and made mandatory by the United Nations.

Under leave to revise and extend remarks and to include extraneous matter, I plan to insert this series of articles over the next few days. They present a picture of the situation in Rhodesia which will be somewhat encouraging for those who believe, as I do, that the only longrun hope for peace in the area of Rhodesia lies in the possibility of success for the mandatory sanctions program. In the first article, set forth below, Mr. Legum states, for example:

> The main fact is that the heart of the economy is being torn out by sanctions: all Rhodesia's assets are going towards propping up the façade of prosperity.

I commend Mr. Legum's articles to the attention of all my colleagues and other readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD who are interested in the potential explosive situation in southern Africa.

Mr. Legum's first article follows:

PROPPING UP A FACADE OF PROSPERITY—I

(By Colin Legum)

Most visitors to Rhodesia are struck by the absence of signs that economic sanctions are having any effects on the country. The streets are crowded with cars; the shops are full—though some goods are pricey—and the property market seems to be fairly brisk. Outwardly there is every apparent reason for the claims of the rebellious white regime of Ian Smith that they are beating sanctions, now imposed with United Nations backing. But this rosy picture is highly deceptive. What it hides should—and undoubtedly does—worry those responsible for the country's economy.

Travelling around the country, I have talked to businessmen, industrialists, farmers' leaders and Rhodesian Fronters. The picture they unfold—always, of course, on condition they are not quoted by name—is very different indeed from the superficial impression of "business as usual." The main fact is that the heart of the economy is being torn out by sanctions: all Rhodesia's assets are going towards propping up the facade of prosperity.

This means stripping the country of its reserves and of its current export earnings which should be going towards the kind of development necessary to ensure economic growth. Here are some examples of what is happening.

Because Rhodesia has relieved itself of the necessity to pay out overseas dividends (except to South Africa) and to pay interest on its loans, the financial houses are in possession of huge reserves of money for which they have few outlets.

Normal practice is to ensure that a high proportion of internal capital is devoted towards increasing productive capacity; but since such investments are hard to make today the money is being lent on ridiculously easy terms to anybody who wants to invest in property. It is the easiest thing in the world now to buy your own house, or to acquire property. So instead of renting houses, white Rhodesians are buying them; and the real estate speculators and landsharks have moved in. Hence the boom in real estate.

But the diversion of funds to non-productive purposes instead of to investments to produce fresh capital growth is bound to be economically disastrous in the long run.

One hears a great deal, too, about the maintenance of employment levels. It is true that so far as white Rhodesians are concerned, unemployment is not yet a serious factor. This result is being achieved in two ways. The first is that the Government and other public authorities are keeping their employees—even when not required—on the payroll, while taking on unnecessary employees—especially if they are artisans. There are reports that the Government is retaining 5,000 redundant artisans.

This means that the Treasury is being used to disguise the true unemployment rate by subsidising it. The railways, for example, are running at a loss of over £5 million a year. Much of the money for subsidising concealed unemployment comes from the compulsory sales tax which everybody has to pay.

One Rhodesian Judge of the High Court described this method of subsidy to me as "the most iniquitous law I have ever known" because, as he explained, it bears most heavily on the African consumers who themselves suffer most from unemployment.

The other way of hiding unemployment is the direct and indirect compulsion on employers to retain their workers, even when they are redundant. This involves a steady drain on the reserves of businesses and industries which, with notable exceptions, are becoming economically less sound. But businesses suffer from a second severe handicap.

It is expected of them that they should extend credit to white Rhodesians unable to meet the monthly bills. Although the Chairman of the Rhodesian Chambers of Commerce has already protested about this, nothing has been done to help the business community. Those with large stocks and with access to credit are able to get by, but their profit is mainly in their swollen debt books. However, the small man in the high streets of towns like Gwelo, Gatooma and Umtali are facing bankruptcy. They cannot afford to buy on account, and so cannot carry their customers' debt for long.

Then one hears a great deal about the rebel regime's success—during the period of voluntary sanctions—in selling their exports. This has been so in the past in regard to their minerals, but not in the case of sugar and tobacco. The fact is that you can always sell valuable exports like minerals *at a price*. And the prices paid for Rhodesian exports have been usually either at cost, or even well below it. So industry has been kept going, but either at no profit at all or at a loss. The exceptions to this have been industrial manufactured goods—especially those still required by Zambia.

The reason so many goods are still to be found in the shops is because suppliers have been clamouring to tranship supplies through Mozambique or South Africa at a mark-up price of 15 per cent and more. So for Rhodesians it is a case of selling cheap and buying dear.

This kind of trading has been made possible only by the line of credit provided by South Africa. In fact, this means that Rhodesia's indebtedness is increasing all the time, and the strain on South Africa's credit is being stretched.

How long this state of affairs can continue is anybody's guess. But the longer it continues the more effective it will be. If it is still invisible to the visitor, it is already worrying all Rhodesians who know the true state of the country's economic affairs.

Remarks of Commissioner George H. Hearn, of Federal Maritime Commission, at the National Defense Transportation Association's Fourth Annual European Conference, Berlin, Germany, March 31, 1967.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN M. MURPHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include for the attention of my colleagues an excellent address by Commissioner George H. Hearn, of the Federal Maritime Commission, at the National Defense Transportation's Fourth Annual European Conference in Berlin on March 31:

It is a pleasure for me to be moderating the "Containerization Panel" at the Fourth Annual European Conference of the National Defense Transportation Association, and particularly since on the panel are such eminent military and civilian transportation representatives. Appearing with men like Colonel William J. Marquette, William J. Keely, Mike McEvoy, Colonel Jack L. Bailey, Colonel Jack Schwartzman and Colonel Clifford C. Reynolds is a distinct honor.

As panel moderator it is my function to lay the foundation for the discussion to which the other participants will address themselves. I hope thereby to create an atmosphere for developing a productive discussion of our topic.

Containerization is the current "rage" of transportation groups, and although we are all familiar, I am sure, with the underlying concept, I would like briefly to give its history. This does, I think, dispel somewhat the notion that the theory itself is a revolutionary development. More importantly, it reveals the theory's basic problems and highlights the need for immediate action to combat them.

The principle of containerization is nothing more than the transportation within one large container of numerous smaller parcels. One of the earliest commercial uses of this principle appeared in ancient Mediterranean times. The Greeks used a vessel called an *amphora* which was notched so as to fit on a pack animal and also easily stow in a sailing ship. This ancestor of modern containers was in substantial use in those days but no doubt was attended by constant haggling over rates. Interestingly, technological improvements thereafter, in transportation brought few corresponding advances in the use of containers.

In 1801 Dr. James Anderson, an Englishman, wrote of the idea of intermodal movement of standardized containers between rail and street vehicles. There is no evidence that his plan was tried, but a 1925 edition of the "Railway Review" noted the installation of container service in 1847 by the Old Colony Railroad and Fall River Line of Steamers. At about the same time, a container service for movement of passenger baggage was instituted by the Camden and Amboy Railroad on their trains and barges. In the 1920's The Pennsylvania Railroad made an effort to utilize containers but soon abandoned the project. During World War II, the United States began using CONEX Boxes. They were boxes of uniform size used largely for security purposes.

In 1958 the Grace Line became the first steamship company to attempt to utilize containerization as we know it today. They converted two C–2 type ships to carry container cargo to Venezuela. Despite governmental cooperation South American laborers refused to handle the containers and Grace Line was forced to discontinue the project.

Finally in the 1960's came genuine acceptance of modern containerization methods and growing realization of its benefits. Sea-Land and Matson, among others, were the inaugurators of containerization in its current form.

The basic problems which confronted shippers and carriers from ancient Greece through the present have not yet been resolved. This condition was underscored by a well documentated pilot project implemented in 1966 by interested agencies in the United States and the United Kingdom. Following upon the knowledge gained in that project the Maritime Administration, the Federal Maritime Commission and the Ministry of Transport of the Federal Republic of Germany are today engaged in a more complex experiment. Some of the problems can be stated briefly:

There is still no single party bearing through responsibility.

There is still no single factor rate.

There is still no simplification of documentation.

There is still no integrated regulation.

Although discussion of the problems and benefits of containerization is seemingly unending, talk will no longer avail us. The time has come for action. The acknowledged benefits of containerization will not be fully realized unless the basic problems are dealt with now. We cannot permit technological advances in cargo movement to outstrip advances in management and control techniques.

Lest we permit the problems to overshadow the benefits of containerization we might well pause to note some of the benefits with all their ramifications.

The impact of containerization is all pervasive. It affects virtually all aspects of business. All participants in the production, shipment, sale and use of goods benefits from containerization. The basic benefit is the *time* saved in the movement of cargo from the shipper to the consignee. All other benefits flow from this.

Let us take, for example, a shipment of goods which takes one day to produce and twenty five days to move between an inland point within the United States and one in Europe. The shipper must maintain twenty five days' inventory and the consignee in turn must maintain a similar supply. If the transit time can be reduced to ten days, both the shipper and the consignee can reduce their inventory by fifteen days, reduce their capital investment, and gain a more rapid turnover of income. The manufacturer thus has more funds for reinvestment and can create more business for his suppliers or otherwise expand his business. The consignee's benefits lie in all the advantages traditionally ensuing from fast, efficient transportation.

The water carrier can move shipments more frequently since his vessel spends less time in port and more time productively. Overland transportation also benefits because the cargo is moving constantly rather than resting in warehouses.

A further benefit to the shipper may be in reduced insurance rates since containerization limits the possibility of pilferage, breakage and spoilation in transit.

These results of containerization indicate the continuing benefits which are inevitable from maximum utilization of the container movement. What I would like to emphasize is that the very essence of this movement is *intermodal transportation*.

This fact necessitates the coordination of, and cooperation among, different types of carriers. Concommitantly, the control and management of those modes must also be attained. The Department of Transportation, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Federal Maritime Commission and other government bodies connected with transportation must recognize the need for integrated control in this area. Vitally affected interests which must also contribute are labor, industry and all others engaged in international commerce.

As a member of a Regulatory Agency deeply concerned with these problems, and desiring to inject something for further thought here this morning, I think one agency should be responsible for the regulation of containerized cargo from the shipper's door to the market place. As the cargo reposes in one container the regulatory control should repose in one agency, producing thereby unhampered regulatory development as an incentive to improved transportation.

With this in mind the Federal Maritime Commission has acted to forestall the danger of a regulatory lag. The staff of the Federal Maritime Commission is studying existing legislation and proposed amendments to cover intermodal transportation.

At this time I believe that the Federal Maritime Commission is for many reasons the logical single repository for a uniform regulatory scheme.

Suffice it to say that much work must be done and many interests must be heard from. The time has come, however, for definitive and concerted action. There must be implemented a system whereby carriers can offer through transportation and through rates with a minimum of disruption of present transportation conditions and a minimum of governmental requirements to assure full realization of containerization's benefits.

Chief Justice Richardson of Hawaii Supreme Court Reviews First-Year Achievements

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, last year one of the most outstanding members of Hawaii's legal community received a high and well-deserved recognition by his appointment as chief justice of the Hawaii Supreme Court.

Chief Justice William Shaw Richardson, in summing up his activities since his appointment to the high court for Honolulu Advertiser staff writer Drew McKillips, said that the year's achievements were the result of the united effort of the judiciary and its staff. Among the noteworthy appointments to the court's staff given special mention by the chief justice were those of Lester Cingcade as administrative director of the courts, and Mrs. Margaret Setliff as supreme court librarian.

During his year on the bench, the chief justice has given unstintingly of his knowledge and ability to bring about a series of judicial reforms which have, among other things, reduced the number of civil cases awaiting trial and brought about an almost current status on the criminal calendar.

The article also outlines many improvements in the physical plant of the court which have been made, and points out that the chief justice is enthusiastically pursuing other long-range projects for the improvement of the judiciary, as well as "laying the groundwork for one of his pet personal projects—establishment of a law school here."

Also revealed by the chief justice is the proposed publication this June of the Hawaii Digest—which will contain a synopsis of all cases which have been decided by the Hawaii Supreme Court.

We in Hawaii applaud our chief justice's noble aim, which is reflected in his statement:

> I have set myself a goal—to have the best judiciary in the United States.

Under the effective and enlightened leadership of Chief Justice Richardson, I am confident that the realization of that goal can be achieved in our 50th State.

The complete article by Drew McKillips, which appeared in the April 2, 1967, issue of the Honolulu Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser, is submitted for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

AFTER 1 YEAR ON THE BENCH, RICHARDSON LISTS ACHIEVEMENTS

(By Drew McKillips)

William Shaw Richardson sat in his chambers in the Judiciary Building Friday and reflected on his first year as Chief Justice of the Hawaii Supreme Court.

"I have set myself a goal—to have the best judiciary in the United States," he said.

"We have all worked like heck and pulled together, and I think we have accomplished something."

Richardson, 47, who became Chief Justice March 25, 1966, said the year's accomplishments are the result of the united effort of the judiciary and its staff. He listed these accomplishments as follows:

Activation of the Judicial Council.

"This is something we've really needed," he said. "Through them I've been able to get some ideas of reforms needed in judicial administration.

"And I've been able to get information across to the citizens and to get these citizens participating in the Judiciary."

The appointment of Lester Cingcade as administrative director of the courts.

"He has put into action what we had in idea. We should give a lot of credit to him for his administrative ability."

The Citizens Conference on Judicial Administration held at the Ilikai.

"This was a major undertaking. It brought together many of our community leaders and helped stimulate interest in judicial reform."

The appointment of Mrs. Margaret Setliff as Supreme Court librarian.

"She is now setting up the District Court libraries and soon they will have many more books available. We're also integrating the libraries for the Circuit Courts on the outer islands so they will have a uniformity of information available."

Reduction in the number of civil cases awaiting trial.

"We have assigned Judge Bernard Levinson to this job and he is doing it very well. By the end of the court calendar year (in January), we hope to have a situation where a case can go to trial within one year of the time the statement of readiness was filed."

An almost current status on the criminal calendar.

"We don't have a lot of people waiting around in jail for long periods trying to get their cases heard now. The calendar is about as current as you can get it. You can usually get your case to trial within six months . . ."

Improvements of the physical plant, including the installation of a sprinkling system at the Judiciary Building, painting of the ground floor and the rotunda, the opening of an information booth in the building and the conversion of a supplemental library on the first floor into quarters for the Small Estates Court.

Richardson said many other projects are in the works for this year and the next two or three years.

He said he has asked the Legislature for $75,000 for a detailed study of a new court house, and he expects the study to be completed by next year.

He said he is busy laying the ground work for one of his pet personal projects—establishment of a law school here.

Richardson mentioned other plans:

More names to be added on jury lists.

"We're now taking a look at water board lists, telephone company lists and other similar lists."

A survey, which is under way, will try to determine the needs of the State District Courts.

"We have problems, you know. A road is going to go right through the Pearl City Court House. We are meeting in a library at Waimea. Windows are broken in Hanalei."

Richardson said he is looking forward to publication of the Hawaii Digest, which will come out in June and will contain a synopsis of all cases which have been decided by the Hawaii Supreme Court.

Byron Beavers 4-H Club Wins Award

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the Byron Beavers 4–H Club of Byron, Wis., Fond du Lac County, has won the farm safety award in a contest sponsored by the Milwaukee Journal.

Farm safety is an area of increasing importance during this age of mechanization and these young people have done a real service through their efforts. I join with the residents of the Sixth District in congratulating the Byron Beavers and include at this point, the Milwaukee Journal article telling of their activities:

Byron 4-H Club Wins Journal Safety Award

The Byron Beavers 4-H club of Byron (Fond du Lac county) has won The Milwaukee Jounral's farm safety award for 1966.

The 51 club members will be guests of The Journal Apr. 27 to 29 on a trip to Milwaukee.

Also to be feted are single representatives from nine runnerup clubs. They are: Black Creek, Chippewa county; Longwood Center, Clark; Decatur, Green; Rib Falls Ramblers, Marathon; Oxford Record Makers, Marquette; Springbrook, St. Croix; Namekagon Beavers, Sawyer; Twin Valley, Washburn, and Altdorf, Wood.

The Byron Beavers club, which submitted an inch thick scrapbook of its activities, chose safety for its activity because it "wanted to do something."

EFFORTS POOLED

"Many heads could produce many original ideas, was our line of thought," the club wrote.

By year's end, the group had involved everyone. Five had written 10 new articles on safety; three had given 11 talks; one gave a radio presentation; 13 made and displayed 50 posters; four built three window displays; eight planned and set up a fair booth; 10 put reflector materials on 10 farm vehicles; 36 worked on a float, and all 51 made farm safety inspections.

Members appealed directly to farmers to adopt safe habits by polling those who had had accidents, then sending the results to others. They found that the answers included: "I was in a hurry." "I looked away from the corn chopper for a second and lost my hand." "I was greasing a machine, my hand slipped and part of my hand is gone now."

THEME FOR FAIR FLOAT

The club, whose general leader was Mrs. Raymond Betz of Byron, used the carelessness theme in its county fair float, with a large sign reading: "Alibis don't excuse accidents."

The group also got involved in highway safety, conferring with state motor vehicle officials, passing out brochures on driving blunders, use of seat belt and other practices. Bicycle safety also was stressed, as was pedestrian safety.

Pesticide safety was another project, involving distribution of posters and brochures, discussion and essays.

OTHER CLUB TOPICS

Members learned the meanings of such words as residue, contamination and tolerance. They conducted home chemical safety inspections, checking on whether chemicals were out of reach of children, how containers were disposed of, how they were kept away from livestock.

Gun safety, play accidents, first aid and civil defense also were club topics.

The winners will headquarter at the Plankinton house when they arrive in Milwaukee the evening of Apr. 27.

The following day, they will tour the harbor, Mitchell park conservatory, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., the zoo and WTMJ, The Milwaukee Journal station. They also will attend an awards dinner in The Journal's Seaway dining room and see an ice show.

On Apr. 29, the group will hold a safety report meeting, have lunch at Stouffer's Top of the Marine restaurant and then return home.

This is The Journal's 22nd annual contest.

Cohoes: All America City, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DANIEL E. BUTTON
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. BUTTON. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago, it was my privilege to place in the Record by comments and a series of articles relating to the selection of the city of Cohoes, N.Y., as one of 11 cities to win a 1966 All America City Award in a competition jointly sponsored by the National Municipal League and Look magazine.

This past weekend, I had the pleasure of joining with Mayor James E. McDonald, and other city officials from Cohoes in celebrating the Cohoes All America City honor at their award banquet.

Cohoes, a city of only 20,000, competed against 350 cities throughout the Nation and this past November was selected as one of the 22 semifinalists. The city competed in Boston against such cities as Detroit and Cleveland.

I am very proud of Cohoes, as I know Cohoesiers are of their accomplishments and the honor brought to their city and the State of New York.

Cohoes' selection as an All America City, the reform government's efforts since 1963 and the background story behind this remarkable economic and political recovery of a city is truly a unique achievement. The Cohoes story vividly points out what people of goodwill, concerned with civic improvement, governmental responsibility, and pride of community, can do to move their city to accept the challenges of the last half of the 20th century.

This Wednesday, it will be my honor to have Mayor McDonald, and other city officials of the reform group, as my guests in Washington for a luncheon and talks with officials from the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Office of Economic Opportunity. This effort will be to assist the Cohoes Industrial Commission, Recreation Commission and Economic Opportunity Commission in finding ways to develop better working relationships with these Federal agencies and the programs they sponsor.

I know many of my colleagues from New York State will be interested in an article that appeared in the April 10, 1967, edition of the New York Times on Cohoes' selection as an All America City. At this point, I insert in the Appendix of the Record the aforementioned article:

Upstate City in Revolt—Reformers in Cohoes Demonstrate That City Hall Can Be Fought and Captured

(By McCandlish Phillips)

Cohoes, N.Y.—The parade that came throbbing down the main street of this turn-of-the-century mill city Saturday would not have looked thin on Fifth Avenue.

In the narrow passage of Remsen Street it looked mammoth and oddly mixed—as though a circus parade had stumbled amiably into an army embarkation march.

The parade lasted almost three hours. It had 17 bands and 20 floats in 11 divisions. Thirty-three palomino horses—"the largest group of palomino horses ever assembled in one place in the state," according to the parade chief, Larry Favreau—clopped elegantly down Columbia, Oneida, Mohawk and Remsen Streets to the reviewing stand at City Hall.

Some 35,000 spectators watched, quite a crowd for Cohoes (pronounced Coh-HOSE), a drowsy city at the confluence of the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers, nine miles north of Albany. Its population is 20,000.

The city had turned out to help celebrate a spectacular citizens' revolt against a political machine. In that sense, Cohoes, like many towns in this country, was demonstrating its faith in the principle that you can fight City Hall—and not only win but also take over City Hall.

In the fall the battle will be fought all over again. There is a city election then, and the old ruling group, the Democrats, will be making a determined effort to get back in control.

The main street here is lined with old red-brick and frame storefronts built from 1870 to 1920. But it was freshly decked in red, white and blue bunting for the two-day civic jubilee. Banners were flying everywhere—on all the storefronts, across railroad bridges, at all the entrances to the city.

Several years ago a college professor and a general medical practitioner rose up to lead the citizens' revolt. The celebration over the weekend of the "rebirth" of the city was a classic bit of Americana—with fireworks splashing in the night, the parade, a ball at the State Armory and the singing of a new municipal anthen.

The amateurs of the Cohoes Citizens party, overthrew a Democratic machine that had ruled the city almost without interruption, and with only token opposition, since 1922.

Their victory in 1963 was considered fabulous since the Democratic leaders had enjoyed a feeling of absolute security in an enormously lopsided voter registration—7,000 Democrats and 800 Republicans.

Yet the Citizens party ticket, headed by Dr. James E. McDonald—a physician whose popularity rested in part on a long record of treating the poor for little or no money—got 5,837 votes to 4,443 for the Democrats and 404 for the Republicans.

The man who headed the Democratic machine William J. Dawson, was convicted last year of Federal income-tax evasion. Court testimony showed that Dawson kept the party's financial records in Japanese, a language he apparently had picked up in World War II.

Dawson ran the party from the local Elks Club, until he retired following his conviction last June. He is free on bail pending an appeal.

The Citizens party suffered a damaging blow on April 1, when the State Supreme Court ordered Paul R. Coughlin not to sit as the police judge in Cohoes. Mr. Coughlin has been a leader among the reformers.

The courts upheld a taxpayers' suit brought against him by a Republican committeeman and a Democratic committeeman, charging that Judge Coughlin lived in Colonie, not Cohoes, and was therefore sitting in violation of the City Charter. Mr. Coughlin is appealing. He says he has residences in Both Colonie and Cohoes.

Before the parade, in the garage beside the Golden Krust Bakery's home plant here, the finishing touches were being put on a gingerbread house float.

"I think I'm crazy out here making a float, but you've never seen this city like this," said John J. Jarosz, an owner of the 10-store bakery chain.

"Everybody thought that Cohoes was dying, was on its way out. . . . Now we're so proud of it we're ending all our radio commercials with 'Cohoes, the All-American City, the home of Golden Krust Bakery.' "

Mr. Jarosz was referring to the selection of Cohoes as one of 11 cities to win a 1966 All-American City Award in a competition jointly sponsored by the National Municipal League and Look magazine. The award was announced last week.

Last month the new administration proudly opened the H. Grogan Memorial Fire Station on Central Avenue for $365,000, a super-modern facility that replaced a firehouse built in 1869.

When the Citizens party took office, the salaries of city firemen were raised from $3,550 to $4,700 a year.

In the new fire station, Lloyd (Butch) Flavin, president of the Firemen's Association, showed how the control panel could throw on red traffic lights to clear a path for the engines.

"You know, we used to give $50 back to the party a year to hold our jobs," he said. "They'd come in and tell you, 'Have it tomorrow morning or you're done.' And I've seen guys get done for not giving it."

At the Dawson trial last year, a deputy county clerk testified that he had made contributions of $100 to the party chairman for three years, and a tavern operator said he had paid $100 in cash to Dawson at the Elks Club. Of the first 12 witnesses called by the defense on behalf of Dawson, most testified that they had handed cash to the party chairman.

One of the major campaign promises of the Citizens party was aimed at city employes in two words: "No kickbacks."

Dr. McDonald, a thin, sharp featured man of 57 years with wavy, white hair, works evenings and weekends as Mayor for $4,000 a year. He said he had cut his medical practice down from a "come one, come all" system to one "by appointment only." His father, a Republican and also a physician, had been the last non-Democratic Mayor of Cohoes—in 1920 and 1921.

Paul Van Buskirk, a 32-year-old former junior college professor, is the party's founder, chairman and chief tactician. He is now the full-time executive assistant to the Mayor at $9,600 a year. The Democrats call him "Boss" Van Buskirk.

The Citizens party began its campaign by sending out 500 letters to residents protesting alleged misappropriation of city money and asking recipients to pass the letters on to their friends.

An early problem was getting publicity for the reform cause. Mr. Van Buskirk scored a coup when he discovered that "you could pick out an over-appropriation a mile away" on the city budget and decided to challenge it publicly.

"They're required by law to hold an annual hearing on the budget, but in all the years I've lived in Cohoes they never did, and I was born here," Mr. Van Buskirk said. He forced a public hearing.

"The machine got scared and ordered all the city workers to be there for a show of force," he recalls. "There were three of us against the budget, and that wouldn't have amounted to much, but they absolutely packed the place; so the next day the paper had a big story on 'Capacity Crowd at Budget Hearing.' I felt I should have thanked them."

In an attempt to "move the city from the 19th to the 20th century," the Mayor said, the new party added an Industrial Commission, a Recreation Commission and an Economic Opportunity Commission to the local government. Cohoes is now working on a Model City application for Federal aid. It is building a new high school.

Dewey Mulcahy, a former truck driver with the Cohoes Department of Public Works, is the new Democratic chairman. He sits at a table in the new storefront headquarters at 26 White Street, a large American flag on the wall behind him. Nearby is a stenciled sign that advises: "What you do here, what you see here, what you say here, what you hear here; Let it stay here, when you leave here."

"We're going to win this fall, because I don't think they've accomplished anything—only on paper," Mr. Mulcahy says, referring to the 'holier than thou bunch' in the other party.

"When the new bunch came in, they ordered an independent audit of the city's books for $25,000. They found nothing wrong," Mr. Mulcahy asserts.

At City Hall, Mayor McDonald laughs. He pulls the auditors' report out and says, "Well, here it is."

The report, by Urbach, Kahn & Werlin of Albany, charges "a serious deficiency" and "lack of internal control" in the keeping of the city's accounting records.

Such practices as preferential buying, duplicate expenditures and improper purchasing, the report asserts, have "resulted in violations of the City Charter and state regulations, as well as causing funds to be expended far in excess of the amounts that would have been necessary to obtain the same results."

Observers are looking for a spirited election battle this fall.

Can Anything Be Done About U.S. Mail Service?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, Postmaster General O'Brien and the Nation's postal workers are struggling to keep up with an unprecedented outpouring of mail. The enormity of the task our postal service must perform is documented in an article appearing in the April 3 issue of U.S. News & World Report. The article points out that although our country has only 6 percent of the world's population, it now handles one-half of all the world's mail. It also notes that the average number of pieces of mail handled by the Post Office Department each year for every man, woman, and child in the Nation has risen from 359 in 1962 to an estimated 415 for the coming fiscal year.

The excellent summation of postal problems and prospects in the U.S. News article takes on added significance in light of Postmaster General O'Brien's thought-provoking recommendation to convert the postal service into a nonprofit Government-owned corporation. I include the text of the article in the Appendix of the RECORD:

CAN ANYTHING BE DONE ABOUT U.S. MAIL SERVICE?

(Despite higher mail charges, many more postal workers, ZIP code and mechanization—the U.S. mail system faces "catastrophe," top officials say. What's wrong? Any way to improve the mails? Or is the whole system due to founder?)

If Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien is right, breakdowns in the U.S. mails—some on the scale of the Chicago crisis last October—are a near certainty in months ahead.

If breakdowns come, the American public will be getting slower mail service just as people are paying sharply higher mail rates.

Congress is being asked to approve 6 cents an ounce for first-class mail and 9 cents for air mail, effective July 1. Boosts of 20 to 30 per cent for other classes of mail are sought for Jan. 1, 1968.

Why is Postmaster General O'Brien predicting big tie-ups? First, because the Post Office is facing another record-breaking rise in mail volume while Congress is balking at providing all the money that officials say is needed to stave off disaster.

Second, according to Mr. O'Brien, the U.S. mail load is reaching a size where it may be literally impossible to provide service in the present form without revolutionary changes in the postal system and the rules that Congress has placed upon it.

"Race with catastrophe." The outlook for mail service was pictured by Mr. O'Brien in

these terms, in testimony before Congress released March 20:

"At present, your Post Office Department is in a race with catastrophe. . . .

"I do not speak of catastrophe lightly. . . . At the peak of the crisis in Chicago, 10 million pieces of mail were logjammed. The sorting-room floors were bursting with more than 5 million letters, parcels, circulars and magazines that could not processed. . . .

"The conditions that produced chaos and the mail logjam are not confined to Chicago. These are perhaps most exaggerated there, but they exist wherever our physical plant and our processing methods are outmoded or obsolescent—which by the way is true in the vast majority of major cities. . . .

"Post offices in Milwaukee, San Francisco, Washington, New York and in other major cities are experiencing record volumes. A logjam could happen in any post office, and will happen in any or all, unless we are given the tools to move ahead rapidly."

Cutback in money. Among the "tools" that Mr. O'Brien said he needed was an appropriation of $6,665,000,000 for the year starting July 1.

The House of Representatives on March 22 voted to give Mr. O'Brien 98.5 per cent of what he asked for, or a total of $6,563,000,000.

Trimmed from his budget was 11 million dollars of building and improvement funds, and 91 million in operating and transportation funds.

This reduction, which may be restored by the Senate, brought renewed warnings of impending trouble. A Post Office statement said:

"If the increased volume of mail we expect . . . materializes, our funds for operations and transportation would be inadequate for the work load. This could mean massive mail jam-ups in major cities such as the Department experienced in Chicago last fall."

Important projects facing serious delay, officials said, include the Morgan Station in New York City, largest building project for postal use in history and "the most overdue and badly needed facility in the United States."

Also slowed, if House cuts stand, officials say, will be 10 other projects, in St. Louis, Mo.; Tucson, Ariz.; West Los Angeles, Calif.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga.; Carbondale, Ill.; Syracuse, N.Y.; Charlotte, N.C.; Rapid City, S. Dak.; Roanoke, Va.

Postal officials said their budget was based on an estimate that mail would rise by 4.5 per cent, or 3 billion pieces, in the year starting July 1.

House members who voted for the trims in postal funds said that mail probably would not rise more than 3 per cent, and that the Department could come in for extra funds later if emergencies arise that money can cure.

More and more members of Congress, and top postal authorities, are beginning to wonder if money alone can solve mail problems.

Higher spending: Charges for postal services and stamps have gone up sharply in recent years. Indirect costs paid by mail users also are rising. Since 1963, bulk mailers have had to convert to ZIP code and presort much mail.

Many offices and apartment buildings provide free mail-room space to speed mail for tenants. Others send messengers to the Post Office to deliver and pick up mail.

Meanwhile, the number of postal employes rises steadily, faster than the volume of mail in some places. The Post Office had 580,000 workers in 1961. Now there are about 715,000, and 745,000 are requested for next year. At the same time, machines have multiplied. About 46 per cent of the mail now is processed mechanically.

With more workers, higher pay, more equipment, and about 1 million new mail stops to service every year, postal spending has soared to around 6.3 billion dollars in the year to end June 30.

That is 1.3 billion dollars more than will be taken in from stamps and other revenue. Yet the quality of mail service is spotty. Many people and businesses are convinced that the number of delayed and lost letters and packages is increasing. Others feel service is about as good as ever.

The big question now is whether present service standards can be held. Mail volume is officially predicted at more than 83 billion pieces in the year starting July 1. By 1972 there may be 1,000 billion pieces of mail a year—unless the postal system has choked up before then.

This could happen, officials insist. The only way they can see to handle the rising tide of mail is to double by 1971 the percentage that is processed mechanically.

In effect this would require nearly all businesses and governments, which account for 80 per cent of the mail volume, to ZIP-code all their mail, presort it, tailor it into limited sizes and shapes.

Also required, officials concede, would be improved research and operations in the Post Office. Critics point out that, from 1957 to 1964, for example, Congress gave the Post Office 125 million dollars for major mechanization programs, but one-third of the money was siphoned off for other uses. Many dollars appropriated for research went into less significant things, such as better mud flaps for trucks.

TODAY'S INNOVATIONS

Postmaster General O'Brien promises an all-out effort to modernize the Post Office:

New postal buildings, designed for the first time by postal experts, will be built in many areas. Included will be several hundred "sectional centers" that can switch mail around congestion points such as Chicago.

New methods of management are going into effect. The biggest system of source-data computers in the world will tie the 75 largest post offices together by November 1968, to provide up-to-the-minute information on mail processing. It will, postal officials hope, enable top managers to see jam-ups in the making and indicate ways to uncork them.

New equipment is being sought. Most important is the optical scanner, key to full use of the ZIP code. One experimental scanner now is reading addresses on up to 36,000 letters an hour in Detroit. Six more-refined scanners are under contract.

New ways of moving mail through and around cities are being explored. Subway schemes for sending mail in underground tubes from airports into cities, wider use of sealed containers from plants of bulk-mail users to overseas destinations, are all under study.

For individuals, the only improvements in service planned anytime soon are more self-service units in shopping centers, parcel-post deliveries six days a week in more places, delivery to the door instead of the curb for several million more families in suburban areas.

BASIC CHANGES AHEAD

In months ahead, Mr. O'Brien hopes to come up with ideas for basic postal changes. They are likely to involve more freedom to choose postmasters, to move workers around, to buy the cheapest and best transportation, maybe even to shift the Post Office toward operation as a semi-private enterprise.

Such revolutionary changes, however, would have to go through Congress. On March 22, when the House cut the Post Office budget a majority of House members showed they want to keep a hold on postal plans and operations.

President Johnson Spearheads Drive To Create Adequate Hospitals for South Vietnam Civilian Population

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, there has been much dissatisfaction voiced over the progress and conduct of the war in Vietnam. Much emphasis has been given the military aspect of this conflict. Too little, I have said time and time and again, has been given the "other war"—the war for the hearts and minds of the civilian population of South Vietnam. The House should be aware of the fact that the civilian population has suffered greatly over the last decade. This was never impressed upon me more than during my last visit to Vietnam in December when I saw the intolerable conditions existing in their provincial civilian hospitals.

If we hope to demonstrate to the people of South Vietnam our interest in their well-being, we must show them that Americans have an interest in seeing that their day-to-day suffering is relieved to the greatest extent possible. This is the only way that we can convince the people who live in the countryside that our aims in that country are related to theirs.

Therefore, I want to take this opportunity to applaud President Johnson's efforts to spearhead a drive to create adequate hospitals for the civilian population of South Vietnam. This is a move I have urged upon AID and our State Department. I am happy to see these steps being taken.

Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD at this point an article from the New York Times, dated April 9, 1967, regarding the establishment of these hospitals:

HOSPITALS FOR VIETNAM: FIELD UNITS OPERATED BY THE MILITARY TO TREAT CIVILIANS FIRST TIME IN WAR

(By Howard A. Rusk, M.D.)

It was officially announced in Washington last Thursday that the United States is establishing three United States military field-type hospital units in South Vietnam to provide medical services for disabled civilians.

This was a truly historic milestone. Never before in history has any nation in the world, including the United States, established a militarily operated hospital program in wartime to care for injured civilians.

This new program could well be called "operation compassion" for here all civilian casualties who need and seek care will be treated alike regardless of the source of their wounds and disabilities.

These hospitals totaling approximately 1,000 beds will be built, supported, supplied and staffed by the United States Military Medical Services in cooperation with the Agency for International Development. This will be a crash program using prefabricated construction for both the hospital and quarters for personnel.

AIR SERVICE PLANNED

A fleet of airplanes and helicopters will be assigned to transport patients and supplies. They will be placed adjacent to existing overcrowded provincial hospitals in areas of the most intensive military action—Danang, Quang Ngai and Quinhon.

These new hospitals will operate primarily as surgical units, helping to relieve the overloaded provincial hospitals and their staffs of the load of casualties due to the war and severe disabilities due to accidents.

When this writer visited Vietnam last month, the compelling need for help was reported. For example, at Danang in a hospital of 300 beds there were 700 patients on the day of the visit.

The hospital was particularly busy. A few days before the Vietcong, using Russian-made 40-mm. rockets for the first time in the war, had attacked the Danang Airbase. They missed the base but hit a nearby village, killing 32 civilians and wounding 60 others. Because of bad weather an American plane missed its target the same day and accidentally bombed a village, causing 40 hospital admissions. On the following day there were an additional 50 admissions when a Vietnamese bus hit a Vietcong land mine.

At this hospital there were often two patients in a bed and even three in the children's ward. This, however, is mores as well as necessity. When a Vietnamese child is admitted to the hospital the mother stays with it, sleeps in the same bed, cooks the food. If there is no one with whom to leave other siblings they come along and sleep on the floor under the bed.

The hospital in Quinhon headed by a New Zealand team was quite comparable to Danang. Here there were 400 beds and 600 patients, 200 of whom were casualties. This, too, is in a very active combat area.

FEW CIVILIAN DOCTORS

Vietnam has but 1,000 doctors, of whom 800 are in military service. Even with United States and Allied assistance this small group simply cannot take care of the casualties in addition to the problems of disease and accidents that normally fill the provincial hospitals to capacity.

The disease problems are in many ways as difficult and tragic as combat wounds. In all of the large provincial hospitals visited, the medical wards were crowded with cases of tetanus, typhoid, chickenpox, plague, tuberculosis, and a score of other bizarre infectious diseases.

The Agency for International Development is sponsoring more than 200 physicians and 140 nurses to work with other technical personnel in 43 of the nation's 44 provincial hospitals.

The 25 United States teams consist of military, public health service and civilian personnel. The remaining 18 teams are sponsored by allied countries or United States voluntary agencies.

In addition, 32 volunteer physicians spend two months' rotational assignments under the auspices of the American Medical Association and AID.

The unsung heroes in this health program are the Vietnamese, American and non-Communist world medical units that provide diagnosis and out-patient treatment in villages throughout the country, often in dangerous and unsecured areas.

The action reported Friday in Quangtri is a good example.

The Agency for International Development is now assisting the Vietnamese Government to expand several provincial hospitals and construct seven additional hospitals with surgical units in other parts of the country.

SAIGON UNIT EXPANDS

Despite enormous effort in the past to provide needed capacity, some of the provincial hospitals are overcrowded and inadequately staffed. Certain types of complicated surgical procedures cannot be provided in some of the hospitals.

A.I.D. is currently exploring with the Government of Vietnam and United States private groups the possibility of establishing a center for long-term surgical treatment, which is currently not available in Vietnam. This is most heartening because there will be certain severe cases of burns, orthopedic surgical problems and trauma that will require long-term reconstructive, restorative surgery as well as rehabilitation services.

The National Rehabilitation Center in Saigon has expanded its program in making artificial limbs and braces for both veterans and civilians to include rehabilitation services for the blind and a small paraplegic unit. It is also opening two branches in Cantho in the Mekong Delta and in Danang near the demilitarized zone in the north. A brace and limb shop and a special paraplegic unit have also been opened at the large Cong Hoa military hospital in Saigon.

The two paraplegic units are supplied by medical personnel trained at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Castle Point, N. Y. They accompanied the planeload of Vietnamese patients who came to Castle Point in November, 1965. These patients have or are now being returned.

Expansion of the brace and artificial limb program is essential not only for war caualties but for the thousands of children who have become disabled over the years from polio.

In announcing this further expansion of medical assistance, the United States stated ist hope that the need for these new facilities will end soon. When the war is over, however, they can be turned over to the Vietnamese to become a regular part of that nation's health services.

Vietnam needs and welcomes all of the help it can get from any source in caring for its war casualties. Last Thursday's announcement demonstrates to the Vietnamese and to the world our compassion and sense of responsibility in providing this new fundamental program.

President Johnson First Recipient of Franklin D. Roosevelt Birthday Memorial Award of the National Foundation—March of Dimes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador at Large, was designated by President Johnson to receive for him the first annual Franklin D. Roosevelt Birthday Memorial Award of the National Foundation—March of Dimes. Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I am pleased to include the address by Ambassador Harriman at the award dinner, held in New York City, Thursday, March 23, 1967.

The Ambassador's statement follows:

ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, AMBASSADOR AT LARGE, BEFORE THE FIRST ANNUAL FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT BIRTHDAY MEMORIAL AWARD DINNER, NEW YORK HILTON HOTEL, NEW YORK, N.Y., MARCH 23, 1967

Tonight I have the unusual privilege of appearing in three capacities: as Honorary Chairman of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Birthday Memorial Committee; as a member of the Committee of 31 who unanimously chose President Lyndon B. Johnson as first recipient of The Franklin D. Roosevelt Birthday Memorial Award of the National Foundation—March of Dimes for the person who "most exemplifies the ideals of Franklin D. Roosevelt," and as the representative designated by President Johnson to receive this Award for him.

As Honorary Chairman of the F.D.R. Birthday Memorial Committee, I am very pleased to join Basil O'Connor in welcoming all of you to this dinner. I congratulate you on your support for the March of Dimes over the years and the remarkable achievements that you have made possible.

As a member of the Awards Committee of 31, I want to make just a few comments.

Never was a high award more appropriately bestowed.

Never has one of the greatest Presidents had a truer heir.

The Great Society is the mighty scion of the New Deal, by descent—or perhaps, ascent—through the Fair Deal of Harry S. Truman and the New Frontier of John F. Kennedy.

No President in our history has proposed, and obtained from Congress, more legislation to improve this nation and the welfare of all of its citizens. This legislation encompasses the unfinished business of the New Deal and much more. The hopes and dreams of that day are now being fulfilled.

President Johnson determined that now was the time to make real our past dreams.

In civil rights, equality of opportunity must be achieved—and achieved now.

Poverty can and must be abolished.

It is significant that when signing important legislation President Johnson often refers to President Roosevelt.

When he signed the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 he stated:

"I am gratified, as you are, that we could come together to sign into law a measure which will take us many long strides nearer the goal that has been the dream and the vision of every generation of Americans. That is the goal of honoring what a very great President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, 21 years ago expressed as 'the right of every family to a decent home.' "

When signing a bill providing funds for programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, President Johnson stated:

"Twenty-one years ago President Franklin Roosevelt issued an urgent call to Congress for Federal assistance to education in this country. He called this 'our national obligation to all of our children.' 'This country,' he said, 'is great enough to guarantee the right to education adequate for full citizenship.' "

In signing the Wilderness Bill and the Land and Water Conservation Fund Bill, in 1964, President Johnson stated:

"Franklin Delano Roosevelt . . . led this Nation in rebuilding the land and developing the resources for improving the life of all of us. He did it through the TVA, through the CCC, through the Soil Conservation Service, through the water conservation projects."

Perhaps of particular significance is his quotation from President Roosevelt when he outlined his concept of a Great Society in June 1964. Then in part he stated:

"Franklin D. Roosevelt once said, 'Democracy is the one form of society which guarantees to every generation of men the right to imagine and attempt to bring to pass a better world.'

"Well, he did bring a better world. And we too, in our time, will bring a better world, too."

Of his own program, President Johnson declared:

"This Nation, this people, this generation, has man's first chance to create a Great Society: a society of success without squalor, beauty without barrenness, works of genius without the wretchedness of poverty. We can open the doors of learning. We can open the doors of fruitful labor and rewarding leisure, of open opportunity and close community—not just to the privileged few, but, thank God, we can open those doors to everyone."

And may I add, thank God, these doors are now being opened.

In foreign policy also, Lyndon B. Johnson is the true heir of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In this Hemisphere, the Roosevelt Good Neighbor Policy developed into the Kennedy Alliance for Progress. And now President Johnson is about to attend a summit meeting of Latin American Heads of State to bring a new dimension into the cooperation within the Alliance.

An enduring peace has been the goal of all of our Presidents since Franklin D. Roosevelt—Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, and now President Johnson.

That was the goal that caused President Roosevelt and far-sgihted leaders of both parties to take the lead in creating the United Nations. The Preamble and Articles One and Two of the U.N. Charter embody the costly lessons of the Second World War and of the mistakes that led to it.

Today the central objective of President Johnson is to make sure that those lessons are not forgotten—that the world is not plunged into a final holocaust through failure to prevent aggression, or to repel it in its early stages. That is what the foreign policy of this Administration is all about—in Viet-Nam, in Europe, in our efforts to find points of common interest and agreement with our adversaries, and everywhere else—the organization of a durable peace.

In President Johnson's speech last week he again emphasized his objective, "the peaceful and just world that we all seek."

Now, I turn to my third role, as the President's representative. Only urgent public business would have kept him away tonight. I know how deeply he appreciates this award.

President and Mrs. Johnson were hanging the new portrait of President Roosevelt over the fireplace in his office when Mr. O'Connor came in to inform him of the Committee's action in making the award. In reply, the President said:

"This award is greatly appreciated by me. President Roosevelt was one of the great leaders of our country and one of my great leaders.

"As a young man he stimulated my great interest in economic and political matters. I remember the first time I called on him in this room when I was a young secretary just becoming the NYA Administrator.

"From that day until this moment, I have been a student of his thoughts, his hopes, his achievements, and have tried to in some small degree follow them and be guided by them."

When we hear his own words we can understand how much the Franklin D. Roosevelt Birthday Memorial Award means to him. In fact, during his first two years in the White House he quoted or paid his respects to Franklin D. Roosevelt in no less than 90 public statements.

On one occasion, speaking of Franklin Roosevelt, he said:

"Truly today's America is his America more than it is the work of any man . . . And perhaps we can remember him most, not for what he did, but for what he made us want to do. We are trying to do it still. And I suppose we always will . . ."

His deep feeling was expressed on another occasion during his first year in office when speaking extemporaneously he said:

"I remember the first President I ever saw, and the greatest President I ever knew. I saw him stand up one day in his braces, with pain in his legs, and anguish in his face, but vision in his head and hope in his eyes . . . It was a rainy, cold day in March 1933. The banks were popping in the country just like popcorn, just like firecrackers going off at Christmastime. They were closing.

"The railroad men had come running down to Washington and the insurance companies and all these captains of finance, all these smart conservatives, and the roof had caved in. People were burning their corn. Cotton was selling for 5 cents. You couldn't find a job and relief lines were longer than from here to that airport I landed at, and that is 15 miles away.

"But this man stood up in that time when things weren't near as good as they are today, with the braces on his legs, out of his wheelchair, and he grababed that microphone, and he stuck his chin up, and his jaw out, and he said, 'The only thing we have to fear is fear itself,' and he electrified a nation, and he saved a republic."

In closing I would repeat what I said at the beginning.

Never has a high award been more appropriately bestowed.

Never has one of our greatest Presidents of the United States had a truer heir.

Lyndon Johnson not only exemplifies the ideals of Franklin Roosevelt, he augments and fulfills them. This award is truly a fitting recognition of his achievements.

California Federation of Young Democrats Part VI

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILLIP BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

California Federation of Young Democrats Platform—Concluded, Part VI

E. CIVIL LIBERTIES

Our democratic heritage is founded upon the premise that government, which has a rightful place in the areas of material welfare of its citizens, has no place in the area of thought. As the late President Kennedy stated in February of 1962, "A nation that is afraid to have the people hear conflicting values and competing ideas is a nation that is afraid of its people."

1. Congressional investigating committees

The power of Congress to conduct investigations is not mentioned in the Constitution at all. It exists for one reason alone: Without it Congress could not perform its duties as outlined in the Constitution.

Congress should not, however, conduct investigations to punish crimes, or help the political fortunes of its Members. Nor can it properly call recalcitrant witnesses solely for the purpose of setting up a contempt of Congress or perjury case against him.

At present there exist no safeguards to prevent the abuses outlined above. To prevent such abuses, a set of rules for all Congressional committees is needed. Such a bill of rights should spell out the rights and safeguards of the witnesses, particularly his right to counsel.

2. House Un-American Activities Committee

Because of violations of the principles listed above, and for the additional reasons listed below, we urge the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities:

(a) The mandate of this committee is unconstitutional in that it authorizes investigation in the protected areas of speech and the press.

(b) The committee lacks clear direction from Congress. The words "un-American" are vague and open to various definitions.

(c) The committee has become an agency for the repression of beliefs and associations.

(d) This committee has misused its authority for self-aggrandizing purposes (e.g., production of the film "Operation Abolition").

The House Committee on Un-American Activities has shown confusion and distrust among Americans and has served no legitimate purpose. The investigation of overt acts of subversion, such as espionage and treason, should be left to existing agencies designed for this purpose, such as the FBI, the Department of Justice.

Since many of these objections also apply to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, and to the State Un-American Activities Committee, popularly called the Burns Committee, we also urge the abolition of these committees.

3. Freedom of speech and thought

Our concern for free speech and thought leads to concern about censorship. We believe that all expressions should be protected by the First and Fourteenth Amendments and should be secure from punishment. We believe that the standards recently set down by the U.S. Supreme Court in the Ginsberg Decision are vague, unworkable, and unreasonably limited. We believe that materials which advocate a change in public morality should be constitutionally protected in order to prevent a far greater evil—the enforced imposition by society of conformity in thought and ideas. For this reason, we oppose any proposed censorship legislation and urge its defeat by the voters and state and local legislative bodies.

Freedom of speech and press are emasculated if we are not permitted to travel and investigate as our interest directs. Further, it curtails understanding among the nations of the world in a time when such understanding is crucial to the continued existence of humanity. We categorically reject the thesis that our Government has any right to impose restrictions on the travel of American citizens.

We support the recent Supreme Court decisions regarding prayer in public schools as these decisions uphold the first amendment.

We would further urge the Congress to repeal the McCarran Internal Security Act of 1950, due to the dangerous precedent it set in stifling freedom of association and dissent (a freedom of speech), and because of its use of cruel and unusual punishments.

Out of concern for academic freedom, we deplore any prohibition against any speakers on campuses of institutions of higher learning. We recommend that student political groups be allowed to meet and function freely on campuses.

4. Rights of privacy

We agree with Justice William O. Douglas's construction of a right of privacy out of the first, fourth, fifth, ninth, and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution. But this right has been increasingly abused, and it needs defending. Thus, we condemn the growing wanton, uncontrolled use of lie detector tests in industry as a dangerous invasion of personal privacy. We call upon Congress to pass laws establishing national standards and licensing procedures in the use of these tests. We also call upon Congress to outlaw outrightly the use of wiretaping which is an uncontrolled and uncontrolable search and ask for vigorous enforcement of these laws.

We urge the repeal of the "forced" blood and urine test law (Senate Bill #3) which was passed at the last session of the legislature. This infringement is open to much possible abuse and represents a legislative retreat before the forces of hysteria and reaction. We salute the Wednesday Morning Breakfast Club of Assemblymen who valiantly fought this measure. However, we do favor a crackdown on drunk drivers and the search for effective but proper new laws. We find particularly abhorrent the portion of this bill which provides for automatic suspension of drivers licenses at the discretion of the arresting officer and not by proper judicial agencies.

Because of the prevalent injustices and discriminatory enforcement of the so-called "morality" laws, and in light of recent studies such as the UCLA Law Review, we urge a complete and critical review of these laws as to whether government intervention is justified.

5. Criminal and legal rights

American Democracy is founded on the premise that governmental power, particularly the power of police, must be limited. Our Founding Fathers took great care to spell out in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights limitations upon the arbitrary exercise of police power. Three of these guarantees include the right of silence, the right to counsel, and the prohibition of unreasonable search and seizure, guaranteed by the fifth, sixth, and fourth amendments respectively.

We firmly support these constitutional protections and call for adequate safeguards against violation. We congratulate the Supreme Court of the United States for its recent decisions in this field. We believe it will provide effective judicial superivsion over police activities.

We support legislation to expunge the arrest records of persons who are acquitted or whose cases are not brought to trial.

We urge that mandatory uniform sentences be removed from drunk driving and narcotic offenses and convictions. Such provisions remove all discretionary powers from the hands of judges and probation officers, where, in some cases, it ought properly to rest. Equal administration of justice does not imply equal sentences regardless of circumstances. To demand as much is to tie the hands of our judicial system. We further urge a Surgeon General's Report on whether these offenses should be treated as illnesses or crimes.

6. Police review boards

Continued assaults upon the police by people living in the ghettoes reflect the growing tension between minority groups and law enforcement officers, tensions which may lead to recurrences of the tragedy of race riots in California.

The major cause of the antagonism on the part of the minority groups is frustration born of fear and anger—fear of what appears to be unequal enforcement of the law and anger that there is no prompt justice for the poor, the black, or the man who doesn't speak English.

Reports of police malpractice often prove unfounded upon investigation, sometimes the result of a citizen not knowing the law, infrequently the product of a vengeful person. Whether or not the reported incidences are true, the community reacts as if they were.

We support the creation of independent police review boards. The police departments may enforce their own discipline—punishing officers when complaints by citizens are sustained—but the citizen benefits not at all by this. Often enough, he does not even learn that the department has punished the offending officer for the police are ever conscious of their public image and departmental linen is not aired in public. Rather than destroy police-community relations, as some law enforcement officers have charged, such a board would permit prompt justice, the airing of grievances deeply felt, and the easing of the growing tensions in minority communities.

The problem of violence in minority communities cannot be solved by punitive legislation. Such legislation (for example, the Moretti Anti-Riot Act) is unjust, unenforceable, and injurious to civil liberties. We therefore support the immediate repeal of the Moretti Act.

7. Bail system

The present bail bond system goes against one of the basic tenets of our legal system; it places the burden of proof as to guilt or innocence upon the accused. The burden is placed upon the defendant to show the court why bail should be lowered or why he should be released without bail on his own recognizance. We propose that all defendants be released without bail unless the District Attorney can show good cause why bail should be set. (A defendant's past record can be checked quickly by computer.) At present, thousands of persons accused of crime remain in jail because they cannot afford the bail premium. Many are acquitted. Many lose their jobs, and are forced to go on welfare. This gross injustice must be corrected by reforming the present bail situation in California.

8. Disclaimer loyalty oath

On the grounds that it is an insult to the integrity of the individual, we urge the abolition of the negative disclaimer loyalty oath.

9. Immigration policy

We applaud the Johnson administration for the passage of the 1965 Immigration Bill, Public Law 89–236, and look to this action to eliminate the discriminatory practices extant under the McCarran Act.

10. Social policies

Since the founding of this county the people of the United States have suffered under archiac abortion laws. 50% of all deaths related to pregnancy are the direct result of criminal abortions. There are over 1,000,000 illegal abortions every year in the U.S. Most of these are performed under unsanitary conditions and by unqualified persons. Current abortion laws are based mainly on religious considerations. Constitutionally there is to be a complete separation of church and state. For these reasons we support abolition of abortion laws.

We believe that research and investigation of the effects of psychodelic drugs has not been adequate nor complete. We therefore discourage state governments from rushing into any decisions regarding the legality of the use of these drugs until proper research has taken place. We also believe that the manufacture and distribution of such drugs should be regulated to protect against the manufacture of dangerous and imperfect drugs.

Revenge is not a legitimate aim of our society, it helps neither the society nor the aggrieved. Spite and discontent must be eradicated, not fostered in our already tense country. Therefore, we favor a penal system for rehabilitation and not punishment, and if deterrence is the air, let it be achieved by proper schooling and not by incarceration alone. While some progress has been made in this direction, our present piecemeal approach is not fast enough. We advocate a sweeping reform incorporating the following:

(a) Improved and updated prison facilities. We favor a federal-state program to modernize our prisons.

(b) Re-educated prison personnel.

(c) Expanded mandatory psychological treatment.

(d) Restriction of the right of court to set minimum sentences after adjudging guilt. A central parole board of prison personnel (including one independent outside psychologist and social worker) should decide when a prisoner is to be paroled. The conditions that exist in prisons exist on a more aggravated scale in local jails.

(e) We reaffirm our opposition to capital punishment.

Marketplace

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, the housewives of this Nation continue to protest the high price of food. In addition, the cost of trading stamps tacked on to the already overburdened food budget of the American family is an expense that they should be permitted to remove if they so desire by establishing a policy of cash redemption, instead of the present mandatory premium redemption. The American people deserve the right of self-determination and that is why I have introduced legislation to give shoppers a choice of trading these stamps in for merchandise or cash if they so desire.

There are some who like to play with the thought that they are getting something for "nothing"—but "nothing" is farther from the truth. Studies I have made prove conclusively the added costs of trading stamps are passed on to the consumer.

Nothing is more un-American in the marketplace than the forced purchase of any commodity or service. This is the situation under which we now find ourselves. There are those who would deny us this right of freedom of choice as indicated by the attached news story from the Supermarket News.

They plan to intensify their lobbying efforts against any legislation or legislator who dares to give the harried housewife a break. Note carefully the quote of a spokesman for the trading stamp industry:

> We must get to Legislators before they are elected.
>
> (Trading stamp) Institute members should seek out and support local candidates who are seympathetic to the business.

While this spokesman may not represent the sentiment of the entire institute, my colleagues and I, in this House, whose duty it is to protect the consumer will neither be threatened nor bow to Madison Avenue influence peddlers of special interest groups who are adding almost $1 billion to American food bills.

[From the Supermarket News, Feb. 27, 1967]

STAMP INSTITUTE SLATES BIG LEGISLATIVE FIGHT

(By Sally Fassler)

NEW YORK.—The Trading Stamp Institute of America will wage an all-out fight against Federal and State stamp control bills this year.

It will court consumer groups with a research-backed public relations campaign aimed at the idea that stamps do not raise food prices.

A five-figure sum will be put into the effort by the institute, which normally does not spend large amounts of money on public relations or lobbying.

It is urging other segments of the premium business to join the campaign.

These ideas were voiced by Irving M. Axelrod, president of the institute, who was in New York last week to tell the Premium Merchandising Club of this city of its plans.

It was also the institute's initial effort to solicit industry cooperation.

Mr. Axelrod, who is head of Big Bonus Stamp Co., Houston, subsidiary of Weingarten's food chain, said the institute will have a major market research firm provide information which the institute will disseminate to consumer groups and legislators.

The total amount will be "in the five figures," he said after the meeting. This could be up to tenfold what the institute normally spends for such matters.

It has raised dues and regrouped its administrative setup to prepare for the new tasks, he said.

Speaking of legislation pending, he told the group some bills appear to be regulatory but in actuality are "clearly confiscatory."

"We must get to legislators before they are elected, not after," he added. Institute members should seek out and support local candidates who are sympathetic to the business, just as members of any other industry do, he added.

He was optimistic about the future of the stamp business. He said he expects a 5 per cent increase this year over the 1966 volume, which was about $1.1 billion. Supermarkets have about six-tenths of it.

About 3¾ per cent of the 5 per cent increase will come from supermarkets. But half of that will be from firms which already have stamp plans.

Bigger spurts among new customers are expected in the areas of coupon-in-package plans, group savings, and industrial incentive plans, he added.

He commented that his firm had commissioned a $30,000 study by a major market research firm to determine redemption level. "Our redemption level was 96 per cent," he said, "about one point above average for stamp firms."

Redemption level will be one of the areas covered by the institute in its planned research program.

Sponsors of stamp bills have claimed in some instances that redemption is actually between 85 and 90 per cent.

Stamp firms pay Federal taxes on 5 per cent of stamps considered to be normally unredeemed.

There are four Federal bills pending to control stamps.

He told Supermarket News after the meeting he was "not worried" about the number of bills in State legislatures which would control stamps, terming them "the usual number introduced each year."

He added he was similarly not worried about recent dropping of stamps by some big supermarket firms—such as Safeway Stores' Montana and Dallas divisions, Mayfair Markets' Utah division and Market Basket in California. "The stamp firms involved already have picked up business in those areas and will continue to do so. It's a matter of shifting tides," he said.

Invitation to Trouble

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Chicago Daily News, in its Monday edition, carried an excellent editorial dealing with Dr. Martin Luther King's recent attacks on our Government's conduct of the Vietnam war.

I believe the Daily News editorial deserves the widest attention, for I am sure it reflects the views of well-meaning Americans throughout our country.

The editorial follows:

INVITATION TO TROUBLE

Dr. Martin Luther King has begun to sound like a demagog.

His latest attack on the government's conduct of the Vietnam war—urging a "boycott" and comparing American atrocities with those of the Nazis in World War II—displayed the same intemperance as his earlier call for marches into Cicero next summer. Civil disobedience won't cure either Vietnam or civil wrongs at home. And if King plans to continue his campaign against the Vietnam war he should get out of the civil rights controversy, because playing both games simply stirs fresh animosity and diminishes the prospect for understanding on either issue.

But if King plans to continue his involvement with civil rights, he should deal responsibility with the issues.

In his threat to stage a march on Cicero King discoursed at some length on the difference between violent and nonviolent demonstrations, and appeared to put himself on the side of the latter.

But he knows well enough that any march such as he proposes into Cicero, or into any other area of concentrated residence to integration, would turn violent and probably bloody before it advanced very far. He must also know, therefore, that the authorities in supporting law and order could not tolerate such a march as he suggests. We presume, then, that King is using threats as a histrionic device. And that is doubly irresponsible.

It is irresponsible because it sets out to stir dangerous passions, and it is irresponsible because it spurns the chance to offer anything constructive. Dr. King, as a respected civil rights leader, is in a position to be constructive if he chooses. His failure does him less than no credit.

Rather than voicing threats, Dr. King should be joining forces with those who are working earnestly—desperately—to provide for Chicago and Illinois a positive alternative to violence.

Such plans are under way and they are solid, imaginative plans.

The difficulty of the job can be gauged by some of last week's neighborhood election results, where time after time the committed segregationist triumphed, and in some cases it was only a matter of one anti-Negro out-hating another.

Threatening fresh violence won't melt any hearts in these areas, where the memory of last year's violence is responsible for much of this year's fear and bitterness.

There are sound Negro leaders in this area ready to make common cause with Dr. King on any constructive program. But it seems to us that King has a decision to make. He can go all the way over to the Stokley Carmichael school—the school whose watchwords are "To hell with the law" and "Burn, baby, burn." Or he can use his still considerable prestige in a way to help close, not widen, the national wound. We hope ardently it is the latter.

Gathland: A Tribute to American War Correspondents

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. MATHIAS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, every day increases the debt which we all owe to a very special group of Americans, the war correspondents who are now serving us in Vietnam. At the risk of their lives, at great and sometimes fatal cost, these tireless individuals are advancing the finest traditions of their fraternity by informing and educating the American people and the world on events in that distant, war-torn land.

Although countless speakers and writers have paid tribute to the reports of America's wars, there is only one monument in this country dedicated expressly to them. That one memorial stands at Gathland State Park, on South Mountain in Frederick County, Md., near the Washington County line. Appropriately located near the scene of one of the critical battles of the Civil War, the monument at Gathland was constructed some 70 years ago by George Alfred Townsend, a Civil War correspondent, journalist, columnist, novelist, and lecturer who wrote under the pen name of "Gath."

In the winter of 1967 edition of Valleys of History, a publication of the Area Development Department of the Potomac Edison Co., Mr. Max Fullerton has written an extremely interesting report on the history of George Townsend and his memorial. In including this article in the RECORD, I would like to invite my colleagues and their families to visit Gathland State Park and there enjoy both the remarkable scenery of western Maryland, and the historical reminders there:

A WAR REPORTER'S TRIBUTE TO THE PRESS

(By Max Fullerton)

They were, they are and must always be a strange breed of cats.

They were born to tell tales of derring-do. Of blood, sweat and tears. Of the soldier's dying lament.

Some people think careers such as these are glamorous. The participants don't think any such thing.

Who are they? The war correspondents, of course. They are the chroniclers of all wars from the start of history to the battles of Vietnam.

Many men of the quill have chosen to consort with the high brass. The majority preferred to fraternize with the foot-slogging expendables—in the deserts, in the marshes and in the cold, cold mountains.

Their own wearisome travels have not gone unnarrated. Their bravery is engraved in the minds of all who knew them.

But the entire world has only one monument to correspondents of all wars. And it is in Frederick County, Md., not far from the Washington County line.

This stone memorial was completed 70 years ago by a man who himself had covered the Civil War. Since then, the monument has been dedicated and rededicated.

Today the estate around it, by decree of Maryland Gov. J. Millard Tawes, is officially the National Newspaper Hall of Fame. The land is owned by the State of Maryland and is a public park.

The builder, with the assistance of friends, was George Alfred Townsend. He was a Civil War writer of renown and years later became the first professional syndicated columnist out of Washington.

Townsend owned the South Mountain estate where the memorial rests. It was first dedicated to the correspondents of all wars. That meant from Joshua on down through the centuries.

Maryland Gov. Lloyd Lowndes spoke at the original dedication, on Oct. 16, 1896.

There was a great foofaraw, with reporters and prominent folk from all over the East on hand.

The last rededication Sept. 13, 1962, was made by Gov. Tawes. This was during the celebration of the 100th year since the bloody battle of Antietam, which was fought several miles from the monument.

The trees and the vines still cover old South Mountain, much as they did when the Blue and Gray were pot-shooting at each other all over the Middletown Valley.

Six of the war's great battlefields can be seen on clear days from the monument to correspondents. Besides Antietam, they are Monocacy, Harpers Ferry, Gettysburg, Winchester and Cedar Creek.

The tale of how Townsend chose the spot at Crampton's Gap on South Mountain is as romantic as the military feats which preceded his decision.

Townsend wrote under the pen name of "Gath." The first three letter represented his own initials. Adding the "H" to make the word is now accepted as making a Biblical reference. In the second chapter of Samuel are these words:

"Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon."

Gath came upon his future home in 1884. He was browsing around Middletown Valley seeking material for one of his better known novels.

That book was *Katy of Catoctin*, a romance of the Civil War from John Brown's raid at Harpers Ferry to the convictions after the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln.

Katy of Catoctin, first published in 1886, was represented in 1962 during the Antietam observance.

During his productive years, George Albert Townsend wrote 21 books, fact and fiction. All are out of print except two. *Katy of Catoctin* was published in a limited volume in 1962, as part of the centennial celebration. *The Entailed Hat*, Townsend's first novel, was written while he was living in Somerset County, Md.

Gath himself admitted his forays into book writing didn't pay much, if anything. His fame and fortune rested in newspapering.

Katy has a romantic theme woven through it. It goes into the three lives, times and customs of the Dunkard (or Dunker) religious sect who inhabited western Maryland in considerable numbers.

It was while seeking material for *Katy* that Gath came upon his South Mountain retreat.

When he had looked on the face of the dead Lincoln, Gath was obsessed by a desire to write a romance on the conspiracy of John Wilkes Booth. He had to wait 19 years until time erased some scars.

In spite of the love theme, the book is simply one man's account of the events of the times. Written, of course, in the archaic language of the 1880's, it is still a factual and somewhat fascinating document.

After buying 100 beautiful acres, Gath proceeded to do some extensive building. Besides a big hall, there were structures to house a library, a lodge, a guest house, servants' homes and stables. All of the main buildings were beautifully furnished.

Unique was a stone mausoleum on which was carved the farewell message, "Good night, Gath." Townsend never rested there, nor did his wife. After her death in 1906, he virtually abandoned Gathland and resided in the north.

While he lived among the glories of South Mountain, Gath remained a busy writer. He also was noted as a lecturer. As a host, he was one of the most generous in Western Maryland's hill country. He entertained the great and near-great newsmen, politicians, business people and patrons of the arts.

Then in the early 90's came the idea for a monument to the memory of Civil War correspondents. He later shifted his thoughts to writers in all wars.

However, most of the names carved on the stones are those of artists and chroniclers of the battles of the 1860's. Among them is that of the incomparable Matthew Brady, whose photographs of war were innumerable.

Some day also there may be a place nearby to honor the memories of the Ernie Pyle, Raymond Clappers, Eddie Neills and others of recent years. But not quite yet.

Gath found some stone in Hagerstown, where men were working on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The stone was the base of the material. But also there were rock mementoes from nearby battlefields.

The big memorial is 50 feet high, resting on a 40-foot base. Its architecture might be called neo-Gothic. But it also might be termed medieval, part Norman, or even part early Grand Rapids.

At the left is a tall tower with a crenelated top overlooking three moderate-sized arches and a big arch at the bottom. Busts of the gods Apollo, Mercury and Pan are in niches. There are also two terra cotta horses' heads.

Across the top in high carving are the words, "War Correspondents." One inscribed phrase hails the men "whose toils cheered the camps, thrilled the fireside, educated provinces of rustics into a bright nation."

As proof of Gath's devotion to freedom of the press, the reporters on both sides of the Civil War were listed. He lived by a strict code of objectivity in reporting.

Incidentally, just who was George Alfred Townsend and how did he get all that money to do this big and important job?

George Alfred Townsend was born in Georgetown, Del., Jan. 31, 1841. He was educated in Maryland and Pennsylvania schools.

When still virtually a lad, he became city editor and drama critic of the *Philadelphia Press*. In 1862 he moved on to New York and became an army correspondent for the *Herald*. During a campaign of Leonidas Polk, Townsend came down with the Chickahominy fever.

He recuperated in England for two years but found time for considerable writing. He even covered the Austro-Prussian War for the *Herald* and other New York papers.

Returning to his battle-scarred country in 1864, Townsend went back to his army assignment with the *Herald*. He also had corralled numerous other periodicals, probably as many as a hundred.

After the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the writer devoted himself for a time to coverage of the hunt for the John Wilkes Booth conspirators and their trials. He wrote some breath-taking prose about these people. In some quarters it was looked upon as utterly inflammatory.

The first time Gath was used as a pen name was in the *Chicago Tribune* in 1868.

Throughout his life, Gath wrote uncounted thousands of words for papers all over the country. It was from this that he became known as the forerunner of today's ubiquitous Washington columnists.

Gath also was a lecturer of note and made a pretty penny peddling his wares in foreign countries, which he visited frequently.

Frm 1886 to 1906 Gathland was his "capitol." His parties were fabulous—possibly because he had a French chef. But it cost him, how it cost him! At his death April 15, 1914, Gath was virtually penniless.

After Mrs. Townsend died, he left the big estate. Neither Gath nor his wife were buried in the vaults he had prepared for them. He lies in a Philadelphia cemetery.

The departure of Gath, except for comparatively short visits, marked the beginning of the end. Decay and vandals soon took over, and the beautiful buildings began to deteriorate.

One of Gath's contemporaries once said this about the estate in its heyday:

"He built apparently without plan or design. The result was a fascinating architectural nightmare of crow steps and stained glass windows, a mixture of brick, sandstone and mountain freestone.

"They were studded with terra cotta busts, medallions, horseheads—English, Dutch, Chester A. Arthurian, according to the way you looked at it."

Another writer had some words about interior of the den, saying:

"Between the pictures hang masks of famous men, and on mantels and on tables, and tables are fine bronzes, marble busts and vases.

"A piano, a billard table, a geographical globe, desks which did service in the Senate's chamber in Lincoln's time, all add to the inviting appearance."

Other memorabilia included weapons used in John Brown's raid, and a bit of the scaffold on which he was hanged.

As he was leaving Gathland, Gath gave the correspondents' arch and a tiny piece of land to the federal government. Some public-minded Frederick people bought the rest of the grounds and gave it to the State of Maryland. The place is now jointly administered.

After the first dedication, there was another one 50 years later. It was addressed by Tasker G. Lowndes, son of the 1886 governor, and by Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord. The next one was in 1958, presided over by Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin.

In 1962 Gov. Tawes, who had by then designated Gathland as the newspaper Hall of Fame, delivered another dedicatory address.

The Maryland-Delaware Press Association drafted an elaborate blue print for the proposed Hall of Fame. They included a giant globe of the world to be illuminated. This would depict free press countries in light while the others would be left dark. A cyclorama showing great moments in press history also was in the picture.

So far, no one has come up with the estimated $450,000 needed for the project, and there it rests. But proudly stands the memorial. A little beaten by weather but still in fine condition for everyone to see and ponder over.

New Jersey's Community Affairs Department: A Vital Element in the State's Future

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, we in New Jersey have long been proud of the progressive and imaginative leadership of Gov. Richard J. Hughes in dealing with the complex problems of our highly urbanized State. Recently we have had additional reason to be grateful for Governor Hughes' enlightened and realistic approach, for through his initiative and guidance a new department of community affairs has been created. We are extremely fortunate, too, in Governor Hughes selection of Paul Ylvisaker as commissioner of the new department. Commissioner Ylvisaker, who was formerly public affairs program director of the Ford Foundation, has unique qualifications for directing this most essential and important new governmental entity. A fine editorial in the April 6 issue of the Nutley Sun, Nutley, N.J., expresses most effectively the significance of this new development in New Jersey's governmental structure, and I insert it in the RECORD following my remarks:

Governor Hughes Deserves Credit

Under the prodding of Governor Richard J. Hughes a new Department of Community Affairs was created adding another cabinet member to Governor Hughes high powered, high class, talent-loaded braintrust. The new commissioner is Paul Ylvisaker, former Ford Foundation Public Affairs Program Director.

Ylvisaker recently received a high compliment from former Presidential Adviser McGeorge Bundy, now president of the Ford Foundation, who said of Ylvisaker "For 12 years he used his imaginative intelligence and his immediate human sympathy to put the Ford Foundation where the action was.

"Many of the problems of law, government, justice, poverty and prejudice were his problems as a man before they were ours as a foundation; we shall miss him. He is going to a job which will give new scope to his talents."

We recently were privileged to attend a luncheon at the invitation of Governor Hughes to meet and size up Ylvisaker. We were very much impressed with his grasp of community problems and his determination to do something about them. For example, he was cognizant of the parking and traffic congestion problems which are strangling the economic life blood of most metropolitan committees. He is fully aware of the need for improved intra-community public transportation.

This man Ylvisaker is 10 feet tall.

During our life time we have met many members of gubernatorial cabinets and some members of presidential cabinets. Ylvisaker rates with the best of them and under his guidance we have high hopes for the success of the new Department of Community Affairs.

We congratulate Governor Hughes for the selection of such a highly qualified individual to head up this vitally necessary new department of government, and we are confident that under Ylcisaker's impressive and intelligent leadership communities like Nutley, Belleville and North Newark will eventually reap the benefits of Ylvisaker's dynamic, inspiring leadership.

To attain his goals Ylvisaker needs the aid of new legislative tools. Legislation to implement the Department of Community affairs program is languishing in the legislature.

Governor Hughes is asking our legislators to get on with the job of providing grass roots aid to our communities by immediate adoption of his legislative proposals.

To our legislators we say—full speed ahead—pass the Hughes package.

F.A.O.

Warmth and Wit of Sister Mary Aleida, of Hawaii, Revealed During Interview

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, the diamond jubilee celegration in honor of the first girl from Hawaii to join the Sacred Hearts Congregation, Sister Mary Aleida, was commemorated with a private Mass last week at the Sacred Hearts Convent in Honolulu.

Sister Mary reflected on her 60 years as a member of the Order during a recent interview by Reporter Eric Cavaliero of the Honolulu Advertiser, and among the remembrances of this alert and spry octogenarian was the glimpse she had had as a young girl of Father Damien, the martyr priest of Molokai, at Our Lady of Peace Cathedral.

Born in Hawaii of Chinese, English, and Hawaiian ancestry, Sister Mary still recalls stories of her great-grandfather who arrived on one of the first whaling ships from England.

Sister Mary received her schooling at the Fort St. Convent in Hawaii, and studied music in Paris for 3 years, before returning to the Sacred Hearts Academy where she taught music until her retirement in the 1950's. She has been living a regular convent life since that time, participating in all the prayers and religious functions at the convent in Kaimuki.

I believe the readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD will delight in reading the interview relating the warmth and wit of Hawaii's beloved Sister Mary Aleida, and I am pleased to submit for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the article which appeared in the Saturday, April 1, 1967, issue of the Honolulu Advertiser:

Sister Recalls 60-Year Job

(By Eric Cavaliero)

Sister Mary Aleida Wong Leong Achong, who is 88, sat in her favorite chair at Sacred Hearts Academy and reminisced about the day she took her vows.

That was 60 years ago—on March 22, 1907.

The Diamond Jubilee will be celebrated with a private Mass at 6:10 a.m. Monday at the academy, 3253 Waialae Ave.

Sister Mary Aleida was born here of Hawaiian, Chinese and English ancestry.

"She has often told us how her great-grandfather came here from England in a whaling vessel," said Sister Rose Kathleen of the academy.

Sister Rose Kathleen was present yesterday when Sister Mary Aleida held an interview in a shady spot outside the academy chapel.

"She is a great nature lover," Sister Rose Kathleen said. "She likes to sit outdoors on fine days like this."

At the entrance to the chapel is a plaque dedicated to the memory of Father J. Damien De Veuster, the martyr priest of Molokai.

"Sister Mary Aleida saw Father Damien one day when she was 4 years old," Sister Rose Kathleen said. "She visited Our Lady of Peace Cathedral with her grandmother on a day when Father Damien had come here from Molokai to confer with the bishop."

She said Sister Mary Aleida, who was born near Iolani Palace, also remembers seeing members of Hawaii's royal family.

The bright-eyed, ramrod-straight octogenarian had sat quietly while Sister Rose Kathleen talked. But suddenly she leaned forward.

"Have you ever been to Paris?" she asked. "I lived there for three years."

She was referring to her days as a music student, from 1908 to 1911, at the Order's Mother House in France.

She returned here in 1911 as a music teacher at the academy. She taught many students before her retirement in the 1950s.

"Her health is perfect and she is present at all our prayers and religious functions," Sister Rose Kathleen said. "She can remember things that happened long ago, and she can still speak fluent Hawaiian."

She said Sister Mary Aleida, who was the first girl from Hawaii to join the Sacred Hearts Congregation, lived on Maui for a time when she was about 10 years old.

"She went to school at the Fort St. Convent when she returned to Oahu," Sister Rose Kathleen said.

But Sister Mary Aleida wasn't listening. She was looking at a ferris wheel which had been set up across the street.

"That was a long time ago," she said. "Did you know there's a carnival going on next door?"

CIA: Other Side of the Story—What Reds Are Doing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, much has been written recently about the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency in relation to the National Student Association. Unfortunately, it is possible to lose one's perspective in the heat of the moment. I think it is important for Members of Congress to keep in mind the major job the CIA is doing and the only way to do that is to appreciate the extent and the viciousness of the challenge. That challenge is well described in a recent article in U.S. News & World Report entitled "CIA: Other Side of the Story—What Reds Are Doing."

I was frankly impressed by the thoroughness and authenticity of the U.S. News & World Report article and I am happy to bring it to the attention of my colleagues in the House.

The article follows:

CIA: Other Side of the Story—What Reds Are Doing

(When light is shed on the undercover war the Communists are waging against the U.S. everywhere, you can see what the Central Intelligence Agency faces trying to combat them. Soviet agents are formidable, unscrupulous, constantly on the offensive on many fronts. This report on how they operate comes from top intelligence officials, here and abroad:)

One question that keeps coming up in the latest controversy over the Central Intelligence Agency is this:

Just whom or what is the CIA fighting?

The answer is found in the other side of the CIA story—the facts on what the Communists are doing all over the world to penetrate and grab control of organizations, underwrite treason and terrorism, stir up strife, stage revolutions, steal secrets.

It is the CIA's job to combat these activities of the Reds in the cold-war struggle that has been going on in the back alleys of the world for more than 20 years.

From intelligence officials in the U.S. and abroad come authoritative accounts of what the CIA is fighting, how the Communists operate and reasons for such CIA programs as subsidization of work in the foreign field by some student, labor and other organizations.

Disclosure of this financing brought the agency under fire, compromised some of its efforts and even led to demands that the CIA be abolished.

Reds use of fronts. As part of its plot to achieve world domination, Moscow-directed Communism maneuvers through international front groups.

Worldwide, U.S. intelligence experts say, the Communists have 11 such organizations—all under direct control of the KGB, the Soviet Committee for State Security, "operational headquarters" for Russia's whole cold-war scheme.

These fronts are designed to appeal to almost every interest. There is a World Peace Council, and there are international fronts for labor, youth, women, students, teachers, scientists, lawyers, newspapermen, radio-TV workers and "resistance movements."

The head of the KGB—who at this time is Nikolai Anisimovich Shchelokov—is one of the world's most powerful Communists because his agency controls all of Russia's foreign and military intelligence as well as Soviet internal security.

In American terms, that would be like putting one man in charge of the CIA, the FBI and all of the military intelligence services.

The importance that the Soviet Union places on front organizations is shown by this example:

Alexander Shelepin was a vice president of the International Union of Students when it was founded in 1946. He later became a vice president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. Shelepin then shot up to become head of the all-powerful KGB. He now is a top official of the Soviet Communist Party.

Methods of operation. How do Communist fronts operate? Here is one way:

Fronts recruit young Africans, Asians and Latin Americans for training in Communist countries—as labor leaders or guerrilla fighters. The brightest are taught how to overthrow governments and set up Communist regimes. An ultimate aim is to recruit young Americans.

A major objective of KGB, working through fronts, is to draw non-Communists into unity with Communists. Such a drive now is on the upswing in Western Europe, spearheaded by two of the groups, the World Federation of Trade Unions and the International Union of Students.

A former KGB official who defected to the West says that 80 per cent of Soviet personnel abroad are "trained professional spies."

The KGB, this man says, rates the U.S. as its No. 1 target and seeks to isolate America from its allies on the theory that, when this isolation is accomplished, the U.S. will "crumble from within."

The "unite and capture" theme runs through all Communist-front efforts, such as the World Youth Festivals that draw thousands from all over the world.

Costs of these events are high. The Moscow festival in 1957, for instance, is estimated to have cost up to 150 million dollars. The Vienna affair in 1959 cost 50 million. The Communist outlay on the youth festival in Helsinki in 1962 was around 30 million.

Another one is to take place next year in Sofia, Bulgaria—and the Russians already are blaring propaganda against the American delegation because of the revelation that CIA money financed trips by some young Americans to previous festivals.

Bonanza for the enemy. The "exposé" of this CIA subsidy—which was carried out under national policy established years ago—is described by the U.S. officials as a windfall for the Communists. At earlier festivals, the Americans—even though few of them knew that CIA money was helping to pay their expenses—succeeded in blunting effects the Communists hoped to achieve.

In Communist countries, fronts pay travel costs for students, labor leaders and others. Communist funds also have financed travel by the Reds' American sympathizers—including students—to points behind the Iron Curtain and to Red Cuba.

The KGB is said to have almost unlimited funds at its disposal—despite Russia's shortage of foreign exchange—and more manpower than the CIA, the FBI and U.S. military intelligence combined. One division of the KGB—the "Department of Disinformation," or Department D—operates in the propaganda field. It plants false information, including forged documents, wherever an opportunity exists to smear and discredit the U.S. specifically and the West generally.

In this, Department D gets help from such fronts as the World Peace Council, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the International Union of Students and the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

An illustration: The World Peace Council spread charges during the Korean conflict that the U.S. was using germ warfare. And two other fronts, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and the World Federation of Scientific Workers, sent "investigating commissions" to obtain "evidence" in support of the charge.

What do Reds seek? What the Communists are attempting to accomplish by undercover methods in every country was made clear in a recent public statement by the chief espionage official in the Security Ministry of Communist East Germany. He was talking about Germany, but he was enunciating the KGB line for all non-Communist countries. This top Red spy said:

"To procure information and material is only one task of our organization.

"The other and more important task is to make use of the material and the knowledge gained for political purposes—to blackmail the enemy, to demoralize the population, and to make the Communist Party victorious in the whole of Germany."

Like all spymasters in satellite states, the East German official is under KGB control.

In every part of the world, secret Communist activity poses a threat.

Sometimes these activities are flushed into the open. On one such occasion, in 1965, Communist financial support for terrorists in Venezuela was exposed when three Red couriers carrying $330,000 in cash were seized and jailed.

Venezuelan officials said that the three—two women and a man—were agents of the Italian Communist Party, which Moscow had assigned the job of smuggling money to guerrillas in Venezuela.

The Communist move failed in that instance because of counterintelligence like that in which the CIA—according to members of other intelligence organizations—excels. But Venezuelan terrorists continue to get arms and money from the Communists.

One Communist faction in Venezuela receives weapons and training from Fidel Castro's Cuba—where, only 90 miles from U.S. shores, the KGB has a bg stake. Cuba is a transfer point for the Red paymasters and spymasters in Latin America.

From the inside—. Throughout South America, Communist "political action" agents infiltrate student groups and labor unions, whip up agitation among peasants and subsize bandits.

Communists, Western intelligence sources say, control all but four of the national student federations in Latin American—in all countries except Costa Rica, Bolivia, Chile and perhaps Uruguay. The Communist-front International Union of Students claims, in fact, that 82 of the world's national student federations are affiliated with it.

In the Middle East, the present Soviet objective, as defined by U.S. officials on the scene, is to stir up enough trouble to threaten the stability of countries in which the U.S. has influence—particularly those where Americans control big oil reserves.

Examples of the KGB at work in the Middle East include riots instigated by Communist agents in Jordan, massive supplies of arms to Syria, bombings in Saudi Arabia and floods of Communist propaganda pouring from Cairo, which is headquarters for a number of Communist fronts, such as the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization.

Africa: Agents busy. In Africa, the Reds are trying to keep the whole continent in turmoil.

Moscow and Red China bankroll opponents of President Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya. Communist influence in Tanzania has grown to the point where the Government has undertaken to nationalize most private business. The Chinese Communists used their embassy in Burundi as a relay point for weapons and funds sent to rebels operating against the Congolese Government in Kinshasa.

In the other Congo, of which Brazzaville is the capital, Communists—including Cubans—control the military forces. In Ghana, until they were thwarted by the coup that ousted Kwame Nkrumah, Soviet agents had penetrated the Government to the point where they controlled Nkrumah's personal army and were building a military base to be used for operations throughout West Africa.

The Communists regularly supply weapons to rebels in Portuguese Angola and Mozambique. In Somalia, the Army is equipped and influenced by the Communists. Soviet agents are fomenting trouble in Ethiopia. In Tunisia, Communist penetration is mainly through students. In Algeria, Soviet economic aid is a lever used by the KGB.

North of Africa, in the Mediterranean area, a step-up of Communism's covert actions coincides with the growing Soviet naval presence. All along the fringe of the Mediterranean, KGB men are busy. One piece of evidence: secret stockpiles of weapons, uncovered in Greece.

Communist-front efforts are paying off in West Germany and elsewhere in Europe. In 1966, for the first time, West German non-Communist unions were persuaded to send delegations to Poland, Czechoslovakia and Russia. A British trade-union group sent representatives to Russia. A Catholic federation of trade unions in France was induced to take joint action with the Communist-controlled French labor federation.

Some of Britain's non-Communist organizations have been heavily infiltrated by Communists and used to promote Soviet propaganda against the U.S.

One of these groups—the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament—mobilized strong opposition to American nuclear strategy and to British ties with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The British Union of Students is now the top target for Communist penetration.

How Asia is affected. In Asia, the World Federation of Trade Unions has been the principal transmission belt for Communist orders.

The series of Communist insurrections which broke out over recent years in country after country—Vietnam, Indonesia, India, Burma and the Philippines—received the "go" signal from trade-union centers.

Although the attempted Red revolution in Indonesia in 1965 was smashed, large numbers of Communists remain. Both Moscow and Peking are trying again, U.S. intelligence officials believe, to rebuild for another revolt.

In the Philippines, where suppression of the Huk uprising in the early 1950s is counted as one of the CIA's great, but largely unpublicized, victories, the Communists again are trying to activate a Huk rebellion.

A staff study just released by the U.S. Senate's Internal Security Subcommittee says this:

"Previous hearings have established that Moscow has, in the past, distributed vast sums, along with its directives, through various secret channels to support subversive activities in countries outside Russia, including the United States, and there is every reason to believe that this practice continues."

The CIA's role. Countering Communist activities inside the U.S. is a task of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the CIA which has the responsibility for combatting actions in the rest of the world which are inimical to the interests of this country.

In carrying out that mission, the CIA must face enemies of many kinds—enemies masked as "do-gooders" as well as enemies trained on the dark arts of subversion, espionage, blackmail and assassination—all dedicated to the Communist aim once stated bluntly by Nikita Khrushchev and never denied by his successors: to "bury" the U.S.

WHEN THE "COVER WAS BLOWN"

A veteran U.S. intelligence official, discussing public disclosure that CIA funds were being used secretly to finance some American students at international conferences, said this:

"The U.S., not just the CIA, suffered a severe defeat in this thing.

"The U.S. still must fight to prevent the Communists from having all their own way in international meetings of students—or teachers, or scientists, journalists, labor unions, whatever.

"But now that the CIA cover has been 'blown,' the job will cost much more. And it will take a long time before any U.S. organization or group can regain the effectiveness that the National Student Association had.

"These students were not instructed how to act, except in a very few cases. Main reliance was on the American instincts and patriotism of almost all the students who were financially helped to attend.

"The main arm of the Soviet Government's constant battle to discredit everything American-Moscow's so-called "Department of Disinformation'—has been sniping at the National Student Association for years. But it never was able to prove anything.

"Now the Americans have given them the ammunition—perfect ammunition with which to fight any American delegation at any international meeting.

"The Americans have acted to 'devour our own children.'"

Why Philadelphia's "Wonder Law" on Guns Doesn't Work

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted I insert into the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent article appearing in the American Rifleman, the official publication of the National Rifle Association of America, entitled "Why Philadelphia's 'Wonder Law' on Guns Doesn't Work."

This is a grim warning to our people of the hazard in taking the easy way out on firearms.

The practical result of legislation of this kind is to disarm the law-abiding citizen and to afford further advantage to the criminal to go about unfettered in his nefarious activities, secure in the knowledge that yet another obstacle has been placed in the way of the law-abiding citizen in defending himself.

The article follows:

WHY PHILADELPHIA'S "WONDER LAW" ON GUNS DOESN'T WORK

(Philadelphia, "Birthplace of Freedom," now seeks through civic leaders to give the nation something else again. Its local firearms law, first in the U.S. to apply pistol restrictions to rifles, shotguns, and antique firearms, is being urged as a model for Federal and State legislation. So it is of national interest to find out whether the Philadelphia law really checks crime—its avowed purpose—and how it affects legal firearms ownership.—The EDITOR.)

The one thing that the American public and its lawmakers need to know about the new Philadelphia gun law and its touted success in curbing crime is that it is largely a myth.

When it comes to reducing lawlessness, effects of the new law are hazy to the point of invisibility. The most tangible statistics show that gun killings, far from decreasing, have increased.

Any claim that the law itself is a model of modern legislation is part of the myth and illusion. In truth, it is weaker in several respects than a 28-year-old Pennsylvania firearms statute that is still in effect.

The officeholder who pushed hardest for the measure, Mayor James H. J. Tate, whose anti-gun zeal was almost fanatical, now looks like a political fadeout. His own party leadership recently refused for various reasons to endorse him for renomination.

Even the individual who labored most to create the law and the illusion of its success, Executive Vice President Ephraim Gomberg, of the Crime Commission of Philadelphia, Inc., a private agency, has in his jousting against firearms taken on an ethereal resemblance to some prophet or crusader from centuries long past.

The story of how the law came into being, after previous attempts to pass drastic State and local gun laws had collapsed dismally, unfolds like a legislative fantasy footnoted with far-fetched assertions and acts.

Among the few things about the Philadelphia law that touch upon reality are these:

As Bill 560, it was unanimously enacted by a bipartisan City Council of 17. It took effect Apr. 15, 1965. Since then, it has been hailed in radio, television, and press publicity as a triumph of crime control and has been virtually sanctified in the *Congressional Record* as such. Actually, its hypothetical "victory over crime" consists principally of a spate of deftly juggled statistics.

The prime mover for the law, Gomberg, now a kind of legislative evangelist against guns, has fallen back on rhetorical devices to justify it. At first he upheld it as worthwhile "IF it saves only one life." This sentiment, unprovable at best, was deflated by the figures showing increased gun homicides. Gomberg then retreated to proclaiming that the Philadelphia ordinance was worthwhile "IF only one serious crime was averted." (*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, Feb. 25, 1967.) Even that little appears to defy concrete proof. In one serious crime that was averted, Philadelphia police spectacularly shot down 3 hardened bank robbers. The gun law had nothing to do with it. In fact, all 3 robbers reputedly were armed with guns obtained locally.

Yet on the slender basis of claims such as Gomberg's, the New York legislature is being beguiled to enact firearms measures stricter than the suppressive Sullivan Law; the Senate of the United States has been assured that repressive gun statutes "do work," and Pennsylvania's U.S. Senator Joseph S. Clark, of Philadelphia, after receiving a glowing letter endorsing the Philadelphia law, has become a co-sponsor of the current Dodd Bill, S. 1.

Searching out the truth about the Philadelphia law is not made any easier by the fact that the city has *two* sets of official figures on homicides. These are compiled by different agencies using different information—all based on the agencies' respective activity and findings.

Police department statistics on how many Philadelphians get shot to death are based on what corpse wounds look like and what witnesses say. Firearms homicide figures from the medical examiner's office reflect in a scientific light what autopsies reveal as the actual cause of death. Seldom do the two sets of statistics coincide.

Thus, fatal shootings in 1964 numbered 62 if you take the police figure, 71 if you take the medical statistic. In 1965, the total was 89 according to the police, but 102 according to the medical examiner's office. Police records show 69 fatal shootings last year, but the total by medical autopsies is 75.

The two sets of statistics do agree, however, in one respect. Both indicate that gun killings have not decreased under the much-touted new law. There is nothing in the statistical tables show that the ordinance has saved as much as "only one life."

The new law took effect Apr. 15, 1965. Thus 3½ months of that year were not covered by it and 8½ months were. Comparisons of 1965 and 1966 therefore are hardly valid. The years that afford a cleancut comparison are 1964, when there was no such law, and 1966, when the law was in effect throughout the year.

Here is the comparison of gun killings for those years:

	Police	Medical
1964	62	71
1966	69	75
Percent change	+11	+5.6

But what do spokesmen for the new law do? They compare 1966 killings with those of 1965, not 1964. As 1965 seems to have been an unusually bloody year—two-thirds of it under the new law—this comparison puts the Philadelphia ordinance in a favorable light in peddling it as a "model" for Congress and State legislatures to copy.

Thus it was spread on the *Congressional Record* (Senate, Feb. 9, 1967, page 1897) by Senator Dodd (Conn.) that Philadelphia "gun murders decreased 5% in the first 9 months of 1966." And a sponsor of the Philadelphia law implied to New York lawmakers that it had reduced gun killings in the City of Brotherly Love by 23.7% in 1966 compared with 1965. That same night, a legislator sponsoring 3 New York State gun bills went on WNBC-radio citing the supposed success of the Philadelphia law, "similar to the kind I've proposed."

To puncture this sort of unrealistic ballooning, two additional comparisons involving the Philadelphia gun law must be made. One compares it with Pennsylvania State law. The other contrasts the facts and fiction about it.

Far from being stronger than the Pennsylvania Uniform Firearms Act passed in 1939, it differs in 3 principal ways and in 2 of these it is weaker.

1. It prescribes milder penalties for violations than the State law.

2. It does not apply to persons of unsound mind; the State law does.

3. It extends handgun-type regulations to rifles and shotguns although official figures indicate that the longer arms are involved in far fewer crimes.

(Gomberg, when asked recently what the new law covered that the 1939 uniform firearms act did not cover, replied: "*Rifles and shotguns.* We were unable to understand why rifles and shotguns were invariably excluded from laws of this type. We found out: Opposition from a professional organization. Also on a fallacious argument that the people had a right to keep and bear arms. So we decided to cover them. The police thought it would be a healthy thing to include. No, there was no upsurge of crime using these weapons.")

If handguns are the favorite firearms of criminals, as anti-gun crusaders have asserted time and again, the Philadelphia ordinance misses the point entirely. As pointed out by Attorney Frederick H. Starling, III, president of the Pennsylvania Fish and Game Protective Association, the ordinance simply duplicates the State law on handguns. It also parrots State provisions against purchase and possession of any firearms for convicted criminals, drug addicts, and habitual drunkards—but omits persons of unsound mind.

Where the Pennsylvania Uniform Firearms Act authorizes up to 3 years imprisonment and $3,000, the Philadelphia law limits its penalties to a maximum of 90 days and $300. Thus it is possible for a firearms law violator to get off lighter under the new Philadelphia law than if convicted under the old Pennsylvania statute.

Aside from its inherent weaknesses, this alleged anti-crime measure is framed in such a way that—like the Dodd-Celler Bills pending in Congress—it cannot possibly cut crime substantially. That is because it deals solely with gun regulation when actually only a fraction, sometimes a very small fraction, of offenses involve the use of firearms. This was brought out indisputably in, of all places, Philadelphia itself.

Dr. Marvin Wolfgang, a respected University of Pennsylvania professor, published a scholarly study of Philadelphia homicides in 1948–52 showing that *less than a third of the killings involved use of firearms.* Cold steel accounted for more than a third. In a fourth of the killings, the victims were simply clubbed, kicked, or pummelled to death.

Dr. Wolfgang based his conclusions on statistics of 1948–52. What is the situation now? Using police statistics, as Dr. Wolfgang did, here is the homicide picture:

	Guns	Knives	Other	Total	Percent guns
Before new law, 1964	62	62	64	188	33
Since new law:					
1965	89	76	40	205	43
1966	69	61	48	178	39

Thus it becomes evident that while guns still figure in only a minority of Philadelphia killings, they have been used more often since the new law was passed than before.

To anyone dedicated to merchandising such a flimsy piece of legislation to the Congress and New York State lawmakers, the facts might seem staggeringly negative and the task utterly daunting.

Not so, however, from the calm and dignified viewpoint of Ephraim Gomberg, executive vice president of the Crime Commission and more than any other man the father of the Philadelphia law.

Although the Crime Commission lists 200 assorted civic leaders as members, for practical purposes Gomberg *is* the Crime Commission. He runs it with one assistant and 2 secretaries. His qualifications include a charming and persuasive personality, a University of Michigan law degree, newspaper work in Detroit, Chicago, and Duluth, and experience teaching social legislation at Wayne State University.

It was Gomberg who testified before a New York legislative committee that the law fostered by his commission "has been a significant factor in the city's improving crime picture. . . ."

Quite accurately, he assured them that law violations in Philadelphia decreased 6.4% last year, compared with 1965, while they increased nationally. His remarks left the impression that the gun law played a large part in this.

(Actually, official sources say, Philadelphia added some 1,000 policemen last year and Commissioner Edward J. Bell, like his predecessor Howard Leary, who now heads the New York City police, has employed smart new anticrime tactics with telling effect.)

Gomberg assured the New York legislators that it seemed "to be more than coincidence" that "homicides in which guns were used declined 23.7% in 1966 as compared with 1965."

He stated that the 114 persons denied firearms permits under the Philadelphia ordinance included "30 convicted burglars," 26 persons convicted of aggravated assault or assault with intent to kill, 10 robbers, 3 rapists, 2 mental patients, and a drug addict.

(Naturally, he did not mention the case of the mentally unstable drug user, with a New York State record of 3 narcotics convictions and confinement in Elmira reformatory, plus hospitalizations for mental disorders, who was arrested in Philadelphia with "a houseful of guns"—all bought locally under the new law. Nor did he discuss the pathetic woman, mentally sick and sick of living, with 200 known attempts on her own life, who bought a pistol easily under the model law.)

It was Gomberg, reputedly, who drafted a Crime Commission letter to U.S. Senators citing the supposed success of the Philadelphia law and urging "the enactment of appropriate legislation by the Federal government" to the same end. In this letter, the statement was made that opposition to the Philadelphia measure was *"overcome by a massive demonstration of popular support for regulation"* in the course of *"two days* of public hearings."

It was also Gomberg who, after circulating the Crime Commission message to the Senators, sent copies to Philadelphia City Councilmen with his own comment that the first year of experience under the new gun law "in our opinion is total and complete justification for the action of City Council in giving Philadelphia its gun ordinance."

City Councilman Gaetano Giordano, a South Philadelphia delicatessen proprietor and a political realist, reacted by declaring that the law was a "joke" and ought to be repealed.

Because of such conflicting statements, it becomes in order to examine how the law actually came to be enacted.

To dispose first of the two-day hearing story, it should be noted that none of the opponents of the measure, then Bill 560, got in a word until mid-afternoon of the day-long hearing. When they did get the floor, the hearing had to be extended until 1:40 a.m. the next day. That, perhaps technically, constituted the two days.

More than 50 Philadelphians argued against the measure. Most of the 500 in the City Hall audience also appeared to be against it, to judge by their applause or sounds of disapproval. Many opponents spoke as individuals. Not a single person appeared "on his own" in support of the measure. The 25 who gave the "massive demonstration of popular support" all listed themselves as spokesmen for organizations, sometimes for 2 or 3 groups. Many were in addition members of the Crime Commission.

Executive vice president Gomberg of the Crime Commission, in marshalling the populace at the hearing, rattled off 89 civic groups which he said had authorized the use of their names in support of Bill 560, and observed with unquestionable accuracy: ". . . a great many of the supporting organizations and groups are not represented here today. . .

Among those not represented, and not listed in the Philadelphia phone directory, either, for that matter, were such esoteric or cloistered groups as:

The Millick Street Citizens Association, the Pennsylvania Prison Society, the Canadian Club of Philadelphia (an organization, not a beverage), the Junior Monday Club of Fox Chase, the Britannia Club, the Daughters of the British Empire, and the Ceramic League of Philadelphia.

As laid before City Council, Bill 560 would have required a police permit to buy "any rifle, pistol, revolver, gun, shotgun or other weapon capable of expelling a projectile by means of percussion, explosive or other chemical or mechanical means"—a definition so sweeping that it classified bows and arrows, underwater spear guns and plastic toy guns that fire ping-pong balls as "firearms."

The original draft also forbade the purchase of any of the foregoing "firearms" by Philadelphians in 7 categories: Under 18, drug addict, habitual drunkard, convicted of a crime of violence, "person of unsound mind," persons of questionable moral character, or anyone lacking a "reason" for acquiring a firearm. The police were to be the judges of all that.

Council President Paul D'Ortona explained placatingly: "All the ordinance attempts to do is to make it a little bit inconvenient for hoodlums to buy guns."

Howard Leary, then Police Commissioner of Philadelphia and now Police Commissioner of New York City, where his department administers a similar law, caused a tumult when asked how the police determined who was of *"unsound mind."* Leary replied, "It is pretty much what the individuals in the community think of him, and what his course of conduct has been over the years." A storm of objection broke out.

Dr. Paul Bruton, professor of constitutional law at the University of Pennsylvania, expressed the opinion that Bill 560 did not violate the Second Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. Unmentioned in his expert testimony was the Pennsylvania constitution, also applicable to city laws, which says (1st Article, Sec. 27):

"The right of the citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and the State shall not be questioned."

The Police Commissioner had testified that the "vast majority" of Philadelphia firearms homicides were committed with *handguns.*

And the principal feature of Bill 560 was that it extended *handgun* regulations to rifles, shotguns, air guns and antiques including leftover flintlock muskets of George Washington's day.

(Dr. Halbert Fillinger, M.D., an officer of the Pennsylvania Antique Gun Collectors, was to point out later than nobody in the city had been killed with a muzzleloader since 1891.)

It was Gomberg who made the bill palatable enough for City Council to swallow. He suggested eliminating scuba spears, archery and toy guns; cutting the registration fee from $5 to $1, and dropping unsound mind, immoral character and insufficient reason for owning a firearm because these were too hard to define. All of this was done.

Starling, president of the potent Pennsylvania Fish and Game Protective Association that had fought off much restrictive gun legislation, advocated "any realistic and enforceable" measures to reduce crime—but not Bill 560. He asked 2 questions that are still unanswered:

How many homicides the previous year could be traced to pistols bought from licensed dealers, and how many to rifles and shotguns?

Starling jolted the gun law supporters further when he said that of 30,000 pistols legally sold by licensed dealers in Philadelphia during the previous 5 years, *"less than 6"* had been linked with crimes. "These figures," he added, "never have been challenged by the Police Department or the Crime Commission."

Yet the law was unanimously passed.

An $880,000 Surprise

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, Mills College in Oakland, Calif., one of the oldest girls' schools in the West, has made a great contribution to the cultural and educational life of the West.

The president of Mills College, Dr. C. Easton Rothwell, personally a very good friend of mine, is a warm individual to whom everyone responds. His tenure at Mills is about to come to an end, and it is good to know that those who are most familiar with his work have contributed so willingly to perpetuate his name and work as indicated in the following article which appeared in the Oakland Tribune on March 31, 1967.

I congratulate the trustees of Mills College, particularly its president, Mr. Eugene E. Trefethen, for this tangible recognition of Dr. Rothwell. I wish Dr. Rothwell and his charming lady well in the years to come.

The article follows:

An $880,000 Surprise

The warm and personal relations Dr. and Mrs. C. Easton Rothwell established with Mills College have brought it a dividend they never planned—$880,000 for immediate construction of a new Student-Faculty Center.

The building will be called "The Virginia and Easton Rothwell College Center" as a tribute to the college president and his wife who, according to trustees' president Eugene E. Trefethen, "have given so much of themselves to the growth of Mills."

The money collected secretly by the trustees and close friends of the college, puts the Mills Challenge Fund 3-year drive for $10 million three months ahead of schedule.

It was presented at a dinner last night in the Kaiser Center honoring the Rothwells and attended by such surprise guests as Stanford President Dr. Wallace Sterling and Alexander Kerensky, statesman who was president of the Russian provisional parliament overthrown by the Bolsheviks in 1917.

A cablegram from Secretary of State and Mrs. Dean Rusk also congratulated the Rothwells on the almost $1 million honor. Both Rusk and the legendary Russian statesman have been at different times members of the Mills faculty, and Kerensky came here from his New York home for the dinner.

In the original construction plan, the student-faculty center would have followed at least two other buildings, but the trustees' president Eugene E. Trefethen Jr. explained:

"The contributions of Virginia and Easton Rothwell to Mills College are countless. Not the least of these are their warm and personal relations with the students and the faculty.

It is therefore particularly appropriate that we honor their dedicated work with the erection of this much needed Student-Faculty Complex. The Rothwell center will serve as a focal point of the college's social life for generations to come—a fitting and exciting tribute to two fine people who have given so much of themselves to the growth of Mills."

Presiding with Trefethen was Edgard F. Kaiser, chairman of the nationwide Challenge Fund which ends in June—at the same time Dr. Rothwell ends his eight years as president of the college. This three-year campaign is the first phase of a 10-year advancement program to raise $23.5 million for physical and academic growth.

Rothwell Center was designed by Morton Rader of the architectural firm of Chan-Rader and Associates, and will contain some 27,000 square feet, a complex of buildings linked by covered walkways, patios and landscaping.

Firearms Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that once again many of my colleagues are receiving hundreds of letters in regard to the various firearms bills that have been introduced during this session of the Congress.

Every day since the session began, I have had letters opposing this legislation, and recently WKPT radio station in Kingsport, Tenn., presented an editorial by Mr. Martin Karant in regard to these measures, and I think it will be of interest to my colleagues and the readers of the Record:

Gun Registration Laws Again

(By Martin Karant)

It was over a year ago that we talked about proposed legislation to force every citizen to register any and all firearms. We said at that time that we feel this would be an unnecessary, unenforceable law. We still feel the same way. So do quite a large number of law enforcement authorities.

We already have on our lawbooks hundreds of laws which, *if enforced*, will handle the illegal acquisition and use of not only firearms, but anything which might be a lethal weapon . . . knives, brass knucks, chains, baseball bats, and even *fists*. Yes, a man's fists are considered to be lethal weapons under certain circumstances.

Forcing the registration of all firearms couldn't possibly control their illegal use. Those who use firearms for illicit purposes are always able to get them by breaking into stores, homes, cars and so on. No crook is stupid enough to use a weapon registered to him or to anyone else through whom the gun might be traced. He simply gets one on the black market or steals it.

A registration of all pistols, rifles and shotguns could only be useful in a very tiny number of cases, most of which would be in instances where a gun was used in a fit of anger.

There are those who say the opponents of gun registration have a very powerful lobby in Washington, hence such a law would have little chance of passage. Oh, come now! This argument is tantamount to saying that a majority of our Senators and Congressmen are idiotic enough to ignore common sense, good reason and integrity while bowing to the wishes of a lobbying group which must obviously represent a small number of voters.

Simply passing a law *does not* mean that a problem is solved. As we said before, the laws are already on the books which can handle the situation. Adding more laws only complicates the matter. If such a law were enacted, it would require another governmental body to administer. Hence, more taxes, more government employees, more red tape . . . and for what we are convinced is little or no deterrent to those who would use firearms in the commission of crimes.

We need not more laws . . . but more enforcement, by more qualified lawmen, in front of well qualified judges who think about the welfare of the vast majority of the people instead of shedding alligator tears over the plight of the poor "underprivileged" or maladjusted criminal who preys on the public. Harassment of police and prosecutors is a much more fertile area than registering guns. Why not an all-out effort in these directions?

Think about it!

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

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The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

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Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

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Kee, James, *W. Va*	5441 16th Ave., Hyattsville, Md.
Keith, Hastings, *Mass*	5906 Harwick Rd., Woodacres, Md.
Kelly, Edna F. (Mrs.), *N.Y*	
King, Carleton J., *N.Y*	
King, Cecil R., *Calif*	
Kirwan, Michael J., *Ohio*	
Kleppe, Thomas S., *N. Dak*	
Kluczynski, John C., *Ill*	
Kornegay, Horace R., *N.C*	
Kupferman, Theodore R., *N.Y.*	
Kuykendall, Dan, *Tenn*	
Kyl, John, *Iowa*	
Kyros, Peter N., *Maine*	
Laird, Melvin R., *Wis*	
Landrum, Phil M., *Ga*	
Langen, Odin, *Minn*	
Latta, Delbert L., *Ohio*	
Leggett, Robert L., *Calif*	
Lennon, Alton, *N.C*	
Lipscomb, Glenard P., *Calif.*	
Lloyd, Sherman P., *Utah*	
Long, Clarence D., *Md*	

Appendix

The Future of Salmon and Steelhead in a Changing Environment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK CHURCH

OF IDAHO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, Idaho's winner of our annual conservation essay contest was Jack Trueblood, son of Ted Trueblood, one of our State's most illustrious writers. This high school senior discussed "The Future of Salmon and Steelhead in a Changing Environment" so graphically that I ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the essay was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

The Future of Salmon and Steelhead in a Changing Environment

(By Jack Trueblood)

For thousands of years the salmon and steelhead of the Northwest had a clear passage from their home in the Pacific Ocean to the spawning areas of the Columbia and Snake Rivers and their tributaries. They had only natural obstacles to surmount. Now they are faced with man-made obstacles that they cannot possibly overcome without the help of man.

The Indians, of course, took a toll on the salmon and steelhead, but this was only a minor part of the once-great migrations. Trappers, miners, and settlers also harvested a part of the fish in the early days. There was commercial fishing on the Snake River until the early 1900's. Irrigation projects also caused a loss because of young fish entering ditches and canals on the downstream migration.

Lately, a new crisis has arisen. A series of dams has been constructed on the major rivers and more are being planned. These are mainly hydro-electric plants, because the Columbia River Basin, with its rapid flow of falling water, is potentially one of the richest sources of hydro-electric power in the world. Alone, the salmon and steelhead cannot pass these dams, even with the help of fish ladders, in sufficient numbers to continue the species forever.

Commercial fishing, also, has proven a problem, since in 1855 the federal government agreed, in a treaty, to let the Indians keep their ancestral fishing waters. The Indians then used only dip nets and spears to harvest the fish. Did the Federal Government understand then that the Indians of today would be using power boats and gill nets hundreds of feet long? It is also rumored that this equipment, in many instances, is being furnished by canneries (whose fishing is outlawed on these rivers) in return for a certain percentage of the catch.

Everything possible is being done in the way of research, and action is being taken by those agencies interested in the preservation of this great natural resource. But the problem of the dams is still to be overcome. Fish ladders can take the fish over the dams, as can trucks. But there are tremendous losses in getting fish over dams as high as Brownlee or Oxbow on the Snake. If it were not for these dams, the citizens of the Boise Valley would have steelhead fishing "right at their own back door." These dams, and the dams on the Boise River, ended the migratory fish runs on the Boise. But, once over a dam and into a lake, how does a fish know where to go without a current to guide him?

What about the downstream migration of the young fish on their way to the ocean? Many are lost by being sucked into turbines (10 percent at McNary Dam on the Columbia) or by losing their way in deep reservoirs.

The fate of many migrating fish is still unknown. There are fish losses that no one can explain. With research, we can hope to find answers to the unanswered questions. We can hope to find a way to restore the salmon and steelhead to their former numbers, or at least a large part of that total.

The American people have only lately begun to realize the dangers of water pollution, another factor of importance not only to the health of man but to the continuation of the salmon and steelhead runs. Also important are water temperature, which changes around dams and in reservoirs, and oxygen content of the water.

I have thus far failed to mention the greatest enemy of the steelhead and salmon, which is the calculated defeatist attitude conjured up and circulated by so-called river users who say that the great salmon and steelhead runs are doomed anyway, so dam up the rivers and forget them. These fatalists had their day in 1965, when only 11 thousand out of 160 thousand spring chinook salmon, 15 thousand out of 76 thousand summer chinooks, and 56 thousand out of 208 thousand steelhead reached Ice Harbor, the first dam on the Snake River and gateway to their spawning area in Idaho. No one knew what happened to them, and for the first time in history Idaho closed the season on salmon. The doom-criers said, "It is the beginning of the end." The end of what? In 1966 the spring chinooks, with their great numbers, totally disproved this theory. We can only hope that it is the end of the doom-crier and the beginning of the public support of those organizations which are trying to enlarge the migratory fish runs by research and use of their findings.

Our problem compares with school spirit. Only when a team or a group has the backing of the majority can it do an effective job. Only with the help and support of the public can the great salmon and steelhead runs be restored to our country.

Congressman Horton Notes Activities of Genesee Conservation League

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, for 42 years, an organization in my congressional district has been working busily and quietly to promote, within the large community of sportsmen in Rochester, Monroe County and Wayne County, an appreciation of the need for conservation of land and water resources and for a well-administered program of firearms safety.

That organization is the Genesee Conservation League, whose membership has grown to 1,000 members. The conservation league's firearms safety program, however, has influenced more than 10,000 men and women in the proper methods of handling firearms in the pursuit of a wholesome avocation.

Through its programs, the Genesee Conservation League has initiated thousands of my constituents in the sports of fishing, archery and sport-shooting. In this way, it has both enhanced the enjoyment which the participants eventually get from their chosen sport, and also has made the hunting grounds of our great New York State safer for the outdoorsman.

Recently, the prize-winning group of Genesee Valley Newspapers, which serves the people of Henrietta, Pittsford, Penfield, Brighton, and East Rochester in Monroe County, spotlighted the league's activities in a special two-part series. Mr. Andrew Wolfe, publisher of the Genesee Valley Newspapers, is to be commended for his community spirit in devoting space to the story of the Genesee Conservation League.

The series, written by Ann Fox, follows:

School for Hunters—Conservation League: Busy Advocate of Safety

(By Ann Fox)

Hudreds of 14-year-old boys, a 69-year-old grandmother, a retired Italian Army colonel who barely spoke English, and 10,000 others have been initiated into the rules of hunter safety by the Genesee Conservation League in Penfield.

Some have never fired a gun.

Others are servicemen returned from Viet-Nam.

All are complying with New York state law which requires a would-be hunter to complete a four-hour course in hunter safety before obtaining a hunting license.

The course, repeated many times every year, is given the League's rambling clubhouse off old Penfield Rd. near Panorama Plaza. It includes slides, lectures, and demonstrations and ends with the students firing one of the League ranges.

"What we're selling is safety," says Carl Stolberg, of Rochester, head of hunter safety for the League. The League's program is a public service. Instructors are volunteers; equipment is provided free.

"We want to certify every person we can," Stolberg continues, "but we want him to be a safe person in field."

Majority of the students are young people, between the ages of 14 and 21. The percentage of older students has increased, however, since the law was changed to require all hunters to pass a safety course before getting their licenses; previously, only young hunters had to take the course.

"Young returned servicemen gripe about

redtape when they find out they have to take the course," Stolberg says, "but none of them has been antagonistic after they finish it. We tell them that firearms are used by the military for killing people and we want to do just the opposite."

Students learn the fundamentals of how firerams and bows and arrows operate. Simple ballistics, potential of the weapon, protective clothing, basic woodsmanship, the relationship of the hunter to the landowner and to law enforcement agencies all are included.

They are taught what to wear—bright, conspicuous clothing; how to climb a fence—put the weapon over first, what happens if snow, mud, or something else obstructs the barrel—slides show twisted and split barrels; and most of all, to be sure of their target before firing.

"Use a red handkerchief," the instructor tells them. "A white one can look like a glimpse of white on an animal."

After the slides and demonstrations, the class troops outside to shoot at targets.

"This isn't a test of marksmanship," Stolberg says. "We want to know if they remember what we taught them about gun sights and we want to know if their vision is alright. You'd be surprised how many people find they can't see properly when they close one eye to aim a gun."

Students, especially women, have been known to freeze up at the range. Individual instruction after the group leaves usually calms them down enough so they can pass the test.

Instructors try to be generous but sometimes feel compelled to flunk somebody. Misconduct on the range is a reason for automatic failure of the course.

After showing their targets, students are issued a certificate which they present to get a hunting license. Instructors point out to them that those aged 14 to 16 can get a license but must be accompanied in the field by a parent or guardian with a license or by a person over 21 with a license.

"Some people think anybody who likes to hunt is a nut," Stolberg says. "We are trying to show that we care about what happens to hunters. And we're trying to show hunters that it's not the firearm that causes trouble—somebody has to pull the trigger."

The hunter safety program comes under the jurisdiction of the League's second vice-president, William Thompson of 626 Penfield Rd., Penfield. Instructors are George Ackerman of 924 Creek St. and Walter Aydollete of 1923 Baird Rd., both of Penfield; Ralph Plummer of 127 E. Elm St., Ross Schroll of 212 East Ave., both of East Rochester; Raymond J. Spall of Pittsford; Patrick Micari of Fairport; and Howard Barry, Louis Traub, Walter Zajak, Fred Vierea, William Beck, and Miss Elsie Stolberg, all of Rochester. Miss Stolberg, daughter of Carl Stolberg, has been active as an instructor for 10 years.

Conservation League: Busy Advocate of Safety—Part 2

Hidden off old Penfield Rd., close to busy Penfield Rd. and Panorama Plaza, are 40 acres of wooded hills and valleys owned by the Genesee Conservation League.

Although the League has 1,000 members and a 42-year-old history of public service and interest in conservation measures, many local residents are unaware of its very existence and others have only a vague idea of its purpose.

The Genesee Conservation League is just what its name implies—an organization of civic minded people who like to hunt, trap, fish, and generally enjoy the woods and waters. It was started in 1925 as a chapter of the Isaac Walton League, a national conservation organization, and became the Genesee Conservation League in 1934. The Penfield site was purchased in 1948.

Three ranges are included within the boundaries of its property which is adjoined by Irondequoit Creek. The pistol range acaccommodates 50 at a time shooting at 25 or 50 yard distances; the rifle range is 200 yards long; and the archery field course contains 28 targets at various elevations.

A one-story masonry building, 40 by 100 feet, seating 300 people, serves as the clubhouse. It includes a kitchen, a bar, and a stone fireplace. Plans are underway to add an indoor pistol range.

Officers are Willard (Bill) Ruby of 465 Winton Rd., N., president; Alfred Glanton of 91 Village Lane, first vice president; William Thompson of 626 Penfield Rd., Penfield, second vice president; Howard Barry of 12 Sebastian Dr., East Rochester, secretary; and William McGrath of Wolcott, treasurer.

Ruby explains that the club's objects are: 1, to promote high standards of sportsmanship and increase fellowship among lovers of the out-of-doors; 2, to encourage all types of conservation measures; 3, to support conservation legislation; 4, to inform the public about conservation needs.

Establishment of the Genesee Conservation Foundation, a tax exempt fund, with an initial contribution of $2,000 is one way the League is furthering its aims. The foundation supports and helps worthwhile conservation projects and education.

With the Oatka Fish & Game Club, Inc., of LeRoy, the League has established a wildlife sanctuary where conservation activities are practiced.

Its other activities include conducting hunter safety programs; maintaining a speakers bureau that is available free to any organization; sponsoring Boy Scouts and Little League; and taking an active part in the Rochester Youth Fishing Rodeo.

Members are active in promoting better landowner and sportsmen's relations. They work hard to educate their members and the public to respect their "hunting host", the landowner.

Water pollution and air pollution battles have involved the League. As a member of the Monroe County Conservation Council, a group of 17 conservation type clubs, it has played a part in recent controversies.

"The question about clean air and water is not will we get it," says Ruby, "but rather when will we get it. It has to come. The volume of pollution keeps getting greater and greater as the population and industry grows. Lake Erie, right now, is a dead lake, biologically. This cannot go on forever."

Ruby and Glanton feel strongly, also, about the possibility of new legislation about firearms. "We must take an intelligent approach to this," they say. "We need positive regulations that will keep firearms out of the hands of the wrong people but will not penalize the ordinary citizen."

"Perhaps the best solution," says Ruby, "is to increase the severity of penalties for committing a felony with a firearm."

The league has several inner clubs. They include fishing, rifle, pistol, and archery groups and a boosters' club dedicated to promoting the League and obtaining money for conservation.

Governor Romney on Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, Gov. George Romney, of Michigan, gave a forthright and clearsighted appraisal of our role in Vietnam in his April 8 speech in Hartford, Conn. The Washington Post, in a recent editorial, presented a thoughtful analysis of that speech which will be of interest to all Members of the Senate.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Romney on Vietnam

Governor George Romney's Vietnam speech at Hartford on Friday skillfully mingled legitimate criticism of the past conduct of affairs with forthright endorsement of American objectives.

He deserves great credit for bluntly stating that he would "neither give encouragement to Hanoi's aggressive course, nor undermine our President in sincere efforts to bring peace to Vietnam." He handled the dilemma of the opposition in war time with deftness and assurance. His speech, in fact, was a model of restraint and balance.

He gave a thoughtful warning against simplistic solutions. He forthrightly stated that "our military effort must succeed" but he warned against "devastation" of the North. The Governor, his speech made clear, is an advocate of a limited war policy. It is a policy that of all available policy choices is most likely to meet with extremist criticism.

The Governor argued for the use of American military force to interdict infiltration and supply, to knock out main force units and to shield the South. He is for a pacification program, the chief burden of which is to be borne by the South Vietnamese. He made a strong plea for a "peace of amnesty" enlisting all citizens in the government. He correctly distinguished between amnesty for individuals and government coalitions embracing the National Liberation Front and other subversive organizations as such.

This is a responsible limited war concept that shuns the use of air power to intimidate the North, to destroy its industry or terrify its people and government.

This sober and cautious speech will raise the estimate of the Michigan Governor in the minds of all moderates in his own party and will earn him new respect among the voters outside his party. His most important foreign policy utterance passes the first test of statesmanship—it offers no quick, easy, painless or inexpensive solutions for difficult, complicated and costly situations. It will reassure his friends and give no comfort to his country's enemies.

Resolution in Support of a 1975 Census of Population and a Mid-Decade Census

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include a resolution adopted by the Erie County Planning Advisory Board, in Buffalo, N.Y., in support of a 1975 census of population and a mid-decade census. This board, in carrying out its responsibilities as an adviser to the county of Erie on development plans and programs, has observed that accurate and up-to-date population information is a key factor in community planning. It has also found that our Federal population census every 10 years is often unreliable as a tool of analysis in the latter part of a decade.

The resolution follows:

Resolution in Support of a 1975 Census of Population and a Mid-Decade Census

Whereas, the federal decennial census of population has been the principal authoritative source of data on the numbers and characteristics of the population in the local governments of our State, and

Whereas, it is well known that the nation's population is growing rapidly with continuing shifts of population within the nation and within regions, and

Whereas it is also well known that the numbers and characteristics of population are the major concern of public planning agencies and many private organizations in their planning to meet the future needs of their areas, and

Whereas a population census every ten years is not frequent enough to provide useful information to public and private agencies, particularly near the end of a decade, often requiring the expense of a special census at that time, and a more frequent nationwide count would mitigate this problem:

Therefore be it

Resolved, That—

1. the Erie County Planning Advisory Board supports the idea of a mid-decade population census, as a practical means for providing better information to the County of Erie in its planning and research activities; and
2. the authorization by the Congress for a population census in 1975 is specifically endorsed; and be it

Resolved, further, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the appropriate members of Congress, the U.S. Department of Commerce, and a notice of this action be supplied to all local planning agencies for their information.

Adopted by the Erie County Planning Advisory Board, January 27, 1967.

A Letter From Legion Auxiliary Members

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. VANCE HARTKE

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I recently received a letter on behalf of the 31 members of the American Legion auxiliary of Gill Township, Ind., citing a letter from a Vietnam soldier of the area as it appeared in the Terre Haute, Ind., daily press. While I have opposed the administration's Vietnam policy in many respects, I have also said frequently that as long as that policy puts our boys in Vietnam, I favor giving them what they need to perform the task to whose assignment they have no choice. Certainly if the facts are what this unnamed service man presents in his letter, the concern of the ladies of the Legion is justified.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Merom, Ind.,
March 15, 1967.

Dear Senator Hartke: In a recent Terre Haute daily newspaper, the following appeared in the "Letter to the Editor" column:

The following is a quotation of part of a letter written by one of the boys from our community. I want the people of Indiana to know what is going on over there (in Vietnam).

"Orders came down about a month ago from First Logistical Command that all weapons will be locked up in arms room. If we should ever have an alert, we would have to run over to the arms room, draw our weapons, then run over to the ammunitions room for ammo.

"That may take one minute for us to get our weapons, but when 170 guys are there at the same time, you can imagine the confusion. I would like for you to ask the readers of the Robinson Daily News to write their congressman to help get our weapons back in the tents. We were keeping them by our bunks and if we did have an alert, all we had to do was get ammo, which was distributed among the platoons. So, I would like to have the readers try to help us get our weapons back. It is, I think, pretty poor to be in a war zone and not have a weapon."

Senator Hartke, we appreciate more than we can say, your courageous stand on all aspects of this terrible and extremely frustrating "war" and we wish to commend you for your great desire to bring it to an early end. If there is anything at all we can do towards this end, please advise. We were greatly disturbed after reading the above and we will appreciate any information on this situation you may have. Thank you, and again, we admire you and your courage concerning this seemingly never-ending struggle.

Respectfully,

Mrs. Rebecca Cooper,
Chairman of Committee
(And 31 members of the Gill Township American Legion Auxiliary, Unit 362).

Electing the President

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to present the views of the American Bar Association on: Electing the President:

Electing the President—Recommendations of the American Bar Association's Commission of Electoral College Reform

(Note.—On February 13, 1967, the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association adopted the report of the Commission on Electoral College Reform, thus placing the Association on record as favoring a constitutional amendment to provide for the direct election of the President of the United States.

(The Commission on Electoral College Reform was authorized by the House of Delegates in February of 1966, and appointments to it, which were not limited to members of the Association or to lawyers, were made by Edward W. Kuhn, then President of the Association. Different walks of life, professions and parts of the United States were represented on the commission. Robert G. Storey, President of the Southwestern Legal Foundation, Dean Emeritus of the Southern Methodist School of Law and a former President of the Association, served as chairman.

(In addition to the recommendations for electoral college reform printed below, the commission report contains background and historical material under these chapter headings: "Constitutional Convention of 1787", "Ratifying Conventions", "The Electoral College and the Constitution", "The Electoral College in Practice" and "Reform of the Electoral College System". In a foreword Dean Storey outlines the approach and work of the commission and states that the commission reached a consensus, adding: "Although there was general agreement on the recommendations, it should be understood that not every member of the commission subscribes to every recommendation. There was, however, unanimous agreement on the need for substantial reform in the present system."

(We publish herewith the recommendations contained in the commission's report.)

It is the consensus of the Commission that an amendment to the United States Constitution should be adopted to reform the method of electing a President and Vice President. The amendment should:

1. Provide for the election of the President and Vice President by direct, nationwide popular vote;
2. Require a candidate to obtain at least 40 per cent of the popular vote in order to be elected President or Vice President;
3. Provide for a national runoff election between the two top candidates in the event no candidate receives at least 40 per cent of the popular vote;
4. Require the President and Vice President to be voted for jointly;
5. Empower Congress to determine the days on which the original election and the runoff election are to be held, which days shall be uniform throughout the United States;
6. Provide that the places and manner of holding the presidential election and the inclusion of the names of candidates on the ballot shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof, with the proviso that Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations;
7. Require that the voters for President and Vice President in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for persons voting therein for members of Congress, with the proviso that each state may adopt a less restrictive residence requirement for voting for President and Vice President provided that Congress may adopt uniform age and residence requirements; and
8. Contain appropriate provisions in case of the death of a candidate.

DIRECT, NATIONWIDE POPULAR VOTE

The electorial college method of electing a President of the United States is archaic, undemocratic, complex, ambiguous, indirect and dangerous. Among other things, the present system allows a person to become President with fewer popular votes than his major opponent; grants all of a state's electoral votes to the winner of the most popular votes in the state, thereby cancelling all minority votes cast in the state; makes it possible for Presidential electors to vote against the national candidates of their party; awards all of a state's electoral votes to the popular winner in the state regardless of voter turnout in the state; assigns to each state at least three electoral votes regardless of its size; fails to take into account population changes in a state between censuses; allows for the possibility of a President and a Vice President from different political parties; and employs an unrepresentative system of voting for President in the House of Representatives.

It is claimed that the system gives too much weight to some voters and too little to others; discourages voter turnout in many states; gives excessive power to organized groups in states where the parties are evenly matched, since such groups sometimes are able to swing the entire electoral vote of a state to one candidate or the other; limits campaigns to pivotal states and nominations for the Presidency to persons from large states; places an undue premium on the effects of fraud, accident, and other factors since a slight change in the popular vote may determine who receives a state's entire electoral vote; and allows for possible abuse and frustration of the popular will because state legislatures have the plenary power to establish the method of appointment of electors.

While there may be no perfect method of electing a President, we believe that direct, nationwide popular vote is the best of all possible methods.[1] It offers the most direct and democratic way of electing a President and would more accurately reflect the will of the people than any other system. The vote of every individual in the constituency (including the District of Columbia) would be of equal weight, as it now is in elections for the United States Senate and House of Representatives and for statewide, municipal, county, town and village offices throughout the United States.

Direct popular vote would eliminate the principal defects in the present system. It would eliminate the unit vote rule or the winner-take-all feature which totally suppresses at an intermediate stage all minority votes cast in a state. It would do away with the ever-present possibility of a person being elected President with fewer popular votes than his major opponent, as has happened on a few occasions in American history. It would abolish the office of Presidential elector, which is an anachronism and a threat to the smooth functioning of the elective process. It would minimize the effects of accident and fraud in controlling the outcome of an entire election. It would put a premium on voter turnout and encourage increased political activities throughout the country.

We do not consider the objections that have been made to direct popular vote as sufficient to overcome the numerous advantages which attach to such a method.

Perhaps the most important objection that has been voiced to direct election is that it would lead to a proliferation of parties and weaken the American two-party system. The winner-take-all feature of the electoral college system undoubtedly is conducive to the bipartisan pattern by limiting the effectiveness of votes for minority-party candidates, although there have been times when third parties have played an important, if not decisive, role in Presidential elections.

It should be noted that several factors, not the electoral college alone, have worked to produce our two-party system. Authorities who have studied our party system in great depth attribute the dualism to both noninstitutional and institutional factors.[2] There is general agreement that, institutionally, the selection of representatives by plurality vote from single member districts has strongly encouraged and re-enforced the two-party structure. Neither this factor nor other contributing factors would be changed by direct election of the President. They would continue to operate to support the two-party system.[3] Moreover, our recommendations do include factors which, we think, would have a substantial tendency to support the two-party system.

We recommend that a candidate should receive at least 40 per cent of the popular vote in order to be elected President. A 40 per cent plurality requirement would encourage factions and splinter groups to operate, as now, within the framework of the major parties, since only a major candidate would be in a position to obtain such a vote. At present, third parties have the power to "tip the balance" in a relatively close election by drawing crucial votes from a candidate. The power of third parties would be considerably reduced under a 40 per cent rule because the likelihood of a third-party candidate obtaining 20 per cent of the popular vote is small. A group existing outside of either of the major parties would not be able to thrive in view of the certainty of defeat.

We further recommend that there be a national runoff popular election between the top two candidates in the event that no candidate receives at least 40 per cent of the popular vote. A runoff between the highest two would seem to have the tendency to limit the number of minor party candidates in the field in the original election because it is improbable that a minor candidate would be one of the top two; and the influence of such a group would be asserted more effectively, as now, before the major party nominations and platforms are determined.

In addition, it should be mentioned that it is no easy matter for a group to become a national party. It would have to comply with the various state requirements for the formation of a party. These requirements are not easily met by minor parties.

It is also said that direct election of the President would wipe out state lines or destroy our federal system. The following should be noted:

The President is our highest nationally elected official. He occupies the most powerful office in the world. The problems and the issues with which he deals are largely national in character. It is only fitting that he be elected directly by the people.

Under direct elections as embodied in our recommendations, states would continue to play a vital role in the elective process. They would continue to have the primary responsibility for regulating the places and manner of holding the Presidential election, for establishing qualifications for voting in such elections, and for controlling political activity within their state boundaries.

We do not believe that our federal system would be destroyed by direct election of the President and Vice President. As Senator Mike Mansfield has stated:

> [T]he Federal system is not strengthened through an antiquated device which has not worked as it was intended to work when it was included in the Constitution and which, if anything, has become a divisive force in the Federal system by pitting groups of States against groups of States. As I see the Federal system in contemporary practice, the House of Representatives is the key to the protection of district interests as district interests, just as the Senate is the key to the protection of State interests as State interests. These instrumentalities, and particularly the Senate, are the principal constitutional safeguards of the Federal system, but the Presidency has evolved, out of necessity, into the principal political office, as the courts have become the principal legal bulwark beyond districts, beyond States, for safeguarding the interests of all the people in all the States. And since such is the case, in my opinion, the Presidency should be subject to the direct and equal control of all the people.[4]

There is the view that the practical objection to direct election is that it would never be proposed by Congress as a constitutional amendment or ratified by the necessary number of state legislatures. In this connection, it is interesting to note that members of Congress from both large and small states have been leading proponents of direct election. Recent supporters include Senators Aiken, Bayh, Bible, Burdick, Byrd, Clark, Douglas, Magnuson, Mansfield, Morse, Muskie, Nelson and Smith. Moreover, thirteen states, both large and small, recently attempted to have the Supreme Court of the United States strike down as unconstitutional the unit vote feature of our system.[5]

Significantly, a recent poll of state legislators was conducted by Senator Quentin N. Burdick of North Dakota to determine their preferences regarding electoral reform. The published results revealed that over 59 per cent of the more than 2,200 legislators who responded indicated that they would support a direct popular vote for President.[6] We are advised that since the published results, over 1,000 additional legislators have responded, with a similar ratio of support for direct popular vote. This support, moreover, comes from both small and large states in all parts of the country.

In summary, direct election of the President would be in harmony with the prevailing philosophy of one person, one vote. "The conception of political equality from the Declaration of Independence, to Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, to the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth Amendments can mean only one thing—one person, one vote."[7] This equality in voting should extend above all to the Presidency.

PLURALITY OF AT LEAST 40 PERCENT

We recommend that a candidate should receive at least 40 per cent of the popular vote to be elected President. We chose a 40 per cent limitation rather than a lesser or greater one for several reasons.

A figure less than 40 per cent would not furnsh a sufficient mandate for election to the Presidency. It also could have the effect of weakening the two-party system by encouraging the formation of splinter parties, since a figure less than 40 per cent would increase the chances of a minor party candidate being able to become President.

On the other hand, a majority vote requirement or a limitation of greater than 40 per cent would increase the possibility of having to use the machinery established to handle a case where no candidate receives the required vote. That this possibility would be increased is underscored by the fact that fourteen Presidents received less than a majority of the popular vote. Eleven of the fourteen received between 45 and 50 per cent, and one between 40 and 45 per cent. Abraham Lincoln received 39.79 per cent in 1860, but his name did not appear on the ballot in ten states. John Quincy Adams received 30.54 per cent in 1824, but Andrew Jackson received 43.13 per cent, and six states did not choose their electors by popular vote.

Guided by what is reasonably foreseeable under a method of direct election, a figure of 40 per cent would render extremely remote the possibility of having to resort to the contingent election procedure. A 40 per cent rule, as noted, would be conducive to the maintenance of our two-party tradition, and it would be consistent with the principle of plurality voting which operates in Congressional elections and in elections for statewide and local offices throughout the United States.

NATIONAL RUNOFF BETWEEN HIGHEST TWO

Although we believe that the use of any contingent election machinery would be rare, it nevertheless is essential to provide in an amendment for the case where no candidate receives the required vote. In such event, we recommend that a national runoff election be held between the two top candidates.[8] This would assure that whoever was elected President was the winner of the most popular votes, and it would keep the election of the President where it belongs—directly with the people.

The present procedure of handling a contingent election not only is archaic and undemocratic but is fraught with perils. Under it, the House of Representatives chooses the President from the top three candidates, with each state having one vote regardless of its population. If a state delegation is evenly divided, the delegation will have no vote. In casting their votes, the state's representatives can disregard completely the popular vote received by the candidates in their state or in the nation at large. As the political alignment of the House of Representatives in 1948 demonstrated, an election there could well have resulted in a deadlock. Moreover, since the Senate selects the Vice President under present contingent election procedure,

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Footnotes at end of speech.

there could be a President from one party and a Vice President from another. This is possible because the political alignment of each House might be different, the method of voting and the requirement for election is not the same in each house, and the House selects the President from the "highest three" while the Senate chooses the Vice President from the "highest two".

We gave serious consideration to the proposal that the contingent election procedure be changed in a joint session of Congress with each member having one vote. This method is certainly superior to present procedure, but it is not as desirable as having the people elect the President under all circumstances.

Realistically, an election in Congress is likely to involve political deals and pressures and to place the President in a position of indebtedness to those who voted for him. It could result, as past history shows, in members casting their votes contrary to the popular vote received by the various candidates in their districts or states or in the nation at large. If voting in Congress followed party lines, and the winner of the popular plurality in the nation were a member of the minority party in Congress, he would lose the election.

Significantly, following the election of 1824, the last time the House of Representatives had to choose the President, a concerted effort was made to amend the Constitution to eliminate the possibility of an election ever again devolving on the House. In 1826 a resolution to this effect passed the House by a vote of 138 to 52.[9]

It has been suggested that, with provision for a runoff election, voters might be more inclined to cast "protest" votes for minor candidates in the original election on the assumption that they will have another opportunity to make their votes "count". We do not subscribe to this view. In a close election where a runoff would be a real possibility, we believe voters would be more inclined to vote for a candidate with an actual chance of election.

Admittedly, there are some practical objections to a national runoff, but we do not think that they are by any means such as to make it unworkable. Our surveys and inquiries indicate that the runoff has worked successfully in various states and in foreign countries where it is used in connection with the direct election of a President. In the recent presidential election in France, for example, no candidate received a majority of the popular vote, which required a runoff to be held between the two top candidates fourteen days later. Almost 23,900,000 votes were cast in the first election; more than 23,700,000 in the runoff.

In the United States the runoff has been used extensively for many years in primary elections in the South, where nomination by a single party has been tantamount to election.[10] In recognition of this fact and in order to prevent the nomination of a person with possibly a small minority of the total vote, the runoff was developed. It usually is brought into play where no candidate receives a majority of the popular vote in the first primary.

With respect to a national runoff, we suggest that the date for the second election not be written into the Constitution. It should be left for implementing legislation, as the Constitution now provides for the date of the original election.

We recommend that the amendment specifically authorize Congress to determine the days for the original election and the runoff election. The former is necessary because the present language of the Constitution is cast in terms of the day for the selection of the electors.

Decision upon the runoff date should involve a detailed consideration of the time needed by the states for canvassing and certifying votes, deciding disputed questions, and handling the details for a second election. The replies of various state election officials to our inquiries indicate that at least several weeks would be required before a runoff could be held. In that connection, we note that the present runoff dates in the Southern state primaries are approximately five weeks after the first election in one state, four weeks in three, three weeks in three and two weeks in two states.

There now exist state procedures for canvassing the popular vote, certifying the number of votes received by each candidate and deciding election contests pertaining to the selection of the electors, who are required to meet to cast their votes on the Monday after the second Wednesday in December (or forty-one days after the November election). Many of these procedures, with appropriate amendments, could be used if the President were elected directly in November. In the case of a runoff, they would have to be reemployed after the runoff in declaring the results.

Under present federal law, if a contest arises in any state over the appointment of electors, the state itself is authorized to determine the contest.[11] It must do so by a "final determination" at least six days before the meeting of the electors in December. If the state so determines, its determination is conclusive when certified by the Governor under the state's seal. If the state does not so determine, the approval of both houses of Congress is necessary before the state's electoral vote can be counted. It is not, however, until January 6 that the electoral votes are counted before a joint session of Congress. It would seem that much of this procedure could be adapted to a system of direct election.

We have no doubt of the American capacity to work out the practical aspects of a runoff election, as have other nations and certain states.

ELECTION REGULATIONS

We recommend that the state legislatures continue to have, as at present, the primary responsibility for prescribing the places and manner of holding the presidential election and for including the names of the candidates on the ballot. These matters have been handled locally since the first presidential election and, if possible, should continue to be so dealt with under a system of direct election. However, we believe that Congress should have the reserve power to make or alter such regulations. Congress now has this power with respect to the places and manner of holding the election for the House of Representatives and the manner of holding the senatorial election.[12] There is no sound reason why Congress should not have the same power in a presidential election.

Under a system of direct election, it is of great importance that the names of the major candidates appear on the ballot in every state. We recommend, therefore, that Congress be given the power to deal with a case where a state attempts to exclude the name of a major candidate from the ballot. In making this recommendation, we are influenced by the fact that there have been times in the history of our country when the name of a major candidate did not appear on the ballot in every state. As has been stated, in 1860 the name of Abraham Lincoln was left off the ballot in ten states. Similarly, in 1948 and again in 1964, the voters of one state were not afforded any opportunity to vote for the national candidates of the Democratic party because of the device of unpledged electors.

Consequently, it is essential that Congress have the power to deal with such a case.

VOTING QUALIFICATIONS

Under the Constitution the appointment of electors lies with the state legislatures. As with other aspects dealing with the appointment of electors, the states set the qualifications for voting for electors. Direct election of the President would require some provision in the Constitution regarding the qualifications for voting in a presidential election. The Constitution now provides that the qualifications for voting for Congressmen and Senators are the same as those for members of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.[13] The actual qualifications are defined by state law.

We recommend that the qualifications for voting in a presidential election be the same as those for voting for members of Congress. This would make substantially uniform the qualifications for voting in both state and federal elections. Of course, any amendment will have to use language which could not be construed so as to nullify by implication the proscriptions of the Twenty-fourth Amendment (anti-poll tax) with respect to voting in federal elections. In addition, there should be a permissive clause in any amendment allowing the states to adopt less restrictive residence requirements for voting in presidential elections. This is necessary in order not to invalidate the laws of those states that have established special residence requirements for voting in presidential elections. These laws extend the right to vote either to new residents, even though they do not meet the residence requirements for voting in other elections, or to former residents until they are eligible to qualify to vote in their new states.

We also recommend that Congress be given the reserve power to adopt uniform age and residence qualifications. It is probable that, as with other reserve powers, Congress might not have to exercise this power, particularly in view of the increasing tendency on the part of the states to make uniform their qualifications for voting in elections. This tendency is certainly to be encouraged. Thus, forty-six states now have age twenty-one as the minimum voting age; and more than one third, with others soon to follow, have adopted special residence requirements for voting in presidential elections. Moreover, the Twenty-fourth Amendment prevents a state from imposing a poll tax or other tax as a condition for voting in federal elections.

Should the need ever arise for Congress to adopt uniform age and residence requirements for presidential elections, it should have the power to do so. It can be argued that Congress now has this power,[14] but, in any event, the existence of such power should not be in doubt under a system of direct election.

DEATH OF A CANDIDATE

Almost all of the pending proposals would remedy the defects in our system caused by the death of a candidate. An amendment dealing with direct election should embody the necessary provisions to eliminate any possible gaps caused by such an eventuality. We have no specific provisions to recommend, believing that this is a matter which can best be worked out after Congressional hearings. We suggest that serious consideration be given not only to a case of death occurring after the election but also shortly before the election. It would seem that various contingencies might best be dealt with by the amendment empowering Congress to provide for such cases by statute.

A system of direct election would reduce some of the risks inherent in the present system because the results of the election would probably be known far sooner than at present, where forty-one days must pass before the electors meet and another few weeks elapse before their votes are counted before a joint session of Congress.

Footnotes at end of speech.

[1] Our recommendations are applicable to both the President and Vice President, who, we believe, should be voted for as a team, i.e., there should be but one vote for the two officers.

[2] See, *e.g.*, KEY, POLITICS, PARTIES & PRESSURE GROUPS 205–211 (5th ed. Thomas Y.

Crowell Co. 1964); Schattschneider, Party Government 65–84 (Farrar & Rhinehart 1942); Sindler, Political Parties in the United States 49–59 (St. Martin's Press, 1966).

[3] The Presidential Election Campaign Fund established by Public Law 89–809 (1966) surely will be a new factor tending to preserve the two-party pattern. Under this law minor parties are entitled to receive no payments unless they polled more than 5,000,000 votes in the preceding presidential election.

[4] 107 Cong. Rec. 350 (1961).

[5] See pages 35–36 *infra*. [The reference is to pages 35 and 36 of the Commission's report. On those pages, the Commission explains that on July 20, 1966, the State of Delaware moved in the United States Supreme Court for leave to file a complaint against the other forty-nine states and the District of Columbia, asking the Supreme Court to "issue an injunction against the continued use of the general ticket or state unit system as such" and urging that the present system of electing a President is unconstitutial. Delaware suggested that the Court first decide the constitutionality of the present system and then "conduct separate and further hearings on the appropriate remedy." If the Court saw "fit to 'open the door' and point the way through equitable interim relief", Delaware asserted. ". . . the ultimate result might be the submission of a proposed constitutional amendment for direct national elections".

[Later twelve other states moved to be joined with Delaware as plaintiffs—Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, West Virginia and Wyoming. The State of New York opposed the motion. The Supreme Court denied Delaware's motion on October 17, 1966, without opinion, 385 U.S. 895, and subsequently denied rehearing, 87 S. Ct. 387.]

[6] Congressional Quarterly Fact Sheet on Electorial Reform, December 16, 1966.

[7] *Gray* v. *Sanders*, 372 U.S. 368, 381 (1963).

[8] The theoretical possibility of ties also will have to be dealt with in the amendment.

[9] II *Register of Debates* (pt. II), 19th Cong., 1st Sess. 2003 (1826).

[10] See Ewing, Primary Elections in the South (University of Oklahoma Press 1953).

[11] 3 U.S.C. §§ 5, 6, 15 (1964).

[12] U.S. Const. art I, § 4, cl. 4.

[13] U.S. Const. art. I, § 2, cl. 1; amend. XVII.

[14] See, *e.g.*, *Katzenbach* v. *Morgan*, 384 U.S. 641 (1966).

Fino Introduces 1967 Transportation Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a package of legislation to improve urban transportation and transportation facilities.

The bills I have introduced are:

First. To amend the Mass Transportation Act to authorize grants under that program to provide the wherewithal for local public agencies to assist local mass transportation company which maintains commuter service, in effect providing Federal funds to keep commuter services running. Senator Harrison Williams, of New Jersey, introduced this bill in the 89th Congress, and I introduced it as H.R. 12470.

Second. To amend the Mass Transportation Act to increase the funds available to major metropolitan areas and to allow mass transit funds to be used to pay the interest on State or local bonds issued to finance a mass transit program. I introduced a substantially similar bill in the 89th Congress as H.R. 14458.

Third. To amend the Clean Air Act to authorize an investigation and study to determine means of propelling vehicles so as not to contribute to air pollution.

Fourth. To authorize a program of research, development, and demonstration projects for electrically powered vehicles. Senators Magnuson and Muskie have introduced these bills in the 90th Congress as S. 451 and S. 453.

Fifth. To establish a program of mortgage insurance to assist in financing the construction, improvement, expansion, and rehabilitation of harbor facilities for boating and commercial craft. Chairman Fallon, of the Public Works Committee, introduced this bill in the 89th Congress as H.R. 990.

Sixth. To authorize a program of research, development and demonstration projects for hydrofoil watercraft, a new bill.

Improved transportation facilities is a pressing need of the sixties. Today, I am introducing six bills which I believe could help American transportation to meet the challenges of this and coming decades.

Three of my bills relate to experimental transportation schemes; that is, electric-powered cars and hydrofoil watercraft. The Senate has already held hearings on electric-powered cars and seemingly dismissed the idea, but I hope the House will take up the slack. My own State of New York, under the leadership of State Senator Edward Speno, of Long Island, has embarked on an electric car study. I think that electrically powered cars are a partial answer to the smog problems of our cities because of their lack of fuel consumption and exhaust. Unfortunately, the oil company lobby is at work to block electric car research.

In addition to my two electric car research bills, I am introducing a bill to establish a hydrofoil watercraft research program. A few hydrofoil boats are presently plying their way between downtown New York City and some of the commuter suburbs, but hydrofoil watercraft are not yet used widely in the United States, as I believe they could be in light of their success in Europe. Hydrofoil traffic gets heavier each year in the Black Sea, in the Baltic, on the Danube River, and in the Mediterranean.

My fourth bill would also help metropolitan area and other water transportation by establishing a program of mortgage insurance to assist in financing the construction, improvement, expansion, and rehabilitation of harbor facilities for boating and commercial craft. A program like this could help stimulate the development of a New York City water transportation system and boat marina network centered in maritime and commercial boating areas like City Island in my own congressional district.

My fifth bill, which I first introduced in 1966, would amend the Mass Transportation Act program to allow mass transit funds to be used by public agencies to subsidize the operating deficits of transportation companies providing commuter services. More than most Americans, commuters pay whopping taxes, few of which dollars are returned to them as Federal services. I think that we ought to use Federal dollars to subsidize commuter service in the same way Federal subsidies and land grants were used to subsidize western railroads in the last century.

Finally, my sixth bill would amend the Mass Transportation Act to change the program's ability to help our major metropolitan areas by first, eliminating the 12½-percent limitation on the amount of mass transit funds which can go to any one State in favor of a general directive that the Secretary give priority to the needs of America's larger cities; second, changing the Federal contribution to projects aided under the act to as much as 90 percent, depending on local tax burdens—the range would be two-thirds to nine-tenths; third, putting the program on a permanent $200 million a year rather than year-to-year basis; fourth, providing that the Secretary may approve grants on a reimbursable basis; and fifth, providing that mass transportation program funds may be used to underwrite the interest costs of State and local bond issues floated to finance mass transit projects which meet the noncost requirements of a Mass Transportation Act grant under present law. As restructured by my bill, the Mass Transportation Act would be a greater assist to Governor Rockefeller's bold, new metropolitan New York City transportation development scheme.

Eulogy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Speaker, I place in the Congressional Record a eulogy given by LoVae Pray, a gifted newspaperwoman from my district. The eulogy was delivered at the memorial services for the young men who died in November of 1966 while fighting the Sylmar fire in Los Angeles.

The eulogy follows:

> It is symbolic that we gather here today on the anniversary of the death of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, one of America's most gallant young fighters, to honor these eleven young men who so bravely gave their lives as fighters too—fire fighters. They too asked not what their country could do for them, but, instead, asked what they could do for their country, and then, they did it. They paid the dearest price they could so the citizens of our country could have a beautiful forest land to enjoy.
>
> To the El Cariso Hot Shots, home was on a fire line and in a fire camp. Home was a hard hat, a bed roll and a never ending chow line.
>
> The events leading up to and surrounding the killer fire in Sylmar will forever remain

deeply and sharply imbedded in the hearts, minds and souls of those of us who know the tradition of the elite "Green Berets" from our neighboring El Cariso. We often referred to the Hot Shots as, "our boys" but they were definitely men. They lived a dangerous life and took their responsibilities seriously. They shouldered the tasks of maintaining, protecting and guarding our precious forests.

Bewilderment often shadowed the faces of their friends and families for sometimes they couldn't understand why a man would risk his life to battle fires. But then, a man must do what he must do. They lived their jobs . . . and they lived them until their deaths.

Through a cartoon-type caricature of a duck with a crippled foot, leaning on a crutch and laden with heavy fire fighting tools, this hardy little duck portrays their staunch determination. For under the little duck is a bolt of lightning, symbolizing the fire ever present in their lives. But the little duck is determined not to let an injury prevent him from helping on the fire line. And nothing could stop *them* from what they had to do, and fire fighting was what they had to do. It was their way of life.

When not battling forest and brush fires all over the western end of the United States, and undergoing rigerous training, the young men could be seen off duty wearing the hard-earned green berets perched jauntily to one side of their heads. The fellows had adopted that particular symbol as their own, for it denoted excellence, because they felt their esprit de corps was better than any of the other Forest Service crews. To earn the right to wear one, the men had to be veterans of at least three major campaign forest fires. Working closely with other federal and state agencies, these men were often the ones who helped the California Highway Patrolmen on the scene of many accidents on the curving Ortega Highway.

They helped to light the area and to direct the traffic around the accident . . . they often went down treacherous mountain sides to carry litters up the hill with victims in them. Many imbibed motorist would have died if the quick-thinking and fast-working Hot Shots hadn't carried the bruised and battered bodies up to the waiting ambulances.

Their nights were interrupted with many calls from lost motorists who wandered into the Hot Shot Camp, hungry, confused and quite often, out of gasoline. The firm but gentle green berets would help the traveler and later fall back into their cold bunk beds only to find that they had but a few minutes left until they must arise for the day.

Many a deputy from the Riverside County Sheriff's Department has been aided by the green uniformed Hot Shots—posting "no hunting" signs, helping to track lost children, and various other functions, the boys put down on their "part of the duties" list, all to aid the deputies.

Of course, a friendly spirit between the boys in the Forest Service and the California Divsion of Forestry will always be alive. Both agencies are in the same "business" of conservation and fire fighting, and each thinks his outfit can "out do" the other. But they work together harmoniously and efficiently.

There are the numerous other "little things" the Hot Shots did that will remain unnoticed and unhailed. The times they chased the bulls out of the school yard in the mountains, when they aided me when I was forced off the road on the Ortega Highway by a passing speeder; when they helped the Job Corps staff during the rain and snow season; the Christmas decorations they lugged up the hill for the staff to enjoy; the birthdays they remembered; the brush they cut; the fire hazards they reduced; the hundreds of small kindnesses they performed. But most important of all, the lives and structures they saved with their quick ability in fire fighting.

Proud of their long and glorious Forest Service tradition, the boys became so well trained in fire suppression, fire prevention and fire fighting, that they became restless when they weren't sent on fires. They were good and they knew it.

One staff man said, "You can always tell an El Cariso Hot Shot by the way he walks, sort of with a swagger, as if to say, 'We are the best in this man's Forest Service!' " Their training equalled that of military standards, and the rapport between themselves rivaled that of their military counterparts.

The eleven young men who perished in the fire weren't just statistics or non-entities. They were real and alive and filled with hopes and dreams.

The loss suffered by the parents and families of these eleven men cannot be measured and I certainly can't express the loss in words. Simply, for those of us who knew them, a burning knot twists in our throats when we speak of them, and memories of brief meetings come swiftly and painfully to our minds.

These eleven men died as they lived—with fire. Death often takes the form of fire and thus, death nipped daily at their heels. They tarried but a short while on this earth, but they lay down their lives on the line—the fire line.

The eleven who gave their lives were: Daniel Moore, 21, a resident of Corona and father of a three year old boy; James Moreland, 22, of San Diego; Raymond Chee, 23, of Santa Ana; Kenneth Barnhill, 19, of San Diego; John Figlo, 18, of Fallbrook; John Verdugo, 19, of San Diego; William Waller, 21, of Fountain Valley; Joel Hill, 19, of Santa Ana; Carl Shilcutt, 26, of Yorba Linda; and Steven, 18, and his brother, Michael, 20, sons of Mr. and Mrs. John W. White of San Diego.

Just because they were expert fire fighters didn't automatically give them a pass excusing them from getting burned, taking necessary chances, or being victims of changing wind conditions. That canyon in Los Angeles simply engulfed them in a sea of flames.

But up to the last breath, each man had tried to shield the other from the searing wall of flames. They were found where they had fallen—huddled, clinging together desperately trying to save each other. Greater love hath no man than this—that he lay down his life for his fellow man.

The tears for these young men haven't stopped flowing and they probably won't for a long time. The funerals are since held and the eulogies recited. They are buried and now lay at their rest.

Now we live on and pray for the ones remaining—the other Hot Shots in the several hospitals who are listed in critical condition.

Assistant Hot Shot Superintendent Warren Burchett of Corona was released from Pacoima Memorial Lutheran Hospital after several days treatment. Hot Shot Leader Gordon King has just been taken off the critical list and was moved from Los Angeles General Hospital to Good Samaritan Hospital in fair condition.

In Holy Cross Hospital in San Fernando Valley is young Fred Danner. An 18 year old with over 85 per cent of his body burned, Fred continues to worry about the other crew members and seems to keep his spirits up. He is in extremely critical condition.

Others waging a long battle for life are: Joseph Small, 24, critical; Pat Chase, 19, very critical; Gerald Smith, a 19 year old Riverside youth, critical; Richard Leak, 19, critical; Steve Bowman, 23, very critical; Robert Chounard, 18, extremely critical, still in extreme shock; Ed Cosgrove, 22, serious: and Glen Spady, serious. All the boys have from 45 to 85 per cent of their bodies burned. Treated for minor injuries were Rod Seewald, 19, of San Diego; John Moore, 21 of Elsinore; and Bill Parshall, 20 of Riverside.

We must go on—for their sakes.

It happens only once in a great while . . . such a tragedy in the Forest Service, but just the same, it's too often.

We will go on, a new crew will form, and train, and wear the green berets, and learn of the giant shadows cast by the presence of their predecessors, and life will resume a type of normalcy and routine after a while. But the burning memory of the firey deaths of those brave young men will gleam within us always.

And we will remember the fire that killed these young men of less than two decades of age, who now "dwell in the light which no living man can approach unto."

Romney's Vietnam Stand Is Realistic

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, the speech made by Gov. George Romney, of Michigan, in Hartford, Conn., on April 7, 1967, has attracted unusual national attention, reflecting the concern of the American people with our involvement in Vietnam.

There has been much comment about this speech and in order that my colleagues may share the remarks made in the Jackson Citizen Patriot of Jackson, Mich., on April 9, I include the following editorial in the RECORD:

ROMNEY'S VIETNAM STAND IS REALISTIC

Gov. George Romney's long-awaited speech on Vietnam makes it clear that he has done his homework well, has studied all angles of the situation and has arrived at a position which is sound.

In his prior comments on this subject the Michigan governor has not fared well in eyes of politicians and political commentators. He has been accused of being confused, or of having no position, or of shooting from the hip.

In the view of many observers, here is the issue which will make or break George Romney as a presidential hopeful in 1968. His critics have been gleeful and many of his friends worried.

What has happened with respect to the governor and Vietnam is in a pattern familiar to those who have followed his business and political careers most closely.

When entering a new field, or facing a new problem, Gov. Romney always has shown a tremendous capacity to absorb huge quantities of information and to get on top of any given situation. For example, he made all the errors common to the businessman who leaps into the political field, but learned rapidly enough to turn himself into an unbeatable Republican candidate in a state in which Democrats long have prevailed.

Apparently he has used this same capacity to learn and reach a logical position with respect to Vietnam. Most amazing, he has avoided the temptation to indulge in specifics, or otherwise box himself into a position from which he cannot retreat. As stated in his Hartford speech, Mr. Romney's position is one he can live with regardless of the course of the war in the next year or two. This is not a matter of failing to face the issues squarely. Rather it is one of recognizing the realities of the Vietnam conflict and the many unpredictable elements in it.

Gov. Romney emerges not as a screaming hawk nor a cooing dove. Rather he puts himself in line with President Johnson and those in the Administration who must make the hard decisions. In effect, he joins the Republican congressional leadership which generally is giving President Johnson more effective and solid support than are many leaders in his own party.

The basis of Gov. Romney's position appears in a few key paragraphs in his speech. One appears near the opening and is worthy of praise. He said:

"Vietnam is a name that boxes the compass. It presents problems that cannot be resolved by crafty political gamesmanship that seeks to homestead the inside track on an issue that will win the American presidency."

Despite the tangled metaphor, this is a clear rejection by the governor of the temptation to make political capital of the Vietnam war.

The breadth of his thinking also is illustrated by:

"Too often the complex policies involved in South Vietnam are reduced to, 'do we bomb' or 'do we withdraw.' It's not that simple. Problem is piled on problem in a tangled heap that challenges our intelligence, our stamina and our faith. When people become frustrated and confusion reigns, the desire for a simple answer increases. We cannot let this desire cloud our action."

Near the end of his speech, the governor said:

"The Hanoi leaders may be holding out in the desperate hope that America will tire of the struggle, that our purpose will falter, that disillusionment and discord here at home will induce us to abandon our friends and dishonor our commitments by pulling back or pulling out.

"That is a false hope—and I for one will not contribute to it. I have repeatedly said that I will neither give encouragement to Hanoi's aggressive course, nor undermine our President in sincere efforts to bring peace to Vietnam."

Mr. Romney will be criticized for failing to get down to specifics or talk about military tactics in his speech. He has not given a formula for winning the war or an immediate alternative to the administration's course.

Again, he is being realistic which is exactly what a man in his position should do in this point of time.

Support for H.R. 8146

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, many of the corporations, which are today providing jobs for millions of Americans, would not have been able to obtain the financing required to secure the buildings, tools, and facilities for those workers, if it were not for millions of stockholders who were willing to risk their capital.

Changing conditions dictate investment revisions, but excessive taxation militates against stock sales, with loss of tax revenue being a byproduct.

Accordingly, my bill, H.R. 8146, which would cut the maximum long-term capital gains rate, and increase tax revenue in the process, has received enthusiastic approval of the Investors League, Inc., in a letter dated April 10, 1967, which reads as follows:

INVESTORS LEAGUE, INC.,
New York, N.Y., April 10, 1967.

Congressman JAMES B. UTT,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN UTT: The millions of stockholders and home owners of America indeed owe you a debt of gratitude for introducing H.R. 8146, your bill to cut the maximum long-term capital gains rate from 25% to 12½%. Recent dependable surveys indicate that, if your bill was enacted, the U.S. Treasury revenue from this tax would be nearly three-quarters higher than present revenue, a continuing annual revenue to the Treasury of an estimated $760 million as against $440 million at present.

When the government needs more revenue and can get it from a tax decrease, why shouldn't they do so?

AN UNFAIR CAPITAL LEVY

Non-partisan eminent tax economists feel that the economic principle that appreciation or increases in the value of capital is not income. So long as capital is held by the owner, scarcely anyone would assert that appreciation in its value is income. When the capital is sold, the sale does not produce income, since the money or other valuable consideration received in exchange is presumably of no greater value than the capital sold. In other words, the taxpayer is clearly no better off after the sale than he was immediately before . . . When there has been inflation, the so-called "capital gain" may not be even a real gain in capital. For example, if the owner of a capital asset sells it today for twice as many of today's dollars as the number of dollars he paid for it in 1940, he is not one bit better off, since today's dollar is worth in purchasing power less than half as much as the 1940 dollar. When the government takes one-fourth of such fictitious appreciation, it is clearly imposing a capital levy, not an income tax at all. Since the inflation was caused by the government itself, the tax is particularly unfair.

This is not a tax on income at all, but a capital levy, creating a penalty for selling a stock in direct proportion to the rise in quotations. This capital levy was one of the weapons by which it was proposed to "soak the rich" at a time when "redistribution of wealth" was one of the prime objectives of the administration in power. Few Americans realize how drastic an impost this is for it exists in no other major capitalistic country. Certainly at a time when our government can actually gain revenue by the process, we should at least cut the tax in half as another step back toward economic sanity and freedom—freedom to determine without penalty just where we want our savings invested at any time of our choice.

STEALING FROM HOMEOWNERS

The base of private individual capitalism lies in ownership of land and in the homes and farmhouses erected thereon by its owners. In fact, such ownership represents the most substantial capital investment of the savings of most of our citizens. The value of these homes means more to them and their families than anything else and affords, in most instances, the only method of owning an estate that can be used personally and at the same time advance in value over long periods of inflation.

The people of this nation have been blessed with an increasing life expectancy and a rapidly increasing population. But they are also being cursed with the problem of what to do with our oldsters now that it is fashionable to force them to retire at the age of 65 and to deny new jobs to men over 45. Many of these people approaching retirement age own a home which has become too large for them. They desire to sell in order to cut down living expenses, or be free to travel, and create a liquid nest-egg for investment in income producing securities to supplement their pensions or social security benefits. (In all too many instances they are forced to sell in order to pay off their debts and continue to live.)

Why should the government confiscate an important portion of the private property of these citizens at the time of their greatest need by imposing a "capital gains" tax on such sales?

Without this tax, the value of all land, homes, and farms should be enhanced and our oldsters should enjoy a higher measure of security.

HOW WILL THE WORKER FARE?

As always, when any readjustments in taxes are made which are not inflationary in character and which substantially encourage private saving and investment incentive, vast new funds gradually flow into creating new industries, developing new products and markets and creating new job opportunities at higher real wages for our ever-expanding working force. Furthermore, millions of these workers are also homeowners and own stocks in the companies for which they work.

Certainly, if capital could be freed through a reduction in this tax, if brains could be freed through a reduction in our high bracket taxes, the ensuing energy and capital released would provide more jobs for more people at a higher wage rate.

WATCH THE DEMAGOGS WEEP

There will always be those demagogues who shout "special privilege" at every attempt by honest thinking citizens to rescue our entire income tax structure from the slimy pit of planned socialism into which an apathetic electorate permitted it to fall ever deeper during the last three decades. They will claim that the capital gains tax is used as a "loop-hole" by the wealthy to avoid payment of the regular individual income tax. If a few taxpayers get away with improperly reporting real business income as a "capital gain" the Treasury enforcement division is to blame, not the rate of the tax on capital gains.

Furthermore, the lure to dishonest tax reporting of this character is stimulated entirely by the unconscionably high rate of the progressive surtax on individual income and the confiscatory double taxation of dividend income, two of the most diabolical schemes which could ever be devised to destroy capitalism itself, and in the process, impoverish every class of our people.

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM JACKMAN,
President.

Harmony Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DAN KUYKENDALL

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, this week is being celebrated all over the Nation as Harmony Week.

Harmony Week is sponsored by the largest organized all-male singing fraternity in the world today, the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barbar Shop Quartet Singing in America, Inc.

Founded in Tulsa, Okla., on April 11, 1938, SPEBSQSA commences its 30th year with nearly 700 chapters and over

30,000 members in every State of the United States and most Canadian Provinces.

These "gentlemen of song" are dedicated to their motto "Keep America Singing," to preserving the native American male talent for four-part harmony singing, and to using their hobby for community service and diverse good causes, as well as sheer enjoyment for themselves and their millions of fans.

The society, its individual units and members, have an international service project—The Institute of Logopedics in Wichita, Kans. The institute, often called "Speech Town, U.S.A.," deals with afflictions which inhibit normal speech in adults and children; provides training people to carry on this work throughout the world; and assembles research material and facilities which will lead to new techniques and breakthroughs in the field of speech defects.

Many thousands of dollars are raised by the society each year for the institute under the motto: "We sing—that they shall speak."

My constituents in Memphis are among the finest singers in the society. Tennesseans are very proud of the colorful Memphis barbershop quartet, the Confederates, winners of the international championship in 1956. Two years later, under the leadership of Buz Busby of the Confederates, the Memphis Chorus captured the international championship.

I am sure that most of my colleagues have been entertained by their local barbershoppers on many delightful occasions. Some of the Members have been endowed with golden voices and a sense of harmony accuracy to perform, and I have especially in mind, the gentleman from Illinois, the minority whip [Mr. Arends], a member for a quarter century of the Bloomington, Ill., chapter of the society.

During the 80th Congress, the gentleman from Illinois organized and sang tenor in a House Republican quartet, which included Mr. Towe of New Jersey at lead, Mr. Tibbott of Pennsylvania at baritone, and Mr. Fellows of Maine at bass, which turned down many flattering invitations because of the conscientious attention to their congressional duties.

In 1952, when the international quartet contest was held in Kansas City, Mo., there was considerable discussion in the Senate Chamber about the feasibility of being represented by a quartet including Vice President Barkley to sing his favorite song "Wagon Wheels." Mr. Tobey of New Hampshire strongly advocated that the Senate enter a quartet in the competition, which actually was won by four airmen from Scott Air Force Base, known as the Four Teens.

For many years the society assisted the Armed Forces with its soldier singing program, and my good friend, Ed Place, of the District of Columbia chapter, twice served as chairman of the society's international Armed Forces committee. In 1948, he arranged and managed the "Battle of Music" between House Republican and Democratic barbershop quartets at the Washington Statler Hilton Hotel.

It is not generally known that a Senate committee staff member, Mr. Wilbur Sparks, serves as the president of the mid-Atlantic association of the society, the largest district of the society with some 4,800 members.

Despite assertions sometimes made to the contrary, there is, as I have indicated, "harmony in Congress" that brings us together recreationally in song occasionally when opportunity permits.

Would it not be a wonderful accomplishment to possess the wisdom to bring to pass "world harmony and peace."

Let us resolve this Harmony Week to try.

Army Locks Door on Story and Reporter

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, while our administration is lending its support to a move on the part of the United Nations to remove the Trust Territory of Southwest Africa from the control of South Africa, we certainly are not making too good a showing about how we treat the inhabitants on the Trust Territory Islands in the Pacific. Bob Krauss, a reporter on the Star Bulletin and Advertizer of Honolulu, endeavored to get a story about the relocation of the Marshallese and was put under house arrest on Kwajalein Atoll. His story, which appeared in the Sunday Star Bulletin and Advertizer of March 12, follows:

Army Locks Door on Story . . . and Reporter

(By Bob Krauss)

Kwajalein Atoll.—This is the first time in my life I've been put under virtual house arrest by the U.S. Army because I tried to tell the Army's story about a matter of national importance.

I'm writing this in a room in transient quarters here on Kwajalein, a U.S. missile testing site, with a guard downstairs.

His duty is to see that I don't leave this room except for meals. Then he goes with me. At 11:30 p.m. when his relief comes on, they will turn on the light to make sure I'm in bed.

All of this happened after a request went in to the commanding officer of this base for an interview about the Army's side of a very sensitive problem here on Kwajalein, the relocation of Marshallese from their home islands for purposes of U.S. defense.

The answer to this request was confinement to my room.

Not only was I refused an interview but I am not allowed to visit the island of Ebeye nearby, where I might see for myself the efforts of the Army to help Micronesians who have been taken off the islands in the Pacific missile corridor.

What makes the whole thing so incongruous is that the Peace Corps is already at work on this island. A University of Hawaii professor visited there this afternoon. Marshallese move freely in and out.

Obviously, at Ebeye, security is not at stake.

But I have been told in no uncertain terms that a newspaperman without a Redstone clearance (I have only Department of Defense accreditation) must be put under guard during his stay on Kwajalein and confined to his room.

Here's how it all came about:

I have just spent a week on the atoll of Majuro. I am bound for Ponape, 500 miles away. The Trust Territory planes make the flight only once a wek. A DC-4 takes you in the morning from Majuro to Kwajalein. There a seaplane takes off an hour later for Ponape.

However, for reasons known only in this unpredictable part of the world, the flight out of Majuro this week was one day early. That meant I had to lay over for 24 hours on Kwajalein to wait for the seaplane that would take me on to Ponape.

On the flight this morning I met a civil service engineer from Kwajalein who knows I am writing articles about Micronesia. He's a sincere sort of fellow who's helping a missionary on Majuro.

He suggested that I talk to the commanding officer of the Kwajalein Missile Testing Site, Col. Frank C. Healy, in order to get a true picture of what's going on here.

I accepted eagerly because I'd already done a column from the Marshallese point of view. In order to be fair, I wanted to get the other side. This would be an unexpected opportunity to do so.

When we landed on Kwajalein the engineer kindly took me to his home for lunch. His wife offered to do my laundry, which is a real problem on these atolls.

Then I checked into the transient quarters here and the engineer got hold of the commanding officer to ask if I might talk to him. When he finished the phone call the engineer was visibly shaken.

Instead of taking me to see Colonel Healy, the engineer said he would have to watch over me until Robert Haley, the Army liaison officer for the Trust Territories, arrived. We waited in the lobby from 1:30 until past 4 p.m.

Meanwhile, I chatted with Dr. Wallace Mitchell, professor of entomology of the University of Hawaii, at work on a Trust Territory project. He had just returned from the island of Ebeye.

"How did you do it?" I asked.

"I just got on the boat," he said.

He must have gone with a girl in the Peace Corps from Majuro who arrived with me and is assigned to work on the island that newspapermen are not allowed to see.

Finally, Haley appeared with an Army captain in charge of security on Kwajalein. We all went to my room for a conference. There I was told that I must be confined to may room and that a guard would be put on me.

I asked if this was official policy. They said, "Yes." I asked if this policy directive gives any reasons for such a restriction They said, "No."

They explained that this restriction applies to all newspapermen and that I was not being singled out. I asked if it applies to nonnewsmen. They said it doesn't.

I explained that I was trying to get the Army side of the sensitive question of relocation of Marshallese. Might I request an interview with the commanding officer to take advantage of my stay on Kwajalein.

The security officer said I would have to request permission from the Department of Defense in Washington.

I asked if there is an Army public information officer on Kwajalein through whom I might route my request for information. The answer was, "No, all information releases come from Redstone Arsenal in Alabama."

Once more I explained that all I want to do was get the Army's side of the story. Then I shut up.

The captain of security and the liaison officer seemed helpless to do anything but carry out their orders. And they are doing it in a most courteous fashion. I assume the commander of the base is following orders also.

We had no angry words. In fact, I'm getting a much-needed rest.

But it seems to me the Army will suffer considerably from this policy. Here are three reasons:

I have heard that the wives of Americans on Kwajalein run a curio store in the air terminal here. The profits from this store go to help Marshallese on Ebeye. But I cannot explore this story of genuine American concern from this hotel room.

I know that doctors in Honolulu, with the aid of the Army, have donated their time to come to Ebeye to correct the deformities caused by an epidemic of polio here several years ago. But I cannot dramatize that story of sympathetic assistance from behind the walls of this hotel room.

I have heard that the Army is spending $7 million on new housing for Marshallese on Ebeye. But how can I report on these constructive efforts when the comamnding officer of the Base isn't even allowed to talk to me?

There's one other thing. It's seldom enough that a newspaper assigns a reporter to this forgotten part of the world.

I can only assume that, if I have this much trouble getting at the truth on Kwajalein, the poor Marshallese, who don't even have a senator in Washington to write to, must have a great deal more trouble than I have.

Upward Bound Offers Chance for Maturity, Purpose

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EARLE CABELL
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. CABELL. Mr. Speaker, the community action program in Dallas has been and is a real success, because it is a locally developed and locally administered program which has brought together all elements of the Dallas community in an effective, cooperative effort to help less fortunate citizens help themselves.

One of the most outstanding examples of local success against poverty is provided by the Upward Bound project conducted by Southern Methodist University in cooperation with Dallas high schools and our local community action agency.

An excellent report on Upward Bound in Dallas and across the Nation was presented by Dennis Hoover, staff writer for the Dallas Morning News, in an article which appeared in the News on March 26. I include the article, entitled "Upward Bound Offers Chance for Maturity, Purpose," at this point in the RECORD:

UPWARD BOUND OFFERS CHANCE FOR MATURITY, PURPOSE

(By Dennis Hoover)

Some teenagers need an exceptionally lucky break to get a foothold on life's ladder. Before "it" happened to them the outlooks of 65 Dallas high school pupils were, for the most part, not very bright.

Teachers knew the boys and girls had good minds. But the minds weren't fully "turned on." Poverty, with its cultural and educational deprivations, was dulling the youths' hopes and potential for learning beyond high school that would enable them to "be somebody."

Then "it" came—their big chance, called Project Upward Bound.

For eight weks last summer the 65 pupils who had just finished their sophomore year in high school lived on the campus of Southern Methodist University. There, under creative teachers, counselors and tutors they underwent an intensive program of academic instruction and of cultural and social experiences that altered their lives forever.

Upward bound is a pre-college program for able but disadvantaged secondary students, a front of the national War on Poverty that seeks to save brains and ability that might otherwise be lost to society.

Changes in the youngsters when they returned to regular high school classes last fall were "truly amazing," recalled Mrs. Ruby N. Herd, guidance counselor at Crozier Tech, which is contributing 26 students to the project.

"They just came back in bouncing," she said. "Many who had been taking the minimum requirements for graduation switched to college preparatory.

"Their academic grades improved, but their personalities even more so. You can pick the Upward Bound students out of a crowd of their classmates. They're the ones with the most poise, maturity and purpose."

Similar appraisals of Upward Bound's success come from other high school counselors and from Dr. Glen C. Hoskins, professor of education at S.M.U. who directs the project.

The 65 pupils attend high schools in low-income areas: Crozier Tech, Washington, Lincoln, Madison and Pinkston. They will remain in Upward Bound until they graduate, a total of two years.

On Saturdays during the regular school term they return to S.M.U. for follow-up programs. Next summer they will spend another eight weeks in residence at S.M.U., and in the fall resume Saturday instruction and mind-awaking experiences to keep them "upward bound."

A 16-year-old Negro girl enrollee echoed the bubbling esprit de corps of the whole Upward Bound group, saying: "It is helping me to become a better person. I feel real big about it, real special."

The battery of educators working with the S.M.U. project includes nine teachers and teacher assistants, supported by graduate and undergraduate tutor-counselors. Four of the teachers are from the Dallas school system, five from the university.

First aim of the project is to help the youngsters do well in high school and not drop out. Then it is hoped they will go on to some sort of post-high school education.

Dr. Hoskins said it seemed like a formidable task at the outset.

Despite having good brains, 90 per cent of the pupils had been making only fair or poor grades in school. The group's average reading level at the start of the summer term was just below seventh grade. Vocabularies tended to be stunted, diction unacceptable.

About 56 per cent of the group is Negro, 29 per cent Latin American, 13 per cent Anglo and 2 per cent Indian. Their families, averaging six members in size, have average annual incomes of $3,000. Some are on relief; many live in public housing projects.

Almost half the Upward Bound students come from broken homes, most of them headed by a mother.

Dr. Hoskins said each of the pupils had problems growing out of his family situation that threatened to cripple and thwart his learning. The youths tended to feel insecure. Some were shy or withdrawn. Some were under parental pressure to quit school and take a job.

Counseling parents on the value of education has been a major aspect of the project. The enrollees come from high schools where fewer than one-third of the graduates seek further education.

"The one thing shared by many if not most of our students was a low level of aspiration," said Dr. Hoskins.

Enrollees were selected on the basis of nominations by high school teachers and counselors and Dr. Hoskins' interviews with each student and family. Those chosen, in addition to being of low-income families, were judged to have talents that should not be wasted—abilities that if stimulated would blossom into ambition and achievement.

Intuitive feelings had to be relied on to a large extent.

"We went through the tortures of the damned when deciding who should go and who should not," related a high school counselor.

About 1,400 other pupils in the sophomore class of the Dallas schools met Upward Bound's income criterion.

Fate is indeed partial.

After one summer session and 14 Saturdays of working with Upward Bound students, here is Dr. Hoskins' prediction for them:

—Half will enter traditional college programs.

—The other half will enter vocational or technical programs.

That will be quite an accomplishment.

"The great majority of these kids were losers," said the director. "Without the help of Upward Bound not more than eight of them would have seen the inside of a post-high school institution."

How is the miracle of turning underachievers into promising students being accomplised?

The prescription is advanced and complex.

One ingredient is a new environment: suddenly the underprivileged youths found themselves living in air-conditioned dormitories on a beautiful university campus, with a $10-a-week spending allowance.

This alone transmitted vital messages to the youths—that somebody cares about them, that they are important people, worthy of mingling with the regular students of a major university.

"Deprived youngsters," noted Dr. Hoskins, "tend to have deep doubts about their self-worth."

From 8 a.m. until noon, Monday through Friday, the Upward Bound group attended classes in the Student Union. Instruction was geared to meet their special needs in reading and literature, discourse and composition, social studies and science-mathematics.

Classes were small, allowing close student-teacher relationships. The teachers were persuasive, patient and challenging types who dared try new instructional approaches and unusual course materials in efforts to crash through apathy.

The literature course plan, for example, contained this sentence: "It is intended that the resemblance between this couse and a typical literature course will approximate zero."

"We were trying to motivate them, to create in them a desire to learn that matches their abilities, and to back this up with solid knowledge," said Dr. Hoskins.

After lunch at the campus cafeteria every day came an hour's free reading in the university libraries, then workshop in which the students explored types of dancing and music, art forms, drama, creative writing and the art of conversation.

Some afternoons there were field trips—to county and city government centers, scientific research laboratories, art galleries, museums and industries. Once the students went to Fort Worth to hear an address by Vice-President Hubert Humphrey.

The field trips related to the social studies and the science-mathematics courses. The varied exposures also broadened vistas, stirred ambitions and gave the students ideas to write about in composition.

Learning and development continued at nightly "bull" sessions in the dormitories, where the counselor-tutors lived with the students.

Also in the mix of academic, cultural and social experiences were workouts in a special reading laboratory, a night at the summer musical "West Side Story," swims in the university pool and close association with members of different races.

The enrollees wrote and published their own weekly newspaper, took part in debates, heard guest speakers representing a wide spectrum of interests, and had self-government in their dorms.

Saturdays were devoted to outings at lakes and other leisure activities. Sundays were free time for church and visiting families.

Youths in the lower socioeconomic group tend to regard the agents of government with suspicion and fear. These feelings were allayed during the course in social studies, which brought the youths face-to-face with city managers, police officials, judges and other government figures.

"It wasn't long until the students began to speak with concern about the multiple problems of cities and their government," Dr. Hoskins recalled.

Out of the busy and exciting eight weeks came many other results. Speech and writing improved. The average reading level rose to eighth grade, fifth month, with one student reading at freshman college level.

"One boy had an I.Q. of about 130 and a desire to continue his education to the Ph. D. level in mathematics," Dr. Hoskins related. "However, his family's annual income was less than $2,000 and he had been advised to substitute vocational courses for one year of high school English and two years of science.

"This would penalize him severely. The staff discussed with him the opportunities for scholarships, work-study and other financial aids. He later revised his class schedule to include as many solid subjects as possible."

Since the summer program 58 of the Upward Bound students, on an average, have reported for Saturday work on the S.M.U. campus.

"It takes guts to give up your Saturdays in order to undertake additional study," Dr. Hoskins noted. "These kids are doing it, and doing it enthusiastically."

To pay their bus fare, buy lunches and partially compensate them for money they might earn at Saturday jobs, the enrollees receive a $3.75 weekly allowance during the school year.

The Saturday program, in general design, continues that of the summer. Mornings are devoted to academic classes, aided by specialists in counseling, speech, reading, music and other areas. Instruction remains anything but the usual textbook, lecture-and-listen approach.

For instance, classes studied the "Goals for Dallas" essays, which discuss some of the community's problems. Instructors believed analysis of the essays would help teach composition, language, logic, reading and listening.

The students were visibly awed one morning when Mayor Erik Jonsson popped in as a guest speaker. His Honor reminded the group of his own very humble beginnings. When he said goodbye to rush to another meeting the students gave him a standing ovation.

Saturday afternoons the students pursue such activities as art, dance, music, journalism, debate, swimming, tennis and bowling. One memorable evening the enrollees were guests of S.M.U. students at the State Fair of Texas.

Project staff members work closely with principals, counselors and teachers in the high schools in trying to solve the enrollees' problems of learning, emotional health and future plans. There's general agreement the Upward Bound kids have come a long way.

High school counselors report greater motivation; changes in goals, with many students turning to college-preparatory courses; greater participation in classwork, and more personal refinement in speech and general appearance.

Despite electing harder courses, most grades are above those earned the previous year.

"More important," said Mrs. Mabel Chandler, a counselor at Washington, "these kids care about themselves and their future. They feel 'I'm Somebody.' "

Before Upward Bound, said Mrs. Chandler, it appeared only three of the pupils would go to college. Now she believes almost all will seek at least some kind of education beyond high school "and do well in later life."

Mrs. Betty Wehrle, pupil personnel counselor at Crozier Tech, made this report: "There has been a vast improvement in the Upward Bound students' general attitudes. They are very enthusiatic and involved in their schoolwork. In every respect, scholastically, attendance-wise and with regard to discipline, these students have shown marked improvement."

The most powerful element of the prescription at S.M.U. may be as simple as the right word at the right time by a sensitive teacher; an exposure to a new experience, or finding a particular book.

The crucial change, say observers, is that the students are beginning to realize they can succeed if they try. Their sagging self-images are being repaired; a lifetime of defeat is becoming unthinkable.

"These kids have had no one to inspire them and fire them with amibtion," said Miss Helen Butler, a speech teacher at Washington who worked with the group in the summer program.

"Many of them really are college material and they hadn't given college a second thought until Upward Bound came along."

The Dallas project will cost almost $200,000 over the two years—$160,000 of it from the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, the remainder supplied by S.M.U. and the Hogg Foundation. That averages about $3,077 per student.

"If only a few of the students complete college, the taxes they pay on their larger incomes will repay the cost of the whole program," said Dr. Hoskins. "Those who take post-high school technical and vocational training will also boost their earning capacities."

Dr. Hoskins said he prefers, however, to think of the program in terms of preserving human values.

S.M.U. has been a delegate agency of the local War on Poverty (Dallas County Community Action Committee) in carrying out the program. Next year the university will operate Upward Bound as a prime contractor directly under the U.S. office of Economic Opportunity.

Across the nation, 220 other Upward Bound projects for about 20,000 students are in progress at colleges and universities.

Dr. Hoskins and others say it's a tragedy that only a relative few of the "less chance" youngsters who need Upward Bound's redirection can find berths in the program.

But Upward Bound is calculated to have many "ripple effects" beyond switching on the potentials of its enrollees:

—Teachers in the program are inventing media and methods for educating children from deprived backgrounds that will blaze new trails in the public schools. "I will never return to the rote, stereotyped method of teaching again," vowed one Upward Bound instructor.

—Many of the tutors in these programs have decided that they want to teach, and probably in disadvantaged areas, Dr. Hoskins said.

—Upward Bound enrollees are envied by many of their classmates. "Being in the program has given me status," commented one girl. Her improving grades and personality may spur her friends to strive harder.

—It isn't unusual for an eager Upward Bound student to encourage his parents to enroll in adult literacy classes.

—Some ex-Upward Bound students may become leaders for community advances that will help rescue untold numbers of children from educational failure.

After the next summer session, the 65 Dallas youths will be offered two-week jobs in the Neighborhood Youth Corps, to enable them to save the $100 or so they needed to buy school clothes and supplies for their senior year.

When the students conclude the program in May, 1968, they will step onto another "bridge" leading to college in the fall. For some, the bridge will be enrollment in S.M.U.'s regular summer term. For others it will be placement in summer jobs, maybe on the S.M.U. campus, to keep them heading toward advanced education.

"We are committed to enable each youth to appraise his potential realistically," said Dr. Hoskins. "We are also committed to assist him in getting the financial aid he needs to get into the post-secondary program of his choice.

"These students have become our concern and our pride, their progress has been rewarding; their futures are our responsibilities."

The Agriculture Producers Marketing Act of 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRED SCHWENGEL
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, American farmers and ranchers have a need for greater marketing power.

Widespread use of marketing contracts has intensified the need for producers to strengthen their bargaining position. Contract marketing is now in effect for many commodities. And its use will be more widespread in the future.

The wider use and acceptance of contract marketing—and the growing concentration of power in the hands of fewer and larger buyers—have created the need for stronger and more effective marketing and bargaining associations of farmers. Producers voluntarily join these marketing associations as a means of uniting to market their commodities.

If farmers and ranchers are to have the opportunity to develop these sound marketing programs in order to improve their net farm income, they must be assured of their marketing rights. Legislation designed to assure the marketing rights of farmers by prohibiting unfair trade practices has been introduced in the Congress—the Agricultural Producers Marketing Act of 1967. My bill is H.R. 5900.

Question No. 1: What is the basic purpose of the Agricultural Producers Marketing Act of 1967?

Answer: The basic objective of this legislation is to assist in the development of voluntary agricultural marketing programs by prohibiting unfair practices against producers solely because of their membership in a marketing association.

Question No. 2: What practices of the purchasers of agricultural products—processors, canners, freezers, integrators, and other handlers—would be prohibited by the legislation?

Answers: First. To interfere with or restrain, or threaten to interfere with or restrain, by boycott, coercion, or any unfair or deceptive act or practice, any producer in the exercise of his right to join and belong to an association of producers; or

Second. To discriminate or threaten to discriminate against any producer with respect to price, quantity, quality, or other terms of purchase or acquisition of agricultural commodities because of his membership in or contract with an association of producers; or

Third. To coerce or intimidate any producer or other person to breach, cancel, or otherwise terminate a membership agreement or marketing contract with an association of producers; or

Fourth. To pay or loan money, give any thing of value in excess of the true market value of any agricultural commodity which is being purchased, or offer any other inducement or reward to a producer for refusing to or ceasing to belong to an association of producers; or

Fifth. To make false reports about the finances, management, or activities of associations of producers or interfere by any unfair or deceptive act or practice with the efforts of such associations in carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; or

Sixth. To conspire, combine, agree, or arrange with any other person to do, or abet the doing of, any act made unlawful by this act.

Question No. 3: Would this act force purchasers to deal with marketing associations of producers?

Answer: No; there is no such requirement in the legislation. It would only protect a producer's right to join such a marketing association without fear of being unfairly treated because of his membership.

Question No. 4: Would the bill in any way prevent a purchaser from choosing the producers with whom he deals?

Answer: No; the bill only prohibits the purchaser from using a producer's membership in a marketing association as the sole basis for his decision.

Question No. 5: Would this bill put an end to competition by preventing other purchasers from offering a producer a better price or contract than is available through his marketing association?

Answer: Not if such an offer represented open fair competition. Only if the purchaser, be he a representative of a private or cooperative firm, used coercion, intimidation, or bribery, would this legislation apply.

Question No. 6: Are the unfair acts covered by this bill already prohibited by existing law?

Answer: Experience has indicated a need for a clearer definition of these unfair practices as well as a more rapid procedure to obtain relief. This need is especially dramatic in relation to perishable agricultural commodities. For example, a Federal Trade Commissioner has cited an Ohio case involving tomato processors which was brought in 1951 and not finally resolved under existing law until 1958.

Question No. 7: Are the unfair practices the bill prohibits actually used by purchasers of agricultural commodities?

Answer: Substantial evidence was presented by witnesses during the 1966 hearings held by the Senate Agriculture Committee on a similar bill that such practices have been used by purchasers.

Question No. 8: Would the bill's prohibition against discrimination force purchasers to deal with inferior producers?

Answer: No; a producer would be required not only to prove discrimination, but also that the discrimination was intended to discourage his membership in a marketing association.

Question No. 9: Are the rights of purchasers adequately protected?

Answer: Yes; their rights are protected by two principal factors: First, producer membership in a marketing association remains voluntary, and, second, purchasers are free to deal with whomever they choose. This includes the right to refuse to deal with a marketing association.

Question No. 10: Who has the final responsibility for making the determination of unfair practices under the act?

Answer: While it is the producer's responsibility to initiate action and bear the burden of proof, the final responsibility rests with the U.S. courts, the impartial forum designed to settle disputes under our system of Government. The jurisdiction of the State courts also is protected.

Question No. 11: Has a formal position been expressed by the executive branch of the Federal Government on the Agricultural Producers Marketing Act of 1967?

Answer: No; not as of April 1, 1967. Unfortunately, a misunderstanding has been encouraged by opponents of this legislation who have circulated comments from certain government agencies on a bill introduced on January 6, 1965, to amend the Capper-Volstead Act. The Agricultural Producers Marketing Act of 1967 was designed to eliminate the provisions which had been criticized in the 1965 bill.

Question No. 12: Who supports the Agricultural Producers Marketing Act of 1967?

Answer: This legislation is supported by the Farm Bureau, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, the National Milk Producers Federation, and many other agricultural groups.

Question No. 13: Why does the Farm Bureau support this legislation?

Answer: The Farm Bureau has a long history of being active in the field of agricultural marketing. Its support of this type of legislation is consistent with Farm Bureau's objectives to develop an agriculture that is free of Government controls with farmers developing their own strong marketing associations.

So far in this session of Congress, many members of both parties have introduced and indicated enthusiastic and vigorous support for the Agricultural Producers Marketing Act of 1967. Since the law would create a climate that would facilitate the development and strengthening of agriculural producers marketing associations, opposition has been indicated by certain processor interests.

I believe farmers can improve their market power through the development of stronger marketing and bargaining associations, and thereby improve their net income.

Girls To Go-Go to Saigon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY C. SCHADEBERG

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. SCHADEBERG. Mr. Speaker, no doubt many of us were rather shocked by the announcement reported by AP dateline Washington, D.C., that a businessman had revealed plans to "bring America to our boys overseas" by opening a topless discotheque in Vietnam. The following is the article in question:

> GIRLS TO GO-GO TO SAIGON
>
> WASHINGTON, D.C.—A businessman revealed plans Wednesday to "bring America to our boys overseas" by opening a topless go-go discotheque in Vietnam.
>
> "We think this will be fun for the GI's," said Richard L. Bast of Washington. "This will be the sort of club servicemen are used to at home, but can't find in Saigon."
>
> He said the firm of Redex-Vietnam, Inc., is selecting 10 to 25 American girls "of high caliber" to open in the club in about eight weeks.
>
> "We feel this entertainment will be well received," said Bast, a frequent visitor in Asia. "The topless idea originally came from the military itself. An army colonel friend pointed out that servicemen are shipped from San Francisco and are used to topless girls.
>
> "Then they go to Vietnam and find nothing like home. This can be a morale problem," Bast said. "We want our girls to contribute to the war effort. During the day they may visit hospitals."
>
> Bast said his associate in the night club is Nguyen Ba Hung of Saigon. He said a license to operate the club has been approved and a site chosen.
>
> Prospective recruits are to be given lie detector tests, he said. "We'd be out of business fast if we shipped some Communists over there. These are going to be nice, wholesome American girls."
>
> Newspaper ads require applicants to be between 21 and 26, single, and willing to sign a six month contract which stipulates they remain unmarried, "We don't want any hard bitten strippers," Bast said.
>
> "They'll be topless on stage, which I'm sure will appeal to the GI. When they mix with patrons, they will be covered."
>
> Prices are steep compared with stateside standards: $5 admission and a minimum of $10 worth of beer or whisky. "For $15 the GI will have rock 'n' roll to listen to and American girls to observe," he said. "A bargain."

I share the disgust of Mr. R. Johnson of Racine, Wis., as well as that of others who have written about it; and I am sure thousands of parents whose young boys are fighting in Vietnam. If this is what is permitted, it is no wonder that our image in the world is suffering. On March 22, I sent the following letter to the Department of the Army, the Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

> DEAR SIR: Enclosed is a copy of a newspaper article in which I am sure you are aware. I am interested in knowing—
>
> (1) if this is the official policy of the United States Army;

(2) whether they would place such a club off limits in Saigon; and

(3) the name of the Army Colonel who "allegedly", according to the article, gave his blessing to this project.

The following is a copy of the reply I received to my inquiry along with a fact sheet prepared to state the position of the Department of Defense on this matter:

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., April 11, 1967.

Hon. HENRY C. SCHADEBERG,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SCHADEBERG: This is in reply to your letter of March 22, 1967, enclosing a newspaper clipping indicating that Mr. Richard L. Bast and a firm known as Redex-Vietnam, Inc. plan to open a discotheque in Saigon featuring "topless" dancers.

Enclosed is a Department of Defense Fact Sheet prepared in response to the large volume of correspondence we have received concerning Mr. Bast's planned undertaking.

Mr. Bast, the sole source of the information contained in the news account, has not disclosed the identity of the Army Colonel who, he alleges, suggested the project. However if such a suggestion was made, the Army Colonel was without authority to approve the project. The admission of U.S. citizens to the Republic of Vietnam and the licensing and control of their employment in a private business enterprise while in that country are exclusively within the authority of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam.

I trust the enclosed information satisfactorily responds to your other questions. Thank you for giving us the opportunity to clarify the Department of Defense position in this matter.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM W. BERG,
Brigadier General, USAF, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense.

FACT SHEET

(Department of Defense position on reported plans of a private business concern to open a "topless" discotheque in Vietnam)

Recent stories in newspapers throughout the Nation reported plans of a Mr. Richard L. Bast and a firm known as Redex-Vietnam, Inc. to open a discotheque in Saigon featuring "topless" dancers.

The Department of Defense knows nothing of Mr. Bast's proposed business operation other than what has been learned from newspaper accounts. This department has not given assistance or encouragement to anyone in the planning of the proposed discotheque. In fact, the department shares the alarm of those many citizens who have protested concerning the possible effect such a business activity might have on the moral climate to which our servicemen are exposed. However, this department has no authority to prevent the establishment and operation of private businesses in Vietnam no matter how strongly we may oppose the objectives of the business. Such matters are within the jurisdiction of Vietnamese authorities. Nevertheless, the Department of Defense has continuing and unrelenting concern in all matters that may affect the morals and welfare of persons in the Military Service.

The moral behavior of service personnel and factors which influence such behavior are problems which should and do receive continuing attention by military commanders. Irresponsible and immoral behavior on the part of servicemen is never condoned, nor do we condone conditions which tend to induce or encourage immoral behavior.

Military commanders are acutely aware of the special problems which stem from the separation of servicemen from the restraining influence of home and family. Consequently, intensive efforts are made to compensate for the loss of moral restraints by use of affirmative measures such as character guidance programs, advice and assistance of chaplains, and the provision of facilities for wholesome recreation, entertainment and relaxation to provide healthy outlets for the energies of servicemen during their off-duty hours. However, service personnel are, in general, neither more nor less moral than when they entered the service; unfortunately some persist in engaging in immoral conduct despite counselling and advice to the contrary. Thus, where warranted, military commanders may also establish curfews, curtail liberty privileges and take disciplinary action against offenders.

As a further measure, areas and individual establishments can be and are placed off limits by commanders concerned when such action is warranted to protect the interests and welfare of our servicemen.

If the promoters are successful in opening their proposed discotheque in Saigon, the military commanders concerned will examine the operation of the establishment with extreme care in keeping with the principles outlined herein.

Among the letters which prompted my request to the Army is one written to me by Mr. R. H. Johnson, of Racine, Wis. I am enclosing it so that my colleagues may become more aware of what the people back there think.

RACINE, WIS.,
March 2, 1967.

Hon. HENRY C. SCHADEBERG,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SCHADEBERG: This Viet Nam war is a disgrace and a drain beyond comprehension; political gains and monetary gains of every conceivable kind have interwoven into the fabric of this conflict. The worst part of it all is that men are being slaughtered and our country is being fleeced of money wholesale while more taxes are being levied and planned.

But this morning a new wrinkle is being added as you can see by the front page story I have included. First of all, if this club opens under sanction as intended (so more people can drain off more money while corruption of our youth increases), there will be a string of these clubs set up all over Viet Nam. I was in the service for over three years, and you have been in off and on often yourself, so we know all about vice and such in the service, but there should be a cutoff when it becomes too open and all inclusive. As you and I know, any military officer could put this sort of club "off limits" to military personnel and it would wither on the vine. We have seen what "off limits" can do to businesses in our own country, and if enforced there would be no problem of these proposed nude American clubs. Also, it begins with topless and if they follow as San Francisco goes, they must be bottomless too. Incidentally, as long as Congress is bent on killing the American people with socialism and taxes, why don't they stop this topless-bottomless thing in our country, by national verdict—and it can be done right now. Anyway, don't you think Congress should speak at least in protest to all this immorality, now to be heaped on all the other disgracefulness of this Viet Nam war. Our image in Asia is so low now that it is in the dust of the street; why let it go still lower. Why is it that you men in Congress are never heard on such things as this Mr. Bast of Washington proposes (and he is right near you in the District if you care to contact him). I think it is a sign of acceptance by you all in Congress and the country if no one opposes this sort of proposed immorality for the morale corrupting of our men. It is also strange to read in this article that an army colonel in a way suggested these topless treats for the boys (now are you going to be heard in Congress and stop some of this or will you too just let things go from bad to worse). The very least you can do and others too is to make a speech in Congress condemning this sort of thing, and maybe the press will aid in arousing the American public to put down some of this corruption.

R. JOHNSON.

I suggest that it is unfortunate that the Defense Department is forced into a position of spending its time and effort answering the many requests such as mine prompted by those who are willing to make a fast buck out of a tragic situation in which our men are fighting and dying. It is an offense to the moral sensitivities of parents who have their sons in Vietnam subjected to such crass indifference to feelings of those whose hopes and prayers are their men will return home whole—morally as well as physically.

Students Question Congressman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LEE H. HAMILTON
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, during the Easter recess of Congress, I spoke to some 11,000 high school and grade school pupils throughout the Ninth Congressional District of Indiana.

The topic of my talks was the attitude of young people toward government today. I took care to allow time for questions at each stop, and I took time to note what issues concerned these young people.

The questions ranged from miniskirts to the Vietnam conflict. I found these young people well informed and extremely responsive to the issues of our times.

The Shelbyville News commented editorially on the questions posed by the pupils, observing:

> We who are parents and other adults as well who are inclined to "talk down" to teenagers when conversing with them on subjects of serious importance, would do well to consider the fact that young people today are without doubt better informed generally than those of any generation before them.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include this excellent editorial which appeared in the April 6 edition of the Shelbyville News:

THE QUESTIONS THEY ASK

We who are parents, and other adults as well who are inclined to "talk down" to teenagers when conversing with them on subjects of serious importance, would do well to consider the fact that young people today are without doubt better informed generally than those of any generation before them.

This is brought to mind by a report from 9th District Congressman Lee H. Hamilton on his 17 speaking engagements at Hoosier high schools last weekend during the Easter recess of Congress. In his tour of schools he spoke to more than 11,000 students on the attitudes of young people to government today.

Most interesting was the nature of the questions asked him by the students—questions of such variety and importance as to surprise many adults who somehow frequently fail to recognize young people for what they are—near-adults who are knowledgeable and deeply concerned with the world of which they are a part.

Following are the issues of most concern to the young men and women with whom Congressman Hamilton talked, listed in the order of the number of questions asked on a particular subject:

Vietnam; the draft; the Adam Clayton Powell case; lowering of the voting age; the danger of communism; milk dumping (in the current withholding action of the National Farmers Organization); France, NATO and other European countries with our occupation troops; bombing of North Vietnam; water and air pollution; the Kennedy assassination and the Garrison probe; the Birch Society; Socialism; voting your conscience or the will of the people; ethics committee; the consular treaty proposal; taxes; the proposed antimissile system; the Republican party; electoral college.

Also, the Sino-Soviet split; servicemen's pay; mini-skirts; the one-man, one-vote constitutional amendment; East-West trade; open housing; campus riots; Rhodesia; Bakalar Air Force Base; CIA financing of student groups; the National Farmers Organization; the bombs and butter argument; federal aid to parochial schools; the national debt; gold drain; what are your wife's responsibilities; water conservation; inflation; firearms; financial assistance for college; why did you get into politics; Falls of the Ohio; campaign practices; campaign contributions; rapid deployment military ships versus civilian ships.

As adults, it's fair to ask ourselves whether we know enough about even half of these subjects to ask intelligent questions about them, although practically every single one of them has been in the news many times.

"I found the young people extremely responsive to the issues of our times," said Hamilton in a newsletter from his Washington office. "At each stop we had to halt the question period before they were ready, to allow me to reach my next speaking engagement."

There was one subject that the Congressman declined to answer. It was the one about mini-skirts, and he fielded it gracefully by saying, "That is outside the area of my expertise."

But the fact that these young people asked so many questions on issues of importance to the nation and the world, shows admirable thought processes and a wide spectrum of concern.

We should be proud of them, for they are in the vast majority.

What Americanism Means to Me

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, in yesterday's RECORD I included the texts of the essays of the first six winners in the 38th annual Americanism Essay Contest sponsored by the Erie County American Legion, the Legion Auxiliary, and the Buffalo Evening News in Buffalo, N.Y.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to insert the complete text of each of the last six winning essays in the contest on the topic "What Americanism Means to Me."

The winning essays are:

WHAT AMERICANISM MEANS TO ME

SEVENTH WINNING ESSAY

(By Marc Gould, 15)

(*West Seneca Central Senior High School sophomore, winner of Boys Division of the Erie County Public High School Classification.* (*Miss Dorothy A. Dodman, teacher*))

When I sit back and think of the people who formed and shaped my country, I wonder what America would be like today if they had not created the democracy and heritage I have now. Had my forefathers not decided to create a land of freedom and justice, I can barely visualize what rights I now would hold.

To me, Americanism is my democracy. My rights and freedom both form a solid foundation to base my beliefs. Where, other than America, can one live as he pleases, worship as he wishes, and feel free to speak as he wants?

Imagine the anxiety the early settlers of our country went through, not having these rights, and cautiously watching every minute of their lives, checking that they would not violate the strict, crude laws!

Fear forced them to speak, and that fear was what paved the road to our present democracy.

Yet my democracy was not completely constructed by the early patriots—those who fought so that freedom and justice would guide our lives. Modern-day patriots continue where they left off—people who realize the problems and ask what they can do to help solve them. These people are the ones who have built our present democracy.

I, too, ask what I can do for my country. I want to be in there, along with those who made our democracy strong, who made our freedom ring, who made our country great. I, too, want to help my children have the democracy I have today and to help them carry freedom's torch to their children. It is only logical for today's society to try to protect the precious rights that took almost 200 years to create.

Yet to do so, we must have faith. Faith that the flame of liberty will not smother on the long road to freedom. We must have faith in the present and courage in the future till we reach the perfect land our forefathers tried so hard to reach.

EIGHTH WINNING ESSAY

(By Michael Ruhland, 14, Ninth-grade pupil of Maryvale Junior High School, Cheektowaga, winner of the Boys Division of the Erie County Public Junior High School Classification. Helen M. Stellrecht, teacher)

Americanism, to me, means a share in the great American heritage which has built our country into a pillar of freedom. It means opportunity, the opportunity for each man to strive toward his own ambitions, knowing his efforts will somehow be rewarded.

Americanism is pride, pride in holding one's head high at the sight of Old Glory, the pride of a nation, young and ambitious, at succeeding in a world where the successes of other young nations have been relatively few.

Americanism is unity, the unity of all people into a tireless, eternal body, a body standing above all others.

Americans is vision, the vision of people looking past dirt and poverty and into each other's hearts for the goodness and love that is kindled there.

Americanism is both willingness and generosity—willingness to accept defeat, and yet not to gloat at victory, viewing both as small steps in the direction of truth and right.

Americanism has been and will be our ability and willingness to view tragedy with courage and optimism, in the hope that our failures will lead to another generation's successes.

Americanism might best be expressed in the words of the late Col. Edward White, following his walk into space. "I felt red, white and blue," he said.

To me, the red stands for the blood spilled in a dozen wars; the blue, the color of a free sky, and white, the symbol of America's pure intentions and undaunted efforts.

NINTH WINNING ESSAY

(By Sandra Rokitka, 16, Bishop Colton High School junior, winner of the Private and Parochial High School Classification, Sister Mary Theresa, CSSF, teacher)

What is Americanism? Is it the quickening beat of the heart when one sees the American flag? Is it singing the national anthem with all one's soul? It may be. But I think it is far more. Americanism, to me, means service. Genuine Americanism is shown, for example, by one who pays income taxes without grumbling, and is motivated by the fact that his tax dollars are helping to further American ideals.

Americanism is shown by the astronauts who circle the globe, that we may better understand the mysteries of space. The soldier fighting in a damp jungle in Vietnam—maybe even dying so that his country might remain free—is displaying Americanism at its best.

There are many citizens who believe in service: The voter exercising his cherished right and responsible duty on election day: The civil rights marcher who shows concern for his brothers; the parent attending the PTA meeting.

It is this breed of Americans doing their share who show Americanism in its truest form.

Americans do not serve the President, Congress, or their governor; they serve their fellow Americans, Americans and their brothers, be they white, black, or red, be they Protestant, Catholic, or Jew, be they of Polish, Italian, or Irish background, make up the mosaic of the United States. Americanism, therefore, must mean service to fellow citizens, for that in turn spells service to country.

Listening faithfully to the President's addresses may be well and good; but how much better it would be if, instead of assessing one's personal gains, Americans sought new ways to serve. For Americanism, in my estimation, embodies the desire to see in America a new and better tomorrow.

My ideal of true Americanism may be summed up in the words of our late President John F. Kennedy: "Let every nation know . . . that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, to assure the survival and the success of liberty."

TENTH WINNING ESSAY

(By Cynthia Casseday, 13, eighth-grade pupil of Our Lady Help of Christians School, Cheektowaga, winner of the Girls Division of the Private and Parochial Elementary School Classification. Sister M. Rose Edwards, teacher)

What is Americanism? How does it involve the American people and myself? This is the question which is often unsatisfactorily answered by Americans today.

To me, Americanism is not something you read in history books or find in dictionaries, because Americanism is the people, their ideals, interests and traditions. It is freedom to speak as you wish, of assembling in private or public places, or printing facts of American interest in papers; it is the right of all men to vote; it is a democratic government.

It is a just trial by jury; it means the freedom of choosing and following any religion you wish without fear of persecution. Americanism is also something besides all this, because it is not only the present, but also the past and future.

From century to century, literature, music, fashions, styles, and even English pronunciation have changed; but, has our American heritage changed? No, the things found in today's people have been built and modeled on those of the past.

This has come about because we have followed the examples of our great leaders, such as George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and our late John F. Kennedy.

Today, as before, we are striving for a better way of life. Our forefathers have given us a foundation to build upon and we must preserve this for future generations. For this reason we must make our watchword "Americanism" and thus insure peace and happiness to future generations.

ELEVENTH WINNING ESSAY

(By John Fleissner, 17, Bishop Turner High School senior, winner of the private and parochial high school classification. Daniel P. Mattimore, teacher)

What is Americanism? Most people would agree that it is "loyalty to the United States, it's traditions, interests and ideals." But is this definition clear and meaningful? I don't think it conveys the true meaning of Americanism today.

The definition is inadequate: It is too passive in connotation. It lacks the elan that belongs to Americanism.

Most Americans consider themselves loyal to the United States, but to many, loyalty is just holding opinions popular to the times. Some Americans do not even bother to vote; they just shrug off as a nuisance rather than a privilege.

Americanism, to me, means involvement and active participation in the basic freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights and the Constitution. If these rights are not exercised, they will become weak—like the muscles of an athlete who does not practice.

These rights also carry duties, which we as Americans are obliged to fulfill. If we neglect to participate in the rights of freedom, we are shirking our duties to the ideals and interests of the United States.

But just what are the ideals and interests of the United States? Are they flag-waving propaganda? Actually, the underlying concept that our country is founded on is that all men are equal in nature, origin and destiny. All our political philosophies radiate from this central principle.

The ideals, interests and traditions of the United States, in their simplest form, are nothing more than recognizing the freedom and dignity of man.

The Civil War was fought because of injustice to man. The American people were involved in two world wars because the rights and dignity of men were being denied. The conflict in Vietnam is essentially a struggle for the freedom of man.

As Abraham Lincoln phrased it in the Gettysburg Address: We are a nation" . . . conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

Thus, Americanism, to me, is involvement in the role of the United States as it strives to protect and to preserve human dignity and the rights of man.

TWELFTH WINNING ESSAY

(By William Brunner, 13, eighth-grade pupil of St. Francis of Assisi School, Towanda, winner of the Boys Division of the Private and Parochial Elementary School Classification, Kenneth St. Onge, teacher)

Americanism is the traditions of the inhabitants of a country called the United States of America. It is the way, we as citizens act. It is our ideals of freedom, democracy and happiness for everyone. Americanism is the respect Americans have for their country.

Americanism is the schooling we receive, the factories, laboratories and farms our fathers work on. It is the cities, communities and towns we live in and the style of the houses in which we dwell. Americanism is the variety of people living in our cities and towns and their everyday life.

The way Americans try to better themselves is Americanism. It is the effort put forth to make America beautiful, and to make it a better place to live in.

In the United States we conduct research and discover new methods of doing things, not to make ourselves so great that we will one day rule the world, but to better our country and her people. However, the United States also works to help other nations than itself.

Americanism is the men who fought in the Revolutionary War so the United States would take her stand among the nations of the world, those who fought and died in the Civil War so the nation would not divide, those who fought in either World War so the United States might be able to keep her stand among the free and democratic nations of the world.

However, Americanism is not only the events of great importance in our history, it is the everyday, common activities to participate in which enrich the interests, traditions and ideals of America—that is Americanism.

Unlocking Early Learning's Secrets

SPEECH

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as a longtime proponent of early education for the young, I was delighted to read Life magazine's recent story regarding the enormous potential of the brainpower resources in even our very youngest children.

It has been obvious for some time that a complete revitalization of our educational techniques and our outmoded educational system must take place so that we may benefit from the harvest of intellectual curiosity which waits only to be stimulated into productive thought and action.

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to call my colleagues' attention to the efforts being made by some of our more perceptive educators and scientists in this field of educating the very young child. This timely article follows:

UNLOCKING EARLY LEARNING'S SECRETS

A tiny baby follows a pattern of blinking lights in a sequence she has seen before—and memorized. She is far too young to sit up but, as her memorizing shows, not too young to begin the learning process. This astonishing discovery is one of many made by an army of educators and child study experts across the nation who are probing, poking and cajoling infants and toddlers—and in the process becoming convinced that a child's capacity to learn has scarcely been tapped by traditional methods of education. It has been found, for example, that 4-year-olds can be taught algebra and to spell complex words. The results of some studies are already being applied to help preschool programs like Operation Head Start overcome the learning gap that disadvantaged children face. Seventy U.S. cities have now embarked on preschool programs, half of them begun within the last two years. These have proved so valuable that the influential National Education Association's policies commission has made a revolutionary proposal: a formal program of education for all children should begin at age 4. As this ambitious idea gathers momentum among educators, psychologists expect their research to lead them to an even more ambitious goal—unlocking the mysteries of the learning process itself.

Until very recently, most child psychologists believed that children inherited a fixed intelligence, and in their early years developed at a fixed rate governed by their age. The value of learning experiences in the preschool years was usually belittled, or considered psychologically dangerous. Today the experts realize that neither physical nor mental development is so predictable: one researcher, for instance, discovered an orphanage in Teheran where children were unable to sit up at the age of 2, or to walk at the age of 4, simply because no one had taken the time or trouble to teach them how.

In the U.S., Harvard's Burton White (left) and Jerome Kagan have learned that training and attention can produce dramatic differences in children's rate of mental development. A child's personality develops so early that White and Kagan hope soon to be able to predict in a child as young as eight months traits that will lead him to become impulsive or reflective, aggressive or apprehensive, introverted or extroverted.

In the long-standing debate over inherited *vs.* acquired abilities, White and many of his colleagues now stress environment as the key to learning ability, and see a great field for development of toys and games that teach. "The baby is a novelty-digesting machine that devours change," Kagan says. "Pushing him to new experiences keeps him moving." The trick is to develop the environment for creative, enjoyable learning in his preschool years, without pushing the new techniques so hard that they become a fad—and cause both parents and children, in their anxiety for self-improvement, to lose all the pleasure in learning.

By the time a child reaches the age of 4, psychologists claim they can effectively measure the consequences of his background—and their findings are alarming. Children raised in the barren surroundings of poverty are already so far behind middle-class children raised with books and music and articulate parent that they may never catch up. One study measured the potential I.Q. gap caused by a slum environment alone as 20 points. For such children, school may never be anything more than a bewildering, humiliating nightmare. Early learning specialists are by no means agreed on what to do about the problem. One direct and widely approved technique is that employed by Dr. Glen Nimnicht at his New Nursery School in Greeley, Colo. To overcome the deprivations of culture or language encountered by Spanish-American and migrant children, he works in a "responsive environment" classroom. Here a child learns to develop his senses and skills—and through these methods his self-esteem—with teaching toys such as telephones and typewriters and with puzzle games where he can discover new things for himself at his own pace. Variations on this "discovery technique" are used in many Head Start classes to help children fill their learning void before formal schooling begins.

Such easygoing benevolence rankles Siegfried Engelmann, who with Dr. Carl Bereiter operates a no-nonsense pre-school at the University of Illinois. Bereiter and Engelmann, the latter a former advertising man and author of *Give Your Child a Superior Mind*, horrify most of their colleagues with their hard-nosed approach. "Discovery-oriented learning is phony learning," scoffs Engelmann. "One child is learning and five aren't. Our system is more rigid and structured. The kids are hollered at and praised." His group of children, largely Negro and virtually inarticulate when they begin classes, are drilled relentlessly in math and language. Their teachers demand responses in unison, accept no excuses, require complete sentences each time a question is asked or answered. "It's precise training; practice, not theory," says Bereiter. The results are pretty impressive. By the end of a year his preschoolers know factoring, can deal with negative numbers and simple algebra. Their I.Q.s rise an average of 15 points. It is still too early, however, to tell how long the effects of this high-pressure learning will last.

Scientific interest in the learning process is as old as psychology itself. For almost half a century, Swiss Theorist Jean Piaget has been studying learning sequences in children. A whole generation of U.S. parents dutifully tried to raise their children according to the now largely discredited theories of Gesell and Ilg, who based their development timetables on inflexible norms. The current ferment really began with a 1960 conference at which Jerome Bruner, director of Harvard's Center for Cognitive Studies, proclaimed, "The foundations of any subject can be taught to anybody at any age in some form."

Much of the research that has been carried on since has been masked in almost impenetrable jargon—to an early learning expert a nipple can become an "optimal intra-oral stimulus," and a man describing "the open-ended sequence relationship between stimulation and creativity" can turn out to be talking about how a child handles building blocks.

Conflicting ideas produced at different child study centers are keeping the field in healthy agitation. But new insights have already produced new and useful techniques. At Berkeley, Dr. Arthur Jensen has devised a more objective I.Q. test which makes it possible to spot promising but undeveloped children from deprived backgrounds who otherwise might be overlooked.

At the University of Chicago's Urban Child Study Center, psychologists are learning how lower-class mothers can stifle their children's chances in school, not only by their own lack of education but by an attitude which says, "Go to school, shut up and stay out of trouble." Head Start has made real break throughs by involving mothers in the education process, so they can see the opportunities available to their children. "Most middle-class kids are treated like a new hi-fi set," observes Harvard's Jerome Kagan. "They're worked on. 'Let's make him a prince' is the idea. But the lower-class kid is like a pet cat—a thing just to have around—unworked."

Though the National Education Association is serious in proposing that universal schooling begin at 4, it will be years before such a goal is reached. The introduction of five million more pupils and complex new teaching techniques into the nation's already overburdened school systems would be more than most communities could now handle—either in terms of money, trained staff or the required low pupil-to-teacher ratio. Until the experts themselves learn more about the mechanism of the learning process, this may not be altogether a bad thing. Many of them feel that middle-class children get too much prodding already, and that intensified schooling might produce more psychological problems than it would cure. "Learning is a social thing," says Dr. Kagan. "Attention, affection and rewards make for a good learning climate. But today everyone is told 'Go to school and be smart—learn the graphs and get the rewards for it in later life. . . .'" His colleague Burton White add: "It's important to know the timing. Do we want a kid who can read at three and be a viper at the age of 10?"

Since play and learning are all one and the same to a small child, "school readiness" is largely a function of his previous specific learning experience. A professor's child can be just as disadvantaged as the poorest slum child if no one takes an interest in him. A poor child can get a rich variety of knowledge if his parents have the time, know-how and concern to teach him. Everything the early learning studies have uncovered points up an old truth. "It's the psychological environment that counts," as Berkeley's Jensen puts it. "It's what the parent does with the child."

Russian Bosses Fear Nixon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Dumitru Danielopol, the outstanding international specialist of the Copley Press, made a very timely and interesting commentary in the Alhambra, Calif., Post-Advocate on April 6, on the reaction of Kremlin dictators to the recent visit of our former Vice President, Richard Nixon. I have leave to insert his commentary in the Record at this point:

Russian Bosses Fear Nixon

(By Dumitru Danielopol)

Washington.—The Kremlin's snub to Richard Nixon could mean the Russian bosses still consider him a strong contender for the Presidency.

It also indicates that they have no fondness for the former Vice President.

Khrushchev made this obvious after the "kitchen debate" in Moscow's Sokolniki Park in 1959 when the Vice President made a monkey out of the Soviet leader.

"There can be no doubt that Khrushchev came away pretty badly mauled," said an eye witness of the confrontation.

In his book, "With Kennedy," Pierre Salinger, former White House press chief, disclosed how anxious the Russians were to keep Nixon out of the White House.

According to Salinger, Khrushchev boasted that his action tipped the scales in favor of John F. Kennedy in the 1960 elections.

"Before the elections, he (Nixon) approached us with the request to release the crew members of the American RB-47, shot down in the air space of the Soviet Union," Khrushchev reportedly told Salinger.

"We of course understood that Nixon wished to make political capital out of this for himself in advance of the elections. I responded that the release of the RB-47 fliers before the election might well have won it for Nixon."

"Nixon wanted to make it appear as if he had already arranged contacts with the Soviet government. And this, of course, could have played a decisive role in the elections. This is why we decided to wait a while until Kennedy came to power . . . now it is obvious that we acted correctly."

These were Khrushchev's views.

They make it quite plain that the Russians prefer not to see Nixon in the White House.

Nixon was one of those who advocated help to the Freedom Fighters during the Hungarian revolt in 1956.

Evidence now shows Nixon was right at the time, that the Russians were not prepared for a confrontation with the U.S. over Hungary and were ready to retreat if Washington intervened.

What might have happened in eastern Europe had Nixon's advice been followed constitutes one of the biggest "IFs" in postwar history.

The failure of the United States to help the Hungarian Freedom Fighters set in force the erosion of confidence in Europe. It is seen today in the arrogant independence of a Charles DeGaulle, the cracks in the NATO Alliance, the teetering policies of West Germany and the refusual of western Europe to shoulder any part of the Vietnam responsibility.

When Nixon asked to go to Poland, the Warsaw Communists went even further than the Russians. They simply refused to give Nixon a visa to revisit their country. They still recall the ovation he got in Warsaw in 1959 on his way to Moscow.

More than one million Poles lined the streets, though the visit had not been announced by the Reds. The people heard of it through Radio Free Europe.

"It was a fantastic manifestation of friendship," one eyewitness said, "sharp contrast to the very cool reception given Nikita Khrushchev a few days before."

The 1967 Nixon tour of eastern Europe has also been featured by contrast.

The chill and cold of Warsaw and Moscow were countered by warm cordiality in Bucharest.

Romania's Red Boss Nicolae Ceausescu had a two-hour conference with the former Vice President. When Nixon appeared at a concert at the Romanian opera house, he touched off a frenzied pro-American demonstration.

Ceausescu's welcome for Nixon was undoubtedly part of the continuing Romanian effort to woo U.S. support.

They are taking no chances on 1968.

Russia is also trying to "cover" her bets.

Strong forces in both American political parties favor "detente," peaceful engagement and the other terms that add up to concessions to Moscow. The Soviets want to encourage these forces.

Nixon has taken a pragmatic "show me" attitude toward the new look in Russia. It's little wonder he makes Moscow uncomfortable.

The Late Mrs. Mary English Feighan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, April 6, the beloved mother of our colleague, the Honorable Michael A. Feighan, passed away. Mrs. Mary English Feighan was one of Cleveland's fine distinguished citizens who all her life was active in community and cultural affairs.

She was the wife of John T. Feighan, who was vice president of the Cleveland Trust Co., before his death in 1962 and who received the high personal honor of the pontifical award of the Knight of St. Gregory. But his greatest honor was shared with the late Mrs. Mary Feighan in the raising of seven outstanding children. Their two daughters, Mrs. Ann O'Brien and Sister Ann Cecile, teacher of French at Lourdes Academy, reside in Cleveland. Their five sons, Joseph, John, Michael, Edward, and Francis X., have all become lawyers; and Edward Feighan is one of Cleveland's outstanding municipal court judges. The Honorable Michael Feighan, of course, has been a most distinguished Member of this Chamber since 1943, and is currently chairman of the House Judiciary Committee's Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee.

Mrs. Mary Feighan was noted for her constant and devoted work in behalf of underprivileged children. Her work for children through church and charities was so outstanding that she was deservedly honored by President Kennedy at a White House reception in October of 1962.

Her presence will truly be deeply missed.

I extend my profound sympathy to our colleague and his entire family in this sad hour.

Congratulations to the Vice President for a Job Well Done

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, Vice President Humphrey has just returned from a very difficult trip to Europe. All Americans should congratulate him for the excellent manner in which he represented the United States abroad.

The following editorial from the April 9, 1967, New York World Journal Tribune expresses, I know, the sentiments of us all:

Hard Job Well Done

Vice President Hubert Humphrey has deserved well of the Republic.

What his journey to Europe may have accomplished in terms of specific diplomatic achievement remains to be assessed. But his smiling patience and courage in the face of danger and difficulty have represented the United States as it would like to be seen across the Atlantic.

The Vice President's difficulties were twofold. On the one hand loomed the numerous problems of the Atlantic Alliance at a time when France's defection from NATO, West Germany's uneasiness and a new Soviet-American rapport were introducing a delicate phase in America's relations with its allies.

On the other were the emotional reactions to Viet Nam. The American role there is not popular in Europe. This unpopularity, as exaggerated by the lunatic fringe, brought ugly incidents and created a real peril for Mr. Humphrey.

But he confronted both sets of trials with grace and dignity. His discussions with heads of government seem to have been fruitful; his demeanor before the crowds won respect and affection.

A favorite American sport is speculating on the relations between the President (any president) and his constitutional successor. There were reports, for example, that Mr. Humphrey had deliberately been put on a shelf for some months and then dusted off for this potentially unpleasant mission. The theory seems implausible.

But, in any case, the Vice President has worthily accomplished the task set for him and proved to be an able delegate for his chief on an important assignment.

This is what, given the increasing complexity of the presidential office and its crowding responsibilities, a vice president should be. Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Johnson and the United States are all to be congratulated on the outcome.

Post Office Conversion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, two Boston newspapers have commented favorably on Postmaster General O'Brien's plan to convert the Post Office into a nonprofit Government corporation. In essence, both papers believe his proposal holds definite promise for improved postal operations and should receive serious consideration. That opinion seems to be widely held across the country. I insert in the Record editorial comments on the Postmaster General's recommendation from the Boston Globe and the Boston Traveler:

[From the Boston Traveler, Apr. 5, 1967]

As We See It—The Tottering Structure

Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien has been skimpy with details in proposing a plan for reconstruction of the nation's postal system. Despite this, there's no mistaking his conviction that the Post Office Department today is a tottering structure requiring a complete overhaul to save it from catastrophe.

He's right. The department is still based on the system established 138 years ago under President Andrew Jackson and has become hopelessly entangled in a jungle of legislation, custom and political patronage. Sluggish delivery of mail has become more and more noticeable.

O'Brien's plan would replace the present department with a non-profit corporation operated by a board of directors appointed by the President and confirmed by Congress. A professional executive would be employed to run the whole show.

Congress might not want to buy this idea, but at least it reflects the need for a drastic change. If Congress can produce a better idea, let's hear it. The point is that the U.S. postal system handles more pieces of mail annually than the combined volume of all other postal systems in the world, and that it cannot do this satisfactorily when handicapped by a pinch-penny Congress and by the mouldy privileges of patronage.

Our postal service is big business. This year the system will handle about 80 billion pieces of mail, flowing through 33,000 post offices. O'Brien's office has requested $6.6 billion to do the job properly. But Congress is not likely to grant that request.

Obviously, though, Congress will have to do something before the whole shebang collapses. When it takes five days to move a letter from New York to Boston, we're heading back to where we were when Andrew Jackson first put the show on the road.

[From the Boston Globe, Apr. 5, 1967]

Farewell to the Mailman?

("Neither snow, nor rain, nor heat, nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds."—Herodotus)

Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien's proposal for shutting down the United States Post Office Department as such and replacing it with a nonprofit government corporation is a classic man-bites-dog story.

The department, in one or another of its forms, is older than the United States itself. It was created by an act of the Continental Congress on July 26, 1775 with Benjamin Franklin, that great man of uncountable and vast talents, its first general.

The department was one of the five in George Washington's first Cabinet, with the long since forgotten Samuel Osgood as its general in 1789. To close it down now, as Mr. O'Brien, its 58th general, recommends, is somewhat tantamount, at first blush, to the conversion of Fort Knox to branch banking, the Tennessee Valley Authority to the status of a private utility and Washington itself to private pasture land.

The creation of nonprofit government corporations, like the creation of study commissions, is fast becoming a gimmicky catchall for problems of all kinds. But Mr. O'Brien has a point. His couriers are indeed being stayed in the swift completion of their appointed rounds—stayed by deficits (about $1 billion last year), by the demands of political patronage and the mountainous increase in mail.

"The department," he states, "is in a race with catastrophe."

There is no immediately obvious reason for quibbling with this assessment. Just a week ago, the House of Representatives cut $100 million from the requested $6.6 billion without which the department says it cannot continue to operate. The administration at the same time is asking for another increase, this one of $800 million, in charges to users.

Whether the proposed nonprofit government corporation would rid the system of the "jungle of restrictive legislation and custom" and other ills which Mr. O'Brien has ticked off has to be speculative at the moment. The proposal is still in skeleton form, not yet totally removed from the possible political ploy possibility.

An acceptable immediate reaction is that of Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney, chairman of the Senate's Post Office and Civil Service Committee and co-author of a pending congressional reorganization plan:

"It is very exciting and it requires very careful study."

The Right to Arms for Self-Defense

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN D. DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted I insert into the Appendix of the Congressional Record an excellent editorial appearing in the American Rifleman, the publication of many hundreds of thousands of honest, law-abiding American citizens and sportsmen, in opposition to outrageous gun legislation now before the Congress. This legislation seeks to deny law-abiding citizens their right to purchase and bear arms for legitimate sporting purposes. The article points out facts which should be borne in mind in the consideration of that legislation:

The Right to Arms for Self-Defense

In central Florida, nearly 4,000 women, from high school seniors to grandmothers, crowd to local pistol training classes after a series of brutal assaults on women alone at home.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, locale of 8 unsolved murders by knife, choking or car, a judge frees a clergyman charged with carrying a concealed cal. .25 automatic and comments: "With the crime situation as it is, I'm not going to penalize people for protecting their lives and property."

Clergymen in the States of Arizona, New York, Washington and elsewhere assert the right of individual Americans to arm in defense of their loved ones and themselves against criminal aggression on the homefront.

On the other hand, clamorous big-city voices demand that law-abiding citizens be virtually disarmed to help curb crime. These spokesmen contend that the Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, "A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed," merely refers to militia and confers no rights on individuals.

To support homefront disarmament, they offer a tidy-minded, starry-eyed rationalization. It goes like this: Police protect individuals; the military defend the nation; supermarkets provide food so hunting for the pot is ridiculous, and anyone who hunts or shoots for sport should take up pottery making or ping-pong instead. Their answer to criminal violence: "Call the police"—if not too battered or dead. Their answer to international violence is virtually the same: Call on the Army or Marine Corps to teach untrained Johnny how to shoot almost overnight.

Among the realities that this unreal approach dogmatically ignores is that the *United States consists of States*. Nearly 70% of the States specifically recognize the right to bear arms in their constitutions. At least 50% spell out clearly that this is *an individual right for defense*, and has nothing to do with anybody's "well-regulated militia."

The very first articles in the respective bills or declarations of rights of Pennsylvania, Indiana and Texas, for example, declare their citizens' rights to arm in defense of themselves or the State. These measures do not get around to the militia until 3 to 11 articles farther along.

In a broad discussion of "The Bill of Rights and the States," a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States stated in 1962 that, "The constitutions of the original States anticipated the national constitution in declaring the doctrine that there are human liberties which are inalienable. . . ."

So let us look at the State constitutions, something that the anti-firearms element much prefers not to do for reasons that quickly become obvious. Here is how the States proclaim the personal right to keep and use arms for protection.

Arizona and Washington—"The individual citizen . . . in defense of himself or the State."

Alabama, Connecticut, Michigan, Texas—Every citizen (Michigan, "person") "in defense of himself and the State."

Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming—Citizens, the people or "all men" (Kentucky) in "defense of themselves and the State."

New Mexico, Ohio, Utah—"The people . . . for their security and defense."

Georgia, Rhode Island—"The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.'"

Colorado, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Oklahoma—Every citizen or "any person" (Colorado, Montana) "in defense of his home, person and property."

Nine other States acknowledge the right to bear arms in their constitutions. Arkansas, Kansas, Maine and Massachusetts say their people have a right to keep and bear arms for the "common defense." Alaska, Hawaii, Louisiana, North and South Carolina, all pattern their provisions after that of the U.S. Constitution. In addition, New York State does so by statute.

The U.S. Constitution says that all rights not expressly granted to the Federal Goverment are "reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." If the Second Amendment has nothing to do with individuals bearing arms, as anti-gun spokesmen contend, then that subject automatically rests with the States. As shown, most States guarantee the right to bear arms. Where States are not specific, apparently the right becomes directly that of "the people."

India and America: An Alliance in Values

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES G. FULTON
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to place in the Congressional Record the second address of Dr. Purnendu Kumar Banerjee, before the conference on India at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., on Thursday, March 9, 1967.

Dr. Banerjee, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Indian Embassy in Washington, D.C., is known to his friends in the United States as an intelligent and able representative of his country, and we are fortunate to have a person of such high caliber to aid us in our understanding of Indian and Far Eastern developments.

Dr. Banerjee, who served for a number of years on the faculty of the University of Calcutta, was educated at that university as well as at New York and Harvard in the United States. A member of the Indian Foreign Service since 1948, Dr. Banerjee has served his country with great distinction.

I am sure my fellow Members of Congress, as well as the American people, will find Dr. Banerjee's second address a very worthwhile presentation of the common bonds and goals shared by India and the United States.

The address follows:

India and America: An Alliance in Values

(By the Honorable Dr. Purnendu Kumar Banerjee)

With independent India, a new era dawned in our relationship. We arrived on the international scene, in a sense, together. The war-devastated and impoverished Europe no longer evoked the respect and the leadership it once commanded as a matter of right. The United States found herself the leader of the world. Because of her isolationist policy in the earlier era, America had very few commitments outside the New World. India too, being a newly independent State, had a clean slate to write on. We both, therefore, ushered in a new phase in international relations. We sought peace, and its attainment became our main objective. Sometimes we employed different methods to achieve the same goal. Nonetheless, there was, in my judgment, a fundamental unity of purpose. One might say we worshipped in the same Church though we occupied different pews. The internal and international aims of our two countries clearly confirmed a partnership in values.

India, like America, is wedded to Democracy and individual freedom. In our Indian society, we realize we must remove oppressive restrictions, dispel the ignorance of the masses, increase their self-respect, and open to them opportunities of higher life. At the same time, we cannot ignore the fact that it is impossible to abolish the distinctions between the genius and the fool, the able organizer and the lazy worker. We assure our people equal opportunity to develop their individual personality. This concept of equality is more than a declaration of intent, it is a creed.

The main impediment to the realization of equal opportunity is the concentration of power. Power is a heady, immature wine and a self-perpetuating phenomenon. Without control, without supervision, it is, with history as our witness, likely to be an instrument of oppression, not order. In India and in America, political institutions are geared to prevent the concentration of power. We both stand for decentralization of power that would bring order and harmony in the complexities of our lives. Democracy, I submit, is not the standardization of everything so as to obliterate all particularisms. As Dr. Radhakrishnan put it, "We cannot put our souls in uniform—a just organization of society will be based on spiritual liberty, political equality and economic freedom."

"The realm of conscience", as Justice William O. Douglas declared in his Tagore lectures, "should be placed beyond the reach of government. Political beliefs, like religious convictions, are one's own business. One should not be subject to an accounting for anything but his conduct." The Indian Constitution assures this to the Indians. They have guaranteed the fundamental rights, which include, among other rights, freedom of worship. Spiritual liberty demands toleration of different religious viewpoints. India is secular but Indians are not. They are a 'god-intoxicated people as you are a 'god-fearing' people. Truth, Mahatma Gandhi asserted, is God. Truth to Indians is on the top of a hill and different religions provide different routes to the peak. The differences we notice on the ascent vanish on the summit. Organised religions are many, but religion is one. Each of our countries has, within its territorial limits, almost every religious sect known to man. We realize that there is too much diversity in life to confine people to a single religion or a single philosophy. We seek unity, not unanimity.

Economic freedom is the third component of our democratic society. The goal of all governments, we realise, is to give a status of social equality and provide economic opportunity for the common people. We are in a social and economic revolution. The word 'revolution' need not scare us. It does not mean barricades and bloodshed. The elections held in India last month attest to this. Revolution means to us only speedy and drastic changes. We are interested not only in our objectives, but also in our modalities; not only what we achieve, but in how we achieve it. Gandhi drummed into our ears that means are more important than ends. President Johnson, in describing his dream of the Great Society, also emphasized means. He proposed the quality of its people to be the test of a nation. One of the reasons that impelled President Kennedy during the Cuban Missile Crisis, it was reported, to avoid a Pearl Harbour was that it was un-Christian. The bed-rock of democracy—the rule of law—basically lays emphasis on means. For example, legitimacy and recognition of the President in a democracy depends not in the fact that he is a President, but *how* he became President.

Last month, the largest electorate in the history participated in a mammoth election when India held her fourth general election. The electorate was of about 250 million, larger than the total population of the United States and nearly 150 million had cast their votes. The voting was by secret ballot in an estimated 250,000 polling booths manned by nearly a million electoral officers. There were about ten major political parties, each with a different symbol, battling for the ballots. The elections were direct, through territorial constituencies for the Lower House of the Parliament with 521 seats and for all legislative assemblies of the States and the Union Territories with some 3,488 seats in the aggregate. With this election another chapter in the constitutional development in India has opened. It is true that the strength of the ruling party has been cut down by the gain in the various opposition parties, yet the ruling party will be able to form the Central Government in Delhi. They will have a clear majority, but not the type of comfortable majority they had earlier in the last three elections. It is expected, therefore, that the policy that India followed, both at home and abroad, will have continuity in the coming years though the emphasis may shift from place to place.

Furthermore, this election has given other political parties chance to form State Governments. Hithertofore, India had no experience in this area. For coming years, the Centre and the States will negotiate and bargain, keeping in view their respective objectives. In your country, you have such constitutional experience and I am sure that we will be able to learn a few things from you.

As in the past, these elections were also, despite the magnitude, conspicuous for their orderly conduct. India, despite her size and diversities, likes to prove that democracy can successfully meet the challenges of a revolution of rising expectations. India is, I submit, the most stable and "active democracy" in the underdeveloped world.

We in India are insistent on industrialising our nation, but within the framework of our democratic set-up. We seek to assure our people the basic necessities of life and social security. We therefore plan our limited resources and supplement them by external assistance. The bulk of our foreign aid has come from the United States. In absolute terms, we received a substantial amount, yet in per capita terms, it is about the lowest on the international scale. But your generous assistance in our effort to fight poverty, hunger, ignorance and disease, has brought the two nations into an enduring partnership.

Apart from institutional similarity, and even identity, our two nations are founded on the idea of tolerance. The United States, in the words of President Kennedy, is a nation of immigrants. You have in your midst almost every nationality, every race and every language. The process of assimilation has tangibly affected your community. The languages, songs and folkways of the newcomers often added a new flavour; their culture introduced a fascinating diversity; their attitudes generally mellowed your point of view; their humour brightened the platform and the stage; and their religious beliefs necessitated the tolerance of every group in your nation. The contribution of these immigrants is immeasurable.

India is also a land of wide variety. We too have had our immigrants, who entered our country over the ages by land and by sea, some to trade, some to conquer, others for a better life. India was not always poor and hungry. We too have a multi-religious society. We have about 15 million Christians, 60 million Muslims, 350 million Hindus and there are Sikhs, Jews, Nestorians, Zoroastrians and others. India absorbed all of them and produced a composite culture. We have also built communities in which all races could blend and mingle, each retaining its special characteristic and developing whatever is best in it. This was achieved by choice, not by compulsion. From Buddha to Gandhi, the idea of tolerance has permeated the Indian milieu and has formed a powerful link in forging the unity of India. It is not surprising, as Arnold Toynbee described, that "the Indian missionaries of an Indian philosophy, Buddhism, were the first people to think and feel in terms of the human race as a whole. They felt a concern for all their fellow human beings; they had a vision of mankind as being potentially a single family and they set themselves to turn this potential unity into an accomplished fact by peaceful persuasion."

Naturally, both India and America consider the praxis of tolerance as the livery of freedom. But in our social mores and philosophical undergirding, we differ. Indian ethos recognises sacrifice, unlike yours which rewards success. In America, a "have-not" should become a "have" to prove his mettle. From "log-cabin" to the White House is your tradition. In India, on the other hand, a "have" should become a "have-not" to prove his spirit of sacrifice and selfless service. Lincoln is your hero; Buddha and Gandhi are our heroes.

On the philosophical level, there exists a fission-fusion relationship between India and the West. In the West, moral consciousness is characterized by a persistent rational concern with social justice and progress. Your attitude is moulded by Greek philosophy, Judeao-Christian principles and scientific revolution. Rationalism, religious faith, humanism and collectivism all mingle and jostle in your mind and create an intricate multi-coloured fabric of moral consciousness. There is an impact of the West on the Indian mind. Your amazing dynamism, preparedness and eagerness for change; and your ideas of social progress have affected us. Indians were mainly concerned with personal purification and self-transcendence. The need for social progress touched the Indian mind only pietistically or ritualistically, and almost amorally. Our outlook thus appears to be complementary, not competitive. There is, I submit, a need for coalition of Eastern and Western mind to fuse the quest for external progress with the search for inner peace.

Many factors are assisting the parturition of a new society where this assimilation would be possible. Merely on a people-to-people basis our contacts have increased. Unlike in the colonial era, the White House no longer looks to Whitehall for expertise on India. Some of the emotional hangover of the past is still reflected especially in the press. Many journals still emply that pejorative rubric "Hindu India", which is full of Maharajas and snake-charmers. But our increased contacts have brought greater awareness of each other's social background. Today there are about 9,000 Indian students and teachers on the campuses of this country. There were only about 100 in 1945. There are hundreds of Peace Corps volunteers in India who share their knowledge with Indians and assist them in various fields.

India's foreign policy was again surprisingly modelled on your external policy in the early years of your freedom and economic development. George Washington was perhaps the first statesman to conceive the policy of non-alignment. As Gandhi perfected Thoreau's concept of civil disobedience, Nehru adopted and improvised Washington's ideas on non-entanglement to modern conditions. India's non-alignment policy was no different than what was enunciated by George Washington in his farewell address when he exhorted the American people to "observe peace and harmony with all"; and beware of "permanent inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachment for others . . . A passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. It is our policy to stay clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the world."

Thomas Jefferson, whom Nehru resembled in many respects, also advocated "peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none." This policy later became isolationist policy, but India, maybe because of increased international communication, made a positive policy out of it.

In international relations, we have disagreed with you on the means, but not on the necessity to attain a peaceful world order which facilitates non-violent change. Military alignment, we feared, with the experience of World Wars, would tend to promote, not resolve, conflict. Non-alignment, being essentially a non-military pose, formed the guidepost to the formulation of policy. It was a method for arriving at a decision and was relevant to the conditions of peace. Actually non-alignment functions only in a situation short of war. For during a war there may be neutrals, but no non-aligned nations.

Non-alignment is a participationist, not an isolationist, policy. A non-aligned country takes a position on every major issue affecting the international community and is not indifferent to any problem. India was never, and never will be, ideologically unaligned. We are for democracy, individual freedom and the rule of law. But we are not crusaders. Crusading is in a sense alien to our thought. We seek to persuade others, if possible, by example, to the merit of our system and thoughts. Non-alignment, therefore, relies on democratic ideology, consent, not command, in international relations. We believe, as in a state, so in the world, persuasion, not force, should be the basis of inter-state relationship. We seek to convince those who disagree with us, not to destroy them. That is the basis of our policy of coexistence. But we are conscious that this cannot be established in the absence of peace and justice. Jawaharlal Nehru made this clear when he said: "When peace is threatened or justice is menaced, India will not and shall not remain neutral."

Peace, in the nuclear age, we feel, cannot be achieved by alliances based on force as an instrument of policy. Because when two ride the same horse, as Hobbes put it, one has to sit in the back. Obviously, we do not like the idea of sitting behind. We prefer to ride our own horse and, if possible, in step with other horses. We neither aspire to lead them nor to follow any of them. We have, I believe, often supplemented rather than supplanted your policy objectives as some of your allies have done. India's role in Korea, Indo-China, Suez and in the Congo provides obvious examples. "A strong, independent, non-aligned India," Senator Tydings stated recently, "serves as a conduit and affords an opportunity for liaison between the Communists and the West. This opportunity would be tremendously valuable in our efforts to maintain world peace."

There are many areas in which we concur with you. We are opposed to aggression, whether it is in Korea or Kashmir. In Suez and in the Congo and in Indo-China, we sent our soldiers in the cause of peace. In Cyprus we have upheld the banner of order; in U.N. discussion for disarmament we have made several proposals. We have even denied ourselves, of our own volition, nuclear weapons in order to serve the cause of international peace and stability.

We realise that India and America, as the two largest democracies, have a larger share in achieving peace. Together we can, with patience and perseverance, work to prolong "the period of peace." To achieve a world without war, we need a world based on understanding tolerance and sympathy; and not a world where war is just kept in check by the balance of armed strength. Peace can dawn only when we succeed in extending the scope of the nuclear arms ban treaty, both in regard to destruction of the stockpiles as well as further production. We believe non-dissemination and non-proliferation are the essentials of nuclear disarmament. We recognize the problems of nuclear powers and non-nuclear powers. But we feel that mutual respect and mutual obligations are the basis for a rapport between them. A spirit of participation should pervade all negotiations, more so in the case of disarmament.

We, the poorer nations, have a stake in disarmament. We want to harness the nuclear energy, not for destruction, not building nuclear weapons for parade, but employing it to fight poverty and hunger. We want to use nuclear energy for economic advancement.

We consider nuclear energy as the hope of India's technological revolution. Opening the first atomic reactor on January 20, 1957, Prime Minister Nehru said:

"We have built these atomic energy establishments here not only to help ourselves, but as a centre where we can share such knowledge and experience as we possess and as these establishments might offer, with people of other countries of Asia and Africa. I believe some of them have expressed their willingness to take advantage of them. I should like to repeat that we shall gladly welcome the association in these training facilities, of people from countries which do not possess them, more especially in Asia and parts of Africa."

"I am happy today, but with that happiness it is impossible not to think of the likelihood of this development taking a malevolent turn. No man can prophesy the future. But I should like to say on behalf of my Government—and I think I can say with some assurance, on behalf of any future Government of India—that whatever might happen, whatever the circumstances, we shall never use this atomic energy for evil purposes. There is no condition attached to this assurance, because once a condition is attached, the value of such an assurance does not go very far."

Mr. Nehru's commitment still stands. Prime Minister Shastri had declared that the land of Gandhi and Nehru would not manufacture death-dealing weapons. Only last month, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi reiterated India's basic policy not to gain admittance into the nuclear club by exploding a device. We have, technologically speaking, a fairly sophisticated atomic energy establishment. But our scientists are working towards a different goal. They are analysing the application of nuclear energy to medicine, agriculture and industry. Apart from supplying cheap nuclear power for our industrial establishments, nuclear energy is being applied to agriculture. We have discovered that irradiation of seeds yields better crops. We have found that putrification of fruits and fish is almost negligible if they are exposed to radiation. This will be a great boon to a tropical country like India, where refrigeration facilities are rudimentary. Nuclear development can be the hope of tomorrow rather than a curse.

India and the U.S.A., in the past, I might say, erred grievously in their political assessments. You did not accept our judgment about Pakistani motives. We were not convinced of the cogency of your arguments about China. We have, for our part, realised that non-alignment need not be equated with military weakness. We are, therefore, today prepared to fight any aggressor and even to punish him. On the other hand, our analysis of Pakistani motives has been undeniably proven.

There is another area where America and India have disagreed, not in their objectives, but in their methods of how to achieve those objectives. I am talking about the Vietnam situation. Both India and America would like to have cessation of all hostilities and a negotiated settlement broadly in terms of 1954 Geneva Agreement. We feel in India that North Vietnam today is more realistic and concerned for a political settlement, because of (a) increasing and enlarged rift between China and the Soviet Union, (b) the setback of the Chinese Foreign policy in Asia and Africa and (c) internal political convulsions in China.

India and America both share the common concern about the present Chinese leaders and their policy of militant expansionism. We feel all the more in view of this, that today if it is possible to stop all hostilities, from both sides, including bombing and shelling and to start negotiations in Vietnam, that would be the biggest blow to the Chinese foreign policy and the Chinese militant influence in general.

India and the United States are today at the crossroads. Any immature step may ruin both nations' hopes and aspirations. As President Eisenhower eloquently put it: "We who are free and who prize our freedom above all other gifts of God and Nature, must know each other better, trust each other more, support each other".

India and America, Vice President Humphrey once declared, have an unwritten alliance. There are many instances that confirm this fact. I may point out that it has been America that readily came to the aid of India in times of danger or distress, whether it be on account of famine, foreign exchange or invasion from China. Similarly, we are one of the few countries that has not resorted to stone-throwing or mass demonstrations against your Embassy or its allied offices. General Eisenhower had a tete-a-tete with Prime Minister Nehru at Camp David after the Suez crisis. Later, during his visit to New Delhi in 1959, President Eisenhower drew huge, unprecedented and enthusiastic crowds, Every hamlet in India grieved at the death of President Kennedy. One of the Indian calendars carried a triptych of Gandhi, Nehru and Kennedy. I am emboldened to say of our partnership, one common quest for peace, *Solvitur ambulando*, it was answered by facts.

In 1954, when the Vice President of India presented on behalf of the people of India, a gavel to the United States Senate, the then Senator Lyndon Baines Johnson said:

"As we go down the road in this critical hour, searching for peace and prosperity so necessary to free civilization, we trust we can march together in a spirit of friendship and mutual trust and confidence."

It was more than a hope; it was a wish. As the President of the United States and as a practising statesman, he is doing his very best to translate this wish into reality. For our part, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has said that: "India is as important to the United States as the United States is to India. Let us both recognise this cardinal truth."

Federal Funds Used To Blackmail the Schools

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, the following column by the eminent writer David Lawrence appeared in the March 21 issue of the Charleston, S.C., Evening Post. It expresses my feelings on the subject very exactly and I am sure it represents the thinking of millions of others in this country. I commend this article to the attention of my colleagues:

FEDERAL FUNDS USED TO BLACKMAIL THE SCHOOLS

(By David Lawrence)

WASHINGTON.—Nowhere in the Constitution or in a Supreme Court decision or in an act of Congress is authority given to the federal government to tell the public schools what teachers they may select or otherwise exercise control over the choice of faculty members of an educational institution. Yet the U.S. Commissioner of Education has just notified 17 state governments that, in effect, he intends to withhold federal funds unless they obey the rules he lays down.

The circular letter to the state school superintendents says that at least two Negro teachers must be assigned to predominantly white schools and two white teachers to each school where Negroes are in the majority. The objective is to start to achieve "racial balance," and each year hereafter the quotas will be increased.

Neither the Supreme Court of the United States nor any law of Congress since the court's 1954 decision on segregation has commanded the schools to "integrate." The only word used is "desegregation," and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 defines it as follows:

" 'Desegregation' means the assignment of students to public schools and within such schools without regard to their race, color, religion, or national origin, but 'desegregation' shall not mean the assignment of students to public schools in order to overcome racial imbalance."

Congress, however, is doing nothing about the flagrant violations of the law that are involved in stretching the word "desegregation" to include the assignment or selection of teachers. It is true that the statute provides for appeal to the courts against such action, but this involves lengthy and costly litigation. And what school district likes to antagonize the agency of the federal government which controls the purse strings?

Clearly this is a matter for Congress to handle. It can forbid the use of public funds as a form of blackmail or for purposes not set forth in the law.

The "desegregation" decision of the Supreme Court in 1954 ruled that the assignment of students in public schools solely on the basis of race is in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, which guarantees "equal protection of the laws" to all citizens. The decision did not say that local school authorities cannot use other criteria in the assignment of pupils, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 specifically provides that nothing in the law "shall prohibit classification and assignment for reasons other than race, color, religion, or national origin." But if a local board permits students to choose which school within the district they will attend, the same rule has to be applied to all, irrespective of race or color.

Selection of teachers, however, is the prerogative of a school district. The U.S. Department of Education, on the other hand, has virtually taken over the educational system. Will the choice of textbooks for the classroom come next.

Some idea of what is happening can be gained by a reading of the testimony of Duane J. Mattheis, Minnesota's commissioner of education, who told the House Education and Labor Committee this week that many federal education programs are being injured by "a mixture of politics, bureaucracy and increased control and direction from the U.S. Office of Education." He added:

"From what I have experienced, all ideas and innovations relating to education, good ones that is, don't originate in the U.S. Office of Education, and they never will. There is need for significant additional state responsibility and authority with regard to the administration of federal education legislation."

This issue doubtless will emerge in the next political campaign. President Johnson thus far has acquiesced in the concept that federal funds may be used to coerce the states.

Postal Service Needs Better Management

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, slow mail service is a common complaint these days, and the Congress is hearing a great variety of views and opinions on how the Post Office Department should be improved.

As often happens, those here in Washington near to the operation of the postal service do not see the forest for the trees.

A recent editorial by Mr. R. Thomas Mayhill, of Knightstown, Ind., in the Knightstown Banner, contains more clarity, insight, and commonsense concerning our postal service, than all of the lofty pronouncements by politico-postal officials.

There is no question that if Mr. Mayhill's suggested improvements could be initiated our postal service would be greatly improved, and operating costs lowered considerably.

I urge every Member of Congress to carefully study Mr. Mayhill's comments on our mail service, and I am sending a copy of this editorial to Postmaster O'Brien.

The editorial follows:

POSTAL SERVICE NEEDS BETTER MANAGEMENT

(By R. Thomas Mayhill)

Although he didn't resign, Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien stated this week that the job he has is too big for him—or anyone else, for that matter. He said the job should be abolished and the postal system be placed under a nonprofit government corporation.

Since the Post Office has been in a habit for many years of being a nonprofit operation, some observers couldn't quite understand O'Brien's "new approach." Apparently he wants it run somewhat like the Tennessee Valley Authority with a board of directors.

One of the big problems, it is obvious, is that the top executive positions have been political plums with the posts going to individuals, who pass civil service exams, but who go into their positions with little or no working knowledge of postal regulations and postal problems. Many of these persons learn quickly and become quite capable administrators, but whether the Postmaster General and large postoffices can be political plums with on-the-job learning is contrary to any sound principles of management. Career postal men who know the job thoroughly are passed over. Would any other business operation in this nation choose an executive who had no experience in the field and often without even executive experience? certainly not—no board of directors would be so foolhardy.

However, this isn't the only Post Office problem because the Postmaster General is really more of a figurehead, and the P.O. Department itself is still run, for the most part, by career men—although their hands are tied somewhat and key postmasters are not career men.

Isn't is strange that the greatest nation in the world can waste billions trying to get to the moon or in a questionable war in Vietnam when it can't solve the management problem of efficiently handling a vital government function such as mail?

It is obvious that zip numbers aren't saving the day as the Post Office inferred, and air mail and first class deliveries are now often taking many days longer than they should.

This editor favors a zip system and has done so from the start, but the 5-digit number is too difficult for the average mail user to remember and use, and we doubt if the average mail sorter is using it as it was intended. The crux of the zip code is the first three digits which designate a specific Sectional Center. From there on, it is sorted by postoffice name except in the big cities and the last two digits for small postoffices are only confusing and meaningless. In the big cities, local zones are now stuck on the end of 5-digit zips, which we are told, certainly is not as convenient for sorters as when zone numbers immediately follow the name of the big city. Consequently, while we still urge postal patrons to use zip numbers, we think it can stand a little more simplicity to be efficient.

One big reason for the slowdown in mail, it seems to this editor, comes from the change in transportation. Twenty years ago and before, railroads were carrying mail at all hours of the day to and from big city mail terminals, but railroad mail was slowly eliminated. Taking their place were highway post offices and now trucks. The trouble is that these trucks travel to and from the terminals far less frequently than did the rail lines—usually only once each way. Any observer of the Indianapolis terminal at nighttime with its mountain of mail will quickly see that most of the mail arrives in the terminal at night and must be sorted and leave before morning. In other words, the present uneven transporting of mail is undoubtedly a cause for much of the problem.

At a time when oil companies are piping oil to and from Texas and Canada, and industries use conveyors to quickly transport packages and interplant mail, why can't the Post Office come up with some kind of permanent surface conveyors on which mail bags can be sent frequently throughout the day to terminals from various parts of states so that the mail sorters will have a more even flow of mail? Or why can't there be some inter-Sectional Center transportation to help keep some of the big load of mail out of the big terminals where the bottleneck now exists?

Do you realize, for example, that if you mail a letter at Wilkinson to a person in Shirley, one mile away, that the letter will travel to Indianapolis, back to Muncie, then to New Castle and finally to Shirley? This is only one example of inefficiency in not having inter-Sectional Center transportation.

More Support for Raising Rates on Third-Class "Junk" Mail

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, editorial support in Pennsylvania for the proposal by our distinguished colleague, the Honorable KEN HECHLER, to raise the rates on third-class mail from 2.78 cents apiece to 4.5 cents apiece, continues to grow.

On April 10, I included in my remarks editorials from the Pittsburgh Press and the Harrisburg Patriot commending Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia for his proposal and his courage in facing up to the "junk mail" lobby, which threatens to inundate him with a million letters—at first-class rates—against his worthwhile proposal.

Today, under leave to extend my remarks, I insert in the RECORD an editorial from the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette of March 31, whch praises Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia for his efforts on behalf of "all those bemused citizens who shovel scads of junk mail into their wastebaskets while wondering 'how did I ever get on their list?' ". I commend the editorial to the attention of my colleagues:

JUNK MAIL

The motto of the United States Postal Service has an inspiring ring: "Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds." Postmen have striven to fulfill this ideal but lately they have had heavy going. The chief reason is that postal epidemic known as "junk mail." (Third-class mail, largely composed of advertising circulars, is commonly designated as "junk mail.") Last October the Chicago Post Office was so glutted with third-class mail that postal service was nearly paralyzed. For a time Chicago postal authorities considered burning the mountain of mail, which lay unsorted and undelivered.

All those bemused citizens who shovel scads of junk mail into their wastebaskets while wondering "how did I ever get on their list?" will approve the campaign of Congressman Ken Hechler to double the rates for third-class mail. Mr. Hechler, a West Virginia Democrat, is sponsoring a bill which would raise bulk mail charges from 2.78 cents a piece to 4.5 cents. The increase would incidentally bring in $314 million in extra revenue this year. This would partially offset the $400 million which the federal government lost in handling bulk mail last year.

Predictably, the junk mail lobby, which represents an astounding $40 billion industry, is accusing Representative Hechler of attempting to deprive millions of direct mail workers of their livelihoods. The Associated Third Class Mail Users, an organization devoted to preserving the privileges of the junk mail industry, is urging its supporters to deluge Congress with one million letters opposing Mr. Hechler's proposal.

The bill, if enacted, would put a small dent in the staggering deficit of the Post Office Department, but it would apparently not relieve the plight of the postal worker. Mr. Hechler points out that every rate increase in the past has only resulted in a greater flood of junk mail, thus demonstrating the capacity of users to absorb the extra cost. The Administration will probably recommend a lesser increase than Mr. Hechler proposes. At any rate, the taxpayer can take some comfort in the thought that the Post Office deficit will become lighter, even though the postman's bag will become appreciably heavier.

Walter Scratch Retires

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALPHONZO BELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, in this era of instant communications we sometimes lose sight of the importance of responsible journalism in enhancing good government. Members of the news profession are frequently the eyes and ears of the public, and it is their integrity which gives meaning to our constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press.

With this in mind, I wish today to call the attention of my colleagues to an outstanding journalist, Walter Scratch, on the occasion of his retirement as political editor of the Santa Monica Evening Outlook.

Walter has served his fellow citizens for 40 years with insight, enthusiasm and a straightforward respect for truth in journalism. After being graduated magna cum laude from the University of Michigan in 1926, Walter began his career as a young reporter covering the Los Angeles City Hall. A short time later he moved to Hawaii where he served as political reporter and city editor of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. After returning to California with his lovely wife, Patty, Walter served for 8 years as Sunday editor of the Oakland Tribune. Moving back to southern California, he became managing editor of the Hollywood Citizen-News and, later, assistant to the editor.

For the past 5 years, residents of my congressional district have known Walter through the pages of the Santa Monica Evening Outlook. We will miss his perceptive news analyses of the political scene. But we will look forward to the further benefit of the writing he plans during his retirement.

The House Must Reckon Anew With Adam Powell

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD BOLLING
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, the chickens hatched by the House of Representatives in January in its unseemly haste to punish Mr. Adam Clayton Powell have come home to roost. Yesterday, the voters of Harlem overwhelmingly, and not at all surprisingly, have returned Mr. Powell to Washington. Now what? Well, the Kansas City, Mo., Times has given its advice and counsel on the matter. I believe we in the House would be wise to follow it. I insert the editorial in the Appendix of the RECORD:

THE HOUSE MUST RECKON ANEW WITH ADAM POWELL

Happily for everyone except the plaintiff and his political supporters, a federal court has dismissed the suit by which Adam Clayton Powell hoped to regain his seat in the U.S. House. Had the court found in Powell's favor, an unfortunate confrontation could have resulted between the judicial and legislative branches on the point of Congress's prerogative to judge the qualifications of its own members. As the ruling judge observed, that would have been "political quicksand" into which neither Congress nor the court wished to step.

Powell's attorneys have indicated they will appeal the district court ruling. For the moment, however, the question of Powell's status passes to his constituents in Harlem. A special election will be held Tuesday to fill the seat vacated by the House's overwhelming vote of exclusion. Meaningful opposition vanished when a civil rights figure, James Meredith, withdrew his Republican candidacy and there is not the slightest doubt that Powell, the ex-representative, will soon be Powell, the representative-elect.

Thus, the House on Wednesday morning is going to have a foundling on its doorstep, figuratively if not literally. Threat of arrest on a criminal contempt charge in New York has prevented Powell from campaigning in his home district. But we strongly suspect that when the votes are counted he will wing into Washington with a flourish from his Bimini retreat, vociferously demanding his rights as a representative of the people.

How will his erstwhile colleagues handle Powell's reincarnation? Better, we hope, than they handled him the last time around. Before the decisive House vote early last month, Powell had been deprived of his powers as chairman of the education and labor committee. A select committee which investigated Powell's affairs accused him of "gross misconduct" and misuse of government funds, recommending that he be stripped of seniority, publicly censured and required to forfeit $40,000 in pay as punishment.

Had the House followed that recommendation, every vestige of Powell's influence would have been erased, quietly and effectively. But the House overrode the select committee and voted for exclusion—perhaps a more emotionally satisfying, but less decisive, disposition of the matter. For stretching ahead now is the tedious, and at first glance endless, prospect of successive exclusions and reelections, with the will of Congress set doggedly against the will of the Harlem voters.

Clearly, such a situation is intolerable. Regardless of Powell's chicanery, the voters are entitled to representation in the lawmaking process. And hard though it may be, the members of the House may be obliged to admit that in expelling him they went farther than was practically possible. After all, it was not the mere presence of Powell that was offensive. It was the flagrant impunity with which he misused public trust and turned power to personal profit.

Allowed to take his seat, but stripped of privilege and required to restore the squandered funds, Powell's howl of "abuse" would be muffled. And his constituents would have the one vote—one vote among 435—which they deserve.

Revolution in the Post Office

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN D. DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the admonition to "consider the source" is sound advice. The Washington Star did just that and concluded that Postmaster General O'Brien's plan to convert the Post Office to a nonprofit Government corporation is worthy of "thorough and serious study." The Star correctly describes the Postmaster General as a man "whose competence is of a high order" and who has "demonstrated both vigor and imagination" in his 17 months at the helm of our postal service. I insert the Star editorial at this point in the RECORD:

REVOLUTION IN THE POST OFFICE

The proposal by Postmaster O'Brien to remove his department from Cabinet status and turn it into a non-profit government corporation is radical medicine. Judging from the cautious response by Congress, this plan will have to be spelled out in much greater detail before it can be sold to lawmakers.

But the program should be given thorough and serious study, if only because it comes from a man whose competence is of a high order. In the seventeen months that he has held office, Mr. O'Brien has demonstrated both vigor and imagination, creating a planning office, bringing in outside experts to improve the system, and pushing ahead on a $100-million mechanization program.

Certainly no one can question the Postmaster's assertion that the department is "in a race with catastrophe" or that its organization labors under archaic methods. Foremost is the problem of mail volume. It is expected to reach 80 billion pieces this fiscal year, more than the total mail handled by all other postal systems combined, and will continue to climb rapidly in future years.

There are other equally serious problems. Some 92 percent of the department's 700,000 employees are represented by 14 unions, politically powerful and fond of making end runs to Congress to achieve their goals. Pay is poor, morale low and turnover high.

If a Senate-passed reorganization bill becomes law, postmasters will no longer be political appointees but will be brought under a merit system. However, too many other areas remain subject to congressional whim. And that may be the real reason behind the O'Brien plan to divorce the department from present government controls.

As things stand now, four committees in Congress handle postal matters, often in an uncoordinated way. Congress not only dictates rates, pay, the size of the work force and the type of postal services to be provided, but it insists on top of this that rates should cover expenses. In other words, that the department be run like a corporation, rather than a public service. Mr. O'Brien now appears to be pushing that policy to its logical end.

Winning Essay Contest Entry: "What My American Patriotism Means to Me"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, recently the Valley Jaycees, comprised of members from Waverly, N.Y., and Sayre and Athens, Pa., held an essay contest open to junior high school students in that area. The theme was "What My American Patriotism Means to Me." It was my pleasure to attend last month a banquet honoring the winners, and it is my pleasure now to have the winning essay, written by Miss Amy Carpenter, entered in the RECORD:

WHAT MY AMERICAN PATRIOTISM MEANS TO ME

(By Amy Carpenter)

When Paul Revere made his famous ride through the countryside warning the farmers that the British were coming and the Minutemen were organized to fight for freedom, that was patriotism.

When Washington crossed the Delaware and men fought and died at Bunker Hill and Valley Force, to free this country from oppression, that was patriotism.

When men gave their lives at Appomattox, and in the wilderness, and when Lincoln made his Gettysburg Address, that was patriotism.

When men fought in World War One; the war to end all wars, that was patriotism.

In World War Two our men and women served in countries far from home to stop oppression and bring peace to the world, that was patriotism.

In Korea, and now in Vietnam our men and boys are still dying to stop the spread of Communism.

Far away from home and loved ones, tramping through rice paddies, swamps, and jungles, never knowing when or if the struggle will end, that is patriotism.

From his heart Francis Scott Key wrote the "Star Spangled Banner" as he peered through his window in his prison cell on shipboard, and that was patriotism.

All these things go to make up our American Heritage, and when I look at Old Glory as she proudly waves from the top of flagpoles or passes in parades with an honor guard on each side, and when I see people on all sides standing at attention, my heart seems to burst with pride.

I pray to God that this country will never be attacked by enemies from without or within, and that this flag will always wave proudly, and that this nation, will continue to fight on the side of right and honor and that we may never be ashamed to show our American patriotism. I love my country! This is what my American Patriotism means to me.

Tax Him

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE HANSEN

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, with T-day rapidly approaching, the following poem, by Mr. Fred Foster, of Silver City, Idaho, appearing in the Owyhee Nugget, Marsing, Idaho, needs no further introduction:

TAX HIM

(By Fred Foster, Silver City, Idaho)

Now he's a common, common man,
Tax him! Tax him all you can.
Tax his house and tax his bed,
Tax the bald spot on his head.
Tax his bread and tax his meat,
Tax his shoes clear off his feet.
Tax his pipe and tax his smoke,
Teach him government is no joke.
Tax his "Henry!" and tax his gas,
Tax the road that he must pass.
Tax the farmer, tax his fowl,
Tax the dog and tax his howl.
Tax his plow and tax his clothes.
Tax the rags that wipe his nose.
Tax his pig and tax his squeal,
Tax his boots run down at the heel.
Tax his cow and tax his calf,
Tax him if he dares to laugh.
Tax his barns and tax his lands,
Tax the blisters on his hands.
Tax the water and tax the air,
Tax the sunshine if you dare.
Tax the living, tax the dead,
Tax the unborn before they're fed.
Tax them all and tax them well,
And do your best to make life Hell!

Good Diets of 10,000 Eighth District Residents Endangered by Food Stamp Amendments

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I have been following with great interest and deep concern the speeches and insertions in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by the gentlelady from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN] warning of the great danger to the continued operation of the Food Stamp program. Two counties in my congressional district, Itasca and St. Louis, were among the very first in the entire Nation to be designated for pilot food stamp projects. They have now been in the program for nearly 6 years, since June 1961.

Carlton County was included 2 years later, in 1963, while the food stamp program was still an experimental pilot operation. Since the passage of Public Law 88–525 in August 1964, establishing a nationwide food stamp program, Koochiching, Lake, Aitkin, and Pine Counties have also been assigned food stamp projects.

The food stamp program in the Eighth District of Minnesota now assures good, nutritious diets for more than 10,000 persons who otherwise would not be able to afford enough of the kind of foods necessary for a proper diet. Depending upon their income and family size, each family participating in the program must set aside each month for purchasing the food coupons that portion of its income it would normally spend, or be expected to spend, for food; and then the Department of Agriculture, working through the State welfare departments, augments this amount with additional bonus coupons sufficient to assure ability to purchase a good diet. The program is particularly beneficial for children, and is one of the most successful of all of the programs to combat poverty.

It is amazing to me that after 6 years of successful operation, this program is now in danger. Yet, the House Committee on Agriculture, as the gentlelady from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN] has pointed out, has voted to add two serious amendments to H.R. 1318, the administration bill she has sponsored to authorize further appropriations for the program. One would limit the authorization to fiscal year 1968 only; the other would require 20 percent cost sharing by the States. It will join Mrs. SULLIVAN in opposing those amendments when the bill comes to the floor.

Considering the fact that so many districts represented by Republicans as well as by Democrats are now included in the food stamp program, I am amazed to find that the Republicans on the Committee on Agriculture voted 10 to 4 against continuing the program, even after the two adverse amendments were adopted in committee. This is typical, of course, of the Republican Party's traditional attitudes, but we always hope that some day—somehow—the minority party will begin to learn something about the 20th century and the needs of the American people.

Well, there is at last some progress. Three years ago, when the food stamp bill was passed by the House, every Republican on the Committee on Agriculture voted against it after previously having joined in committee to load it down with an amendment intended to kill the program by making the States pay 50 percent of the value of the bonus coupons.

This time the committee's crippling amendment to require cost sharing by the States calls for 20 percent rather than 50 percent sharing. But it would have the same consequences as the 50 percent amendment of 3 years ago. It must be defeated. I join Mrs. SULLIVAN in expressing the hope that all Members who have food stamp projects in their districts will inform themselves on the probable consequences to their needy constituents of this destructive amendment, and will help to expunge it from the bill when H.R. 1318 comes before us.

The Maturity of 19-Year-Olds

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, the young people of this Nation are assuming many of the most vital responsibilities faced by any citizen. The most apparent, of course, is that they are being asked to defend the policies of the United States throughout the world. In Vietnam, they are fighting a bloody war; in the Peace Corps and VISTA, they are fighting a war of humanity, for the benefit of their fellow man. I have introduced a bill to insure that these young people, from the age of 19 years of age, will not only be assuming their responsibilities, but will have a role in helping to decide the course of the policies they are being asked to defend. At this time, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the remarks of an editorial in the Port Mail, Port Washington, Long Island, N.Y., and the Manhasset Mail, Manhasset, Long Island, N.Y., of April 5, 1967, which have recognized this problem and have endorsed my efforts in this regard:

IS 18 OLD ENOUGH?

Whether the minimum voting age should be lowered from 21 to 18 is one of the most controversial proposals facing the New York State Constitutional Convention, which officially convened in Albany Tuesday.

Reasons pro and con have been presented—and debated and rejected—since the first State Constitution was adopted in 1777.

The primary reason for lowering the age minimum to 18 is that, with each passing year, a greater proportion of citizens between 18 and 21 are qualified by education and exposure to political affairs and can hence, more intelligently exercise the privilege of voting. With each passing year, these young citizens are personally affected to a greater degree by policies adopted by legislators they cannot select. Obvious examples include Vietnam, revision of draft laws, civil rights, education standards.

There are currently about 900,000 New Yorkers between the ages of 18 and 21 and the percentage of high school graduates is higher than at any other time in history. A conservative estimate would indicate that at least 50 percent more young people graduate from high school now than even ten years ago. In New York State all high school graduates must have passed at least three full-year courses in American history, which incorporate the study of national, state and local government.

The peace Corps, VISTA and anti-poverty organizations attract an increasingly larger membership from the 18 to 21 year age bracket. The majority of today's college students have become aware of the need for intelligent involvement in the issues facing the country, and have often acted with maturity and responsibility and have been effective, particularly in civil rights movements.

Public attention has been focused recently on incidents of student irresponsibility. The Easter Sunday near-riots were senseless, caused much discomfort and involved considerable work and expense in clean-up operations. The students involved, however, involve a minority.

The difference between a high school senior and college freshman, both largely cared for and supported by a family, and a college sophomore, somewhat on his own, or a serviceman, or any young citizen earning his or her own way, is the maturation stage each age level has reached. Congressman Lester Wolff has advocated lowering the voting age to 19, which would appear more logical than 18, in view of the responsibilities that are assumed with each passing year.

The young people of today, better educated and informed than any previous generation, have a contribution to make. At what age they should be allowed to contribute depends upon the standards set, and the standards that have been set are often the result of impatience, and sometimes violence, even if examples cited are scattered.

Laws cannot be made in haste, since they govern many for long periods. We do not believe mature consideration—a prerequisite for voting—is achieved before 19 years of age.

Whether the minimum age should be lowered at all is a question we raise for consideration.

The Situation in Rhodesia—II

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, included herewith is the second article in a series written by Colin Legum, chief Commonwealth correspondent for the Observer of London, following a month-long trip in Rhodesia some weeks ago. In this article, Mr. Legum develops further his view that the mandatory sanctions imposed under the United Nations General Assembly decision are having a very serious effect, in this case on the farmers in Rhodesia. He says, for example:

Bad as the immediate situation already is for the farmers the prospects for the future are even bleaker. . . . The farmers must now face a future of pauperisation which no amount of shouting "good old Smith" can cure.

Mr. Legum's second article follows:

THE FARMERS ARE GOING BANKRUPT—II

(By Colin Legum)

The Rhodesian Front, the illegal regime which rules the country under Mr. Ian Smith, depends for its political support on the farmers and the white artisans. But the 5,000 to 6,000 farmers are the people who are now being most rapidly ruined, possibly permanently.

Rhodesia's agricultural economy has always been artifically maintained by governments which have cosseted the farmers—through credits, subsidies, preferential tax treatment and loans. So long as the economy of the country could afford to bear it—and so long as one could count on a government sympathetic to the farmers—this basically uneconomic agricultural structure could hope to survive. But the joint effects of drought and sanctions on top of the uneconomic agricultural economy have been devastating. As the President of the Rhodesian National Farmers Union, Tim Mitchell, put it the other day: farming is in a bad way. That is a ripe old understatement.

An authoritative Rhodesian farmer—himself a member of the Cold Storage Commission—is of the opinion that 80 per cent of all Rhodesian farmers are already irretrievably bankrupt. In his view—and the view of others—not even the ending of sanctions and a subsequent five or six good years without drought would enable these farmers to become solvent again. In the end they will either go to the wall, or their debts will have to be wiped out by a moratorium. But which future Rhodesian Government is going to be able to afford that?

According to one highly-placed financier the total amount now owing to the Government, to banks and businesses is of the order of £50 million. If next year's tobacco crop is to be bought in and left largely unsold (as happened to last year's crop) the indebtedness will rise by another £20 million or so. And the prospects for the maize growers is equally gloomy. On the basis of the likely price for this year's maize, they will be lucky if they are able to dispose of their crops at the bare cost.

Only the relatively small handful of cattle farmers are doing well out of the present situation—by selling to South Africa which is then able to export its own beef at higher prices than it pays to Rhodesians. This is one of the reasons why some Rhodesians are beginning to say that instead of Rhodesians wearing "Thank You South Africa" stickers on their cars, it is the South Africans who should be carrying "Thank You Rhodesia" stickers.

The way in which the rebel regime is trying to prevent the sudden collapse of the farming community is through the Grayling Commission. It has invited all the farmers who are in economic difficulties—and there are only 500 or so who are not "in the red" with their banks—to draw up a complete list of their indebtedness to the Land Bank, the commercial banks, the garages, shops and agricultural suppliers. Farmers are then given minimal loans just sufficient to ensure that they can go on living on credit.

But even with this elaborate credit system the majority of farmers are finding it increasingly hard to get by. Many are able to do so only by stopping paying wages to their African labourers, who are put on free rations with the right to till a piece of land to help sustain them. Since the Africans have no alternative way of living under the present set-up there is little they can do about this economic coercion. Needless to say neither the Africans nor the farmers enjoy this kind of relationship.

Bad as the immediate situation already is for the farmers the prospects for the future are even bleaker. For whether or not mandatory sanctions are more effective than voluntary sanctions, things can hardly improve for the farmers. Another year of living off tick and getting even further "into the red", is hardly the kind of thing the farmers can have had in mind when they roared their support of "Smithy" to give them their independence. Today, they have neither political independence nor their economic independence. The farmers must now face a future of pauperisation which no amount of shouting "good old Smith" can cure.

Meanwhile, the Land Bank is in real difficulties. One of its officials has said that they are "pulling their hair out by the roots". Not only are they not getting repayment, but the demands for fresh help increase all the time—and they have no resources unless the rebel regime raids the Treasury, which can only be done at the cost of further destroying the central economy.

Although not much publicity is given to their protests, farmers—despite their supposed loyalty to the Rhodesian Front—are beginning to criticise the regime openly. At three separate meetings criticisms have been publicly voiced of the inefficiency of the Agricultural Department and of Mr. Huck Rudland, Smith's man in charge of agriculture. One meeting went so far as to demand the resignation of the whole of Smith's rebel Cabinet.

For the farmers the price of illegality is bankruptcy. They could no doubt face that prospect with a reasonable measure of equanimity provided they felt sure that in return for bankrupting themselves they could consolidate their illegal independence into a legal regime—but there are growing doubts about this prospect.

Surgery for Post Office?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, nationwide interest has been manifested in the suggestion of Postmaster General O'Brien that a major reorganization of postal service take place. One of the more interesting editorial comments was that in the Chicago Daily News on April 5, which I insert in the RECORD at this point:

[From the Chicago Daily News, Apr. 5, 1967]

SURGERY FOR POST OFFICE?

It comes as no surprise to hear that the Post Office is in trouble. Complaints about the service have been mounting steadily, and the breakdown that occurred in Chicago last fall could be duplicated here or in any other major city almost any time.

What is surprising, though, is for the postmaster general himself to confess that the system is so bad it should be replaced, and the postal service turned over to a public corporation to manage. It isn't often that a political appointee recommends the liquidation of his own empire.

Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien is not the first to toy with the idea of a complete overhaul of the postal service. But heretofore suggestions that it be taken out of politics and submitted to corporate management have come from the vociferous free enterprisers.

O'Brien's proposal would not put the Post Office into private hands, but it would sever the political links. What he has in mind is evidently a public body modeled after the Tennessee Valley Authority, with an appointed board of directors and professional management. And at first blush the plan has much to recommend it.

Such a radical change would of course require advance research in depth, and it is not likely to materialize this year or next. Enormous business enterprises are linked with the postal service—the mail-order houses, direct-mail advertising, magazine publishing, and others. Any precipitous change in rates could scuttle whole segments of the economy.

But it is clear that the Post Office as presently constituted cannot keep pace with the general growth of the country. O'Brien noted that the volume of mail has increased 15 per cent in the last 17 months. Such growth can be accommodated only by mechanizing and automating, yet the Post Office has lagged far behind private industry in this endeavor.

A public utility caught in this bind would go to the money market for the capital needed to finance expansion. The Post Office must go to Congress, where elected representatives use franked mail privileges to tell their constituents how they are "saving" money. Large outlays for capital improvements seem out of the question politically.

O'Brien's warning, however, cannot be ignored. One way or another, the mail must go through, but if conditions get much worse it won't.

O'Brien's solution may not be the best one. His "bombshell" may have been intended more to shock Congress into higher appropriations than to bring a real revolution in the postal service. But drastic measures are clearly called for, and O'Brien's proposal should at least spur serious thinking about a serious problem.

If Banks Can Vote Their Own Stock, Why Bother With Stockholders' Meetings?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, on April 5, 1967 I introduced a bill, H.R. 8021, to prohibit federally insured banks from voting their own stock.

The Lorain, Ohio, Journal of March 31, 1967, reports on a recent stockholders' meeting of the Cleveland Trust Co. which is a glaring example of why this bill is needed. I commend the article to the attention of our colleagues:

CLEVELAND TRUST MEETING: LABOR LEADER'S STATEMENT NOT HEARD—HE'S ANGRY

(By Frank Dobisky)

CLEVELAND.—Labor leader Martin Hughes is mad. At the Cleveland Trust Company.

He was upset with the bank and its officers before Cleveland Trust's annual stockholders meeting yesterday. And he was even madder after. He didn't get a chance to deliver a statement he had prepared for the meeting.

After the session was over, he protested to George Karch, board chairman and president of Cleveland Trust, who conducted the meeting. Karch adjourned the meeting, on a motion from a shareholder, before Hughes could be heard and in the middle of a question being asked by another shareholder.

Hughes, who lives in Rocky River, is state director of the Communications Workers of America.

His prepared statement dealt with a thorny issue confronting the bank—whether it has the right to vote its own stock held in trust.

Hughes said his union's $160 million pension fund is administered by the bank but the union has no voice in bank affairs.

His statement, in part, said:

"I wonder if everyone in this room appreciates the mockery of corporate democracy and the free enterprise system which is being performed here today.

"Theoretically, this is a stockholders meeting, called to elect the directors who will determine the policies of Ohio's greatest and most influential banking institution.

"Actually, we all know that the ruling clique headed by Mr. George Karsh is prepared to steamroller across its own selections—by making unfair use of the power of the bank's own trust department.

"The ruling oligarchy will perpetuate itself in power as long as it can get away with the . . . practice of voting one-third of the bank's own stock held by its own trust department."

Hughes, who also is a vice president of the Ohio AFL, added:

"The Cleveland Trust Company boasts that it has about 800,000 depositors. Why shouldn't these people who have entrusted their hard-earned life's savings to the bank be entitled to some representation on the board of directors?"

Hughes also noted that despite the large Negro population in Cleveland there were no Negroes on the board of directors.

"In conclusion, I protest . . . the . . . manner in which the bank's ruling oligarchy proposed to perpetuate its own power . . .

"You may get away with it today, but there will be a day of reckoning when the public awakens to the significance of the importance of banking power and its impact on and importance to every member of the community," he concluded.

Soviet Shipbuilding Booms—Johnson Administration Sticks Head in Sand

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED REINECKE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, a report by Edith Kermit Roosevelt in the April 9 issue of the Philadelphia Sunday Bulletin causes me to be alarmed about the deterioration of this Nation's maritime situation.

Increased Soviet shipbuilding in shipyards around the world gives every indication that Russians intend to use their merchant marine and fishing fleets as instruments of military and political warfare. It is high time that the Johnson administration pull its head out of the sands of indecision and shoulder its responsibility for formulating a national maritime policy.

This article should cause considerable concern among those who are alarmed about the American merchant marine.

The article follows:

SOVIET SHIPBUILDING BOOMS—U.S. NAVY VIEWS BUILDUP AS OMINOUS SIGN

(By Edith Kermit Roosevelt)

WASHINGTON.—The Navy is closely watching the ominous build-up of the Soviet merchant fleet. Our military is concerned over the purposes for which this fleet is being built and wishes to have the true facts, even when they conflict with Washington policy.

Thus far, the Administration has refused to recognize the danger of the Red maritime build-up in the same way that it refuses to publicize the facts about the new missile build-up in Cuba, and the significance of Red-fomented "wars of liberation." Obviously, if it were admitted that the Soviet Union is a threat, it would interfere with "bridge-building" to the Red regimes through aid, trade and disarmament programs.

As recently as March 6, in a letter to Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R-Me), Alain Enthoven, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Systems Analysis, wrote: "the USSR will be in no position to dominate world shipping or even to exert significant leverage."

OUTDATED APPROACH

Such statements, that conflict with known statistics, reflect an old-fashioned approach to warfare. It refuses to recognize that the Red merchant fleet, with more ships than the active U.S. flag fleet, is being used as an integrated military and political weapon. This is made clear in a 54-page study for the Navy's undersea warfare programs entitled, "A 1966 Survey of Russian Merchant Shipping."

The study is authored by Robert L. Nichols, a graduate student in history at the University of Washington, Seattle. Nichols, who has a maritime background and reads Russian fluently, did the study at the request of the university's applied physics laboratory which in turn does research for the Navy.

Significantly, the foreword to his study states that Nichols was instructed to derive his information primarily from Russian sources and "was given no advance conclusions to support."

"SEMI-MILITARY ROLE"

The Navy report stresses the semi-military role of Soviet merchant shipping in the Vietnamese war. It said: "At least 26 Soviet ships have brought various kinds of material aid into the ports of Haiphong and Hanoi in the last year. Some of these ships made more than one appearance."

Only fairly small Soviet ships have been used because of the shallow draft in the North Vietnamese ports. Most of these vessels are dry-cargo ships ranging from 3,000 to 11,000 gross tons and sailing mainly from Odessa. The Soviets frequently use the Nikolaev dry-cargo carrier between Odessa and Haiphong. "The Nikolaev has exceptionally long hatchways and could carry ballistic missiles," the Navy study pointed out.

CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

Soviet broadcasts freely admit that their merchant fleet is supplying North Vietnam with coal, fertilizer, sulphates, oil, marine engines, machine tools, dump trucks and lifting cranes up to 16 tons capacity.

Merchant ships also have played a vital role in implementing Soviet policy in other parts of the world. In 1963, Red merchant vessels brought ballistic missiles to Cuba. In March of 1964, a Soviet ship brought a large shipment of arms and a crew of so-called "technicians" to the island of Zanzibar.

The Soviets are relying on their merchant marine to extend their economic influence into countries like Malaya, where it has never been felt before. According to the Navy study, in 1965, the USSR was Kuala Lumpur's fourth largest customer for rubber after the United States, Britain and Japan. Soviet Russia became the principal buyer of Singapore rubber shipped to bloc countries, purchasing two-thirds of the total of 35,000 tons of rubber sent to Communist states. This increase in Soviet capacity to buy large quantities of goods from the Far Eastern countries is due almost exclusively to the rapid expansion of its merchant marine.

OIL SHIPMENTS

The amount and direction of Soviet oil shipments reflect the Red political offensive in Asia and Africa. African states like the United Arab Republic and Guinea receive more than 40 percent of their oil from the Soviet Union. By exploiting its satellite countries, the USSR can afford to sell oil at a lesser price to Asian and African countries. In 1960, Soviet Russia sold oil to Japan for $1.34 (U.S.) per barrel, while she sold Hungary oil in the same year at $3.06 (U.S.) per barrel.

By setting low rates for exports to less developed countries, the USSR is in a position to wage economic warfare against the West.

Humane Treatment and Care of Animals

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM C. CRAMER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to provide humane standards of care for animals used in scientific research. My bill, identical to H.R. 14130 which I introduced in the 89th Congress, would establish an authoritative agency to administer and enforce regulations designed to prevent unnecessary discomfort, pain, fear, and other distresses, and would increase the degree of reliability of scientific information obtained through the use of animals in experimental laboratories.

It is not my intention to restrict or impede necessary research and medical progress. However, the unnecessary cruelty, abuse, and waste of animals which all too often occurs in some of our Nation's research and experimental laboratories is intolerable and should no longer be condoned. In recent years, considerable evidence has been brought to light by many people, including doctors and scientists who have witnessed it firsthand, of thoughtless, callous, and sometimes deliberately cruel methods used in laboratories. In the interest of human decency, it is time to put a stop to the disgraceful conditions which exist and have been permitted to go unchecked.

Specifically, my bill would create an Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, headed by a coordinator whose duties would include formulating and implementing general directives which would establish standards and instructions for promoting the best care, handling and use of laboratory animals. In addition, the coordinator and his staff would advise on facilities for laboratory animals, gather and disseminate information concerned with the adoption of more humane techniques to reduce the pain and discomfort of animals used in experiments, seek to improve the skills of laboratory personnel through training programs and teaching aids, and improve methods aimed at reducing the number of animals needed and eliminating duplication of experiments.

All laboratories operated by any U.S. department or agency, as well as those using Federal grants or funds, and those engaged in interstate commerce, would be subject to the provisions of this bill. Licenses or certificates of approval would be issued to heads of laboratories who qualify under regulations issued by the coordinator. Periodic inspections of laboratories would be made, and penalties for failure to comply with the act and directives could mean revocation of the license, ineligibility to use animals in research and experiments, and withdrawals of Federal funds.

In all such efforts to establish the highest standards of humane care and use of research animals, the coordinator and the staff of the Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare would work closely with humanitarians and those engaged in research and experiments using animals.

Mr. Speaker, legislation which I supported was enacted in the 89th Congress regulating the transportation and sale of dogs and cats for research purposes, because it was considered absolutely essential that the Federal Government assume some responsibility for reforming the deplorable conditions found in the supply trade of animals to laboratories. This was a step in the right direction. But, it is just as essential that we now follow up by taking the additional steps necessary to provide for the protection of animals while in the laboratories and during the research and experiments. I am hopeful that legislation will be enacted in this Congress which will provide an effective means of dealing with this problem.

Cuban Success

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, with increasing frequency these days we hear complaints about the numbers and kinds of Federal programs which are available to assist our local and State governments. We hear much of Federal controls and little of Federal cooperation.

I wish today to call to the attention of my colleagues a noteworthy example of Federal, State, and local cooperation in meeting one of the most sudden and challenging events which has faced one of this Nation's major metropolitan areas in the last several decades. I refer to the tremendous stream of Cuban refugees which began flowing into the south Florida area from Communist Cuba in 1959. Since that time, more than 300,000 Cubans have come to the United States and almost all of them have, at one time or another, lived in the Miami area. Presently, more than 120,000 Cubans still live in the metropolitan area.

That this tremendous influx of foreign citizens into Miami did not result in chaos was a major accomplishment. Imaginative and energetic action on a concerted basis by both private citizens and public officials gave order and direction to the swelling stream of refugees. Today our Cuban citizens are not a burden but a tremendous asset to our community. The cooperative effort which brought this about is a fine example of the great potential of our Federal system to work effectively and efficiently to overcome problems faced by government.

The Federal Government early recognized the problems caused by the influx of Cuban refugees as national problems which ought to be shared by the people of the entire Nation. President Johnson clearly saw that Dade County alone would not be able to bare the economic burden of this influx and directed the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to coordinate Federal activities aimed at channeling financial and technical assistance to our area.

Even before the Federal Government recognized the importance and scope of the Cuban refugee problem to Miami, local leaders, both public and private, began their own efforts to increase job opportunities for all our citizens and to provide care for those refugees who might need it. For several years the citizens of south Florida alone bore most of the burden of financing all private, charitable, and governmental services to the refugees, most of whom were destitute when they arrived in this country.

Since those early days, coordination at the local level and with the Federal Government has increased continually so that today while many problems remain with the continuing influx of even more refugees many of the largest and most pressing problems have been relieved. Once softly spoken fears about the possible consequences of so many refugees have now turned to words of praise for the industry and initiative of our new Cuban neighbors and citizens.

Mr. Speaker, the fears of those early days have not become the hopes of 1967 without a good deal of hard work at all levels of government. All the officials of Dade County, the city of Miami, and surrounding communities deserve much of the credit for the gracious manner in which the refugees have been received into our community.

Much of the credit for this Cuban success story in the United States belongs with the able administration of the Federal aid programs for the Cuban refugees by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under the able direction of fromer Secretary ABRAHAM RIBICOFF and the present Secretary, John Gardner.

Secretary Ribicoff early recognized the need for a special office and established the Cuban refugee program, which has been most ably administered by Mr. John Thomas and his deputies, the late Antonio A. Micocci and Mr. Howard Palmatier.

In November 1965, Secretary Gardner was given increased responsibility for coordinating efforts to aid the Miami area when the refugee airlift, which had been curtailed during the Cuban missile crisis, was resumed. A Federal task force was established under the Secretary to work closely with a similar local group. The results of this close cooperation by the Federal and local officials has been a most constructive and informative experience for all involved.

The people of Miami owe a special debt of gratitude to Chairman Otto Passman and his House Appropriations Subcommittee members who have been so helpful to the Miami area over the years: Representatives John Rooney, William Natcher, Julia Hansen, Jeffery Cohelan, Clarence Long, Garner Shriver, Silvio Conte, and George Andrews. Chairman Passman and the members of his subcommittee have been most considerate of Miami's special needs as a result of the refugee influx and all of us in south Florida are appreciative of the consideration which has been extended to us.

Mr. Speaker, as long as refugees continue to come in large numbers potential problems will persist. I am, however, confident that with the continued close cooperation of Federal and local officials, these problems will be held to an absolute minimum. I was especially happy to note that Secretary Gardner, in a letter of April 3, gave his assurances that "Federal attentiveness and responsiveness to the unique problems of Miami, its citizens, and the Cuban refugees will be vigorously maintained."

Recently, the U.S. News & World Report called attention to the dramatic story of the Cuban refugees in Miami and how they have become one of the greatest assets, not only of my community, but of our entire Nation. I command it to the attention of all my colleagues as an example of the results which can be achieved by government efforts.

The article follows:

[From the U.S. News & World Report, Mar. 20, 1967]

A Cuban Success Story—In the United States

Fidel Castro's loss is turning out to be America's gain. Continuing exodus of Cubans is stripping the island of talents, and most refugees from Communism are finding in the U.S. a new land of opportunity.

It is clear now that a Cuban success story is being written, not by Fidel Castro's Communists but by the hundreds of thousands who have escaped.

Upward of 300,000 Cubans have fled to the United States since Castro took over in Havana more than eight years ago.

Another 750,000 would leave if they could get away.

The exodus has been called "the greatest brain-drain of the century."

It has stripped Communist Cuba of its best-educated, most-skilled people.

And it has created in this country a pool of sought-after workers, teachers, professional people and businessmen.

No longer are most Cuban refugees on relief, as they were in the early years.

Instead, thousands who were unfit to hold jobs when they arrived have learned English, gone through trade schools, and are now employed all over the U.S.

Cuban professionals and laborers are in such demand that major American corporations keep recruiters in the Miami area, where about 120,000 Cubans still live.

SUCCESS IN BUSINESS

Many of the refugees have started new enterprises from scratch, and are hiring Americans as well as fellow Cubans.

In fact, there are so many individual stories of Cuban successes that some federal officials now believe this:

Although direct cost of the Federal Cuban Refugee program to the U.S. will reach 263 million dollars by the end of June, Cuban refugees may already have paid the Federal Government more than that in income taxes.

Some Cuban enterprises, started on shoestrings only a few years ago, have grown into million-dollar-a-year businesses.

Take the case of International Boats, in Hialeah, outside Miami. Four years ago, Angel Aixala, Luis Echeniqui and his son, Luis, Jr., and a few other refugees pooled what little capital they could scrape together and began building 23-foot glass-fiber cabin cruisers. Sales went up steadily, hit a gross of 1.5 million dollars in 1966. During peak production, International Boats employs 50 Cubans and Americans.

Another refugee, Manuel Fernandez, was a rich man in Cuba, where he owned a cattle ranch in Oriente Province and a packing house in Havana. He left everything behind when he fled to Miami in 1961.

Almost 70 years old then, Mr. Fernandez turned to a business that was new and strange to him—baking. He hired eight people and began baking Cuban-style crackers in Miami. Today, Mr. Fernandez has 55 on his payroll—and his Wajay Crackers brought in $380,000 in sales in 1966.

Another success story in Miami is Calmaquip Engineering Corporation. Calmaquip sells U.S. industrial supplies to Latin America, and is cutting into traditionally European markets.

THREE EMPLOYEES TO 40

In 1960, when Raul and Jesus M. Gutierrez fled Cuba, Calmaquip was a small firm, employing three people. Their father, head of a big supply house in Havana, had helped set it up years before.

Today, instead of three people, Calmaquip employs 40. Of these, 30 are Cubans, 10 are from other Latin-American countries.

Best year so far was 1966, with 1.5 million dollars in sales, and Raul Gutierrez, the company president, expects sales to approach 3 million in 1967.

Calmaquip now is installing kitchens, incinerators, water pumps and other equipment in 11 luxury hotels being built in Latin America with Latin-American capital. Calmaquip also is handling the financing of some of the hotels.

At its new headquarters building in Miami, Calmaquip maintains permanent displays of American industrial equipment—and has three guest apartments for buyers from Latin America.

ASSET TO TRADE

For Miami this promotion of trade with Latin American has another advantage. For years, Miami and New Orleans have been competing for Latin-American trade.

Now, officials of the Miami-Dade County Chamber of Commerce believe that Cubans have enabled their area to shoot ahead of New Orleans.

There is evidence to support their belief. For example, since Castro seized Cuba, more than 50 U.S. firms have moved their Latin-American-sales offices to the Miami area.

Miami banks seek out Cubans to handle their Latin-American affairs. An example is Raul G. Menocal, twice elected mayor of Havana, who now is vice president in charge of the Latin-American division of a Coral Gables bank.

But it isn't only the few who have hit it rich who have helped the Dade County economy. Chamber of Commerce officials insist that the mass of refugees, itself, has been a boom.

One official of the chamber said:

"The Cubans have put a lot more into this community than they have taken out. We'd be in an awful mess now without them."

The official has examples to back his opinion. About a dozen garment factories have moved to Dade County in the last few years from labor-short areas such as New York, St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago. They came seeking Cuban labor.

Most Miami Businessmen will tell you that the refugees saved department stores and small businesses in downtown Miami, which were losing trade to the suburbs in 1960 when the refugee flow got big.

THE JOB PATTERN

Refugees have not displaced local Americans from jobs.

John F. Thomas, director of the Cuban Refugee program, ran a survey through employment agencies and civic leaders, trying to find any Miami residents who had been fired to make room for a refugee. Not one was found.

There is one group that hasn't benefited—the winter workers who swarm into Miami during the cold months to work in hotels, restaurants and bars. They have lost jobs to Cubans who stay in Miami year-round.

Mr. Thomas, a veteran of nearly 20 years of refugee work in postwar Europe, calls the assimilation of Cubans in America remarkable. No more than 4 per cent of the refugees are ever on relief at one tme now—and most of those are old or sick. By Feb. 17, 1967, refugees totaling 140,000 had been moved out of Dade County to new homes and jobs in more than 3,000 American cities and towns.

But Mr. Thomas admits that it almost took the missile crisis of 1962 to get the job done.

There were 185,000 refugees in Dade County when the missile crisis broke, and 1,700 more were flying in every week on commercial airlines.

The crisis stopped those flights, and gave the federal and local governments a breathing spell to work on their backlog of refugees.

Resettlement was stepped up. Health care and job training cut the number on relief from 68,000 down to the present 17,000 in Dade County.

This breathing spell lasted more than three years, from Oct. 22, 1962, until Dec. 1, 1965, when the current airlift began to fly Cubans to rejoin relatives already in the United States.

By March 3, after 15 months of operations, 55,817 had been flown out of Cuba in the planes chartered by the U.S. Government

Of these, three quarters were moved out of Miami immediately on arrival, to rejoin families elsewhere in the United States.

As a result, in 3,000 cities and towns across the land, the Cubans are fitting into every aspect of American life.

One is a hotel desk clerk in Alaska.

Half a dozen or so Cuban lawyers are social workers in Spanish-speaking areas of Harlem, hired by New York City.

BOY ATHLETE

Mario Ruiz, Jr., aged 12, was on national television last summer as pitcher for West New York, N.J., in the final game of the Little League World Championships. His father, who sold medical supplies in Cuba, now works in a dry-cleaning plant days, studies English nights.

In the professions, Cubans are filling many posts for which there are not enough qualified Americans.

There now are 2,500 Cubans teaching in U.S. schools and colleges. Most teach Spanish, but many have other specialties.

In medicine, 1,900 Cuban physicians are working in U.S. hospitals. Of these, 700 also have qualified to practice privately as well.

At George Washington University medical school, in Washington, D.C., students dedicated their 1966 yearbook to a Cuban—Dr. Emilio Vincento Soto, assistant professer of pediatrics. Dr. Soto, a 1936 graduate of the University of Pennsylvania medical school, was in Cuba from 1942 until 1960, when he fled from Castro. In 1947, he set up the first Cuban center to study premature birth.

Another Cuban medical man, Dr. Bernard Mandelbaum, perfected a device to detect the causes of anemia in unborn babies. The Illinois Institute of Technology is producing the device, and already there are claims that it has saved a number of infants from stillborn death.

In Washington, D.C., a number of Cubans have turned to construction and architecture.

Some, like Augustin Goytosolo, a former lawyer, and Augustin Otero, an automobile-sales manager in Cuba, had no previous experience in building. Now they are building luxury homes in the Washington suburbs. Mr. Otero got his stake by selling automobiles in the capital.

AN ARCHITECT DIGS IN

Others are professionally trained for construction and architectural work. For example, young Mrs. Silvia Maceyras got her degree in architecture from the University of Villanova in Havana in 1961—just before she escaped.

Starting as a draftsman in a Washington architectural firm, Mrs. Maceyras rose to an associate in the company. She is working on some of the larger apartment-house-construction projects in the capital.

Architect Max Borges, Jr., who had his own firm in Cuba, now is designing several motels for a national chain in America.

Not all the refugees have been able to continue with their own professions in this country. Here are some who switched—

LAWYER TO TEACHER

An example is Jose G. Simon, who was a corporation lawyer in Cuba. In Miami, as a refugee with a wife and family, he scraped out a living selling door to door for a milk company. Nights he studied English. After almost six years, he joined the faculty of Emory University in Atlanta, teaching Spanish.

From all across the country there come similar stories. Aniceto Llarena, past 60, owned a printing firm in Havana, now finishes marble and tile in Winston-Salem, N.C. Armando Freyre, a cooperation lawyer in Cuba, teaches Spanish at Loretto Heights College in Denver.

Now, all of these refugees have the chance to become American citizens, under legislation that became law in mid-November.

Many, perhaps most, will become U.S. citizens, despite the emotional tug of taking one more formal step of separation from their homeland. Things have changed in eight years. Children have been born here, and gone to American schools. Many now are more American than Cuban.

And the adults have put their roots in this country—seem never to tire of repeating that, for them America still is the "land of opportunity."

The President's Success in Helping the Vietnamese To Help Themselves

SPEECH

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson calls it "the other war" in Vietnam. He has described this "other war" as a battle for the hearts and minds of the Vietnamese people, who have known more than 20 years of war and suffering.

What is this other war? And how successful is it?

To answer these questions, the Chicago Tribune asked its veteran roving correspondent Chesly Manly to tour Vietnam and investigate the impact of the pacification program on the lives of the people. Manly toured Vietnam for 10 weeks.

Some of his findings: 572,000 refugees have been resettled; 341,000 have been returned to their own villages, now liberated from Vietcong control; more than 20,000 Vietcong defected to the government side in 1966; the rate so far this year is almost twice as high; the Government controls all major population centers and 10,000 of 13,000 village hamlets. And everywhere the people are organizing for self-help and community action programs.

It is clear from Mr. Manly's articles that the United States and the Government of South Vietnam are helping to create a new era of progress for that war-weary nation.

Under unanimous consent I place Mr. Manly's articles in the RECORD at this point:

[From the Chicago Tribune, Mar. 27, 1967]

SOUTH VIETNAMESE MAKING GIANT STRIDES IN PACIFYING TASK

(By Chesly Manly)

SAIGON, VIETNAM, March 26.—The Vietnamese are making progress for the first time in the task of pacification and reconstruction of the rural hamlets of this country. They call it revolutionary development.

President Johnson calls it the "other war." He defines it as a war for the "hearts and minds of the people." The Communists, however, long since have alienated the hearts and minds of the people, as they frankly admit in secret party reports and directives, many of which have been captured.

A total of 1,755,000 Vietnamese have voted with their feet against the communist terror by fleeing to government controled areas. Of these refugees, 572,000 have been resettled 341,000 have been returned to their own villages, now liberated from Viet Cong control, and 842,000 are still in temporary shelters, awaiting resettlement or return to their own villages.

More than 80 per cent of the registered voters of this country indicated their support of the government by going to the polls in the national assembly elections last September, despite communist threats of violent reprisals and many actual armed attacks on the polling places.

PACIFICATION A MAJOR PHASE OF WAR

Pacification of the rural areas is no *other war* but it is a major phase of *the* war in Viet Nam. This is so because the war will not be won, not matter how many Viet Cong and North Vietnamese main force combat units are destroyed or driven out, until the local guerrillas are killed or captured or induced to give up the struggle.

There are increasing indications that the local guerrillas would soon give up the struggle if they could be deprived of North Viet Nam's support, which sustains whatever hopes they still have of winning the war. More than 20,000 Viet Cong defected to the government side in 1966, and the rate so far this year is almost twice as high.

The government's *chieu hoi* [open arms] program brought in 1,108 V. C. defectors in the week ending Feb. 25 and 1,168 in the week ending March 4, both new seven-day records. Many of the defectors turn in their weapons. In the delta province of An Giang, four V. C. brought in their political commissar, tied by his hands and feet to a shoulder pole, like a pig being carried to market.

Essentially the government's reconstruction program consists of nation-building, from the hamlet up. The first task, however, is pacification—eradication of the invisible V. C. infrastructure. The people help the government in this task by identifying the V. C. and the government helps the people with all sorts of economic and social development projects.

Pacification is a task which must be performed mainly by the Vietnamese themselves. The United States could not pacify the whole country without occupying it for years with perhaps a million men or more. This would destroy the initiative and responsibility of the people as well as any hope of building a viable nation.

PREVIOUS PROGRAMS FAILED IN HAMLETS

All previous efforts of this kind, beginning with the Ngo Dinh Diem government's "strategic hamlet" program, have failed for the same reason—lack of regional security. Communist main force units were driven out in major offensive thrusts by the Vietnamese army, but they always returned when the government forces moved to another region.

Meanwhile the V. C. infrastructure remained intact, terrorizing the people and disrupting efforts by the government to establish its authority. Village and hamlet chiefs and other community leaders were assassinated as examples of what would happen to government collaborators. Families were told that their children would be disembowelled or decapitated.

Yet all this time the fiction was maintained in reports throughout the world that the Vietnamese masses were neutral or indifferent in the struggle against communism and had to be won over to the government side before there could be any hope of military success. Actually military success had to come first, not to win the people over to the government side but to make it possible to begin the task of nation-building.

At last it has been recognized officially by American and Vietnamese authorities that pacification and meaningful social development cannot begin until the people are assured of protection from major armed attacks. This protection is provided by United States and allied forces in their "tactical areas of responsibility" and in continually expanding areas of operations by the 10 divisions and other units of the Vietnamese regular army.

There are 12 battalions in each Vietnamese division. Five battalions of each division, 50 in all, are receiving special R. D. [revolutionary development] training. They will be responsible for regional security, as well as local civic action work, in their respective areas. Vietnamese regional forces, organized in companies and controled by the province chiefs, also will be responsible for the protection of groups of hamlets undergoing reconstruction.

Vietnamese and American officials estimate that only about 1½ million of South Viet Nam's 16 million people live in hamlets that are completely controled by the V. C. They estimate, however, that about 2½ million others live in contested areas that are still too insecure for meaningful R. D. efforts.

The government controls all the major population centers, including the autonomous cities of Saigon, Hue, Da Nang, Cam Ranh Bay, Da Lat, and Vung Tau. There are 13,984 rural hamlets, of which the government controls 10,017. The other 3,967 are either controled by the V. C. or are subject to continuous V. C. depredations.

About 75 per cent of the rural hamlets now controlled by the government at one time or another have been under varying degrees of V. C. control and most of them still have to be pacified. Most of the hamlets that have never been controlled by the V. C. are considered pacified, but they require social development in varying degrees.

The government's new R. D. program, launched last year and upgraded this year, was conceived by the Vietnamese themselves and they are running it.

The United States, however, is paying for it and supporting it energetically with advice and technical assistance and civic action work by every American military unit in Viet Nam and by an army of 1,900 civilian employees of the embassy, the agency for international development, the joint United States public affairs office, the central intelligence agency, and other activities. All are under the direction of a new authority called OCO [office of civilian operations].

The Vietnamese intend to spend almost 6 billion plasters [about 50 million dollars] on R. D. this year. This money comes from counterpart funds generated by American economic aid. In addition, the United States provides equipment and materials of various kinds for local public works and self-help projects.

American economic aid to Viet Nam, including rice and other agricultural products, now totals about 700 million dollars a year. Never in history has any country done so much for the people of another as the United States is doing for Viet Nam. Many Americans wonder whether we are not doing too much, but the cost of all this aid is small compared with the cost of the war.

WORLD IS WATCHING

Moreover, both the United States and the Communists have decided to make Viet Nam a supreme test in the global struggle between freedom and communism, and the whole world is watching to see what happens here. Not only the Communists but also the French and anti-Americans in other countries, as well as thousands of intellectual saboteurs in the United States, appear to be obsessed by a morbid longing for the United States to fail in Viet Nam.

But all Americans in Viet Nam, military and civilian, are optimistic, and their confidence of success appears justified by the dedication and zeal with which the Vietnamese government has undertaken the task of nation-building, with the evident support of the people.

Maj. Gen. Nguyen Duc Thang, the R. D. minister, is regarded by American officials as one of the ablest men in the government. Many province chiefs also have won the admiration of Americans who work with them for their vigorous administration of R. D. programs.

NAME DEDICATED MEN

The 43 province chiefs, who represent the central government, have far more authority in their provinces than an American governor has in his state. In former years most of them were corrupt and as aloof from the people as viceroys, but the present government has appointed many dedicated young army officers who actually live one their military pay, so far as knowledgeable Americans can determine.

A major objective of the R. D. program is to unite the people and foster patriotic nationalism. The people are urged, to consider themselves Vietnamese, whether they are Buddhist, Catholic, Cao Dai, Hoa, Hao, or merely ancestor cultists, Tonkinese, Annamites, or southerners, Chinese or Montagnards.

Progress in this campaign is indicated by the friendly reception accorded to Premier Nguyen Cao Ky, Gen Thang, and other representatives of the central government on their travels around the country. Even the Montagnards of the central highlands, who once were called moi [savages] by the Vietnamese and were attracted in great numbers only three years ago by the so-called FULRO revolutionary movement, instigated by the Communists, have been won over to the government side. About half of the 800,000 Montagnards are refugees from the communist terror.

Recently Gen. Vinh Loc, Vietnamese II corps commander, appointed a Montagnard officer as chief of Pleiku province, a truly revolutionary event.

The term "revolutionary development" may seem a little strange for the social reconstruction program of a government that is at war against communism. Premier Ky used the Vietnamese term *xay dung* which literally means construction. Ky himself translated it into English, however, as revolutionary development, and that term has stuck.

Actually the program does call for a social revolution, to build a nation with human resources that have been corrupted and depleted by 75 years of rotten French colonialism, more than 20 years of war, and 10 years of systematic genocide by the Communists.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Mar. 28, 1967]

Pacify, Rebuild: Viets' Formula Works Wonders

(By Chesly Manly)

SAIGON, VIETNAM, March 27.—The South Viet Nam government has 31,000 revolutionary development specialists in rural hamlets, working with the people on pacification and social reconstruction.

The R. Do's mission is to eradicate the invisible Viet Cong infrastructure, arm and train the people for self-defense, and improve their condition of life so they will be prepared and have a stronger incentive to do their part in rebuilding this war-torn nation.

A school for the training of R.D. teams, operated by the government at Vung Tau, has graduated three classes. Under its present schedule, a new class of 2,200 will complete the 12-week course every five weeks.

FIFTY-NINE GRADUATES IN EACH NEW TEAM

Most of the R.D. teams now in the field are nongraduates of the Vung Tau school but all have had experience in the work they are doing. New teams composed of graduates of Vung Tau have 59 members, but most of those now at work in the hamlets have only 35 to 50.

The new teams include three security squads of 11 men each, equipped with M-1 rifles or carbines, submachine guns, light machine guns, and Browning automatic rifles [BARs]. These squads are responsible not only for the hamlets' security but also for the training of so-called "combat youths" for defense against guerrilla attacks.

Most of these "combat youths" are boys under 16 or men over 40 or 45, for nearly all youths and men of military age are in the armed forces of either the government or the communist Viet Cong.

Most Vietnamese hamlets also have a popular force [militia] platoon or at least a squad for local defense. The R.D. security squads have additional civic action duties.

Like other members of the R.D. teams they are specialists in education, public health, agriculture, animal husbandry, political organization, intelligence and counter-guerrilla operations, carpentry and rudimentary engineering skills for work on roads, bridges, irrigation dams, schools, market places, houses, wells, and pigsties, and other occupations useful for community improvement.

A team stays in a hamlet long enough to bring it up to the government's standards and then moves to another hamlet. This may take four or five months and it may take more than a year depending on conditions in the hamlet.

Maj. Gen. Nuygen Duc Thang, R. D. minister, has announced a goal of about 1,100 hamlets for 1967 and American officials regard this as realistic. The government now claims control of 10,017 of Viet Nam's 13,984 rural hamlets. Many of these already conform to the government's standards but most require pacification and reconstruction. All the other 3,967 will have to be pacified and developed when they are brought under government control.

Gen. Thang has no timetable for the completion of this formidable task. Obviously it will take years, altho the pace will be accelerated as more teams complete their training at Vung Tau.

ALL VIETCONG WORKERS IDENTIFIED

Until this year the government had six criteria for a so-called ap tan sinh [new life hamlet]. These were:

1. A complete census has been taken and all members of the Viet Cong infrastructure have been identified.
2. Popular or para-military forces are trained and available for defense.
3. An integrated defense system is effective.
4. Hamlet grievances and aspirations have been expressed and economic and social development projects have been initiated.
5. The people have been organized for self-help and community improvement projects.
6. A local government, with a popularly elected hamlet chief, has been established.

This year the government adopted a new program with 11 criteria for a new life hamlet, now called ap doi moi instead of the old term that was derived from the Chinese. These criteria include the original six and five others; all in the area of social development.

It is recognized, however, that many of the hamlets will have to go thru preliminary development phases before they are ready for the 11-criteria program. One such type, called ap cung co [consolidation hamlet], formerly had a six-criteria status but has slipped back under Viet Cong control or influence and must be restored to the old minimum standards.

Another category consists of hamlets in the outer reaches of the government's authority, where pacification is about all that can be attempted in the first phase of the program.

An elaborate manual prepared by Gen. Thang prescribes 8 specific tasks that must be performed to meet the government's 11 criteria for a new life hamlet. Some of these guidelines reveal far more political idealism and enlightened concern for the welfare of the people than is usually ascribed to the military government of Viet Nam by American and other foreign correspondents here.

ELIMINATION OF CORRUPTION

As literally translated, the instructions call for the "annihilation of wicked dignitaries" and the "elimination of corruption, tyranny and oppression by influential persons or their relatives."

There is a strange similiarity in language between this condemnation of "wicked dignitaries" and communist North Viet Nam's campaign against "cruel notables" in the mid-1950s. Gen. Thang's intent, however, has nothing to do with doctrinaire class warfare as waged by the Communists. There is no call for "people's courts" to condemn the "wicked dignitaries" to death; only their power and influence will be destroyed.

Obviously Thang refers to the so-called hereditary local mandrains particularly landlords and merchants who rob the farmers by demanding exorbitant rents and interest charges and paying less for their rice than it is worth.

In North Viet Nam land owners as a class were dispossessed and many thousands (esimates rang up to 150,000) were executed. Nhan Van, a Hanoi communist magazine, admitted (Nov. 5, 1956) that "people were arrested, jailed, interrogated, and curelly tortured; people were executed or shot on the spot and their property confiscated; innocent children of parents wrongly classified as landlords were starved to death."

In South Vet Nam respect for private enterprise and land ownership is emphasized in both the R. D. and the land reform programs. One of the first tasks of an R. D. team is to survey the land and determine how much is available for distribution to the farmers.

One example of which the R. D. administrators are particularly proud is Huynh Ngoc

Xuong, of Hue Duc hamlet, An Giang province. Xuong would be dispossessed as a reactionary or a "cruel notable" if he lived in North Viet Nam. He had been a small merchant, but in 1957, after a series of misfortunes, he became a tenant farmer. When the land reform program reached his hamlet in 1964 he had been a tenant farmer seven years and was eligible, according to the government formula, to purchase 14 hectares (34.5 acres) on credit.

Xuong diversified and rotated his crops, used fertilizer and improved seeds. Now he has two full-time tenant farmers, hires five extra workers during the harvest season, owns a tractor and pays a driver to do the plowing.

Xuong's daughter, Huyhn Thi Ba, owns and operates a prosperous small business, retailing cloth and making clothes to order, in Hoa Long hamlet, 18 miles east of her father's farm.

The former Diem government inherited from the French colonial regime a land system in which 40 per cent of the rice land was owned by 2,500 individuals, including many large French owners.

Rents were as high as 50 per cent of the harvest and the tenants had no tenure. The Diem government established a tenure system, put a limit of 25 per cent on rent rates, and expropriated all privately owned rice land in excess of 100 hectares [247 acres] per family.

SOLD ON CREDIT

A total of 462,000 hectares, 20 per cent of all the privately owned rice land in South Viet Nam, was expropriated and 248,000 hectares was subsequently sold to 115,000 farmers on a six-year payment basis, with provisional titles.

The present government has extended the payment period to 12 years and is exchanging permanent titles for the provisional certificates without a waiting final payment. The government is distributing the remaining expropriated land as rapidly as it can, but it is a slow process because of war conditions and the chaotic state of Viet Nam's land records.

Completion of the land transfer program will not greatly reduce the number of tenant farmers in this country because most rent from landlords who own much less than 100 hectares. The landlord-tenant relationship has been greatly improved, however, by the land reform.

LEASED TO VILLAGERS

The program does not affect communal land, estimated at 440,000 hectares, not all of which is suitable for rice cultivation. This land is held in trust by the villages and leased to local residents only, generally on a competitive bidding basis, altho the welfare of poor families is supposed to be a consideration as well as village revenue.

Communal land ownership by the villages is an ancient tradition and the Vietnamese are not disposed to abandon it.

Land reform is no great problem in this country. There is no serious population pressure on the land. About one hectare of rice land is all that the average family can manage on the central coastal plains, where there are three harvests a year.

In the southern delta the average family cultivates about two hectares, but in most of the delta only one crop a year is possible. In the dry season there is too much salinity in the rivers and canals. These are flushed out by fresh water when the rains come and the farmers get in a rice crop.

BEGAN VAST SETTLEMENT

The Diem government began a promising land settlement program in the vast central mountain plateau, where at least 1.5 million hectares of cultivatable land lies idle in the public domain. This land is especially suitable for the cultivation of kenaf and maine, both valuable fibers.

In 1960 the average yield of each fiber was about one metric ton per hectare, worth $200 for the kenaf and more than $600 for the ramie. The central highlands settlement program was disrupted by communist aggression from North Viet Nam.

There are many thousands of hectares of second-growth jungle land in this country that can be cleared and cultivated with the use of fertilizer and water from wells.

ON RECLAIMED LAND

Thousands of refugees from the communist terror have been resettled in new hamlets on land thus reclaimed from the jungle and this program is continuing.

Some new hamlets have been established for Viet Cong defectors brought in by the government's chieu hoi [open arms] program, altho reintegration of the reformed guerrillas in their own villages is considered a better practice.

The hoi chanh [defectors] are now coming in at a rate of 3,000 a month and the total to date is about 50,000. Each hoi chanh is given enough money for food while undergoing rehabilitation for 45 days in a government center.

Then he receives enough land for a home lot and subsistence farming and 10,000 piasters [$85], plus cement and roofing material, for a house, which he and his friends build. The United States pays for this program.

The hoi chanh are accepted in the army if they volunteer. Other volunteers are organized into armed propaganda or proselyting teams for work in contested areas. They are good at this work, for they know who the VC are; and, as one American officer said, "they have an incentive not to get caught."

The marines, who are the great innovators in pacification, hire hoi chanh at the company level and call them Kit Carson scouts. This practice, reminiscent of the American Indian wars, would seem to be an obvious thing to do, but it took the marines to think of it.

Some R. D. teams also use hoi chanh in their hamlet pacification work. One such volunteer remarked to the district chief that a young woman in the hamlet was exceptionally beautiful. The district chief, an army captain, said the young woman happened to be the wife of the district VC leader.

He told the hoi chanh that he could marry the woman if her husband did not return in six months. The hoi chanh saw to it that the word got around, and just before the deadline the VC leader gave himself up.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Mar. 29, 1967]

EFFORTS OF VIET REDEVELOPMENT TEAMS EVIDENT

(By Chesly Manly)

NHA TRANG, VIET NAM, March 28.—Khanh Hoa province is a good place to compare hamlets before and after treatment by the Vietnamese government's revolutionary development [R.D.] teams.

Luong Son hamlet, nine miles north of Nha Trang, the provincial capital, was controled by Viet Cong until it was taken over by an R.D. team in February, 1966. The team left last Aug. 31, and Luong Son was designated 1966 hamlet of the year by Maj. Gen. Nguyen Duc Thang, Viet Nam's R.D. minister.

Another R.D. team took over Phu Huu, 12 miles northwest of Nha Trang, on Jan. 15 and distinguished itself on Feb. 17 when the hamlet was attacked by 200 Viet Cong. The hamlet defenders, outnumbered more than 2 to 1, drove off the V.C., killing 4 and wounding 11, and their own casualties were 3 dead and 5 wounded.

This reporter, accompanied by Maj. Le Khanh, the province chief, and Jim Smith, United States province representative, visited both hamlets for a before-and-after comparison and a demonstration of what this R.D. business is all about at the level of the rice fields, the classrooms, the market places, the maternity-dispensary-drug stations, and the pig sties.

PROVINCE CHIEF IS EXCEPTIONAL

Khanh Hoa province may be typical of the 43 in South Viet Nam in respect to the pacification and other problems but its province chief and American representative are exceptional. Maj. Le Khanh, 34, the province chief, is a slim, wiry, extremely energetic little man who is known and obviously adored by the villagers. He is a former chief of the American-trained Vietnamese special forces and a brother of Lt. Gen. Le Nguyen Khang, 3d corps commander [Khanh Hoa is in the 2d corps] but he prefers not to mention that.

He has fired members of his staff and officials of the Nha Trang city administration for corruption, run the prostitutes out of Nha Trang, where Lt. Gen. Stanley R. Larsen's 1st field force has its headquarters, closed the gambling houses, and—American sources report—rejected an offer of $8,500 from a group of Chinese who wanted to open a fair and do a little gambling on the side.

A BIG MAN FOR A BIG JOB

Jim Smith, 43, who calls the province chief "boss," is well over 6 feet tall and weighs more than 200 pounds. He retired as a major of infantry, a veteran of the first Ranger battalion, after 22 years in the army, with five Purple Hearts for wounds in World War II and Korea. He has been here 19 months and expects to stay two to four more years—"until the job is done."

Discussing the security problem before a big situation map, Smith derided reports about "the so-called V. C. infrastructure."

"We know from papers we've picked up that the province chief is No. 1 and I'm No. 2 on their list," he said. "I go everywhere in this province. If they have an infrastructure it is ineffective, or they would have killed me long ago."

The V. C. did shoot at him a year ago when he was cut off at a bridge from Phu Huu hamlet, where he had left his truck. Firing back, Smith eluded the V. C., swam across the river, and beat them to his vehicle.

Despite his contempt for the so-called infrastructure, he never goes anywhere without his M–16, altho he never stops his truck at a bridge to see whether the V. C. have mined it. On the way to Phu Huu he remarked that six of the culvert-type bridges we crossed had been blown up—three of them twice—in the last year by command-detonated mines while vehicles were crossing.

Only three days before, a truck loaded with Korean troops had been wrecked by a mine while crossing a bridge west of Nha Trang.

There may be no intrastructure in the province but Smith acknowledged that B–52 bombers came all the way from Guam, in late January, to blast the "supposed province headquarters of the V. C. in the mountains of Dien Khanh district, 18 miles west of Nha Trang, and that Korean troops in a follow-up attack captured half a ton of documents and "claimed a body count of 500."

CATCH VIETCONG MOVING UP

In February, he said, an American special forces team "caught a bunch of V. C. moving up for an attack on the Nha Trang air base and killed 26 of them." Two weeks later the V. C. attacked the air base with satchel charges, damaging several helicopters.

Smith said the V. C. have a major command headquarters in the southern part of Phu Yen province, north of Khanh Hoa, and that they roam in the mountainous areas of northern Khanh Hoa. He mentioned casually that one North Vietnamese regular army regiment, 18b, has been identified in this province. "Allegedly they were sent here to disrupt our program," he said. "They have not been successful and they won't be."

Finally, he pointed to the Hon Heo peninsula, which juts out into the South China sea, north of Nha Trang, and said the V.C. have controlled it since the Viet Minh war with the French. The peninsula is a jungle-covered ridge which is said to be honey-combed with tunnels. It has been bombed repeatedly and nobody lives on it except the V.C. It is supposed to be a major enemy supply base.

POINTS OUT FOE'S POSITION

The Korean 9th [White Horse] division has established headquarters at the base of the peninsula and this restricts enemy access to it by land, altho not by sampan and junk at night. Smith expressed hope that the Koreans will clear the V.C. out but he seemed doubtful.

On the way to Phu Huu he pointed out a Korean company position on a hilltop overlooking the hamlet, only 1,500 yards away, and said Korean troops did nothing whatever to assist the defenders when they were attacked by the V. C. on Feb. 17, altho the shooting went on for more than an hour and many mortar and recoilless rifle rounds were fired, as well as 8,000 rounds of small arms ammunition.

Smith said complaints were made and the deputy commander of the Korean division was sent to investigate.

Evidently a young and inexperienced company commander viewed the attack on the hamlet as a feint, intended to lure him into an ambush or away from his position, so it could be overrun, and not knowing what to do he did nothing. The more experienced Korean Capital [Tiger] division in the Qui Nhon area or the Korean marines in the 1st corps would have had ambushes out for the V. C.

Phu Huu was defended by the 37 members of the revolutionary development team, one popular forces platoon, about the same strength, and one 11-member intelligence squad assigned by the province chief. The defenders had put out small ambushes but they withdrew into the hamlet when two V. C. companies with about 200 men arrived.

The V. C. were finally stopped just inside the hamlet by a Browning automatic rifle, manned by two members of the R. D. team. Both were killed when a V. C. mortar round dropped in a coconut palm tree directly over their position. One intelligence squad member also was killed. Three V. C. bodies were found in front of the rifle and one of the wounded defenders, who was captured by the V. C. but later escaped, said one of the wounded V. C. died after the enemy withdrew from the hamlet.

SHOWS PROGRESS REPORT

One regional forces platoon, assigned by the province chief to strengthen the hamlet's defenses, arrived while we were there.

Nguyen Ngoc Phuoc, leader of the R. D. team, showed us a set of handwritten and illustrated reports on progress in the hamlet. One report listed the names of all 876 residents of the hamlet and gave detailed information about them, such as the number in each age group, religious affiliations, and education.

It contained the names of 20 V. C., as well as the names of all members of their families and pictures of their houses. The V. C. are absent, serving with enemy combat forces, and they do not constitute an infrastructure, or functioning control apparatus. Phu Huu is considered pacified; its security problem is external, not internal. The houses of the absent V. C. will be closely watched and members of the families will be questioned for information that might lead to their capture. Since the team arrived in January only one Phu Huu V. C. has defected and he is undergoing training in Nha Trang.

CONDUCT HAMLET TOUR

With a happy crowd following, Smith and the province chief conducted a tour of the hamlet, pointing out improvement projects on the program for this year. The rocky main road, 1,000 yards long, will be repaired with a rock foundation and a smooth, all-weather surface of laterite. The dingy meeting hall and one long-neglected two-room school will be repaired.

We visited a class in one modern school building, and the children, especially the little girls with gold rings in their pierced ears, lustily sang patriotic songs. The R. D. program emphasizes patriotic nationalism. Maj. Le Khanh said the children assemble at the high flag pole in front of the school each morning and recite the pledge of allegiance.

Phu Huu also will get a new market place, a maternity-dispensary-drug station, two canals, seven wells, 21 pig sties, two agricultural water pumps, five insecticide sprayers, and various other self-help projects this year. The United States provides materials and a little money for community projects. The workers are paid in bulgar [processed wheat] and cooking oil. Materials only are supplied for individual self-help projects.

SEVEN GET TWO PIGS EACH

Seven Phu Huu families will get two pigs each for breeding stock this year. Each family agrees to return one female of the first litter and help generate a perpetual motion distribution system. Cows and chickens will be distributed in some Khanh Hoa hamlets but not in Phu Huu this year. Improved rice seeds and fertilizers also are distributed and American technical experts are brought in to conduct training classes and demonstrations in agriculture and animal husbandry.

Luong Son, the 1966 hamlet of the year, has a population of 1,449. It is on the shore and most of the people depend on fishing or banana culture for a living, altho lively trading is conducted in the new waterfront market place.

About 150 fishing boats, many of them power-driven, were tied up at the beach, but not all of the owners live in Luong Son. There are 15 refugee families from the V. C.-dominated peninsula in Luong Son, all living in tin-roofed, bamboo-frame, mud-plastered houses built with materials from United States aid.

HAS NO ELECTRICITY

Luong Son gets its water from wells and it has no electricity, but the people seem happy. In fact, when the R. D. team was ready to leave last August their leaders said there was nothing else they wanted, and that's one reason why the hamlet was named No. 1.

There are 280 hamlets in this province, which has a total population of 338,000, including Nha Trang's 100,000 and about 19,000 refugees. Smith said 190 of the hamlets are pacified and already conform to the government's original six criteria for a new life hamlet. They are ready for further development as 11-criteria new life hamlets.

The province has 17 R. D. teams, which will work in 37 hamlets this year. Twenty-two of these, including Phu Huu, will be raised to 11-criteria status. Three formerly met the old six-point standard but have dropped back and must be redeveloped. Twelve are in contested areas and still have to be pacified.

SEES BIG POTENTIAL

Smith believes the province has a tremendous potential for economic development. He says it should export 2,500 tons of rice a month by 1968, as much as it now imports. One small dam built with American aid in the southern part of the province irrigates 840 hectares, enough rice land for as many families.

Smith wants to build a larger dam in the northwestern Khanh Duong district to supply electricity for several provinces and irrigate 3,000 hectares for vegetable cultivation. He says this mountainous area will rival Da Lat for vegetable production and had some of the world's finest grass, enough to support 50,000 cattle.

UNITED STATES BUILDING AIR STRIP

The United States is building a C–130 air strip in the district and Smith hopes that highway 21, leading to it from Ninh Hoa, north of Nha Trang, will be secured. The V. C. now collect road block "duties" on this highway. Smith hopes to settle 30,000 people from Nha Trang in Khanh Duong district when the V. C. are cleared out.

He hopes to persuade the Foremost Dairy company, which already operates in Vietnam, to come to Khanh Hoa province and he is seeking outside capital to develop the fishing industry here.

Some of the best seafood in the world, including wonderful crabs and lobsters and prawns as big as baby lobsters comes out of the South China sea. It would not be easy to find a better seafood dinner anywhere than crab meat and corn soup, broiled prawns with melted butter, lobster thermidor, french-fried potatoes, and a salad of local lettuce, tomatoes, and onions at Fregate's, a French-Vietnamese restaurant in Nha Trang.

Citizens' Concerns

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. H. R. GROSS

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, recently representatives of the Iowa Farm Bureau women's organization, representing every county in the State, made their annual spring visit to Washington, D.C., to learn of the operation of their Government and present their view to members of the Iowa delegation in Congress.

At their annual banquet for members of the congressional delegation, Mrs. Herbert Johnson, of Charles City, Iowa, State chairman of the Iowa Farm Bureau Women, made an excellent speech which I offer for printing in the RECORD in order that others may have the benefit of the thinking of the fine women who contribute so much to the vast food production and economy of this Nation.

The speech follows:

> Distinguished guests and Farm Bureau friends, we appreciate the presence here tonight of our esteemed Congressmen and their wives. We recognize the high calibre of our representatives here in Washington, and the purpose of this banquet is to convey to you this recognition.
>
> Webster tells us that a concern is something of interest or importance to us; or, a second definition—to cause to feel uneasy or anxious. I'd like to visit with you about two or three of our gravest concerns. As farm wives, we are close partners with our husbands in the biggest business in the world—U.S. argriculture, so are very concerned over government actions relating to agriculture.
>
> To say we were surprised and shocked last summer when housewives in urban centers organized and carried out strikes because they felt food prices were too high is an understatement. We asked, "Why?" when

food has been the most stable item in the cost of living. For instance, 50 years ago, one hour of factory pay would buy one pound of round steak, 5 years ago, an hour of factory pay would buy just a little over two pounds. Today it will buy two and one-half pounds.

If we were producing milk with the methods of 25 years ago, milk would have to cost around 45 cents per quart instead of 23 to 25 cents. How many of the other items we buy have this kind of a record?

It certainly brought into focus one of our gravest concerns—that consumers will feel that they are entitled to cheap food while farmers receive compensatory payments. We are well aware that cheap food is a basic political thesis, but we have no intention of sitting idly by, and not calling attention to the things suffering from really inflated prices, and to the basic cause of higher and higher prices—the exhorbitant, deficit spending of our federal government.

. . . Food costs *have* risen, but food is still the best bargain on the market compared with everything else we buy. Now these housewives who picket the supermarket won't help reduce food prices. Congress *certainly* cannot legislate cheap food. All the government farm programs in the world will not guarantee lower food prices. There is only one way—and housewifes should understand this very clearly—the only way to assure top quality food at a price we can all afford is to preserve and promote the competitive market system for agriculture. This means less reliance on government and more faith in the farmer's ability to manage his farm. Housewives have a lot at stake in the efficiency of our farmers. . . .

Most farmers are deeply concerned about the economic monetary and fiscal policies of our government. For instance, advocating higher taxes and cheaper money is like stepping on the brake and the gas at the same time.

Excessive federal spending seems to us to be like the patient who was consulting with his psychiatrist. One particular visit, the psychiatrist asked the patient, "What is your problem?" The patient replied his main problem was that he could not get enough sleep. He was not able to sleep because he was spending most of his evenings making long distance calls to himself. The doctor said, "Isn't that terribly expensive?" The patient replied, "Oh, no. It doesn't cost me a cent because I reverse the charges." Someone has to pay the bills sometime.

We believe farmers should receive their income in the market place, and not from compensatory payments. Farm Bureau members have rejected the "public utility" approach where agriculture would be controlled and have placed their faith in the market place and the ever increasing need and demand for farm products in the nation and the world. Because of this demand, and with wise negotiations in world trade, surpluses will not be as great a problem in future years, although we may have surpluses in individual commodities from time to time. We strongly feel that if we are to produce food to feed an expanding population, farmers must have freedom to manage and produce.

We have deep concern in Farm Bureau that consideration will be given to placing a price ceiling on farm commodities. Such action would result in lower production and would probably actually increase the costs of food in the years ahead. We have been concerned in past years over the use of government to hold down farm prices. This has been accomplished by selling Commodity Credit stocks to hold down an increase in the price of corn and other feed grains.

You may have heard about inflation so much that the sound is deadened. But we are so deeply concerned over what it is doing to many segments of our population, that I would be remiss not to mention it. If you were to refer to the Congressional Record of April 10, 1959, you would find that I expressed this same concern at the banquet similar to this one that night eight years ago. I said then, and repeat again, that the losers from the inflationary policies of our federal government are the millions of people who laid money aside by investing in government bonds, other high grade bonds, or mortgages which provide a fixed return. They have found themselves cheated—penalized for being thrifty.

And farmers are hurt by inflation. Take the case of the man who had enough money in 1960 to buy a farm. He was urged by realtors to wait, that land prices would probably drop. He waited. And now, in spite of the 30 percent increase in corn prices, he can't afford to buy the land. How can I better describe how the much-publicized farm program has hurt rather than helped?

It is a difficult decision for many farmers at our age, with our only son in service overseas, to decide whether to jeopardize the whole farming enterprise with investments in grossly over-priced equipment, compared to the prices we receive, or to fall behind the competition. Net farm income is quoted at a very high level, but a close look at the huge indebtedness of Iowa farmers, in fact all farmers, tends to dispel the illusion of farm prosperity.

If our country is to achieve good monetary and fiscal policies, we believe that both serious inflation and serious deflation must be avoided.

We should work to achieve:

1. A good stable dollar.
2. A high level of employment.
3. Rising productivity.
4. Improved standard of living for all, by their own efforts.
5. Protection for the position of the dollar as the key currency of the free world.

Another concern we Iowans have is about the Supreme Court decisions on reapportionment. We Iowa Farm Bureau women have been doing some studying and some hard thinking about a Supreme Court which since 1933 has reversed some 150 decisions of the preceding one and one-half centuries. The result is that, today, the states and the people are left with only those powers which an unbridled Supreme Court does not grant to the federal government.

We are also much concerned over the alarming increase in the crime rate in the U.S. In view of the recent deterrents to arrest and prosecution of criminals set up by the Supreme Court. I quote the 18th century French writer Nicholas Chamfort: "In France we leave unmolested those who set fire to the house, and persecute those who sound the alarm." I believe that this elaborate concern for the rights of criminals is leading us in the same direction.

My last and most grave concern is over the basic issue that faces my beloved country today.

Was Jefferson's philosophy right—that Government that governs least governs best? Or is government action the best solution to human problems?

Allen Grant, president of the California Farm Bureau says, "For the first time in the history of our country, we have set out to provide for those who do not work, the same benefits enjoyed by those who do work. For the first time, we have deliberately set out to destroy individual initiative. This can destroy America."

Any man who thinks he is going to be happy and prosperous by letting the government take care of him should take a close look at the American Indian.

If we as Americans, whether we are homemakers, farmers, or Congressmen, show the same courage and common sense that motivated the men who sat at Philadelphia and gave us the Declaration of Independence and later the constitution of the U.S., there is no domestic problem we cannot solve, and there is no foreign foe we need ever fear.

A government responsive to the will of the people was a major objective of the U.S. Constitution. We have faith that our Iowa Congressmen will represent us well, and in return we will strive at the local levels to provide the work and the money to keep you here. Our plea to you is to approach problems in terms of the needs of people above partisan politics.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

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Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective departments or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

Appendix

Why Everything Is Up to Date in Kansas City

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, the April 8, 1967, issue of Business Week contains an article about my hometown of Kansas City, Mo., entitled "Why Everything Is Up to Date in Kansas City." I include it in the Appendix of the RECORD as a tribute to the civic-minded, energetic business community and municipal officials such as Mayor Davis.

WHY EVERYTHING IS UP TO DATE IN KANSAS CITY—A NEW BREED OF BUSINESSMEN BURSTING WITH CIVIC PRIDE IS POURING ITS ENERGIES INTO ERASING THE OLD "COW-TOWN" IMAGE

For years, Kansas City's most notable tradition was one it shared with India: veneration of the cow.

Even today, the enormous Livestock Exchange building still stands in the city's stockyards as a reminder that cattle and feed are the No. 1 local industry, and 10-gallon hats are commonplace on downtown streets.

But business leaders understandably resent what an old-family scion calls the "cow-town image." To hear them tell it, the race horse, not the placid bovine, should be the municipal symbol—after all, the city is doing far more running than ruminating. Some signs of the faster pace:

Hallmark Cards, Inc.'s land clearance south of the main business district for its Crown Center, a $100-million, 85-acre complex that will include office buildings, cultural and recreational facilities. a hotel, and two motels.

Eight other downtown projects now under way, worth $65-million, which include private and governmental office buildings and luxury apartments.

A sports complex that Jackson County (in which part of Kansas City is located) plans to build at a cost of $54-million.

A bond issue of $150-million voted by Kansas City to equip its Mid-Continental International Airport to handle supersonic jets and increased airfreight traffic, and to get the jump on other Midwestern cities.

A health center that local citizens are promoting in hopes of making their town a medical mecca.

All told, more than $400-million is being poured into projects either planned or underway.

These same projects reflect the replacement of lethargy by energy in a city that seemed incorrigibly self-satisfied. A new generation of business leaders—men in their 40s and early 50s—has emerged as the chief embodiment of the new spirit. It is a spirit that wants to put an end to two decades of complacency that saw the city slip from 20th to 27th in population, that saw its downtown decay, that saw civic enterprise wane—as one local firm after another sold out to national companies.

Cooperation

Today, key businessmen, for the first time in memory, are actively working with other civic groups towards collective community progress. And they are discovering that growth is related to a skillful blend of private and public money to produce a kind of city people want to live in.

Charles Kimball, president of KC's Midwest Research Institute, which has studied the city's economy, urges its business leaders: "If you want growth, stop thinking only about factories and smokestacks." He points out that high-quality commercial buildings, schools, medical facilities, transportation, recreation, and culture are all part of the mix in producing a stimulating civic atmosphere.

Kansas City's new leaders don't by any means have all the answers, but they are producing something new out there on the prairie at the bend of the river that other cities might ponder.

I. CHANGING TIMES

Kansas City's first major historical role was in launching wagon trains headed west from its superbly central location at the confluence of the Missouri and Kansas rivers. With the construction of a permanent bridge across the Missouri in 1869, the city's growth was assured. The resulting railroad quickly made the city a prosperous distribution center for the agricultural hinterland.

Through the 1920s and 1930s, the nation knew Kansas City as the ignominious preserve of Boss Tom Pendergast. But in 1940, an indignant Citizens Assn. threw the rascals out. With one four-year hiatus, it has decisively influenced city politics ever since.

Newcomer

Following World War II, however, apathy began to replace corruption as a civic handicap. The town did little to welcome outside industry, and some important members of the local business leadership even opposed it. Still, as a distribution center, Kansas City was virtually irresistable, and the companies arrived. General Motors is now the second largest employer—10,000 workers. (The federal government leads with 17,000.) Trans World Airlines employs 7,000. Ford Motor Co.; Western Electric Co.; Bendix Corp., and Armco Steel are other big outside employers.

Yet, not as many outside companies have moved into Kansas City as might have, and it remains most notable for its agriculture. The city ranks first in the nation as a livestock exchange and as a market for stocker and feed cattle, first as a hard wheat and soybean market, and first in distribution of farm machinery. It is also a major food processing center.

New blood

While respectable, Kansas City's population—575,000 in the city, 1.2-million in the metropolitan area—has not kept up with the galloping populations of numerous other cities in the past 20 years, and its internal energies have suffered from tired blood.

New blood began dramatically coursing through the city's business and political arteries about five years ago. Leadership changed at three banks, at the Kansas City Southern Ry., Kansas City Power & Light Co., Hallmark, and at City Hall. The business patriarchs had built empires with little thought for the total civic picture; their sons, taking over assured positions, could devote time, energy, and money to civic causes.

Mayor Ilus (Ike) Davis, a 49-year-old lawyer-businessman, just elected to his second four-year term, is one of the new breed of leaders. He explains what happened: "Our older business leaders just ran down. The whole city went through a change of generations, and when this happens, it takes a little time for relationships to jell. Now, these new men have consolidated their positions and are coming to the fore."

Fresh faces

The men Mayor Davis is talking about include Donald Hall, 38-year-old president of Hallmark and son of founder Joyce Hall. The younger Hall is the driving force behind Crown Center.

Davis is also talking about Williams Deramus III, president of Kansas City Southern Industries, and an ardent promoter of cultural affairs. And he is talking about Miller Nichols, head of J. C. Nichols & Co., who is devoting his evenings to helping the University of Missouri at Kansas City, an unendowed institution. Nichols and other businessmen are trying to persuade the state to build it into a major seat of learning.

James M. Kemper and Crosby Kemper Jr., cousins, and sons of Kansas City's richest and most powerful family, are two more of the new breed. Crosby has been a strong supporter of civic artistic efforts. James, head of the city's biggest bank, is moving into non-banking fields through a newly created holding company. Commerce Bancshares, Inc. "I feel we've been fortunate," he says, "to have a group of men who've stuck around and pitched in rather than turning their backs on the situation."

Boosters

The pitcher-inners include Cliff C. Jones, president of R. B. Jones & Sons, a large insurance brokerage firm. He is this year's chairman of the Civic Council, a loose association of heads of important businesses, which was formed in early 1965 as a channel for business-community projects.

As Jones says: "It's fun to be involved in building something worthwhile civically, just as it's more fun to build a business than to run it after it is well established." Adds Dutton Brookfield, president of Unitog Co., and chairman of the sports authority that is responsible for the new stadium: "We've traveled around the country and have seen what leadership has done elsewhere. We realized that by organizing the power structure we could get things done."

Place to live

Getting things done means helping Kansas City grow. Beyond that, as in most cities, the leaders have done little thinking about the kind of city they want. Still, the pattern these men are following is much like that other progressive good-sized cities have hit upon. It means providing the transportation, recreation, and medical care—the services and amenities—that make a city comfortable for its residents and attractive to outsiders.

The mayor has not only hired economic consultants, but is thinking about setting up a Civic Goals Commission to help the city determine where it wants to go and how to get there. Even now, the signposts are up.

Two years ago, the Kempers built the 32-story Commerce Tower, the tallest structure in Missouri and the shiniest of some new downtown additions. They include: Ten-Main Center, a $14-million, 20-story office building and parking garage; the $6-million Waddell & Reed building, also 20 stories; the

19-story Vista del Rio apartments; and the $24-million federal office building.

These buildings are making an impact, but the downtown areas is still dull and gray, and lacks first-rate shopping and entertainment.

II. BEAUTY FOR EYESORES

By far the most potentially uplifting influence on downtown growth is Hallmark's Crown Center. Donald Hall decided to back it "as a means of moving sizable numbers of people into the core of the city."

Signboard Hill, a Kansas City eyesore, will be replaced by a complex of buildings in a setting of parks, malls, fountains, plazas, and pedestrian bridges. It will take 15 years to complete.

Kansas City is also trying to forge ahead in such fundamental services as health and education. A driving force in the "people" area is Homer Wadsworth, president of the Kansas City school board. A controversial civic gadfly who has sometimes irritated business leaders, Wadsworth exercises leverage from his post as executive director of the city's "little Ford Foundation"—the Kansas City Assn. of Trusts and Foundations.

Transformation

Wadsworth uses foundation funds to finance projects in health, welfare, education, cultural activities, and social science research. One of his pet projects is the medical center. He worked to transform Mercy Hospital, a children's institution, into a teaching hospital. He also helped upgrade the city's General Hospital, and remove it from politics by setting up a non-profit corporation to run it.

The corporation is headed by Nathan Stark, group vice-president of operations at Hallmark. He and Wadsworth are working to add a medical and dental school to the medical institutions already on "Medical Hill." Stark thinks the very fact that his company permits so much outside work is meaningful for Kansas City: "Top management no longer thinks it is a complete drain on their executives ' time. They have come to the enlightened viewpoint that it is good for both the executive and for the company's public image."

The burgeoning medical center illustrates other changes in the local business attitude. Few of the outcries over "federal domination" that once stirred the leaders have been heard over the $1.8-million in urban renewal funds that aided land clearance for the center's expansion.

Stimulating

The city has itself invested $4-million in urban renewal, and brought in a total of $26-million in federal aid. A. J. Harmon, renewal authority director, thinks this effort has stimulated some $200-million of the private investment taking place.

Like most other cities, Kansas City wants and needs all the outside help it can get. And it isn't a matter of going only to Washington. Efforts to upgrade the University of Missouri at Kansas City hinge on talking a rurally dominated state legislature into doing something helpful for the state's second largest city.

Richard Bolling, Kansas City's liberal congressman, has channeled a great deal of federal aid to his city. His most recent trophy is the $24-million federal office building.

Big spenders

Kansas City's new spirit should not be construed, however, as just lusting after handouts. Several months ago, the electorate voted $150-million bonding authority to pay for expanding their airport. And a new Jackson County bond issue will include money for a 75,000-seat football stadium and other capital improvements—the first bond issue in the county since Harry S. Truman was presiding judge in the early 1930s.

Kansas City Chiefs' owner Lamar Hunt, a transplanted Texan, has promised to help with the football stadium—by either buying the bonds or singing a long-term lease on the stadium. Construction of a proposed baseball stadium must wait on word from Kansas City Athletics owner Charles O. Finley, who may well move his team to some other city when his lease expires this year.

What up-to-date Kansas City is getting is leadership. The only question is whether its quantity nearly enough approaches its quality. Some, like past Chamber of Commerce president John Latshaw, worry that the leadership base is too narrow. "We're hitting the same people over and over," he says.

But Mayor Davis is optimistic. "If you have talented people and the proper spirit in your community," the mayor says, "you can have anything else."

Towboat Law Change Sought by Barge Lines

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THRUSTON B. MORTON

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, the benefits of low-cost water transportation to industry and agriculture in Kentucky and other States along the Nation's inland waterway system are well known to my colleagues. The remarkable technology improvements made in recent years by inland shipyards are less well known, but they follow the same general trend to larger volume and lower unit cost found in other modes of transportation.

Larger and more powerful towboats launched by Ohio River shipyards, for instance, are now capable of pushing floatillas of barges of 40,000 tons, equivalent to some of the largest bulk ocean freighters. Technological progress on the inland waterways has created a problem with the wording of section 303(b) of the Interstate Commerce Act, but legislation is now before the Senate Commerce Committee to modernize certain restrictions upon the application and scope of the exemptions to inland barge lines.

On Sunday, April 2, the Louisville Courier-Journal and Times published an analysis by Mr. Charles E. Teeple, business edtior of the Times, of the problem facing the inland waterway industry. The story notes that if the barge lines are forced to break up the large economical tows, costs will increase and rates will have to go up.

Mr. Floyd Blaske, president of American Commercial Lines, is quoted as noting that this is not in the economic interests of Louisville and Kentucky.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that Mr. Teeple's article, heretofore referred to, be published in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DOWN TO BUSINESS—BARGE LINES SEEKING TOWBOAT-LAW CHANGE

(By Charles E. Teeple)

Barge lines are seeking a change in a law that restricts the mixing of cargoes in a tow.

Bills calling for the change have been introduced in Congress during the last two weeks.

That was about the time the Supreme Court was upholding the Interstate Commerce Commission, which had told the barge lines, in effect, that their remedy should come from a change in the law by Congress rather than a liberal interpretation of the present law by the ICC.

The change in the law is being sought so that barge lines can take advantage of the larger tows they're now able to handle, said Floyd H. Blaske, president of American Commercial Lines, Inc., the Jeffersonville firm that is the largest inland water carrier in the U.S. in terms of revenue.

"We have, through development and innovation, been able to increase the capacity of barges and boats," Blaske said. "It's only through this efficiency that we've been able to maintain or reduce rates over the last 20 years."

SOME CARGOES EXEMPTED

The Transportation Act of 1940 brought the domestic water-carrier industry under regulation. Exemption from regulation was provided for certain types of cargoes, such as bulk and liquid commodities.

Bulk commodities are such items as coal, sand and gravel, iron ore, salt and grain.

The 1940 act provided that regulated and unregulated commodities couldn't both be shipped in a "single vessel." Nor could more than three exempt commodities be shipped in a single vessel.

The question of whether a barge tow is a single vessel or a group of several vessels is answered by this sentence in the act:

"For the purpose of this subsection, two or more vessels while navigated as a unit shall be considered to be a single vessel."

This is the provision that the barge lines want eliminated from the law.

BILLS ARE INTRODUCED

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D-Wash., introduced March 16 at the request of water-carrier interests a bill to accomplish this. Sen. Vance Hartke, D-Ind., joined Magnuson in the introduction. Rep. Earle Cabell, D-Tex., introduced an identical bill in the House March 22.

"That provision was all right when we were moving tows like this," Blaske said, showing a picture taken around 1940 of a towboat pushing eight barges, each loaded with about 500 or 600 tons of cargo.

"The average tow today runs from 15 barges and 24,000 tons on the Ohio River, where it is canalized, up to 30 or 35 barges carrying 40,000 to 55,000 tons on the lower Mississippi (between St. Louis and New Orleans)" Blaske said.

Other modes of transportation have taken advantage of technological improvements, he pointed out. Railroads have jumbo freight cars, airlines have increased the size of their planes so they can carry about 200 passengers instead of 21 and a correspondingly larger amount of freight, and trucks are now operating with tandem trailers.

"Water carriers have done the same thing to keep costs from rising to the point where sharp increases in rates would be needed," Blaske said. Larger navigational facilities have made it practical to increase the horsepower of towboats and the capicity of barges.

COURT UPHOLDS RULING

The cargo-mixing restrictions, however, sometimes make it difficult to assemble a large tow that falls within the requirements, Blaske said.

The barge lines had been operating under an interpretation that permitted mixing under certain circumstances. The ICC ruled against that interpretation and it was that ruling that the Supreme Court upheld March 20.

"If we are forced to separate our tows, which would result in smaller tows, increasing our costs, in time we would be forced to increase rates," Blaske said.

"This probably would be followed by rate increases in other forms of transportation. This would not happen overnight, but I feel that within a period of a few years we'd be forced into a rate-increase situation."

The president of American Commercial Lines said water transportation has been a key to much of the industrial development that has taken place in Louisville.

"Because Louisville is a port city, all transportation rates to and from Louisville are kept at a reasonable amount by the availability of water transportation," Blaske noted.

The railroads, which have been rivals of barge lines for a century, haven't commented on the proposed legislation.

Principal legal officers of railroads will meet in Washington April 19 and 20 to discuss current legislation. The amendment to the mixing rule "doubtless will be considered at that time," said W. L. Grubbs, vice president for law for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

Who Is the Villian in Firearm Regulation?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SAM STEIGER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, recently a carbon of a letter to the editor of a Washington paper was sent to me. Mr. Ben Avery, a highly respected Arizona journalist and a delegate to the President's Commission on Crime, forcefully describes his opposition to the Federal regulation of firearms:

APRIL 6, 1967.

Mr. J. R. WIGGINS,
Editor and Executive Vice President,
The Washington Post,
1515 L Street NW.,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am concluding a two-week visit to Washington, having come here as a delegate from my state to the President's conference on crime. During that time I have been reading both the Post and the Star as I am a newspaperman of 35 years in my state of Arizona. I wish to make it clear I am not writing this as a "letter to the editor" but to express my deep concern over what seems to be your "sacred cow" and the damage it is doing to our profession.

I refer to your attacks on the National Rifle Association and your deliberate distortion in your news columns of the firearms problem.

I supose you have the right to attack any organization with which you disagree, but when you publish editorial cartoons such as that this morning you libel more than 800,000 citizens who have a right to express their opinion to their congressmen—a right guaranteed by the same First Amendment that gives you the right of a free press. If the right of a free press is ever destroyed in our country it will be as a result of such abuses as this.

I was appointed to our state crime commission because of my experience and background as a reporter covering police, courts and our state capitol and legislature over a period of some 35 years. But for a time during the depression to help a $20-a-week reporter eat, I also worked as a part-time deputy U.S. marshal. And I am a lifetime member of the National Rifle Association, and have been active in its program of training millions of young people in the safe and responsible handling of firearms, and of aiding the training of our police. I am a member of its board of directors and executive committee. I have no interest in politics and have refused many political offers as has the great newspaper publisher who employs me, Eugene C. Pulliam. Nor do I have any interest in publicity. I hope this will help establish my sincerity of purpose.

I am not asking you to do any favors for the National Rifle Association. I am asking you to do a favor to all of the newspapermen in our nation and report the actions of this organization and others fairly. As the major organ of information in our nation's capitol on which our congressmen depend for news, you owe this to all of us.

You missed a good story to promote a solution to the firearms problem yesterday by not covering the annual meeting of the board of directors of the NRA.

The board:

1. Adopted a resolution asking President Johnson and the State Department to place an embargo on the importation of all foreign arms except for sporting and target shooting or arms of historic value with these being controlled by a review board. This would keep out the $4.98 pistols, the bazookas, anti-tank guns, etc., and cheap rifles. The NRA has been urging this for three years, now it demands that it be done. And I might point out that Senator John F. Kennedy proposed similar action in a bill in congress in 1958, to force the State Department to do this. No new legislation is needed as the Mutual Security Act gives the State Department and the President complete power to control every import of firearms.

2. The board recommended a bill to control interstate shipment of pistols, and reiterated its support of making all interstate shipment of firearms by licensed dealers and manufacturers in violation of state law a federal offense.

These actions received no mention in the Post. Nor has our position ever been presented fairly. The Post apparently has taken upon itself the mission of determining what is good for the country and believes that any means justifies its ends. I submit, sir this is not the role of a newspaper nor is it the mission of journalism.

I guess it was too much to expect you to cover the fine speech of General Wallace Greene, a commandant of the U.S. Marines, about the years of co-operation between the NRA and the Marine Corps in promoting training for our young men who have the duty of defending our country against its enemies with rifles. And of his fear that while we are winning against the Cong, we may be losing to them here at home.

This already is too long. But I must mention that I have been appalled by the lack of respect for the law, for the authority of the law enforcement officer, and the newspaper support of apparent efforts to encourage civil rights leaders to deliberately disobey laws in order to create "incidents". It is no wonder you have more than 300 vacancies in your police department. Apparently it is only because of your much-abused police retirement system that you are able to keep any policemen.

Washington is the heart of our nation. We should be able to use it as an example. It is with a heavy heart filled with concern for my children and grandchildren that I go home tomorrow for I know of no other city so filled with crime, corruption and fear. As I turn west, however, I have the satisfaction of knowing I will fly over more than 300 cities with no firearms controls that never had a single murder last year; over 31 states that did not have as many as Washington.

Thank you.

BEN AVERY.

P.S.—I am sending a copy of this to my senator, Paul Fannin, who was my guest at last nights banquet and to Representative Sam Steiger who is on the D.C. Committee.

Death of C. Mahlon Kline

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article published in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of April 3, 1967, dealing with the death of C. Mahlon Kline, the head of the S.K. & F. drug firm.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

C. MAHLON KLINE DIES AT 86—HEAD OF S.K. & F. DRUG FIRM

C. Mahlon Kline, honorary chairman of Smith Kline & French Laboratories, died today at his home, Willow Lake Farm, in Ambler. He was 86.

He was associated more than 60 years with the company. During that time he participated in sweeping changes which made the firm one of the nation's leading producers of prescription drugs with annual sales of more than $200 million.

In 1951 he received the Procter medal of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, which cited him for his role in "the creation and development of therapeutic substances which have contributed so much to the alleviation of human suffering."

Mr. Kline also was known as a philanthropist and sportsman.

Slender and straight, with twinkling eyes, Mr. Kline had a knack for putting people at ease.

The effect of his pleasing personality on an audience could be easily seen when he attended company functions.

HIS ADVICE TO YOUTH

His advice to ambitious young men and women was that they choose their goal early in life. But he warned that the choice should be a field well-liked.

"If a youth likes the work he is doing, he'll naturally like whatever he comes into contact with in these endeavors," Mr. Kline said.

"And," he added, "he'll make everything fit into the pattern he is molding."

BORN HERE IN 1880

Mr. Kline followed this theory and went on to an outstanding career in carrying on a business started by his father in a small downtown apothecary.

He was born in Philadelphia on May 29, 1880, the only son of Mahlon N. and Isadora Emilie Unger Kline. At 14, he became the youngest person to have climbed Mt. Blanc, in the Alps between France and Italy.

He was graduated from William Penn Charter School and went on to Yale University, where he was graduated from Sheffield Scientific School in 1901.

During his summer vacations and other time off from school, he worked in the SK&F laboratories.

A year after graduation, Mr. Kline joined his father's firm as a chemist in the analytical department. In 1910 he was elected a vice president and in 1921 he became president.

SET UP COMPANY LAB

Mr. Kline felt that the company needed a research laboratory of its own and set about organizing one. In 1929, the firm was reorganized.

Before that it had been chiefly a wholesaler of drugs and pharmaceutical supplies. Under the reorganization, the wholesale division became a subsidiary and the parent company became Smith Kline & French Laboratories. The parent company's function was the discovery and development of new drugs.

It was Mr. Kline who conceived of introducing new pharmaceutical products to physicians by sending samples through the mail. This was in the 1920s. It is now a common practice.

In 1960, Mr. Kline donated $10 million to Yale University for a new scientific center. He also donated $250,000 to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science for a pharmacology laboratory and $200,000 for a science building at Chestnut Hill Academy, in memory of his father.

Through the years, he contributed to schools, hospitals and individuals in the area.

WAS FOND OF OUTDOORS

Mr. Kline was fond of the outdoors. He liked flowers, and his farm near Philadelphia and plantation in Georgia were showplaces. He liked hunting and he bred and raced horses.

His thoroughbred, "Whaddon Chase," won the Grand National and Brooke Sweepstakes at Belmont in 1939, and his racing colors were flown at tracks throughout the country.

As a horsebreeder and horseman, Mr. Kline was associated with the Coaching Club, the Jockey Club, the Committee of Twenty, the Master of Fox Hounds Association of America, the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, the Pennsylvania Horsebreeders Association and the Turf and Field Club.

OTHER AFFILIATIONS

He was on the honorary roll of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry. During World War I he served in the Field Artillery Officers' Training School.

Mr. Kline was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Chestnut Hill.

He was a member of the Philadelphia Club, Midday Club, Penllyn Club and Delta Psi Fraternity.

He also was an active member of the Franklin Institute for more than 50 years.

Mr. Kline, a bachelor, is survived by a sister, Mrs. T. Carrick Jordan.

Romney Talk on Vietnam Improved 1968 Chances

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ELFORD A. CEDERBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, widespread favorable acceptance of Gov. George Romney's views on Vietnam as expressed in his Hartford, Conn., address a few days ago is reflected in a column by Richard Wilson in the Washington Star yesterday.

As pointed out by Columnist Wilson, any vagueness by Governor Romney in this area has been dispelled by the Hartford speech. Without question the address greatly enhanced the position of our Michigan Governor in the field of presidential possibilities.

Mr. Wilson's column follows:

The George Romney who spoke on Vietnam in Hartford, Conn., was not distantly related to the fumbling, imprecise politician who a year ago did himself heavy damage at a national governors' conference by taking both sides of the question.

President Johnson, jubilant over Romney's support for his policy, had an explanation: When Romney learned just a little about the problem, possibly from just one $8,000-a-year adviser, he virtually endorsed the Johnson policy. The President's jubilation, however, may be premature. The range of Romney's advice on Vietnam certainly far exceeded that of a single $8,000 expert by at least the margin of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, who gives his counsel to Romney free of charge.

If Romney is, as seems to be indicated, the single Republican most likely to be able to beat Johnson in 1968, he increased that likelihood by his Hartford speech, and this cannot be good news for Johnson.

Romney succeeded in achieving a delicate balance of dove-like hawkishness which even President Johnson could envy and which proved pleasing to every school of thought in his own party, with the possible exception of that represented by Sen. Mark Hatfield of Oregon.

The speech has thus changed the nature of the contest for the Republican presidential nomination in a way which may be ominous for Johnson. Not a single leading contender for the nomination desires to make bringing the Vietnam war to a favorable conclusion a direct issue. This is unquestionably reassuring to majority sentiment in the Republican party which clearly favors no outcome of the war until it can be a constructive one.

Republicans who were uneasy about Romney on this point, and they were numerous, now have reassurance that the Michigan governor knows what he is talking about, that he can be trusted with the presidency if the Vietnam war is not finished by election day, and under him the GOP would not seal its final doom by meandering into a peace-at-any-price position.

This brand of Republicans is saying that if Romney can be as successful in defining the real issues with Johnson as he has been in defining what is not at issue, the Michigan governor will have gone a long way in restoring his lead for the presidential nomination.

Vagueness and imprecision have been the curses of Romney's campaign for the presidency, but he has now shown there is something more behind his firm and clean-cut visage than good intentions and noble thoughts. Romney had a hard choice between risking the obvious dangers of taking a clear position on Vietnam and continuing to suffer the attrition which made him second choice for the nomination behind Richard M. Nixon.

It now appears that, politically speaking and aside from the validity of his convictions, Romney made the right choice. He has at least regained the interest and respect of middle-of-the-road Republicans who had to turn back to Nixon to find an alternative if Romney's waverings were to continue.

Having gotten over the Vietnam hurdle, Romney's next problem is to convince Nixon-inclined southern Republican politicians that he is conservative enough without losing the support of more liberal northerners.

The Goldwater South, now transferring its affections to Nixon, is the chief barrier to Romney's nomination. He will go there now in a continuance of his campaign without the handicap of a wavering position on the Vietnam war in an area which supports the war for reasons of old-fashioned patriotism.

Romney's handicap in the South is that his failure to support Goldwater in 1964, like the old folks in Dixie, is not forgotten. The 16 southern and border states have 420 delegates of the necessary 667 majority in the Republican convention, with a strong predisposition toward Nixon.

The Michigan governor's greatest asset, whether in the South or elsewhere, is the impression that he has a better chance to beat Jonson than Nixon. The speech on Vietnam will have to undergo the test of the public opinion polls on whether or not it enhanced his present favorable position over Johnson among the rank and file of voters.

It is the general conclusion now that the speech should have done this. A number of outstanding Republican leaders will be surprised, not to say alarmed, if it did not.

Israeli Doctor Helps Burned U.S. Soldiers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues the heart-warming story by Milton Friedman, of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, which tells of the wonderful assistance which an Israeli Army surgeon is supplying to U.S. soldiers who have been burned in Vietnam.

CAPITAL SPOTLIGHT—ISRAELI DOCTOR TREATS U.S. NAPALM VICTIMS

(By Milton Friedman)

United States soldiers burned in Viet Nam are being treated in Washington at Walter Reed Hospital by a skilled Israeli Army surgeon, Lt. Col. Ami Giladi, who helped heal Israeli troops wounded by napalm during the Sinai-Suez war of 1956.

The Israeli colonel was not always a physician. A soldier of the Haganah and the famed "Givati" brigade in 1948, he rose to the rank of captain. He saw men suffer and die. Today, Giladi is so troubled by the horrendous effects of napalm that he has made known his willingness to take a voluntary Israeli medical team to Viet Nam if such aid were requested by Saigon—but only to treat civilian victims, whether pro-Saigon, pro-Viet Cong, or merely innocent bystanders. The doctor is tormented by the knowledge that, although the troops get treatment, thousands of women and children are dying without adequate care for napalm burns.

Giladi's concern, as a humanitarian raised in the Sabra tradition, is such that he hopes to initiate in Israel a "Burn Center" modeled after the U.S. Army's Brooke Hospital in Texas. No one knows where the finances would come from. But Giladi is painfully aware of the nature of the latest technological refinements of man's inhumanity to man. He wants to prepare for treatment of Israelis should the Near East be turned into another Viet Nam and pitiful burn victims cry out for help.

FIRST TO REACH SUEZ

In 1956, Giladi was the first Israeli Army physician to reach the Suez Canal zone. He also helped save the lives of wounded Egyptian soldiers as a surgeon at the captured Egyptian military hospital at El-Arish. He later became chief surgeon of the Israel Army Southern Command. At Beersheba he opened the Negev Central Hospital in 1960. Israeli Bedouin Arabs know Giladi as the man who healed many burned by the primitive Negev campfires.

The medical skills that made Giladi the Deputy Surgeon-General of the Israel Army are being used at Walter Reed to rehabilitate some of the most pathetic burn casualties of service in Viet Nam. Dr. Giladi's proficiency in restorative plastic surgery has been recognized by senior U.S. Army surgeons in the course of his unique service as the only Israeli Army surgeon to wear the surgical gown of the U.S. Army.

Giladi has treated not only napalm victims, accidentally wounded by their own air support, but also the typical Viet Cong-inflicted high velocity wounds from gunshot, shrapnel, and mines. He was sent to the United States by the Israeli Army to join the surgical research unit at Brooke Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, which has become the world's most advanced center for treatment of napalm and other burns.

PATIENTS FLOWN FROM VIET NAM

Patients at Brooke are flown directly from the air evacuation hospitals in Viet Nam. Most would have died of their insidious burns if not for the special techniques perfected at Brooke in response to the present conflict. Men with burns covering as much as 60 to 70 percent of their bodies are literally resurrected by plastic surgery.

After eight months of intensive work on restorative plastic surgery at Brooke, Giladi was awarded a U.S. Army certificate from the staff expressing appreciation "of outstanding service to the unit and the U.S. Army Medical Service." He was eletced an honorary member of the Military Surgeons of the United States.

Giladi then followsd his patients to Walter Reed in Washington, to continue the reconstructive surgery started in Texas. The young American soldiers reminded him of the boys of the Givati Brigade and of the Israel Army of 1956 and today. Their quiet courage was the same.

URGES ISRAEL BURN TREATMENT CENTER

Giladi's dream is of an Israeli center for treatment of serious burns. Patients could be brought from all over Israel by helicopter. Victims of highway, industrial, and kibbutz accidents could be saved—along with Israeli soldiers, sailors and airmen. Research could be done on skin substitution and the latest techniques perfected by the U.S. Army used as a basis for further research. The knowledge gained could be shared with the United States and all nations. Meanwhile, the center would be a precautionary step to heal victims of a possible war. Young Israeli physicians, now tempted away from Israeli by the "brain drain," would find a fascinating new research undertaking.

The problem is to find the modest financing required. All nations spend more readily for weapons systems than for medical facilities, it seems to some of those concerned with healing the victims.

SEES NEED TO HELP CIVILIANS

Giladi was warmly welcomed by his American colleagues. He is deeply impressed by American military medicine. "But," he sadly added, "I am sure the Vietnamese civilian population could benefit from similar treatment to the extent needed.

A native of Tel Aviv, the doctor was born in 1929. He is a distant relative of the founders of Kfar Giladi an early settlement that bears his family's name.

As a soldier who became a physician, Dr. Giladi is still fighting. His Sabra spirit and native "chutzpah" do not let him rest when it is possible to help more people, regardless of nationality, recover from burns and pain not too different from the afflictions suffered by his fellow Jews during World War II.

Deficit Spending

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, many people have swallowed the propaganda of the Great Society that deficit spending is morally right and is sound economics. In a recent letter to the editor of the Memphis, Tenn., Press Scimitar, our able colleague, DAN KUYKENDALL who represents Memphis, gave a most forthright and clear refutation of this false theory. I include Mr. KUYKENDALL's letter as a part of the RECORD so that we all may share its contents. To me this letter makes good sense:

MARCH 17,1967.

Mr. CHARLES H. SCHNEIDER,
Editor, Memphis Press Scimitar,
Memphis, Tenn.

TO THE EDITOR: On March 7, 1967, Howard Cohn took strong issue with the stand that I have taken stating that "continued deficit financing is immoral". Mr. Cohn quoted a professor who made a joke of the dangers and "immorality" of deficit spending.

It is my considered opinion that deficit spending, except in times of national emergencies, is most unwise and certainly the inflation it breeds is no joke to those who suffer from it. Inflation, instead, is a very serious matter because it robs our dollar of its purchasing power and, in actual fact, "steals" from all citizens by cheapening every dollar they own. I am sure that my young friend and his professor will agree that "stealing" is immoral. "Stealing", I believe, by almost universally accepted definition, is taking away one's possessions without his consent, and when the Government takes away the value of the money which belongs to the people without even the formality of legislation, it certainly is taking away possessions without the consent of the owner.

The Government sins in two ways by continually spending huge amounts of money, which it does not have. First, it endangers the very future of our national existence since historically such practices have led to national bankruptcy and suicide. Second, the inflation caused by wasteful deficit spending steals most heavily from those who are least able to pay—the old, the sick, the helpless—those on fixed incomes and particularly those who are retired on savings such as annuities and pensions. Are there any who will disagree that inflation, which causes reduced standards of living and many times actual want among our retired people, is immoral? As the young writer stated, there are certainly some economists, especially those who approve of all the "Great Society" programs, who say that deficit spending may be sound and that a little inflation is a good thing. Certainly there are times during national emergencies that deficit spending is necessary, but there is never a time that deficit spending is financially sound. Everyone knows that continually spending more money than you take in, whether an individual or a government, will eventually lead to bankruptcy. Certainly, inflation may put a few more paper dollars in your pocket, but these dollars buy less and, not only is the citizen being robbed, he is being seriously misled at the same time.

How badly people are hurt by the Government's policy of deficit spending is shown from the following facts: In 1939 our dollar had a purchasing power of 100 cents, and today the value of the dollar is about 42 cents. For example, an individual worker retiring in 1940 with maximum coverage was entitled to an annual Social Security pension of $499.20. A worker retiring today with maximum coverage is entitled to an annual pension of $1,220.00, which has a purchasing power of only $512.40 compared to 1940. It is rather tragic that it took five acts of Congress to raise the value of the annual Social Security pension $13.20 in purchasing power in twenty-seven years. To illustrate further, if a person invested his money to purchase a $100.00 U.S. Government Bond in 1950, the matured Bond today, with 17 years accrued interest, would only be worth $90.10 in purchasing power.

An honest Government policy must be based on protecting the value of the currency by spending the peoples' money in a responsible manner, to live within our income, and balance the budget so as to lower taxes and allow the people to keep more of their own money in dollars that are sound.

Sincerely,

DAN KUYKENDALL,
Members of Congress.

Intellectuals and the Presidency

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, many of us in public life have watched with growing concern the alienated posturings and the sour vocabulary of certain well-publicized American intellectuals. Certainly, the intellectual community has a rich and fruitful tradition. Its noble works have produced the seminal ideas by which we live. The intellectual community here and elsewhere has a high responsibility to pursue rigorous analysis, to maintain a skeptical frame of mind and to warn us when in the hurry of public life we undertake unwise course of action or hold beyond useful return a program or policy. And the dreadful 1950's should have taught us never again to confuse dissent with heresy.

However, Mr. Speaker, today there are voices from within the intellectual community which are striking false notes. Their criticisms are too often irrelevant and carping and, at bottom, destructive. Their attitudes capricious. Their "action" programs mischievous, if not malevolent.

It was not so in past periods of great change. Then, for example, there were the stimulating social themes of the playwright Ibsen. Today, our stages are given over to the trashy theatrics of "MacBird." In place of the productive polemics of Upton Sinclair, we have the calamity calls. They would, like the Romans, destroy their Carthages. But tells us not what they would erect in their stead.

And we find that today the Babbitts are not now all men of the right.

In this connection, Mr. Speaker, the April issue of Fortune magazine contains an article, "Intellectuals and the Presidency," which I highly recommend. I read it with profit. I believe others would, too. Mr. Speaker, I include the article at this point in my remarks:

INTELLECTUALS AND THE PRESIDENCY

In a free country no politician can have firm control over his own image. How the people see him will depend partly on how he is perceived by the more influential among those who form the links of communication between politics and the public. The exceedingly unflattering caricature of Johnson on the opposite page is no harsher than the verbal image of him recently projected by many intellectuals. As the atmosphere became humid with their bitterness, contempt, and ridicule, the famous Johnson consensus, without bursting asunder, gradually shrank in all its parts. Undoubtedly opposition from intellectuals has been one important reason why the consensus, as measured by the Gallup index of public approval, dwindled in two years from 71 percent to 46 percent.

Noting this, political commentators ask a question: what is there about L.B.J. that riles so many intellectuals so much? They find plenty of material for answers in his personality defects, in his awkward press relations, in his dated "Texas style," which jangles in contrast to the highly sophisticated administrative and technological devices he controls. But with reference to the long-range development of U.S. politics a more serious question can be asked: what is there about intellectuals that disposes so many of them so strongly against the President?

Approaching from that angle, where the fascinating subject of L.B.J.'s personality does not fill the eye, one can discern behind the criticism and abuse aimed at "Johnson" a much broader line of disaffection among intellectuals. Many of them are opposing the President as a symbol of certain characteristics of U.S. Government and society today. Almost certainly, these characteristics will be around longer than Lyndon Johnson. To put it another way, any man who shouldered the responsibilities of the White House now or in the foreseeable future would receive a lot of the same kind of criticism being directed at Johnson. A young Harvard faculty member, beleaguered by fellow intellectuals who wanted him to join a crusade to elect Robert Kennedy President in 1968 so that the country might be saved from Johnson, replied: "I will bet you that if by some chance R.F.K. is elected in 1968 you will all be bitterly opposed to him within six months of his inauguration—and I will then be supporting him."

PRUDERY ABOUT POWER

Among many influential intellectuals there is now a tendency to see the White House as standing at the apex of a U.S. "power structure." They are fearful of what they call "the Establishment," and they cast the President—any President—as its Pope, the personified symbol of institutionalized corruption, the figure that the Puritans, after their quaint fashion, used to call "the Whore of Babylon." In the intellectuals' lexicon "the Establishment" now seems to include federal, state, and local governments, business corporations, foundations and other philanthropic organizations, Big Labor, Big Science, and the administrations of universities. What have all these institutions in common? They are large and complex and, since they *act*, they are involved with "power."

That word is the key. To be wary of the abuse of power is a healthy attitude in all free men. Intellectuals have a special social duty to press for the rational use and the moral restraint of power. But some American intellectuals these days go beyond wariness. They disclose toward the very idea of power an ambivalent sensitivity that amounts to prudery.

Intellectuals' criticism of U.S. foreign policy sometimes operates at a surface level of picking apart details of official statements ("How do you know there were fifty-three Communists among the Dominican rebel leaders?"). But underneath many such operational criticisms of the Dominican Republic intervention and Vietnam war runs a revulsion toward power itself. The following sentence encapsulates many elements in the intellectuals' attitude toward U.S. action in Vietnam: "A small nation of handsome people, ravished by civil war, is being brutally and self-righteously slaughtered—in the name of freedom—by the richest, most grotesquely overarmed, most powerful country in the world." (The author of this sentence is Susan Sontag, a talented young writer whose verbal ability to fashion symbols of dissent has made her a sort of Betsy Ross of the peace movement among New York literary intellectuals.)

The Vietnam war would not come so close to monopolizing public discussion today if more intellectuals were fired to interest by the immense challenges now open to the American people in their internal policy. While some intellectuals have thrown themselves wholeheartedly into serious consideration of the U.S. future (see "The Road to 1977," FORTUNE, January), many others stand aloof from what ought to be an intellectual's feast of discussion about values, ends, and means. President Johnson's proposal that the U.S. consciously embark on the quest for a Great Society might have stimulated among intellectuals a much livelier and wider interest than it has. Not many intellectuals have gone as far in opposition as Norman Mailer, who declared: "We took formal public steps toward a great society, that great society of computers and pills, of job aptitudes and bad architecture, of psychoanalysis, superhighways, astronauts, vaccinations, and a Peace Corps, that great society where nothing but frozen corn would be sold in the smallest towns of Iowa, where censorship would disappear but every image would be manipulated from birth to death."

More typical is a tepid lack of interest, a distrust and disengagement from discussion of what a Great Society might be. Unlike the "conservatives," intellectuals do not accuse Johnson of quixotically dreaming an impossible dream. On the contrary, they seem to recoil from the prospect that the quest for a Great Society implies its pursuit through public and private institutions, through programs and innovations tested by gritty and disillusioning practicality. Power, with all its intellectual and moral ambiguities, will be a necessary part of the quest. Instead of buckling down to their difficult and indispensable task of guiding power by truth, these intellectuals tend to exaggerate the opposition between truth and power, between thought and action, between individual man and society's institutions, between morality and practical politics.

FROM MISTRESS ANNE TO SENATOR JOE

Power, the capacity for effective action in society, can range in form from naked violence to the most delicate (or indelicate) subliminal suggestion. There is vastly more power, flowing and on tap, in the U.S. today than in any other society. There is a tendency among many intellectuals to concentrate their fearful and defiant attention on the accretions of power that adhere to institutions. (Edmund Wilson, an intellectual's intellectual, attacked two categories of expanding governmental power jointly in a 1963 book called *The Cold War and the Income Tax: A Protest*.) Many *intellectuals* tend to be inimical toward the power of advertising, the "market power" of large corporations, the power to carry out large and elaborate technological advances such as the space program. Concentrating on these institutionalized power, they tend to ignore the simultaneous expansion of such individual capacities as the power of consmers to choose, the power to learn, the power of a man to select from a much wider range the circumstances of his life and effort. All kinds of expanding power are in novel, complicated, and often obscure conflict with one another. It is a truism that this tremendous infusion of powers derives from Intellectual progress in science, communication, and the principles of organization; less generally recognized is the tremendous social need that the growth of power sets up for intellectual work, at all levels of abstraction, to understand, criticize rank, relate, channel, reconcile, restrain, stimulate, and, in a word, *rightly* to use the new or augmented powers.

A uniquely high level of power in the U.S. coincides with a unique degree of U.S. dependence upon intellectual work. That is why this society will always be peculiarly disturbed when there is not a healthy relation between its intellectuals and its power structure. "Healthy" does not imply an easy, happy, or mutually approving bond; some tension between mind and action there must be. What the U.S. can ill afford, either on practical or on intellectual grounds, is an intellectual attack on "the Establishment" so radically negative that the criticism can contribute nothing to the problem of controlling power and improving the institutions through which it operates.

Americans have not always made so sharp a separation between intellect and practical life. Recently there has been much whimpering from intellectuals to the effect that American society, in hot pursuit of practical success, has throughout its history displayed an exceptionally high incidence of anti-intellectualism. Literally speaking, they are, of course, correct. Professor Richard Hofstadter several years ago published *Anti-Intellectualism in American Life*, 434 lucid, scholarly pages running the grisly record from Mistress Anne Hutchinson in the 1630's through Senator Joe McCarthy in the 1950's. From the histories of few, if any, peoples could so compendious a proof of anti-intellectualism be assembled. The book, however, tells less than half the story.

The opinion may be hazarded that among the Eskimos and the Gambians incidents of anti-intellectualism have been rare. In such societies intellectualism is not important enough to call forth an intense anti-intellectual reaction. Every man is a battleground between his higher faculties, his conscience, his superego, on one side, and on the other the part of him that is more oriented toward the immediate and the phenomenal. The battle will be intensified in a man who has *both* an extraordinary development of his higher faculties and an extraordinary degree of zestful involvement in the practical stream of life. American anti-intellectualism is a consequence and even a measure of this society's long, extraordinary, initimate, and increasing dependence upon and respect for its brains.

Though it may resist their influence at all times and turn bitterly against them on occasion, the U.S. increasingly regards intellectuals as its pride, its strength, its guide, and its cutting edge toward a better future. Nearly all Americans now aspire to see their children enrolled in the huge class of people who work with brain rather than muscle. No other society in its structure and its values has assigned a role so central and so massive to people who work with their minds.

MYTHMAKERS AND MORALISTS

One important and neglected aspect of the attack on Johnson as a symbol of the power structure may be illuminated by examining the intellectuals as a group.

Almost everyone who writes about "the intellectuals" has definition problems; no agreed formula for identifying and classifying the very different, though overlapping, groups among them exists. The simplified classification essayed here is made with no intention of ranking them in order of *intellectual* excellence. Instead, they are distinguished below in respect to the nature and intensity of their political and social influence, since that is the context of this discussion.

Group I, the smallest, may be thought of as made up of those who are most articulate and influential in their judgment of society's broad public aspects. A few—e.g., Walter Lippmann and Arthur Schlesinger Jr.—are known by name to a wide public, but most of this group speak to select audiences or write for small-circulation magazines, exerting their influence indirectly through other groups of intellectuals. Within Group I, sometimes called "the literary intellectuals," are found few mathematicians or natural scientists. Its members establish the great rubrics (e.g., Walter Lippmann's "the cold war," George Kennan's "containment") and the eloquent interpretations (e.g., Frederick Jackson Turner's discovery of the frontier as the shaping experience of the American character). This group bestrides, however inadequately, two great traditions, philosophy and poetry. Although few of its members would be called or would call themselves philosophers or poets, they deal explicitly or implicitly with broad concepts of truth, justice, and freedom and they form, modify, and transmit the changing store of myths and symbols within which society apprehends its past, present, and future.

THE POPULARIZERS AND THE SPECIALISTS

Group II, much larger, is made up of the disseminators, who speak to a wider audience. They include most clergymen, journalists, broadcasters, and many business executives whose effectiveness depends upon their ability to communicate. Since this communicative faculty is more an attribute of art than of intellect, strictly speaking, Group II also contains most of the playwrights, novelists, painters, and many of the very heterogeneous group for which we have no better name than "entertainers." In handling the material it presents to the public, Group II must make use of ideas, judgments, standards of relevance and importance. Therein lies its relationship to Group I. Pastors may derive standards for commenting on current events from Reinhold Niebuhr. The more intellectual TV commentators are not immune to influence by *Partisan Review*. And even some newspapermen who would hotly deny that they belong to *any* group of "intellectuals" have been caught reading the *New York Review of Books*. The New York *Times*, on its editorial page and, even more, in its selection and emphasis of news, is the paper most open to influence from Group I. The *Times*, in turn, exerts a powerful influence on others in Group II.

Group III, hundreds of thosuands strong, might be divided into two subgroups: academics and other professionals. The basic characteristic of Group III is specialization. It contains the physicists, economists, lawyers, engineers, etc. Because few large public questions lie within one or two specialized fields, the vast majority of Group III intellectuals are not initiators or activists in public discussion. They are, however, highly interested citizens, avoid consumers of the products of the generalists and artists in Group I and II. "Faculty opinion" on public questions is influenced by a relatively small number of academics who also belong to Group I or II. Government bureaucracy and business management are largely made up of Group III professionals.

Below these three groups of intellectuals are millions of others who also work with mind rather than hand. The upper third of the white-collar labor force is probably quite susceptible to the climate of opinion generated in Group I and carried on the wind, so to speak, of Group II.

In this article "the intellectuals," unless otherwise specified, refers hereafter to Group I. Since it is not organized in any formal way and since its members prize the individual distinctions between their views, generalizations about this group must be steeped in caution. Group I intellectuals participating in the Vietnam discussion include Henry Kissinger, Herman Kahn, and many others who show no trace of prudery about power; they neither believe power to be inherently evil nor do they separate it from responsible control by standards of reason and morality lying outside the equations of pure power. Arthur Schlesinger Jr. and Richard Goodwin both have shifted considerably (though not equally or on exactly parallel causes) from positions on the Vietnam war they held when they were in the Administration; yet both continue to grapple seriously with problems of the control of power. Hans Morgenthau is a very unusual case. He makes impassioned moral judgments about what he considers wrong uses of power but seems to resist the introduction of moral objectives into foreign-policy decisions. Starting from a contempt for American moralizing about international politics, he preached in the Fifties the doctrine of "national interest" as the lodestone of policy. He is now, ironically, a kind of hero of the campus idealist pacifists. He thinks that mistaken notions and applications of morality and justice have led us in Asia to policies morally much worse than we would be pursuing if national self-interest had been our only guide. Far less complex than Morgenthau are most of those who applaud him; they do not even face the problems of how morality and power should be related. Examples of conflicts, differences, and gradations among the intellectuals could be endlessly multiplied. There is hardly a proposition about them for which exceptions cannot be found.

Nevertheless, there is also a pattern, a dominant influence in Group I. It is this pattern, its origin and character and its relation to contemporary American politics, that concerns us here.

THE CONSCIENCE OF SOCIETY

The intellectuals have a past. Just as an individual's actions, values, personality are in large part shaped by the affections, traumas, enthusiasms of his experience, so a social group's character at any point in time will reflect what it has been through. Despite their individualism, despite their susceptibility to passing fads, there are patterns among intellectuals as a group that have persisted over very long periods.

In Christian Europe the intellectual class first appeared as clergy, a fact that still conditions the attitudes of intellectuals today—not least those of them who are irreligious. In today's criticisms of political policies one can still find the explicit statement that it is the function of the intellectuals to be "the conscience of society." Europe's clergy criticized "the world" from the viewpoint of higher spiritual values. Yet this clergy would also serve "the world" as chroniclers, infirmarians, agronomists, jurists, administrators, and advisers to princes. In addition to building countless ecclestiastical organizations, they were influential in shaping secular institutions. The medieval clergy did not hold that political power was evil; it regarded power, like sex, as an essential and honorable part of life—and also as morally dangerous. The European evolution of ethical, legal, and administrative principles to guide the use of power and improve the institutions through which it operated was largely the work of intellectual clerics trying to establish distinctions between legitimate and illegitimate exercises of power.

This intimate involvement of the intellectuals in the practical life of society had its perils from both the religious and the political viewpoints. Many institutions became corrupt, tyrannical, ineffective, or obsolete partly because there was no adequate source of independent intellectual criticism.

The Enlightenment reversed that position. In France the criticism of the *philosophes* ranged, before they were done, across almost all existing social and political institutions of the eigtheenth century. Their impact on Europe was brilliantly effective, more by virtue of the artistry of the attack than because of intellectual profoundity, scholarly precision, or constructive intent. The art of Voltaire, for example, derived much of its tremendous persuasive power (including its entertainment value) from its freewheeling independence of responsibility for practical or theoretical questions of how the institutions of society ought to work. The French Revolution might have been a less traumatic experience if two preceding generations of intellectuals had done a more effective job of preparing the way for new institutions that would be needed to replace those doomed by deep-seated social change.

THE INTEGRATED AMERICANS

The intellectuals who founded the U.S. were men of a different kidney. In the first place, their critique of existing institutions had been less "total," more discriminating—and, of course, much less fun to read. More seriously than the French, they attacked the problem of how to balance in political and legal institutions the paradoxes involved in power, truth, and freedom. Even Jefferson, who distrusted power more than most of his associates, was a practical politician who sought and used power. Clearly, the intellectuals' original stance in this country accepted the risk of involvement in politics and other practical affairs. One did not have to be "against the system" to be an American intellectual.

Early in the nineteenth century European intellectuals were caught up in a wave of romanticism, an experience that affects to this day the character of intellectuals on both sides of the Atlantic. A revolt against the rationalism and artistic formalism of the preceding century, romanticism proved a potent generator of myth and symbol. Amid the social anxiety caused by the onset of industrialization, the quickening pace of change, and the fecundity of new institutions with new patterns of power, romanticism became a refuge—and a basis for the criticism of society. In general, it preferred emotional spontaneity to rationalized action, the farm to the factory, man alone to organization, and rebellion to established forms of power. Satan—Milton's proud and lonely fallen angel—became in Paris around 1830 a favorite figure; his picture hung in the rooms of romantic young intellectuals. A rebel foredoomed to be a loser, Satan was an appropriate symbol of that kind of passionate political activity and social criticism which does not really expect or seek to shoulder the responsibilities of power.

FREEDOM FROM INSTITUTIONS

Gradually, American intellectuals moved away from the original stance that had integrated them with the institutions of society, adopting attitudes similar to those of French intellectuals. During the Dreyfus uproar, when the term "the intellectuals" was first used in French, William James wrote from Europe to an American friend: "We 'intellectuals' in America must all work to keep our precious birthright of individualism, and freedom from these institutions." James meant the Army, the Church, etc., which had indeed been on the wrong side of the Dreyfus case. But then he went on to a broader generalization. "*Every* great institution is perforce a means of corruption—whatever good it may also do. Only in the free personal relation is full ideality to be found." This extreme statement of the case of noble man versus corrupt institution was to find a carrier in the rising romantic myth of the American frontiersman, conceived as having faced the wilderness in solitude.

Rapport between intellectuals and Theodore Roosevelt's Administration was fairly good, and many American intellectuals supported Woodrow Wilson's attempt to construct an institution of world order, the League of Nations. Integration, however, was wearing thin. By the Twenties the prevailing intellectual attitude toward U.S. Government and society was deeply adverse without being seriously reformist.

Special circumstances, which cannot be recaptured, made possible the warm alliance between American intellectuals and the New Deal. Franklin Roosevelt cast himself as a champion of the underprivileged against "the economic royalists" seen as the holders of the real power, who could be blamed for not preventing the depression. This David versus Goliath position was congenial to the intellectuals. They could support Roosevelt without aligning themselves with what is now called "the Establishment." Moreover, in this alliance they could celebrate their love (whatever has become of it?) for "the common man," a hero of romantic mythology. Certain intellectuals, mainly of Group III and especially lawyers, contributed to the actual reforms of the New Deal, but the communicators of Groups I and II were more interested in the emotional struggles, the excitements of the period, then in such institutional achievements as social security and the improvement of business law.

During World War II neither the White House nor the intellectuals worked hard at the task of preparing the nation for its hugely enlarged postwar responsibility. The painful evolution of U.S. foreign policy during the postwar years was achieved without much help from Group I intellectuals. Presidents, assisted by platoons of Group III intellectuals in government, developed the patterns of U.S. action. They did so, however, without much serious discussion among Group I intellectuals concerning the proper goals and the limits of U.S. power. The U.S. needed in the late Forties and Fifties a higher level of intellectual discussion of whether and why and to what extent its powers should be used to protect international order against Communist aggression.

During Truman's Administration the political-economic climate of the U.S. was changing. The depression was over. Opportunity beckoned. A lot of "common men" sensed that the route of advance lay not in overthrowing "entrenched privilege" but in a more knowing, careful, and effective private and public direction of the institutions through which society worked. This shift laid the basis for consensus politics, a politics of problems rather than issues, which began under Eisenhower and has continued in the administrations of Kennedy and Johnson.

THE UNSTAINABLE HERO

Many Group I intellectuals stayed aloof from the new politics. What they liked most about Adlai Stevenson, perhaps, was his remoteness from the corruptions and compromises associated with the familiar use of power. Indeed, his appeal to the intellectuals was probably enhanced by the fact that he had little chance of getting elected. Perhaps in their hearts they always knew that his image would never be splattered by the mud of presidential action. They found Eisenhower's Administration "dull" "unexciting," "stagnant." Meanwhile one could enjoy the gentle artistry of Stevenson's detached criticism, of "the way he said it."

John F. Kennedy made the most of his youthful, vigorous, activist appeal to the intellectuals' love of a dramatic hero. But Kennedy was fundamentally a deeply serious politician, a man of power and its responsibilities, a man who connected principles and ideas with action. He prudently refrained from taking the easy way to increase the tempo of pleasurable excitement among Group I intellectuals. He could have done it by aggravating class conflicts, by developing a broad ideological front from which to attack some key group of American institutions, by launching dramatic and basic revisions—either doveish or hawkish—in foreign policy. He was certainly not a complacement President, but he worked, as a serious politician must, on the margins between what is and what ought to be; he worked within the national consensus established in the Eisenhower years; and he worked largely through the established bureaucratic channels of the government, which, of course, are manned mainly by intellectuals of Group III. In Kennedy's Administration professionalism in government increased markedly; economists had more influence over policy, and Robert McNamara introduced a new wave of managerial expertise. These trends, which have continued under Johnson, do not seem to please many intellectuals of Group I who are not necessarily in favor of a more scientific, more rational, and more systematic apporach to the work of government.

LAMENT FOR THE KIBITIZERS

Less because they harbor a pious wish to speak well of the departed than because they wish to maximize the contrast between Kennedy and Johnson, some intellectuals today would rather have their readers forget their opposition to Kennedy. Although the intellectuals' criticism of Kennedy was less bitter than the present attacks on Johnson, the record shows that it was, in essence, the same criticism.

A few weeks before Kennedy's death, Joseph Kraft wrote in *Harper's* an excellent report called "Kennedy and the Intellectuals." Kraft recounted J.F.K.'s unremitting efforts to woo the intellectuals—by the high incidence and quality of literary allusions in his speeches, by appointments and awards, by inviting many intellectuals to White House social gatherings. Nevertheless, large numbers of Democrats of the type most under the influence of Group I intellectuals remained loyal to their hero, Stevenson, and aloof from Kennedy. "Harsh criticisms," wrote Kraft, "have come from the novelists Norman Mailer and James Baldwin [and from] the playwright Gore Vidal . . . 'Where,' the critic Alfred Kazin asked in a notable essay, 'is the meaningful relation of intellectuals to power?' " Some intellectuals, Kraft observed, were disappointed that under Kennedy there had been no return to the freewheeling days of F.D.R., when bureaucratic channels were frequently bypassed by men with bright ideas (e.g., Harvard's Felix Frankfurter) who could directly persuade the President to adopt them forthwith. John Kenneth Galbraith, Kennedy's Ambassador to India, had complained in a 1963 speech that under Kennedy "the abrasive controversy which characterized the Roosevelt bureaucracy has all but gone . . . Instead we have much greater emphasis on order, discipline, and conformity." Kraft believed that the change Galbraith noted had occurred because "Almost all the important problems of government go beyond the range of individual knowledge . . . In the process of policy formation, there is more room than ever for the trained intellectual bureaucrat. But the kibitzing intellectual celebrity has no place."

Despite the Johnson record, intellectuals keep saying his Administration has run out of ideas. Two meanings of "idea" may be confused. A White House aide describes a pattern of his conversations with the President in this way: "I'm assigned to study some problem. I read and talk to the experts in various phases of it. Then I go to the President and present the situation as I see it. When I've finished he often looks as if he's waiting for me to continue. When I don't, he says one word—'Therefore?' " Johnson is waiting for the idea; the point, the recommended action: "Therefore, we should do such and such, or not do such and such." In the same way Johnson tries to bring criticism down to action by asking, "Well, what would *you* do?"

A Group I intellectual's usage of the term "idea" is more like Hollywood's. What he wants is an idea that lends itself readily to song or story, to the great, familiar emotional ideological themes of struggle, to his function of mythmaking.

The mythmaker's high vocation developed in centuries when political success or failure was largely a matter of chance and when the sustained employment of power to reach distant social goals was almost unthinkable. The mythmaker is conditioned by history to pay more attention to the excitement of the struggle than to whether it succeeds or fails. As a story, the Battle of Roncesvalles is not diminished because Roland, with a defective intelligence service and overstretched communications, was beaten. Similarly, the myth-borne memory of Kings Nebuchadnezzar, Oedipus, and Lear remains green after centuries because exciting stories arose from their personalities, and not because scribes admired the prudence and progress of their public administrations.

AN INVITATION HALF-HEARD

Everybody senses by now that in the next thirty years really vast changes will occur in the U.S. But it is less generally understood that the quality of these changes will be determined by how well we relate ideas and action. Johnson's Great Society speech at Ann Arbor in 1964 can be read as an invitation to all citizens to view this fluid future as a challenge, calling forth their own ideas and efforts.

In such a discussion of how to pursue excellence intellectuals logically have a role—perhaps a greater potential role than the President of the U.S. Johnson set about his part with great effectiveness, carrying into law and policy a number of measures, most of which as "ideas" had been around a long time. In shaping his legislative program he used task forces of intellectuals, many of them drawn from outside of government. There is plenty of evidence that both Kennedy and Johnson recognized the danger that too heavy reliance on the bureaucracy can shut off the flow of innovation. Both Presidents worked hard at keeping open their lines of communication with the academic and professional communities.

Immense as Johnson's legislative program was by past standards, it necessarily represented only a tiny fraction of what is implied in a national quest for a Great Society; in the U.S. system most of the energy and ideas of the adventure will have to be generated outside the federal government. As noted, a number of distinguished intellectuals, whether or not stimulated by the Ann Arbor speech, are responding vigorously to the challenge of the U.S. future. But most Group I intellectuals have not shown much interest either in the Johnson program or in the broader discussion of what the U.S. should become.

It's a fact that the Johnson domestic programs are not easy to write exciting, dramatic stories about. Writers conditioned by the old mode of ideological struggle look in vain for the "abrasive controversies" of bygone Washington, as when Henry Wallace, the liberal knight, and Jesse Jones, the Texas conservative, with their respective trains of lawyers, economists, poets, and flacks, were abrawl (like the King's Musketeers and the Cardinal's Guards) the length and width of Pennsylvania Avenue.

What goes on in Washington today is the painful process of institution building. This involves hard questions of how various forms of power (financial, legal, technical) should be generated, distributed, and restrained. It involves constitutional questions of Washington's relations with states, cities, businesses, and citizens; administrative questions about what should be centralized and what not; political questions of who acquires what leverage over whom; moral and aesthetic questions about the uses, the priorities, and the ends of power.

This sort of political scene cannot be adequately reported, analyzed, or commented upon by an intellectual class that has turned its back upon power as inherently evil, a class that, in the name of humanism and individualism, professes to despise organizations, a class that regards "action" as divorced from "thought."

ANTIESTABLISHMENTARIANISM

One way of disengaging from serious intellectual concern for policy is to state a problem in such sweeping terms as to make any practicable program for solving it seem trivial. John Leo, writing in *Commonweal*, offers an example of this form of hand washing. "The Great Society myth is fraudulent and deceptive because it is too slow, too little, too temporizing, too readily corruptible, too cautious, too tardy. The Great Society blueprints repairs while the old house has rotted and is in collapse, and it is a new house which must be built. What is needed so pathetically in America is a revolutionary reconstruction of the nation." When Michael Harrington urged that thinking citizens should "take the Great Society seriously." Tom Hayden replied by denouncing "a barbarism issuing from the actions of public officials, welfare-state administrators, and service-oriented professionals," concluding "I take the Great Society 'seriously' too, but as a menace to the world." Dwight Macdonald, praising a sophomoric play in the *New York Review of Books*, repeats the theme of total disgust. "The most striking, and to me admirable, quality of *MacBird* as political comment is its complete rejection of and alienation from our political Establishment, all of it."

Walter Lippmann, seeking a simple, all-purpose explanation for what he regards as Johnson mistakes, foreign and domestic, finds the trouble in "the sin of pride," disclosed by "a stubborn refusal to recognize the country's limitations and his own limitations, the ambition to remake the United States and also to remake Asia." Elizabeth Hardwick, the novelist, has an even simpler way of analyzing the Vietnam war. Replying to Arthur Schlesinger Jr. in the course of a panel discussion, she said, "You know wars are silly, now, Arthur. Everybody knows that. They are utterly ridiculous." Again and again the romantic aversion to technology, the romantic affection for the simple peasantry appear in criticism of U.S. policy in Vietnam; a reader can get the impression that if the Vietcong had the bombers and the Americans had bows and arrows our moral position would be improved in the eyes of Group I intellectuals.

THE TIDE AND THE POOL

The oversimplified moral judgments with which these intellectuals attack Johnson make easy reading and have a certain entertainment value. What they lack is intellectual content and a sense of the actual range of choice available to officials in positions of public responsibility. The intellectuals' function as "the conscience of society" obviously calls for some measure of independence from the seats of power. But it requires, too, some measure of engagement with society as it is.

Recently some intellectuals have argued that service to government is an experience so inherently corrupting that it should be avoided by any intellectual who values his integrity. If American intellectuals as a group took this advice, they would be depriving themselves and the nation of a cooperation both need. Through practical experience in government or corporations, many intellectuals have gained insight into the institutions and processes that it is their responsibility to study, analyze, and judge. Richard Hofstadter has warned that from the viewpoint of society's need it is important that "the intellectual community should not become hopelessly polarized into two parts, one part of technicians concerned only with power and accepting implicitly the terms power puts to them, and the other of willfully alienated intellectuals more concerned with maintaining their sense of their own purity than with making their ideas effective."

Like many another sensitive person, Rebecca West used to wonder why society was so slow in correcting such obvious defects as poverty and racism. She found an answer eloquently expressed in *Black Lamb and Grey Falcon*. She had often noticed good people, "loving honor and freedom and harmony," who could persuade other people of the rightness of their causes and yet who accomplish little in the world. At their meetings "the speakers use all accents of sincerity and sweetness, and they continuously praise virtue; but they never speak as if power would be theirs tomorrow and they would use it for virtuous action. And their audiences also do not seem to regard themselves as predestined to rule; they clap as if in defiance, and laugh at their enemies behind their hands, with the shrill laughter of children. They want to be right, not to do right. They feel no obligation to be part of the main tide of life, and if that meant any degree of pollution they would prefer to divert themselves from it and form a standing pool of purity."

Lyndon Johnson, even more than Eisenhower and Kennedy, has cut his Administration off from ideology. Intellectuals miss ideology's capacity to make them feel like political heroes without committing them to the "main tide" of actual political life. Though the U.S. is unlikely to return to the mock politics of ideology, it will in the years ahead need ideas more than ever to guide and restrain the inevitable increase of power. Ideas will not, however, shape the nation's life unless they can operate upon and within organizations, including government. Each intellectual must decide his own degree of independence, fix his own distance from the temptations of power. Intellectuals as a group, however, must not withdraw prudishly from power and its responsibilities. Where the action is is where this fluid and fast-moving society most needs mind and conscience.

Lifting Curb on USIA Seen as Inadvisable

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ELFORD A. CEDERBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, a veteran of USIA, and now a newspaper columnist, yesterday presented a very conclusive case against lifting the curb on use of USIA material here in the United States. Carl T. Rowan, in yesterday's Washington Star, suggests we should leave well enough alone and let USIA continue to "sell" the United States abroad and not get embroiled in domestic politics.

Mr. Rowan's article follows:

ALFRED, N.Y.—I've got 12,000 or so former colleagues in the U.S. Information Agency who ought to be rather frustrated.

They labor with every communications device known to man to sell this country, its ideals, its institutions, to a jealous, confused and sometimes belligerent world.

They drop leaflets from bullet-scarred airplanes in the world war against the Viet Cong; they ruin their livers sipping cognac in France while trying to counter the acerbic barbs of Charles de Gaulle; they induce Latin American supermarkets to give political comic books rather than trading stamps in an effort to frustrate the subversive tactics of Fidel Castro.

But most Americans hardly know they exist. That is, not until someone writes a phony magazine article about how President Johnson is dictating what can be broadcast on the Voice of America; or some cultured congressman is irritated because he can't understand a piece of art in a USIA exhibit in Milan, or someone else delivers a diatribe about some supposed boner by the men who supposedly project America's image to the world.

Small wonder, then, that many USIA stalwarts want their good works made available to the American public. They assume that if John Q. Doe could just see these movies, television tapes and slick magazines that extol free enterprise, free speech, freedom of religion, the affluence of the working man, et cetera, USIA would take on a Pentagon-like aura of saviour-of-the-republic.

And so it was, perhaps, that the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information told Congress recently that the time has come to lift the ban on distribution of USIA materials in the United States.

You meet the people here, or in Corvallis, Ore., or Arcata, Calif., and you sense their curiosity, their lack of knowledge about either USIA or the dimensions of the ideological struggle. You can easily conclude that the people's need to know requires the lifting of that ban.

Still, as much as I sometimes wished, in my USIA days, that the agency could get its light out from under Congress' bushel of inhibitions, I shudder at the advisory commission's proposal.

I remember how complimentary USIA has been, in materials spread abroad, to Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson. This because of knowledge that if you can't "sell" the President in Country X, you can't sell U.S. foreign policy.

But distribute those necessarily sweet phrases about an incumbent President in the U.S. and the screams of protest from the out party would be terrifying. And USIA's leaders would work 25-hour days just defending themselves.

This is to say nothing of the fact that while few people feel qualified to command an infantry battalion, direct a space project or conduct an atomic energy program, doggone near everybody figures he or she is an expert at "public relations" or "propaganda."

I had thrown at me again this week an advertising executive's charge that I was some kind of nitwit because I never conceded that you sell U.S. Vietnam policy to the French the same way you sell them wine, or our policy in the Dominican Republic to the Mexicans the same way you peddle chewing gum.

So I'm sure that within hours after the first batch of USIA materials is distributed at home, the agency will be besieged by an army of truck drivers, retired cowpokes and newspaper columnists, all offering free advice on how better to "sell democracy abroad."

Yes, the desire to be better known and more appreciated by the homefolk must be strong within USIA, where good deeds are too often shrouded in anonymity.

But a little reflection tells me that my USIA friends ought to realize when they're well off—and leave well enough alone.

Manners

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SAM STEIGER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, the April 8 issue of the AFL–CIO News reprinted an excellent radio commentary by Edward P. Morgan on the lack of thoughtfulness by many Americans. I do not know that this characteristic is more marked than the same tendency in other nations throughout the world, but it is cause for concern because we can do better:

BOORISH BAD MANNERS REFLECT LOST SMALL, VITAL HUMAN VALUES

(By Edward P. Morgan)

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL–CIO over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST. The program will be resumed after the current network strike is settled.)

NEW YORK.—It is just possible, so it seems to me, that Americans are causing more damage—to themselves and to the world—by an arrogance of boorish bad manners than—if Senator Fulbright will pardon the expression—by an arrogance of power.

It would be frivolous to argue that the latter indubitably creates the former, though there probably is some causal connection. I thing the connection is more indirect and therefore more insidious. The solution, I suspect—if there is one—is not to put the Emily Posts and the Amy Vanderbilts in charge of the State Dept. and the Pentagon, fascinating as the results might be, but to examine the flaws and deficiencies in the training and the resultant value judgments of the citizen in the American society.

We must begin with the assumption that the American is human, like everybody else. What sets us apart now is the fact that we occupy the Room at the Top. As a nation and as a people we are richer and more powerful than anybody else. Our mighty and opulent position incites envy, jealousy, suspicion, fear, downright hatred and—tragically but now surprisingly—very little respect. The lack of the latter, I am sure, stems from the belief of thoughtful and sorrowingly hostile foreigners—that we are a nation of hypocrites.

Because we live in a magnifying-glass house, they see every move we make, every mood we assume enlarged on a panavision screen. When we project policies in support of the open society, they think we are throwing rocks to destroy anything and everything that we can't readily fit into our own measures. Many of them believe—and I am afraid they are too often right—that they understand and act upon the dynamic inspiration of the American revolution, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights better than we do.

But I want to reduce this problem, as I started out to do, into terms of personal behavior, beyond, though strangely not totally separated from, the broad sweep of official policy. What we Americans lack, I fear, in a society that has everything is, more than anything else, the virtue of grace.

The other day, a certain lovely lady I know in Washington treated her two teen-aged daughters to a matinee of the movie "Dr. Zhivago." After they took their seats, they discovered, too late, they were trapped in an enclave of juveniles utterly delinquent in their manners. Seeing the film was the last of their interests. They chatted in loud voices, slurped cokes, shucked candy wrappers, chomped popcorn with the delicacy of cement mixers and unhesitatingly tramped other customers as they charged repeatedly out of their seats for reinforcements or a cigaret break.

Help finally came from a man in the next row who summoned an usher who threatened to throw all the miscreants, male and female, out. A tense, uneasy peace descended but what would have been a rewarding experience in seeing the Boris Pasternak classic translated to the screen was all but ruined.

The appalling thing was that nobody cared. These rather expensively if sloppily dressed, middle class youngsters, presumably wanted neither by the FBI nor the truant officer, had not deliberately set out to spoil somebody else's afternoon. They were just doing what seems to come naturally these days: boorishness, bumptiousness, loud-mouthed lack of consideration for everybody not tuned in on their wavelengths.

This gracelessness is not a phenomenon exclusively peculiar to adolescence—unless you quibblingly want to make the point that adults who behave the same are not grown up either.

In any case, consider this evidence, which I wish were not available in such abundance. Charles Aznavour, the French ballad singer who is an international hit at the moment, is now making a personal appearance tour in the United States. He was a sellout in Washington but his final night was reduced to musical rubble by a contingent of car dealers who made such a racket at their tables, despite angry shouts of "quiet" from Aznavour fans, that the artist was barely able to finish his program.

Somewhere in the process of producing material achievements, little but vital human values have been lost. Power is difficult to hold and to handle under any circumstances. In the possession of a people whose national syndrome shows some signs of reflecting the callous deportment of a careless, well-dressed dude, it may give the world anxious pause.

Coast Guard Authorization

SPEECH

OF

HON. EDWARD A. GARMATZ

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5424), to authorize appropriations for procurement of vessels and aircraft and construction of shore and offshore establishments for the Coast Guard.

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, the bill, H.R. 5424, provides authorization for expenditures for ships, planes, shore facilities, navigation aids and housing for the Coast Guard for the coming fiscal year.

The report on the bill is in error in that it stated that the total cost of the legislation was $163,913,000.

The figure omitted an amount of $3,800,000 for the Federal Government's annual share of the cost of alteration for railroad and highway bridges to remove obstruction to free navigation of navigable waters.

This item was formerly handled by the Corps of Engineers but recently the function has been transferred to the Coast Guard.

Thus the total amount of the bill should be $167,713,000.

The bill as presented to the committee provided for $107,014,000.

The committee made three necessary amendments to the bill to provide for four additional high-endurance cutters, additional money for development of icebreaker design and for housing.

The bill as submitted to the Congress provided $103,214,000 for its usual functions which was approximately the same as the amount appropriated last year.

The preceding year a total of $115,510,000 was appropriated.

Thus the Coast Guard is losing ground in its continuing fight to secure adequate equipment to meet its needs, and the committee is greatly concerned over this.

I do not believe that I need emphasize the importance of the Coast Guard to all of us.

Virtually, every Member of Congress has had an opportunity to observe its operations in his own district.

Its functions range from providing weather information to planes and ships on the oceans safeguarding our over 6 million small boat owners, providing aids to navigation for not only our ocean commerce but also that of our inland waterways, participating in rescue work in the event of disaster not only at sea but within our own country and recently to active participation in the war in southeast Asia.

Its enthusiasm and ability cannot be called into question but, unfortunately, the state of the tools which we provide to perform all of these functions are not of the best.

For example, the backbone of its fleet are the high-endurance cutters of which over 30 are required for its operations.

Of the present fleet, six were constructed in 1936 and 17 are ex-seaplane tenders of World War II vintage.

The former class are such sturdy vessels that we annually spend funds to update them since their prospect of replacement in the near future is dim.

The seaplane tender type is considerably less desirable having been originally constructed for service in relatively sheltered waters during war time.

At present, they are being utilized for weather stations in the North Atlantic and Pacific where they serve 12 months of the year, and for long-range rescue operations where they are called upon to proceed to distressed vessels in emergencies.

As stated, the vessels were never constructed for this vigorous type of service and the committee is seriously concerned over the extent of their remaining life.

I call your attention to the fact that for the past year the marine insurance underwriters whose function it is to insure merchant vessels have drastically increased premiums on war-built merchant ships because of the greatly increased frequency of casualties.

They are attempting to drive them from the ocean because of the danger of their continued operation.

The committee is greatly concerned over the continued operation of the war-built cutters because it feels that by reason of age and general deterioration, similar casualties can result.

About 5 years ago, the Coast Guard issued a report of its vessel requirements for the foreseeable future in which it proposed to construct 37 of these cutters between fiscal years 1964 and 1974.

By reason of the fact that to date but eight of these vessels have been authorized and appropriated for, it has been necessary for the Coast Guard to revise its plans and recently it submitted a new estimate which provided for the construction of 25 of these vessels between fiscal years 1968 and 1974.

The bill as originally introduced would have authorized but one for the coming year.

Quite aside from the fact that the committee is convinced of the urgent need for the vessels of this type right now, the possible demands of other agencies for services of this type of equipment may further weaken the fleet available for the normal and usual duties of the agency.

If this occurs, it will be necessary to place further burdens upon the remaining vessels and there is just so much that these 25-year-old vessels can stand.

I call your attention to the fact that

construction of replacement vessels takes 3 years and the first of the eight new ones referred to above will not come into service until the latter part of this year.

Each of these cost $14,500,000 which accounts for most of the money increase in this bill.

With respect to the item covering design for new icebreakers, which was increased by the committee from $1.5 million to $2.5 million, the entire fleet of large icebreakers is now concentrated in the Coast Guard, the Navy having turned over its vessels during the past 2 years.

This fleet of eight vessels consists of seven built over 20 years ago, and one built in 1954.

During the intervening years, our interest in the Arctic and Antarctic has greatly expanded and these vessels are being called upon for greatly increased service in these areas.

It is the Coast Guard's estimate that in its present rate of progress for a new design, the first vessel would not be available until 1973.

The committee believed that this rate of progress was too slow and accordingly increased the fund for design in order to speed up the process.

It is not anticipated that this increased expenditure will cost the Government anything in view of the fact that it will not affect the overall cost of the completed vessels but will merely reduce the time required for their completion.

The other significant item in the bill that was increased by the committee was an item of $1,699,000 which was restored to the original Coast Guard request for new housing.

It should be pointed out that as of last year, but 54 percent of Coast Guard families were adequately housed as compared with the other Armed Forces record of better than 75 percent.

Aside from our normal desire to supply decent housing for our Armed Forces, the failure to do so can prove to be very expensive in that it contributes to a lowering of morale, which in turn decreases the number of reenlistments.

In view of the fact that the Government has a substantial investment in men that it has trained, the failure to supply proper living conditions, thereby inducing them to abandon the service, requires additional training of new men and additional facilities for such training, both of which are extremely expensive.

The major shortages in housing are in the New York and San Francisco areas, and men stationed in these areas are compelled to pay high rents and to travel fairly long distances to their work, both of which are undesirable.

The continued shortage of proper equipment that the committee has observed over the years can be very dangerous.

About 15 months ago, the Coast Guard was called upon to supply 26 of its 82-foot vessels with their crews for use in the war in Vietnam.

Subsequently, authorization and appropriation was made for the replacements of 17 of these vessels but no provision has been made for the remaining nine.

Coast Guard, with its usual efficiency, has managed to close this gap very successfully but the fact remains that nine vessels at $500,000 apiece had been provided for its use but they are no longer available.

I have some direct experience with respect to inadequacies of Coast Guard equipment to do the job for which it is responsible.

About 10 years ago, I was in Hawaii at the time a plane from the mainland disappeared over the ocean.

The Coast Guard proceeded to coordinate the search but was unable to contribute materially to its effectiveness because the total number of long-range planes available for use by the district commander was three, all of them veterans of the Berlin airlift.

Their range was such that after reaching the search area, they could remain on station for only about an hour since at the end of that period they must of necessity return for refueling.

As a matter of fact, I felt somewhat embarrassed because as a part of the overall effort, the British furnished four of its bombers from the Fiji Islands and these planes, because of their greater range, were able to participate to a much greater extent than the Coast Guard's own equipment.

At that time I reflected that were I on a disabled vessel or plane in the middle of the ocean, I would get cold comfort from the fact that the failure to rescue me promptly would be occasioned by the fact that we in the Congress had stinted the Coast Guard in its equipment needs.

The agency has a proud record since its establishment in 1790, but even the best workmen can only go so far without adequate tools.

Over the years its responsibilities have been increased until today it not only provides navigation and weather information to overseas planes and ships, protects our small boat population, provides inspection service for our merchant fleet, provides aids to navigation for our inland waterways with their vast fleets of barges, provides the means for enforcing our fishing laws as witnessed by the recent apprehension of two Soviet trawlers in the Pacific, and last, but far from least, is an active participant in our efforts in southeast Asia.

During the past 2 years, its responsibilities have been increased by the transfer of documentation and admeasurement functions formerly exercised by the Bureau of Customs and the responsibility for reconstruction of bridges constituting menaces to navigation formerly under the control of the Corps of Engineers.

This unique organization, the only one of its kind in the world, is daily called upon by other agencies of the Government to aid in law enforcement and other diverse duties, and it is essential that we meet our obligation to provide it with adequate equipment to perform its many and varied functions.

I do not feel that I need defend the Coast Guard to anyone who has been the beneficiary of any of its services, but I do believe that we must continue to keep before us its needs for proper equipment and it is my feeling that this bill, as amended by the committee, represents an irreducible minimum.

I am fully conscious of the fact that the President is striving to keep expenditures within reasonable limits and I heartily endorse his efforts, but I do not feel that we should save a few dollars at the possible cost of many lives.

The Coast Guard is one of our greatest safety organizations and furnishes protection to all of us and I believe that the expenditure of considerably less than $1 per capita of the population of the United States is a very modest price to pay for the services rendered.

I urge favorable action on the bill.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman from Maryland yield to me at this point?

Mr. GARMATZ. Yes, I am happy to yield to the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GERALD R. FORD].

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries is recommending $60,699,000 for vessel procurement, construction of housing facilities, and so forth, over and above what the Department and the administration has recommended.

Would the distinguished gentleman from Maryland please explain the need and necessity which existed apparently in the mind of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries for this $60 million-plus in authorization over the budget figure?

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Chairman, I shall respond to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan by saying that this involves housing.

Mr. Chairman, as I previously mentioned, there is a housing shortage in the State of California and also in the State of New York, resulting from the taking over of Governor's Island from the Army. So, Mr. Chairman, that is where most of the extra money will go in connection with housing, money over and above the regular budget request.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Maryland will yield further, as I understand it, there is the sum of $58 million contained in the committee's recommendation for four high-endurance cutters, but that these four cutters were not recommended by the administration.

Mr. Chairman, I am wondering just what the justification is for this committee action.

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Chairman, in response to the gentleman from Michigan, the request was originally for five cutters.

However, Mr. Chairman, the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of the Treasury cut the request back to one.

I might say here to the gentleman from Michigan that it is no secret that five of this type cutters are now on their way to Vietnam. It was supposed to have been a secret here, but was exposed by the revelation of these facts several weeks ago in the press, facts with which I am sure the minority leader is familiar. However, five of those cutters are now on their way to Vietnam.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Maryland will yield further, in other words, the circumstances which have taken place since the budget has been submitted, in the estimation of the committee, justify this additional authorization for four new high-endurance cutters for the Coast Guard?

Mr. GARMATZ. I might say that upon a previous occasion I was queried about when the cutters would be coming back. I responded at that time to the inquiry to the effect that I was worried about them even getting there. They are about 25 years of age and one of our great problems is getting them there and not so much as making sure when they would get back.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries yield to me at this point?

Mr. GARMATZ. I am happy to yield to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Rivers].

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, I want to associate myself with the statement of the distinguished chairman of this great Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Chairman, the Coast Guard is the most underrated and undersupported branch of our Military Establishment. It has more and varied requests for services of every kind, class and description for assistance than any other American element or auxiliary of the other military services involved.

Mr. Chairman, I recall very well that during World War II that on the convoys to Murmansk and to Archangel, Russia, the Coast Guard was there.

Now, Mr. Chairman, we have taken the best crafts which the Coast Guard possesses, and have sent them to Vietnam. We must watch closely this great arm of our Military Establishment.

Mr. Chairman, I commend the distinguished gentleman from Maryland [Mr. Garmatz] for his efforts to restore this magnificent and great service to its proper place in the defense posture of this country.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to further commend the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. Garmatz] for bringing before the Congress the necessity for meeting these requirements. And, whenever and wherever I may be of assistance, I wish to render that assistance.

Mr. Chairman, we need the Coast Guard. The Coast Guard is not properly appreciated by America.

Mr. Chairman, I commend the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. Garmatz] for his efforts to take care of this vital arm of our defense picture.

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Rivers], the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, for his fine contribution.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARMATZ. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the distinguished chairman yielding to me. I would like to associate myself with the remarks made about the needs for the Coast Guard in this bill, and I particularly compliment the chairman on the legislative part in undertaking the responsibility that the committee has.

I would also like to associate myself, after thoroughly studying the hearings and the report in this bill, with the remarks just made by the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. Chairman, I do have a question I would like to direct to the chairman.

Will the surveillance of the U.S. Coast Guard still be under the committee chaired by the distinguished gentleman from Maryland after the transfer is completed to the new Cabinet branch known as the Department of Transportation, or is it envisaged that there will be some transfer of jurisdiction as far as legislative control and oversight is concerned?

Mr. GARMATZ. No. We will still have the authorizing authority.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARMATZ. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, I want to associate myself with the very fine statement that was just made by the chairman of the committee. I believe I speak the sentiments of the people of the Pacific Northwest in saying the Coast Guard certainly has justified this increase if alone on the basis of the fact that now at long last they are beginning to apprehend some of these foreign fishing vessels that are coming into our territorial waters and taking our fish.

The two recent seizures of Russian fishing boats in Alaskan waters certainly have made the people of my district in the Pacific Northwest very proud of the Coast Guard, and we are strongly back of it. I know I speak their sentiments when I commend the chairman of the committee for his very fine statement.

Mr. GARMATZ. I thank the gentleman.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARMATZ. I am happy to yield to the gentlewoman from Missouri.

(Mrs. SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to join with my chairman of the full committee in commending him and the rest of the committee in passing this bill unanimously to give the Coast Guard the vessels it needs, and the housing it needs, and to recognize the great work it has done.

Mr. Chairman, I represent a city that is on the great Mississippi River, and we have seen at firsthand what the Coast Guard can do in our inland waterways. I want to say that I fully appreciate their great work, and that I back this legislation.

As a resident of St. Louis, Mo., I have ample opportunity to observe the operations of the Coast Guard in my own area. It not only provides aids to navigation for the benefit of our vast commercial barge fleets used in the Mississippi, but acts as the guardian of our many small boat owners in the area.

Its services are vital to the welfare of our people, and I feel that the request for authorization for appropriations as contained in the bill, H.R. 5424, is extremely modest in the light of the needs and achievements of the Coast Guard.

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from Missouri, a member of the committee.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARMATZ. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I wish to commend the gentleman for his statement and the committee for its support of the Coast Guard.

May I ask the gentleman whether the five new high endurance cutters can be retained by the Coast Guard, or will they, too, be turned over, as the other cutters have been, for war duties in some area?

Mr. GARMATZ. Does the gentleman mean the new ones?

Mr. GROSS. I mean the new ones, when they are constructed.

Mr. GARMATZ. I hope they will replace the others.

Mr. GROSS. And I hope the war in Vietnam will be over long before that time, and that we are not fighting another war in the Middle East, or in Africa.

What I am trying to say is that I hope the Coast Guard, in being provided with these new cutters, will be able to retain them for the uses for which they are intended.

I am surprised that the Navy of the United States does not have vessels which are counterparts of these cutters.

Now, what about this icebreaker? Is this to be a conventionally powered icebreaker, or a nuclear-powered icebreaker?

Mr. GARMATZ. Probably a nuclear-powered icebreaker.

Mr. GROSS. Nuclear powered?

Mr. GARMATZ. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman will recall that some years ago we did not go along with a nuclear-powered icebreaker. The experts have changed their minds, is that correct?

Mr. GARMATZ. Yes, they have. They plan to go forward, and I feel very confident that they will come up with some plans to proceed with the nuclear-powered icebreaker.

Mr. GROSS. What will be the cost of a nuclear-powered icebreaker?

Mr. GARMATZ. I am not sure of that, since it is in the planning stages.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will recall, we were given some rather fantastic figures as to the difference in cost between nuclear power and conventional power for icebreakers a few years ago. But perhaps nuclear construction has gone down in cost.

Mr. GARMATZ. I would think so. I predict they have made some progress.

Mr. GROSS. I hope so, in behalf of the taxpayers.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARMATZ. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOSMER. As I have read the report and some of the testimony, it seems that the Coast Guard has hired Nuclear Utility Services, Inc., to make a study of the three optimized types of powerplants that might be used for icebreakers. One is a nuclear powerplant, another is the oil-fired turbine plant and the third is a diesel plant.

These studies are not yet completed.

I want to ask the gentleman, if I heard him correctly, assert that this would be a nuclear-powered icebreaker, period.

Mr. GARMATZ. Yes, this is for icebreaking purposes.

Mr. HOSMER. I am sure the gentleman is aware that the cost of a nuclear plant would be at least three and one-half times that of a conventional plant, as a minimum figure.

If you could take a Navy nuclear plant and adapt it to the Coast Guard icebreaker that might be one thing. You could take it substantially off the shelf. But if the shaft horsepower—and I understand that at the present time there has never been a decision on the size of this icebreaker—requirement does not happen to coincide with what the Navy is producing for its own vessels, that means the design of a wholy new nuclear powerplant, which could get into something like $20 million or $30 million expenditure for research and development. Buying the hardware and putting it together for the cutter would run another $20 to $25 million. That is only part of the cost.

You have in connection with a nuclear power plant, when you put it on board ship, the problem of training somebody who can run it. That means the Coast Guard is either going to have to go into the business of producing officers with nuclear qualifications and capabilities or hire them from the Navy. That is a costly business either way you take it.

Then you have other problems like the derogation of the characteristics of the ship. We all know the nature of these icebreakers, and I am sure the Russians have found that out to their own disappointment, that when they get them jammed in the ice and want to crack loose, an effective method is to shift ballast and shift fuel. You can pump a lot of oil from tank to tank and rock her out of the ice. But there is no way in the world you can do that in a nuclear reactor. You cannot unbolt it from the ship and push it from starboard to port and back and forward again to rock the ship out of the clutches of the ice.

I am rather alarmed that the promise here is of a nuclear icebreaker with so many unsolved problems and so many unsaid things about them absent from both the report, the testimony and the hearings, as I read them.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARMATZ. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PELLY. As always, the gentleman from California is extremely well informed when it comes to matters having to do with atomic power.

I think my understanding, however, is that the studies, as reported to our committee, were not completed but the general opinion as given to us was that the overall cost over the life of a ship of an atomic-powered icebreaker would be less than one powered by other conventional means, and that includes the cost of training the crew and various efficiencies and economies that can be made by each type of propulsion. But I did not gather that these studies were completed. But I want to tell the gentleman from California, I am glad he was injected this matter of whether or not we are going to have a nuclear-powered icebreaker, because I did not think that decision had been finally made. But I do think we were told, as it looked at the time the testimony was given to our committee, that over the life of a ship it would be cheaper for a nuclear-powered icebreaker.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARMATZ. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOSMER. Over the life of a ship, nuclear power is cheaper, but this truism has to be applied to some specific ship of some specific size for some designated mission.

That is not true here. It also has to take into consideration whether you are already in the nuclear ship propulsion business and are buying in quantity for an existing establishment or whether you are going to have to put up all the cost to get into the business—R. & D., training of personnel, logistic support and so forth.

Another thing that bothers me, Mr. Chairman, is that a number of the smaller navies of the world are talking about nuclear ships. They are just too small a type of organization to get into an expensive business like nuclear power. The U.S. Coast Guard is comparable in many ways to some of these smaller navies around the world. If we establish a precedent of putting nuclear power into three or four or five of its ships, then we create a precedent that prevents us from discouraging other navies around the world to try to duplicate the same wastefulness. Rather should we be trying to get these allied navies to get top-dollar value out of their effort and contribution to the joint, allied free world defense. We do not wish to encourage them to squander money on prestige items like unnecessary nuclear ships.

So there are further implications to the debate today than we see on the surface. That was the underpinning of my remarks. Many of these things were left barren in the hearings as I read them.

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARMATZ. I yield to the gentleman from California a member of the committee.

Mr. MAILLIARD. I presume that the gentleman from California, whom we all recognize as an expert in this field, has read page 72 of the hearings dealing with this question. I will agree that the opinions that are given here are probably not entirely researched, but we were told by the Coast Guard that their estimate of the difference in cost was in the neighborhood of $75 million for a nuclear-powered icebreaker against an amount in the neighborhood of $55 million for a diesel icebreaker. They showed us graphs—but I agree that we are not technical experts in this field—with which they expressed their beliefs with the thought that they would be borne out by further research. They said that if they took the plan of operation of the vessel over its normal life, these costs would end up by being roughly comparable, and probably they might end up with a nuclear ship being slightly less expensive.

Also I would like to point out that the Coast Guard made the point that they were not talking in terms of the type of reactor that we have used in naval vessels. What they believe would meet their requirements would be something much more similar to a nuclear land-based plant that is now used for power generation. They talked about low-enriched fuels as against the Navy's high-enriched fuels. I am in the gentleman's field, not my own. But certainly I would presume the Joint Committee would have an interest in this and would help us to make a good decision when the time comes. Incidentally, the decision has not been made. They merely want to look into the possibilities.

Mr. HOSMER. If the gentleman will yield 1 minute further. If, indeed, the Coast Guard is thinking in terms of low-enriched fuels, it is not talking in terms of an off-the-shelf plant from the Navy. It is talking in terms of a new design, and that means that the AEC, is going to have to get an appropriation for its design. I cannot see anything less than $20 or $30 million expenditure for design and development of this new type maritime nuclear propulsion plant, which is not included in the $75 million which the gentleman from California has mentioned. That gets us into $105 million for the first of a kind. After that you get back down to your $75 million again for carbon copy engine rooms for additional icebreakers.

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GARMATZ. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MAILLIARD. The gentleman may be absolutely correct. I do not claim to have his knowledge about this subject. But if I correctly understood the Coast Guard's statement, they were hopeful that with relatively minor adaptation, existing plants could be useful for this purpose. At least they indicated that they did not think they had to go into any radical design.

Mr. HOSMER. We have only one other existing non-Navy surface ship which is nuclear powered, and that is the one that the Merchant Marine Committee insisted on building and which is now laid up.

Mr. MAILLIARD. It is not yet laid up.

Mr. HOSMER. Or it is about to be laid up—the *Savannah*. Obviously her reactor is not going to fit into this icebreaker.

I want again that if the icebreaker is to be nuclear, that there is going to have to be a whole new drawing board R. & D. exercise that is going to cost $20 million to $30 million, to put a nuclear power plant in the icebreaker. I believe we should think this over very carefully from all standpoints before we rush down that pathway.

Mr. GARMATZ. The committee's feeling is not to lay up the *Savannah*, I can assure the gentleman.

Mr. LENNON. If the gentleman will yield further, I would like to ask our colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. Hosmer] if he has in front of him the hearings that were conducted by the Coast Guard Subcommittee on February 23 of this year. He will note there the testimony of the Commandant of the Coast Guard, the assistant commandant, the chief of staff, but more particularly of the man who is project officer of the icebreaker program, Commander Rinehart. That is on page 52 of the hearings.

Then, if the gentleman will turn to page 60, I believe he will get the answer to the question he raised a few minutes ago of the distinguished chairman of this committee. There I have asked a question, after some serious questions of the project officer of the icebreaker program, Commander Rinehart. I will quote:

> Mr. Lennon. Who will make the final determination and recommendation with respect to whether or not this vessel which is now being funded for design will be a nuclear or non-nuclear-powered icebreaker?
>
> Commander Rinehart. I would say that the Coast Guard would make the recommendation and that this committee would have a great deal to say about whether that recommendation would be accepted.
>
> Mr. Lennon. You mean if you get beyond the Secretary of Transportation and the Bureau of the Budget?
>
> Commander Rinehart. I will defer to Admiral Trimble.

The reference to Admiral Trimble, of course, means the vice commandant.

I believe if the gentleman will read the colloquy there, the sequence of questions and answers, it will become clear there has been no determination yet by the Coast Guard as to whether or not there will be a nuclear-powered or turbine-powered or diesel-powered vessel. They will have to come back, as the gentleman has so well indicated, I will say to the gentleman from California. If we were going into the question now of authorizing a preconstruction contract for a nuclear vessel, we would not have a couple million dollars for vessel design. It would have to be $16 to $30 million. We all recognize that.

Mr. HOSMER. I would hope the committee, with all due respect to Admiral Trimble and Commander Rinehart, will realize that they are not nuclear people. I would hope they would ask in Admiral Rickover and some other nuclear experts to talk over this.

Mr. LENNON. I would hope the gentleman appreciates what we are authorizing the Coast Guard to do now is to have those, who now have the responsibility—keeping in mind that the Navy turned over to the Coast Guard a few months ago its participation in our ice patrol duty—this small amount of money would authorize them to proceed with construction design, not related to the powerplants, but to the configuration of the vessel itself. Then they will have to come back to the committee, and I assume possibly even to the committee that the distinguished gentleman serves on, for authorization with respect to the nuclear powerplant.

Mr. HOSMER. I recall in some testimony they had to decide first what type ship to build before they could go into design, because they were two different breeds of cats, the nuclear and the conventional.

Mr. LENNON. We will, of course, consult with the competent witnesses. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. GARMATZ. I feel sure that the Coast Guard will talk to Admiral Rickover, for whom I have a great deal of respect, and also to the Joint Committee. However, the gentleman from California has requested some time and I assume he will go into some detail.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARMATZ. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I should like to inquire of the gentleman whether these ships, when they are constructed, will be constructed in American yards?

Mr. GARMATZ. I hope so.

Mr. BOW. Is it more than a hope? Would the gentleman accept an amendment requiring these to be built in American yards?

Mr. GARMATZ. To my knowledge, there has never, up to now, been a Coast Guard ship built outside the United States.

Mr. BOW. There have been other areas where ships have not been so built up to now, but last year I saw where a ship was going to be built in Poland, in an authorization of this kind. I believe the gentleman knows my affection for the Coast Guard and my feeling about their not really been taken care of the way they should be.

Mr. GARMATZ. I believe the gentleman refers to two fishing trawlers.

Mr. BOW. Yes. It seems to me it might be well if this bill carried a provision that these ships be built in American yards. I wonder if the gentleman would object to such an amendment.

Mr. GARMATZ. No.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARMATZ. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. It would be my hope that the committee would go extremely slow on the design for a new icebreaker. As others have suggested, it is almost mandatory to know what kind of powerplant is going to be put into an icebreaker before starting to design the hull. I hope the committee will go slow.

I recall the testimony of a few years ago on this subject. I, for one, was not convinced that we should go into nuclear-powered icebreakers at that time. I am still not convinced.

Mr. GARMATZ. I agree with the gentleman. I assure him that the committee will keep in close touch with Coast Guard officials and keep a close watch on it.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARMATZ. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. WAGGONNER. I should like to express my gratification for the manner in which the committee has approached this matter of the Coast Guard, and for the diligent attention the committee has given to the needs of the Coast Guard. It seems to me the committee has attached a reasonable priority to their needs. It would be bad judgment on the part of Congress not to follow the desires of the committee in the legislation before us today.

Mr. GARMATZ. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Clark], the chairman of the Coast Guard subcommittee.

Rhodesia for the Rhodesians

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, any sensible person would agree that the rules by which a group, governmental or private, will be governed should be established according to the desires and the requirements of the members of that group.

Consideration of the wishes of outsiders should be given only to the extent that communication between them is expected to exist.

Are the United Nations, the British Government, and/or the United States to interfere with the Constitutional Commission which is to examine the provisions of the Constitution of Rhodesia?

Mr. Speaker, I believe the following explanation of the purposes of the Commission give eloquent testimonial to what should be the right of the people of Rhodesia to be free of interference in the conduct of their internal affairs:

THE RHODESIAN CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION

The Rhodesian Government has established a Constitutional Commission, composed of one senior civil servant, 2 lawyers, 1 senior African Chief and an African business man who has been a Trades Union leader. It can be seen that the members of the Commission represent the two major races.

The terms of reference are "to examine the provisions of the Constitution of Rhodesia, 1965, and having regard to any other constitutional precedents and to views and opinions made known to you to advise the Government of Rhodesia on the constitutional framework which is best suited to the sovereign independent status of Rhodesia and which is calculated to guarantee the rights and freedoms of all persons and communities in Rhodesia, and to ensure the harmonious development of Rhodesia's plural society, having regard to the social and cultural differences amongst the people of Rhodesia, to the different systems of land tenure and to the problems of economic development." These terms of reference, which take account of Rhodesian circumstances as they are, to a Commission, whose members were all born in Rhodesia, except one and he entered at the age of six months, should result in the production of a Constitution better suited to the particular needs of Rhodesia than one produced by British Parliamentarians and officials and all those others who want to interfere in Rhodesia's domestic affairs despite the fact that they live thousands of miles away and would not be living with their constitutional ideas for Rhodesia.

It is more than probable that the Constitutional framework designed by this multiracial commission will be acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole, though it is impossible to say, at this stage, what that framework may be. It may depart very widely from the British Westminster pattern and not interpret the six so-called principles as the British or other governments would but Rhodesia is not Britain and what suits Britain and other countries does not necessarily suit Rhodesia. For example, Rhodesia rejects Socialism and Communism, just as much as it rejects military dictatorships or one party systems of Government both of which, in Africa, have sprung prolifically from "majority rule."

Rhodesia has not got a homogeneous population which has a single language and common habits and customs. The Commission's terms of reference take account of these facts which the British six principles do not.

At the end of the talks between Rhodesian and British officials in London between 9th and 19th May, 1966, the British pointed out that when the talks were resumed they expected the Rhodesians to make the running as they would have to live with any constitutional arrangements arrived at.

This however had to be done within the strait-jacket of the British Government's interpretation of the six principles, despite the fact that any impartial observer of the African scene must see that "majority rule", as exemplified by "one man, one vote", has led to the negation of democracy and its replacement by military or one party dictatorships in most black ruled African countries.

In the House of Commons, on 5th July 1966, Mr. Harold Wilson said that the "solution must be one acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole, it must be acceptable to this House and it must be acceptable to the general community of nations."

Naturally if Rhodesians, black and white, are to continue to live together in harmony, as they have done since 1897, the new Constitution must be acceptable to the majority of each race and, if it is, it is difficult to see what possible objection the British Parliament and people could have to it. They are not called upon to work it or live under it and only Rhodesians, black and white, are concerned with it practically.

No country in history has submitted its Constitution for approval by the general community of nations and there is no valid reason why the Rhodesian Constitution should establish a precedent. Any Constitution is solely the concern of the people of the country for which it is designed and no one else. It is a domestic matter and not of international concern. If that were not so there could be international chaos. Presumably the British Government does not like military dictatorships but equally military dictatorships do not like Westminster-style democracy. One party States presumably do not like multi-party parliamentary government. No two Constitutions written or otherwise are the same. There is no norm in Constitutions. The member states of the United Nations should bear in mind that the United Nations Charter, Article 2(vii), specifically prohibits U.N.O. from interfering in the internal affairs of any nation. This Article is of course more honoured in the breach than the observance, particularly by those nations least fitted to criticise.

The situation is going to arise shortly where a Constitution designed in Rhodesia, for Rhodesia, by Rhodesians is going to be presented to the people of Rhodesia and, in all probability, accepted by them. What happens then?

Are the British Government and the United Nations going to accept the wishes of the people of Rhodesia as a clear case of self determination and will the British Parliament enact this constitution and thus end the Anglo-Rhodesian confrontation or will they continue to demand Rhodesia's surrender, which they will not get, in order to impose their own constitutional theories? Commonsense would appear to indicate that the British Government and the United Nations should welcome the Rhodesian initiative in establishing the Constitutional Commission and give every assistance to Rhodesia in trying to find a happy and Rhodesian solution to a Rhodesian problem, rather than to continue to harass Rhodesia by continuing with the sanctions war.

A helpful step that could be taken by the more responsible countries would be to afford recognition to Rhodesia and remove sanctions while the constitutional exercise is in progress.

As far as the British Government is concerned the return to legality, on which they claim to set so much store in Rhodesia's case, would happen automatically by their enactment at Westminster of the new Rhodesian Constitution after approval by the people of Rhodesia which should be, morally, much easier than recognition of those military dictatorships which seized power by force.

New York, Boston Authorities, and Ghetto Residents Criticize Demonstration Cities Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, few "Great Society" programs are less worthy or more complicated than the "demonstration cities" or "model cities" program.

In essence, the "demonstration cities" scheme is a mechanism for de facto coercion of our cities disguised as a mechanism for coordinating urban Federal grant-in-aid programs. Fortunately, the complex trickery of the "demonstration cities" program is increasingly coming to light—people are beginning to suspect the underlying rationale for so cumbersome and elaborate a program.

For example, the noted Boston redevelopment director, Edward Logue, has recently criticized the "demonstration cities" program for its "needless" complexity. I enclose a New York Times article of April 2, describing Mr. Logue's statement. Furthermore, Mr. Logue wisely observes that "Government planners are so busy devising elaborate programs to save the cities that they have overlooked a major, yet easy, opportunity to rebuild slums—a revision of the Internal Revenue Code." Mr. Logue is quite correct, and I am sure he will approve of my bill H.R. 7919, which follows his line of thinking to a "T" by denying Federal income tax depreciation writeoffs and local real estate tax deductions to slum properties. I introduced this same bill last year so I am no Johnny-come-lately to this field. I regret very much that the Democratic party will not abandon the "demonstration cities" blueprint for social coercion and declare a tax war on the slumlords of this Nation. I am sorry to say that the Democratic Party gives jobs to the social planners, profits to the slumlords, and scraps to Mr. and Mrs. Slumdweller.

Even the people are beginning to figure this out. And far from being enchanted with the "demonstration cities" scheme, the people of New York's Bedford-Stuyvesant ghetto see it as a cruel fraud, aiding only the social planners who are climbing on the Federal job bandwagon. Let me insert here another New York Times article of April 2, which describes ghetto disgust with the demonstration cities program; that is, as one young man said, "We have been surveyed and studied to death."

This disgust has spread to the New York City Council, a bipartisan majority of which have just cut the New York City "demonstration cities" program budget by 40 percent to $15 million. The city council made this decision by a solid and bipartisan 28-to-8 vote. Notwithstanding the council's action, the "demonstration cities" program in New York will move on—padding the payroll like Haryou-ACT and betraying the dreams of the brownstone canyons of despair—but the wise and considered actions of the New York City Council point to the growing disenchantment of America with the "demonstration cities" illusion. I am sure that the Appropriation Committee is becoming more and more aware that the "demonstration cities" program is a farce not worth funding, either now or in the future. I am including in today's insertion a New York Times article of April 12, describing the New York City Council's action, in cutting the "demonstration cities" budget.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 2, 1967]

URBAN PLANS HIT AS TOO COMPLEX

(By Robert B. Semple, Jr.)

WASHINGTON, April 1.—An urban development official has suggested that Government planners are so busy devising elaborate programs to save the cities that they have overlooked a major, yet easy, opportunity to rebuild slums—a revision of the Internal Revenue Code.

In a recent address at George Washington University, Edward J. Logue, director of Boston redevelopment, recommended that all absentee owners of slum property be denied depreciation benefits until they could show that their property was in full compliance with local housing codes.

"Incredible as it may seem," Mr. Logue declared, "Uncle Sam is a principal cause of the phenomenon known as the slumlord.

"No matter how rundown the properties, no matter how miserable the housing, the slumlord may file his depreciation. Believe it or not, even in an old law tenement, he may take it on an accelerated basis."

FORMER LINDSAY ADVISER

Mr. Logue, a former top adviser to Mayor Lindsay, rarely makes major public addresses, but when he does he usually criticizes what he believes is the conventional wisdom about cities.

This speech was no exception. On two counts he broke sharply with prevailing notions among Federal bureaucrats and his colleagues in municipal government.

He told the bureaucrats that the Administration's Model Cities program was needlessly complex. He told the Mayors and redevelopers that all their pleading for billions more in Federal funds to rebuild cities was a waste of time because the Government "is not about to reduce any existing national priorities or reallocate any national resources" to fight slums.

"The war against urban poverty and blight is not a war at all," he declared. "The term is misleading and should be dropped. It is a low priority national program, substantially undefunded and like to remain so."

Mr. Logue said that an enormous amount could be done to revitalize cities within the budgetary constraints imposed by the war in Vietnam. He made two major suggestions.

'BLOCK GRANTS' URGED

The first was to improve the coordination between the cities and the Federal Government by substituting large scale "block grants" for many of the 400-plus Federal grant-in-aid programs.

The second was to revise the tax laws to inhibit the spread of slums and encourage rehabilitation.

Discussing his first suggestion he said: "At the rate the executive and legislative branches are spinning off new pilot projects, launched with glowing promises of the wonders they will perform, the average local official is beginning to feel like an air traffic controller.

"Increasingly, the local official is forced to turn his attention away from the local scene to palaver with a bewildering variety of Feds who are home with all the rhetoric but inexperienced and uninterested in the practical local applications."

"Grantsmanship is one of our minor growth industries and I say the hell with it," continued Mr. Logue, one of the ablest practitioners of the art of getting money out of Washington for local projects.

OWNER-OCCUPANT AID

On the second suggestion, he said that in addition to denying depreciation benefits to slumlords, there should be a wide range of "urban investment allowances."

These would include generous depreciation and tax deductions for the owner-occupant of slum property, as distinct from the absentee landlord.

"He is the fellow we ought to encourage the most and whom we now encourage the least," Mr. Logue said.

He also proposed similar tax breaks for resident owners of rental properties and small businesses in blighted areas, and he recommended that businessmen willing to locate factories and shops in the ghettos receive "triple the normal depreciation allowance."

"Watch out for the critic who says [these proposals] will drain the Federal Treasury," Mr. Logue warned. "It won't."

He said that the Administration's Model Cities program, which gives supplemental grants to selected cities to rebuild blighted neighborhoods, is a "step forward" and an "interesting opportunity."

But he called it a complicated way to distribute money to the cities and said he strongly opposed "the notion built into it that you in Washington and we in Boston are in competition to see who can come up with the brightest, shiniest ideas to help our poor."

Residents Upset on Brooklyn Aid

(By Steven V. Roberts)

"We're beginning to feel like laboratory animals," said a young man with a full, reddish beard. "We've been surveyed and studied to death. You don't have to draw any more maps. There are maps downtown that say we're supposed to get six garbage collections a week, but you don't see those cats out there."

The speaker was the Rev. Don Haynes, a minister in the East New York section of Brooklyn. Along with 200 other residents of central Brooklyn he got the opportunity last week to tell city officials that past performances made him highly skeptical about what the new Model Cities program could do for his community.

The City Planning Commission chairman, Donald H. Elliott, and other city officials also held public meetings in Harlem and the South Bronx to discuss the Model Cities program, which would provide Federal funds for a coordinated attack against social and physical decay. The city will ask the Federal Government to declare all three areas eligible for funds under the Federal program.

EFFORTS IN EDUCATION

To the people who crowded the auditorium of Junior High School 178, at 2163 Dean Street, on Tuesday, the biggest problem in central Brooklyn is education.

J. Scott Kennedy, an assistant professor in Brooklyn College's department of speech and theater, declared:

"We've had a lot of piddling efforts in education out here, and I hope we can get some innovation. But it takes money, brothers and sisters, and it takes black people to plan for this education. No one asked me to plan for improving the education here and I've been in education a long time."

Another local resident asked if any funds earmarked for education would go through the Board of Education. "The board has been blind to the educational needs of the community and unwilling to sit down and talk with us," she said.

Mitchell Sviridoff, the city's Human Resources Administrator, answered by noting that the application for Model Cities funds asserts that "effective participation by the community is essential if the schools are to succeed."

Improving educational opportunities, especially for young children, is one of the major objectives of the city's Model Cities program.

CONCERN OVER CONSULTATION

Other speakers complained that recognized community groups had not been consulted in preparing the application. "We didn't know anything about it until we read about it in the paper," said the president of the Brownsville Community Council. "I hope we'll now be included. We've raised enough hell—you should know we're here."

The meeting also disclosed resentment among some members of the community toward the leadership of a corporation organized last December by Senator Robert F. Kennedy of New York, a Democrat, and the Central Brooklyn Coordinating Council to stimulate the renewal of the Bedford-Stuyvesant section. Parts of that area, Brownsville and East New York, are included in the Model Cities application.

A local minister rose in the audience and said to Civil Court Judge Thomas R. Jones, the chairman of the corporation: "We demand you get us involved and give us some of the credit."

Judge Jones has said that the community corporation should be broadened to include a greater number of prominent clergymen, young people, and civil-rights leaders. City officials note that there is also friction between the corporation and Youth in Action.

However, officials found significance in a statement at the meeting by the Rev. Milton A. Galamison, a popular local leader. He said:

"No matter what our differences are we must manifest a sense of undivided unity. We may have to march together to get out commitments from the city and the Federal Government."

Lindsay's Vetoes on Budget Upset

(By Charles G. Bennett)

The Democratic-controlled Board of Estimate and City Council yesterday overrode all 20 of Mayor Lindsay's vetoes of changes they had made in his record $1-billion capital budget for the 1967–68 fiscal year.

In rebuffing the Mayor, the board and Council fixed the budget at $1,058,775,797, or $23,186,974 under the total that had included what Mr. Lindsay wanted. The final figure exceeds the 1966–67 capital budget by $381,429,174.

The action completes legislation on the new budget. Mr. Lindsay is required to certify it by Friday.

The Board of Estimate's vote to override was unanimous. Mayor Lindsay, though a member of the board, does not vote on overriding a mayoral veto. A two-thirds vote of both board and Council is required to overcome a veto.

In the City Council, which is Democratic 31 to 6, the vote varied from 27 to 9 on the Mayor's veto of $150,000 planning funds for each of the five Borough Presidents to 32 to 4 on the veto of a proposed reduction from $7.5-million to $5.92-million of funds for studies of public improvements.

In acting on the most controversial of all of the Republican Mayor's vetoes, the two bodies slashed by $10-million the $25-million allocated by the Mayor for the Model Cities program initiated—but not yet funded—by Congress to rehabilitate slum areas in Harlem, central Brooklyn and south Bronx.

The Council vote to override that veto was 28 to 8. In general, most Councilmen, whose districts include ghetto areas, either voted to sustain the veto or voted to override with explanations that they were wholeheartedly for the Model Cities program, but felt the city could not use all of $25-million in 1967-68.

One Councilman, Edward I. Koch, Manhattan Democrat, was absent from yesterday's session.

Congress is expected to appropriate $400-million for the Model Cities program throughout the country. The city's allocation would be in anticipation of the Federal funds it would get.

The board and Council also reduced funds requested by the Mayor for construction of neighborhood family care centers and multiservice centers in ghetto areas.

The overriding provoked a bitter exchange early last night between the six-foot-four Mayor Lindsay and the five-foot-six David Ross, Council majority leader.

The Mayor branded the action by the Council and the board as "a disturbing example of politics-as-usual, reflecting an apparent indifference toward several critical needs of the city."

Mr. Ross shot back that Mr. Lindsay was displaying "a little boy's reaction—a crybaby's reaction."

CRITICISM BY LINDSAY

The Mayor charged that the reduction in Model Cities funds "indicates a lack of a sense of urgency for the rebuilding of our blighted neighborhoods." He again criticized the $150,000 for each Borough President "for so-called 'planning' projects."

Mr. Ross replied that the Council and board had approved "99.4 per cent of all budget funds the Mayor asked, but when we change less than 1 per cent, he calls it politics."

"He's done this before," the majority leader asserted. "He'll probably do it every time elected officials have the temerity to disagree with him."

On the Council floor Mr. Ross and many of his fellow Democrats said they supported most of the projects the Mayor proposed for ghetto areas, but disagreed on some because they thought the money involved could better be used for other programs.

"What we have done is taken some of this money and reassigned it to urgently needed projects and programs involving education, retarded children and planning throughout the five boroughs," Mr. Ross declared.

WEISS OPPOSES FUNDS

The original action of the Board of Estimate and City Council on March 14 allocating $150,000 to each Borough President—a total of $750,000—for planning funds had drawn the sharp fire of Mayor Lindsay.

He assailed the allocations as "contravening sound principles of municipal planning and responsibility." He charged that the decision to provide this money was made initially at a "back room rump" session of the board which the Mayor had not attended and at which he had not been represented.

In the Council yesterday Councilman Theodore S. Weiss, Manhattan Democrat, voted against the funds. Authorization of the money, he declared, would "turn back the Good Government clock and open the way to a return to the good old days of patronage."

The Democratic leaders in both bodies renewed their pledges to amend the budget later if the Mayor could demonstrate that the city actually could use by June 30, 1968 more money for Model Cities and for family-care and multi-service centers.

The Democratic members of the Board of Estimate, in voting to restore funds that the Mayor had sought to eliminate, said the funds were "desperately needed" for school modernization, air pollution control, equipment in schools, construction of classrooms for mentally defective children and planning studies.

"The Mayor's vetoes in these areas," the Democrats said, "would deprive the children of this city of facilities which are critically needed. We are overriding these vetoes in order to expedite these projects. To do otherwise would shortchange our children."

The capital budget, financed by borrowing, covers the cost of constructing public buildings such as schools and libraries. The expense budget, financed largely by taxation, covers the city's operating or housekeeping expenses. Both budgets cover a fiscal year from July 1 through the following June 30.

FULTON PARK PROGRAM

In a development related to the Model Cities program the Federal government announced approval of the 121-acre Fulton Park urban renewal project in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn.

The city will receive $650,000 immediately to draft detailed plans for the area; $11,257,000 has been reserved in Washington to carry out the project when plans are completed, probably within a year.

The Fulton Park project is a major element in the city's plan for the redevelopment of central Brooklyn.

Model Cities would provide money for social and physical rehabilitation. The city would be entitled to receive a grant amounting to 80 per cent of the local contribution to all Federally sponsored programs. The money could be used any way the city wants.

M-16 Rifles to Singapore, Not Marines

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SAM STEIGER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, the following letter was recently received from a constituent.

Some time ago I had pointed out the Defense Department's faulty planning which was depriving American servicemen of the most modern equipment and allowing such equipment to be sold overseas to those nations not assisting in the defense of South Vietnam.

Newspapers yesterday and today have stated that the problem has not yet been solved. The U.S. Marines in the First Corps area of South Vietnam are still suffering from lack of weapons needed:

WILLIAMS, ARIZ.,
April 7, 1967.

DEAR MR. STEIGER: Recently the question arose of the United States selling the M-16 rifle to others than our allies presently engaged in the conflict in Vietnam. You correctly challenged this on the basis that you did not believe there were enough of these weapons yet available to our fighting men in the field in Vietnam or our allies. Your contentions were soundly disagreed with.

Our son is in the Marine Corps, has been in Vietnam since the middle of March of 1966. He was attached to the 3/1 until the last week of Jan. of this year when he was assigned to an MP unit where he currently is serving his 6 month extension. He has been a combat Marine until his reassignment with the exception of 3 months he worked in the company office while recovering from a badly sprained ankle.

When you brought this question up in the House of the sale of the M-16, I wrote our son specifically asking him about the M-16 because I was under the impression that as late as Nov. or Dec. he had mentioned the possibility of their being issued this weapon. I would like to quote to you from a letter we just received from him dated April 1st. Incidentally just prior to his reassignment he was serving with the S-2 Scouts.

"Regarding the M-16. I *never* have *had* one, italic his). And 99% of the Marine infantry does not have one, they were using the M-14 in Feb. and when Service and Stod (These were two of the other Scouts) came to see me around the 1st of March, 3/1 still had all M-14's. So I think someone is pulling the wool over someone's eyes."

It has seemed that each time a shortage has been reported in Veitnam and Mr. McNamara or some other official has stoutly denied that this was true none the less our son has written home about these things. He was not issued jungle boots although he was in combat until he had been there nearly 3 months. He did not get jungle utilities until after that. When the shortage of food (fresh) was denied he was requesting "CARE" packages from home because the food was so bad. Hence the credibility gap.

I hope I'm not becoming a scared old lady seeing an enemy behind every rock but I have tried very hard to inform myself intelligently about this mess in Vietnam and I've tried to understand all sides of the question. Certain things keep coming to my attention however that disturb me greatly and no one seems to mention them. Perhaps my interpretation is wrong and I hope so but these are some points that I'd like to know more about.

For instance it seems that just since the end of the Têt truce we are being hit harder and more savagely than ever before with more sophisticated weapons than ever. Where are these weapons coming from and who are we really fighting? In spite of this and in spite of Ho's flat turn down of all truce overtures the demands get louder and louder that we unilaterally stop bombing, lay down arms, withdraw. Why? Why is it seldom pointed out that since the Mekong Delta is the richest rice growing area in the world with the capability of feeding all of Asia, if Japan dared attack us off its little group of islands, just what would a hysterical China feel capable of if it had in its control an area that could easily take care of all its food problems.

I am aware that great power has a tendency to corrupt and that a nation to remain great and strong must always be on guard to not misuse its power to enslave a people but to me it seems an equal perversion of power not to use it properly to protect or free a people or to allow them to be dominated by another country against their wish. No matter how I try am I able to understand how we can feel a matter is important enough to fight about but on the other hand the fight is not important enough to win. By win I mean to place the other side in a position from which they can no longer carry on a fight. Unless we have been completely misled about our military capabilities in the past few years I can't understand why we can't put N. Vietnam in a position where they can no longer send supplies and troops to the south and then clean out the guerillas there.

We have a fourteen year old son and he will be under the same obligation to serve his country as his brother is now doing and we wouldn't have them be any other way but so help me if he has to fight the same war in the same country under the same circumstances as is his brother I think I'll take up a sign and do some picketing myself.

After the election last fall there was a hopeful feeling that some more positive steps would be taken to end this business by going into it to win. Instead the situation seems to get worse. Just about tomorrow I expect to hear about Bobby Kennedy bleating that since Ho evidently doesn't mean to quit then by all means we should pack up and come home. When in all of history has a bully been stopped or an aggressor nation been made peaceful by kind words, pleading and sweet talk?

I'm ranting and I'm sorry but I get so angry by this nation continuing to act in such a spineless way particularly since we seem to have exhausted all reasonable methods of settling it nicely. How about our telling Ho that since he doesn't care to talk that now we'll plaster him and continue to do so until this is settled? Any other method now does not seem present democracy or freedom with too much advantage or strength.

It would be nice if a resolution could be presented in Congress suggesting that none of its members should put forth suggestions on what the military should NOT do in Vietnam until they have spent a month there and at least two weeks of that time on an operation out in the field with the troops. It would be nice too if Sen. Fulbright and others of this conviction could be convinced that even if we must live for a while with communism in the world none the less They should have to learn to accommodate to Us not the other way around.

Thank you for hearing me out. In view of the current senate investigation I shall drop Sen. Fannin a short note quoting our son's letter to him and will be glad to contact anyone else you would like me to or to show you the letter itself if need be. I'm sure as a veteran you are aware that a serviceman hesitates to make "waves" but on the other hand if he wasn't concerned with national security I guess he wouldn't be in the service either.

You are doing a splendid job and I do enjoy your newsletters from Washington. Do keep swinging and please, please do what you can to prod the blasted nonwar to a speedy decisive win.

Sincerely,

MRS. R. W. S. WILLIAMS.

P.S.—I increasingly get the horrible feeling that if we don't finish them off soon we will in truth be in W.W. 3 and perhaps too depleted to cope with it well.

Horace Godfrey Honored for Excellence in Civil Service Career

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. H. FOUNTAIN

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. FOUNTAIN. Mr. Speaker, we are all interested in achieving excellence in the career civil service. Today I am proud that a fellow North Carolinian, in this service since 1934, has been recognized by the National Civil Service

League for his outstanding performance during these years of service.

Horace D. Godfrey, as many of us know, has administered the farm commodity programs of the Department of Agriculture since 1961, when he was appointed Administrator of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and Executive Vice President of the Commodity Credit Corporation. He deserves a major share of the credit for the success of these programs, which under his guidance have seen farm income rise to new high levels while the costly problem of surplus grain has been eliminated and other surpluses have been reduced greatly. He deserves credit also for efficient and effective administration of the agricultural conservation program, one of the major interests of his life and one of the most important of Government activities.

Those of us who knew Horace Godfrey in North Carolina, where he was chief State administrative officer of ASCS for 12 years before beginning his present duties, think of leadership when we think of this man. His leadership has been a major factor in the splendid esprit de corps which we find on every level of what he likes to call "the ASCS family," from the county office to the top Washington level. He has been able to attract good people, and to inspire them to greater efficiency and service by his personal example.

It is significant that, while the workload of ASCS has gone up more than a third during his administration, man-years of employment have been significantly reduced during the same period. This has happened while ASCS has had to carry out provisions of new and major legislation in each of 5 successive years, including the landmark Food and Agriculture Act of 1965.

Those of us who come from North Carolina can be proud that the National Civil Service League picked our fellow Tar Heel as one of the 10 best in the career service. Mortimer Caplin, president of the league, calls the 10 "as splendid a demonstration of the quality, dedication, and excellence of the career service as ever has been assembled."

The league includes people who can judge, such as board chairman Bernard Gladieux, Kermit Gordon, J. Edward Day, former North Carolina Governor, Terry Sanford, and Newton Minow, to mention just part of a very prestigious group.

I am sure the entire North Carolina delegation joins me in extending sincere congratulations to Horace Godfrey for this well-earned and deserved national recognition.

Iowa Legislature Calls for Tax Sharing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, recently the General Assembly of Iowa passed a concurrent resolution which endorses the principle of tax sharing.

It also deals with other areas of taxation which should be of interest to the House of Representatives.

The resolution follows:

IOWA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 3

Whereas the mobility of individuals and the free flow of commerce have placed unforeseen demands upon state and local governments in our federal system; and

Whereas the vigor and responsiveness of state and local governments are essential elements of our governmental system; and

Whereas existing categorical federal aid programs in many instances impede state and local governments from meeting priority public needs in a manner effectively suited to the varying problems and needs of individual state and local governments; and

Whereas the principle of tax sharing would allow state and local governments more adequate revenue sources, now therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of the 62nd General Assembly of the State of Iowa, the Senate concurring:

That the Legislature of the State of Iowa urge that the federal government adopt new federal intergovernmental fiscal policies which reflect a basic change in emphasis, giving more discretion and responsibility to state and local governments and moving away from the over-reliance on national controls under the very large number of existing categorical federal grant-in-aid programs; and

Be it further resolved that the Legislature of the State of Iowa specifically endorses the principle of tax sharing and the principle of block grants, consolidating existing federal categorical grants-in-aid, to partially or wholly offset federal categorical grant-in-aid programs which now exist or may be developed in the future.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to each of the members of the Iowa delegation in Congress.

We, Maurice E. Baringer, Speaker of the House of Iowa, and William R. Kendrick, Chief Clerk of the House, hereby certify that the above and foregoing Resolution was adopted by the House of the Sixty-second General Assembly.

MAURICE E. BARINGER,
Speaker of the House.
WILLIAM R. KENDRICK,
Chief Clerk of the House.

A Company President's Message

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY C. SCHADEBERG

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. SCHADEBERG. Mr. Speaker, people criticize legislators who vote against sugarcoated proposals that are in reality detrimental to the common good, and that criticism usually is summed up in the one-word charge—negative.

However, others see that such lawmakers are indeed just the opposite—positive. They, like the legislators in question, see that sugarcoated measures are usually only palliatives which will make matters worse rather than get to the root of the evil.

Mr. John H. Batten, president of the Twin Disc Clutch Co. in Racine, Wis. in my district, touches upon this subject in his "President's Message," in the winter issue of the company's publication, Production Road.

He writes:

> Those in opposition (to additional welfare programs) will be painted with the broad brush of "being against everything." Actually, their opposition should be construed as positive, not negative. They are voting for the preservation of the opportunities and incentives that have fostered an economic system capable of providing the justification and the reward for initiative and hard work.

The full text of Mr. Batten's message follows:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As we survey the results of the recent election, it appears that the Republicans gained even more than many had inwardly expected. True, some party spokesmen had forecast, rather closely, the final gains that were made. But, realizing their role as spokesmen, their "pep talks" had to be on the optimistic side. Any local campaign which harbored even the most remote chance of success was predicted well in advance of the elections and claimed as a victory.

When the warm glow of victory or the cold realities of defeat simmer down, the actions of those placed in positions of responsibility will be closely watched. Many of the newly elected have yet to demonstrate their understanding of the needs of our industrial economy. Their voices must echo these needs during the coming years if the heart blood of industry is to continue flowing. The recent Congresses have generally lacked an understanding of, or sympathy for, industrial needs.

We do not have to look far for the long term results of such misunderstanding. Great Britain, since World War II, has embraced the philosophies of the welfare state. In so doing, they have destroyed the desire to work not only on the part of the blue collar worker but also on that of the white collar man. The incentives have been taken away. As a country, Britain is no longer able to meet its current domestic needs in addition to the all-essential exports required to balance international monetary payments. Productivity—a function of both management and labor—must have incentives as a reward for hard work and success.

Their government is now trying desperately to get their country back on the track. It is doubtful that they can succeed unless they are able to restore the necessary incentives and opportunities into their system.

Our new Congress will continue to be presented with programs fostering the welfare state philosophy, programs disguised under the banners of "charity", the "great society", and many other outwardly-appealing idioms. Certainly none of us want our people going unfed, lacking medical assistance or living in substandard housing; these are humanitarian goals. But, common sense tells us that these humanitarian goals must not be accomplished by destruction of the incentive system which has been the source of American strength.

A strong movement toward the welfare state has taken place within our country in recent years. Stemming this tide will not be an easy task for those now entering office. Those promulgating the liberal doctrine will be strong in their desire to promote additional programs. Anyone suggesting a pause—a reevaluation—a defeat—or a reversal of some proposals will be immediately suspect by the left-wing keepers of the flame.

Those in opposition will be painted with the broad brush of "being against everything." Actually, their opposition should be construed as positive, not negative. They are voting for the preservation of the opportunities and incentives that have fostered an economic system capable of providing the justification and the reward for initiative and hard work.

In still another light, we may hope that this Congress will lead the return toward a better balance in government. In our founding fathers' foresight, they established a three-way concept of government; the legislative, the executive and the judicial. By design or by dereliction of duty, we have seen the role of the executive increasing in recent decades. A return to the original concept seems essential.

Yes, the new Congress will be interesting to watch. It is up to these law-makers whether our country's course is turned away from the rapid trend toward the welfare state . . . or fed to the lions of socialism.

JOHN H. BATTEN,
President and General Manager.

Public Utility Companies Farsighted in Ohio

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR.
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of the House a unique venture in farsighted planning and economy by three public utility companies in Ohio.

A 70 million-ton contract to purchase coal for the J. M. Stuart Generating Station until the year 2000 has been announced jointly by the Dayton Power & Light Co. and the Union Carbide Corp.

The coal will come from a new 3½ million ton-per-year mine that is being opened by Union Carbide in Mason and Putnam Counties, W. Va., 30 miles northwest of Charleston. The coal will be transferred by a 6-mile conveyor belt to the Kanawha River. Then it will go 155 miles by barge to the Stuart station which is located midway between Manchester and Aberdeen, Ohio, on the Ohio River.

The Stuart station is being constructed by Dayton Power & Light and will be owned in common by D. P. & L., Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co., and Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Co. The first unit of 600,000 kilowatts is scheduled for completion in early 1970, a second unit of similar size in 1971, and a third in 1972. The companies had already announced that they expect the station will ultimately have a capacity of over 2 million kilowatts and will result in an investment of well over $200 million.

An outstanding feature of the announcement was Union Carbide's report that it will hire up to 500 new employees to mine the coal from the 27,000-acre site. This is in the Appalachian area. There is an estimated total reserve of approximately 100 million tons of coal in this Union Carbide site.

D.P. & L. officials report that the cost of coal delivered to the Stuart station will be 25 percent less than the cost of coal delivered to the company's present generating stations in the Dayton area.

James M. Stuart, D.P. & L. president, said:

> Working in concert with our neighbors at Columbus and Cincinnati has made it possible for us to take advantage of water transportation and to build this new generating station with larger and more efficient units. These important savings will tend to offset the rising costs of almost everything else that the company does to provide electric service.

Union Carbide will supply about 1.5 million tons of coal to the new generating station during the first year of operation. This rate will build up to 3.5 million tons per year when the second unit is operational. The fuel requirements for the third unit are not included. The coal supplied will be bituminous for the Pittsburgh No. 8 seam.

Deep mining at the Union Carbide mine will be done with modern high-capacity machines. The 30,000-foot conveyor belt will carry the coal from the mine entrance to a storage area on the Kanawha River. There, coal will be loaded into 1,500 ton jumbo-type barges.

D.P. & L. reports that a barge contract is being negotiated. It is expected that a towboat will push eight barges at a time down the Kanawha to Point Pleasant, W. Va., and then down the Ohio river to the Stuart station. Coal-handling facilities being built at the station will be able to unload 12,000 tons per 8-hour day. During unloading, the towboat will return empty barges to Union Carbide's Kanawha River dock site. The 310-mile round trip will be run 24 hours a day, so that barges will always be in transit between the two points. D.P. & L. will shift barges with its own tugboat.

Ground breaking at the Union Carbide mine site is scheduled for June of this year, when digging of the slope and shafts starts. The first coal will be mined early in 1969.

Impact of Imports on American Textile Industry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT T. ASHMORE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. ASHMORE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following statement I made before the General Subcommittee on Labor of the House Committee on Education and Labor under date of April 13, 1967, regarding the impact of imports on the American textile industry and employment.

The statement follows:

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT T. ASHMORE, BEFORE THE GENERAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, ON H.R. 478 AND H.R. 479, APRIL 13, 1967

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity of appearing before the Subcommittee today. At the outset, let me commend you, as well as the Subcommittee, for your continuing interest in the problems created by the sharply increasing growth of imports to the U.S. I stand ready to assist you in your efforts.

The subject matter before this Subcommittee affects virtually all industries. However, I will limit my remarks to the one with which I am most familiar—the textile industry. As you know, this is one of America's basic industries and is vitally important to the economy of large areas of our industry.

I was interested in noting, for example, in the testimony last week of Mr. Fontaine Broun, President of the Man-Made Fiber Products Association, that the textile industry (including apparel manufacturing and fiber production) supplies 26% of all manufacturing jobs in the Appalachian Region.

In the State of South Carolina, this industry provides more than 70% of the manufacturing jobs and contributes $700 million in payrolls annually to the State's economy. My State annually produces 25% of the cotton, synthetic, and silk fabric in the nation and 42% of the cotton cloth. I cite these figures to demonstrate the importance of the textile industry complex to South Carolina.

That industry is today directly threatened by the flood of textile and apparel imports entering this country. I am convinced that this statement is no exaggeration of the facts.

It is true that the textile industry has made substantial progress since 1961. There are many reasons for this. Both employment and wages are up. Fiber consumption has risen. Investment in new plant and equipment hit record levels in 1966.

But over the same period there has been a sharply increasing rise in the growth of textile and apparel imports, the impact of which has been largely hidden by the high degree of economic activity in the U.S., the textile cycle, and the sharply increased demand by the military establishment for textiles. Now, however, the effects of these imports are being felt. I will have more to say about this shortly, but first consider the volume of these imports.

Since 1961, total textile imports has risen from 926,000,000 square yards equivalents to 2.8 billion in 1966—a three fold increase. Over this same period U.S. textile production grew by about 35%. In 1961 textile imports took less than 5% of our market. Today they are taking over 10% of the U.S. market.

What does this volume mean?

Let me quote Mr. Halbert Jones, the Chairman of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute's International Trade Committee. Mr. Jones, who is President of Waverly Mills, Laurinburg, N.C., told the ATMI Annual Meeting last week this:

"How much employment do imports of 2,800,000,000 yards of textiles represent? Because these imports cover relatively simple yarns as well as highly fabricated apparel items and all between, it is difficult to be sure of an accurate figure for labor content—but representing well over 10% of our U.S. production it seems reasonable to believe that these imports replace jobs for 200,000–250,000 persons directly in textiles plus another 100–150,000 indirectly in those industries which supply materials and services to textiles."

Think of this for a moment in the context of our numerous government policies to provide more and better employment opportunities for American citizens. We are talking about 300,000 to 400,000 jobs being replaced by textile imports. Is this not sufficient to warrant immediate remedial action by our government?

At the same time that textile imports have been rising so sharply, U.S. textile exports have been falling. Not since 1957 has this country had a favorable balance in its textile trade. In 1966 the deficit in our textile trade was $800,000,000, an amount equal to 60% of the total U.S. balance of payments deficit.

The ever increasing volume of textile imports and our declining level of textile exports are taking their toll. Curtailment in the U.S. industry is setting in. Market disruption is taking place; hours of work are declining; and profits falling. All of the industry's progress of the past five years is being jeopardized.

Mr. Chairman, why has the rate of textile imports risen to such inordinately high levels with the promise of still more growth unless adequately restrained? It is not because the U.S. industry is inefficient. It is the world's most efficient. Neither is it because of inability to meet the competition of design, quality, and consumer preference. Nor is it because the United States textile industry cannot produce a sufficient supply of textiles to meet demand.

The extremely large quantity of textile imports coming into this country are doing so because they are produced at wages that would be intolerable here.

In the United States, textile industry wages average over $2.00 per hour compared with 36c in Japan and 25c in Hong Kong, our two major suppliers. In Portugal, which has become an important exporter to the United States, wages are as low as 18c per hour.

So the simple fact is that we are substituting for our own domestic labor low-wage imports. We should not and cannot ask our own highly efficient textile workers to compete for our own markets with the products of countries in which wages are but a fraction of our own.

The answer to this problem seems so obvious as not to require elaboration. But apparently it is not.

First of all we should make no reductions in the tariffs on any textile product during the current Geneva negotiations. The level and growth of textile imports demonstrates that current tariff rates are already too low.

Secondly, we should extend the present International Arrangement for Trade in Cotton Textiles for 5 years, and it should be firmly administered. I am informed that our Government has agreed to an extension of only three years which is most disappointing to me.

Thirdly, our government should take the necessary steps to bring imports of man-made fibers and wool and man-made fiber textile products under restraint. The tremendous increase in imports of these products clearly documents the pressing need for such action.

Finally, the United States should do all within its power to see that United States textile exports are accorded equal treatment with the products of other countries in world trade. I am told that some 50 nations, many of whom enjoy a share of the United States textile market, discriminate against United States textile exports.

This is a relatively simple, but vital, program for the United States textile industry. It is essential to all Americans that this industry prosper and grow. Through the kind of approach that I have outlined this objective can be reached.

On the other hand, if we permit the virtually unlimited growth of textile imports, we will see this industry undergo basic and broad changes in its structure that cannot help but adversely affect the millions of persons dependent on it either directly or indirectly.

Mr. Chairman, you are performing a worthwhile service and I am happy to join you in your efforts.

Ten Reasons for Not Being Tired

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES M. HANLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, while reading one of my hometown newspapers the other day—the Syracuse Post-Standard—I was treated to some material authored by one of my constituents, Mrs. Joy Sheridan of Liverpool, N.Y. Her letter brightened my day considerably. The philosophy which she expressed so beautifully is, in my judgment, simply magnificent.

In these days when the attitude of far too many of us makes it appear popular to be critical, skeptical and ungrateful, despite the tremendous blessings allowed us as Americans, it is indeed so refreshing and encouraging to read the observations of one American mother whose sense of gratitude and faith is so great. I think it an interesting coincidence that her name is Joy.

I am so impressed that I commend this material to my colleagues who, I am confident, will enjoy it as I have:

TEN REASONS FOR NOT BEING TIRED

To the EDITOR OF THE POST-STANDARD:

Why I'm not a Tired Housewife:

I'm not tired because I believe in the goodness of God and his eternal Presence among us—even during our darkest hours.

I'm not tired because I believe in the goodness and strength of purpose of many people who are striving to make our world a better place—and who will work with unceasing effort to achieve this goal.

I'm not tired because I know there are young men who are willing to protect my family and country because they realize, however distasteful it may be, it is a job that must be done to preserve our freedom and way of life.

I'm not tired because I can't achieve a balanced budget. True, it is a challenge, but wholesome meals are on the table every day for my family.

I'm not tired because I lack modern conveniences to do my work. I still have two hands and it's up to me to use them.

I'm not tired because we have war, poverty, disease and discrimination. We are living in this world "today." With efforts by all individuals to eliminate the above, we can achieve a better "tomorrow."

I'm not tired because I was given six children. If I do my job right they can be the hope of tomorrow and the world. Who can look at their children and say there is no hope?

I'm not tired because some people say God is dead. He is dead only in the hearts of those who despair.

I'm not tired because I am glad to be alive even under the circumstances as they exist in the world today.

I'm not tired because I have faith—in God, country, man, and myself.

JOY SHERIDAN

Castro Subversion Strikes Again

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, it has been common knowledge to our fellow countrymen and public officials alike for some time now that Castro's Cuba has been a base for Communist subversion, aimed at eventual revolutionary overthrow of peaceful governments in Latin and South America.

Hard core revolutionaries, trained in Cuba under skilled Russian and Cuban cadres, have now been exported into numerous countries instigating subversive activity directed at the violent overthrow of non-Communist governments. These incidents and task forces adhere to the master plan conceived at the Tri-Continental Conference of Communist agents that met last year in Havana. The latest of these planned wars is now under way in Bolivia, a neighbor to our South and friendly toward the United States.

Realizing the seriousness of these acts of aggression, I have introduced House Joint Resolution 496, which proposes positive steps be taken by our Government to bring about an effective means of containing Castro and thwarting his exportation of anarchists and trained murderers into other nations.

In order that my colleagues may be familiar with House Joint Resolution 496, I include it in the RECORD for all to read.

The joint resolution follows:

H.J. RES. 496

Joint resolution to prevent the subversion of the United States and the American continents as proposed by the Communist government of Cuba under Castro, and for other purposes

Whereas there have been many suggestions and several resolutions as to the procedure necessary to stop Cuba's Fidel Castro from subverting the American continents; and

Whereas Fidel Castro's Communist regime has, by its actions, merited the condemnation of the Organization of American States as an aggressor nation; and

Whereas the Castro government at the Tri-Continental Conference declared, openly for all to know, its intent to overthrow every legally constituted government on the American continent, including that of these United States; and whereas, it has already put into practice the revolutionary plans of the Tri-Continental Conference of Havana in Bolivia, Venezuela, and Guatemala; and

Whereas the citizens people of Cuba, terrorized by huge arms buildup and foreign mercenary troops, cannot regain control of their government without outside help from the nearly one million fellow countrymen in exile; and

Whereas it is to the best interest of these United States not to have an aggresive dictatorship, supported by foreign arms and troops, menacing our people with atomic missiles pointed at our cities; and

Whereas it is in the peacful interest of the United States Government, as well as a moral obligation to all Americans, to prevent Latin America and the United States from becoming a battlefield for guerrilla warfare, as planned by Castro at the Tri-Continental Conference of Havana; and

Whereas it would be a waste of the American taxpayers' dollars to donate funds tor fhe Alliance for Progress in Latin America while Castro is at liberty to organize, finance, and direct guerrilla bands to attack and overthrow these same governments we are trying to help financially: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States Government withdraw political recognition of Cuba's Communist government and thus encourage all Latin American countries to do likewise; and

That all governments who wish to participate in the Alliance for Progress must first withdraw political recognition of any Communist government in Cuba; and

That the United States State Department policy be clearly defined as no longer recognizing the Communist regime of Castro at Havana and that no reprisals will be taken against any Cuban in restoring freedom and constitutional government in their homeland Cuba; and

That any nation doing business with Cuba's Communist aggressor government of Fidel Castro will be subjected to an embargo by the United States in equal amounts to that country's imports to the United States; and

That the United States Government will recognize no government in Cuba until a truly constitutional government is established by free elections participated in by all Cubans.

Mr. Speaker, the reported plan of the Tri-Continental Conference of Havana can leave no doubt but that Castro intends to resort to violence to carry out his goals.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I insert the following agenda from the Tri-Continental Conference in Havana in the RECORD:

APPENDIX 1—AGENDA OF THE TRICONTINENTAL CONFERENCE[1]

I. *Fight against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.*

1. Support of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against the North American imperialist aggressions, and for the liberation of South Viet-Nam, and the reunification of all the country.

2. Struggle for complete national liberation, people's right to self-determination, consolidation of independence and national sovereignty in the three continents, and against imperialist aggression, subversive conspiracies, interference in the internal affairs of independent countries and isolation of the peoples who fight for peace and independence.

3. Intensification of all forms of struggle, including the armed struggle of the peoples of the three continents against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism led by North American imperialism.

4. Support to the just struggle of the Cuban people against North American imperialism and for the defense of national sovereignty. Support to the patriotic fight of Latin American peoples against imperialism and its instruments, such as the OAS.

5. Elimination of foreign military bases in the three continents and measures against the policy of military pacts.

6. Struggle for the prohibition of the use, production, experimentation and storing of nuclear arms, for the total destruction of the nuclear arms already made, for the elimination of all means to produce them, and for world peace.

7. Measures against Apartheid and racial segregation; support to the Negro people of the United States in their struggle for the right to equality and freedom and against all forms of discrimination and racism.

8. Ways and means to help the national liberation movements of Africa, Asia and Latin America in general and specifically the armed struggle for liberation.

II. *Urgent problems of the anti-imperialist struggle in the countries of the three continents and particularly in Viet-Nam, the Dominican Republic, the Congo, the Portuguese colonies, South Rhodesia, Southern Arabia and Palestine, Laos, Cambodia, South Africa, Korea, Venezuela, Guatemala, Peru, Colombia, Cyprus, Panama, South West Africa, and North Kalimantan.*

III. *Anti-imperialist solidarity among the Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples' in the economic, social and cultural aspects.*

1. For the economic emancipation and social and cultural liberation of the peoples of the three continents:

a. Start of an action intended to attain and consolidate the economic emancipation of the countries of the three continents and struggle against exploitation and economic aggression of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

b. Steps to eradicate in the economic, social and cultural fields the consequences of colonial domination.

c. Actions against the blockade policy and economic boycott applied by imperialism to the countries that struggle for their liberation and to the countries which have achieved it.

d. Economic planning and mobilization of the natural and human resources for the economic development and achievement of a real economic independence based on self-reliance.

e. Agrarian reform in the three continents.

f. Problems related to the formation of national cadres.

2. For the development of economic, social and cultural relations:

a. Aid and cooperation among the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America in the economic, social and cultural fields.

b. Fundamental principles of economic and technical cooperation among the countries of the three continents based on equality and mutual interest.

c. Bases of a new economic policy among the peoples of the three continents and the rest of the world; establishment of economic, commercial and financial relations with the advanced countries on such bases that will allow our own development.

d. Working out of a definition of the pacific co-existence concept common to the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

3. Co-ordination of the ativities of the workers, students, women and cultural organizations of the three continents.

IV. *Political unification and Organizations of the African, Asian and Latin American efforts in their common struggle for national Liberation.*

Mr. Speaker, as further evidence of implementation of guerrilla activity following the Tri-Continental Conference blueprint, I insert the following article from the Washington, D.C., Evening Star, of April 11, 1967:

RED GUERRILLA CAMP FOUND IN BOLIVIA JUNGLE

(By Murray Sayle, correspondent of the London Times)

NACHABHUAZU, BOLIVIA—A four-day jungle patrol of the 1st Battalion, 4th Division of the Bolivian Army, has discovered a base of Castro-type Communist guerrillas deep in the Bolivian jungle.

Nachabhuazu is about 125 miles southwest of Sucre. The base came to light by accident after a patrol of six men under a lieutenant of the Bolivian Army was wiped out on March 23 in an ambush in a gorge in the foothills of the Andes.

Two days later another patrol of 14 men and two officers was ambushed, taken prisoner and released after 48 hours.

The returning prisoners, who were illiterate Bolivian conscripts, told fantastic stories of bearded Russians and Chinese.

Most Bolivians believed that the guerrillas were, in fact a band of cocaine or marijuana smugglers, as both drugs flow freely in this wild part of the world.

Our patrol marched 12 miles into the jungle-clad Andes foothills on a trail which the army cut in four days. After another eight-hour march through the primitive jungle we found a field kitchen with an oven capable of baking bread for at least 100 men. Near it were gardens of vegetables and a butcher shop where mules had been cut up with machetes.

A little farther along the trail was a field hospital. There were empty packets of antibiotics, surgical dressings and instruments manufactured in Italy, Britain, West Germany and the United States.

HOMEMADE ARMS

A hundred yards farther on was the dormitory area. In this area were more than 100 homemade hand grenades welded from empty fruit juice cans and lengths of gas pipe filled with sticks of dynamite and fired by detonators.

In the rubbish neatly raked from the dormitory area was a picture of Ernesto (Che) Guevara, the former lieutenant of Fidel Castro, and a copy of a speech by North Vietnam's Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, translated into Spanish, calling for an "armed struggle for national liberation of long duration with prolonged resistance leading to the eventual triumph of the people."

The picture of Guevara was of a younger man and must have been taken in the Sierra Maestra in Cuba some years ago.

Judging by a pile of spent cartridge cases, one part of the camp had been used for weapons training. All the cases were of American manufacture and showed that the guerrillas have M1 and M2 rifles and Browning automatic rifles.

Congressman Donald Rumsfeld Reports

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend by remarks, I submit my April legislative report, which includes the results of my fifth annual national issues poll.

The legislative report is sent to residents of the 13th Congressional District of Illinois. The text of the report follows:

CONGRESSMAN DONALD RUMSFELD REPORTS

WASHINGTON, D.C.—*Ethics and Conduct:* Wednesday, March 1, was an unhappy day for the House and for the nation, for on that afternoon, the House debated seating Adam Clayton Powell as a Representative from New York. This question, complex and troubling, touched not only on a matter of public policy, but also on an issue of justice toward an individual, and—perhaps most important—on the integrity of the House itself.

The House Administration Committee and the Select Committee appointed to investigate Powell documented a series of offenses which the House could not ignore. Among other things: (1) Powell improperly maintained on his clerk-hire payroll Mrs. Adam C. Powell from August 14, 1964 to December 31, 1966, during which period either she performed no official duties whatever or such duties were not performed in Washington, D.C. or the State of New York, as required by law; (2) as Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, Powell permitted and participated in improper expenditures of Government funds for private purposes; and (3) Powell's refusal to cooperate with the lawful inquiries authorized by the House was contemptuous and was conduct unworthy of a Member.

The Congress has the authority and the obligation to protect its integrity. The Constitution provides that each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its Members. The Constitution declares: "Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member." Clearly, if the House can expel by a two-thirds vote, it can exclude by a two-thirds vote. The Constitution would not require the House to perform a useless act of seating before expelling.

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[1] English version published by the Tricontinental Conference, in Havana.

To have seated Powell in the face of the Select Committee findings and conclusions and in view of the extreme nature of the wrongs committed would have been insufficient, not in the terms of punishment of Powell, but of the integrity of the House. There were five separate roll-call votes on this matter. I felt Powell should not be seated, and so voted.

Adam Powell, by his conduct, challenged the integrity of the House of Representatives. The House responded by excluding him from the 90th Congress. The vote reflects a conviction on the part of the Members that the public trust placed in them must be maintained. It was not, I am convinced, a personal attack against a specific individual.

Unfortunately, the proceedings in the House concerning Powell leave unanswered the broad and considerably more important question of Congressional ethics. I introduced a bill in the last Congress to establish a Committee on Standards and Conduct, and will continue to work for its passage. The task is to develop standards by which all Members can be measured and provide the mechanism for assuring that Members conduct themselves in a way compatible with the high trust placed in them by their constituents. Last month, I presented a statement to the House Rules Committee in support of a Committee on Sandards and Ethics, copies of which are available by writing my office.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

"Committees are the workshops of Congress. They . . . represent the real muscle of American legislative government. They constitute so much the brains and the brilliance, the drudgery and the grind of workday legislative labor, that they explain the relative decline of parliamentary oratory in recent decades in both Houses of Congress. They have substituted exact knowledge and exhaustive study for declamation." (from "The Capitol: Symbol of Freedom")

Joint Economic Committee

In January I was privileged to be designated by the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives to serve on the Joint Economic Committee. The Committee conducts studies and hearings which serve to provide guidance to the Congress in making vital economic decisions. Certain to be high on the Committee's priority list: urban economic problems, tax matters, reassessment of Great Society programs, foregin economic problems, balance of payments, and such proposals as Federal tax sharing and the negative income tax.

The Joint Committee is charged with the responsibiilty of making a "continuing study of matters related to the President's Economic Report." Hearings on the Report were held during January and February. Key members of the Administration, leading economists, and business and labor leaders offered their collective wisdom as to the soundness of the President's plans for FY 1968. Copies of our report are available on request.

During the 90th Congress, the Committee will be composed of 12 Democrats: Representatives Patman (Tex.), Bolling (Mo.), Boggs (La.), Reuss (Wis.), Griffiths (Mich.), and Moorhead (Pa.); and Senators Proxmire (Wis.), Sparkman (Ala.), Fulbright (Ark.), Talmadge (Ga.), Symington (Mo.), and Ribicoff (Conn.), and 8 Republicans: Representatives Curtis (Mo.), Widnall (N.J.), Rumsfeld (Ill.), and Brock (Tenn.), and Senators Javits (N.Y.), Miller (Iowa), Jordan (Idaho), and Percy (Ill.) My subcommittee assignments are *Economy in Government*, *Inter-American Economic Relationships*, *Foreign Economic Policy*, *Economic Statistics*, and *Fiscal Policy*.

Science and Astronautics Committee

I retained my seat on the "Space Committee," which handles matters pertaining to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the Bureau of Standards. My subcommittee assignments are ***Manned Space Flight*** and *Science, Research, and Development.*

The tragic loss of three astronauts will focus attention on means to avoid such tragedies in the future. A careful evaluation of safety procedures, quality control, and the use of a pure oxygen system in manned space vehicles will undoubtedly be high on the committee agenda. The billions of dollars spent on the space program will come under close scrutiny in an effort to reduce a federal budget which is mushrooming on all fronts.

Government Operations Committee

I continue my service on the chief House investigating Committee. Subcommittee assignments are *Foreign Operations and Government Information* and *Military Operations.* During the 89th Congress, the Government Operations Committee reported favorably on the Freedom of Information bill. This bill, passed by the Congress last year, requires the various Federal agencies to make their records available for public inspection, except for certain categories specifically exempted by Congress. The legislation, which I am proud to have worked for in Committee and fought for on the Floor of the House, will become effective in July of this year.

NEW FACES IN OUR WASHINGTON OFFICE

The 13th District has been fortunate this year in having the benefit of the talent of two "Congressional Fellows" provided for us by the American Political Science Association. These men have been selected, on the basis of background and academic qualification to serve 4 months on a House staff and 4 months on a Senate staff. Our first "Fellow" was Mr. William Kriegsman of the Atomic Energy Commission, and we are now awaiting the arrival of Mr. James Briggs of the State Department. In addition to this excellent help, we have employed for 5 months a junior from Beloit College, Miss Judith Fell of Glenview. Judy came to us for a semester through an arrangement with Beloit College. Soon after she leaves, one of our "summer staff interns" will arrive. Selected this year are: Eva Knowlton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Knowlton, 656 Ardsley Road, Winnetka; Kent N. Mastores, son of Dr. and Mrs. Nickolas P. Mastores, 925 Edgemere Court, Evanston; John T. Moran, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Moran, 945 Huckleberry Lane, Northbrook; and Margaret D. Strahorn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Strahorn, 852 Oak Street, Winnetka.

LEGISLATION SPONSORED

In the 90th Congress, I have introduced to date 15 bills and resolutions. Some of these measures are similar to proposals I introduced in the last Congress, which did not become law. They include:

Selective service

To establish a Joint Congressional Committee on American Manpower and National Security, to make a comprehensive assessment of the present system and of such alternative systems as an all-volunteer Armed Forces. The present Military Training and Service Act expires on June 30, 1967.

Postmasters and politics

To eliminate "patronage" and politics in the appointment of postmasters by making selection depend solely on merit. There is growing support for this proposal, and we hope for action this year.

Social security

To increase the earnings limitation from $1500 annually to $3600, without loss of benefits. The present limitation, I believe, stifles individual incentive and causes withdrawal from the market of needed skills, experience, and talent.

Miscellaneous

I have also introduced measures to: permit individual tax credits for parents financing students in college; establish a Commission on Public Management (to consider ways to improve Government handling of such problems as air pollution, substandard housing, traffic congestion, and other matters relating to the public's business); provide a tax incentive for business to hire and train unemployed workers lacking the skills for available jobs (Human Investment Act); and to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the admission of Illinois to the Union.

LEGISLATION PASSED BY THE HOUSE THUS FAR

I supported bills to 1) restore the *investment tax credit and allowance of accelerated depreciation* which was unwisely suspended only five months ago; 2) *The Reserves & National Guard Technicians Bill* to strengthen Reserve components of the Armed Forces; 3) *A Supplemental Military Procurement Authorization & Defense Appropriations Bill;* 4) *Food for India,* providing for additional emergency food assistance for India; 5) *Treasury & Post Office Appropriations* for Fiscal Year 1968; 6) *Alliance for Progress,* expressing support for the goals of the Alliance. I opposed 1) the *Interest Equalization Tax* which was extended for an additional 2 years; and 2) an increase in the *Public Debt Limit* to $336 billion for the remainder of Fiscal Year 1967.

Selective Service

The Draft has been with us since World War II—so long that it has almost been accepted as a normal part of the American way of life. Almost half of all Americans have lived under a compulsory military system through their entire lives. Yet, in a free system, a compulsory draft system can be justified only when there is *demonstrated* need. Absent a clear need for compulsion in recruiting the military manpower necessary to meet U.S. national security requirements, a draft system is intolerable.

I do not know whether or not a volunteer military is feasible during this period of our history, given current manpower requirements. I do know the following: (1) At no time has the Department of Defense, the Selective Service System, or the President revealed documentation to show that a voluntary system is *not* feasible; (2) A prominent defense expert, Dr. Walter Oi, states that a voluntary system would be feasible by raising military pay modestly and improving military personnel policies to make the service more competitive with the non-military, and he supports his position by extensive study papers; and (3) Even if a *totally* voluntary system is not now feasible, there is utterly no excuse for not improving military pay and personnel policies to increase the voluntary recruitment. How can we justify the present practice of not only requiring service of some, but, in addition, imposing a tax on those few who are conscripted by paying substantially less than they could earn in a civilian job.

There is no justification for a draft system if it is not necessary, as may well be the case. It is my belief that the 90th Congress should establish a Joint Committee to (1) determine whether or not a voluntary military is feasible and, if so, the steps necessary to achieve a volunteer system; and (2) recommend improvements in any compulsory system which would be necessary as a stand-by mechanism in the event a major land war of World War II proportions required greater military manpower than a voluntary system reasonably could provide.

It is no credit to our Government that in the past 25 years—notwithstanding the two recent Presidential Commissions on the Draft—there has not been a comprehensive review of military manpower problems and that significant information gaps still exist today. If a voluntary system is found to be feasible, it would take a number of years to achieve, and the Committee could recommend a "transitional system" designed to move towards the goal of an all-volunteer military. The case for such a course of action by the Congress seems to me to be overwhelming.

RESULTS OF 1967 NATIONAL ISSUES POLL

The 1967 Questionnaire was mailed to residents of the 13th Congressional District in early February. We have received to date roughly 18,000 returns from the approximately 125,000 which were sent, and they are still coming in. I am most grateful to all who have cooperated in this effort for taking the time to give me the benefit of your views on some of the important issues before Congress.

Representative government, to work effectively, requires a two-way flow of information between the people in each constituency and their Representatives. I believe the Poll is well worth the time and effort if it stimulates discussion and thought, points up areas where a lack of information exists, and encourages comment and communication from residents of the 13th District. While I, of course, bear full responsibility for my votes and decisions, I do appreciate your cooperation and value your participation. I look forward to hearing from you throughout the year on matters of mutual concern and interest.

1967 national issues poll

	Percent		
	Yes	No	No answer
1. The draft:			
(a) To meet U.S. military manpower requirements in the foreseeable future, should maximum reliance be placed on volunteer forces?	42	50	8
To the extent that reliance cannot or should not be placed on volunteer forces, the United States should (answer 1):			
(b) Adopt a program of universal military training?	39		
(c) Continue with a selective service system basically similar to the one now in operation?	33		
(d) Choose men for military service by a lottery system?	28		
2. Vietnam: Do you favor—			
(a) An "All Asian Peace Conference" of Asian nations, including North Vietnam and Communist China?	49	40	11
(b) Suspending bombing attacks on North Vietnam only if Hanoi makes a reciprocal move toward deescalation?	71	21	8
(c) Ending bombing attacks on North Vietnam without a reciprocal move by Hanoi?	11	79	10
(d) Continued escalation of the U.S. military effort in Vietnam?	60	29	11
(e) United Nations mediation of Vietnam war?	55	36	9
(f) Unilateral withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam?	12	75	13
(g) Terminating U.S. aid to nations trading with North Vietnam?	73	20	7
3. Taxes: Do you favor—			
(a) A 6-percent increase on individual and corporate income taxes to reduce the deficit?	19	74	7
(b) A reduction in Federal domestic spending to reduce the deficit?	82	15	3
(c) Federal income rax relief for part of college educational expenses?	73	23	4
(d) Tax incentives for industries to control water and air pollution?	79	17	4
4. Social security: Do you favor an increase in social security benefits?	46	44	10
(a) An 8-percent increase in benefits without an increase in payroll taxes?	39	45	16
(b) A 20-percent increase in benefits and appropriate increases in payroll taxes?	15	66	19
5. Domestic: Do you favor—			
(a) An expansion of the Headstart program?	50	38	12
(b) A constitutional amendment to place the minimum voting age at 18?	34	63	3
(c) Merger of the U.S. Departments of Labor and Commerce?	54	32	14
(d) Establishment of a code of ethics for the U.S. Congress?	90	7	3
(e) Televising proceedings of the U.S. House of Representatives?	56	34	10
(f) A constitutional amendment to permit the election of the President by direct popular vote rather than by the electoral college?	80	16	4
(g) Limiting use of wiretapping by Federal agencies to national security cases?	57	38	5
6. International affairs: Do you favor—			
(a) Extension of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (which gives the President authority to reduce existing tariffs by up to 50 percent)?	54	35	11
(b) Admission of Red China to the United Nations?	39	58	3
7. Trade with Communist countries: Do you favor an expansion of trade with—			
(a) The Soviet Union?	49	44	7
(b) Poland, Yugoslavia, and Hungary?	54	39	7
(c) Eastern European satellite countries?	51	41	8
(d) Do you believe that the present level of trade, permissible under prevailing restrictions, should be continued?	47	32	21

Eulogy to Dr. Miller

SPEECH

OF

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to join my colleagues who recently eulogized the late Arthur L. Miller, former distinguished Member of the House Representatives.

Dr. Miller was elected to the 78th Congress to represent Nebraska's Fourth District, his State, and his country in Congress with distinction, just as he had earlier served his local community as a practicing physician.

Dr. Miller's service in this body continued from 1943 to 1959. It was my good fortune to serve with him during the 85th Congress, both as a Member of the House and as a member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs when he was ranking minority member.

I was greatly impressed with his ability, his knowledge, his integrity, and his dedication. He believed that the taxpaying citizens should get a hundred cents' worth from every dollar they sent to Washington. He believed that thrift had not ceased to be a virtue simply because it was old fashioned.

Dr. Miller's triumph over a physical handicap that would have discouraged many a lesser man served to inspire other handicapped persons to do their best to show that ability will outweigh disability.

Dr. A. L. Miller, of Nebraska

SPEECH

OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleagues from Nebraska, and others, who had the privilege of serving with Dr. Miller when in the House of Representatives from Nebraska. I came to know Dr. Miller socially after coming to Washingtin in the 87th Congress. We frequently lunched together at the "Banana Kings." I came to know him as a stanch representative of the republic under a limited Constitution, a devoted family man, and a fine physician. The higher degree of education, culture, humanics, and knowledge of humans, to say nothing of belief in quality service above self, characterized this man in his application to legislation, as well as to everyday life. As physicians signed the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, so indeed do we need more clear and discerning objective thinkers imbued with the scientific attitude, as we hammer out the will of the people in legislation this day and age. Such principles remain eternal, and are not thwarted by time, enhanced communications, or shrinkage of the earth. Dr. Miller evidenced these in his service to this body, as well as to mankind in general. His demise is the earth's loss, and we must have the deep and abiding faith, along with his family, of understanding the Almighty's great scheme of things beyond.

Again I compliment my colleague in the well of the House for taking this occasion to do deserved honor to a great physician, and an outstanding representative of his people, as well as a stalwart for the Nation.

Miss Bobbie Wagner—An Essay Winner of Love and Faith

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, Miss Bobbie Wagner of Chilton, Wis., has won first place in Guideposts annual writing contest with one of the most eye-opening and heart-rending articles I have ever read. Her discription and analysis of her own reaction and the effect on her life of her 2 years with Niki, her mongoloid sister, is a story that should be read with interest by the Members of this great body and a story that should be told and retold.

The significance of Bobbie's fine article is found in two sentences where she says:

> Two years of love and affection can change one's life immensely. Two years can reverse one's feelings—strip one's pride and open one's heart.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Bobbie for two reasons: First, for such an excellent piece of journalism, and, second, and probably most important, for bringing her thoughts and experience to our attention. For the information of my colleagues, I am including Bobbie's essay as part of my remarks:

How One Special Person Helped My Faith To Grow—Niki Opened My Heart

(By Bobbie Wagner)

Niki Wagner was born in July, which gave the rest of our family plenty of time to spoil her before school started in the fall. She was the seventh girl of 10 children, and her name had been determined long before her birth. Dad, of course, had wanted all boys so that explains why all of the girls in our family have boy's nicknames.

It's a family tradition to spoil the youngest one, and Niki was no exception. She was small and very dark. Her hair was long, and her face was a small ovel of red cheeks and almond eyes.

Winter came swiftly but left slowly, Niki caught an unusual share of colds and was constantly ill. Her little nose was always red with the sniffles. After a prlonged cold, the situation became gradually worse. The doctor had to be called. His diagnosis: severe dehydration.

Niki, who never had been heavy or large, paid in weight. At six months, she had the weight of a three- or four-month-old baby. So, a trip to a specialist was planned for early spring. When the day came, Dad took off from work, and Mom bundled up Niki for the trip.

The minute Mom and Dad walked in the door that night, all nine of us kids knew something was amiss. Later, at the supper table, Dad broke the news to us. Niki was mongoloid. Incurable.

Mom and Dad were determined to keep Niki at home. They dug in to keep our home happy and normal, and we children were to resume a normal acceptance of our little sister. The younger kids did not know what the fuss was about, but it hit us older ones where it hurt—our pride. Why hadn't God sent us a normal sister?

"How is Niki?" friends would ask. I would give a brief answer. I could not tell them the truth. I was humiliated at the thought of their knowing that I had a hopelessly retarded sister. "God," I pleaded, "please make her well, please."

The second winter came. Niki again went through the cold cycle. In December she caught a cold that seemed to linger on and on. Instead of becoming better, she grew worse. Breathing became difficult for her. In time, in order for her to breathe, she had to be carried in someone's arms. Mom, Dad, and Patty, my older sister, took turns spelling each other. One night when they were all so tired they could not carry themselves, much less Niki, Mom called me to make a few rounds.

And so it was that I scooped up this little girl into my arms and, as I walked around the living room, I could feel her struggle for air. This little bundle was the sister of whom I had been ashamed. This was my sister, Niki, the one the doctors thought would not pull through the first year. This was Niki, hopelessly, incurably helpless, who thrived on love and attention and whose own bright-spirited, outgoing love was constant.

How could I be ashamed of a child whose radiance was so bright that she could make me laugh even though I had a great deal of homework to do, who could make a grouchy, grumpy Dad smile? Always, Niki offered me love. I had returned humiliation. Now I wanted Niki as she was. "Breathe, Niki. Live, Niki, live!"

The next morning dawned clear and cold, but Niki (and I!) had gotten over "the hump." She seemed to slowly regain her strength even though she still could not walk.

The summer passed and Niki seemed healthier than ever. She seemed to be aware of things, especially objects of nature, which fascinated her. Her vocabulary enlarged to over half a dozen words. And they said she would never talk! Niki showed them! She also seemed more determined than ever to get around by herself. She was very independent, even though coddled by members of the family. And Dad, who is not the "emotional type," would find immense joy in a smile from Niki. Her pudgy, little arms would encircle his neck before he knew it, and a cold, wet kiss plopped on his cheek was a sure-fire way to get a laugh and a toss into the air.

On a night that I shall never forget, Patty and I went to a basketball game. We won, and when my oldest brother came to pick us up, he seemed very withdrawn. We were halfway home before he told us the news, "Niki died tonight."

Patty broke into hysterical sobs. "No! No! No!" she cried. She cried on my shoulder, and I could not even wring out a tear.

We had a small, private funeral with just the family. Only then did the truth, the full, honest, deepdown, hurting truth of her death hit me. Like a torrent, the tears flowed down my cheeks. I had never cried like that before in my life, and I don't expect to ever do it again.

It is hard to express in words what Niki was like in life. I thank God that He was kind enough to give her to us for two years. Two years of love and affection can change one's life immensely. Two years can reverse one's feelings—strip one's pride and open one's heart. Two years of Niki's life did this to me.

A little mongoloid girl taught me that God knew what He was doing when He sent her to us. I, not this child of God, was the cripple, afflicted with false pride and hardness of heart. If I am the only pupil who learned the lesson of love and humility which she was sent to teach, I believe God is happy. Niki's job is over, but she is far from forgotten. She lives with me every day of my life.

"Keep your heart open, Bobbie," she is saying. "For only when you keep it open can you begin to understand the meaning of life."

(Note.—Guideposts Roving Editor Van Varner visited Bobbie Wagner and her family in their Chilton, Wis., home last December. When he returned he filed this report.)

The news of Bobbie Wagner's scholarship prize couldn't have come to her at a better time—a few days before Christmas. For it was a flash of light in an otherwise bleak season. Two days before Christmas, Mr. Wagner, a truck driver, had been laid off from work. There were ten children at home and the home was, at best, temporary.

In March, 1966, the Wagners had been forced from their previous home and had taken refuge in a deserted farmhouse with no plumbing, no central heating.

I drove to the Wagners'—through miles of snow-filled Wisconsin dairy country outside Chilton—with the natural hesitation one has at facing sadness. But shortly after turning into the driveway, the sadness was gone. I was pounced on by an excited jumble of children and a giant of a St. Bernard (called Tiny). With unrestrained hospitality, the kids ushered me into the farmhouse and Tiny followed after stopping to eat some snow.

Inside there were proper introductions to Mr. and Mrs. Wagner and to Patricia, 18, who was holding Marti, two months; to Bobbie, 16; Joyce, 14; Kristine, 11; Luann, 9; Jacqueline, 8; Karl, 6; Hugh, 5; and Jill, 2. Only 20-year-old Mike was absent.

In the cold of winter, the family lives in the three downstairs rooms for greater warmth. In the living room there was a small, silver Christmas tree with blue ornaments, some presents still under it, a fire in an old iron stove. Occasionally, as everyone settled down to talk, I glanced apprehensively at Hugh, who smiled at me but kept a distance. (Something Bobbie didn't mention in her story was the fact that she has a five-year-old brother who is mongoloid.)

"Don't fret about Hughie, Mrs. Wagner said. "He wants to come and see you but it will take a few minutes. Then we talked about Hugh, about mongoloid children, how they were double-jointed and had one long crease of a lifeline dividing their palms, and how loving they were. "Love and affection is all they understand, said Mrs. Wagner. "You teach them by repetition, but you can't lose patience. I think Hughie's learned something and then I find he hasn't and for a moment I'm disappointed. But he's all sweetness. You can't resist that.

I began to ask Bobbie questions about school and hobbies and about her aspirations. Earlier in the day I had talked to Bobbie's pretty English teacher, Darlene Friemund, who had urged Bobbie to enter the contest in the first place. Now I recognized that quality of aliveness Miss Friemund had mentioned. ("She's quick and she's generous—whenever I need help in class, Bobbie has her hand in the air.")

A junior at Chilton High School, Bobbie is a member of the Pep Club (the cheering section) and the French Club, writes a biweekly column in the Chilton *Times* called "Tiger Tales," and is interested especially in forensics. Last summer she worked for a family in Chicago, taking care of three children. She was able to acquire her contact lenses and to get her teeth fixed and "to learn something about cooking."

What do I want to become? she said, repeating my question. "Well deep-down I've always wanted to study law. But these days I'm not so sure I shouldn't aim for journalism."

At that moment I felt a tug at my knee and Hugh, smiling gloriously, (handed me a toy, a red plastic telephone.

It was true. Hughie's sweetness was irresistible. I was no longer apprehensive about being with this afflicted child and, in a few minutes, I had learned a bit of the love and faith Bobbie had written about.

Chicago Federation of Labor Urges Increased Social Security Benefits

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, last Sunday the Chicago Federation of Labor, under the direction of its president, William A. Lee, held a huge rally in support of increased social security benefits, as proposed to Congress by President Johnson.

More than 2,000 people attended this rally at which President Lee called for support of the President's proposal and urged all of those present to write Members of Congress from their area urging adoption of the President's program.

Other speakers at this very inspiring rally included Mr. Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO Department of Social Security; Mr. J. Charles Laue, secretary of the Near North Senior Citizens Council; Mr. Paul Iaccino, assistant to the president of the Chicago Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council; and Mr. Tom Fall, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

In urging support of the President's program, it was my privilege to remind the audience that in Cook County alone there are 525,707 beneficiaries of social security who receive monthly benefits totaling $43,941,220.

If the 20-percent increase proposed by President Johnson is approved by Congress, these people would receive an estimated $8,788,246 in monthly benefits, for a total of $52,729,474 monthly benefits to Cook County alone.

This means that roughly $6.5 billion in social security benefits would come to Chicago annually if the President's program is approved. This huge amount is almost entirely pumped right back into the private sector of our economy because most social security recipients live on a pension check-to-pension-check basis and have relatively little personal financial reserves.

President Lee is to be commended for arranging this very impressive outpour of support for President Johnson's program. Mr. Lee, one of the mostly highly respected members of the labor movement, has been closely associated with all of the social reforms which labor has supported over the years and his initiative in arranging what I believe to be the first large-scale rally in support of the President's proposals in the Nation is commendable. I hopeful that labor organizations throughout the country will follow Mr. Lee's excellent example.

The gathering adopted the following resolution, which is being sent to President Johnson and which was read to the audience by Mr. Iaccino.

The resolution, unanimously adopted, follows:

RESOLUTION

Whereas President Johnson has urged the Congress of the United States to increase Social Security benefits by an average of 20 percent with the biggest proportionte share going to the 2-1/2 million retirees who now get only the minimum of $44 a month ($66 for a couple); and

Whereas even the proposed increases would fall short of assuring Social Security beneficiaries genuine financial independence, as contemplated by the Social Security Act; and

Whereas many other nations, far less affluent than the United States, have far more adequate social welfare systems; and

Whereas no remotely comparable insurance protection is available to Americans at any price,

Therefore be it resolved that we call upon the Congress of the United States to take prompt, positive action to attack the deficiencies that exist in the Social Security system, so that older Americans, widows and children, and the disabled can live out their retirement years in dignity and self-respect rather than in poverty and despair, and

Be it further resolved that since the program's biggest single defect is lack of adequate cash benefits, that the Congress act to increase these benefits as proposed by the President; and

Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to the United States Senators from Illinois and the Congressmen from Illinois, requesting them to support the President's proposals, and to place this resolution in the records of Congress; and

Be it further resolved that this resolution be given the fullest publicity through the communications media.

Teaching of Romance Languages

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, the other day I received a letter from Sister Mary Catha Stenzel, who teaches Latin at Trinity High School, River Forest, Ill., in my district. Sister Mary pointed out that Latin and other classical languages are omitted from titles III and XI of the National Defense Education Act of 1958, only modern languages being specified. She goes on to tell about a 60-percent drop in Latin enrollment at Trinity High School in 6 years and says:

> I feel that the roots of our culture are being undernourished and will wither because of our pragmatism.

While I am opposed to the spending of large sums of Federal money for any kind of local education, be it public, private, or parochial, it seems to me that such money as we do spend ought to be invested wisely.

Certainly there is a need for the study of modern, living languages; such as, for example, French, Spanish, German, and Russian. At the same time, would not a study of the Romance languages be made easier if the student has a background in Latin? Our own English language would be poor, indeed, if its Latin "borrowings" were suddenly buried in a cemetery for dead languages.

It is my understanding that one of my colleagues will try to amend the National Defense Education Act so that Federal funds would be available for the teaching of all languages, classical as well as modern. I hope that the Committee on Education and Labor will give careful consideration to this matter.

A Community Dream

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. PHILIP E. RUPPE

OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. RUPPE. Mr. Speaker, the hearty people of northern Michigan are engaged in a major effort to bolster and expand the tourist industry. One project, near Ironwood, Mich., called the Copper Peak ski flying hill project, is typical of the ambitious activity taking place in the northland. Following is an editorial from the Ironwood Daily Globe:

COPPER PEAK STILL ALIVE

The Copper Peak ski flying hill project is still very much alive, awaiting only final federal approval of its feasibility, which is to be given thorough study at an early date, we are informed by officials of the Gogebic Range Ski Corporation, the non-profit organization which is the sponsor of the project.

The project sponsors have been informed that a survey is to be made in the area, as part of the feasibility study, to learn what the public's attitude is toward the project.

One indication of the public's attitude certainly is the response to an appeal for funds which was made more than a year ago. In that appeal, more than $40,000 was contributed, much of it by small donors, hundreds of them, who wanted to do their bit toward bringing about realization of a long held dream of the community for an outstanding ski jumping and ski flying facility.

There has been some opposition from members of that minority who are always against anything constructive and progressive. Also, ski club spokesmen report, there has been some opposition from interests which have selfish and myopic reasons for their position.

The Daily Globe firmly believes that if a survey is made of a truly representative cross-section of the people of the range community it will show overwhelming support for the project.

When the project was first initiated some years ago, an agency of the federal government thought well enough of it to make a grant and a loan amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. That money is still in escrow.

The Copper Peak project would now be a reality if it had not been for delays caused by changes in government agencies. At one time it was at bid stage, but the rise in costs during the period of delay made necessary an application for increased funds and it is this application which is now up for approval.

We believe that the Copper Peak project will benefit the entire community and be a spur to a great deal of private recreational and other development, bringing about the creation of many new jobs and additions to the area tax base.

We also believe that the public's attitude can be an important factor in obtaining final arpproval. In at least one instance, we are told, a negative attitude on the part of the "gloom peddlers" cost this area a substantial new industry a few years ago. We trust that history will not repeat itself. We don't think it will.

William Shivers Morris: Journalist—"Be Right and Be Honest"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, William Shivers Morris was a man of "courage and compassion." Mr. Morris' motto throughout his life was "be right and be honest."

As chairman of the board of Southeastern Newspapers Corp., Mr. Morris made an outstanding contribution to the progress and development of the entire Savannah Valley. He was truly a modern-day Henry Grady. He championed constitutional government, private enterprise, ethics and morality in journalism and in government.

A superb editorial tribute to Mr. Morris appeared in the Augusta Chronicle on Wednesday morning, April 12. I commend this magnificent editorial tribute to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress and to my fellow Americans:

WILLIAM SHIVERS MORRIS

When history records the tenure of William Shivers Morris as helmsman of The Augusta Chronicle and Herald, it unquestionably must—if it is to reflect the true character of the man—give emphasis to his two most distinguishing attributes—courage and compassion.

It will be the former that will underline his accomplishments over the years in the fields of journalism, public service and politics, in each of which his mark has been indelibly made.

But it will be the latter, we suspect, for which Bill Morris would prefer to be remembered—and will be by those of us who, over the years, came to love and respect him for more than deeds done and honors won.

To us, the memory will be not just of an employer but of a dear friend, one who never forgot a favor however small, nor failed to lend a sympathetic ear when, in time of difficulty, one needed advice and understanding.

Yet, to remember only his kindnesses and gentleness, and his warmth and depth and zest for life would be to ignore the whole man, the man of whom it was once publicly said—and no doubt often thought—that he is "a credit and honor to the state—a real fighter for righteous causes."

And so he was, recognizing the vast responsibility that rests upon those upon whom the public must depend. This awareness was not something that had come suddenly to Mr. Morris. As a lad at his father's knee he had been taught that "There are two things you must always remember: Be right and be honest."

From this philosophy had come his dedication to the support he gave to the perpetuation of America's constitutional processes. It gave substance to his belief in government by consent of the governed, and to his opposition to those ideologies which would alter the fundamental principles of constitutional government.

Inherently, his determination to pursue the "righteous causes" prompted him not only to utilize his journalistic responsibility as a public trust, but to participate personally in civic endeavors.

With several associates, he led the assault on what was believed at the time to be the impregnable bastion of the old Cracker Party. The success of his onslaught led to its defeat and overthrow and helped to provide, in the years that followed, the atmosphere that has enabled Augusta and Richmond County tc advance industrially, economically and culturally.

In both the years preceding that one venture into politics, and in the years that followed, he gave unstintingly of his time, when his health had permitted, to public enterprises ranging from chairmanship in 1935 of Augusta's 200th anniversary celebration, to membership in the General Assembly in 1947–48, and on the Board of Regents from 1941 through 1951.

Honors were not strangers to this man of unusual talents, unflagging energy and unvarying dedication. One of the most appreciated ones, however, was his selection in 1960 by the Association of County Commissioners for its "Outstanding Citizen of Georgia" award.

It was said of him then, in a quotation from Emerson, that "In a thousand cups of life only one is the right mixture. The fine adjustment of the existing elements, where the well-mixed man is born with eyes not too dull, nor too good, with fire enough and earth enough, capable of receiving impressions from all things, and not too susceptible, then no gift need be bestowed on him. He brings his own fortune with him."

And thus did William Shivers Morris fulfill the dreams that only reach fruition for the imaginative and the capable, gaining success through that "right mixture" of business acumen, determination, integrity, courage and compassion.

It was this combination of attributes that prompted him to say, upon his purchase in 1955 of The Chronicle and Herald, that "It is my desire, first of all, that our newspapers will contribute to the building of a better Augusta and Central Savannah River Area . . . newspapers that will bring to the people live, accurate and informative news, the whole truth at all times, and to endeavor to preserve our heritage of freedom of speech and freedom of the press—as is the public's right . . . to assist public officials, to try to help them to do a better job and thus serve the people well . . ."

This creed also governs the operations of The Savannah Morning News and Evening Press and the Athens Banner-Herald, newspapers that with those in Augusta, make up Southeastern Newspapers Corporation which he served as board chairman.

Today, the dreams of W. S. Morris have come to an end, for his stout heart beats no more.

To each of us still on his newspapers, however, the torch that he so proudly bore will be carried on. It will be a legacy to each of us from one of whom it was once written that here is "a man of vigor and vision, a fighter of whom it has never been said, even by his bitterest foes, that lack of courage could be numbered as one of his faults."

Negro Medal of Honor Men

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, "Negro Medal of Honor Men" is the subject of a recent book by Air Force M. Sgt. Irvin H. Lee, of Baltimore. I am proud to note that of these men who won our Nation's highest award for military valor, about 13 percent were from Maryland. It is my pleasure to list in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the names and deeds of seven Negro fighting men from Maryland, and one from Washington, D.C., who have been awarded the Medal of Honor:

Pvt. Dennis Bell, Washington, D.C. During the Spanish-American War in Cuba, he and two other cavalrymen, braved enemy bombardment and rifle fire to rescue a survey party from the transport *Florida* after the party had been pinned down in an ambush and its boats burned.

Sgt. Thomas Boyne, of Prince Georges County, Md. During encounters with Indians under the Apache chief Victorio in New Mexico, Sergeant Boyne's cavalry detachment scattered under a withering rifle attack. Sergeant Boyne flanked the Indian warriors and gallantly charged them alone, driving off the band. In a second encounter several days later, Sergeant Boyne displayed conspicuous bravery during a 2-day battle.

Sgt. Decatur Dorsey, of Maryland's 39th U.S. Colored Troops. During the Civil War at the Battle of Petersburg, the Union standard-bearer led his regiment in two assaults in which 200 prisoners were captured.

Sergeant Major Christian A. Fleetwood, of Baltimore, Md. During the Civil War at Chaffin's Farm in Virginia, Sergeant Fleetwood rallied 35 survivors of a charge against enemy fortifications and led them through a hail of bullets in a final and successful effort to take ground.

Sgt. Alfred B. Hilton, of Maryland's 4th U.S. Colored Troops. During the same encounter in which Sergeant Fleetwood won the Medal of Honor, Sergeant Hilton seized the company standard when its bearer fell dead and led his fellow troops forward until he himself was shot down with wounds that led to his death 20 days later.

Pvt. Augustus Walley, Reistertown, Md. During Indian engagements in 1881 in New Mexico, he rode through enemy fire at short range to rescue a fellow soldier who had been wounded and lost his horse.

Sgt. William O. Wilson, of Hagerstown, Md. During the same battle in which Private Walley won the medal, Sergeant Wilson fought heroically.

Iowa Legislature Urges Consideration of Tax-Sharing Proposals

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, the legislature of the great State of Iowa has, by House Concurrent Resolution 3, urged the Congress of the United States to recognize that the individual States are increasingly unable to meet the particular needs of their citizens under the current categorical Federal aid programs approach which often ignores existing needs. It urges the Congress to give due and proper consideration to the various tax-sharing proposals which have been introduced and which are designed to place the States in a better position to meet their obligations. I commend this resolution to you and to all readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The text of the house concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 3

Whereas, the mobility of individuals and the free flow of commerce have placed unforeseen demands upon state and local governments in our federal system; and

Whereas, the vigor and responsiveness of state and local governments are essential elements of our governmental system; and

Whereas, existing categorical federal aid programs in many instances impede state and local governments from meeting priority public needs in a manner effectively suited to the varying problems and needs of individual state and local governments; and

Whereas, the principle of tax sharing would allow state and local governments more adequate revenue sources, now therefore,

Be it resolved by the house of the 62d General Assembly of the State of Iowa, the senate concurring:

That the Legislature of the state of Iowa urge that the federal government adopt new federal intergovernmental fiscal policies which reflect a basic change in emphasis, giving more discretion and responsibility to state and local governments and moving away from the over-reliance on national controls under the very large number of existing categorical federal grant-in-aid programs; and

Be it further resolved that the Legislature of the state of Iowa specifically endorses the principle of tax sharing and the principle of block grants, consolidating existing federal categorical grants-in-aid, to partially or wholly offset federal categorical grant-in-aid programs which now exist or may be developed in the future.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to each of the members of the Iowa delegation in Congress.

MAURICE E. BARINGER,
Speaker of the House.
WILLIAM R. KENDRICK,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Invisible Wall Divides Capital's Rich and Poor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD M. FRASER
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, this month's Washingtonian describes, in an article by Marguerite Kelly, one reason why the Nation's Capital is unable to become the model of local American self-government that it should be. Until the citizens of this city can elect their own government the majority will continue to resent the present unequal division of attention and funds which prevails in the city's administration. The article follows:

WHY EAST IS EAST

(By Marguerite Kelly)

Berlin, that fractured city, is a museum to politics, with the curators—diplomats, soldiers, and newsmen—pointing out how Democracy and Free Elections bring Wealth and Happiness to the West, the lack of them, despair to the East.

Occasionally, a Washington tourist carries home a chunk of stone he has chiseled from the Wall itself so his friends can hold a handful of horror and feel new dismay at a city divided against itself.

In Washington, we have no wall to chisel, no machine guns to duck, no checkpoints to cross on holidays. Instead, give or take a few blocks, we have Sixteenth Street.

To the west live, if not just the Wonderful People, those who get treated in quite a wonderful way. In upper Northwest, according to the last census, live less than fifteen percent of the population. But their family income is almost double to the dollar that of their crosstown neighbors, and their taxes make up a hefty percentage of the city's revenue. The investment pays off.

There's no doubt about it: The Haves from the affluent Northwest win hands-down in the fight for the best and the most the city can provide.

Several years ago, when the situation grew blatant enough and slums bad enough, various Government and private agencies zeroed in, landing first on the most neglected part of the city, Cardozo, with a trickle of poverty funds, target area funds, model school funds, and a great deal of sympathy. As part of the effort, newspapers practically guaranteed an editorial a week of commiseration, or, on the merest glimmer of hope, of congratulations. But even so, it was a penny ante game which didn't for a minute erase the years of discrimination against Cardozo, Capitol East, Anacostia, Swampoodle, Trinidad, or Ivy City—nor did it quell the rising hostility against the power structure's double-standard.

Although there are exceptions—a demonstration school like Goding on G Street, N.E., or the shiny new library on Benning Road—upper Northwest would never tolerate a school like Lenox Annex, so cold the children have to wear coats to class, or a cellar recreation center like Peabody, where scalding water drips down from the heating pipes. No bureaucrat would dare to let this happen in upper Northwest.

There, the public schools are roomy, the classrooms uncrowded, and the playgrounds have equipment. Last year, a congressional committee reported that the school board spends two dollars in upper Northwest for every one dollar elsewhere.

The libraries are newer and better. Typically, the purchasing budget of western branches is double or more that of comparable east-Washington branches.

There is 900 percent more recreation space per capita west of the wall than in the huge section called Capitol East—from the Anacostia to South Capitol Street, Benning Road to Florida Avenue, N.W.—where there is one acre of play space ofr every one thousand people. Northwest has nine acres per thousand. There are tennis courts with nets, sandboxes with sand, and swings are on their stanchions.

Beautification has hit the triangles with great consistency in upper Northwest, compared to the scattershot and generally ill-done approach east of Sixteenth Street. The parks are landscaped and the grass well-sodded. This is a familiar pattern in the District, where years ago, when small bridges were built across Rock Creek, they were triumphantly capped with eagles and lions. Bridges across the Anacostia didn't even rate a chiseled mouse.

Some parts of the east are more neglected than others. In Anacostia, where the average family has $5,400 a year to live on, there are only two Infant and Pre-School Clinics, each open simultaneously for three hours and fifteen minutes, four times a week. There are also two Maternity and Birth Control Clinics, each open one afternoon a week. There are no clinics for immunization, or for TB, VD, or geriatrics; there are no clinics for podiatry or mental health, nor are there Health Department pharmacies. There are, however, 139,553 people.

Some, like C. Summer Stone, ex-editor of the *Afro-American* and ex-aide to Adam Clayton Powell, look at the problems through tan-colored glasses. But others, like attorney Michael Finklestein, a recreation leader on Capitol Hill, feel the problem is not discrimination against the Negro or even against the poor.

"It's just that no one lives in our part of town. No one knows what it's like here. Only one key person at Recreation lives in the city. That's Joe Cole, the superintendent. Maybe it's because he's Negro and he can't move out. Face it. The people who run this city live in upper Northwest.

Can't you just see this scene: Somebody is going to the bus stop on Connecticut Ave. and he runs into a board member. So he says 'Say, Bibsie, how about a new badminton net, over at Macomb Playground?' And right away, they get it. It's as simple as that—between friends and neighbors."

The thesis is correct. The day-to-day life of the city is governed by 93 boards, agencies, commissions, committees, and councils which decide on such matters as zoning and liquor licenses, education, awards for valor, libraries, and the healing arts. Altogether there are 626 members of these groups. Slots on the key boards generally go to members of the Republican Committee and Democratic Central Committee or their nominees, or to District employees. Four-fifths of the Republican members and almost half of the Democrat ones live west of Sixteenth Street. In all, over 43 percent of the city's board members live west of Sixteenth. Twenty-four percent live east (where 85 percent of the people live). And 33 percent live out of town, including a few in Balitmore, Boston, and Seattle.

Typical is the Human Relations Commission, which is supposed to soothe racial tensions. The commission has not one member from Anacostia, or, indeed, from any place in Northeast or Southeast. One member, though, lives in Loudon County, Virginia, which is typical of how the wall is built.

Help for the Dairy Farmer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include therein an outstanding letter by Mr. William G. Zajac, Town Farm Road, Dudley, Mass., esteemed collector of taxes in that fine town and a valued friend of mine, on the subject of help for the dairy farmer.

I think that Mr. Zajac's excellent letter has admirably summarized the very serious problems of the dairy farmer and the low prices he currently receives for his milk. His comments on the milk price situation, and the inequities involved affecting the farmer, are very realistic, practical, and well based.

I believe that the questions raised by Mr. Zajac are important ones for the farmer, for the consumer and for the American economy, and it is clear that the consumer is faced with shortages in the milk supply in the future, unless some action is taken to improve the financial position of the farmer and put a stop to the relatively large number of dairy farms that are being discontinued.

Moreover, current conditions in the dairy industry, which are not improving but getting worse all the time, are likely to bring about a real crisis in the supply of milk, which in time could have extremely grave consequences to a great many Americans, particularly families with children who are so dependent upon dairy milk for proper nutrition and necessary food supplement.

I want to compliment Mr. Zajac for his very thoughtful, impressive letter and the Worcester Telegram for including this vital communication in its columns.

Obviously, this is a matter that should be considered by the Government and by the Congress, and I hope that some action can be taken at an early date that will move in the direction of more equitable milk prices to the farmers, an assurance of supplies at reasonable prices to the consumers, and generally a stronger, improved milk production picture, which admittedly is so important to the people of the country.

I have been in touch with the Department of Agriculture about the milk situation and am advised that Secretary Freeman recently recommended to the President that he direct the Tariff Commission to undertake an investigation under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act looking into the establishment of import quotas on certain dairy products not now subject to quotas.

Some time ago I urged the Tariff Commission to hold hearings as soon as possible on these matters and intend to continue my efforts to try to assist a very worthy industry that urgently requires support and assistance in order to maintain its position.

In addition, I have carefully noted the pending Dairy Import bill and am rendering every possible assistance under the circumstances regarding this measure and provisions of it that may be helpful to the dairy industry. I earnestly hope that these serious problems of the dairy industry can soon be mitigated and ultimately resolved on some permanent basis that will be agreeable to the industry and all parties concerned.

The letter follows:

PLEA FOR HELP FOR THE FARMER

To the EDITOR:

The problem of price and the return the farmer gets for his milk is critical enough to deserve action and an increase from our local, state, and federal government.

Such action has been lacking. The farmer, today more than ever before, faces a crisis that could be averted merely by giving him that bit of support permitting better prices.

We can understand the desperateness of his plight. We fail to understand why our government—local, state, and federal—refuses to help.

It is little wonder that the farmer is cynical about his position of poverty in our present prosperity.

His plea is to the people of our country, to our local government, to our governor, our senators, our president; all can help, all can act, all can avoid that terrible stigma and invidiousness of refusing to help a segment of their own people who are desperately trying to survive.

Your paper can help by providing positive facts rather than space for a machine gun-triggered columnist stirring up the animals.

To call the farmer an "animal" is a new low.

We would almost pity such an attitude and the people responsible for a paper that permits such venom to be spread, even though the farmer or the reader is not supposed to take these remarks "literally or seriously."

The farmer stands pretty much alone. His plea is not just for himself, but for America.

America has never had to face a hungry people. The farmers have been cited many times for their achievement. Is this for naught or should their only reward be bankruptcy?

Can the American people, can the president, can our senators, can our governor, take the farmer's problem to heart; take his problem and act to help give the farmer a fair price, a fair wage, a fair deal of decency so that he can continue?

Again, the farmer's plea is to everyone to help him now.

WILLIAM G. ZAJAC.

The Disgraceful Treatment Being Given J. P. Stevens & Co. by the National Labor Relations Board

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, we have long been aware that the National Labor Relations Board usually shows considerable bias toward labor in the disputes it is called upon to rule on. However, their actions in the J. P. Stevens & Co. case have been nothing short of a national disgrace.

I have never thought of myself as an opponent of the working man or of organized labor; both have contributed much to the greatness of this country and the welfare of its people. However, actions of this nature, bowing wholly to the will of the union with no consideration given to management's case cannot help but bring about the eventual ruin of the Nation's industry, and thus destroy the people.

Mr. Speaker, J. P. Stevens & Co. have written an open letter to the public that enumerates a few of the more blatant examples of Labor Board partiality and union misbehavior involved in this case. I commend it to the attention of my colleagues and trust that their conclusions will be much the same as mine. The letter follows:

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC FROM J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.

Within recent months, there has been an increasing amount of publicity with regard to various attacks which are being made upon our Company by the Textile Workers AFL–CIO Union. Much of this publicity has not been in accord with the truth and the facts.

It is not our desire to burden the public with this controversy. But the accusations against us have received such widespread attention that we believe the time has come to set forth a brief account of the whole situation.

Our Company is engaged in the manufacture and sale of textile products. We are one of the Nation's oldest companies, our business having been established in 1813—one hundred and fifty-four years ago. We operate a number of plants in various states, principally, however, in North Carolina and South Carolina.

We take especial pride in the good relations which we have with our employees—who now number more than forty-four thousand. We constantly strive to provide for them wages and benefits and working conditions which are among the best and most progressive in the entire textile industry. Above all, however, in dealing with our employees, we proceed upon the conviction that their good will and loyalty depends basically upon their being treated with consideration and fairness, and with individual recognition and personal respect.

Onto the scene came the Union four years ago. Having failed repeatedly in earlier efforts to organize the Southern textile industry, the Union officials announced with great fanfare that they were determined to mount a massive all-out drive, and that the Stevens Plants in North Carolina and South Carolina were to be their first major target.

They did indeed wage a prolonged and intensive campaign, one in which both money and manpower, drawn from the wide resources of the AFL–CIO, seemed to be almost unlimited. For three years, scores of professional organizers moved among the employees of these Plants, seeking by every form of influence and persuasion to align them with the Union. But, as events turned out, they failed to win the people.

During 1965 and 1966, the Union brought the matter to a head by requesting the National Labor Relations Board to conduct secret ballot elections involving eight of the Stevens' Plants. The Union selected these Plants. The Union and the Labor Board controlled the timing of the elections. The Company had no choice on either score.

Stevens, as was its lawful right, did seek to persuade the employees not to bring the Union in, centering its appeal upon the theme that it was not only to the best interests of the Company—but just as truly to their own best interests—not to permit a third party to intervene in the direct relationship which had thus far existed between them and the Company.

In all of the elections, the employees voted against the Union by clear and decisive majorities. In the Company's largest Plant, the Union demanded, and the Labor Board granted, a re-run election. The Union also demanded that this re-run election be held away from the Plant. This too the Labor Board granted. But the employees still went to the polling place and voted the Union down by a margin more than twice as large as before.

Meanwhile, however, the Union had been initiating legal actions against the Company. During the years 1964, 1965 and 1966, the Union and the Labor Board conducted proceedings in four Federal Courts, seeking injunctions against the Company on account of what they claimed to be unlawful actions on the part of the Company. After thorough study and deliberation, the Courts, in each and every instance, ruled that the issuance of an injunction against the Company was not justified.

Numerous charges were also filed by the Union with the Labor Board, alleging principally that the Company had discharged a number of employees without cause and solely on account of their being Union adherents. To this the Company replied that unfortunately it is, and always has been, necessary occasionally to discharge an employee. The Company presented in detail the circumstances of failure in performance or other offense for which the individuals in question were terminated, and pointed out that their terminations would have occurred regardless of whether they were members of the Union or not.

It is to be noted that in the North Carolina and South Carolina Plants which were under the Union attack, the discharges claimed to have been wrongful during the years since the Union's campaign began, constituted an average of approximately one employee per Plant per year.

The Labor Board conducted hearings and ruled in favor of the Union and against the Company on most of the charges—as is virtually routine procedure for the Board in such cases. The law expressly provides, however, for the right of appeal from the Board to the Federal Courts, and the Company has entered such appeals.

It is, and it always has been, the intention of our Company to abide by the law. The final decision of the Courts will, of course, determine the outcome of these cases, relating to the terminations of former employees, which are now on appeal.

But the Union has now taken up a campaign of loudly denouncing the Company because it is exercising its legal right of appeal rather than meekly submitting to the edicts of the Labor Board. On account of these discharge cases which are still to be decided by the Courts, the Union officials have decided to raise a great public outcry—vehemently and unceasingly—against Stevens.

A few examples will illustrate why the Company appeals from the Labor Board. In the principal series of hearings before the Board, four hundred and forty-three witnesses testified on all the numerous details of the cases. Most of these were witnesses for the Company, and they included many rank and file employees and persons unconnected with the Company as well. But not once in case of conflict of testimony on any material question—not once did the Board accept the testimony of any witness for Stevens or reject the testimony of any witness for the Union.

Another example:—During the course of the Union's campaign, the Company stated to the employees in writing "our sincere belief" that if the Union were to get in, it would not "in the long run" work out to their benefit. The law specifically declares that an employer has the right to express such viewpoint and opinion to his employees. Several United States Courts of Appeal have passed on this exact statement by a employer to employees, and all have agreed that it is entirely lawful. No Court has held otherwise. Yet the Labor Board, disregarding the law and the repeated Court rulings, held that Stevens committed a wrong by making such a statement to its employees.

Still further examples as to the Labor Board rulings from which Stevens is appealing:—A former employee admitted on the witness stand, that upon being reprimanded for operating a lottery in one of the Company's warehouses, he "quit" his job. Yet the Labor Board ordered the Company to reinstate him in its employment and pay him "back pay".

Another employee admitted on the witness stand that, upon being told by her supervisor that she would be terminated for poor performance, she slapped him in the face "as hard as" she "could". She, too, the Board declares, the Company must reinstate to its employment with back pay.

Nor does the Union content itself with publicly condemning Stevens for not accepting the Labor Board's rulings. Our Company for many decades has been, through competitive bidding, a principal supplier of specification textile products to the Government, particularly for the use of the Armed Forces. Now the Union has gone to the President of the United States and has requested him to take action which would withhold further government contracts from Stevens, and from Stevens employees. This could also affect the flow of some of the vitally needed supplies to our Armed Forces in Viet Nam and elsewhere.

It is to be regretted that the Union—which once so ardently declared the interests of our employees to be its main concern—now seeks to shut off from them work on which they and their families depend for their livelihood.

The Union officials apparently believe that by putting one pressure after another on our Company from enough different directions, they will eventually force us to surrender our convictions and welcome the Union into our plants, whether we believe it to be desirable and whether our employees want it or not. We do not intend to do so!

We remain of the basic belief that we have no asset of greater value than our close and direct relationship with our employees.

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.

Spring Idiocy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the recent arrest of the so-called civil rights activist Marion Barry seems to have brought the spring nuts out of the woodwork. Whether Mr. Barry is guilty of crossing the street against a traffic light or not will have to be decided by a court and it is absolutely ridiculous for his followers to take the case into their own hands.

I should say that it is worse than ridiculous, that it is criminal. But it is spring and perhaps the exuberance with which this Citizens' Committee for Equal Justice was formed will wane as summer approaches.

In any case, the following editorial from the April 12, 1967, edition of the Washington Star, suggests the commonsense approach. If Mr. Barry has a complaint to make let him file and prosecute it as provided for by law instead of taking to the streets.

The editorial follows:

WAY, WAY OUT

The most recent project for harassment of the police in Washington is so irrational that the thinking behind it, if any, is beyond comprehension.

This project has grown out of the arrest on March 30 of Marion Barry, civil rights activist, for crossing the street against a red light at 12:15 a.m. Barry was arrested when, according to the police, he refused to identify himself. There was a scuffle while getting him into the patrol wagon, and Barry accused the police of "brutality."

The next step was the prompt formation of the "Citizens' Committee for Equal Justice," a group headed by the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy and the Rev. David Eaton. This committee called upon the District Commissioners for the immediate suspension of two white officers involved in the arrest, Thomas Tague and Albert Catalano. The Commissioners, after an investigation in which they received testimony from witnesses to the incident, refused to suspend the policemen.

So now the CCEJ proposes to take its own disciplinary, or harassing, action. The details of the plan are a bit fuzzy. But the effort will be aimed at Private Tague, and, tentatively, will include the use next week of loud speakers "to alert the public that Officer Tague is armed and considered dangerous."

Presumably, the courts in due course will decide whether Barry violated the law on the night of March 30. And if there is any valid question of "brutality" involved, the proper way to dispose of that would be for Barry to file a formal complaint against the policemen. It certainly cannot be disposed of by using a loud speaker to warn the community that Officer Tague is on duty. This is an attempt to absolve Barry before trial and to condemn Tague without trial. It also is a challenge to duly constituted authority in the city—a challenge which, if it develops, will have to be squarely met.

According to the Rev. Fauntroy, his committee's ultimate goal is the formation of a new agency directly under the commissioners which would supersede the Police Trial Board and the Complaint Review Board in dealing with allegations of police brutality.

On the basis of the committee's performance in this instance it is difficult to think of anything that would be worse for this city. But perhaps one should not be unduly alarmed. The harass-Tague proposal was the product of a meeting Monday night attended by some 150 people. And 150 people are a small proportion of the residents of Washington. We assume the vast majority of Washingtonians, both Negro and white, will want no part of this harebrained undertaking.

The Situation in Rhodesia—III

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the following is the third in a series of articles on the situation in Rhodesia written by Colin Legum, chief Commonwealth correspondent for the Observer of London, after a monthlong visit to Rhodesia to assess the effect of sanctions. These articles appeared earlier this year in a number of United Kingdom newspapers.

In this article, Mr. Legum discusses the growing sentiment among Mr. Smith's followers for a settlement with Britain, and also the political threat posed by the extremists in the Rhodesian Front.

The article follows:

RIFTS IN THE REBEL REGIME—III

(By Colin Legum)

The illegal Rhodesian Front regime of Ian Smith is today hardly the happy band of warriors it seemed in November 1965, when it marched boldly behind "Smithy" to what it believed would be an eight-day wonder of seizing independence for the white settlers in defiance of Britain.

The debate over whether or not it was right to reject the terms offered by Prime Minister Harold Wilson in the talks on the warship *Tiger* is still far from over. Indeed, the repercussions of Mr. Smith's rejection of the terms are the current cause of an open clash within the Rhodesian Front.

The estimate of one Rhodesian Front M.P. is that 80 per cent of his colleagues in the caucus favour a settlement—but, as he put it: "You have to be in the Rhodesian Front to know what our extremists are really like."

Smith, he said, would dearly like to have accepted the *"Tiger"* terms, with three or four compromises. But he did not dare to force a showdown in his caucus for fear that Bill Harper, Lord Graham and Clifford Dupont would force a split that could discredit him as having "sold out" to Harold Wilson.

My informant added: "One has only to see what has happened to the older idols of the Rhodesian electorate—Lord Malvern, Roy Welensky and Winston Field—to see how quickly a leader's reputation can crumble if he is outflanked on the Right." Smith is by no means as sure of his ground as he would like to make it appear.

Who, for example, was the source of the information published during the weekend of the rejection of the *"Tiger"* talks that Smith was about to resign? The rumour could have been dismissed if it were not that it had appeared in Die Beeld, a South African, pro-Government paper, which has all along strongly backed Smith. Smith's contacts buzzed around among the journalists to find out specifically what Bill Harper's relations were with the correspondent of Die Beeld.

Bill Harper was no less assidious in his inquiries. But what he was after finding out was positive evidence that his name and others had, in fact, been mentioned by Smith in his conversations with Britain's Commonwealth Secretary, Mr. Herbert Bowden, and Mr. Harold Wilson, as the people he would like to get rid of from his regime. But it is no secret that Harper and his supporters have been stalking Smith with politically-sharpened razors ever since Smith passed Harper over as his deputy in favour of Mr. John Wrathall, who is in charge of finance.

These are not merely disputes between personalities. The Smith and Harper camps represent different attitudes. The Smith camp has begun to feel it must find some way out of the illegality; the Harper men believe they can yet succeed by throwing themselves completely into the arms of South Africa. It is significant, therefore, that the South African newspapers—from the English language Sunday Times to the pro-Government Die Burger—should recently have changed their former position of unqualified support for the rebels into urging them to accept the British terms.

There seems little doubt that Smith's support among the top leadership of the Rhodesian Front is still extremely strong; for example, the Front's militant chairman, Colonel Matthew Knox, has not hesitated to tell journalists that he personally favoured a settlement along the lines of the "TIGER" proposals.

But Smith's dilemma is the familiar one; he can count on his popularity among the rank and file only so long as there is nobody on his Right shouting that he is selling them out—as he once did to his own predecessor, Winston Field. The unfortunate truth is that the great bulk of rank and filers—sheltered as they still are from the harsh economic facts at home, and from the stubborn political facts abroad—can see no reason for giving up their struggle. So long as they have a leader who confirms their unthinking beliefs they will be ready to follow him.

That is why Harper poses such a threat to Smith. If Smith is to win he must first find ways of isolating and discrediting Harper and his friends. But, in recent weeks, it has been Harper who has been making the running. The Rhodesian Property and Finance News, and The Citizen—the only two Rhodesian newspaper which back the rebels—are both pushing the Harper line. And the emergence of an independent Rhodesian Front candidate in the forthcoming Bulawayo East by-election is seen as a test by Harper for his policies as against Smith's. However, now that the Rhodesia Front has reached the point where it can produce a bunch of its own rebels who are capable of publishing a virulently anti-Smith pamphlet asking whether it is not time the Front roused itself "and dealt with its own Quislings", one no longer has to speculate too deeply about the internal state of affairs within the rebel camp.

The Front, having staked its reputation on its ability to pull off its illegal *coup*, is now divided over whether to beat a retreat, or to press on with its folly. Perhaps the rebel regime will know how to deal with its own rebels as mercilessly as it deals with its legal opposition.

Samuel A. Schreiner: Outstanding Pennsylvania Citizen and Community Leader

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, local government in the United States has always and will always depend upon the willingness of citizens to sacrifice their time; energy, and resources to its cause. In a day when the very validity of local government is being seriously questioned, it is well to remember the careers of men like Attorney Samuel A. Schreiner, of 42 St. Clair Drive, Mount Lebanon, Allegheny County, Pa. Now 85 years old, "Sam" Schreiner was one of the prime movers in the development of a section of hilly farmland south of Pittsburgh into one of the top suburban communities in the State of Pennsylvania. His integrity, high abilities, and long success as a community and church leader have caused all our western Pennsylvania citizens to admire and respect him.

Born on June 10, 1881, Sam Schreiner was the second child and oldest son of Dr. Cyrus Bryson Schreiner, a country doctor who lived on a small farm on the corner of what is now Bower Hill Road and Washington Road, Mount Lebanon Township. Young Sam attended a local school and went on to study at the Pittsburgh Academy from which he graduated with honors in 1897. He continued his education at the Western University of Pennsylvania—now the University of Pittsburgh—where he earned an A.B. degree as valedictorian of the class of 1900. After a brief period of working for an engineering firm, Sam studied law under the late prominent Pittsburgh Attorney Alexander Gilfillan, reviewed for his bar examinations at the University of Pittsburgh Law School and was admitted to practice in Allegheny County on July 15, 1905. In 1910 he married Mary Cort, a woman whose own outstanding contributions to the civic life of western Pennsylvania were memorialized in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on September 15, 1961.

The South Hills of Pittsburgh in which Sam Schreiner grew up and to which he brought his bride were open farmlands. As a boy, he hoed corn in the fields that covered the Mission Hills area, now a section of fine suburban homes. To get to school, he drove a horse and buggy to the top of Mount Washington, a high eminence near the city, rode an inclined plane car down to the Monongahela River and took a streetcar to the city.

But by 1912 it was apparent that an increasing number of people were willing to make the effort to live outside the city limits. At that point a group of citizens met in the living room of the Schreiner home on Bower Hill Road to organize Mount Lebanon as a township of the first class.

For the next 42 years, with the exception of 1 year, Mr. Schreiner served as solicitor of Mount Lebanon Township. During that period the community grew from a population of 1,705 to more than 30,000; by 1954 the taxable valuation of the township had soared to $87,500,000. Mr. Schreiner also served as solicitor of Union Township, Castle Shannon Borough, the Pennsylvania State Association of Township Commissioners, and the Allegheny County Association of First Class Township Commissioners. In the process, he became an expert on municipal law and,through the cases he argued in court and the legislation he helped to sponsor in the State legislature, influenced the development of local government throughout Pennsylvania. Although Sam never ran for elective office, he was influential throughout the years in seeking out and helping to elect the men he thought would best serve the community. Sam and Mary Schreiner were my family's friends, to whom my parents always pointed as examples for us children as good citizens and civic minded workers for the public and community in so many good causes.

As the township grew, it demanded more services, and Sam Schreiner was one of the people who worked unfailingly over the years to see that they were provided. Mount Lebanon today is noted for having one of the finest public school systems in the United States. Certainly a great deal of the credit must go to Mr. Schreiner, who served as solicitor for the Mount Lebanon schools from their inception in 1912 until 1963. He was then elected solicitor emeritus, and his service has been immortalized on a bronze plaque in Mount Lebanon's Washington School. Thousands of students have benefitted by Sam Schreiner's devotion to good education.

In addition, Sam Schreiner helped to form the Mount Lebanon Bank, now the Mount Lebanon Branch of the Union National Bank, and the Mount Lebanon Federal Savings & Loan Association, where he served as a director until 1966.

As secretary for the South Hills Board of Trade, Mr. Schreiner was instrumental in promoting construction of the

Liberty Tubes, the first double mile-long traffic tunnels carrying automobile traffic under Mount Washington—and one of the most significant contributions to the growth of the entire South Hills area.

Along with the community, the country church in which Sam Schreiner had been baptized, began to grow. Formed in 1804, the Mount Lebanon United Presbyterian Church had 176 members in 1904 when Mr. Schreiner was elected as chairman of the congregation, and then a member of the board of trustees in 1908. By the time he retired 48 year later, the church counted 2,900 members and had a half million dollar plant. It is growing yet.

A believer in the old axiom that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," Sam Schreiner was also a founder of the Mount Lebanon Country Club and a charter member and active participant in the life of its successor, the St. Clair Country Club.

A man who can carry the responsibility of one job for 50 years is to be praised; a man who can carry on his shoulders the weight of half a dozen jobs for half a century, as Sam Schreiner did, is a marvel. Yet he is the first to tell you that he has done no more than what he considered his normal duty.

In fact, through all those years of community service, he felt that his prime responsibility lay in earning his living at the general practice of law and providing a good home and education for his two sons and his daughter.

This Nation owes an unpayable debt to the unsung service of countless devoted career men like Samuel A. Schreiner who have taken upon themselves the job of leaving their favorite community in America a better place, and in this case building a top community through intelligent and productive service. This pioneer spirit and sterling quality still exists in America for future generations to build upon for our good country.

As U.S. Congressman for our South Hills area, I value the long friendship and am proud of the goodly heritage of Sam and Mary Schreiner to their family and friends, their community, church, schools, State, and Nation.

Three National Farm Organizations Support Original Food-Stamp Bill Without Agriculture Committee "Crippling Amendments"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, it is a source of gratification to me that three of the national farm organizations have advised me of their strong support for H.R. 1318, the food stamp authorization bill, without the amendments added by the House Committee on Agriculture which would seriously undermine the program.

While it is true that all organizations of farmers do not always agree with the conclusions of the committee which handles legislation of primary interest to agriculture, most of them do agree with the committee so frequently that it is rather unusual and significant to me that three farm organizations—the National Grange, the National Farmers Union, and the National Farmers Organization—should unite in this fashion behind a Member of Congress from a strictly urban constituency against an action of the Committee on Agriculture. I certainly appreciate this support.

Generally speaking, in the 14 years in which I have served here, I have always recognized the need for effective Federal legislation to enable the family farmer to remain on the farm and to produce the abundance of food which characterizes the American agricultural system. Thus, I have supported price supports, section 32, acreage limitations, and so on, where these would help the small farmer and agriculture as a whole. As the senior House Member on the National Commission on Food Marketing in the last Congress, I found ample evidence of the necessity for programs to assure better prices for farmers.

THE FACTS OF POLITICAL LIFE ON FARM LEGISLATION

But when some of those who advocate legislation to aid the farmer fail to recognize, as sometimes happens, that the needs of consumers must also be considered, and fail to concede that our remarkable food production capabilities must be translated into an opportunity for even the poorest American to enjoy at least a minimum adequate diet, those of us from urban areas must, of necessity, take a more critical look at strictly farm-oriented legislation. Farmers and consumers need each other, but it must be a two-way avenue of cooperation.

This was how the food stamp law of 1964 came to be enacted, in fact. For, after it appeared clear that the Committee on Agriculture would not report a food stamp bill favorably that year, word had to be passed along that other legislation favored by that committee would lose many votes needed from urban Members. Lo and behold, the food-stamp bill was reported, was passed, and became law, along with a controversial wheat-cotton bill.

SUPPORT FROM GRANGE, FARMERS UNION, NFO

Mr. Harry Graham, legislative representative of the National Grange, made a point of this when he appeared before the Committee on Agriculture to urge approval of H.R. 1318 in the form in which I introduced it. Mr. Graham has notified me of the intention of the Grange to do all it can to impress upon farmers and their organizations the importance of eliminating the committee amendments to my bill. The Grange is doing this not only to help urban Congressmen who have supported farm legislation in the past but because the food stamp program itself is a good program to help farmers too, by expanding the consumption of food—and the committee amendments would be damaging or even fatal to the program.

Mr. Reuben L. Johnson of the National Farmers Union, which was, I believe, the very first farm organization in the country to support my original food stamp bill more than a decade ago, has pledged the continuing support the NFU to my bill, and to my drive to eliminate the committee amendments.

I have now received, Mr. Speaker, the following wire from a third farm leader, Mr. Oren Lee Staley, president of the National Farmers Organization:

CORNING, IOWA.

Hon. LEONOR SULLIVAN,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

The National Farmers Organization strongly supports your original bill on the Food Stamp Plan, H.R. 1318, to make this a permanent program. We oppose the crippling amendments which were added by the House Agriculture Committee. The Food Stamp Plan should play an ever increasing role in overcoming the financial limitations to better diets on the part of our low income families. We therefore offer you our assistance in the passage of your bill through Congress.

OREN LEE STALEY,
President, National Farmers Organization, Corning, Iowa.

Wiretapping

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the rising crime rate in our Nation coupled with the increased demands for civil rights has resulted in loud cries being raised on both sides of the wiretapping issue.

On March 30, a very thoughtful and commendable analysis of what steps we should take in regard to wiretapping appeared in the Knoxville, Tenn., Journal. The editorial points out:

> It is high time for our lawmakers and the courts themselves to make a distinction between protecting the right of privacy where a law-abiding citizen is concerned and giving the same protection to suspected criminals.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I insert this article in the RECORD, and I hope that my colleagues and the readers of the RECORD will carefully consider the proposals contained therein:

TRACE THE CRIMINAL

> This week a local man was arrested by police on charges of making an obscene telephone call to a girl whom he waked up at 4:30 a.m. The victim of this and similar calls had previously complained to the police, who in turn enlisted the cooperation of Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. in an effort to trace the number of the call. When the call came that particular morning, the girl went to the phone of her roommate in the same apartment, called the telephone company, which had adjusted its equipment so that the telephone hookup would not disconnect when the caller hung up.
>
> The result was an arrest was made, though of course it will be up to a court to pass judgment on the guilt of the individual charged.

This incident, of which there have been numerous examples here and elsewhere in the country, is of special interest at this time.

While the purpose of the police and the telephone company was highly commendable in tracing this call, both the law enforcement agency and the telephone company engaged in the use of a device to obtain evidence leading to an arrest. Under the provisions of a bill which the President has asked Congress to enact, both the police and the telephone company might be barred from this kind of cooperation under criminal penalties.

Mr. Johnson sent his recommendation to the Congress for a law against the use of telephone bugging or electronic wiretaps of any kind except in cases involving national security. It was reported from reliable sources that the President's Crime Commission had not intended to recommend a bar against all electronic bugging with the exception of that done in the course of national security cases, but thought better of it after the President had gone on record in his message.

This week the chairman of a newly named house Republican task force on crime called for inclusion in any new anticrime legislation legalized wiretapping against "organized crime". When these words are used, the Cosa Nostra, or Mafia, or any gang of hoodlums ordinarily would come to mind.

We support the position of the task force so far as it goes, but we do not believe that it goes nearly far enough.

Our conviction is that when Congress enacts a new anticrime law it should certainly include the empowering of police departments, sheriffs' offices and any other law enforcement agencies to make use of telephone taps, bugging devices, or any other gadgets of this character to obtain evidence against unorganized criminals as well as those organized, with one proviso. This would be that the electronic bugging devices could be used only with the permission and under the scrutiny of an appropriate court. It seems ridiculous to us to deprive our law enforcement people of an effective method for investigating persons suspected of criminal activities. In other words, individual criminals, or small bands of them, do not deserve any more consideration than bigtime criminals, all of whom would be home free under the President's proposal and part of whom would have amnesty under the Republican proposal.

We believe it is high time for our lawmakers and the courts themselves to make a distinction between protecting the right of privacy where a law-abiding citizen is concerned and giving the same protection to suspected criminals.

When it comes to the use of wiretaps or electronic devices by one private citizen or group of private citizens against others in the same category, barring the use of listening devices is certainly justified and deserves public support. When it comes to suspected criminals, however, the rights of society deserve proper consideration.

Speeding the Mail

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, in connection with Postmaster General Larry O'Brien's recent suggestion that the Post Office Department be removed from the President's Cabinet and be converted into a nonprofit Government corporation, I was interested in reading a very thoughtful article on this subject by Bill Henry in the April 4 edition of the Los Angeles Times.

Because of the importance of this topic to every citizen, and the intriguing novelty of the Postmaster General's suggestion, I would like to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point Mr. Henry's most enlightening article:

SPEEDING THE MAIL

(By Bill Henry)

WASHINGTON.—A good many cynics no doubt thought when President Johnson put the finger on Larry O'Brien to be postmaster general of the United States that he was just promoting the Irishman to a cabinet post in order to give him a bit more prestige in the job he was already doing—helping to push the Great Society program through Congress. If so it hasn't worked out exactly that way.

O'Brien is deadly serious about his post office job and insists that when he said the postal service is "in a race with catastrophe" he was never more in earnest in his life. "We handle as much mail in the United States as all the rest of the world put together," O'Brien says. "We handle more mail in the Christmas season than France handles in a whole year."

SCIENCE TO THE RESCUE

To meet these problems O'Brien has set up a research-and-development staff whose job it is to find ways and means of expediting the processing of mail. He says that since the days of Jim Farley very little has been done to keep up with the change in the mailing problem. Post offices in Jim's day were built next to railway terminals and little thought was given to the manner in which the use of air mail would expand. O'Brien says that the zip code is enormously effective and anticipates that when everybody gets to using it there will be quite an improvement in service.

O'Brien's greatest advantage in trying to modernize the creaky, antiquated postal service lies in his rather lengthy and successful experience on Capitol Hill. Congress, in its somewhat quentionable wisdom, has kept tight control of the postal service in its own hands, not only passing on the budget (which now runs into billions) but having control of postal salaries and postal rates. While O'Brien's congressional relations have always been pleasant, his latest plan announced Monday to turn the department into a nonprofit corporation run by a board of directors will require a lot of persuading on the Hill.

Millions of dollars are now being poured into speed-up processes, most of the experimental gimmicks being tried out in Detroit. One is a mechanical—perhaps electronic is the more correct word—reader which can read printed addresses and zip code numbers at the rate of 36,000 an hour and sort them into any number of categories. It doesn't read handwriting but fortunately about 80% of the mail comes from business houses who can adapt their mailings to make use of the machine.

MODERNIZING THE MAIL

O'Brien not only has his own high-powered research and development department inside the organization, but likewise has a group of private industry experts as advisers. He has "upped" expenditures for research by 40% and for plant and equipment by more than that. He has problems with a hodgepodge of postal workers unions which, in true union fashion, get very nervous at prospects that jobs may be threatened by further mechanization and speed-up inside the post office where about two-thirds of them are employed. Many postal workers are Negroes and O'Brien notes with some pleasure that there are Negro postmasters now in charge of the three busiest post offices, New York, Los Angeles and Chicago.

Here on Earth God's Work Must Truly Be Our Own

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, my esteemed colleague from Buffalo, N.Y., the Honorable RICHARD D. MCCARTHY, recently addressed the First Friday Club of Buffalo. He summarized very poignantly the duties of a Christian to his God, to his country, and to his fellow men, and emphasized the application of those duties in today's world.

With permission, I include Congressman MCCARTHY's address below:

HERE ON EARTH GOD'S WORK MUST TRULY BE OUR OWN

(By Representative RICHARD D. MCCARTHY before the First Friday Club of Buffalo, April 7, 1967)

"Here on earth, God's work must truly be own own." The concluding words of President John F. Kennedy's Inaugural Address still resound through our Nation, and through the world. I should like to apply their thought today to the particular concerns of the members of the First Friday Club of Buffalo.

The final words of President Kennedy's speech, the expression of the thought toward which the entire address led, was this injunction, addressed as much to himself as to the land he was undertaking to lead: "With a good conscience our only sure reward, with history the final judge of our deeds, let us go forth to lead the land we love, asking His blessing and His help, but knowing that *here on earth God's work must truly be our own.*"

The duty stressed in that address, as well as in the Invocation by Cardinal Cushing that preceded it, was the *duty of applying our individual consciences to public affairs.* What the classical Greeks and theocratic Hebrews knew so well, what the Romans stressed in their laws and in their forensic eloquence, what the political economists of the eighteenth century expounded at length, is only now being painfully rediscovered after the pragmatist experimentation of the past century or so—that *political theory is a branch of ethics.*

Religion requires of us, not merely an individual morality, an uprightness in dealings with family, friends, business associates, and neighbors, participation in church activities, but also a public, social morality.

There is a moral aspect to virtually every public problem that we face today: poverty, crime, pollution of earth and air and water, the war in Vietnam, the population explosion and impending illiteracy, disease, Communist subversion and the well-publicized activities of certain members of Congress.

In each of these cases, each one of us is in the position of the passers-by on the road to Jericho; only, instead of one man who has fallen among thieves, and suffered robbery and wounding, we have before us the cases of hundreds, and thousands and millions who have been robbed and wounded by circumstances which are, to some extent, within our control. There is no one of us so helpless and uninfluential that he cannot play the part of the Good Samaritan in some way, to some among these neighbors, near or far, who are the victims of social and economic injustices.

We who attempt to live up to the demands of our Catholic faith, in attending Mass regularly every Sunday, in observing each injunction and prohibition in the Ten Commandments, and in the Six Commandments of the Church; we who try to familiarize ourselves with the particulars of Catholic doctrine, and to see that our children *also* are taught that doctrine; we who go beyond the bounds of obligation, and *voluntarily* engage in such devotions as the First Friday Mass and Communion that bring us together today—we, in short, who are trying to do our duty, and more than our duty, in the religious and spiritual sphere, will *truly* succeed if we make our religious and spiritual character effective in the social and political sphere.

It is by our *justice* that we will ultimately be judged. Christ Himself declared, as we are told in the Fifth Chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew: ". . . unless your justice abound more than that of the scribes and Pharisees, you shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven."

St. James, in the Second Chapter of his Epistle, called the "Catholic" or "Universal" Epistle, proclaims that "faith without works is dead." In these days of tremendous and vastly increasing populations, of the concentration of people in urban centers and metropolitan areas, and of instantaneous communication and swift transport over the face of the globe, and even to outer space, the works of faith, too, must take on a new and enlarged dimension. It is no longer enough to concern ourselves with individuals and families in need, with seasonal drives and emergency funds for disasters. Our Christian consciences must engage themselves with the basic problems of human existence in society, in the year 1967, with the troubles, not only of a particular group or of the victims of a particular happening, but of whole populations and for a protracted period of time. Maybe we cannot bring the kingdom of heaven upon earth, but it is still the major duty of the Christian to labor toward that end, to the best of his ability.

I believe our faith should be within us, not just like the gentle glow of well-being that comes from what we might call the "inner light," but the dynamic, pulsing, invigorating pumping of a spiritual heart, inevitably issuing in *action* for the good of our neighbors, and the improvement of the social order. A live faith, in the individual, I have always believed, involves every particle of his being, and his every thought and action. Similarly, a live faith, in the group, gives the character of Christian morality to its expressions and actions in the community.

An outstanding obstacle to the attainment of this Christian ideal of the character both of individual and of group is the ingrained habit of prejudice: prejudice in thought and in unthinking customs, in habits and ways of speech, in a simple failure to notice the signs of discrimination and segregation. I'm afraid we all have some tendencies toward prejudice: some remains of old prejudices, that we are trying to get rid of; and often also the unrecognized beginnings of some new prejudices. Anti-Semitism shows up spectacularly in the painting of swastikas and the bombing or burning of synagogues—but consider, is there not an anti-Semitism, similarly mean-spirited and vicious, in customs of excluding Jews from neighborhoods, by what are called "gentlemen's agreements" among real estate owners and dealers.

Catholics, and particularly Irish Catholics, have reason indeed to be sensitive to these forms of discrimination, and to refrain from them ourselves. It was not so long ago that, in many communities of New England and the North Atlantic States, the notation "No Irish need apply," was to be seen on placards and classified advertisements offering job opportunities. But not only were there the *signs*, "No Irish Need Apply;" convents and churches were sacked and even burned, mobs fought in the streets. And it was not only the Irish who were shunned and persecuted. There were numerous, well-documented cases of discrimination against the sons and daughters of *Germany, Poland* and *Italy* too. Indeed, a political party based on bigotry against *all* Catholics captured Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware and most of New England—including every major office in Massachusetts.

That is why there is a special reason—and a special responsibility—for us, the fortunate heirs of those courageous immigrants from Ireland, Italy, Germany, Poland and other countries to help lead the way to *full* liberty for all Americans, especially those for whom the color of their skins is as great a handicap as being Irish, Polish, Italian or German was fifty or a hundred years ago; and also for those the world over, trapped in the oppression of poverty like that which once gripped Ireland, Italy and Poland, but who have *no place to go to!*

But that is just one of the numerous explosive issues facing our time, upon which the sincere Catholic must look objectively, and in which he must in conscience involve himself. I don't think we can just sit back and read in the papers about the shortage of doctors, about inadequacies in educational facilities and in teacher and policeman pay, about lack of recreational facilities and lack of community involvement on the part of teen-agers. On these, and other vital problems of our time, we must ponder long and seriously forming our own opinions on the best evidence available, and taking what action seems most appropriate both to our decision and to our present position and abilities—as business and professional men, public servants, voters, citizens—Christians.

I am not proposing that each of us should, like the hero of Stephen Leacock's Nonsense Novel, "Gertrude the Governess," "jump on his horse and dash off in all directions," but I do think that each of us as Catholics should take a good look around in all directions, before we decide how and where we can do the most good, either directly to the greatest number of our neighbors, or indirectly by correcting evils in the existing state of society, or by working for some of the great, newly imagined measures for the improvement of the conditions of life.

One need not be a starry-eyed idealist or wild-eyed radical to perceive that there is much wrong with the way the world is run now, with some living in luxury while others starve, with some children healthy while others are doomed to debilitating diseases and early death, with crime and violence on the increase, so that our streets are no longer safe for walking, or our parks for peaceful rest and recreation. Why can we neither swim in our rivers nor drink their water safely? Why can we not breathe without danger of choking on smoke and smog, or travel without seeing bottles and tin cans littering the roadside and the wayside areas? I do not mean simply, "There ought to be a law," though for many of these ills there are laws, and probably need to be more of them.

I mean it is the concern of each one of us, and not only the concern of a legislator like myself, to think about these matters and try to determine just what local ordinances, state laws, or federal laws might be appropriate for the situations. When you form such an opinion, do not let it stop there, or just form the substance of idle conversation, but *express* your opinion to your legislators, and *work* among your neighbors to come to an agreement as to what can be done locally.

Further, a great deal may well be accomplished without the need of any law. Industrial and commercial establishments, businesses and professionals, all are *human* institutions, made up of individual men who can be reached with reason and who can be moved to action by impelling motives.

There have in the past been many inspiring instances, and there can in the future be many more, of businessmen with consciences who have led their communities to splendid accomplishments in social and technical improvement. Lumber companies that were denuding the land have turned to tree-farming and conservation of the land; manufacturers that were poisoning the rivers have turned their scientific and technical powers to the restoration of clean waters and natural beauty; employers who had been discriminatory in hiring and promotion policies, or who had been harsh and authoritarian in the treatment of labor, have been persuaded, or have persuaded themselves, to change to more enlightened employment policies. I therefore suggest that we Catholics in the Buffalo area look at ourselves, look at our governments, to the towns where we live, to the stores we frequent and the clubs to which we belong, to our businesses and professions. What can you do, what can I do, to make our own actions, and the actions of those we may be in a position to influence, work toward the improvement of the condition of mankind, whether on a world scale or right here in our own neighborhoods?

In studying these problems, and in taking appropriate action upon them, I am sure we can count upon the blessing and the grace of God, for I am firmly convinced of the truth and the importance of the saying: *"Here on earth, God's work must truly be our own."*

Time for a Candid Investigation and Report From OEO

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, much has been said regarding the inadequate supervision of Job Corps trainees, and many serious cases of violence, crime, and wrongdoing have been exposed. I have not drawn a conclusion which condemns the Job Corps on the basis of these reports. However, they have become so numerous and appear so authentic that I believe the time has come for a candid investigation and report from the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

I have recently received a letter from a mother of a Job Corps trainee at Camp Parks in California who informs me that her son observed dope addiction and thievery, and lived in constant fear of harm from hoodlums enrolled at the camp. She has authorized me to place her letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD but has asked that her name be withheld. I now submit her communication, with my request that the Office of Economic Opportunity throughly investigate the situation. The letter follows:

> MR. CONGRESSMAN GUBSER: I am writing this letter in regards of the horrible situation at Parks Job Corps Center at Pleasanton, California.
>
> My son joined the Job Corps and was sent to Parks . . . looking forward to taking a two year electronics course, but under some

terrifying circumstances he was forced to come back home the following Monday morning, early, determined never to return to this place until it is thoroughly free of dope addicts, thieves and hoodlums.

He said the last two nights he spent there, he was in constant fear, as there is not enough adult supervision for protection to help the few decent boys who are there. A place like this that is supported and run by our government, and a place like this that is so highly recomended on T.V., should be a decent place for the boys who are interested in the education and training they would and could get if it wasn't for the dope adicts and hoodlums who somehow manage to go there.

As a mother of a boy who has experienced the situation at Parks Job Corps and as a tax payer, I would like you to arrange a government investigation and make Parks a nice, clean and *safe* place for our boys to go and take advantage of this, as it is a very good thing for young people to advance themselves for the future. I would be the last person to ask that it be discontinued, but it should definitely be investigated and made a more proper place for decent boys.

I am aware of the fact that some boys have made it through this training with very little trouble, but I am also aware of the fact that some of our boys get back from Viet Nam and others are not so lucky. I know I should not compare the two situations, but if my son is killed by another boy or man, I would rather know he was fighting for his country and not killed by some boy who would do this to him for a pack of cigarettes or what little money he had on him.

Please take this into consideration and have the government investigation as I am sure my son would like to return and so would many more who were forced to leave because of the lack of adult supervision and protection.

I could tell you much more about this place, but I can't seem to have the right words to put it on paper.

I'm sure my son would be more than happy to tell you all he knows if you are interested, so feel free to call any time after 4:00 p.m. as I work. . . .

Thank you,

———— ————.

Attorney General Clark, National Press Club Address, Stresses Education Begins Opportunity for Poor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to attend the first appearance of Attorney General Ramsey Clark before the National Press Club at a luncheon today. Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall was among the honored guests. The Attorney General stated that history might place the progress of the American Negro in our time among the greatest chapters of man's never-ending quest for freedom and justice. His thesis is that we live in a time of vast and fundamental changes and that the leisurely adaptations of yesterday are a luxury we can no longer afford. He stated that nearly 2 million Negroes have left the South in this decade and their education will determine, in large measure, their ability to compete in new markets. The Attorney General feels that education is the foundation to employment which is the beginning of opportunity for the poor.

National Press Club President L. David LeRoy, in the question-and-answer period following the formal speech, propounded many penetrating questions submitted by the members which brought forth vital responses from the Attorney General. The Attorney General was given a standing ovation and made an excellent impression on the National Press Club audience. The Nation can be proud that a man of his stature, though young, heads one of the most important and vital departments of the U.S. Government.

In order that the Members of Congress may share the analysis on the subject of "Civil Rights" which the Attorney General presented, under leave obtained, I insert the full text of his address in the RECORD:

ADDRESS BY ATTORNEY GENERAL RAMSEY CLARK BEFORE THE NATIONAL PRESS CLUB, APRIL 13, 1967, WASHINGTON, D.C.

If we could disenthrall ourselves from the immediate—what happened last week, yesterday, earlier today and is expected, or prepared for release, later today—we might gain some clearer notion of where we are and wither we tend. Any surveyor knows that to plot a course on points too close together is to risk gross error.

Saturated as we are with happenings, we obscure massive change which is the fundamental fact of our existence. We easily miss the major trend because of the fascination of the minor event. Numbers is the problem: Numbers of everything, including quite prominently, words, written and spoken.

Whatever happened to Professor William Strunk, Jr.'s Rule 13 of the elements of style? How was it lost, when it was most needed? It is titled you recall "Omit Needless Words" and is more than an element of style, it is an essential to communication in a mass society. It requires that vigorous communication be concise—that every word tell.

Were it not for the clear necessity of a filibuster compelled by exposure to questioning, I could happily comply with Rule 13, omit needless words, and sit down now. The most basic of instincts, self-preservation, counsels keep talking.

Disengaged, we might say of civil rights that in a time of great change, to a degree never before accomplished in an ordered society, broad advances have been made. Indeed, history might place the progress of the American Negro in our times among its greatest chapters in man's never-ending quest for freedom and justice. Our achievements are remarkable.

But for all that has been done, our relative position, because of the sweeping change in which we are caught, has not improved. We may have slipped.

My thesis is that we live in a time of vast and fundamental change. Population increase and technological developments impel us to accelerating speeds. Our thought and action must match their pace. We add more Americans each year than lived when the Republic was founded. Two-hundred million today, we were but seventy-six million in 1900, but will be three-hundred forty million or more 33 years hence in 2000. Science and technology doubles our knowledge of the physical world each decade: a 16 fold increase in 40 years and the utilization of new technology expands with discovery.

The leisurely adaptations of yesterday are a luxury we can no longer afford. Foresight and diligence are the order of the day.

Nearly two million Negroes have left the South in this decade. They will compete in new markets. Their education will determine in large measure their ability to compete. Between 1960 and 1965, the percentage of non-white students in public schools in Baltimore increased from 50 to 61; in Boston from 16 to 26; in Chicago from 40 to 52; Detroit 43 to 55; Houston 26 to 34; Philadelphia 47 to 56; St. Louis 49 to 60; San Francisco 33 to 43. This is five short years. What can we expect in the present and the next five? What of the colleges which must be our hope for leadership? While Negroes comprise 11 percent of our total population, less than five percent of all college students are Negro. More than one-half of all Negro college students attend predominantly Negro colleges in the Southern and Border States. These predominantly Negro instutions have low scales of faculty pay, low percentages of doctorates on their faculties, low capital expenditures and limited endowments. Student dropout rates are high. Perhaps one-half of the graduates of these predominantly Negro colleges will themselves become teachers. Another generation will be trained by them.

Poor Richard told us "the only thing more expensive than education is ignorance" but he could not have foreseen the full import of his words today.

Education is the foundation for employment which is the beginning of opportunity for the poor.

A generation after Franklin Roosevelt found us one-third ill housed, ill clothed, ill fed, we know 39 percent of our Negroes, compared with 12 percent of the balance of our people. live in poverty. Unemployment for non-white in March was 7.4 percent compared to 3.1 percent for whites. Over 30 percent of the Negro girls and 25 percent of the Negro boys between 16 and 21 cannot find employment. The heavy concentration of the unemployment is in the ghettos where at times in places it exceeds 50 percent. And among the employed 6.7 percent of the non-whites are in professions compared to 13.3 percent of the whites; the non-white managers and proprietors are 2.6 percent compared to 10.7 percent for whites, while white non-farm laborers are 4.2 percent compared to 11.7 percent of the non-whites.

More persons are living in segregated sections of cities today than ever before. The rising number of children living in urban ghettos is creating more new *de facto* school segregation than all our legal efforts against traditional rule-imposed school segregation are able to eliminate. The Negroes in schools less than 95 percent Negro has risen from 1 percent to 12.25 percent since 1963. Yet as a direct result of housing segregation, there is more school segregation today than ever before in our history.

Not only are more people living in ghettos, the ghettos themselves are getting worse. From 1960 to 1965, the average family income in Watts, for example, dropped 8 percent from $5,100 to $4,700, while the national average income was rising 14 percent. In Hough, a comparable Negro ghetto in Cleveland, average family income dropped 16 percent—down from $4,700 to $3,900.

Thus while we can take heart at the 72 percent increase in Negro voter registration in five states since enactment of the 1965 Voting Rights Act; at the registration of more than 5,000 Negroes in nine counties since federal examiners were assigned only last week, at the historic decree by the Fifth Circuit Court on March 29 setting clear standards for school desegregation and the follow-up government motions in more than 40 school cases; at the lowering of racial bars by places of public accommodations; this is clearly not enough.

We must move forward on broad fronts; education, employment, housing, health, and poverty. We must secure the remaining legal rights, still denied minorities, such as jury service, and finally adequately protect the federal rights of all our people. We are confronted with an immense and growing need which must be met while it can be met. The greater tasks are still ahead.

We must move forward because our ideals dictate it, because justice requires it and because our circumstances compel it. We must move forward despite the distraction of those who call for violence or divert our attention to unrelated issues.

"We are" as Camus said "all condemned to live together." But it is a condemnation for which we should be thankful. Huddie Ledbetter, the immortal Ministrel of Mooringsport, Louisiana, put it better. "We're in the same boat brother and when you shake one end you're gonna rock the other."

We have an unprecedented challenge. We should be grateful it is ours. For as President Johnson said in his address at Howard University, "It is the glorious opportunity of this generation to end the one huge wrong of the American Nation and, in so doing, to find America for ourselves, with the same immense thrill of discovery which gripped those who first began to realize that here, at last, was a home for Freedom.

Jet Noise: The Fight Has Just Begun

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, on March 22, 1967, Dr. Donald F. Hornig, the President's Science Advisor and Chairman of the White House Task Force on Aircraft Noise Abatement, testified before the House Science and Astronautics Subcommittee on Advanced Research and Technology.

The White House Jet Noise Task Force has coordinated the efforts of all Federal agencies in the fight against jet noise and I am proud that the appointment of the Task Force came in February 1966, following my request of August 31, 1965, to the President for the appointment of such a Commission and the first White House Conference on Jet Noise held in October 1965.

Dr. Hornig's report outlined efforts in several different areas to reduce aircraft noise. Among these efforts were the following:

First. Establishment of an Office of Noise Abatement within the Department of Transportation.

Second. A 5-year project by NASA to construct a prototype of a wholly new quiet jet engine—25 percent less noisy than present jet engines—at an estimated cost of $50 million.

Third. FAA and HUD studies of noise exposure at Kennedy, O'Hare—Chicago—and Los Angeles Airports projected through 1975.

Fourth. FAA and NASA studies of new landing and climb-out procedures to reduce aircraft noise levels.

Fifth. HUD studies on land use, zoning, and home insulation near airports to reduce jet noise.

Sixth. FAA studies to improve noise measurement techniques.

Seventh. Possible Federal assistance to local governments to ensure effective implementation of these noise abatement programs.

Mr. Speaker, much has been accomplished to date, but perhaps the greatest single accomplishment was achieving the recognition by the Federal Government that jet noise is a national problem.

This recognition by the White House and by Federal agencies that there is a Federal responsibility to find the answer to jet noise was my primary objective during the 89th Congress. During both sessions of the 89th Congress, I sponsored three bills dealing with noise abatement and made more than 12 statements in the House urging my colleagues to support legislative action.

Now the recognition has come—through numerous lawsuits by citizens who have been deprived of the use and enjoyment of their property as a result of jet aircraft noise—through complaints to Federal agencies—through congressional debate on this subject—through the first White House Jet Noise Conference—through the appointment of the President's Task Force on Noise Abatement—through the President's transportation message to Congress calling for action at the executive and legislative levels to reduce jet noise—through the debate on the supersonic transport which took place last year and which will take place again—and through every effort to focus attention on this subject.

But what good is the recognition and the studies if we fail to follow through and implement the findings which our research and development programs have and will continue to produce.

I warn my constituents and the millions of Americans who live near the Nation's airports—those in existence and those planned during the next 5 years—and my colleagues in the House—not to relax their efforts to combat jet noise. If we relax our efforts now, then the progress we have made to date will be rendered meaningless.

Mr. Speaker, during the 89th Congress, I made the following statements on aspects of this serious problem:

	Page
May 6, 1965: "Aircraft Noise Abatement"	9363
May 13, 1965: "Jet Noise—Opens the Floodgates of Litigation"	A2377
May 20, 1965: "More on Jet Noise: NASA Conference"	A2533
May 27, 1965: "More on Jet Noise—Part IV—NASA Research Program	A2718
June 10, 1965: "More on Jet Noise—Part V—FAA Aircraft Noise Symposium"	A3037
July 8, 1965: "Jet Noise—Part VI—Hazard to the Nation's Health"	A3630
August 12, 1965: "More on Jet Noise—Part VII—Report on Noise Forum"	A4520
August 30, 1965: "More on Jet Noise—Part VIII—Novel Test Over Long Island and Correspondence With the President"	A4888
September 15, 1965: "The Latest on Jet Noise—Part IX"	A5206
March 3, 1966: "President Recognizes Jet Noise Problem"	A1141
March 21, 1966: "President Johnson Acts on Congressman Tenzer's Jet Noise Plea"	A1614
May 3, 1966: "Debate on NASA Appropriation"	9223–9229
July 12, 1966: "Jet Noise: A Plea for Bipartisan Support"	A3632
August 8, 1966: "Jet Noise" (delay the supersonic transport)	A4163
August 24, 1966: "Debate on Department of Transportation"	19518
August 30, 1966: "Debate on Office of Noise Control"	20349
October 3, 1966: "Supersonic Transport"	23873

If NASA is successful in developing a wholly new quiet jet engine, how will we insure the public against industry rejection of such a modification to the aircraft?

We must take steps now to follow through on the findings of research and development programs in the months ahead. The administration has requested legislation to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to set minimum noise standards in issuing flight certificates. I propose we go further and impose upon the aircraft industry the same rigid standards which we have authorized in connection with auto safety.

My bill, H.R. 1398, would authorize the Secretary of Transportation to promulgate regulations requiring modifications to aircraft and airports to reduce jet noise. In addition, H.R. 1398 would provide Federal reimbursement for up to 30 percent of the cost of these noise abatement modifications. In the case of local governments acquiring land for buffer zones near airports, 90 percent Federal reimbursement would be authorized.

When congressional hearings on noise abatement legislation resume, I urge my colleagues to join with me in supporting amendments to the administration bill to strengthen the role of the Department of Transportation in attacking this national problem.

Now is the time for those concerned with jet noise to redouble their efforts to bring about a strong, meaningful noise abatement bill. We have not yet found the answer to jet noise. We will not find it overnight, and the public must not be misled or deceived in this respect.

Reclaiming and Conserving Land and Water Affected by Coal Mining Operations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate a Department official to establish, coordinate, and administer programs, necessary to reclaim and conserve land and water affected by coal mining operations.

Although the final report on the study of strip and surface mining in Appalachia is not yet completed by the Secretary of the Interior, the interim report already made available to Congress offers ample evidence of the urgent need for a definitive program to repair the damages resulting from strip-mining evils of the past and to prevent repetition of these evils in the future. The following paragraph is from the interim report:

> Although strip mining for coal has promoted the economy and security of our country, this type of mining has burdened Appalachia with a number of complex problems. Approximately 800,000 acres have been disturbed by strip coal mining in the region. The result has been acid and sediment pollution of streams, massive slides along outslopes, destruction of forests, damage to watersheds, thousands of acres of land isolated or made hazardous by highwalls, wasted natural resources, health and safety hazards, and impaired aesthetic and economic values. Some excellent reclamation has been accomplished, but most of the damaged acreages has not been adequately reclaimed.

The obvious conclusion set forth in the interim study was that States should establish laws and regulations governing strip mining and, that failing, Congress should take whatever steps are necessary to protect the public interest.

Fortunately, some of our States have long since adopted rigid laws that outlaw irresponsible stripping operations and provide for land restoration and stream protection. Unfortunately, other States are still not entirely aware of the need for legislation to safeguard nature against indiscriminate stripping. The gaps between effective and ineffective State laws are as deep and as wide as some of the crevices left by the draglines and shovels that rip and disembowel the Nation's countryside.

Ruination of our land, whether it be in the East, the West, the North, or the South, cannot be permitted any longer. Nor should mining companies in States where protective laws result in higher productive costs be further subjected to the unfair competition of coal coming out of States lacking adequate reclamation regulations.

Unless a Federal law is enacted, diversified State regulations or lack thereof will give some coal States economic advantage over others and leave large acreages devastated and unsightly. Pennsylvania strip mining and clean streams laws represent enormous capital and operational costs to coal companies which will suffer in the competitive market unless the State's mining requirements are matched elsewhere.

In our State, responsible coal companies converted stripped lands into parks, forests, and agricultural areas before it became necessary to enact reclamation laws, which were the outcome of one-shot strippers with only the profit incentive and without civic pride. Now our coal companies have the additional financial burden—under the state's clean streams law—of building diversionary channels, investing in water treatment plants, and taking whatever other measures are necessary to prevent stream contamination.

Unless there is some sort of uniformity in the law, the streams in which the Pennsylvania surface mining industry have invested so much to protect can very well be polluted by the careless operations of strippers elsewhere. Last month the State of West Virginia enacted legislation to curb the ruthless treatment of land overlaying beds of coal, and I was encouraged to learn that water protection is a consideration in the law. Indiana also put stronger surface mining laws into effect this year, so it is evident that the need for proper mining methods and planned restoration is receiving greater recognition.

The need is urgent. Because the land is a part of the scene in which the Federal Government is expending vast amounts of money that comes from all taxpayers for the purpose of beautification, no one State should be lax about safeguarding it from desecration. And water that flows interstate must not be polluted unnecessarily anywhere or by anyone.

Washington State Legislature Supports Merchant Marine Act of 1936

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, the Washington State Legislature has passed Senate Joint Memorial 23.

This memorial calls upon the Congress to take proper action to implement the intent of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 so as to reestablish the United States as a leading maritime power.

So that my colleagues may have the opportunity to read the full text of the legislature's memorial, I ask unanimous consent to have the full text printed hereafter.

It reads:

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL 23

To the Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States, and to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress Assembled, and to the Secretary of Commerce:

We, Your Memorialists, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, in legislative session assembled, respectfully represent and petition as follows:

Whereas, The Merchant Marine Act of 1936 sets forth the intent of congress that the United States shall have an American flag ship merchant fleet capable of carrying a substantial portion of our water-borne commerce and of serving as a naval or military auxiliary in time of war or national emergency; and

Whereas, Despite the intent of the 1936 Act, our American flag merchant marine has continued to decline in numbers of ships, and in terms of the percentage of our cargo carried by these vessels; and

Whereas, This decline is most strikingly demonstrated in the current Viet Nam emergency in which, as a result of increased shipping needs, our government has turned to foreign flag ships, not only to fulfill its commercial commitment, but to carry military cargoes as well; and

Whereas, The United States is now carrying about eight percent of our imports and exports in American flag ships and holds the fourteenth place in new shipbuilding among nations of the world; and currently Russia has five hundred sixteen vessels under construction while the United States has but forty-nine;

Now, therefore, Your Memorialists respectfully pray that the congress of the United States take proper action necessary to implement the intent of the Maritime Act of 1936 so as to reestablish the United States as a leading maritime power among the nations of the world.

Post Office Corporation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago the Postmaster General suggested the conversion of the Post Office Department from the Cabinet level into a nonprofit Government corporation. Needless to say, this most worthwhile and bold proposal has captured the Nation's interest and imagination. I salute Postmaster General O'Brien's proposal and feel certain that this will be a giant step toward Government efficiency.

I commend the Sunday, April 9, New York Times article for your reading:

POSTMASTER O'BRIEN'S BIG MONEY ORDER

(By Marjorie Hunter)

WASHINGTON.—A sandy-haired Irishman startled the nation last week by suggesting that the more than century-old marriage between politics and postal affairs be ended in divorce.

Lawrence Francis O'Brien spoke as an intimate friend of both parties to the divorce he advocated. He is Postmaster General. And he is the undisputed champion political organizer of the 1960's, a principal architect of campaigns that put John F. Kennedy in the White House and later kept Lyndon B. Johnson there.

Because of vast patronage reaching into virtually every nook of the nation, the job of Postmaster General has been regarded down through the years as a politician's dream.

Generations of Americans have smiled knowingly as Presidents reached into the ranks of their political advisers to pluck out men to preside over the postal empire with one hand and party fortunes with the other. Franklin D. Roosevelt had his Jim Farley. Harry Truman had his Bob Hannegan. And Lyndon Johnson has is Larry O'Brien.

In dropping his bombshell last week, Larry O'Brien seemed to be saying that what once was considered a politician's dream has now turned into a nightmare.

If America is ever to have a truly efficient postal service, he said, the Post Office Department must be dropped from the President's Cabinet and replaced by a nonprofit Government corporation run by a board of directors.

Mr. O'Brien offered only a sketchy outline of what he had in mind. He said the board of directors—he mentioned no specific number of members—should be appointed by the President and confirmed by Congress. He proposed that the board, in turn, choose a professional executive to manage postal affairs.

One advantage of having a corporation would be that it could issue bonds to obtain money for new postal facilities, Mr. O'Brien said.

The O'Brien suggestion was viewed by many as a move to pressure Congress into giving adequate funds to cure a mass of growing postal ills, such as the pile-up of 10 million pieces of mail in Chicago last fall. The House Appropriations Committee just this month pared his postal budget by $100 million. And there is some coolness on Capitol Hill to the postal rate increases proposed by President Johnson last week. In a message to Congress, Mr. Johnson asked a one-cent increase for first-class mail and increases of 20 to 30 per cent on second and third-class mail.

But the Postmaster General's closest friends insist that he is deadly serious about abolishing the Post Office Department, and his own job with it. President Johnson, says Mr. O'Brien, thinks the idea is "worthy of intensive study."

Because he is still the President's chief legislative strategist, in addition to Postmaster General, Mr. O'Brien carefully avoided pointing an accusing finger at the present Congress. He merely spoke of the "restrictive jungle of legislation and custom that has grown up around the Post Office Department" since it gained Cabinet status 138 years ago under President Andrew Jackson.

A Postmaster General has no control over his department's workload (about 80 billion pieces of mail this year), the amount of revenue taken in, salary scales for his 700,000 employees, the physical facilities that house postal operations, or the amount of postal deficit (an estimated $1.2-billion this year).

"My area of 'no control'," Mr. O'Brien observed wryly, "is almost unlimited."

CONGRESSIONAL CONTROL

The control rests in Congress, which sets rates and salaries, appropriates funds to make up deficits, and, to a large extent, determines who will get the most sought-after jobs of postmaster and rural letter carrier.

There are signs that Congress may be more receptive to the O'Brien idea than many might think. The Senate just recently passed a Congressional reorganization bill that would divest Congress and political parties of any role in selection of postmasters.

Too, many members of Congress say they would welcome relief from the biennial headache produced by postal unions lobbying for salary increases. Under the O'Brien plan, the unions presumably would deal with the corporation's board of directors.

Many lawmakers no longer consider the postal operation the political bonanza that it once was. Only 30 years or so ago, selection of postmasters was the cream of political patronage. In those days, postmasters were the political town squires, particularly in small towns where everyone gathered at post offices to gossip and discuss politics.

But in the late 1930's, postmasters and rural letter carriers were brought under the Hatch Act which prohibits them from taking part in open political activity. Members of Congress from the political party in power still choose postmasters and rural letter carriers for their districts, but in doing so, they frequently make political enemies of those they do not choose and lose allies of those whom they do.

Gibraltar Called Threat to European Unity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, a most incisive article concerning the island of Gibraltar and its threat to the unity of the free forces of Europe because of the conflict between Spain and England. The article was written by Brig. Gen. J. D. Hittle, U.S. Marine Corps, retired, Director of National Security and Foreign Affairs, Veterans of Foreign Wars, for the Copley News Service and it appeared in the San Diego Union. The San Diego Union is, of course, one of the outstanding newspapers in the Nation, served by one of the outstanding new services in the Nation—the Copley News Service—and the article was written by one of the keenest military analysts in the Nation today.

I recommend that it be read by all persons who are concerned about the future of Europe:

[From the San Diego Union, Mar. 26, 1967]

GIBRALTAR CALLED THREAT TO EUROPEAN UNITY

(By Brig. Gen. James D. Hittle, USMC (ret.))

Gibraltar, long a keystone in the defense of Western Europe, rapidly is becoming the rock on which European unity could founder.

England, an island, and Spain, a peninsula, are peculiarly sensitive to the importance of the seas. Strategically, as well as culturally, they are Atlantic-minded.

It is this westward and seaward orientation of England and Spain that makes the defense of the United States and the Americas inseparable from the Atlantic. The defense of the Atlantic is inseparable from England and Spain.

Gibraltar, in turn is vital to the defense of Europe, the Mediterranean world and the Atlantic area. This rugged rock literally and figuratively is the sentry at the world's most strategic straits.

The unfortunate but inescapable fact is that the argument over Gibraltar is reaching potentially catastrophic proportions.

According to knowledgeable European sources, here are the basic points of the issue between Spain and England:

England took Gibraltar under the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Through the centuries Gibraltar has become a symbol of British power where the Mediterranean and Atlantic meet.

Spain, however, claims ultimate sovereignty over the rock rests with Spain, not England. To back up this position, Spanish international lawyers point to the provision of the Utrecht treaty providing that if England leaves Gibraltar, it would revert to Spanish rule if Spain so desired.

With England maintaining only a token naval presence in the Mediterranean, and pulling out of such key bastions as Aden and Malta along the old "lifeline of Empire," Spain is worried about the long-range dangers of a British withdrawal from Gibraltar.

The Franco government obviously does not want Spain to be faced in Gibraltar with the kind of turmoil that has taken place in Aden and Malta. Considering what has happened there as a result of Britain's policy of strategic contraction, Spanish concern is understandable.

European elements who would like to break up U.S. defensive cooperation with Britain and Spain are exploiting the Gibraltar issue to our detriment.

Sources close to the Spanish government say Spain is not trying to oust England from the Rock. They say what Spain wants is recognition of her sovereignty, Spanish participation in administration of the area, and assurance of return of Gibraltor to Spain's control if the British pull out. These sources also stress that Spain is prepared to agree to continuation of British military use of the base.

An arrangement similar to our relationship with the Panamanian government has been suggested. This would provide for flying the Spanish flag beside the Union Jack on Gibraltar.

Such an arrangement would go far, say the Spanish, in "decolonizing" Gibraltar. That Rock is the last colony in continental Europe and is a thorn in the side of a resurgent Spain.

England, on the other hand, with her vast investment and the prestige involved, shows no inclination to dilute her control of the Rock.

Trying to resolve an argument between one's friends is an unenviable task. However, unless the United States takes the diplomatic initiative in seeking a settlement of the Gibraltar issue, it could easily undermine and destroy the cooperation that must exist between us and our allies.

Slum Kids' Hope Centers on National Teachers Corps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, in these days when Congress is considering the future of the Teachers Corps, it is important that we remember the good that we do ourselves when we send enthusiastic young teachers into our slum schools. We give hope to children who have little. We give inspiration and example to the other teachers there. We buy these priceless human qualities for very little when we support the local Teacher Corps programs.

This week's New Republic comments on this hope, which NTC encourages, in the following article:

SLUM KIDS' HOPE

(By Caryl Ferber and Steve Saler)

The Teacher Corps has been lavishly praised by such disparate personalities as Mayor John Lindsay, William Randolph Hearst III and the superintendent of the Gentry, Ark., public schools who calls it "one of the very best of all the new programs in education." If popular acclaim and local acceptance were the measure of its congressional prospects, the Corps would be a shoo-in. Yet it is fighting for its life in the 90th Congress, which supports those in the educational establishment who howl "federal control." The educational establishment out in the field isn't howling. Out where the Teacher Corps operates, they like it. The National Education Association likes it. So what's the trouble?

It begins with the Defense budget. George Mahon, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, knows he has to hand out $72 billion for Vietnam and is looking for domestic programs he can trim. Easiest to trim are programs that lack broad congressional support because they put federal dollars into a limited number of congressional districts. Congressmen whose districts include Teacher Corps programs receive volumes of mail urging its support, but fewer than 25 percent of congressional districts have Teacher Corps projects. One Administration official says, "There is a predisposition to hit LBJ in the groin and the Teacher Corps (which the President rammed down Congress' gullet in 1965) seems like a good way to do it."

The Republican leadership in the House has promised not to make the Corps a partisan issue. But influential representatives like Albert Quie of Minnesota and Charles Goodell of New York say the concept of a "special elite" or "select corps" troubles them. Edith Green, an ex-teacher and chairman of the higher education subcommittee, worries that the Teacher Corps is competing with regular teacher training. She argues that "the Teacher Corps is only a drop in the bucket," that there is a hole in the bottom of the bucket, and it is leaking faster than it is being filled. Consequently, she favors massive general aid—though all experience indicates that general aid, given present fund limitations, would only reinforce existing inequities in the middle-class oriented American public school system, and do nothing to remedy the desperate shortage of teachers in slum schools.

It is an unpleasant fact that over a fifth of the nation's school children attend schools that—because of rural isolation and inaccessibility, or ghetto-bred despair—cannot attract or hold well-qualified teachers. These schools are often the last resort of teachers unemployable elsewhere, or for the untrained,, middle-aged housewife who thinks she "might like to try teaching." A quick check of staff rolls at such schools shows an astonishingly high percentage of teaching slots filled by people who are not certified, have no prior educational training, and no experience in working with slum children. Often, principals can't even get *them;* Philadelphia has 11 percent staff vacancies, in slum schools the vacancy rate is almost twice as high—20 percent. When a temporary teacher works up the seniority ladder, she commonly requests an immediate transfer to a nice suburban school. In San Diego, Superintendent Daillard issued a special call for experienced teachers to serve in the slum schools. When he added up the resulting requests for transfers he found five times as many asking "out" as volunteered to go in.

Money doesn't seem to be the answer. Private schools with the lowest pay scales in the profession always have more applicants than jobs. Salaries in inner-city schools are often higher than in suburban schools. One major city system (Boston) even offered special "combat pay"—a $1,200 a year bonus—for teachers who would take on the tough job of trying to reach and teach core-city kids. Teachers rejected the offer.

The Teacher Corps is the innovative federal answer to this problem. It proposes to exploit the youthful dedication that has made programs like the Peace Corps and VISTA so successful, and to apply their élan and esprit to the nation's most dismal classrooms. As HEW Secretary John Gardner said, ". . . I am a great believer in the idea of a Corps, in the idea that young people who want to serve their country can enlist for a couple of years of hard service."

Paradoxically, the drawing power of this national-service concept has become one of the central issues in the Teacher Corps debate. Experienced Congresswatchers tend to agree that national recruitment is the key to the program's future. Teacher Corps supporters are divided on their willingness to compromise on this issue. Congressman James Scheuer of New York says, "Political expediency is one thing and I know how to compromse, but if it cuts the heart out of the program, you have to make the tough decision—is the program worth having with its guts gone."

By any budgetary standard the Teacher Corps program is piddling. The work-study teacher training program began this year with 50 universities as training institutions, and 111 school systems hosting teams of three to ten interns and a team leader. Interns are service-oriented college graduates, (preferably not education majors), who are force-fed professional education skills in a super-condensed summer program, then are sped into immediate internship in the schools which successfully bid for their services. They work an average of four days a week in their assigned schools; spend one day a week on campus, taking graduate education and sociologically oriented course work which will earn them a Master's degree in two years.

The training of 1,229 Teacher Corpsmen cost the federal government a total of $9.5 million in fiscal 1966. After gasping for breath for four months into fiscal 1967, a congressional conference committee restored the $7.5 million that the House had cut out. This enabled the Corps to function through the current school year. This sum does not allow any new recuitment, nor does it support interns past this June 30.

Currently before Congress is a supplemental appropriation request of $12.5 million, which would allow present Corpsmen to finish one complete year of service, and would pay for summer training for a new group of 2,500 recruits. Also up for congressional consideration is a request for new authorization of $36 million which will put all 3,600 Teacher Corpsmen in the nation's neediest classrooms during the 1967–68 school year. The new dollars would cover in-service training as well as provide salaries for team leaders and stipends for interns, and would start another fresh group of interns training in the summer of 1968, bringing the total number of Corpsmen to 5,500 when the 1968 school year begins—a number that a recent NEA survey indicates will hardly meet the present requests for Corpsmen from schools around the nation.

Legislatively, the Teacher Corps has been called a "plumber's nightmare" and it promises to get even worse if federal authority is split between the Bureau of Higher Education and the Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education as the current disposition of the House requires. However, optimists hope the Senate will put the Teacher Corps back together again. Other changes proposed by the Administration will probably stick. For instance, interns, who during the first year were paid at the salary level of the beginning teacher in the district in which they worked will next year be paid a stipend corresponding to that of Federal Graduate Fellowships—$75 a week plus $15 a week per dependent or the lowest salary scale, whichever is less. Other Administration proposals this year stress the hiring, firing, and reassignment authority of the local school systems—formalization on paper of what has been Teacher Corps practice all along.

The Teacher Corps is not a program, but a series of local programs, says its director, Richard Graham, aged 46 and a former Peace Corps project director in Tunisia. Graham concedes that the Corps therefore has problems. In Chicago the program has suffered from lack of vigorous local direction; but in Los Angeles County it is a teacher-training model. In Boston a cynical school administration has rendered the program ineffectual, but in the remote mountains of western North Carolina, it has been outstanding.

Mrs. Johnson visited North Carolina last month, to see how the Corps was doing and to draw attention to its achievement. Canada Township's school principal told her that without the Teachers Corps, "Our education program will be set back 10 or 15 years."

Each day the Corps' future remains in doubt, planning becomes more difficult. Universities that want to commit faculty for summer training programs; school districts trying to plan staff assignments for next year; interns unsure of their future: all await the will of Congress.

Constitutional Role of Congress With Respect to Armed Forces

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1967

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, it will be recalled that recently President Johnson complained that Congress was interfering with his function as Commander in Chief.

A distinguished constitutional authority, Alfred J. Schweppe, noted this complaint as reported in a Seattle newspaper and wrote me, saying that Mr. Johnson is unaware of the constitutional role of Congress. Mr. Schweppe pointed out that in the great case of *Ex parte Quirin*, 317 U.S. 1, 25–56, the Supreme Court, speaking through Chief Justice Stone—Roberts, Black, Reed, Frankfurter, Douglas, Byrnes, and Jackson concurring, and Murphy taking no part—pointed out the great power of Congress in military matters, both under specific constitutional grants and under the general "necessary and proper" clause.

The pertinent quotation from that decision, together with a supplementary comment of Mr. Schweppe, follows:

EXCERPTS FROM EX PARTE QUIRIN, 317 U.S. 1, 25–56

Congress and the President, like the courts, possess no power not derived from the Constitution. But one of the objects of the Constitution, as declared by its preamble, is to "provide for the common defence." As a means to that end, the Constitution gives to Congress the power to "provide for the common Defence," Art. I, § 8, cl. 1; "To raise and support Armies," "To provide and maintain a Navy," Art. I, § 8, cl. 12, 13; and "To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces," Art. I, § 8, cl. 14. Congress is given authority "To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water," Art. I, § 8, cl. 11; and "To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations," Art. I, § 8, cl. 10. And finally, the Constitution authorizes Congress "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof." Art. I, § 8, cl. 18.

The Constitution confers on the President the "executive Power," Art. II, § 1, cl. 1, and imposes on him the duty to "take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed." Art. II, § 3. It makes him the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, Art. II, § 2, cl. 1, and empowers him to appoint and commission officers of the United States. Art. II, § 3, cl. 1.

The Constitution thus invests the President, as Commander in Chief, with the power to wage war which Congress has declared, and to carry into effect all laws passed by Congress for the conduct of war and for the government and regulation of the Armed Forces, and all laws defining and punishing offenses against the law of nations, including those which pertain to the conduct of war. (Emphasis Supplied)

Thus, contrary to the common assumption, even the Commander in Chief function is subject to the control of Congress, the President's powers being "purely military" and otherwise under the direction of Congress except in the case of legislation that "interferes with the command of the armed forces and the conduct of campaigns". *Fleming* v. *Page*, 9 How. 603, 615 (1850); *Ex parte Milligan*, 4 Wall, 2, 139 (1886), *Steel Seizure Cases*, 343 U.S. 579, 644–6 (1952), Mr. Justice Jackson concurring.

In his dissent in *Myers* v. *U.S.*, 272 U.S. 52, 247 (1926), Mr. Justice Brandeis said:

"The end to which the President's efforts are to be directed is . . . the faithful execution of the laws consistent with the provisions made therefor by Congress."

The point was succinctly put by Mr. Justice Douglas in his concurring opinion in the

Steel Seizure Cases, 343 U.S. 579, 633, in the following words:

"But, as Mr. Justice Black and Mr. Justice Frankfurter point out, *the power to execute the laws starts and ends with the laws Congress has enacted.*" [Italics supplied.]

In the *Steel Seizure Cases,* 343 U.S. 579, 643–4, Mr. Justice Jackson said:

"The Constitution expressly places in Congress power to raise and support Armies and to *provide* and *maintain* a Navy. (Emphasis supplied.) This certainly lays upon Congress primary responsibility for supplying the armed forces. Congress alone controls the raising of revenues and their appropriation and may determine in what manner and by what means they shall be spent for military and naval procurement. I suppose no on would doubt that Congress can take over war supply as a Government enterprise. On the other hand, if Congress sees fit to rely on free private enterprise collectively bargaining with free labor for support and maintenance of our armed forces, can the Executive, because of lawful disagreements incidental to that process, seize the facility for operation upon Government-imposed terms."

"There are indications that the Constitution did not contemplate that the title Commander in Chief *of the Army and Navy* will constitute him also Commander in Chief of the country, its industries and its inhabitants. He has no monopoly of war powers, whatever they are. While Congress cannot deprive the President of the command of the army and navy, only Congress can provide him an army and navy to command. It is also empowered to make rules for the "Government and Regulation of land and naval Forces," by which it may to some unknown extent impinge upon even command functions."

The President may not act contrary to a valid act of Congress passed under either specific delegations or the general delegation to pass all laws "necessary and proper". Art. I, § 8, clause 18.

Mr. Justice Jackson further said in the same case (p. 636) that the President may not "act contrary to an Act of Congress."

The 224th Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OGDEN R. REID

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, The occasion of the 224th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson was marked by ceremonies this noon at the National Jefferson Memorial here in Washington. Our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MATHIAS], delivered the commemorative address at this event which was sponsored by the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, with the cooperation of the National Capital Parks Division of the National Park Service.

More than two centuries after his birth, we still look to the deeds and writings of Thomas Jefferson for innovation, leadership, and insight into a wide range of concerns, both practical and philosophical. As the epitaph he wrote for himself indicates, he wished to be remembered for three of his many achievements: the authorship of the Declaration of Independence and the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and the founding of the University of Virginia.

It is the last of these—education—that Mr. MATHIAS of Maryland has emphasized in his remarks today. Relating Jefferson's belief that "no republic can maintain itself in strength" without "general education, to enable every man to judge for himself what will secure or endanger his freedom" to the programs of Federal assistance to higher education today, Mr. MATHIAS of Maryland makes a number of pertinent observations on the direction that Federal aid to higher education is taking and advances several suggestions for a restructuring of these programs and a redirection of their goals.

I think that Members will find Mr. MATHIAS of Maryland's address timely and of interest and, under unanimous consent, I am inserting it in the RECORD:

ADDRESS BY CONGRESSMAN CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR., MARYLAND, SIXTH, AT CEREMONIES MARKING THE 224TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, JEFFERSON MEMORIAL, APRIL 13, 1967

As we mark the 224th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, it is not enough to invoke his memory, praise his eloquence and recall his acts of leadership. Rather, we owe it to him and to ourselves to apply the precepts of his statesmanship in our own time, and to our future course.

In considering his teachings, we have a wealth of lessons from which to choose, for Jefferson was a man of constant commitments, endless curiosity and wide-ranging concerns. In narrowing our emphasis today toward the essential elements of his greatness, let us consult the final summary of his work, the epitaph which he himself composed:

"Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, Author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and the Father of the University of Virginia."

The fight to maintain our political independence and personal freedom is a constant one. The battle to preserve religious liberty is a continuing effort to develop deep and thorough understanding of the meaning of the term. But perhaps the most immediate challenge today is in the field of education, which Jefferson deemed the most essential defender of democracy.

"The most effectual means of preventing tyranny," he declared, "would be to illuminate, as far as practical, the minds of the people at large." So believing, he proposed in 1777 a system of public education for Virginia which was revolutionary in that time. His overall design embraced elementary schools in every county, open to all children without regard to wealth; a second level of general schools, to provide training in the classics, history, philosophy, and "politics" (political science): and a final university level of professional studies or advanced technical and scientific training. While this structure was not achieved during his lifetime, he did live to plan and supervise the building of the University of Virginia, which he had envisioned in 1800 as "a university on a plan so broad and liberal and modern, as to be worth patronizing with the public support."

Jefferson would be gratified to see the public educational system which we now possess. He would be impressed, above all, by the vast scope of our universities and colleges, which now enroll over 6 million Americans in the finest system of popular higher education in the world. He would applaud the principle of both state and Federal assistance for higher education, for he once wrote:

"It is highly interesting to our country, and it is the duty of its functionaries, to provide that every person in it should receive an education proportioned to the condition and pursuits of his life."

Today the condition of all our lives is vastly complex, and our pursuits are increasingly professional. Providing truly "proportionate" education in this decade, in and for this free society, is one of the greatest duties and most difficult tasks of our government.

Examining our present higher educational system, Jefferson would be intrigued by all that the states have done, and all that the Federal Government has tried to do since Sputnik propelled it, belatedly, into the field.

But I wonder whether Jefferson would also be appalled by some of our present practices? I wonder whether Jefferson would be alarmed by the growing doubts of many educators about the future of the partnership between Washington and the universities of America.

Jefferson, who so valued education as the key to understanding and to personal and national progress, might question the overwhelming weight of Federal investment not in the humanities, but in the sciences. As the President who launched the first official expedition to the American West, he would endorse our expeditions into space and into the depths of the atom—but, as a humanist, he would wonder why we invest so little in the liberal arts. As a diplomat fluent in French, who understood the importance of languages, he would ask why some philistines among us still begrudge even the modest sums we allocate to the support of history, literature, and languages.

As the architect of a balanced and orderly educational plan, he would be disturbed by the mushrooming of Federal categorical grants, which, by offering up to 50% of cost for entrance into certain exotic programs and fields, tempt colleges and universities to unbalance their curricula and drain resources from more broadly useful orthodox academic interests.

As an advocate of consistent institutional growth, Jefferson would be alarmed by the project competition which, fed by Federal funds, encourage the flight of faculty members from program to program and from campus to campus, at the expense of institutional stability.

As one who valued greatly the arts of instruction, he would be distressed by the present emphasis on graduates fellowships and grants which offer high premiums for research and low incentives for the most talented Americans to teach.

As one who studied without regard for clocks, and know that intellectual progress could not be measured in units of time, Jefferson would be astounded at the Federal auditing and accounting procedures which require researchers to pinpoint the number of hours and minutes spent on Federally-supported work.

Finally, as one who fostered integrity in every institution he built, Jefferson would be concerned over the extent to which all of these influences combined and strengthened by ample public funds, might undermine the effectiveness of the public investment itself, by eroding the self-discipline of our universities and altering the course of our education in directions more responsive to the day-by-day desires of Washington than to the long-range demands of our advancing society.

What may appear to some to be the simplest course—ending Federal aid—is now impossible as a practical matter and would, I believe, ultimately prove to be tragically self-defeating. Rather, we should seek to elevate our programs, to lift our methods to a level consistent with our national goals, and with the "broad and liberal and modern" higher education which Jefferson sought and which we seek today.

We can take several immediate steps. First, we can make the supervision of programs far less burdensome, by developing reformed procedures which recognize the flexibility and creative range essential to real scholarship. Second, we can bring our monetary investment far more into balance with our overall concerns, by increasing both the dollar amounts and the proportions of aid devoted to general academic purposes including the humanities and to the education and training of teachers. Third, we can expand funding of the general support already authorized.

Beyond these readjustments, however, we must revise our entire perspective, lest the relatively minor problems of the past decade become the major perils of the next. The path of wisdom, I would suggest, is the way of Jefferson and an equally sensitive leader and student of America, Abraham Lincoln. It was Lincoln who declared that "the principles of Jefferson are the definitions and axioms of a free society."

And it was Lincoln who in 1862 signed the first Morrill Act, which spread higher education across the country through the land-grant colleges. This Act, a work of vision and imagination, was a great beginning, which laid the foundations of Federal support for our nationwide system of higher education. It was a beginning to which, in principle, we should ultimately return.

For it is time, I believe, for us to consider ways to extend general, unrestricted, institutional aid to all our colleges and universities, through broad grants of perhaps three to five years in length, based on an overall assessment of our national needs and goals. It is time for us to restore to scholars the direction of scholarship. It is time for us to rededicate our national resources not to encourage new, particular programs of higher education, but rather to assist all institutions in their basic, essential and increasingly expensive task of educating all Americans to the limit not of their means, but of their abilities.

I propose that the academic community, the Congress and the executive branch seriously consider the creation of a National Academic Commission to measure the full dimensions of the talent and funds which American colleges and universities will need in the coming decades, if they are to meet the great challenge of providing quality education for an increasing quantity of students—primarily for young Americans, but not entirely for Americans, and surely not exclusively for the young. I propose that this Council be given a mandate to recommend permanent means of channeling Federal funds to all our institutions of higher education through long-term, general grants for construction and operating costs, free from the direction of government and dedicated only to the advancement of our academic standards.

Such a program must of course be developed carefully, so that we really serve our educational system by fostering its diversity and preserving its independence. Yet I am convinced that American colleges and universities, which have given us confidence in our nation, are worthy of such a national investment and of our trust.

For if the aim of our government is to serve the people, we can fulfill this duty in no better way than by serving our schools. In so doing, we must remember that it was Jefferson's intent, and should be ours, not simply to make Americans more literate, but to help us become more wise, and to instill in each generation the knowledge and reason which, above all, he believed would keep us free. Thomas Jefferson's challenge to us is nothing less than this: that we should be able to say of our republic what he wrote of the University of Virginia: that "this institution will be based on the illimitable freedom of the human mind. For here we are not afraid to follow truth wherever it may lead, nor to tolerate any error so long as reason is left free to combat it."

A Constructive Vietnam Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GLENN R. DAVIS
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, we have heard too much about Vietnam Week—the wrong kind of Vietnam Week. This is the week during which a combination of hard-core despoilers of America and a large number of more innocent but misled Americans are providing a major propaganda victory for those against whom American men are fighting in Vietnam. It is clear that the picketing, the rioting, the rallies, are bolstering the enemy's determination to escalate and extend the war.

It is also clear that this wrong Vietnam Week has been carefully organized to attempt to create a much greater impact than the numbers of those involved would otherwise convey.

Without my knowledge or encouragment, a group of patriotic citizens in the Milwaukee metropolitan area, under the name of the Political Independence Committee, has quickly circulated petitions among neighbors and friends, with over 1,300 signatures obtained in the period of just a few days.

The heading of the petition reads as follows:

> We the undersigned, in order to express our sincere appreciation and to give evidence of our loyal support of those gallant men fighting and sacrificing in our war, do declare and petition that:
>
> Because—we have an infinitesimal minority of persons in our country who by act or deed give comfort to the enemy, and who thereby gain excessive publicity.
>
> Because—we have allies who give us token support and have at times aided directly and indirectly our enemies.
>
> Because—we recognize the major support of our enemies is provided by Russia and the rest of the Communist world.
>
> Because—it is apparent that the voice of a large majority of loyal Americans has not been heard.
>
> Therefore, we petition and call upon all good Americans and particularly our Congressmen and Senators responsible for our course of action to:
>
> 1. Set the course to *win* this conflict by assuring our men they will lack nothing in either tangible supplies or policy decisions that they require to pursue this war to a swift victory.
> 2. Establish policies which will curtail completely all forms of aid to any country that gives direct or indirect aid to our enemies.
> 3. Recognize Russia and all communist countries as participants in this war and cease all trade with these countries.
> 4. Take steps to prevent disloyal Americans from giving aid and support to our enemies.

Circulators included: Robert W. Houghton, Arthur W. Libby, Mrs. Victor Pfieffer, Elmer R. Woods, A. G. Heinrichs, Charles C. Reed, James J. Betner, Dan G. Christiansen, Henry W. Kayser, Peter Bardes, William H. Bowman, Mrs. Harold F. Falk, James Smith, Jr., George J. Ubl, Jr., Robert Huwiler, Mrs. R. T. LeTellier, William A. Barr, Charles W. Anderson, Douglas H. Start, Mrs. June Nicholson, Elizabeth Blaney, Philip B. O'Neill, Joseph Bressers, Donald R. Grayson, James W. Shelton, Alma A. Heller, Mrs. Mabelle Wagner, Robert Green, John F. Mayer, Melvin C. Culp, Margaret P. Bellin, Jack E. Thomas, Clayton Polzin, Amy Van Peitersom, W. R. Mindel, and H. Robert Bergmann.

Problems of Great Society

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GEORGE HANSEN
OF IDAHO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, the April 8 edition of the Forum, a newspaper published in Fargo-Moorhead, N. Dak.-Minn., carried an excellent analysis by Mr. Don Oberdorfer, Chicago Daily News Service, of some of the problems besetting the current so-called "Great Society."

The article points out the maze of redtape, confusion, duplications, and even triplications, existing in the far-flung war on poverty.

These conditions must cease, Mr. Speaker, and we must stop wasting the taxpayers' hard-earned dollars on programs of small merit and poor efficiency of operation.

Mr. Oberdorfer's article follows:

Governmental Indigestion Plaguing Great Society

(By Don Oberdorfer)

Washington.—President Johnson's Great Society is suffering from a severe case of governmental indigestion.

From national, state and local levels come reports of red tape, confusion and delays in many programs; duplication and triplication of authority, and lurching starts, stops and reverses in the flow of policies and money.

While some programs are working well, the President, senior members of Congress and many federal administrators are seriously concerned about those that are not. Some state and local officials are irate.

A survey in the capital and in five states turned up an abundance of problems that stand between the aims of the Great Society programs and the reality of accomplishment. Some proposed solutions also came to light.

There was little agreement, though, about where to place the blame for difficulties.

That appears to be almost as complicated as the federal system itself, under which aid programs are channeled through the separate bureaucracies of 21 federal departments and agencies, 400 regional and subregional federal offices, 50 state governments with innumerable departments, 3,000 counties, 18,000 municipalities, 17,000 townships, 35,000 school districts and many more special units.

The Great Society programs enacted in the last three years bring to bear upon this cosmos of governments 105 new grant-in-aid programs—which makes a total of 221 in all. Collectively, they are aimed at improving almost every aspect of American life, including low-income groups, cities, countryside, suburbs, education, health, transportation and culture.

One problem is the sheer profusion—there are simply too many programs to be grasped by the ordinary public official or layman.

"There's so much of it," says Vic Herbert, president of the Summit County (Ohio) board of commissioners, "that we really don't know what it's all about."

In his endeavor to find out since taking office early this year, he has had no help from his congressman, senators or his governor. He has heard "nothing from Washington, absolutely nothing."

Many cities and states are hiring "consultants" and "expediters" to find out what's available and smooth the way. This is creating a new group of lobbyists and proposal writers.

A Florida official worries about "waking up some day and finding that the cities with the smartest expediters have gotten all of the program funds."

Yet the need for help is great. A federal poverty war official in the Midwest says candidly, "it's almost impossible for anyone to get money from us—at least without a great deal of delay and frustration—if they don't have professional help."

In a major city like Detroit, which has been successful in obtaining many millions in federal aid, one city official is the "community development coordinator" in charge of keeping U. S. programs moving, another official devotes himself to federal rules and regulations, and still another works full-time to try to discover how much federal money the city has been given since 1962, and how much is still being sought.

On any given day, at least 40 Detroit city employes are working on applications for more federal funds.

Once an application goes in, many a hitch can still arise:

The application of Charlotte, N. C., for a $1 million neighborhood program grant was rejected for failure to meet all the requirements—but at the time of the deadline for the application, the requirements hadn't been published. Now the city has started over again.

Summit County (Akron) asked $26,000 for a regional transportation grant—but the application was shunted from one U. S. agency to another, and back, because Uncle Sam couldn't decide which would handle the program. The slow shuffle took a year, and still no grant has been made.

"Our project," says a Miami official, "was not approved because HUD (the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development) got 40 new programs in the interim. They are just too bogged down to handle what they have."

"By the time we found out about the ones where we could qualify," says Jesse Coe, the public works commissioner of Lebanon, Tenn., "the money was all gone. The hogs at the trough are the ones that get the slop."

In some cases, the national demand for funds far outstrips the money available. This is true in federal aid to local sewer systems, which is the domain of four separate U.S. departments operating four separate programs under four separate bills. (Under prodding from above, they have drawn up and signed a "treaty" about who will handle what.)

All together, more than $4 billion in sewer system "inquiries" from the states and localities have been received—far more than could be supported.

By this summer, the federal housing agency's sewer-building program will have been law for almost two years, and will have satisfied about half of the actual applications before it for sewer grants. More come pouring in every day.

Once an application is granted and the money made available, some officials find themselves saddled with burdensome reporting requirements.

A Tennessee school superintendent complains he is supposed to keep six sets of books to comply with federal rules. Last year he received $221,000 in eight federal programs, and spent $17,000 for a three-man staff to keep up with differing rules and expenses.

"We ought to have to show where every penny went," he stays, "but it certainly could be simpler." Poverty war reporting requirements are being raised now.

Under a new "management information program," local community action agencies will have to compile detailed statistics on all activities and all results by race, age and sex of the participants. In a recent experiment, a typical city's quarterly report was 65 pages of detail—compared with four pages monthly under the old system.

Probably the most burdensome paperwork of all hampers departments of public welfare, which now divert vast amounts of time from helping the poor to describing, justifying and allocating costs. According to state officials, every "reform" has had the effect of increasing the problems.

"The other day we got a federal 'simplification' handbook," said Herman Yeatley, the Tennessee state welfare director. "When we got through analyzing it, we had four more forms than when we began, and it will take one-third more time."

Faced with this complaint, deputy undersecretary Dean W. Coston of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare said, "there is simply no excuse for that. We're going to look into it."

A bright spot in all this is a growing awareness of these and many other problems by officials in Washington.

President Johnson recently promised studies and reforms of grant-in-aid programs, which he says will quadruple in spending in the next five years.

To hear the woes of governors and other state functionaries, he has dispatched teams of U.S. officials on flying trips to state capitols. The teams are headed by Johnson's liaison man with the statehouses, former Gov. Farris Bryant of Florida.

On Capitol Hill, the chief expert on the Great Society growing pains is Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, whose subcommittee on intergovernmental relations has been probing the problems. Muskie says Mr. Johnson is determined to improve the system.

"First," says Muskie, "the President is realist enough to see that poor organization can kill these programs.

"Second," he adds, "the states and communities have got to pick up a major share of the many challenges, or the whole load will fall on the federal government. That would be an awesome thing to contemplate."

Robert Haiduke, Poet

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the Record I include therein a poem written by a rising young poet, Prof. Robert Haiduke, Mount Wachusett Community College, Gardner, Mass., in my district, and a recent article from the Worcester Telegram outlining the work of this gifted young man, and especially noting his poetic tribute to our beloved, late President Kennedy.

It is quite evident from this work that Prof. Haiduke is a very talented poet. His poetry is in the modern idiom, yet it has balance, beauty of form, depth, and tone.

This is the only creative offering of Professor Haiduke that I have had the opportunity to read, but it is clear from this work that he is destined to great success as a writer of verse.

I am especially pleased to note the eminence the young professor is achieving with his poetry and teaching. New England has been the home of many fine poets in the past, and some very famous names have been associated with New England poetical and literary works.

To this long list in a day not especially noted for creative artistry, we can be very happy to add the name of Robert Haiduke and wish him good luck and great success.

The material follows:

"Dance the Flamp of His Lamp"—Gardner Poet To Give Reading

"Three shots ran out to stir alarm in men who fell to earth to escape the assasin's fury.

"And the sun burned infernally in the dazed streets, the streets so soon subdued and scarlet.

"And now beside the Potomac the winds whisper his words and dance the flame of his lamp.

"And the warmth from his lamp is felt around the world and even as far as the sun where there is wonder at such brightness within a November chill."

Gardner.—This poem, "The Glow From the Fire," was written by Robert Haiduke and is a tribute to the memory of John F. Kennedy. It is contained in a book of verse, "The Immense Design of Things."

It is one of four books of poetry written by Haiduke, assistant professor of English at Mt. Wachusett Community College.

A reading of original poems—all published—will be presented Monday evening by Haiduke at a meeting of the Gardner Women's College Club at Levi Heywood Memorial Library. The program will begin at 8 p.m.

The program, "Word Pictures and Art," will also contain readings of poems by Emily Dickinson and Robert Frost. Haiduke was a 1959 recipient of the Robert Frost Poetry Scholarship.

ACCLAIMED

A Gardner native, Haiduke joined the college faculty two years ago. He received a B.A. degree in English from Suffolk University and his M.A. degree in literature from Middlebury College.

Haiduke's works have received wide acclaim. In 1951 he received the Suffolk University Poetry Award. His poems have been read in Polish over Radio Free Europe and a European literary paper, in 1959, praised his ability.

"The Phoenix," literary magazine of Assumption College, published his poems in French in 1963. His works have appeared in many anthologies, including "Spring Anthology 1966," "National Poetry Anthology 1965" and "Anthology of American Poetry 1965."

He has recently completed a fifth collection of his works, a three-act play and a series of short stories.

CRITICS

His works deal with the inner world of man and are suggestive of the completion of the circle of life.

Copies of his works may be found in the Worcester Free Public Library, Boston Public Library, Heywood Memorial Library, Gardner, Suffolk and Brown University Libraries and the San Francisco Public Library.

Poetry critic Robert Roberts said of Haiduke, "His poem-portraits are often memorable from more than a literary standpoints, since he has had more than a passing acquaintance with many of his subjects.

"His craftsmanship approaches the impeccable and his rhythm is so natural it often seems deceptive and disguises his satin-smooth style. Carefully calculated poetic constructions add buoyancy to his lyrical virtuosity."

LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Code of Laws of the United States

Title 44, Section 181. Congressional Record; arrangement, style, contents, and indexes.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional Record semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

Title 44, Section 182b. Same; illustrations, maps, diagrams.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the Record without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the Congressional Record the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily Record as follows: the Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided,* That the makeup of the Record shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of the Congressional Record, in 7½-point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the Record shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the Record issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the Record for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the Record of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the Record shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p.m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the Record style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. ——— addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the Record.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided,* That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Corrections.*—The permanent Record is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided,* That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: *Provided further,* That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided,* That no address, speech, or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the Congressional Record.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the Congressional Record shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the Official Reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from the Official Reporters of the respective Houses.

The Official Reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations, which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated by the Official Reporters in the next issue of the Congressional Record, nor to Records printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the Congressional Record by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of theHouse or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the Congressional Record which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided,* That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective departments or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H–112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

Appendix

The Forge of Progress Exhibit

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBERT GORE

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 14, 1967

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, on Monday, April 10, 1967, the Forge of Progress exhibit opened in the patio of the Department of Agriculture's administration building.

For the next 2 weeks, four low-income rural people will demonstrate income-producing enterprises they are carrying on in their home States with the help of economic oportunity loans made available to them by the Agriculture Department's Farmers Home Administration. The demonstrations will include furniture repair, upholstering, millinery work, ceramics, and woodworking.

Just outside the entrance to the exhibit is a specially equipped bus which is being used by the Arkansas extension service as a mobile unit for its training programs in rural areas. Equipment abroad the unit includes a gas range, electric appliances, and a power generating unit.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record an article entitled, "Farmer Loans Paying Off," written by Wauhillau La Hay, and published in the Washington Daily News of April 11, 1967.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

"Thanks, You Gave Me a Chance"—Farmer Loans Paying Off . . .

(By Wauhillau La Hay)

"The cows are giving milk, the crops are growing like crazy and last year I made $1600 on my woodwork alone," Sigmund Knepp of Deer Lodge, Tenn., said proudly.

The tall, raw-boned Tennessean starred at the opening of the Agriculture Department's "Forge of Progress" exhibition yesterday. Secretary Orville Freeman made a speech, but when Mr. Knepp, 50, got to work on his lathe and a two-colored wooden lamp base started to emerge, it was his show.

And when he presented a handsome handcrafted checkerboard of walnut and southern pine to Mr. Freeman, he shook Mr. Freeman's hand and said simply, "Thanks, you gave me a chance."

Sigmund Knepp is one of the 37,400 men and women who have received economic opportunity loans from the Department's Farmers Home Administration since Jan. 1, 1965. These small loans average $1900 and total $61.4 million.

BIG FAMILY

Mr. Knepp's loan was for $1900. It came thru in June, 1965, when things were looking pretty black for the Knepps. There are seven of them—Mr. and Mrs. Knepp, four children and Mr. Knepp's mother.

The money went for two milk cows, seed and improvement of five acres of permanent pasture plus woodworking equipment and expansion of Mr. Knepp's shop. He loved woodworking and felt he could make his hobby pay. He has.

The Knepp income in 1964 was $2160; in 1966, it was $4523. Mr. Knepp says it will be no chore to pay off the loan over its 10-year period. Interest is four and one-eighth per cent.

Such Agriculture Department loans go to people whose income is $3000 or less—sometimes much less.

EARNED $60

Jesse B. Davis, for instance, earned just $60 from his farm in Penola County, Tex., in 1964. This year, thanks to a $2500 loan and a lot of hard work, he upped his annual income to $1540 and says he's just getting started.

Fermin Arguello, a weaver, who lives with his wife and two sons in Arrayo Seco, N. Mex., managed to keep his family on $1860 in 1965. A $2500 loan bought him supplies, loom repairs and new equipment so that in 1966, he had increased his yearly income by $3000.

Varnell Johnson, a 56-year-old Dardanelles, Ark., school custodian, was having a hard time supporting his wife and two sons. He got a $2000 loan and went to adult vocational education classes to learn shoe repairing. Now Mr. Johnson has the only shoe repair shop in Yell County and is busy and prosperous by his former standards.

Rosalee Bage of Surry, Va., found herself the family breadwinner at age 57. There were no Social Security or other pensions to fall back on and she managed to earn just $300 doing general housework and some sewing in 1965.

HAT BUSINESS

Mrs. Bage enrolled in a hatmaking correspondence course. When she felt she could make pretty, salable hats, she obtained an economic opportunity loan of $1730 and went into business. In 1966, she made $938 and expects to do much better in 1967.

The Late Honorable Arthur L. Miller, of Nebraska

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILBUR D. MILLS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, the announcement of the passing of our friend and former colleague, Dr. Arthur L. Miller, of Nebraska, brings deep sadness to all who knew him.

I was privileged to serve with Dr. Miller during his 16 years of service in the House. His strength of character, his courage, and fortitude in the face of vicissitude, his dependability and devoted service not only as a legislator but in all his other fields of endeavor, merit the greatest respect and admiration. His record will stand as a source of inspiration and a monument to his devotion to his people, his State, and country.

My sympathy is extended to the members of his family in their bereavement.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided,* That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective departments or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

SENATORS WITH RESIDENCES IN WASHINGTON

OFFICE ADDRESS: Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C. 20510

[Streets northwest unless otherwise stated]

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey

Aiken, George D., *Vt*	
Allott, Gordon, *Colo*	
Anderson, Clinton P., *N. Mex.*	6 Wesley Circle
Baker, Howard H., Jr., *Tenn.*	
Bartlett, E. L., *Alaska*	
Bayh, Birch E., *Ind*	
Bennett, Wallace F., *Utah*	
Bible, Alan, *Nev*	
Boggs, J. Caleb, *Del*	
Brewster, Daniel B., *Md*	
Brooke, Edward W., *Mass*	
Burdick, Quentin N., *N. Dak.*	
Byrd, Harry F., Jr., *Va*	
Byrd, Robert C., *W. Va*	
Cannon, Howard W., *Nev*	
Carlson, Frank, *Kans*	Sheraton-Park
Case, Clifford P., *N.J*	
Church, Frank, *Idaho*	
Clark, Joseph S., *Pa*	
Cooper, John Sherman, *Ky*	
Cotton, Norris, *N.H*	
Curtis, Carl T., *Nebr*	
Dirksen, Everett M., *Ill*	
Dodd, Thomas J., *Conn*	
Dominick, Peter H., *Colo*	
Eastland, James O., *Miss*	5101 Macomb St.
Ellender, Allen J., *La*	
Ervin, Sam J., Jr., *N.C*	
Fannin, Paul J., *Ariz*	
Fong, Hiram L., *Hawaii*	5519 Uppingham St., Chevy Chase, Md.
Fulbright, J. W., *Ark*	
Griffin, Robert P., *Mich*	
Gore, Albert, *Tenn*	
Gruening, Ernest, *Alaska*	
Hansen, Clifford P., *Wyo*	
Harris, Fred R., *Okla*	
Hart, Philip A., *Mich*	
Hartke, Vance, *Ind*	
Hatfield, Mark, *Oreg*	
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Hill, Lister, *Ala*	
Holland, Spessard L., *Fla*	Sheraton-Park
Hollings, Ernest F., *S.C*	
Hruska, Roman L., *Nebr*	
Inouye, Daniel K., *Hawaii*	
Jackson, Henry M., *Wash*	
Javits, Jacob K., *N.Y*	
Jordan, B. Everett, *N.C*	
Jordan, Len B., *Idaho*	
Kennedy, Edward M., *Mass*	
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Kuchel, Thomas H., *Calif*	
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Long, Edward V., *Mo*	
Long, Russell B., *La*	
McCarthy, Eugene J., *Minn.*	5916 Bradley Blvd., Bethesda, Md.
McClellan, John L., *Ark*	
McGee, Gale W., *Wyo*	
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Magnuson, Warren G., *Wash.*	The Shoreham
Mansfield, Mike, *Mont*	
Metcalf, Lee, *Mont*	453 First St. SE.
Miller, Jack R., *Iowa*	5417 Kirkwood Dr., Bethesda, Md.
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Morse, Wayne, *Oreg*	
Morton, Thruston B., *Ky*	
Moss, Frank E., *Utah*	
Mundt, Karl E., *S. Dak*	122 Schotts Court NE.
Murphy, George, *Calif*	
Muskie, Edmund S., *Maine*	
Nelson, Gaylord, *Wis*	
Pastore, John O., *R.I*	
Pearson, James B., *Kans*	
Pell, Claiborne, *R.I*	3425 Prospect St.
Percy, Charles H., *Ill*	
Prouty, Winston L., *Vt*	
Proxmire, William, *Wis*	
Randolph, Jennings, *W.Va*	4608 Reservoir Rd.
Ribicoff, Abraham A., *Conn*	
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Smathers, George A., *Fla*	
Smith, Margaret Chase (Mrs.), *Maine.*	
Sparkman, John, *Ala*	4928 Indian Lane
Spong, William B., Jr., *Va*	
Stennis, John, *Miss*	
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Thurmond, Strom, *S.C*	
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Williams, Harrison A., Jr., *N.J.*	
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Mr. Justice Douglas, of Washington, 4852 Hutchins Pl.

Mr. Justice Clark, of Texas, 2101 Connecticut Ave.

Mr. Justice Harlan, of New York, 1677 31st St.

Mr. Justice Brennan, of New Jersey, 3037 Dumbarton Ave.

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Appendix

The Struggle for Fresh Water

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON GLENN R. DAVIS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, Aqua-Chem Co., Inc., headquartered at Waukesha, Wis., is the world's largest producer of water desalting equipment with over 4,000 installations around the globe.

Recently, Aqua-Chem's executive vice president, Gordon F. Leitner, presented the subject "The Struggle for Fresh Water—A Challenge to Engineers," at the National Engineers' Week banquet in Milwaukee.

In an authoritative manner, Mr. Leitner discussed a matter of deep interest and concern to all Members of Congress and to millions of other Americans throughout the country.

I submit Mr. Leitner's remarks as constituting a document of nationwide significance, as follows:

The Struggle for Fresh Water—A Challenge to Engineers

I always feel particularly gratified when National Engineers Week comes around each year—gratified that I went into engineering and practice it. There is nothing in the world more satisfying than to make the dreams of yesterday come to pass in the world of today; to bring the theories down out of the clouds and to find out which ones work and which ones do not.

Today, our technology has become so advanced and offers us so many challenges in every direction that we have more trouble deciding what *not* to do than what *to* do. Our *greatest* task seems to be to *select* from among the various potential ways of solving a problem that way which offers the greatest promise of long-range practical results.

A good example of the need for finding the practical route and pursuing it is the world's growing problem of fresh water supply. Our very success in multiplying and spreading the human race around the globe has created a problem of insuring adequate resources just ot sustain our very existence. One problem is to find enough fresh water, not only for drinking, cooking, bathing and other direct human uses, but also for the myriad of industrial processes that require water.

It may seem a little unusual to talk to people in the City of Milwaukee about a water problem. After all, the reservoir at our front door, Lake Michigan, is the finest fresh water resource in the world, and after all, Milwaukee is better known for another liquid it produces and consumes in some quantity than for its water, but looking at the statistics, however, reveals that water has become increasingly significant, even in this area, in the last few years. To be sure, in 1966, the production of beer in Milwaukee was 13½ million barrels, but our firm shipped enough water desalting equipment in 1966 to turn out 25 million barrels of fresh water per year. And other firms in the Milwaukee area are engaged in the manufacture of systems or components which are used in supplying our water and in treating our wastes.

WHAT IS WATER?

It is really a remarkable substance. Water is practically indestructible. If you burn paper or gasoline, they are gone forever, converted to new compounds. The process is irreversible. Water, on the other hand, moves from the liquid to the gaseous or solid state and back again with ease.

Water is essential to life in our environment and in the human body itself. You and I consist of about 70 percent water by weight. Our muscles are 3/4 water—our bones, more than 20 percent our blood 9/10ths. Each day we lose about 8 pints of water which must be quickly replaced or we die. The loss of only 1/10 of body water is fatal. By contrast, nearly all the body fat can be shed without serious consequences.

Life is also dependent upon water's unique powers as a solvent. Water is unaffected by most of the substances it dissolves, and, therefore, can be used again and again as a carrier within rivers and homes and industry, and in nurturing plant life. Further, it comes closer than any other natural solution to being a universal solvent—a fact which makes it so valuable, and incidentally, is also responsible for many of today's water problems.

HOW MUCH IS THERE?

The average rainfall in the U.S. is 30 inches a year, which equals 4.3 trillion gallons of water a day. With the present population, that equals 22,000 gallons for each man, woman and child. For my family of five, that woudl be 110,000 gallons per day, or enough to fill three fair-sized swimming pools *each day*. Now, before you say you are not getting your share, let's see what happens to that rain water. First, before we can even get our hands on it, we lose 2/3 to evaporation and transpiration to the atmosphere. The remainder—6,000 gallons per capita, flows daily into the streams and eventually finds its way into the oceans. For all practical purposes, this is the base amount available for homes and industries and farms. It is well above our present daily demand.

Then why the water problem? Well, remember we are still talking about averages. Have you heard the story about the statistician? It seems that he drowned while wading across a river whose *average* depth he had computed at 2.16 feet!

And similarly, because of surges and floods, less than ⅓ of the 6,000 gallons per day per capita I mentioned earlier is available during most of the year. Or say 2,000 gallons per day per capita. This is the figure that begins to approach present-day demands for all needs.

WHAT IS THE WATER PROBLEM?

The above figures indicate there is no *total* shortage of water in the United States. But this does not imply there are no real problems of local shortages, pollution, cost, distribution, the need for more ingenious reuse, better conservation, and wiser planning. And this is what we want to address ourselves to tonight. Of particular importance is the startling growth in our population and in our water consumption. The National Industrial Conference Board figures show that in the coming years as the country's population grows, a much greater use of water is projected. From 1940 through 1980, the population will have increased 60 percent, but water consumption will have increased 360 percent! So not only do we have more people to provide for, but we must provide far more water per person than we did in 1940.

Dr. Harrison Brown, a noted American scientist, has long been concerned about population trends in the U.S. and in underdeveloped areas in the world. He was quoted last month in U.S. News and World Report that in just 33 years, our population in the U.S. will be 340 million people, an increase of 70 percent over today's population. And in the world, the population will increase from the present 3.3 billion to more than double—or 7½ billion.

And while population grows, so does pollution. You are being exposed now to some of the public disgust that is finally reaching Congress and is appearing in print. A recent article in Time magazine told of how Lake Erie is critically ill. The symptoms are there for all to see. Beaches that were once gleaming with white sand are covered with smelly slime. The lake's prize fish—walleyes, blue pike, yellow perch, and white fish—have all but disappeared, as have the fishing fleets. After a cruise up the Buffalo River, which empties into Lake Erie, the Buffalo mayor reported the stink was overpowering. Unbelievable. Disgusting.

Unfortunately, there are many other such examples in our country.

And the cost of curbing pollution? Also rising. The president of the National Association of Manufacturers reported at a recent meeting that industry has invested more than 1 billion dollars in water pollution control facilities, spends more than 100 million to operate them, and will undoubtedly spend "billions" to control pollution in the future. Since social benefits do not contribute to profits, NAM advocates that recognition of the costs involved take the form of accelerated amortization up to and including immediate write-off with a loss of investment credit. NAM recognizes the pollution problem.

If there is no total shortage of water in the U.S., where do water shortage situations occur? Let me describe four types of water shortage:

First, some communities have no water at all. These are very few in the U.S., but in Southern Peru, Libya and Kuwait on the Arabian peninsula, this is the situation. They have *no water at all*—or so little that it doesn't count for all practical purposes. In southern Peru, where we recently started up a new plant, the annual rain fall is less than ½ inch per year! This means that it is drier than Death Valley or the Central Sahara desert. Yet, this is an important mining and fishing center, and the people and industry need water.

Second, in some areas, the supply of water is good, but it is now so contaminated by infiltrating sea water or by industrial or municipal pollution, that the people and the industry are faced with constantly rising costs of treating the water by conventional chemical and mechanical methods, or of piping the water in from great distances.

Third, in some areas water is short because of climatic changes, as in New York and the northeast generally. Water tables have dropped due to increasing concentration of population, coupled with declining rainfall.

In our own area the water table has dropped more than 100 feet in the last 20 years in areas surrounding Milwaukee. In New York City, at first the public supply came from wells; later from reservoirs within the city. When these proved inadequate, the city began a series of large-scale water developments. The first was the famous Croton Reservoir just north of the city. Then it became necessary to reach still further north, on the other side of the Hudson river, to the Catskill mountains. New York now taps the upper reaches of the Delaware River.

The *fourth* type of water shortage is found where the water has never really been satisfactory but has been *tolerated*, as in many states of the western plains area and in the southwest. This has retarded community growth. The U.S. Public Health Service places a ceiling of 500 ppm of total dissolved solids on the permissible contamination of water supplies, but in these parts of the country, the natural water supply often ranges well above this level.

As the situation looks today, as many as 1,000 towns and cities throughout the U.S. may be forced to convert their brackish or saline water for drinking and other purposes within the next 10 years.

WHAT IS THE SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM?

Of course, there is no simple solution to solve such a complex problem as we are facing throughout the world today in the matter of water supply. In the U.S., the national water supply has been, and is now being studied by Congress and other departments of the U.S. Government. We hope our "deferred maintenance" effort isn't "too little too late." I don't think it is. We faced a similar problem at the turn of the century when it appeared we wouldn't have a tree left in the entire country if we kept on cutting timber as we were then. But now we properly manage this resource and we are assured of a continuing supply.

POLLUTION CONTROL

One of the steps toward a solution to our water problem is in pollution control. The Federal Government is now intimately involved in this area. Dr. John W. Gardner, Secretary of the new Department of Health, Education and Welfare, has just received authority under the Water Quality Act of 1965 to stimulate abatement of water pollution. The Secretary of the Interior has just appointed a special First Assistant Secretary for Water Pollution Control.

This sudden interest and activity concerning water conservation and pollution occurred after five years of drought in the northeastern United States which finally forced New York City to ration water in the summer of 1965. Without this stimulus, we probably would have gone along a few more years, wasting and polluting one of our greatest natural resources before awakening to our desperate need for more water in very critical areas.

Locally, significant progress is being made. Comprehensive legislation was passed by Congress in 1956. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, declares the States have primary rights and responsibilities for taking action to abate and control interstate pollution. A 1961 amendment strengthened Washington's power to intervene in interstate and navigable waters affecting interstate conditions.

Our state of Wisconsin, on August 1, 1966, inaugurated its new Pollution Control Law—hailed by Secretary of the Interior Udall as perhaps the best state legislation in the nation. Mr. Freeman Holmer, head of the Pollution Control Board, told me the other day that, and I quote: "Wisconsin's new anti-pollution legislation provides a comprehensive and exciting demonstration of what a state can do when it is determined to protect its water resources. It combines into one agency a broader variety of tools than is available to any other state so far as we know. It also asks the department to produce by July 1, 1968, a comprehensive water management plan for each river basin—thus giving us regional rather than local control.

"Further than that, we are to submit to the legislature by 1969 a study of the feasibility of establishing a system of 'effluent charges'—that is, charging any industry or community for any effluent which goes beyond the pre-determined tolerable level. Industry in Wisconsin, I might add, has generally indicated its eagerness to move as rapidly as possible toward improved treatment of wastes." (End of quote.)

The State water pollution prevention efforts have been aided by technology developed in conjunction with sea water conversion. Adaptations of sea water evaporators have been furnished by our firm for several Wisconsin paper mills. The evaporators are used to concentrate spent sulfite liquor which remains after the pulp digestion process, and which heretofore presented a serious disposal problem. The mills, as a result of concerted effort, are now able to concentrate what was formerly "waste liquor" in these evaporators. They extract 80 percent of the water from the liquor—and this is pure water which is returned to the stream. The result is that the downstream neighbors are much happier. The remaining 20 percent is used in manufacturing of by-products, such as yeast and vanilla and industrial dispersing agent, and also as a road surfacing material. In some cases it is burned as fuel. Here then is an outstanding example of how technology has been able to convert a terrible stream pollutant into valuable by-products.

Similar evaporators are also used in the fields of nuclear power and industrial installations utilizing isotopes. To prevent water from being contaminated with a new pollutant—radioactivity—such power plants and laboratories now concentrate their wastes by evaporation, extracting pure water which then, after proper checks, can be disposed of to the sewer. The concentrate is either stored until the radioactivity disappears, or is buried at sea.

Now, unfortunately, not all waste products contain sufficient by-product recovery value to pay for or help to pay for the concentration system. Nor are all companies part of a new industry, such as the nuclear industry, where we were foresighted enough to establish standards for pollution control right from the start. The cost of this pollution control in the nuclear industry became a part of daily business in this field right from the start.

And the problem of pollution is complicated by the fact that most major rivers in the U.S. pass through or border several states, and since each sets its own quality standards, controversy is bound to arise. Neighboring states have different types of economies, different topography, different water needs. They may not appreciate each other's problems.

One of the first attempts to solve this dilemma, and the most extensive and successful to date, was the voluntary banding together in 1948 of eight states to form the Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission—ORSANCO.

In 1948, less than one percent of the 3½ million people living along the Ohio River, and only 30 percent of the population in the entire basin that had sewers, were served by sewage treatment plants. Thousands of industries discharged varying quantities of wastes, treated or untreated, into the river. At the same time, several million people, and hundreds of industries depended upon the river for their water supplies .

The job of the Commission was to reverse the trend of a half century of indifference to river abuse. It has succeeded. Treatment plants now serve 90 percent of the sewered populations in the Ohio River basin. It seems particularly significant, however, that even in this, the most successful of interstate compacts, that just last week a representative of a major industrial firm with a large plant on the Ohio River visited our plant to discuss a large water distillation unit to make fresh water from Ohio River water. The river water, even in its improved state, contains so many dissovled minerals due to re-use along the way, that it is unsuitable for this company's chemical process.

Water treatment plants can solve the problem of organic material in our rivers and streams, but the dissolved mineral content continues to rise.

Another example of where the basic philosophy of the drainage basin concept has worked is in the Ruhr region in West Germany. Packed with 8 million people, it contains some 40 percent of West Germany's industrial capacity. The pollution control program in this area has been effective in keeping heavily used streams like the Ruhr clean enough for swimming and boating and safe for drinking with only moderate treatment. Here again, it is important that ponding lagoons and streams be provided to give nature's process time to work on the water to revitalize it after industrial waste treatment is completed.

These are but two examples in a world where there are far too many examples of the other extreme. Technology will help, but we will probably never catch up. There are too many communities, too many political problems, and the population is rising too rapidly, all of which retard progress. So there is much to be done in the way of pollution control, but it will leave us with substandard water at best.

REUSE OF WATER

The second partial solution to the water problem is re-use of existing supplies. Industry re-uses water now and has been doing so for many years. Because of its importance and incredible complexities, the water resources field is a natural field for disagreements. Some of the more violent disputes stem from misinterpretations of a three-letter word—"use." Technologists in the field have now generally agreed that *consumptive use* refers to the disposition of water in such a manner that it is no longer conveniently available to others in the immediate vicinity. Irrigation water that evaporates and transpires into the atmosphere or percolates deep in the subsoil is in this category. So is the water for sprinkling the lawn or golf course.

Non-consumptive use is the difference between total water taken in by a city or industry, and the consumptive use. Non-consumptive use of water leaves it in a state that is readily available for users nearby. For example, the wastes from a municipality enter the sewer, pass through a treatment plant and discharge into a stream. This, like cooling water in industry, is non-consumptive use. Industry consumes about 1 gallon of every 15 it withdraws from wells, the oceans, or rivers, and returns the other 14 gallons to a body of water.

Industry uses large quantities of cooling water. A simple corrolary is the housewife that lets cold water flow over a pressure cooker before releasing the lock on the handle, or who lets warm water flow over an inverted jello mold to remove the jello from the mold. In these cases at home, the water enters the sewer and must undergo full treatment even though the only change it underwent from the time it left the facuet until the time it went into the sink drain was to have its temperature raised a few degrees. Now industry is still wasting millions of gallons every day in just this way—but with the pressures that are being exerted, way are being found to conserve and re-use water. The first thought that comes to mind, with the kitchen example as a reference once again, is to put in separate drains—one for good water that can be returned to the source without treatment—the other for drains that must undergo some type of treatment.

In Waukesha, our firm uses up to ¾ of a million gallons per day in testing some of our distillation units. It would be fine if we could find some economical way to return that water back to the source, since it is not polluted in any way when we have finished with it, but such a pipeline would cost more than the total investment in our Waukesha manufacturing facility. Can you begin to appreciate some of the awesome complexities to this "struggle for fresh water"?

One might ask, with justification, "Why not a closed system?" Why not re-use sewage effluent? We have all the necessary technology now. NASA space engineers and contractors are perfecting a closed system for space vehicles that will minimize the amount of fresh water that must be carried on a long space voyage. However, no one has yet laid out a complete closed cycle system for a typical inland town that may be desperately short of water. The reason? No community is yet ready to buy such a sewage re-use system. When the dire need arises, such a system can be built. An example of a partial approach to such a system is Santee, California. The effluent from this system, however, is not used for domestic purposes, but only for irrigation, and significantly, the pollution content of the recycled effluent (as measured by the biochemical oxygen demand—B.O.D.) is suitable to permit boating and swimming in a series of lakes which receive the effluent. The mineral content stabilizes out of about 1100 parts per million, considerably above the acceptable limit of 500 ppm for drinking water. As a result, the domestic water supply requirement must continue to come from wells.

Such re-use systems will be expensive. It is comparatively easy to treat sewage effluent to make it suitable for agricultural re-use, but for industry and human consumption, all the B.O.D. must be removed or it will smell. This final treatment to remove the last traces of B.O.D. will be expensive. In many cases, evaporation will be economical. On the seacoast, however, I believe that it will be much cheaper to desalt sea water than to convert sewage.

You have seen photos perhaps of someone drinking a glass of water that had just been reclaimed from raw sewage by some new process. To this I say, "No, thank you." Here are two samples—one raw sewage from the inlet to a treatment plant—the other presumably pure water after the sewage was processed through a membrane—about which we will talk later. Don't worry—both bottles have been sterilized on the outside. My own view is that if we have to drink reprocessed sewage, and hopefully not, I want a big holding tank so the water can be first aerated and sterilized before any of it is put in a distribution system.

DESALTING

By far the biggest and most dramatic solution for sea coast communities is desalting, and the growth figures prove it. Just a few years ago the industry was predicting a total of 200 million gallons per day capacity by 1972. Today we see it topping a billion gallons per day by then. With present installed capacity at about 50 million gallons per day, the inudstry must double the installed capacity every two or three years to meet this prediction. There are a number of facts to support this bright outlook.

Evidence that the costs of desalted water are dropping comes from the increasing number of installations around the world. In southern Italy a new steel mill complex found it more economical to install a 1.2 million GPD sea water desalter than to build a 30 meter canal to bring in brackish water from an inland location. The Island of Malta in the Mediterranean, newly independent from Britain, is struggling to have its booming tourist business developed in time to replace the business it will lose when England closes its historical Navy base there. But tourists demand fresh water. And last year a new 1½ million gallon per day sea water desalting plant started up to supplement the dwindling underground supplies.

Catalina Island, 40 miles off the coast of Los Angeles, has been using a sea water desalting plant since 1965 to supplement an otherwise short supply, made shorter by the weekend influx of tourists.

And this illustration shows a new 1 million gallon per day plant now being built in San Diego for the U.S. Department of Interior Office of Saline Water. It will demonstrate that with latest designs and technology, it is possible to cut the energy requirements for today's commercial desalting plants in half!

And just 20 miles south, in Tijuana, Mexico, the largest flash type desalting plant in the world, shown here, has just been contracted for. When it goes into service next year, it will reduce desalted water costs from the present $1.00 to $1.25 per 1000 gallons to 65 cents.

Even more dramatic is a proposed 150 million gallon per day plant for the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Funds for the plant are to be provided by the Water District and by the Federal Government. The authorization measure passed the full Senate two weeks ago and is now before the House Committee, where approval is expected shortly. The plant, together with an 1800 megawatt nuclear powered electric plant, is to be built on a man-made island off Los Angeles. The water plant will cost over 100 million dollars and will produce water in the range of 25 to 30 cents per 1000 gallons. Significantly, a plant of this size would take care of the city of Milwaukee quite nicely if Lake Michigan became salty, or so polluted that extreme measures were required. But it will only supply about 15 percent of the requirements for Los Angeles in 1972. As such, it will not compete with the bold Feather River project which is now under construction. It will supplement this supply—and incidentally, provide some insurance against earthquakes that could shut off supply where the Feather River Aqueducts cut across earthquake faults.

In addition to service in sea coast communities, water desalting plants will take an increasingly atcive part in improving existing brackish and polluted supplies in some inland communities such as found in Texas, Florida, Arizona, California, North and South Dakota and New Mexico. With recent technological improvements, packaged water factories such as this can be furnished much the same as steam boilers for a power house are furnished today. They type of water to be treated determines the process to be used. Vapor compression and flash type desalting plants and electrodialysis demineralizers are commercially available now.

TRANSPORTING OF WATER

The fourth main area where action has been and will continue to be taken to alleviate the water problem will be in the transporting of water. In all but a few cases, water is too inexpensive to justify transportation over long distances. It is true that petroleum products are piped from the southwest to Chicago and New York, but gasoline sells for several hundred times the price of water. But nonetheless, bold schemes have been presented for transporting water. The North American Water and Power Alliance proposal would span Canada, the U.S. and Northern Mexico to meet water needs for the next 100 years. It would do this by tapping some water in Alaska, Northwest Territories and Canadian Rockies that now runs unused into the Pacific and Arctic Oceans. A vast system of pumping and hydro plants would distribute anywhere from 100 billion to 240 billion gallons per day to water-poor areas of Canada, the U.S. and Northern Mexico, generating some 60 to 180 million kilowatts in the process. Ralph M. Parsons, proposer of the concept, puts total cost at 100 billion dollars. (By comparison, the St. Lawrence seaway project costs only one billion dollars. The entire U.S. Federal budget for 1967 is 106.4 billion dollars). The engineers also think solutions to engineering and political questions might take 10 years to settle, while another 20 might be needed for construction. In any event, such a program is a long way off, 30 years at the bare minimum, if ever. But it points out the importance of water planning on a broad regional basis—one that will no doubt use all of the steps we have mentioned—pollution control, water re-use, desalting and transportation.

THE CHALLENGE TO ENGINEERS

The theme for this year's national engineers week is Engineering for the Human Environment. In typical engineering fashion, this meets some of the greatest problems facing mankind head on. It is an exciting encounter—one we know we can win—and the challenges for engineers to provide the needed management and technical solutions are enormous. In no area of resources management are the problems more complex or more vital than those involving our nation's water supplies.

In the field of water desalting, I am frequently asked "Why did it take so long for desalting to be commercially practical?" The answer is that sea water is mean, miserable, corrosive stuff. This sample is representative of the salts we find in sea water. It can also cause scale such as you see in this sample. And as a result, equipment costs and operating costs for water desalting plants were high. Important hurdles had to be met and overcome to reduce costs. This has been and is being done by experienced engineering technology.

Metallurgy is an important part of sea water technology. Today the tubing material alone for a water desalting plant, before it is installed, costs 20 to 40 percent of the selling price of that plant. Substitute, less-expensive materials are being aggressively investigated. Much more needs to be done in this area and in the area of conservation of strategic materials by good design. We should be able to do better, and we will. Aluminum is a material now being studied in the laboratory.

Desalting has not always been advanced by the tremendous pressures exerted by industry and government to develop a new source of fresh water. Some breakthroughs have been announced which are not really breakthroughs. Instead, on examination of a new claim for ultra-low desalted water cost, one often finds the breakthrough has been done on the accounting machine—that instead of using a customary 15 or 20-year amortization period, the "breakthrough" process uses 25 or 30 years. Or perhaps instead of using a reasonable fuel cost, the "breakthrough" process may show a predicted future cost of steam from a huge nuclear power plant, the plans for which have not gone beyond the sketch stage. And I caution you to be alert to such "breakthroughs."

The newest method for desalting water, still in the laboratory stage, is reverse osmosis. It actually stems from one of the oldest of all natural phenomena—osmosis—whereby water passes from a more dilute solution into a more concentrated solution through a semi-permeable membrane. If a tank of pure water is separated from a tank of sea water by an osmotic membrane, the fresh water will flow through the membrane to dilute the more concentrated sea water and create a pressure. The pressure would be sufficient to raise the water in the sea water tank to a height of 700 feet (if our tank was that high). In order to obtain fresh water from sea water, the process is simply reversed. Pressure is applied to the sea water greater than the osmotic pressure and the fresh water is pushed through the semipermeable membrane and collected for use. Practically, however, there is a build up in concentration adjacent to the membrane, and as a result, we need a tank more than 700 feet high to give the required pressure. In fact, we must apply 1200 pounds per square inch to the membrane surface. This is some of the membrane we are using in our laboratory experiments. It is cellulose acetate, a material very much like cellophane. Of course, to design equipment to hold these thin sheets with 1200 psig on one side and atmospheric pressure on the other represents some challenge. New ideas are needed to develop a membrane material that will stand up.

Actually, reverse osmosis appears to have as its most immediate application the desalting of brackish water where the dissolved solids are less, and as a result the osmotic pressure is less than the above-mentioned 1200 psig. Another potential application is for processing sewage effluent,—since the membranes not only remove minerals, they also remove organic materials. But as I mentioned before, the possibility of a pinhole leak in one of these thin membranes is a terrifying thing to think about when processing raw sewage.

While the technology is here now to make desalting an economical unit process, much more remains to be done to broaden its use and perhaps in later years to make it economically feasible for use by agriculture. Some of the areas that continue to demand technological attention include better materials, new materials, cheaper materials, improved thermodynamics, improved corrosion protection and prevention, and new purposes.

Even though we are building larger and larger desalting plants today, such as the plant for Tijuana and the proposed plant for the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, paradoxically we may never arrive at the most elegant cycle until we learn how nature does desalting on a small but miraculous scale. Some examples as to where we are as compared with nature:

If we could duplicate the human brain, it would probably be as big as the Pentagon, even with our smallest microcircuits and computer technology.

The artificial kidney is over 2,000 times as large as a human one and only performs part of the functions.

Sharks, fishes, humans and other animals do desalting jobs routinely. Indeed, in some respects they exceed our best efforts now. The highest brine concentration in our most modern desalting machines are now 70,000 parts per million. This is about twice the concentration of sea water. This means that if you take one-half gallon of fresh water out of a gallon of sea water, the remaining brine will be doubly concentrated.

Our newest high temperature, high pressure plant at San Diego will concentrate to 105,000 parts per million, or 3 times the concentration of sea water. This will be almost as high as accomplished by the fat rat of the Sahara desert who is able to concentrate to 116,000 parts per million before discharge. The kangaroo rat of our Southwestern desert can go well beyond this.

Now when we talk about economical water costs, we are, of course, speaking relatively. It is the sheerest nonsense to say that 50 cents of $1.00 per thousand gallons is too expensive without relating this to a particular use or locality. We know what we are *charged* for water in a given city, but I don't believe anyone really knows what the *true cost* is. How do you assess the cost if 15 people die in New Jersey or New York of hepatitis or typhoid? How do you assess the cost of 18,000 cases of bacterial infection in a California community? Or the far-reaching effects of the drought in the Northeastern part of the United States?

In closing, let me say that the worldwide problem of water concerns every engineer in this room; every engineer in this country. In sea water desalting alone, for example, civil engineering is required to plan the construction of sites for desalting plants and related electrical facilities; nuclear engineering is required to design plants which provide economical heat from atomic reactors for desalting. The need for instrument engineering—that's obvious. Electrical engineers are being called on to integrate power production with water production, so as to reduce the cost of both. And so on.

In further challenging you in the field of engineering for the human environment, I quote the Honorable Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior:

"The task for restoring our water heritage rests not on government alone, but on all the people—particularly on our engineers. I stress the responsibility of engineers for two reasons: (1) Their role in planning and managing the water and waste systems of industry and municipalities is truly strategic to an ultimate solution of water problems; (2) When their professional skills are put at the disposal of their communities, they can exert powerful leadership in fostering wise water management policies. Engineering has been one of the most powerful levers in advancing our abundance. You who have demonstrated your abilities in this fashion can, I am sure, rise to the challenge of developing ways to restore and renew an environment equal to our needs."

Ladies, I thank you. Gentlemen, I challenge you.

Temples of Mercy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KARL E. MUNDT

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, for many years, many of us have been aware of the humanitarian effort of Shrine hospitals throughout this country, Canada, and Mexico in providing care for crippled children. These orthopedic hospitals have been in operation for almost 45 years. All of us are grateful for the care and hope which they have given to many, many handicapped children.

Many of us, however, are not cognizant of the history of the founding of Shrine hospitals for crippled children. On April 13, 1967, before the High Twelve Club of East Orange, N.J., Mr. George E. Stringfellow, past imperial potentate of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; member of the board of trustees, Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children; and former business associate of the late Thomas Alva Edison, delivered an address on the history of the founding and growth of Shrine Crippled Children's Hospitals. I ask unanimous consent that the address be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TEMPLES OF MERCY

(An address by George E. Stringfellow, Past Imperial Potentate, A.A.O.N.M.S., member of the board of trustees, Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children, and former business associate of the late Thomas Alva Edison, before the High Twelve Club of East Orange, N.J., April 13, 1967)

I am delighted to speak to you on the subject of Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children, often referred to as "Temples of Mercy". Almost everyone has heard of Shriners Hospitals, however, not all are familiar with their origin nor the great contribution they have made, and are making, to humanity through the restoration of crippled and burned bodies of little children.

In 1919 W. Freeland Kendrick, the then Mayor of Philadelphia and Deputy Imperial Potentate, recommended to the Imperial Council (which is the governing body of the Shrine and Shriners Hospitals) that the Shrine establish a home for friendless, orphan and crippled children, and by so doing develop a goal beyond the mere pursuit of pleasure.

During his administration as Imperial Potentate, Kendrick visited the Shrine Temples of North America seeking support for such a children's home to which he was dedicated. It was his plan to recommend this project to the Council at their next annual meeting.

In Portland, Oregon the following year (1920) when the program was called for discussion, Kendrick, sensing resistance to his proposal for a home, amended his original recommendation and suggested the adoption of a resolution authorizing the establishment of a hospital for crippled children. He believed this resolution would stand a better chance of approval.

Even his revised resolution seemed unlikely to pass until Noble Forrest Adair, founder of the Scottish Rite Hospital for Crippled Children in Atlanta, rose to his feet and delivered what is now known as the famous "bubbles" speech. This is, in part, what he said:

"I was lying in bed yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, in the Multnomah Hotel, and some poor fellow who had strayed from the rest of the band—and he was a magnificent performer on a baritone horn—stood down there under the window for twenty-five minutes playing 'I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles'.

"After a while, when I dropped back into peaceful sleep, I dreamed of a little crippled children's hospital run by the Scottish Rite fraternity in Atlanta, Georgia, and I thought of the wandering minstrel of the early morning and I wondered if there was not a deep significance for Shriners in the tune that he was playing, "I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles'.

"We meet from year to year and talk about our great Order. We get here and listen to that baritone horn. That fellow told us what we are doing. There are 400,000 cripples in the United States and unfortunately they are in the alms houses, they are in the homes, they are mendicants, they are paupers, and the best alms you can give is that which will render alms unnecessary. We blow more bubbles and sing 'Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here'.

"I want to see this thing started. Let's lay aside the soap and water and stop blowing bubbles and get down to brass tacks. Let's get rid of the technical objections. Let's blow the dust aside. And if there is a Shriner in North America, after he sees the first crippled child treated and objects to having paid the two dollars, I will refund his money to him."

Adair sat down to thunderous applause. There was no doubt of the enthusiasm of the Session, and the vote was unanimous for the establishment of a hospital for crippled children.

The first of these "Temples of Mercy" was opened in Shreveport, Louisiana, September 16, 1922—almost 45 years ago. As the need increased, more units were added until today there are 19 orthopedic hospitals in the United States, Canada and Mexico. These units represent a construction investment of nearly $50,000,000. This is more than twice the amount paid by our Government in the Louisiana Purchase and for Alaska.

Operating expenditures since 1922 total more than $123,000,000. It is not difficult to realize the huge annual operating cost for these 19 hospitals when one considers—

That nearly 6,000 children—approximately the population of Caldwell, N.J.—are cured or materially aided each year;

That 151,642 children have been hospitalized since these "Temples of Mercy" were established. This figure is 53% of the population of Nevada;

That the average stay in the hospital per patient is 68 days;

That the average cost per patient is more than $1500.

The orthopedic units of Shriners Hospitals have chalked up a staggering 12,500,000 patient days since 1922.

Shriners Hospitals are acknowledged as among the finest in the world. The operating rooms represent the highest standards of surgery. The physical therapy rooms have the newest in hydrothreapy equipment. There are school rooms, play-rooms, laundries and sewing rooms. Each unit is a hospital, a school and a home—all under one roof. They are a spiritual as well as a physical sanctuary.

Public school educational facilities are provided in each hospital, enabling many children to make up lost ground and upon their return to their homes, to enter their regular school grades. Classes from 1st to 9th grades are organized as in regular elementary school systems.

There are recreational facilities in each hospital, and toys and games galore for all children. There are hobbies and handicrafts for the older group. Children are encouraged to follow the activities and interests normal for their ages. Boy Scouting and Girl Scouting, Red Cross and other recognized movements are supported. In many of the hospitals there is a theater which offers the children the opportunity to be both the actors and the audience. Professional motion picture projection equipment and the newest of Hollywood productions give the children a weekly entertainment program.

Shriners Hospitals are available today, as they have been since 1922, to children under 15 years of age, of any race, color or religion, whose parents or guardians are unable to pay for the hospitalization or out-patient treatment. There must also be reasonable possibility that the treatment will benefit the child. Infants only days and weeks old are admitted, particularly to the clinics and outpatient departments.

Shriners Hospitals are financed by—

An annual assessment of $5 on each member of the Shrine;

Income from investments;

The sale of "life memberships" to Shriners;

The sale of "contributing memberships" which can be purchased by any person, association, corporation, club, etc.

The proceeds of wills and bequests from Shriners and non-Shriners;

Money-raising events such as annual Shrine circuses, rodeos, horse shows, football games and various athletic events sponsored by local Shrine Temples.

In the beginning of my remarks I spoke of Shriners Hospitals for burned children. About five years ago Shriners felt the urgent need for treatment of severely burned children. Some authorities call burns the largest single hazard of childhood. In 1962 an appropriation of $10,000,000 was authorized to establish three burn hospitals. These units are located in Galveston, Cincinnati and Boston. Each has a total of 30 beds.

These Burns Institutes, as they are called, have a three-fold purpose:

To save children's lives and restore their bodies through intensive care to prevent the crippling effects of severe burns;

To undertake research in burns therapy to advance medicine's ability to care for and treat children with burns;

To instruct medical personnel in the care and treatment of burned children.

You may ask: What is so unique about a Shriners burn hospital? Special equipment and facilities enable the staff to provide superior care for severely burned children. Patients are under visual observation at all times and electronic monitoring devices attached to a patient under intensive care, transmit heartbeat, temperature, blood pressure and respiration to a central station. Special beds facilitate handling the patient when necessary. Laboratory teams constantly evaluate the patient's condition. The research program studies ways to improve the treatment of all types of burns.

The cost of treatment for a severely burned patient has in some instances exceeded $20,000. Massive amounts of blood—as much as 100 pints—are often needed. Because each Shrine Burns Institute requires enormous amounts of fresh blood per year, to say nothing of the requirements in the orthopedic Units, it was necessary to develop a blood reserve program. This program is operated nationally for several important reasons.

First, is the uneven demand for blood. With a national program, operating through the clearinghouses of the American Association of Blood Banks, the blood credits built up by the Shrine are transferrable from one area to another where increased demand causes a temporary deficit.

Second, a national program eliminates placing an unfair share of the blood requirements on Temples near the hospital units. With the national program, Shrine Temples at distances from the hospitals are able to assist in meeting demands.

Third, a nationally-run donor recruitment program encourages more Shriners and their families and friends to give the precious gift of life to these little patients.

About 200 personnel, or more than 6 per patient, are required to staff each Burns Institute. These include surgeons, nurses, technicians, orderlies and food and maintenance personnel.

The annual operating cost of each of these hospitals for burns is more than $1,200,000.

Admission standards for the Burns Institutes are substantially the same as those for the orthopedic units.

This is a multi-million dollar project to save and physically rehabilitate seriously burned youngsters.

Because of these orthopedic hospitals and burns institutes, which are 100% charitable, thousands of children have been physically and emotionally aided in achieving their rightful places in society as adults, and thousands more will continue to receive help in these "Temples of Mercy" where many dreams come true.

Love of little children turned Shriners into ministers of healing. The red fez thus takes its place with the Red Cross as an emblem of mercy and of loving kindness. In the words of one of our leading citizens, crippled children's work gave the Shrine its soul.

Scientists Say Life May Exist on Jupiter

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. DELLENBACK

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, one of the most fundamental and far-reaching areas in which research is currently underway involves discovering the origin of life on Earth and trying to determine in laboratories here whether life evolved on other planets, as well. Significant steps to demonstrate ways in which life may have evolved here and on other planets have been taken by scientists at NASA's Ames Research Center, near San Francisco. Led by Dr. Cyril Ponnamperuma, a highly imaginative group of scientists and technicians there has demonstrated, step by step, possible evolutionary courses. Their ability to conceptualize experiments which would demonstrate various theoretical analyses has steadily moved the Ames exobiology group to the forefront of this field.

Just as the discoveries of Copernicus and Darwin modified and altered man's view of himself and his universe, so may the discoveries of Dr. Ponnamperuma and his coworkers cause us to review man's phenomenon of life in the perspective of time and space.

I was pleased to read last week therefore, of this groups most recent accomplishment. The Washington Post, April 13, 1967, carried an article by Thomas O'Toole in which an experiment suggesting the possible existence of life on Jupiter was described.

The article follows:

Scientists Say Life May Exist on Jupiter

(By Thomas O'Toole)

Life may exist on the planet Jupiter, two well-known National Aeronautics and Space Administration scientists said yesterday.

Bound to stir a scientific storm, the suggestion of life on Jupiter will also put the kind of spotlight on the giant planet that used to be reserved for Mars and Venus. Once thought to be too cold and hostile to support life, Jupiter might now become the darling of scientists the world over.

In as substantive a report as has appeared anywhere on the subject of life on other worlds, the two NASA scientists told of experiments in which they duplicated Jupiter's atmosphere, right down to its upper and lower temperatures and pressures.

They then subjected the Jovian atmosphere to a continuous barrage of man-made lightning, on the grounds that lightning was one of the two forces in nature (sunlight is the other) that originally extracted life from earth's primitive atmosphere.

"FORERUNNERS OF LIFE"

The lightning barrage of the simulated Jupiter atmosphere, said Dr. Cyril Ponnamperuma, chief of the chemical evolution branch at NASA's Ames Research Center in California, produced a variety of organic chemicals, which he described as the "forerunners of life" as it's known here on earth.

No fewer than nine amino acids were produced in the simulated Jupiter atmosphere by the lightning barrage, which Ponnamperuma said was probably the most common form of energy on earth before the appearance of life.

Not only are amino acids the very building blocks of protein, they also are the forerunners of the living cell's nucleus—deoxyribonucleic acid, otherwise known simply as DNA.

Ponnamperuma conducted the experiments with Fritz Woeller, also of NASA's Ames Research Center, and presented the findings in a paper given yesterday at a meeting of the American Chemical Society in Miami Beach.

In their experiments, the two Ames scientists fired electric arcs for as long as 24 straight hours into a pressure chamber filled with a "Jupiter atmosphere" of numerous layers.

In the uppermost layer were ammonia ice crystals, then a cloud layer of ammonia droplets, a clear layer of ice crystals, a clear layer of ammonia vapor, a layer of water droplets and a layer of water vapor just above the surface of the planet.

All layers also contained methane, hydrogen, helium, ammonia and neon, an atmosphere based on recent exhaustive gravitational studies and behavior of Jupiter's 12 moons.

From the lightning barrage of the atmosphere came numerous "products" of the electrical stimulus, used in the experiments because lightning is common on planets and more common on Jupiter than others because it is like a huge dynamo, with a powerful magnetic field.

EXTRA TURBULENCE

Despite its huge size (318 times heavier than earth) Jupiter also rotates once every 10 hours, a frequent "night-and-day" alternation that produces enough extra atmospheric turbulence to cause considerable electric discharge.

Among the chemicals produced by the lightning attacks were nine amino acids commonly found in life here on earth—glycine, alanine, aspartic, glutamic, threonine, serine, isoleucine, leucine, and phenylalanine.

Evidence suggests, the Ames scientists said, that these were the same building blocks of life that existed on earth 4.5 billion years ago, when earth probably had an atmosphere similar to the one Jupiter has today.

Because it is almost 500 million miles from the sun, Jupiter was once thought to be too cold to support life. But more and more, scientists think its thick clouds act as an insulator for the planet, and that its surface might be warm enough to allow life to exist. Indeed, recent infrared measurements of the planet's atmosphere imply just that.

OEO and Punta del Este

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, the very able director of the New York Times Washington Bureau has written an article published in that paper on April 11 which highlights the difficulty in trying to cope with the problems of the poor. Tom Wicker brilliantly analyzes the unwillingness of those in power to share power with the powerless. As Mr. Wicker points out, this is true whether the sharing of power with the poor involves the democratic Government of the United States or the oligarchies of Latin America. I believe that the following article should be thoughtfully read by all of us:

IN THE NATION: POVERTY AND PUNTA DEL ESTE

(By Tom Wicker)

WASHINGTON, April 10.—President Johnson went out to watch the Washington Senators this afternoon, left after five innings and fled to South America. No one can blame him for that, but he will not find the situation south of the border much more encouraging than it was at D.C. Stadium, where the Senators staked a reasonable claim to last place in the first game of the season.

Johnson's personal presence at Punta del Este is designed to demonstrate the United States' interest in, and to help push Latin-American heads of state toward, a regional common market. Behind that purpose lies the idea that regional planning and trade arrangements will speed the growth of Latin-American economies.

POVERTY ON THE RISE

A population growth of 3 percent a year is rapidly overtaking the area's meager ability to feed, house, clothe, educate and employ its people, with a resulting increase in poverty.

Undoubtedly, a successful Latin-American common market would help; it would presuppose, at the least, an end to wasteful duplication of industrial facilities and the hamstringing protectionism that the duplication fosters. But Johnson probably is under no illusion that the common market plan can be anything more than a step in the right direction.

RESISTING CHANGE

That is basically because the world is peopled with men, and men are better geared to the *status quo* than to revolunary purposes like that of eliminating poverty. Even in a fast-growing society like that of the United States, to effect such a revolution peacefully is in many ways a virtually impossible task; as the President took off for South America he left behind a telltale admission of that fact.

This came in the news that the celebrated "war on poverty," which began so hopefully three years ago, is going to be sharply revised (if it survives at all) by the Administration itself. In a superb bureaucratic euphemism, officials said this would make the program "better suited to the complexities of effective and efficient administration."

Better suited, that is to say, to the fears and resistance of politicians, of the community establishments they so often serve, and of people who quite humanly regard with trepidation anything that might affect their own property, status and privilege.

The proposed changes would prevent antipoverty workers from partisan political activity, rule out any use of poverty funds for "illegal picketing or demonstrations," and increase the involvement of local businessmen, labor leaders and elected officials (in other words, the Establishment) in community action programs.

Aside from the facts that the courts have not yet established any clear-cut rules about what constitutes "illegal picketing or demonstrations," and that community action programs originally were to be the vehicles for drawing the poor themselves into effective action against poverty, it is plain that the purposes of such changes in the program are (a) to give more control to the politicians and the economic establishment in any given community, and (b) to reduce the ability of the poor to mobilize their own political power outside the paternal umbrella of the middle class and the wealthy.

Thus, the brief, sad history of the war on poverty amply shows that the dominant forces of society are unlikely to permit a Government responsive to those forces to conduct a revolution against them—to threaten the class structure and endanger property and privilege. Yet, any effective attack on poverty must provide the poor with more than job training and birth control; it must provide the poor with money of their own (redistribution of wealth) and an effective political voice (redistribution of power).

SCRATCHING THE SURFACE

That is why only the surface of the Latin-American problem will be attacked by Punte del Este; just as has been the case in the United States, economic growth alone may improve the lot of the poor but it will increase the power and the wealth of the rich and the middle class to a far greater degree.

More, perhaps, than any other Government, that of the United States recognizes the needs of the world's poor and their terrible power to rise violently if these are not met. But its delemma is that in its desire to avert violent revolution it can only join forces with those who have the largest stake in the *status quo* and who therefore are least willing to see it changed.

Articles of Interest by Arthur Hoppe

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, while in many cases Arthur Hoppe is somewhat of a cynic and satirist, he does make some very cogent observations in connection with his travels. One column which he wrote from Kiev, Russia, certainly gives a very accurate description of the type of housing which Russia is building at the present time. His column was published in the San Francisco Chronicle on April 4.

The second article is quite a satire on the ruins created for the tourists in Athens, and was published on April 6:

AN EVENING TO REMEMBER

(By Arthur Hoppe)

KIEV.—All through Russia you see them going up in the big cities—rows and rows and rows of new apartment buildings, each bleak, unadorned, impersonal with that dreary sameness of public housing projects the world over.

Soviet officials talk proudly of how quickly they are solving the nation's housing shortage. They speak of so many square meters per person, so many units per acre, as though they were building storage shelves for some uniform commodity. And as you drive past them day after day, you can't help but be depressed thinking of the hive-like existence, the 1984 grimness, of those human beings who live inside.

Then, after a week in Russia, I was invited inside one through a friend, to take part in a family celebration.

This building, which looked like all the rest, was three years old. A broken door led up a dingy stair well. The paint was peeling, the stars creaked, the construction was incredibly shoddy. By our standards, this new building was already a slum. As I climbed to the fourth floor in the gloom, I was sad and uneasy.

The door of the apartment opened. There was a narrow hall. On the right, a warped door led to the closet-sized bathroom. It contained a cracked toilet with an overhead tank and chain. No sink. Beyond was the tiny living room, filled by an oval table and a bed. How crowded, how cramped, how drab.

Yet how warmly I was welcomed. And, what somehow surprised me most, how different each person present was.

There were the three elderly aunts sitting on the bed—one outgoing and loving, one quiet and smiling, one timid and deferential. There was the uncle of 70, broad-shouldered, poised and constantly breaking into song. There were the two sisters in their 30s, one dark and exuberant, one eager and competent. There was the shy little boy of six and there was Vladimir, a husky young man of 30, hard and, I thought, vaguely hostile.

We sat around the table for three hours, easting stuffed salmon and herring and salad and cake, the men drinking a little vodka, the women coffee. The talk flowed in Russian, Ukrainian, Yiddish, German and a few words of English. We laughed and we sang sad Ukrainian songs. The two sisters danced. The little boy recited. Outside it grew dark.

When it came time to go I found I truly loved each person there—except maybe Vladimir. Yet it was he who insisted on walking me to a main street, finding a taxi, getting me back to my hotel and paying the cab fare.

So we went inside and drank more vodka and laughed and talked (though he knew no English and I no Russian). And when we parted at midnight, we threw our arms around each other and swore eternal friendship.

It was, then, an evening to remember. What I will remember, I think, is that even in the grimmest, shoddiest public housing projects, live human beings, who still somehow laugh and dance and sing and marry and die.

Nothing, in a long time, has so deeply replenished my faith in the unquenchability of the human spirit.

THE GREAT RUIN SHORTAGE

(By Arthur Hoppe)

ATHENS.—While the Greek economy has skyrocketed in the past fifteen years, the happy people of this sunny land now face a hitherto unforeseen problem—namely a grave shortage of ruins.

The problem was perhaps best explained by Mr. Zorba K. Xenophilos, Assistant Subdirector of the Bureau of Rivers, during a brief tour of the booming city.

"Fifteen years ago," began Mr. Xenophilos, "what did we have to offer the tourists?" Ruins. We had more ruins per capita than any nation in the world. Big ruins, little ruins—the whole country was one giant ruin.

"Now if there is one thing tourists love, it is ruins. They came in droves. Our economy soared. New hotels, new apartment buildings, new flats. Look at Athens today. We are down to one ruined Acropolis, a couple of ruined temples, half a ruined aqueduct and some ruined miscellaneous. And we are expecting more than a million tourists!"

Mr. Xenophilos shook his head sadly. "There simply won't be enough ruins to go around."

To meet this critical shortage, Mr. Xenophilos said the Bureau of Ruins has embarked on an ambitious construction plan.

"For example," he said proudly, stopping in front a busy construction project, "what you see going up here is our new all-purpose ruin—the Temple of the Winged Aphrodite & Church of the Assumption Monastery. Let me read you its description in our Standard Revised Guide Book:

" 'This classic example of The Early Late Period dates from circa 672 B.C. and was believed used for sacrificing vestigal virgins to the Satyrs. (Note the leer on the face of Dionysus above the Propylea.)

" 'The west and south walls were added in the Third Century presumably, according to archeologists, to hold the roof up. The floodlights are of a later date.

" 'Some interesting 11th Century murals on the north facade depiciting a bizarre Byzantine sex orgy were uncovered in 1931 by Herr Professor Schleimermann. Unfortunately, they were covered the following day by Frau Schleimermann.

" 'The famed West Portico offers a panoramic vista of the Athens Hilton, coffee, tea, dry martinis and, for the discriminating connoisseur, souvenir postcards of the 11th Century Murals. Entrance fee: 100 drachmas.' "

Mr. Xenophilos said no effort was being spared to make each new ruin authentic. Each, he said, was being fully constructed before being hit with a wrecking ball, weathered by a sandblaster and given three finishing coats of outdoor patina.

"These ruins," said proudly, "are built to last a thousand years."

Mr. Xenophilos closed by saying he felt these bigger, better, more interesting ruins going up everywhere would stand as monuments to today's Greek culture—a symbol, as he put it, of Greece's warm regard for tourists.

"Our motto is if a visitor to our shores wants something," said Mr. Xenophilos happily rubbing his hands, "give it to him. Good."

Hon. Robert E. "Bob" Jones Speaks on the History of Flood Control, Paying Tribute to the Efforts of Clifford Davis, of Tennessee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. C. GATHINGS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, our colleague, Hon. ROBERT E. JONES, of Alabama, chairman of the Flood Control Subcommittee of the House Committee on Public Works, delivered a most illuminating and provocative address to the Lower Mississippi Valley Flood Association in New Orleans, La., on December 3, 1964.

He talked at the banquet meeting of the association at Hotel Roosevelt and his remarks were warmly received by the large listening audience. Mr. Jones depicted the history of flood control legislation in the Nation and the vital role and moving force behind water resource development by the people from the area embraced in the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

"BOB" JONES paid tribute to our former colleague, Hon. Clifford Davis, of Tennessee, praising his accomplishments and his long service to his district, State, and Nation. He enumerated the legislation which "Cliff" Davis fought for and was successful in passing during his tenure of office.

Mr. JONES' remarks follow:

ADDRESS BY HON. ROBERT E. JONES, MEMBER OF CONGRESS, BEFORE THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FLOOD CONTROL ASSOCIATION, NEW ORLEANS, LA., DECEMBER 3, 1964

Mr. President, members of the Lower Mississippi Valley Flood Control Association, ladies and gentlemen:

It is an honor to be invited to address this fine Association on twin subjects—a man and a river. I refer, of course, to Congressman Cliff Davis of Tennessee and the mighty Mississippi. Both the man and the river have been close to my heart for many years.

Before recounting the tremendous contributions that Cliff Davis has made in the development of the Mississippi, I would like to sketch briefly the programs for flood control, navigation, and the related features of water resources development which have meant so much to the people in the Valley and to the Nation.

Many thoughts must have entered the mind of DeSoto as he discovered the Father of Waters 423 years ago. However, I am sure he had no realization of the tremendous forces which lay within the bosom of the mighty stream—forces that could be of great benefit to the future peoples along its banks and which could be equally disastrous. So long as the river bore only the canoes of the Indians and the shallow riverboats of the early settlers, and so long as its banks were sparsely settled, it was useful as a minor avenue of commerce, and harmful only as a minor annoyance when it overflowed.

As the country grew, however, the needs of both commerce and the production of food and fiber became increasingly dependent upon the use and control of the Mississippi River. Its treacherous sand bars and its shifting channel could not long be trusted. Its yearly overflow could no longer be tolerated.

No overall solution of a problem of this magnitude had ever been attempted. The early efforts to control the Mississippi in the 18th Century followed the traditional pattern of constructing dikes and levees. There was no comprehensive plan for harnessing the stream. Levee failures occurred frequently in the early and middle 1700's.

Following the turn of the 19th Century, the increasing development of engineering skill enabled man for the first time to face the problems of controlling a great river with more hope. The Federal Government entered the picture in 1820 when a token start was made through the appropriation of funds for surveys and maps. This was brought about partly by the advent of the steamboat and increased need for navigation aids on the Mississippi and the Ohio. The first work was started in 1824 when the Corps of Engineers was made responsible for removing snags below the mouth of the Missouri River. This was the beginning of the present vast network of 12,000 miles of inland waterway.

The improvement of the Mississippi River for navigation was the first recognized need. However, as time went on, it became increasingly apparent that the control of floods was equally important. Two of the most devastating floods occurred in 1849 and 1850 in the Lower Valley and caused such a loss of life and destruction of property that the attention of the Nation was directed to the area. The end result was that the famous Swamp Acts of 1849 and 1850 were passed by the Congress.

One of the early forerunners of the present-day survey report of the Corps of Engineers was started by Congress in 1850 by two engineers, Humphrey and Abbott, of the Corps of Engineers. Their study is a historic landmark in the control of the stream.

Following their report, a period of stagnation occurred when the Nation was occupied with the Civil War. Much of the work that had been previously accomplished was lost.

The river was not to remain in this state, however. The first step along the road which we are still following was the creation of the Mississippi River Commission in June 1879. The Commission had the responsibility of recommending plans for rebuilding that which had been destroyed and for planning ahead for the great work which was yet to be accomplished. This has proved to be one of America's greatest steps forward in the field of natural resource development.

The work of the Commission and the construction of improvements were carried on in the years and decades that followed. The Federal Government continued its aid to the area, both in the matter of planning and in the matter of levee construction and channel improvements. But it was not really awakened to the compelling need until the flood of 1927. This flood inundated about 26 thousand square miles of the Valley, destroyed many of the levees, and inundated scores of cities and towns and thousands of farms. The damage reached almost 300 million dollars and more than 200 lives were lost. About three-quarters of a million people were left homeless and the major routes of transportation were completely blocked.

It was then that the Federal Government, through the Corps of Engineers, took its second major step, by the authorization of the comprehensive project for the Mississippi River and Tributaries in the Flood Control Act of 1928. Although other acts had been passed dealing with flood control, both in the Mississippi River and in isolated areas in other parts of the country, the 1928 Act might be termed the first major flood control act in the United States. It perhaps may be visualized as a starting point for the general recognition of national responsibility in flood control which culminated in the Flood Control Act of 1936, usually referred to as the first National Flood Control Act, which covered every part of the United States.

The plans and projected programs for the entire country, set forth in the 1936 Act, were developed, expanded, and modified in accordance with the ever-increasing know-how as the years went on. We can say in all confidence that the control of floods and the related benefits arising from navigation, hydroelectric power development, water quality control, pollution abatement, recreation, fish and wildlife preservation, and many others have become the accepted fields of national interest.

It might be of interest to cite a few dollar figures with respect to the programs for flood control, navigation, and related functions for the whole country.

The total flood control, navigation, and multiple purpose programs amount to about 22 billion dollars. Of this amount, about 13 billion dollars has been appropriated. The present rate of appropriation is slightly over one billion dollars a year. If no new projects were to be authorized, the program could be completed in something less than 15 years; however, it must be recognized that new projects are constantly being added or altered.

The population explosion is creating new needs. There are new requirements for abatement of water pollution, the supply of fresh water to our cities, our industries, and our farms, and the many other facets of water resources development.

The expenditures for these great programs have been repaid many times over by benefits to the Nation as a whole. For instance, present figures show that flood control benefits have already returned three times the cost of the projects. Benefits from navigation have also exceeded the construction cost.

The Lower Mississippi River is an outstanding example of the benefits from water resource development. The latest cost-estimate of the project for the Mississippi River and Tributaries authorized in 1928 is approximately one billion, 912 million dollars. Benefits from this program are being returned at the rate of 6 dollars for every dollar of cost.

It should be a matter of great pride to the Lower Mississippi Valley Flood Control Association that it has played a vital part in the first and the biggest water resource development in the United States.

And in this connection Cliff Davis, too, can well be proud of the part he has played during his many years on the Committee on Public Works and as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Flood Control. He is the top ranking member of the House in this field. He has made contributions of tremendous value to the development of the Mississippi River and to the country as a whole. There is no more appropriate time or place than now to speak of the highlights of his career.

Clifford Davis, Representative in Congress from the Ninth District of Tennessee, is known by most people in this room. Many of us call him Judge Davis, not only because of his previous experience on the bench, but also because of the qualities of knowledge and leadership which he has shown over the years. He was elected in 1940 to the 76th Congress and to every Congress since. This Session of Congress will be his last; and we who have served with him, as well as his friends in the Valley, will deeply regret his leaving a post which he has so ably and so honorably filled.

When a person of the proven worth of Cliff Davis leaves office, we all remember many of the great things that he has done during his period of service. Most of us are inclined to overlook the fact that these notable achievements are not isolated peaks of accomplishment. They are the heights which can only be reached by hard uphill grinds. This is perhaps true in all walks of human endeavor, but most particularly in the field of legislation. The public works which can be traced directly to the efforts of Clifford Davis are the result of days, months, and even years of patient, untiring effort.

In addition to being Chairman of the Flood Control Subcommittee, he was also a member of the Subcommittee on Rivers and Harbors, which is closely related to flood control as you in the Mississippi Valley well know, and also a member of the Subcommittee on Roads, Public Buildings and Grounds, and Watershed Development. In the last two Congresses, he has been Chairman of the Select Subcommittee on Federal Real Property Acquisition, which is now completing a report expected to be one of the most valuable documents ever produced. Last, but certainly not least, was his Chairmanship in the present Congress of the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Appalachian Regional Development. I have never seen anyone work so hard and for so worthy a cause. He succeeded in getting the bill out of Committee over tremendous odds, and if it had not been for circumstances beyond his control it would have been enacted into law.

One of Cliff Davis' earliest achievements was the sponsorship of legislation to provide for planning and construction of the Mississippi Valley Parkway, also known as the Great River Road. As far back as the 82nd Congress he introduced legislation for this project and in the 83rd Congress it was enacted.

In the 84th Congress he introduced legislation to amend the Tennessee Valley Authority Act to provide for the sale of revenue bonds in the amount of 750 million dollars. This would have increased the efficiency of the TVA by adding sorely needed steam facilities to the existing hydroelectric plants.

As was inevitable, opposition arose because of conflicting philosophies of public and private power production. Judge Davis had no hesitation about venturing into this political jungle, which represented perhaps one of the most difficult legislative terrains in the field of domestic policy. He did not succeed in having this bill enacted in the 84th Congress; but, undaunted, he continued to fight in the 85th Congress and succeeded in having the bill reported to the House. It still did not clear the entire Congress and go to the President; but he continued to work toward the goal until finally in the 86th Congress, due to his inspired leadership, the TVA revenue bond bill was passed and approved on August 6, 1959.

During this time Cliff Davis was one of the principal architects of the Flood Control and River and Harbor Bills, commonly known as the Omnibus Bills. These bills, during his leadership on the Committee, totaled 8 billion, 400 million dollars, Particularly noteworthy was the 1958 Flood Control Bill on which hearings were actually begun in 1956 and which followed a stormy road beset by conflicting views in his own Committee and in the Congress as a whole. It was thwarted by three vetoes. He finally succeeded in securing this much-needed authorization for public works projects in 1958. These bills contain not only authorizations for the many projects which are presented to the Congress by the Corps of Engineers, but equally important contain increased authorizations for comprehensive basinwide plans previously approved by the Congress but subject to a monetary ceiling at the time of approval. These basins include the alluvial valley of the Mississippi River and many others.

Another major field in which Judge Davis had played a prominent part is that of the national highway program, and the well-known Interstate Highway Program on which construction was initiated in 1956 with a completion goal in 1972.

All of you have had occasion to drive over these highways. You need no other proof that the Interstate System represents the greatest public works project ever conceived and brought into being in the entire world.

These are only the highlights. I could go on at great length speaking of Cliff Davis' efforts to improve rivers and harbors and highways in his own District. Those of you who know the Memphis area are familiar with President's Island, Ensley Bottoms, and Wolf River. These are flood control projects involving the reclamation of thousands of acres of otherwise useless land. The preservation of this land, particularly on President's Island, with its 8,000 acres, marks the beginning of an industrial growth that will be of tremendous economic value to the people in Memphis. Within three years of its completion, the cargo tonnage at Memphis increased 50 percent.

There have been many farsighted American statesmen who have been responsible over the years for the necessary public works programs which made this Nation the envy of the world. But none has contributed more than Cliff Davis. I nominate Cliff Davis for membership in that truly select group of national leaders—men of inspiration, foresight, and dedication—who have given this Nation world leadership in the development and conservation of natural resources.

But over and beyond that I want to pay tribute to Cliff Davis, the man. I know him as a man of dedication and devotion, of courage and conviction, of warmth and wit. His great human qualities have endeared him to a host of friends who honor him for his distinguished career of outstanding service. Throughout his splendid years of public life he has had the devoted help and assistance of his lovely wife Carrie. To both of them, I say well done.

Cliff, we need your continued counsel and advice and I hope you will be available when the going gets rough and rugged—as it always does. It won't be nearly as much fun without you.

In closing—I know that I speak for all who are here in saying—you have our highest respect and regard, and our best wishes for health and happiness in the years ahead.

Milton Frank, Jr.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT E. JONES

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, with a great deal of personal sadness, I have learned of the death of Milton Frank, Jr., an outstanding citizen of Huntsville, Ala., who dedicated his life to the molding of young lives through educational activities and on the gridiron.

Mr. Frank gave selflessly of himself to a wide range of civic and religious activities. He was active in business throughout the State of Alabama.

As an indication of the intensity of Mr. Frank's community service, he had served as president of Temple B'Nai Scholom, the Huntsville Shrine Club, and Optimist Club. He was chairman of the city board of education and a board member of various other charitable and developmental organizations.

As a tribute to Coach Frank's longtime work for a sound athletic program for the youth of the Huntsville area, city and county officials only a few weeks ago changed the name of the Huntsville Stadium to Milton Frank Stadium.

I have extended my sympathy to the members of his family. The whole community will feel his loss.

As part of my remarks, I include an editorial from the Huntsville Times commemorating Mr. Frank's contributions to his fellow man.

The editorial follows:

Coach Frank's Contributions

For 33 years Milton Frank Jr. served Huntsville as teacher, coach and constructive citizen. From the time he moved here from Tennessee in 1934 until his death Monday, he was deeply involved in civic and educational affairs.

He was a dedicated, hard-working activist whose efforts contributed measureably to making Huntsville the charming small city it was and the vital, progressive city it has become.

Mr. Frank's interests spanned the whole wide range of community concern. As a school board member for five years and its chairman in 1966, he shouldered immense responsibilities for the expansion of the school system during that most challenging period of growth. And as a businessman, he gave full support to the move, now gaining momentum, to revitalize the commercial center of the city.

But perhaps the work that kept the firmest grip on his devotion was youth guidance. His commitment to it dated back to his earliest years in our midst as a high school coach. It continued to his final days and was manifested in his civic club activities devoted to youth work, including five years as a director of the Boys' Club.

It was for such dedication that he was honored recently when the Huntsville Stadium was renamed the Milton Frank Stadium.

That is a fitting memorial to a man whose vast services have touched the lives of so many in this city.

King Stand on War Holds Element of Tragedy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Carl T. Rowan perhaps understands the civil rights question as well as any man of his race, and his article in the Friday, April 14, issue of the Washington Evening Star is most interesting. His condemnation of Rev. Martin Luther King in mixing the civil rights struggle with the movement against the U.S. policy in Vietnam comes from not only one who very ably speaks his mind but speaks it from a depth of knowledge in the field.

His article follows:

King Stand on War Holds Element of Tragedy

(By Carl T. Rowan)

New York.—There are elements of intrigue, mystery and racial tragedy in the attempt by the Rev. Martin Luther King to tie the civil rights struggle-to the movement against U.S. policy in Vietnam. And these elements lie behind the renunciation of King's stand by several Negro leaders.

The intrigue is in the behind-the-scenes struggle of several individuals to be the dominant influence on King. Key members of the House and Senate have been told by the FBI that King is listening most to one man who is clearly more interested in embarrassing the United States than in the plight of either the Negro or the war-weary people of Vietnam.

The mystery, Negro leaders say privately, is why King assailed the United States as "the greatest purveyor of violence in the world today" and heaped on his country virtually all the blame for the death and destruction in Vietnam—this despite the fact that he had been warned privately about some of his advisers and begged by other civil rights leaders not to link Vietnam to the Negro's struggle for equality.

(At a Great Neck, Long Island, meeting of civil rights leaders on March 5, King devoted much of the session to trying to get other Negroes to join him in the attack on U.S. Vietnam policy. He failed.)

The racial tragedy is that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and Whitney Young of the National Urban League have felt compelled to denounce King's action publicly. This factionalizes the civil rights movement even more, encouraging the anti-Negro groups to rush to divide and conquer. It also will increase confusion and frustration among the Negro masses and perhaps cause them to lash out more widely and irrationally.

As a pre-eminent hero of the civil rights revolution of the last decade Nobel Prize winner King has been virtually unassailable by other Negroes. Even this week's sharp renunciation by the NAACP board did not refer to him by name although the reference was obvious.

But Negroes like Young, Roy Wilkins of the NAACP and Ralph Bunche at the United Nations have privately expressed dismay over the transformation of King from the Montgomery (Ala.) boycott leader with an uncanny knack for saying the right things into the King of today who has very little sense of, or concern for, public relations, and no tactical skill.

But King's "serious tactical mistake," as the NAACP board called it, was to suggest that the cause of justice for the Negro required a widespread boycott of military service.

King delivered a one-sided broadside about a matter on which he obviously has an abundance of indignation and a shortage of information.

Beyond that, NAACP and Urban League leaders know that civil rights is an issue where the moral imperatives are fairly obvious, and where a majority of the American people (thanks in part to King's early shrewd leadership) were developing a fairly responsible view of what had to be done. But Vietnam is a complex issue where the moral imperatives are cloudy and confused.

It is plain foolhardy for American Negroes to burden the clearcut moral issue of racial equally with the bitterly complicated controversy over war in Vietnam.

King probably has antagonized millions of Americans who have relatives in Vietnam, or who believe devoutly that our defense of the South Vietnamese is an unselfish and highly moral sacrifice. These people are likely to pepper their congressmen with anti-King (and thus anti-civil rights) messages. The result could be increased jeopardy for the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1967. Young and the NAACP spoke out to make it clear that King did not speak for the civil rights movement and that all Negroes ought not be penalized for one man's outburst.

Cynical guesses as to why King took this tack range from speculation about "bad advisers" to the assumption that the dynamic preacher can't stand being off page one and yielded to a compulsion to seize the one issue that makes headlines every day.

King tells me that his taking this stand was "simply a matter of conscience. I'm more than a civil rights leader, I'm a clergyman charged with bringing Judeo-Christian ethics to bear on the sins of our time."

The fact is, however, that King's reputation rests on his civil rights leadership, and not his preaching. Thus his Vietnam stand is likely to be costly to millions of Negroes, the very people to whose well-being King pledged his life work.

The NASA Tragedy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, the Science and Astronautics Committee of the House has been holding hearings on the Apollo fire which claimed the lives of three courageous American astronauts. From the hearings already held it is becoming clear that the safety of our astronauts has been flagrantly disregarded. The New York Times of April 11 published an editorial concerning NASA's negligence. I am sure that all Members are gravely concerned over the past and future policies of NASA.

The editorial follows:

Incompetence and Negligence

Two months ago, on the basis of the incomplete evidence then available, we suggested that the Apollo catastrophy had taken place because "many men miscalculated—grossly." The official report of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's review board suggests that that conclusion was too kind. Taken literally, the dry technical prose of the report convicts those in charge of Project Appollo of incompetence and negligence.

The core of the problem is indicated in the board's fifth finding: "Those organizations responsible for the planning, conduct and safety of this [Apollo] test failed to identify it as being hazardous. Contingency preparations to permit escape or rescue of the crew from an internal command module fire were not made."

How could those in charge of the test have "failed to identify it as being hazardous?" The three astronauts had been put into what even a high school chemistry student would know was a potential oxygen incendiary bomb, one needing only a spark to initiate catastrophe. Hospitals that place patients into oxygen tents know that they are running dangers and take routine precautions against fire. But at Cape Kennedy, in the report's words, "No procedures for this type of emergency had been established either for the crew or for the spacecraft pad work team."

The incredible complacency thus revealed overshadows even the other disgraceful and disheartening findings of the review board. Now the public learns, for example, that this multi-billion dollar project was plagued by "many deficiencies in design and engineering, manufacture and quality control." And as the record of incompetent and careless work—devastating in its impact—is recited in the report, one wonders how any of the previous manned space flights succeeded rather than how the Apollo tragedy occurred.

A great debt is owed those who prepared this hard-hitting and candid document which will certainly produce many badly needed personnel and other changes in NASA and the Apollo Project. But even these authors—all government employes—qualled before the challenge of identifying the basic cause of the failures they found.

It was not the Apollo team's "devotion to the many difficult problems of space travel" that was at fault. Guilty rather was the whole irrational public relations environment of the space program with its technically senseless—and, as the Apollo tragedy proved, highly dangerous—dedication to the meaningless time table of putting a man on the moon by 1970.

It was in pursuit of this politically set schedule that the enormous risks were run that cost the lives of astronauts Grissom, White and Chaffee. The nation expects that safety, not public relations, will dominate future NASA policy under a new leadership."

Edwin I. Hatch, President of the Georgia Power Co.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FLETCHER THOMPSON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article by Mr. Hubert F. Lee, editor of Dixie Business, honoring Mr. Edwin I. Hatch, president of the Georgia Power Co., found in the winter issue, 1966, of Dixie Business.

The article follows:

Edwin I. Hatch, president of Georgia Power Company, who became the Chief executive officer Feb. 1, 1966 when John J. McDonough retires, is a man to match the greatness of the giants of industry who have gone before since the first street car company was started in 1871—95 years ago.

Hatch, like Walter Bouldin, president of Alabama Company, and Alvin W. Vogtle, Jr., executive vice president of the Southern Company and many others since 1911, was trained and had the benefit of the greatness of the late Thomas W. Martin, the "Man of the South" for 1946.

I speak with authority.

Mr. father worked for what is now Georgia Power in 1900 when I was born. I absorbed the story of the public utilities of the South.

In 1922, I was the first editor of the Atlanta Jr. C. of C. magazine and one day Bob Troy and I went to See Preston Arkwright, then president of Georgia Railway and Power Company about more members. I was also membership chairman.

Mr. Arkwright was enthusiastic. His vision was greater than our own. He saw in the Jaycees an opportunity to develop leaders of tomorrow. He inspired us and we went away community leaders as the papers termed us in 1922.

Mr. Arkwright delivered an address in Birmingham September, 1908, at the opening of the A.B. & C. Railroad. He said:

"We came from Georgia.

We had to come from Georgia to bring the Atlantic Ocean to Birmingham.

Alabama herself came from Georgia years ago.

So we come with the same traditions, with the same sentiments, with the same interests that Alabama has.

We knew we were coming to the house of our friends.

Our cordial welcome reminds us that in fact we have come to the home of our kin. We come uninvited.

We expect to remain always and in order that we may not wear out our welcome, we have come to be of service."

It was in this same spirit of Preston Arkwright that Mr. Hatch came to Georgia from Alabama in 1962.

Cooperative Efforts Between United States, Coal Men Can Solve Air Pollution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM C. WAMPLER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. WAMPLER. Mr. Speaker, the April 1, 1967, issue of the United Mine Workers Journal carried an editorial which I think is very important to each of us. The editorial is entitled "Cooperative Efforts Between United States, Coal Men Can Solve Air Pollution." The editorial points out that the coal industry is receiving much of the blame for our air pollution problems today. The article says that the United Mine Workers of America stands ready to help solve whatever pollution problems coal presents, but that cooperation from others is lacking. Because of the importance of this problem to all of us, and particularly the economic importance to my area, I am inserting this article in the RECORD so that all Members of Congress may have the opportunity to study it.

The editorial follows:

COOPERATIVE EFFORTS BETWEEN UNITED STATES, COAL MEN CAN SOLVE AIR POLLUTION

The way to clean up the nation's air—or at least that part of it that is "polluted" by the coal industry—is not to lower the boom on the coal industry as the Federal government has done. Nor is it for the coal industry to sit back and smugly argue that coal is not causing air pollution.

The facts are that coal does create air pollution—not as much as it did at one time—and that the government's bull-in-a-china shop approach simply is not going to solve the problem.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which has Congressional authority to do something about dirty air, has in effect come up with an edict that, if enforced, would put the coal industry out of business in most big cities in the nation. HEW says it is proceeding immediately to impose nationwide standards that would wipe out the coal industry in many areas. There is virtually no coal being burned in electric power plants today in the United States that meets these standards. And there is virtually none obtainable.

This is not to say that the coal industry cannot come up with an answer to reduce the sulfur content of the coal burned by the utilities. Probably it can. At the present time it does not have the answer and it may take at least five years for research and development to come up with the answer.

There are, of course, badly misinformed government officials and newspaper editors, who are egging those officials on, who argue that the nation can simply turn to other fuels for electric power. The economic facts are otherwise. Coal is the cheapest and most abundant source of energy in the nation and will remain so for many years to come.

The coal industry, we are sure, is willing to do everything within its ability to solve the air pollution problem but it is going to need help and cooperation from the Federal government in research and development. Simply to issue edicts that are unenforceable, as HEW seems to be doing, is not going to solve anything.

The United Mine Workers of America has a vested interest in the question, of course. But this organization also has a clean and clear record on questions of the public safety and welfare. We are in favor of clean air because coal miners and their families have to breath this air just like other Americans. And as a public spirited organization we will favor and work for sensible proposals to solve the air pollution problem.

Bureaucrats and the Games They Play

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. S. JOHNNY WALKER

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to discuss bureaucrats and the games they play. I can only imagine the name of the game, and I must confess I don't know the rules, nor how the score is kept, nor whether the players realize the injustice they do the public.

Federal agencies seem to take a perverse pleasure in pitting themselves against the public in these games.

I have followed the progress of one game since coming to Congress 2½ years ago between the Civil Aeronautics Board and the public. Since the rules are known only to the CAB, and it refuses to discuss them, naturally the public is behind. However, the game is not yet over.

The CAB scored an undetermined number of points with the decision of April 11, 1967, in the matter of the Pacific Northwest-Southwest Service case, docket 15459 et al.

A synopsis of the game to date follows:

In August 1964 hearings commenced:

During the next 1½ years, CAB Examiner Ross I. Newmann traveled extensively and listened to representatives of various cities who wished to obtain additional airline services. Governors, Members of Congress, city officials, county officials, and interested civic-minded individuals testified and answered questions at these hearings.

In June 1966, Mr. Newmann presented his recommendations to the Civil Aeronautics Board. The Board calls the recommendations the "initial decision" and reserves the right to discretionary review.

Last week, the final decision, which bears little resemblance to the initial decision, was announced. The time lag between the initial decision and the final decision was 9 months. I am tempted to observe at this point that the mountain labored and brought forth a mouse.

On April 12, a messenger brought a packet from the CAB to my office at 6:30 p.m. Like most of my colleagues, I have a dedicated staff, and it would be unusual if there were not someone in my office at that time.

However, there was no one to answer the telephone at the CAB.

The CAB now indicates that a new investigation will be held.

I would like to commend the CAB for its refusal to be stampeded into any snap decisions.

During the past 3 years, the CAB has spent about $17 million for personal services, and it is very tempting for me to call this amount "player salaries."

If there is any doubt about the impact of the CAB's actions on a community, let me quote from a column by George Carmack, managing editor of the Albuquerque Tribune, a Scripps-Howard newspaper:

> I asked this man (a prominent New York businessman) what he thought Albuquerque and New Mexico could do to get our share or a little more of this (population) shift. "Let me tell you a very minor thing first but you might be surprised at how important it can become," he said. "If you hope to attract national or regional headquarters of major business, you are going to have to be sure that your commercial air service is first class. The jet airplane has really changed things and if your schedules are not competitive with those of other cities, you are badly handicapped." He, of course, had no detailed knowledge of how Albuquerque fared in this regard.

"Vietnam Day": An Exercise in Subversion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MASTON O'NEAL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday's Vietnam day activities have been appropriately described by columnist James J. Kilpatrick as an exercise in subversion. He has documented the Communist role in the nationwide protest against American involvement in Vietnam.

It has been pretty obvious to all except those who refuse to see that the civil rights movement in this country has been Communist inspired, directed, and controlled for many years. The affair which took place over the weekend has been called a marriage of the civil rights and pacifist movements. If it was indeed a marriage, they have been living in adultery for quite some time.

Martin Luther King and others have now demonstrated beyond all peradventure of a doubt that they love the American handout more than they love America. They cannot possibly deny that their actions last Saturday were designed with malice aforethought to bring about dissension and destroy this country's will to win in Vietnam. In short, their actions openly support the Communist goal and deliberately attack the United States from within.

The Vietnam day demonstrators were not just vocal in their protests. An American flag was burned.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that most of my colleagues realize that many bills have been introduced during the current session to make public and deliberate desecration of the American flag a Federal crime. One of the most baffling questions about the whole situation is why the House Committee on the Judiciary would drag its feet and not even call for hearings on these bills.

It is a sad day when the Congress stands idly by while such happenings take place. I include Mr. Kilpatrick's column in the RECORD to show that we are not dealing with a group of college students who are merely participating in a spring lark:

"VIETNAM DAY": AN EXERCISE IN SUBVERSION

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

Two weeks prior to yesterday's "Vietnam Day" demonstrations, the House Committee on Un-American Activities published an excellent white paper reviewing and exposing the antecedents of the peacenik protest.

In the nature of things, sad to say, the committee's report received scant attention. Campus intellectuals, New Leftists and professional pinks have done so effective a job of smearing the committee that HUAC's papers tend to be discredited before they are read.

It is a pity that the committee's measured, temperate, and heavily documented report of March 31 was not more widely heard. For the committee established, beyond cavil, that plans for yesterday's demonstrations were Communist dominated from start to finish. These protests were about as spontaneous as an exercise in close-order infantry drill.

Now, this is not to say that a great many sincere pacifists and non-Communist liberals were not active in the sponsorship. The committee's point, which it supports with overwhelming evidence, is that the pacifist students were recruited for these marches primarily to further the aims of the Communist party. It is true that none of the officers of the final Mobilization Committee is a Communist. It is equally true that these officers were placed in their positions by the avowed Communists who were running the show.

"Vietnam Day" in New York and San Francisco had its genesis in a proposal last spring by Bettina Aptheker for a nationwide student-faculty strike in protest against American involvement in Veitnam. No doubt surrounds her position. In an open letter to fellow students at Berkeley, she asserted in November, 1965, that "I have been for a number of years, I am now, and I propose to remain a member of the Communist Party of the United States."

Bettina's original idea, advanced in the journal of the Communist-front DuBois Clubs of America, was to stage the strike in September. This failed to jell. She then organized a planning committee to put together a December meeting in Chicago. Among her 32 cosponsors were three fellow-members of the DuBois Clubs, three members or officials of the radical Students for a Democratic Society, and a couple of holdovers from the old Free Speech Movement at Berkeley.

By early fall, Bettina and her friends were able to mail out 20,000 copies of a printed appeal for support. Their list of sponsors grew to 282 names. The "Chicago Peace Council," an organization created in the summer of 1965 by a mixed group of Communists, pacifists, and New Leftists, became the vehicle for action.

Roughly 250 persons attended the Chicago conference on December 28–30. The delegates came from 16 States, Puerto Rico, and Canada, and from 49 colleges and universities. Among those manning the registration desk was Joel Britton, Chicago organizer for the Socialist Workers Party (the Trotskyist Communists). Three Communist organizations set up literature tables. Among these was the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), the Peking-oriented faction of the U.S. Communist movement.

The PLP was not altogether happy with the outcome. One of its delegates wrote in the party's official publication that the Chicago conference "was dominated by the Communist Party of the United States, the DuBois Clubs, and the Young Socialist Alliance." Other delegates disagreed with Bettina's idea for a student strike; they doubted that sufficient anti-war sentiment could be organized on enough campuses to make a respectable showing. On the final day of the conference, a decision was reached to stage a "Vietnam Week" instead.

While all this was going on in Chicago, a parallel "Spring Mobilization Committee" had been organized by 150 persons attending a meeting in Cleveland. By the PLP's own description, this too was "a coalition of Communist Party revisionists. Trotskyites, and liberal-pacifists." Arnold Johnson, public relations director of the Communist Party, was a sponsor. So was Bettina herself. Al Richmond, executive editor of the West Coast People's World, became a leading promoter.

In January, these twin streams merged in a Student Mobilization Committee with offices in New York, Berkeley, Los Angeles, Chicago, Cleveland and Nashville. Behind a camouflage of sponsoring organizations, the Communist role began to disappear. Publicly, at least, the ball passed to so prestigious a figure as Martin Luther King.

No one who troubles to read the House Committee's report will be deceived by the false front of pacifist liberalism erected in front of "Vietnam Day." In its origin, planning and execution, this exercise in subversion was a put-up Communist job.

Press Reports on Congressman Hamilton's Ninth District Water Resources Conference

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, recently I sponsored in the Ninth Congressional District of Indiana a conference on water resources.

For some months, I had been aware of an increasing concern for proper water management in the 17-county district which I represent. I have had many contacts from residents who believe—as I do—that the control and conservation of our water is the key to the economic growth of the Ninth District and the well-being of its citizens.

To sustain this interest and concern, I called together the top regional authorities on water resource development to report on the status of projects under construction and in planning.

I was gratified to see more than 400 district residents at the meeting, many of them officials of water resource management or control projects in their communities. And I was heartened to see their enthusiasm for keeping up the programs which now are underway in the district.

Indicative of the response to the 3½-hour meeting are these accounts from some of the leading newspapers in and around the Ninth District:

[From the Seymour Daily Tribune, Apr. 3, 1967]

100 From County Attend Water Meeting

A large delegation of approximately 100 Jackson County farmers, Department of Agriculture personnel and others interested were among about 425 persons attending a Ninth District Conference on Water Saturday at the Scottsburg Armory.

Congressman Lee H. Hamilton, acted as program chairman and panel moderator for the program. Included on the panel of speakers were:

Col. R. R. Wessels, district Engineer, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, discussing the multi-purpose reservoirs in the district.

Kenneth Grant, Indiana Conservationist, discussing watershed projects.

John Mitchell, director of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, discussing the district's recreational potential.

Blutcher Poole, Indiana Stream Pollution Control Board secretary, discussing pollution control projects.

Marvin Burkett, state director of the Farmers Home Administration, discussing water and sanitation systems in the district.

BRODHECKER SPEAKS

R. A. Brodhecker, of Brownstown, president of the East White River Association, spoke briefly following the slate of programed speakers on the benefits of small watershed constructions in controlling rainfall in the area where it falls.

Of interest to Jackson County residents and especially river bottoms farmers were comments made by Col. Wessels regarding possible future reservoirs affecting this area. Col. Wessels stated that dam sites at Shoals, Millport and Deputy were still being studied by the Corps and discussion regarding the projects may come up by 1969. These projects may never be established, he stated, but admitted that they were still in planning.

He stated that the Corps makes a decision on whether to go ahead with a project in an area on three considerations: whether it is economically feasible, whether it is feasible engineering-wise, and whether it has the public's acceptance.

Col. Wessels mentioned that three major reservoirs, Monroe, Cagles Mill, and Mansfield are completed in Indiana but need further development. Mississinewa, Huntington and Salamonie are nearly completed. Brookville reservoir also is under construction. He stated that while Indiana was slow in getting started, it is among the leaders in present watershed progress.

Grant told the audience that 14 watershed structures to be constructed within the Ninth District would reduce flood damages by 75 per cent. He stated that the Elk Creek watershed was the first in the state and is classified as a multiple structure because of its usefulness in flood prevention, farm water irrigation and fishing.

Mitchell stated "that water is recreation's greatest drawing card" and predicted that by 1975 the Indiana recreation program will be expanded so that every family will be able to reach a water recreation site in an hour's driving time.

Poole commented that for water recreation to be successful it must involve adequate and proper sewage handling. Burkett stated that Public Law 240 enacted in 1965 provides funds for comprehensive water supply and waste disposal studies.

[From the Louisville (Ky.) Times]

400 at Scottsburg Meeting—District's Water Problem: Too Little and Too Much

(By Patrick Siddons)

SCOTTSBURG, IND.—U.S. Rep. Lee Hamilton, five experts and an audience of about 400 waded hip-deep into Southern Indiana's water problems yesterday at a conference in the National Guard Armory here.

No firm conclusions were reached, but the meeting did go a long way toward meeting Hamilton's goal of getting some information out to the people and providing them with an over-all picture of the 9th District's water situation.

The 9th District Conference on Water was arranged by Hamilton, the district's congressman, as a means, he said, of answering "the terrific number of questions I get concerning the status of various water projects."

WATER SHORTAGE FORECAST FOR 2000

Hamilton, a Columbus Democrat, opened the 3½-hour meeting by saying that by the year 2000 Indiana and 27 other states will be facing a water shortage.

"But too little water is not our only problem," he said. "Often what we have is dirty, and from time to time we have too much."

In 1964, Hamilton pointed out, 26 of Indiana's 92 counties were declared flood disaster areas.

"Six months later," he said, "23 of those 26 counties were declared drought disaster areas. Eleven of the counties hit by both flood and drought were in the 9th District."

The experts took it from there. Speaking on various phases of the water situation were:

Col. Robert R. Wessels, district engineer of the Louisville District, Army Corps of Engineers.

Kenneth Grant, the Soil Conservation Service's conservationist in Indiana.

John Mitchell, director of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources.

Blucher Poole, technical secretary of the Indiana Stream Pollution Control Board.

Marvin Burkett, head of the federal Farmers Home Administration office in Indiana.

Wessels talked about the reservoir projects underway or proposed in Southern Indiana and the lock-and-dam projects, current and future, on the Ohio River.

The projects are valuable as recreational spots, he said, as well as for flood-control and water-resources programs.

He said 90,000 persons made use of the boat ramps and other recreational facilities at the Markland Lock and Dam last summer.

In the area of the Cannelton lock-and-dam project, still a-building, there will be 13 recreational facilities, he said. Seven will be on the Indiana side of the river in Crawford, Harrison, Floyd and Perry counties.

When proposed lock-and-dam projects at Newburgh, Ind.; Uniontown and Smithland, Ky., and Mound City, Ill., are completed in the late 1960s, said Wessels, all the 49 old structures will have been replaced by 19 new ones creating a series of lakes or pools all along the Ohio.

The reservoir projects proposed for the Wabash River Valley, he said, will reduce the annual water damage from $45 million to $29 million.

TELLS OF WATERSHED PROJECTS

Grant talked of the small watershed projects, implemented through the Soil Conservation Service. The first two such projects completed in Indiana, he noted, are in the 9th District—French Lick Creek and Elk Creek.

He explained that the small watershed program is authorized under Public Law 566, passed by Congress in 1954. "The law covers projects up to 250,000 acres," Grant said, "and provides an opportunity for rural and urban areas to join in initiating, implementing, operating and maintaining a flood-control project."

There now are 22 such projects in the district, he said, adding that the total might be increased to 30 or more. Statewide, there are 88 watersheds projects approved.

Of the 22 in the 9th District, said Grant, 14 total more than 1.5 million acres. He outlined them briefly.

Two have been completed—Elk Creek, Washington County, and French Lick Creek, Orange County.

Four are authorized for operational work—Stucker Fork, Clark, Jefferson, Scott and Washington counties; Twin-Rush Creek, Washington County; Muddy Fork of Silver Creek, Clark, Washington and Floyd counties, and Dewitt Creek, Lawrence County.

Two are in the planning stages—Delaney Creek in Washington County, and Lost River in Orange, Washington, Lawrence, Dubois and Martin counties.

129 DAMS IN 14 PROJECTS

Six have passed the preliminary investigation stage—Indian Creek in Clark, Harrison and Floyd counties; Upper Vernon Fork in Jennings, Ripley and Decatur counties; Lower Vernon Fork in Jennings and Jackson counties; East Fork of Whitewater in Franklin, Fayette, Randolph, Union and Wayne counties; Upper West Fork of the Whitewater in Fayette, Henry, Randolph and Wayne counties, and Whitewater River in Fayette and Franklin counties.

These 14 projects contain 129 dams, which will create lakes averaging 300 acres in size, said Grant. In all, 9,000 acres of water are planned for recreational use.

Forty-nine of the dams will be of the multipurpose type, he said. Thirty-four will be for flood-prevention and recreation; eight for flood-prevention and water supply, and seven for flood-prevention and irrigation.

Of the 14 projects' $53 million cost, $33.7 million will come from Public Law 566. The remaining $19.3 million will come from other sources.

But the benefits from the work will amount to about $3.5 million annually, Grant said. When the 14 projects are completed they will reduce water damage in the areas they cover by about 75 per cent.

STATE FINANCING HELPS

"Our goal," he said, "is that within two years to have all 14 either completed, under construction, or approved."

Mitchell pointed out that "Indiana is one of the leading states in the small watershed program, primarily because of the state financing available."

He was referring to the state tax on cigarettes, part of which goes into the Department of Natural Resources. The operational Dream Lake project in Clark County and the upcoming Quick Creek Reservoir in Scott County are two examples of the use of cigarette tax funds, he said.

A body of water is one of the main drawing cards for a recreation project, Mitchell said. He said surveys show that by 1975 the average work week will be 35 hours; that workers will get 3⅓ weeks of paid vacation a year, and that there will be nine paid holidays a year.

SAYS INCOME WILL RISE

"And," he said, "people will have 50 per cent more disposable income to spend."

He projected further, saying that by 2000, the work week will be down to 30 hours; vacations will average 4½ weeks a year; the number of paid holidays will jump to 12, and the disposable income will be double that of today.

"We decided that our recreation facilities just are not adequate," Mitchell said. "How are we going to fill in all these gaps? Our goal is to have a major recreation facility within an hour's drive of every Hoosier family by 1975."

He said the recreation expansion would be tied in with water resources development. "We would be really foolish if we didn't look to water to help us realize these needs."

WANT OWN WATER SUPPLY

The long-term objective of the State Board of Health, said Poole, is to have every community of 300 or more people with its own water supply.

He said Indiana's predicted water shortage will in a large part be satisfied by reservoirs.

"But we cannot possibly completely satisfy our needs by merely developing new supplies. We need more re-use systems than we have today."

He said that water from the West Fork of the White River, as it flows from Muncie to Martinsville, is used six times, "and this would be absolutely impossible without stream pollution abatement."

Likewise, Poole said, expanded water recreation is impossible without a pollution-abatement program.

He said there are about 100 communities in Indiana with waterworks systems but no sewers, and the objective is to have sewage systems in those towns within 10 years.

Such a program, he estimated, would cost $350 million to $400 million. But he said 50 per cent federal grants are available for sewage treatment plants if the state pays 25 per cent.

The legislature has appropriated $8.6 million in matching funds, he said, and other assistance is available from the Farmers Home Administration, the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Economic Development Administration.

SAYS 750 NEED SYSTEMS

Poole said, "We are strong supporters of the rural water supply program. Indiana is the 9th leading state in the development of such systems."

It is Burkett's department that handles funds for rural water systems. He explained how loans can be obtained through the Farmers Home Administration, adding that in fiscal 1966 a total of 109 applications were received. The backlog of applications now totals 58, he said.

Burkett estimated that there are 750 rural communities in Indiana that need water or sewage-disposal systems.

"Our mission," he said, "is to help rural people who can't get help elsewhere."

A question-and-answer session followed the formal speeches.

SAYS BOTH ARE FEASIBLE

One query concerned the two proposed dam sites—at Shoals and Millport—for a flood-control project on the East Fork of the White River. There have been sharply divergent views on the location of the dam.

Wessels said both dams are feasible and both are still considered possibilities in the Wabash River Basin.

He said the feasibility study, aimed at the best combination solution, was based on sound economics, engineering design and public acceptance.

All the speakers called the water-resources program a team effort of the federal, state and local arms of government, with the driving wheels, as Grant put it, being provided by "you people in your local organizations."

[From the Cincinnati (Ohio) Enquirer]

TRISTATE WATER PROJECTS TO BENEFIT THIS ENTIRE AREA—THERE'LL BE NEW LAKES FOR BOATING, FISHING, AND VACATION FACILITIES WITHIN EASY DRIVE

(By Dick Kirkpatrick)

WASHINGTON.—Indiana, one of the pioneers in development of state parks, is making strides in watershed and reservoir programs, especially in the rural southeastern section.

As a result, new recreational possibilities will be opened to residents of the Cincinnati area as new dams create new lakes, offering boating, fishing, and waterfront cottage opportunities, all within easy driving of the Queen City.

Now under construction is the Brookville reservoir, which will create a 7790-acre flood control lake in the East Fork of the Whitewater River at a cost of $30.8 million.

Monroe Reservoir, in the picturesque Brown County region of Indiana, recently was completed on Salt Creek in Monroe County, providing a pool of 18,450 acres—the largest lake in the state.

Rep. Lee H. Hamilton (D., Columbus), who represents the rural Ninth District in Southeastern Indiana, has five major reservoir projects in varying stages in his district, of 14 under way in the state.

Congressman Hamilton, who has been pushing watershed development, reported that 22 of the 89 applications in Indiana for watershed projects are in his district.

Other proposed reservoirs are Clifty Creek near the Brown County region; Patoka reservoir near Louisville; Big Blue reservoir near Indianapolis, and Downeyville reservoir in Rush and Decatur Counties.

When completed, these multipurpose reservoirs will offer a wide range of recreational opportunities near at hand for the Greater Cincinnati area.

In addition, similar programs are under way both in Ohio and Kentucky. Cincinnati city officials have been in Washington, for example, to support efforts to build the proposed Falmouth Dam in Kentucky as a water source for the area as well as recreation.

Cincinnati boating enthusiasts also have the advantage of the Ohio River.

More and more families are establishing summer homes or vacation cottages for weekend rest at new reservoir-lakes.

Congressman Hamilton notes that in all but one of the 17 counties of his Southeastern Indiana district, the ground water supply is substandard. But the development of the reservoirs and watershed will safeguard against a future water shortage, he believes.

The most damaging river in the state during floods is the East Fork of the White River, from Columbus to its juncture with the Muscatatuck.

He noted also that Aurora, on the Ohio River downriver from Cincinnati, has had its business district abandoned to high water seven times in the last seven years.

Watershed projects in the district can reduce flood damage as much as $2 million annually, Congressman Hamilton recently told the House.

Two programs are now in operation in the Ninth District. One is the Elk Creek watershed in Washington County, covering 18,020 acres and including four single-purpose flood dams, two multiple purpose flood and irrigation dams, one flood and fish and wildlife structure and 14 miles of channel improvement. The other is the French Lick watershed on Lost River in Orange County.

In the district there are 97 applications and 22 inquiries with Farmers Home Administration for water, sewer and planning grants and loans. Of 26 rural water associations in operation in Indiana, 14 are in the Ninth District.

These include the Aberdeen-Pate Water Co., in Ohio County, the North Dearborn Water Corp., in Dearborn County, the town of Patriot in Switzerland County, and the Tri-Township Water Corp. in Dearborn County.

The largest rural water association loan in the nation was made in the Ninth District to the North Lawrence Water Corp. in Lawrence County. It amounted to $1.8 million to provide a water system to serve 1153 families and three schools.

Southeastern Indiana is the state's least populous and least developed area. Its hilly terrain adds beauty, but has added to development problems.

Another long-term proposal for developing the neglected area has been a scenic parkway from Cincinnati westward.

With completion of the flood control and watershed programs, the region will offer wide recreational attractions. Industry also may follow.

One of the reasons that Congressman Hamilton has pressed for the watershed developments is to conserve the water potential of the area, inasmuch as the sand and gravel formations underlying the river valleys are water-rich.

He has noted that elsewhere in the nation there has been a seriously declining water table. For example in parts of Mississippi wells have to go 500 feet deeper than the levels of a few years ago to find water. The water table near Cheyenne, Wyo., has dropped 100 feet in 12 years, and wells near Atlantic City, N.J. are 85 feet deeper than they were only a few years ago.

"We have water, if we can store it, distribute it and keep from polluting it," he said of the Ninth District.

"The challenge of effective management of water resources is clear and present," he said. "Future generations will look back into the 1960's in Indiana and say that it was the time when Hoosiers began to work in earnest on water development and when farsighted men made farsighted plans to act creatively for future generations."

[From the Bloomington-Bedford (Ind.) Sunday Herald Times]

SEE 1969 START FOR MAJOR AREA LAKE PROGRAM

(By Ray Snapp)

SCOTTSBURG, IND.—Construction of the huge Lost River watershed and flood prevention project, which will include 14 lakes and control runoff from 210,000 acres could get under way in 1969, a state conservationist said Saturday during a Ninth District water conference here.

Donald Blevins, assistant state conservationist with the Soil Conservation Service, said that the big Lost Creek project is progressing rapidly and that planning work is expected to be completed within three to four months.

When plans are completed, Blevins said, the project will be submitted to Congress for approval and funding and local sponsors will begin buying land and easements. It would take about a year for the project to reach the construction stage following congressional approval, he said.

Blevins said that it is possible that congressional action may come in the current session, but it may be delayed until the start of the next session in January of 1968. In either event, it would still be likely that construction would begin in 1969.

The Lost River project is the largest watershed program in the Herald-Times circulation area—and the most costly. Blevins said that the estimated cost at this time is between $7 and $8 million.

Of the 14 lakes in the watershed, one near Prospect, just north of West Baden, will be the largest. It will provide a permanent pool of about 1,000 acres. Another covering 250 acres will be located at the edge of Paoli, with the dam almost inside the city limits. It will provide a source of water supply for Paoli.

A 90-acre lake in the watershed will provide water recreation for a Boy Scout camp five miles east of Orleans.

The remaining lakes in the watershed will be smaller and located generally throughout the drainage area.

Blevins said that the Lost River watershed program will combine with a Corps of Engineers protection project to prevent future floods in Orleans and other Orange county communities.

Once construction has started, it will require about five years for completion of the entire project, but Blevins said that the various lakes would be completed at various stages of the overall construction program.

Watershed programs, major Corps of Engineers flood control projects, navigation, water supply and pollution were major topics discussed by authorities during the three and a half-hour meeting at the Scottsburg Armory. Forming a discussion panel touching on virtually all phases of flood control and water conservation were Col. R.R. Wessels, Louisville district engineer for the Corps of Engineers; Kenneth Grant, state SCS conservationist; John Mitchell, director of the

Indiana Department of Natural Resources; Blucher Poole, technical secretary of the Indiana Stream Pollution Control Board, and Marvin Burkett, state director of the Farmers Home Administration. The meeting was arranged by Ninth District Congressman Lee Hamilton.

Most interest at the meeting seemed to center around watershed programs which dot the entire state with particularly heavy concentrations in southern Indiana.

Grant said that the Ninth Congressional District has scored a number of firsts under the watershed program. The Elk Creek watershed in Washington County was the first approved for construction in Indiana. It also had the first Conservancy District established; it had the first contract let for construction of a floodwater retarding structure; it had the first multiple purpose structure for flood prevention, and fish and wildlife and the first structure for irrigation. It was the second project completed in the state.

Washington county has another first in the Twin-Rush project, Grant said. It will have the first flood prevention-municipal water supply structure to reach construction, with capacity to provide over 3,000,000 gallons of water per day to Salem. Washington county has eight watersheds in all stages—from application to completed projects. That is more than any other county in the state.

Two of the four completed watershed projects in the state are in the Ninth District—Elk and French Lick.

Grant said that one third of the state is now included in the 88 approved watershed applications. Twenty-four projects have been approved for operations. Twenty-two projects are wholly or partially within the Ninth District, and Grant said he is confident this figure will grow to 30 or more.

In addition to the two projects completed in the district, four others—Stucker Fork in Scott county, Twin Rush in Washington county, Muddy Fork of Silver Creek in Washington county, and Dewitt Creek in Lawrence county are now authorized for construction.

Regarding Dewitt Creek, Vlevins said that the conservancy district is still to be formed before the project gets under way.

Work plans are expected to be completed in the next three months on two additional projects—Delaney in Washington county, and Lost River. Watersheds with preliminary investigations completed include Indian River, Upper Vernon Fork, Lower Vernon Fork, East Fork of Whitewater river, West Fork of Whitewater river and Whitewater river.

The 14 watersheds involve 129 dams which will create lakes ranging from 30 to 1,400 acres and averaging 300 acres. They will provide over 9,000 acres of water for planned recreational use and hundreds more that will have incidental recreational value. The 14 watersheds will involve an investment of about $53 million. Benefits will amount to 75 per cent of the average annual damage of $2.7 million.

Grant said that he believes that within two years, all of the 14 projects in the district will be either completed, under way or approved.

Questioned about the status of Shoals Reservoir and Millport Reservoir, Col. Wessels said that both are still considered as potential reservoirs, but he said that the answers regarding them will not be available until the Wabash River survey is completed in 1969.

"At the present," he said, "they are still considered feasible and are being screened in detail. We will attempt to come up with the best solution."

"They could come about, they may fall by the wayside, or they may be put into the distant future category," Wessels said.

Wessels said that Clifty Reservoir is expected to be completed in about 1975 and that Downeyville and Big Blue Reservoirs are likely to be completed in 1978 to 1980.

Tennessee-Texas Bonds Stressed in Historic Stories of the Alamo

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EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the story of courage that is the story of the Alamo has been told many times—but never more eloquently or more factually than in articles recently written by Miss Louise Davis in the Nashville Tennessean magazine.

Miss Davis—a great historian and writer—has carefully researched the identity of the band of Tennesseans that joined citizens from other States to fight for the freedom and independence of Texas at the Alamo.

These are excellent articles—beautifully written and carefully researched. Because of their great historical interest to my colleagues and to the Nation, under unanimous consent I include these articles in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The articles follow:

TENNESSEANS AT THE ALAMO—THE WHITE-HOT BLAZE OF COURAGE

(By Louise Davis)

To encounter the ruins of the Alamo today, where courage leaped to a white-hot blaze one March day 131 years ago, has to be a shock, I suppose.

No view of open land here now. No sweep of Texas plains.

Thick-walled and quiet as a tomb, in the midst of downtown San Antonio, the once fiery fortress drowses.

Tall office buildings stare down now on the ancient stone walls where every one of the 183 defenders died.

And there were more fighting men there from Tennessee—32 in all—than from any other state.

Here, in the old courtyard, they waded in blood.

In the cold stone barracks—once priests' quarters in the old Spanish mission—they stacked enemy bodies to build human barricades. When their ammunition was gone, they swung their guns like clubs and fought with knives in a grisly climax to the 13-day siege.

None played more dramatic roles than the Tennesseans there.

There was David Crockett, frontier hero, who was given the toughest spot at the fortress to defend. There, just outside the chapel door, he died—his "Tennessee boys" around him, his coonskin cap beside him.

There was Tennessee-born Jim Bowie, inventor of the Bowie knife, who had "raised hell from Tennessee to Texas" before he rounded up some 30 men to go to the defense of the Alamo. Some say he died with his Bowie knife in his hand.

There was Almeron Dickinson, a Tennessee blacksmith in charge of artillery at the Alamo. He had eloped with the maid of honor on the way to his own wedding in Bolivar, Tenn., and moved on to Texas.

There was Dickinson's impetuous wife, Susannah, a spunky girl from Bolivar who played one of the strangest roles in the whole saga of the Alamo. She, with their infant daughter, was the only American woman within the walls during the battle. Spared because she was a woman (see today's cover), she lived to tell the world what happened there.

There was Albert Martin, a hard-riding Tennessean chosen to slip out of the Alamo, through the Mexican lines, during the battle to tell Texas of Santa Anna's attack. He brought 32 more men back to help in the defense.

After Tennessee, with 32 men at the Alamo, came Kentucky, with 14; and Virginia and Pennsylvania with 11 each.

The rest of the 183 came from South Carolina, New York, Missouri; Mississippi, Massachusetts, Louisiana and Georgia; Alabama, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio and Arkansas; New Jersey, Illinois; Ireland, England, Scotland, Germany, Wales and Denmark.

No man there was a professional soldier. None had gone to Texas to fight. The ways that led them there were varied as men's ambitions, romances, whims.

One by one—some with a bride, some with a fiddle or a lawbook or surveyor's instruments—the Tennesseans had found their way to Texas, land of opportunity, land of wealth.

But at that time Texas was a part of Mexico. The excitement of this wide land, where practically free acres could be had by the thousands, had fired the imagination of two continents. For some 11 years before the Battle of the Alamo, Mexico had been coaxing settlers there with offers of tax-free land and all the privileges of a democratic government.

Saloons in New Orleans were crowded with speculators on their way to Texas to make a killing. Boats from Europe were bringing in Texas-bound men from England, Ireland, Wales, Germany, Denmark.

But most of the settlers were from the United States, and the Mexicans suddenly realized in 1835, that there wasn't much Texas land left. Already some 35,000 Americans had moved in, and the tide was growing.

Suddenly the democracy turned into a dictatorship. Land contracts were broken. New restrictions hampered Americans' movement and trade. Mexico was determined to throw the Americans out.

Every settler in Texas had been required to take the oath of allegiance to Mexico, and to join the Catholic Church.

Most had voted for Mexico's flamboyant president, Anthonio Lopez de Santa Anna, because he promised to uphold democracy. Instead, he turned into a tyrant—abolishing the legislature, dismissing his cabinet, so abusing his people that even today historians rate him the most hated president in Mexican history.

As his threats to Texans gained momentum, they saw no answer but revolt.

In the fall of 1835, they began the clumsy process: hurriedly setting up a provisional government, gathering volunteers to protect their land. They would either force Santa Anna to restore their rights, or they would set up a new country: the Republic of Texas.

Immediately destiny drew a bead on the Alamo.

In that three-acre fortress, and in the old Spanish town of San Antonio just across the river, was a garrison of Mexican troops commanded by Santa Anna's own brother-in-law, General Cos.

The Americans decided to drive them out.

In December, 1835, the tiny army of 240 Texans, fighting from house to house for five days, dislodged Cos' troops from the town. The general decided to surrender. The Texans let him and his soldiers go home to Mexico.

Santa Anna was furious.

At that very moment, he was drilling his army of 5,000 men, shaping them up for the march north from Mexico City to crush the Texas rebellion.

He, the luxury-loving president of Mexico, would ride at the head of the army that would recapture the Alamo.

The Texans were disorganized and anything but ready for war. Nobody was quite sure who was in charge, or what to do next.

They could not agree on whether to try to hold the Alamo against the approaching army.

Sam Houston, in charge of the Texas army, said no. He preferred fighting on the open plain, where there was more maneuverability. Besides the Alamo was too remote, too far from American colonies and supplies, he said.

But Henry Smith, provisional governor, decided that the show-down battle with the Mexicans should be fought at the Alamo. He sent dashing young Lt. Col. William Barret Travis to beef up the fortifications and get supplies in for a long siege.

The Texans were hurriedly assembling volunteers at three points: the Alamo; Gonzales, an American community about 70 miles to the east; and Goliad, about 95 miles southeast of the Alamo.

Houston was at Goliad when Jim Bowie stopped there in January, 1836, on his way to the Alamo. Houston sent word by Bowie to Colonel Travis he was to blow up the Alamo before the Mexicans got there.

Colonel Travis—a romantic, party-loving, 26-year-old South Carolina lawyer who had come West after a broken marriage—didn't like the looks of the Alamo himself. He sent word to Governor Smith that he had rather resign his commission than try to hold the Alamo.

But Smith never answered the letter. And Bowie never delivered Houston's message to Travis.

Dispirited Travis, with only 40 men at first, worked doggedly at trying to mount cannon atop the Alamo walls and lay in supplies for the men he hoped to have there.

Then Bowie arrived with 30 men—and the Alamo was never the same again.

A swashbuckling rackateer, born at Elliott Springs, Tenn. (in an area now inside the Kentucky line), Bowie had run away from home at 14 and made a fortune in black-market slaves (with Pirate Jean LeFitte's help), in sawmills, and in Louisiana sugar.

His crooked land transactions in Arkansas had got him in trouble with the law, but had not kept him out of the legislature. His dueling knife, designed by him for more effective carving of the enemy, had made him a legend on the frontier. Then he went to Texas.

In one of the great romances of the day, he courted and married a Spanish beauty named Ursula, daughter of an influential aristocrat in San Antonio.

It was, Spaniards said, one romance that never faded. When Bowie was away on Indian raids or business trips, his bride always closed her letters with the tender farewell: "Receive thou the heart of thy wife."

Then disaster struck. A cholera epidemic killed Ursula, their two infants, and Ursula's parents.

That was in 1833. Bowie sold his Texas lands and business and went back to Mississippi to mourn. Then in 1835 he returned to become a colonel in the Texas rangers.

Indians called him "Fighting Devil." Texans nicknamed him the "Young Lion."

When he arrived at the Alamo a month before the battle began, he stayed roaring drunk most of the time.

Men in the Alamo—distrustful of young Travis' fitness to command them—voted to make Bowie, then 40 years old, their commanding officer. He turned the offer down.

There was a wide rift between the two men, Travis and Bowie. They finally decided on a joint command that would make an old campaigner shudder: Travis would command the regulars and Bowie the volunteers.

It was some two weeks after Bowie's arrival that Davy Crockett rode into the fortress with his 12 "Tennessee boys."

All of them were new arrivals in Texas. They had plans for practicing law, or medicine, or farming. They had no land there to protect yet, but they volunteered to help out at the Alamo.

Crockett himself had not idea of fighting when he left Tennessee. Defeated for his fourth term as congressman from Tennessee, he had set out for Texas in the fall of 1835. He would make a fortune in land there, he thought.

In January, 1836—little more than a month before he died at the Alamo—his first letter home was bouncy with enthusiasm for Texas.

"What I have seen of Texas, it is the garden spot of the world—good land, plenty of timber, good mill streams, good range, clear water & every opportunity of health . . . game a plenty," he wrote.

"I am in great hopes of making a fortune for myself and family, bad as has been my prospects."

But first, he had other business to take care of.

"I . . . have enrolled my name as a volunteer for six months, and will set out for the Rio Grande in a few days with the volunteers of the U.S."

At 50, Crockett was a living legend. Wherever he appeared in Texas, the crowds cheered. At Nacogdoches, a wide-open gambling town near the Louisiana border, they fired a cannon to welcome him.

At the Alamo, the reception for Crockett and his "Tennessee boys" was rollicking. First an all-night fandango, with fiddles playing and Mexican girls to dance with. Then a demand that he make a speech and become their commanding officer.

Crockett, in coonskin cap and his best storytelling form, made a rousing speech. But he turned down the job of commanding the fort. He would serve under Travis, he said.

Most of the men there were in their 20s and 30s. A few were in their teens.

John Camp Goodrich, of Nashville, was just 19. He had left his father's farm in Neely's Bend a few weeks earlier to visit an older brother in Texas, Dr. Benjamin Briggs Goodrich, at the Texas town named Washington.

"Johnny had no intention of moving to Texas," Stanley Horn, Nashville historian and descendant of the Goodrich family, said. "But when David Crockett came along trying to get men to go to the Alamo, Johnny went. He wanted to be where the action was."

So did John M. Hays of Nashville, 22-year-old son of Andrew Hays, who lived just down the road from the Goodrich farm, at Haysboro.

Hays had arrived at the Alamo before Crockett got there. He was one of the men stationed there the January day the soldiers voted for their representative at the Texas constitutional convention. Hays got one vote himself.

Sterling C. Robertson was another Nashvillian at the Alamo. He had brought a group of Tennessee families to Texas the year before and settled them in a community on the Brazos River, in East Texas. He named the place Nashville in honor of his home town, and spread the word up and down the road that they had better ride across the state to help at the Alamo.

John H. Dillard of Nashville went with him. So did Joseph Bayliss, a 29-year-old bachelor from Clarksville, who had just arrived in Texas. He joined Crockett's outfit.

An ex-Tennessee woman, Elizabeth Deardorf George, thought it was bad enough when her husband, James George, left her and the children at their new home in Gonzales to ride off to the Alamo. But when her 19-year-old brother, Henry Deardorf, insisted on going too, she was desolate.

From Columbia, Tenn., came the Walker cousins, Asa, 23, and Jacob, 31. Jacob is said to have been the last to die at the Alamo. Asa, living at Washington on the Brazos, was in such a hurry to get to the fort that he borrowed his room-mate's gun and overcoat and left a note of apology.

"I took the responsibility of taking your overcoat and gun," he wrote to W. W. Grant, a Columbia citizen who had traveled with him to Texas. "Your gun they would have anyhow, and I might as well have it as anyone else.

"If I live to return, I will satisfy you for all. If I die, I leave my clothes to do the best you can with. You can sell them for something . . .

"The hurry of the moment and my want of means to do better are all the excuse I have to plead for fitting out at your expense. Forgive the presumption and remember your friend at heart.—A. Walker."

Few of the men at the Alamo were illiterates, or hillbillies, or thoughtless adventurers. Those who had ridden in for the fun of it rode out before the shooting began.

Doctors in the crowd fitted out an upstairs room in the barracks as a hospital. Sympathetic Mexicans in San Antonio donated supplies and relayed reports of Santa Anna's approach.

Parties broke up in the middle of the night when Crockett put his fiddle down to confer with Bowie and Travis on whether the latest Mexican courier could be believed.

The air was tense. There was little doubt that Santa Anna would strike here. The only question was: When would the other American volunteers arrive to help the 150 men at the Alamo?

Micajah Autry, cultivated North Carolinian who had practiced law in Jackson, Tenn., several years before he went to Texas, had just arrived. "Texas fever" grabbed him.

"I go the whole Hog in the cause of Texas," he wrote his wife in Tennessee just before he entered the Alamo. "I expect to help them gain their independence and also to form their civil government, for it is worth risking many lives for."

Then, on the morning of Feb. 23, 1836, the men inside the Alamo heard the rumble of ox-carts. They looked over the wall and saw many Mexican families deserting their homes in San Antonio.

Travis and fellow officers raced to the tallest point around—the church tower in San Antonio's Main Plaza—and studied the horizon.

Nothing.

Travis told the sentry in the tower to ring the church bell if he saw anything suspicious.

At 1 p.m., the clang of the bell brought Travis racing up the tower steps.

From high above, the quaking sentry shouted:

"The enemy are in view!"

And Then There Were None

When the showdown came at the Alamo, Tennessee's men wore their courage easily as a deerskin suit.

Like David Crockett's cool acceptance of the toughest spot at the Alamo when the 13-day siege began.

That was shortly after 1 p.m. Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1836—a good three weeks before the Texans had thought the Mexicans would strike.

But two scouts galloped out to see for themselves what the sentry had spied from the church tower, highest point in San Antonio. What they saw stunned them: hundreds of uniformed Mexicans with shining breastplates gleaming in the sun.

Church bells pealed the alarm, and panic seized the town.

At the foot of the church tower, in San Antonio's Main Plaza, soldiers from the Alamo had been lounging around, wearing off the effects of the all-night celebration of Washington's Birthday.

Now they ran—through San Antonio's streets, across the footbridge spanning the creek-size river at the edge of town, through the gates of the strong-walled Alamo 400 yards away.

On the way, some of them dashed into stores to grab bags of grain, coffee and other food for the Alamo. They herded cattle across the shallow river and into the compound for meat for what might be a long battle.

San Antonio's streets were jammed with jabbering Mexicans and bawling cows. Mexican women with small children were begging haven at the Alamo. A few Mexican men offered to fight inside, alongside the Texans.

Lt. Col. William Barret Travis, who with Jim Bowie, had charge of defense of both the Alamo and neighboring San Antonio, decided not to try to hold the town. He would do well to barricade his troops inside the thick walls of the fortress and hold off the enemy until help arrived.

The Alamo, Travis was convinced at last, was the "key to Texas."

What his men did here would pave the way for freedom. Every day they fought here would give other Texans more time to prepare for the next battle. Every Mexican they killed would make the next battle easier.

Tall, lean Travis—red-headed, 26-years-old—bounded across the bridge ahead of his men. Even as the church bell tolled, he was in his headquarters inside the Alamo, dashing off notes of appeal for help from Texas forces at Goliad, 95 miles away.

With only 150 men to fight at the Alamo, Travis sent couriers galloping off with messages to Col. James Walker Fannin, who had 400 men at Goliad, and to the men still gathering at Gonzales, 70 miles away.

Then Travis looked up from his desk to the man in the door: Tennessee's David Crockett—hunter, politican, fighter, builder of high spirits.

"Colonel, here am I," Crockett said laconically. "Assign me to a position, and I and my 12 boys will try and defend it."

It must have been the most reassuring thing Travis heard that day. He assigned Crockett the most dangerous place in the fortress: a weak stretch of wall near the front of the chapel.

Except for that spot, a three-foot-thick stone wall from nine to 12 feet tall surrounded the three-acre fortress known as the Alamo.

For some reason, there was a gap in the stone wall there. Only a picket fence filled the gap, though the Texans had been busy shoring that fence up with high earthworks. If anybody could hold that weakest spot in the fortress, Travis said, it was Crockett and his "Tennessee boys."

While the church bells were still ringing, Tennessee's Almeron Dickinson, in charge of artillery at the Alamo, galloped through the streets of San Antonio to the house where his Tennesse wife, Susannah, and their 15-month-old daughter were rooming.

"Give me the baby!" he yelled to Susannah. "Jump on behind and ask me no question!"

Off to the Alamo they rode, and he installed them in one of the little rooms near the back of the roofless chapel. There they, with some Mexican women and children, were to live throughout most of the siege.

Tennessee-born Bowie who had been coughing hard for several days, dashed off from San Antonio's Main Plaza to the home of his two sisters-in-law, sisters of his beautiful wife who had died three years before. He wanted the sisters to have the protection of the Alamo when the Mexicans over-ran San Antonio. They agreed to come.

By 3 o'clock that afternoon, Santa Anna and his men, with bands playing and flag flying, were filing into the same square in San Antonio where the Texans had been lounging two hours earlier.

First thing the arrogant Santa Anna did was hang a blood-red flag from the church tower, in full view of the Alamo. Texans knew what that meant: no quarter, no surrender, no mercy.

The Texans had an answer.

They fired a cannon—an 18-pounder that shook the town and notified couriers and fleeing refugees on distant roads that the battle had begun.

Then, silence.

Somebody started a rumor that the Mexicans, in their complex range of signals by band music, had indicated they wanted to negotiate.

Bowie thought that was worth trying. He sent one of his men to deliver a note to Santa Anna. The Mexican president-general sent a scornful message back to the "rebellious foreigners" there was nothing to talk about except unconditional surrender.

In that first hour of battle, the joint command between Bowie and Travis had broken down. They had agreed to make no major decision without consulting each other. Travis was furious that Bowie had acted alone in sending the message to Santa Anna.

Immediately Travis sent his own messenger, Tennessee's Albert Martin. When Martin got to the footbridge at the San Antonio river, Santa Anna's suave aide, Colonel Almonte, was waiting.

For an hour they discussed the situation. But in the end Almonte told Martin that Santa Anna would see Travis to discuss only one thing: complete surrender.

"I answered him with a cannon shot," Travis reported in a brief note to his commanding officer, Tennessee's Sam Houston, in Gonzales.

That night Bowie and Travis met in the headquarters room to thresh out a system for making their joint command work. Nothing but disaster could come of a divided course on their part.

While they talked, the solution came.

Bowie, torn by a racking cough, collapsed. One of the doctors in the fort was summoned, and orderlies carried Bowie off on a litter to a cot in a room where he could suffer alone.

Some said the illness was pneumonia (as doctors today believe it was). Some said it was typhoid. Bowie—the tough fighter, the daring leader—was so afraid he had something contagious that he did not want others to wait on him.

He turned his command over to Travis within hours of his collapse and ordered his men to give their new commander their absolute loyalty.

His fever soared. He was often delirious. He was too weak to rise from his cot. But in moments of despair during the long siege he had his men bring his cot out into the courtyard so he could rouse them to new valor.

For the men inside the fortress, it was a waiting game—waiting for help from outside, waiting for Santa Anna to strike.

They kept a sharp lookout at all activities across the river in San Antonio. It was obvious that the resplendent Santa Anna was waiting too. Hundreds of his men had died of cold, hunger and illness on the long march north from Mexico, but he had more reinforcements on the way.

Galled by an earlier defeat at this same spot, he was determined to make this a massacre.

While he waited, his men built trenches and breastworks to protect their approach to the Alamo. Closer and closer the fortifications crept toward the stone walls. But when the men with picks and shovels got within rifle range, Texans picked them off.

The second afternoon of the siege, the Texans got their first taste of Mexican cannon fire. Shells rained over the walls, but the Texans soon learned where to dodge. Not a man was hit.

That night, Travis wrote a message that stirred the world—from Gonzales to New Orleans to Louisville to London. Again he chose Tennessee's Albert Martin to get it through the Mexican lines and on to the far plains.

"To the people of Texas & All Americans in the World" he addressed the appeal for help, and closed it with the resolute vow: "Victory or Death."

It was Martin who rode through the night and the next day, 70 miles east, to Gonzales, spreading the word of the Alamo's plight, rounding up 62 men to go back with him and help hold the fort.

Before he got there, 30 of the men changed their minds. Only 32 made the daring dash through enemy lines to the gates of the Alamo—jubilantly opened for them at 3 a.m. Tuesday, March 1, a week after the siege began.

In that week, there had been violent changes in the weather, from muggy warm days at first to the howling norther that sent men out foraging for firewood at great risk. There had been gray drizzle that matched the men's spirits as they marked the days without word of reinforcements.

There had been a steady trickle of deserters among the friendly Mexicans who entered the Alamo to help the Americans defend it.

There had been no night without the steady harassment of distant bugle calls and shouts, shots and cheering—all part of the cunning Santa Anna's psychological warfare.

And still no man in the Alamo was injured.

Mexicans working at building fortifications during the day learned to look out for a sharpshooter in a coonskin cap who could pick off a man as far as his gun could shoot.

"A tall man with flowing hair was seen firing from the same place on the parapet during the entire siege," a Mexican captain described him later.

"He wore a buckskin suit and a cap all of a pattern different from those worn by his comrades. This man would kneel or lie down behind the low parapet, rest his long gun and fire, and we all learned to keep at a good distance when he was seen to make ready to shoot.

"He rarely missed his mark, and when he fired he always rose to his feet and calmly loaded his gun, strangely indifferent to the shots fired at him by our men.

"He had a strong resonant voice and often railed at us, but as we did not understand English we could not comprehend the import of his words further than they were defiant. This man I later learned was known as 'Kwockey'."

Inside the fort, Crockett tried to divert the men with his music and funny stories. He with his fiddle and John McGregor with his bagpipe would stage musical "duels" to see who could make the most noise, and the men cheered them on with whistles and stomps.

It baffled Santa Anna and his agents listening across the river.

But nobody inside the fortress long forgot their plight. Colonel Fannin, with his 400 men at Golliad, should have been there long before. They could not guess that Fannin, wavering between the decision one day to go, and the next day not to go, had finally decided to sit tight at Golliad (where they were all later massacred by Santa Anna).

The 32 men who came to the Alamo with Martin on March 1 were the last—the only—reinforcements after the siege began.

Santa Anna meantime was getting new men and equipment almost daily. The men in the Alamo could hear the Mexicans in San Antonio cheering as cannon rumbled into town, and a total of 2,400 soldiers gathered there.

Santa Anna, all spit and polish, planned every detail of the battle: what each man would wear, what sort of tools he would carry for fastening the scaling ladders to the walls, what sort of blades he would carry for ripping the enemy apart in hand-to-hand fighting.

On the 11th day of the siege, Friday, March 4, the first heavy pounding of the walls by the Mexican cannon began. They were trying to blast out the weak spots in the north wall of the century-old Spanish mission fort. The Texans worked through the night to shore up caved-in sections.

The 12th day, a warm Saturday, Travis called all the men out in the courtyard during a lull in the bombardment. Mrs. Dickinson, who helped with the cooking and other tasks, came out to listen.

Travis told the men bluntly there was no longer any hope of help. He was determined to fight to the end, but if any man there wanted to try to escape, now was the time.

Then Travis took his sword and drew a line in the dirt, separating himself from his men.

"I want every man who is determined to stay here and die with me to come across the line," Travis challenged them. "Who will be the first?"

Every man there but one crossed the line—even Jim Bowie, too weak to stand.

"Boys, I am not able to go to you," Bowie called out, "but I wish some of you would be so kind as to remove my cot over there."

They did, to a great burst of cheers.

Mrs. Dickinson witnessed the scene. So did Louis Rose, the one man who choose to escape. The old Frenchman had fought in wars in Europe, and he saw no point in losing his life in this one. Before the eyes of the other men, he scaled the wall, skidded in the blood of Mexican bodies as he dropped on the other side, and disappeared into the darkness.

It is only because he found shelter the next night in the home of old friends that the details of his escape are known. Rose himself vanish from history.

That same night—the last night for the men at the Alamo—there was a deepening bond between them. They cooked supper in front of the church, and Mrs. Dickinson made tea. Travis took his prized gold ring off his finger, ran a string through it to make a necklace for the Dickinson baby, and placed it around her neck. He wanted her to have it for a keepsake.

He and his men worked through half the night to repair the cannon damage in the north wall, and at 4 a.m. he lay down to sleep.

Outside, Santa Anna had his armies creeping silently, by distant roads and fields to take up their positions encircling the Alamo on all four sides.

The ground was cold and the scaling ladders clumsy to handle, but every Mexican lay there in the night, tensed for the spirit to battle at dawn.

At 5 a.m., Santa Anna, well back of the lines and surrounded by bands, gave the signal, and buglers sounded the shrill call to attack. Round and round the chain of bands encircling the Alamo took up the call, meshed with the wild shouts of the rushing soldiers.

"Colonel Travis!" a Texas sentry on the wall shouted as he raced down the ramp and into the barracks. "The Mexicans are coming!"

Travis grabbed sword, shotgun and jacket as he ran across the courtyard and up the ramp to the cannons on the north wall.

"Come on, boys!" he shouted to his men as they sprang to their stations. "The Mexicans are upon us and we'll give them Hell!"

Instantly Travis' men were scrambling to their posts, firing their 20 cannons toward the rushing Mexicans, trying to stop them before they got so close to the foot of the wall that the cannon could not bear on them.

Some Mexicans made it over the nearest protective ditch, and suddenly they had their ladders against the walls. The Texans fired away with shotguns and rifles at the climbing men.

Travis, on the besieged north wall, shouting orders in both English and Spanish, fired his double-barreled shotgun point-blank at the men climbing toward him.

At almost that same moment, a Mexican bullet hit him in the head. His gun fell among the enemy, and he fell inside the fort, rolling down the ramp to die in the first moments of the battle.

Mrs. Dickinson was huddled with her baby in a corner of the old chapel as flashes of cannon fire lighted the four-foot-thick walls like an inferno. Some of the cannon were mounted on a platform at the back of the roofless chapel (it had collapsed 75 years before), and the ancient building thundered with the echo.

Into that eerie light ran a 16-year-old boy, holding his shattered jaw, trying to say something to Mrs. Dickinson. But the jaw wouldn't work. The words wouldn't come. Shaking his head hopelessly, he rushed back to battle.

Wave after wave of Mexicans charged the walls, only to meet a hail of fire. They would withdraw and regroup to charge from another position. No matter how many Mexicans the Texans shot, there were always more coming.

Through the rain of cannon fire, the Mexicans—driven by merciless threats from the rear—rushed for the safer spot near the base of the wall. They climbed over each other's backs and shot blindly into their own ranks.

After three charges to take the walls had failed, Santa Anna ordered his fiercest reserves, the grenadiers and the blood-thirsty *Zapadores,* into action.

As they charged, Santa Anna signaled his seven bands to pound out the most bloodcurdling march of all Spanish military music: the savage *Dequello,* signaling merciless death and slaughter.

Then the Mexicans, who had lost their ladders in the pile of bodies, found a section of the wall that the Texans had repaired so hurriedly that they had left ends of supporting beams jutting out. The Mexicans got a grip on this beams and were soon inside.

"Great God, Sue, the Mexicans are inside our walls!" Dickinson shouted to his wife, at the foot of the ramp where he fired the cannon. "If they spare you, save my child!"

Then Dickinson had his man turn the cannon around and start firing at Mexicans pouring into the fort.

Crockett's "weak" point in the wall turned out to be a terror to the Mexicans. Not until they entered the walls from other directions did they wipe out Crockett and his men, who fought with a fury the enemy never forgot.

"He killed at least eight of our men, besides wounding several others," one Mexican officer reported. "This being observed by a lieutenant who had come in over the wall, he sprang at him (Crockett) and dealt him a deadly blow with his sword, just above the right eye, which felled him to the ground, and in an instant he was pierced by not less than 20 bayonets."

Crockett's men were too far away from the barracks to take refuge there—where Travis had planned a last stand.

But when Travis' adjutant gave the command, Texans still at their posts on the walls retreated toward the barracks, shooting as they went.

In those thick-walled rooms, built a century before as priests' headquarters, the Texans dug in behind the breastworks they had built at the doors. There they fired at waves of Mexicans rushing across the courtyard, and crouched behind riddled bodies of Mexicans who fell around them.

At last, when the ammunition was gone and gunsmoke choked the few survivors, the Mexicans turned the cannon toward the barracks doors and blasted them open. Mexicans scrambled in to struggle hand-to-hand with knives while Texans beat at them with their empty guns.

The Mexicans found Bowie propped on his cot, against the wall, his pistols and knife at his side. He had not been able to stand for almost two weeks. But the Mexicans who entered the room told later of his last burst of strength as he lunged for the enemy before they killed him.

Last to give up their post were Dickinson and his crew, firing the cannon from the church. But the Mexicans aimed one cannon at the old church doors, and brought down the platform supporting the cannon inside, killing the men and filling the church with smoke.

Robert Evans, from Ireland by way of New York, remembered Travis' plans: the last man living was to set a torch to the rooms in the church where the gunpowder was stored. They would leave no Alamo for the Mexicans. But just as Evans, already wounded, raised the torch high to pitch it into the room, a Mexican bullet felled him.

The Mexicans were in a frenzy of murder. They killed children who had taken refuge there. They hacked away at the Texans already dead.

Mrs. Dickinson and the Mexican women sat silently in their corners, awaiting the end.

Suddenly Tennessee's Jacob Walker rushed into the small room and tried to hide in a corner. Four Mexican soldiers were close after him, and as Mrs. Dickinson fell to her knees to pray, they shot him. He was said to be the last to die.

"Then they stuck their bayonets in his body and lifted him up like a farmer does a bundle of fodder on his pitchfork," Mrs. Dickinson recalled years later.

The soldiers were about to kill Mrs. Dickinson when an officer intervened and took her to Santa Anna.

As she left the smoke-choked chapel and walked across the bloody courtyard where bodies lay all about her, she was somehow mercifully blinded to the horror. One thing she did notice and remember throughout her long life: David Crockett lying on the ground near the chapel door, his coonskin cap beside him.

It was 6:30 a.m. now—one-and-a-half hours after the battle had begun. The sky was getting light. The sudden silence was unreal, shocking as the knowledge that all 183 defenders were dead.

On March 6, 1836, the Alamo fell.

Santa Anna had the bodies of the defenders stripped, stacked between layers of wood, and burned in a great bonfire. Only exception was a Mexican who had fought with the Texans. His wife pleaded for a Christian burial, and it was granted.

Mrs. Dickinson did not know then that the Texans had killed at least 600 of the 1800 Mexicans who attacked. She begged Santa Anna to allow her to take her baby back to her people at Gonzales.

Moved perhaps by the youth of the 21-year-old Susannah, he gave her a horse and promised her safe conduct. Her escorts soon deserted her, leaving her to make the 70-mile ride across the plains with her baby as best she could.

She no longer cared whether she lived or died, she said. When she at last poured out the tale of horror to Sam Houston, he wept as she talked.

The story she told fired the world with a hatred of Santa Anna and a sympathy for Texas that brought offers of help from all directions. Money and men poured in to help them establish a republic.

But before either the money or the men got there, Houston and the Texans had done it themselves.

On April 21, just six weeks after the fall of the Alamo, Sam Houston and his Texans had their revenge.

At San Jacinto, on the southern border of Texas, Houston's men give Santa Anna one of the most devastating defeats in all history, and the rallying cry that spurred the Texans to battle was, "Remember the Alamo!"

Tennessee's Houston had avenged the death of the 32 Tennesseans and all the other Texans who died within the walls that were to become a shrine to freedom.

TENNESSEANS WHO DIED AT THE ALAMO

Micajah Autry, Jackson.
Joseph Bayliss, Clarksville.
John Blair.
Samuel B. Blair.
James Bowie, Elliott Springs.
Robert Campbell.
David Crockett, who lived at several places, among them Greene, Lincoln, Lawrence, Franklin, Carroll, and Weakley Counties.
Squire Daymon.
William Deardorf.
Almeron Dickinson, Bolivar.
John H. Dillard, Nashville.
James L. Ewing.

James Girard Garrett.
John Camp Goodrich, Nashville.
John M. Hays, Nashville.
Charles M. Heiskell.
William Marshall.
Albert Martin.
William Mills.
Andrew M. Nelson, Shelbyville.
James Robertson.
James M. Rose.
Andrew H. Smith.
Joshua G. Smith.
A. Spain Summerlin.
William E. Summers.
William Taylor.
John W. Thomson.
Burke Trammel.
Asa Walker, Columbia.
Jacob Walker, Columbia.
Joseph G. Washington.

The Situation in Rhodesia—IV

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, in the following article, one of a series, Mr. Colin Legum, chief Commonwealth correspondent for the Observer, of London, reports on his efforts to assess the feelings of the black Africans in today's Rhodesia:

BLACK DISCONTENT IS MASKED—IV

(By Colin Legum)

It isn't easy to test the opinions of the ordinary African in Rhodesia today. One knows what the feelings and views are of the African politicians—but what goes on in the minds of the silent black mass of four million people?

The views of Africans one meets in chance encounters are invariably, "Things are not too bad"; or "It's no good complaining"; or, even, "Yes, boss, we are happy with Mr. Smith; very, very happy, boss."

This is precisely the kind of reaction which the rebel white regime of Ian Smith claims represents the true feelings of Rhodesian Africans. But is this really so?

In Gwelo I met an African teacher casually. He told me: "People are quite happy in the Reserve where I teach." Later I met him again, with a group of teachers, but this time in the presence of a friend who assured him of my discretion. This time the views expressed by the teacher were different.

The first thing he said was that the Smith regime had been clever in its psychological approach to the people in the Reserves. Instead of insisting on the implementation of the Land Husbandry Act, as the Whitehead Government had done, it now left the peasants alone to do pretty much as they liked. They ploughed up the water catchment areas, cut firewood where they chose, and kept as many cattle as they could afford. Naturally this policy gave satisfaction to the peasants because they were free from outside interference—detrimental though the policy was to the land. But the immediate effect was to remove many of the old grievances. The new grievances were against the chiefs and headmen who, with police support, were—so I was told—behaving like petty tyrants. The allegation was supported by many examples quoted.

Another of the teachers in the group said that a fairly general reaction in the Reserves was that the quarrel over UDI was a quarrel between whites; it was for them to settle their quarrel. What was decided would really not affect the Africans much. But one day the quarrel would be between the whites and the Africans; "then things will be different".

A third teacher elaborated on this by saying that while the Africans were quiescent—because they felt UDI was a quarrel between whites and because the Africans did not yet feel they could act effectively—they were very far from being passive. He added: "All the talk these days is politics. It's about Smith policies and Wilson policies, and UN policies, and what the African leaders are doing or not doing."

All these teachers emphasised the single fact that wherever one went one was sure to find a Smith informer. This made it unwise to tell strangers what they really felt or thought: they certainly would not think of being frank with white Rhodesians. But in a dozen towns and villages I found that, provided I was able to talke to Africans under conditions of confidence, they were willing to say what they really thought. Most of them were delighted that the old battle days of fighting between ZAPU and ZANU supporters were over; and this view came from still active supporters of both parties.

But at the top of the list of their personal worries are unemployment and education. This is hardly surprising. In 1960, at the time of the dissolution of the old Central African Federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, there were 640,000 Africans in paid employment. At the end of 1965 this figure was down to 629,000. During this same period, however, something like 50,000 African school-leavers were thrown on the labour market every year; last year the figure reached 80,000. Thus something like 330,000 young Africans came on to the labour market in the last six years. Since employment had fallen by at least 11,000 this means that something like 341,000 Africans are either unemployed or only partially employed on peasant agriculture in the Reserves. When one compares this figure of 629,000 in employment one gets some idea of the size of the unemployment problem which has been building up in Rhodesia.

The rebel regime has pegged expenditure on African education to 2 per cent of the gross national product. With the normal rate of African population growth 3.5 per cent the predictable effect is to reduce the actual proportion of Africans who will be able to get to schools in future—unless the gross national product increases drastically. But in fact it is taking the opposite course: the national production rate is declining steadily.

Meanwhile, the Smith regime—acting ostensibly in the interests of "higher standards"—has begun the wholesale sacking of partially trained teachers without having the trained teachers to put in their place. Thus while the long-term prospects for African education are diminishing, the effect of this cutback of existing teachers is to decrease the *immediate* possibilties of education.

It is not perhaps surprising that Africans should be mainly concerned about problems like employment and education. And one should not underestimate the active level of black discontent.

U.S. Jews in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, among the hundreds of thousands of Americans serving their country in Vietnam there are, of course, Americans of the Jewish faith. A glimpse of these men was afforded us in the March 1967 edition of the National Jewish Monthly.

I commend the article to the attention of our colleagues:

A GLIMPSE OF U.S. JEWS SERVING IN VIETNAM

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Samuel Segev is a correspondent for *Maariv*, largest evening newspaper in Israel. He entered journalism 11 years ago, following service in the Army as a captain. Born in Israel, he studied economics, but as a newsman he has specialized in international relations, and has represented *Maariv* in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Last September he visited Viet Nam for his newspaper, and on his return published a book, in Hebrew, called "Viet Nam Between War and Peace." This brief article is an excerpt from it.)

(By Samuel Segev)

An Israeli, coming to Viet Nam to see what's happening, immediately notices the presence of American Jews. He sees their names on the doors of offices, receives a smiling welcome from soldiers and officers, and hears their eager announcements—even without being asked—that they have relatives in Israel!

In spite of the fact that some American Jews are among the leaders of the opposition to the war in Viet Nam, here you meet Jews almost everywhere. You find them in the army, in the air force, on the decks of aircraft carriers, on development sites, at the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, and among the advisers in Viet Nam government offices.

The exact number of Jews serving in Viet Nam is not known. But according to Captain Anschel Greenspan, the U.S. Army Chaplain at the headquarters of the American armed forces in Viet Nam, there are about 500 serving in the Saigon area alone. The total number of Jewish soldiers in Viet Nam is about 2,000. Many of them are junior officers. Only a few have reached the rank of colonel.

"The social strata of Jews here are similar to those in New York," says Rabbi Greenspan. "No wonder that many of the doctors, engineers, and dentists here are Jewish."

Of course, Jews are serving not only in the armed forces, but also with the old agencies and the various American missions. Harold Caplan is a leading press liaison officer, and his aide is Robert Levin. Jewish advisers serve in many Vietnamese government offices. Some work as pioneers in remote villages.

The senior Jewish official in Viet Nam is Charles Mann, 50, Chief of the U.S. aid mission in Saigon. Bespectacled Mann was born in Mannheim, Germany, and came to the States after the rise of Hitler to power. During recent years he did important advisory jobs for the American government in various Asian countries. In his present capacity, Mann leads a team of 1200 Americans and thousands of Vietnamese, and administers aid funds, which rose last year to $450 million. He is no stranger to the problems of Viet Nam. In 1951 he was sent to Saigon as a specialist in the operation of ports. During the first six years of his service there he met his wife, Sarah, who bore their only daughter.

Mann is a member of "The Council of Five," headed by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge—the body that carries out U.S. policy in Viet Nam. The "big five" are the Ambassador, the Chief of the Aid Mission, the Commander of Armed Forces (General Westmoreland), and the chiefs of the C.I.A. and the Information Service (the central body dealing with both military information, and information pertaining to the various aid agencies).

Chaplain Greenspan, wearing military uniform and a woolen skullcap, told us that he has served in the Army since 1962, and had been in Saigon for three months. Before that he had served for about two years in Korea. He came to the chaplains' corps from Yeshiva University in New York, where he had studied under the famous Rabbi Soloveitchik.

"I volunteered, and was commissioned at once with the rank of lieutenant," said Greenspan. "Seventeen months later I rose to the rank of captain. Now I am planning to stay here for another year."

The 25-year-old rabbi left his wife and son in the States. During the week he visits various units, and meets with Jewish soldiers.

"I'm surprised that most of them welcome me," he said. "Although most of them aren't strictly religious, a conversation with a rabbi gives them a feeling of identity."

Of course, the small number of Jewish servicemen raises problems related to the availability of religious facilities. In most units there is no *minyan*, and no place for prayer. But in one of the buildings of the headquarters in Saigon, at the Rex Theater, there is a special place for a synagogue, and on the carrier *Intrepid*, cruising in the Pacific, six Jewish sailors share the Roman Catholic chapel. Lone Jewish soldiers serving elsewhere have to be content with presents and parcels sent to them by Jewish organizations.

We asked Rabbi Greenspan about Jewish religious services in Viet Nam. According to him prayers are said in English. The Army provided him with a sufficient quantity of copies of the Old Testament in English. The American Jewish Welfare Board and other Jewish groups have sent prayer shawls and *tfillin*. They also send parcels of canned kosher meat from time to time.

"But in most cases those parcels aren't used," the rabbi confessed. "For Jewish soldiers eat together with others in common mess-halls, and don't observe *kashrut*."

I asked about his most exciting experience in Viet Nam. "It was during the last feast of Passover," he answered, "a short time after I came to Saigon. I was busy checking the parcels of matzos and meat that had been sent to us for the holidays. The Army also provided us with special sets of plates and cutlery for the feast. Suddenly there was shouting in the streets. The Buddhists were rioting. Actually it was the beginning of the Buddhist uprising. For a moment we thought there would be no Seder. Then the soldiers arrived, and we commemorated the Exodus till late at night."

The religious customs here are, of course, different from those in an ordinary synagogue. The emphasis is more on sermons than on prayer.

Captain Greenspan has told his soldiers about his meetings, in New York, with a number of Israeli officers who are studying in the States. He has also told them of his visit to Israel in 1958 as the delegate of Yeshiva University to the first world conference of Jewish youth, and about the heroic spirit of Israel, as it was revealed in the War of Independence and the Sinai Campaign. The news of Moshe Dayan's intention to come to Viet Nam as an observer filled the Jewish soldiers with admiration and pride.

"The Jewish boys here are proud of everything that was done in Israel," said Rabbi Greenspan. "All of them want to visit Israel one of these days." The Chaplain is familiar with political life in Israel. Surprisingly, he deplores the actions of the radical religious parties, saying "I respect religious zeal, but I object to radicalism and religious compulsion. I was disappointed to see that religious parties have used the methods condemned by our religion itself."

However, the problem of Jewish soldiers in Saigon is the war in Viet Nam, not Israel. In this respect there is no difference between them and the other American servicemen. Some of them objected to this war, and tried to postpone their induction. Others justify U.S. policy in Viet Nam, and condemn the intellectuals who raise their voices—in the States and abroad—against the policy of President Johnson. There is no clear cut "Jewish opinion." Every soldier speaks his mind according to his personal views.

But everywhere—at headquarters in Saigon, on the tanks or the gun emplacements in the field, in the air-conditioned offices of the Aid Mission, in a godforsaken village in the Delta area, or in the highlands area—the Jewish troops agree: "Here our personal opinions do not matter. We are serving our country, and we must do everything to win the war. Just imagine what would happen if the Israelis had avoided serving in the Sinai Campaign, because of their political views. It would have been a tragedy. Such a tragedy must not happen in Viet Nam."

Hope House, Inc.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, last week Jack Donahue, director of Hope House, halfway house for the rehabilitation of alcoholic men in Boston, was in Washington to testify before the House Committee on the District of Columbia on H.R. 6143. Hope House is a remarkable institution that can be a model for many other cities in the Nation. I include in the RECORD a description of Hope House:

Hope House, Inc. (nonprofit, tax-free organization), a half-way house for the rehabilitation of men with alcoholism, was established in 1961, and is privately run by Jack Donahue and a board of eleven men, many of whom obtained their sobriety through Alcoholics Anonymous. Located in Boston, Hope House has two facilities: one at 22 Montgomery Street, and the other close by at 42 Upton Street. The house on Montgomery Street has room for eleven men and Upton Street can accommodate fifteen. Mr. Donahue, the resident manager, lives at 42 Upton Street.

Sobriety is a must for entrance. Further, there are certain rules which must be adhered to in order for a man to remain a resident.

Great emphasis is placed upon constant attendance at A.A. meetings and following A.A. principles. However, we recognize that for many people, further supportive help is needed, and we try to lend a hand in these areas as well.

No one is allowed to stay if he returns to active drinking. This also applies to pill addiction of any sort, including the so-called tranquillizers and anti-depressants. (We know that for some men, medication under professional supervision may be necessary in the initial phases of rehabilitation. Naturally, this is taken into consideration, but there *must* be strict coordination between the prescribing doctor and Mr. Donahue on the use and dispensing of all drugs.)

If a man drinks while living at Hope House, he is asked to leave and told not to return until he is sober. If feasible, we try to get the man who has had a relapse into one of the available detoxification facilities; when not, we find him a room. When request for re-admission is made, the individual situation is analyzed to determine the desire for sobriety, and decisions are based upon this.

On Monday and Thursday evenings, closed A.A. discussion meetings are held in the dining-room at Upton Street, and all house members must be present. It is also strongly suggested to the men that a minimum of three open A.A. meetings be attended each week, and, when indicated, attendance at a psychiatric clinic. Individual talks and bull-sessions within the house are encouraged too.

Our principal concern is alcoholism; and when problems arise involving medicine, phychiatry, religion, and family counseling, the man is referred to the proper sources. Alcoholism, with its many ramifications, involves the whole person. We are in contact with people in varied fields for counseling and guidance, and constantly try to expand and improve upon these resources.

If, after physical examination, a man is fit he must go back to work. At first, most find they must start with unskilled jobs such as dishwashing or commercial cleaning. Here, too, we utilize as many resources as are available to us, and some of our men receive training through the MDTA programs.

Hope House charges $25.00 a week for room, board, and incidentals. But no man is refused admittance for lack of money. We have limited agency resources to help over the initial financial hump. The length of stay is optional, since individuals and their needs vary. Some men are ready to leave after a month or two; yet for others it may take much longer.

When hospitals or other institutions wish to make referrals they may contact Mr. Donahue by phoning 267–1627 or 262–9620. However, we do request that such referrals have a degree of realistic reciprocity. When follow-up is necessary, we want to be able to contact a specified person at a hospital or clinic at stated intervals. As lay people, we are not qualified to treat some of the more severe complications that may exist along with (or as a result of) an individual alcoholic problem. Such cooperation, with proper emphasis upon A.A. principles, will mean successful sobriety for many men who might otherwise continue to flounder unnecessarily and/or become totally lost to themselves, their families, and to the community.

The Late Dr. A. L. Miller

SPEECH

OF

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, I was grieved to learn of the passing of my good friend and former colleague, Dr. A. L. Miller. He and I were elected to the Congress at the same time, and he served with great distinction for 8 terms. In private life Dr. Miller was an expert in the field of medicine. He was a fellow in the American College of Surgeons. As a highly capable and practicing physician, he was recognized in the House of Representatives as a dependable authority in the field. And his advice was often sought and heeded.

Above all, Dr. Miller was a patriotic, dedicated American. He never faltered in his devotion to the cause of good government. He did his homework, was always well informed, and prepared to do battle for a good cause. I am sure that during my nearly 25 years in this body I have never known a more conscientious Member. The imprint of his legislative workmanship can be found in many enactments. Always constructive and progressive, Dr. Miller applied practical statesmanship to his legislative service.

Like many others, I counted Dr. Miller as my personal friend. From personal contact I was able to know and appreciate the depth of his personal integrity. He was indeed a great American.

To his surviving wife, Margie, I extend my deepest sympathy in her bereavement.

Not So Mighty Mouse

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee I have been naturally interested in the public response to Postmaster General O'Brien's suggestions on improving postal service.

It is interesting to note that cross-country editorial comments and public response have obviously favored the principles espoused by Mr. O'Brien and that opposition has come from members of his own party who would prefer to manipulate the Department politically rather than providing the public with decent postal service. A very strong editorial endorsement of Postmaster General O'Brien's suggestion appeared in the La Grange, Ill., Citizen on April 13.

NOT SO MIGHTY MOUSE

That great machine called "America" today is fueled chiefly by paper, mountains and mountains of wood pulp and rag. And most of the paper, before it ultimately finds oblivion in either a file cabinet or the furnace, runs the gauntlet of the United States Post Office.

As anyone who attends cocktail or bridge parties knows, mail delivery (or non-delivery, or mis-delivery) is a highly favored conversation topic. Amusing tales abound of letters which require weeks, months, sometimes even decades, to reach their destinations, or of mail posted in La Grange, Ill., addressed to a person in La Grange, Ill., which strangely is forced to pass through the post office in La Grange, Ga.

The postmaster general of the United States, Lawrence F. O'Brien, was correct in his assessment of the mess over which he presides when he said last week that if the telephone companies were operated in the same fashion as the post office department, the carrier pigeon business would have a very bright future, indeed, in this country. He added, with as much humor as accuracy, that the United States mail system is like the definition of an elephant: a mouse, built to government specifications.

Private citizens have long suspected it; now the chief of the operation has confirmed their suspicions: the post office has not, and cannot, give the kind of service the American people require, under the present politically oriented regime.

Postmaster General O'Brien suggests that the post office be converted to a public corporation, one which would reap the benefits of American business's genius in developing systems management.

Such a public corporation would have a board of directors, who would be appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Congress, a not unusual arrangement. The board would hire the executive who would run the system.

We agree with Erwin D. Canham of the Christian Science Monitor, who said last Thursday, "There is no reason why costs should not come down even while wages and public benefits went up. This has been the broad experience in the nearest parallels: the operation of the telephone system of the electrical and gas utilities."

Support for Mr. O'Briens proposal may come from the Republican party, whose House policy committee, headed by Rep. John J. Rhodes of Arizona, has urged "immediate" consideration of legislation to eliminate political favoritism and "insure the recognition and promotion of able and experienced career postal employees."

The committee reported that the post office employs more than 700,000 persons and handles (with varying degrees of efficiency, we might remark) more than 75.6 billion pieces of mail annually. The committee's statement added:

"Although this department has an annual operating budget in excess of $6.5 billion a year, and thousands and thousands of dedicated, conscientious employees, it has not furnished the type of mail service that this country needs and demands.

"Moreover, the ever increasing number of complaints, misdeliveries, non-deliveries, delays and backups are a clear warning that even more serious trouble lies ahead unless corrective steps are taken."

And, to support Mr. O'Brien's statement, the committee said, "The American people will not get the type of postal service they deserve, and the many problems within the service will not be corrected, until there is a fundamental change in the manner in which the department is operated.

"As long as this department remains a politically-dominated agency where appointments and all promotions from postmaster to carrier, are based on political favoritism rather than merit, postal experience and good management procedures, a first-class postal system cannot be developed and maintained."

To which we say, "Amen" and urge you to advise your congressman of your agreement and desire that a fundamental change be made.

Tribute to Giovanni da Verrazano, April 17

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDNA F. KELLY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, April 17 marks Verrazano Day and I would like to pay tribute to that great Italian sailor and explorer.

Historians believe that Giovanni da Verrazano was the first European to visit the area that became New York City and undoubtedly he sailed into New York Harbor and saw the mouth of the Hudson River in 1524.

An outstanding sailor of the 16th century, in his youth Verrazano sailed in the Mediterranean and finally settled in France. In 1524 he was commissioned by the French King, Francis I, to explore the coast of North America. He did this in company with the French explorer, Jacques Cartier. He brought back the first maps of what is now the New York City area. The practical result of Verrazano's voyage was the rekindling of French interest in the New World, which in turn led to the great struggle between England and France for control of the North American Continent.

He became concerned, following his initial discoveries, with European attempts to find a passage through the American Continents to the Pacific. In March 1528, he sailed again from France at the head of an expedition bound for the Americas. But he came to an untimely end, as he was beset by cannibals at the height of his explorations. One can truthfully say he gave his life in behalf of discovery and the quest for expanded human knowledge.

The Verrazano-Narrows Bridge exists today as a great tribute to this brave explorer. The bridge connects the Borough of Brooklyn with Staten Island. It is a suspension span of 4,260 feet, the longest in the world.

It is indeed appropriate that the name of Verrazano, who played a primary part in the discovery of the North American Continent, should be recognized in so illustrious a manner. It is appropriate also that we annually pay tribute to him, for he was, indeed, a great explorer.

How Poverty Program Is Working in Chicago

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BARRATT O'HARA
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, by unanimous consent I am extending my remarks to include an article by Sam Washington in the Chicago Defender of March 25, 1967, that gives an interesting look at the success of the antipoverty program. It is a story of the hope and help that the program has provided for an impoverished newcomer to Chicago and I would recommend its reading to all my colleagues. This is a story all too typical in our history—the movement of people from rural areas to our crowded cities—and it offers strong evidence of the need for the kind of community action the economic opportunity program is providing. The article follows:

HOW POVERTY PROGRAM IS WORKING
(By Sam Washington)

Mrs. Ernestine Speed, 22, of 1136 E. 65th st., moved into the Woodlawn area in June, 1965, and was immediately engulfed in poverty.

Mrs. Speed came here from Tunica, Miss., where she had worked two years picking and chopping cotton, for $2 a day, to earn bus fare.

The mother, her husband Willie, and four children, lived crammed into a one-room shack on the outskirts of the Southern farming town.

It was so bad that she decided that she had no choice but to get out and find a better way of life her and the children. Like many others before her she made Chicago her goal.

She arrived here with no money and the addresses of several relatives. She moved in with one relative after another. Each was worse off than the last. Landlords objected to the children and she was forced to keep moving. In nine months she went to 10 different places.

She was living in a four-room basement apartment, at 6143 S. Kimbark ave., with four other adults and 14 children, when she was found by a community representative from the Woodlawn Urban Progress Center, 1032 E. 63rd st.

"I was on the verge of just giving it up," Mrs. Speed recalled, "and then the community representative came along and helped me to find a way to carry on."

The first Woodlawn community representative she met knocked on her door, and, after telling of the progress center, asked: "Is there anything I can do for you?"

There was quite a bit to be done for the family. The first thing was food, which was collected from churches working in the Woodlawn poverty program. Second, the family needed money, and an emergency allotment was granted by the Cook County Public Aid Department.

With the help of the community representative, monthly checks from the Aid Department were arranged. Clothing for the children was secured through the Salvation Army, churches and private donors.

In addition, an apartment for Mrs. Speed was found through the Department of Urban Renewal's relocation service.

Shirley Ann Speed, then 4 years old, went into the Woodlawn Head Start Program. Bobbie, then 6 years old, was enrolled in a neighborhood public school and given after school tutoring to bring her up to class standards.

Today Mrs. Speed lives in a clean second-floor apartment with her children. Her 17-year old sister, Lucy Bee Campbell joined her later. Lucy Bee is now attending classes at St. Clara School. The husband remained in Mississippi and Mrs. Speed has not heard from him.

The prime function of the community representative is to find people in poverty-stricken communities and direct them to the agencies that can help them solve some of their problems.

Each case is different, calling for a varying set of agency reactions. The community representatives must be constantly aware of what is needed and be willing to fight for it if need be.

In the beginning, fighting for services was a big part of the C. R.'s job. The agencies had not yet reached the point where they could be directed to immediate problems. The community representatives often found themselves bogged down in bureaucratic red tape.

But they did not give in. And today the agencies, both public and private, stand ready to assist them in an assortment of problem-solving activities.

For the community representatives each case presents a new set of problems.

There was the case of Mrs. Martha Mosely, 29, of 1406 E. 63d st. Mrs. Mosely married Leroy Mosely six years ago and went to live in Woodlawn.

But after the birth of the couple's twins two years ago, Leroy left Mrs. Mosely to fend for herself and the children. "He just couldn't face the responsibilities and the hardship that came after he lost his job," the deserted wife said.

It was not too bad for the fatherless family, until Mrs. Mosely was found to have a cancerous growth in her abdomen. She was advised to go into a hospital for an operation. But she refused.

"I was tired of living on aid and wanted to make it on my own," she recalled.

Two days later she collapsed while working as a solderer at a Northside tool and die casting firm. She was taken to a hospital and the operation was performed.

Luckily a community representative was on the scene. While Mrs. Mosely was confined, the C.R. found shelter for the children and made sure they were fed and cared for.

When Mrs. Mosely returned home from the hospital it was a C.R. who went to the Aid Department to get help for her. The older children were enrolled in the Woodlawn Center's Head Start Program. The younger twins were cared for by a baby sitter supplied by the Family Services Bureau, and all were examined by pediatricians at the Woodlawn UPC.

Since that first operation Mrs. Mosely has had surgery three times, and each time depended on her progress center C. R. to see to it that the children were properly cared for.

Mrs. Mosely hopes to return to work soon. And when she is ready to work she will go to the progress center for a list of state Labor Department-approved jobs. Also a baby sitter will be arranged through the same service.

"When I get back to work things will be even better for me and my kids, and I'll have the Urban Progress Center to thank for it," she said.

Major Washington, 68, of 312 E. 55th pl., had been out of work for nearly five years. He made almost daily rounds looking for jobs, but was told he was too old.

His wife, Marguerite, 62, took jobs as a waitress to get money enough to keep the couple going. But the jobs usually did not last long, and paid very little.

When they were contacted by a Woodlawn community representative the couple was virtually without resources of any kind.

The Woodlawn worker took the case to the Illinois State Employment Service's station in the center. Through Red Feather charitable agencies a job was found for Washington as a chef in a convalescent home on the far Northside.

The Aid Department was also contacted by C. R. and agreed to grant the couple enough money to tide them over until he drew his first paycheck.

Since then Washington has changed jobs twice, both times to take better paying positions.

Mrs. Washington said the change in her husband's job situation has done wonders for both of them. "It's not just money, but that he seems to feel so much better about himself now," she said.

The Situation in Rhodesia—V

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, in the following article, Mr. Colin Legum, chief Commonwealth correspondent for the Observer, of London, attempts to assess the strength of the resistance movement among black Africans in Rhodesia. He concludes:

> While it would be misleading to draw a picture of a massive African resistance movement in Rhodesia, it is no less misleading to pretend that the African population is docilely accepting its fate under the rebel regime.

The article follows:

THE RESISTERS—V

(By Colin Legum)

The question most frequently asked of the visitor returning from Rhodesia is why the four million Africans there do not go in for more active resistance to the Smith regime. One might, of course, also ask why the whites who are opposed to the rebels are not more active. The answer is that all Smith's opponents have tended in the past to rely on Britain to bring the rebellion to an end. Also it isn't very easy to offer active resistance in a country which—as one Judge described it to me—is "riddled with Smith's informers."

Africans have shown active resistance. The real criticism—if one must make it of them—is that African resistance has been largely uncoordinated and almost wholly ineffective. But the opposition is real enough. This is clearly shown from a study of the cases heard in the courts over the last 12 months.

Something like 2,000 Africans have been involved in strikes, protests, acts of sabotage or guerrilla activities since Ian Smith made his unilateral declaration of independence in November 1965. This figure—an average of about 150 a month—reflects only those incidents which appear in court records or are otherwise confirmed. It includes some 200 armed guerrillas sent into Rhodesia through Zambia or Botswana by either the Zimbabwe African People's Union [ZAPU] (Joshua Nkomo's supporters) or the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU] (the Rev. Sithole's supporters). Of these about 20 were killed by the security forces and 150 were arrested. Although trained in other African countries and heavily armed, the guerrillas can hardly be said to have shown themselves to be an effective fighting force. Their significance lies perhaps in the dangerous portents this kind of activity holds for the future—especially, as now seems likely, that a small group of African countries has agreed to set up a special task force to ensure effective support for a new guerrilla campaign in Rhodesia, operating along different tactical lines from those adopted in the past.

Young Africans, mainly drawn from the unemployed in the towns, have featured prominently in acts of opposition ranging from pasting anti-rebel stickers to cars in Salisbury, to plastic bomb attacks in white residential areas. One large group of youngsters was arrested while engaged in military training inside the country.

The rebel regime itself has published figures of damage done to crops and farming property. Although bush fires cause damage even in normal times, the figures for 1966 show such a large increase on the previous year's figures that they cannot simply be explained by accidental fires. Thus over 35,000 acres of land, was ravaged by fire in the Salisbury area alone, causing damage estimated at about £16,500. This is almost twice as high as in the previous year. Nearly 11,000 acres were burnt at Darwendale, 12,000 acres at Mangulla and over 5,000 acres at Banket. In addition, 120 acres of maize, worth £5,600 was ruined at Sinoia, 1,500 acres of grazing valued at £2,500 at Mangulla, and 3,400 acres of land at Macheke.

It is, of course, impossible to establish which, and how much of this damage has been caused deliberately and how much was purely accidental. The police, for obvious reasons, are rather discreet on this point.

The infiltration of guerrillas into Rhodesia is difficult for several reasons. Since its independence recently Botswana has closed its frontiers to the guerrillas. Malawi has all along followed this policy, and Zambia has been reluctant to allow armed guerrillas to engage in open forays across the Zambesi from bases within its territory.

The Zambia frontier is closely patrolled by Rhodesia's efficient security forces who use helicopters and tracker dogs to great effect. This did not, however, prevent 200 guerrillas from getting into the country, mainly through the Zambesi Valley. Some were caught only on the outskirts of Salisbury. An estimated 30 are still apparently evading capture.

It is reasonable to assume, however, that the exile Rhodesian leaders have learned lessons from their experience of training and deploying armed men into Rhodesia. Hitherto the exile groups have not been entirely happy with the amount and kind of aid they have received from African countries. This reluctance to help was due partly to the failure of ZAPU and ZANU to merge their forces, and partly due to Zambia's concern about its own security along the frontier at a time when its security forces were far from reliable.

While it would be misleading to draw a picture of a massive African resistance movement in Rhodesia, it is no less misleading to pretend that the African population is docilely accepting its fate under the rebel regime. Undoubtedly the greates security risk to Rhodesia lies in the fact that over 300,000 young African who seek work are unemployed and have little or no prospect of finding jobs so long as the country's economy is disrupted by the consequences of the illegal assumption of independence.

A New Era for Latin America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the recently completed summit meeting of the Presidents of the American Republics at Punta del Este ended with the certain knowledge that the road to progress in Latin America lies in the direction of mutual cooperation and self-help.

As pointed out in the following editorial from the April 16, 1967, edition of the New York World-Journal-Tribune, the United States could pour billions of dollars into Latin America without appreciably bettering the life of the average man unless the necessary cooperation between the nations is forthcoming.

The editorial follows:

HELP AND SELF-HELP

The American summit at Punta del Este produced more generalities than concrete results. But the generalities were important.

If there was a key statement in the debates among the American presidents, it was Mr. Johnson's:

"The assistance of my nation will be useful only as it reinforces your determination and builds upon your achievements—and only as it is bound to the growing unity of our hemisphere."

This assertion met with general approval among the heads of the Latin-American states and was reflected in the final documents. Some of the presidents may have had reservations, but only President Arosemena of Ecuador expressed them openly. He wanted more assistance from the United States, and fewer conditions. But this was not only, as President Arosemana was bluntly told by his colleagues, unrealistic. It was wrong.

In the Latin-American countries, most of them still in their industrial infancy and bound by the habits of an agricultural society, the United States could pour billions without appreciably bettering the lot of the average man.

And the billions of the United States are not unlimited.

The whole idea of the Alliance for Progress was help—and self-help. It calls for social reforms, economic progress and political equity. It calls, too, for global arrangements about markets and tariffs.

The biggest forward step taken at Punta del Este was the adoption of the idea of a common market—a highly complex project, given the diversity of Latin America and its present reliance upon the sale of agricultural and mineral commodities. This idea may never be realized in the integrated form that the European common market has attained, but something like it is essential if the whole hemisphere is to prosper.

The sum of the discussions at Punta del Este is that the United States cannot buy off communism or chaos in Latin America. But all the nations of the hemisphere can, by working together, bring a new era to their peoples.

The 1968 Budget

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the following commentary on the President's budget proposals for fiscal year 1968 appeared in the Bristol, Va.-Tenn., Herald-Courier on April 10, 1967.

I include it here in the RECORD, as I believe that it will be helpful to all of us and those who read the RECORD in assessing the true budget picture:

JOHNSON'S BUDGET ISN'T REALISTIC

President Johnson's proposed fiscal 1968 budget is under attack from two sides, primarily because of its great rise in domestic spending.

The Republican Coordinating Committee, composed of former presidential candidates, governors, congressional leaders and party officials, declared the $135 billion administrative budget, with its planned $8 billion deficit, is based on "optimistic assumptions" that could produce a $30 billion deficit.

It asked Johnson immediately to withdraw his call for a 6 per cent surtax on personal and corporate income taxes and put more effort into checking the growth of non-defense spending. It warned that not only would declining conditions require abandonment of the surtax but may even demand a tax reduction to prevent a more serious slump.

The American Enterprise Institute, a non-profit research organization, used the cash payments budget, which Johnson put at $172.4 billion but which the institute said will reach $178.7 billion. The cash payments budget includes payments for Social Security, highways and other items handled through trust funds. They totaled $140.8 billion in 1966. They would increase by $38 billion, or 27 per cent, with domestic spending accounting for 26 per cent, according to institute figures.

Whether on the basis of the administrative budget the Republicans analyze or the cash payment budget the institute discusses, the apparent deficit is several times that predicted by the President. They are enough to warn him and the nation that domestic spending must be soft-pedaled while a war is being fought. That is perhaps the most significant fact for the money spenders to admit and heed.

Statement by AFL–CIO Executive Council on Air and Water Pollution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted I insert into the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent resolution just adopted by the AFL–CIO executive council on air and water pollution which merits careful scrutiny of legislative and executive agencies and which points up the desperate hazard to our society from air pollution and measures necessary to correct this frightful destruction of some of our most important resources.

The resolution follows:

STATEMENT BY THE AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ON AIR AND WATER POLLUTION

The increasing pollution of America's air and water constitutes a growing threat to the health and well-being of the American people.

A growing investment in physical facilities will be required over the next decade to meet this challenge. It is estimated by government and private experts that the cost of an effective anti-pollution effort during the 1966–75 decade would include the following outlays from the federal government, states, localities and private industries:

About $10 billion for the building of needed sanitary sewer collection facilities.

Capital costs of constructing needed storm sewers may amount to about $25 billion. Large additional outlays may be necessary for separating present combined storm and waste sewer systems and providing new separated systems, if inexpensive alternatives are not devised.

Capital costs of constructing new and modernizing waste water treatment plants may run as high as $20 billion.

Costs of a relatively effective program to reduce air pollution, including the costs of control equipment by industry, have been roughly estimated at about $3 billion a year in the next 10 years.

There is growing public awareness of both the challenge and the cost. Modern facilities have been constructed and are being planned, particularly in the effort against water pollution. But this progress to date has been offset by the increasing volume of waste that is spewed into the water and air. The anti-pollution effort must be speeded up.

CONTROL OF WATER POLLUTION

1. It is most urgent that the Congress appropriate the full $450 million authorized by the 1966 Amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control act for grants-in-aid to assist localities to finance needed water waste treatment plants. Such appropriation is needed by the large cities and essential to stimulate state legislatures to provide their own matching grant programs.

2. The Federal Water Pollution Control act should be strengthened by amendments to streamline federal enforcement powers, more adequately deal with oil pollution, expand manpower training and research and create federal river basin commissions responsible for dealing with water pollution among other water resources responsibilities.

We continue to oppose any special federal tax benefits to industry for the costs of controlling water and air pollution from its own operation; such costs are already covered by federal tax treatment of business investment and depreciation.

We do not regard the levying of effluent charges on industrial wastes as the essential answer to the problem; the solution requires control and abatement of pollution.

We call on AFL–CIO state and local bodies to urge their state water control boards to establish and enforce adequate water quality standards that will assure a clean water supply.

CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION

The Federal Clean Air act requires strengthening amendments in order to:

1. Empower the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to set air quality criteria over all sources of industrial pollutants released into the atmosphere, not merely those by automobiles and provided under the present act.
2. Establish federal airshed commissions to control air pollution in those areas, in cooperation with state and local governments.
3. Provide meaningful enforcement procedures.
4. Expand research into causes, effects and control methods with regard to air pollution and reorganize the scattered federal research program in this area.

Expanded use of electric-powered vehicles would sharply reduce the largest and most rapidly-growing source of air pollution. Any federal program to develop an economically feasible electric-powered vehicle should provide public domain ownership of all federal patents and a searching assessment by a national commission, with labor representation, of the social and economic impact of a large-scale changeover to the electric automobile.

The growing trend toward nuclear power will also help reduce the large output of air pollution. This program should continue to retain all necessary safeguards, established by the Atomic Energy Commission, to protect against the possibility of nuclear accidents and of pollution from nuclear wastes.

The President's recent message on air pollution and his proposed program demonstrate his deep concern over the problem. We are in general agreement with his stated goals and will give his legislative proposals the serious considerations they require.

We urge AFL–CIO state and local bodies to cooperate with other groups in their communities to help achieve strong local and state air pollution control programs.

Representative Machen Warns of Possible SST Air Pollution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, in a news column that I distributed to the newspapers of my district this week, I raised certain questions about the possibility of air pollution from the civil supersonic transport—SST—now under development, and possible effects on our weather.

Because I feel that these questions are vital to the decisionmaking process on the next step toward development of the SST, I include under extension of remarks in the Appendix my column for the information of my colleagues.

The Machen Report

While President Johnson and his advisers consider their next step in the program to develop a civil supersonic transport (SST), a decision which was held in abeyance in the proposed budget for fiscal year 1968, it might be a good time to take a close look at an aspect of the program to which little attention has been paid: The possibility of air pollution by the SST in the upper atmosphere.

Readers may recall the SST program was officially launched in 1961 by President Kennedy and now is at the point where hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent by the government and private business. Two aircraft companies have been selected by the Federal Government to build a prototype model of the giant aircraft. One will build the airframe and the other will build the jet engines, which are to be about twice as powerful as existing jet aircraft engines. The decision as to when to build the prototype and how much to commit financially is still under advisement by the President.

The SST itself will be as long as a football field, and fly from 60,000 to 70,000 feet high at speeds around 1,800 miles an hour. Proponents argue that it will cut the world in half by reducing flying time to major capitals, and major production will greatly reduce the U.S. balance of payments problem.

Many highly detailed aspects and potential problems of the SST have been researched and studied. Included in this category would be the effect of the sonic boom along the ground and the possibility of cosmic radiation on the aircraft's passengers at very high altitudes, where such radiation is at its peak. However, except for a page-and-a-half-long memorandum, I cannot find very much consideration of the possibility of air pollution by the high-flying SST.

This possibility is related to weather modification, either intentional or inadvertant. Last year the Federal Government spent about $7 million in more than a half-dozen agencies on weather modification in various forms. The primary federal objective is to take steps to provide better weather for the growing of crops and livestock, and to clear heavy weather from airports. These programs would fit into the category of intentional weather modification.

Unintentional or inadvertant weather modification is just beginning to come to the forefront of scientific and public minds as a very real problem. Air pollution at ground level from planes, autos, industrial plants, etc., may have some effect on our weather. Urban development and even deforestation and irrigation may result in changes in the weather, all inadvertant. Last January, in a message to the Congress, President Johnson listed carbon monoxide from jet engines as a pollutant and stated that "aircraft engine exhausts are also becoming significant pollution problems." My question is, are they a significant problem as pollution to cause a change in the weather, particularly in the upper atmosphere?

Studies show that the average jet engine with 100 percent combustion efficiency emits 1.3 pounds of water, 3.2 pounds of carbon dioxide and 11.5 pounds of nitrogen in burning one pound of fuel and 15 pounds of air. Indeed, a four-engine jet expels 88 pounds of pollutants during each takeoff, a national magazine stated recently.

Last year, a study on weather modification and control by the U.S. Senate Commerce Committee stated that "Highly-flying jet aircraft produce artificial cirrus clouds (clouds of ice crystals) from their contrails. If this occured in sufficient amounts it could conceivably alter the radiation balance by modifying out going radiation. If this occured in the right place (Perhaps the Alaska gulf), it could conceivably trigger a worldwide change in atomspheric wind circulation. Studies of such possibilities are being increasingly made with the use of computer simulation models. Concern has also been expressed from time to time about the effects of radioactive debris, rocket booster combustion products, and increasing carbon dioxide concentration from the burning of fossil fuels, which could alter the radiation balance or effect the worldwide precipitation patterns through seeding effects. These possibilities are currently discounted in some quarters, although in a matter of decades they may become important."

A similar view is held in the only written material I could find on the possibility of air pollution and possibility of weather modification as a result of the SST flying in the upper atmosphere. The document is a page-and-a-half-long memorandum of the Environmental Science Services Administration dated September 17, 1965, and entitled, "Possible SST Contamination of the Stratosphere and Climatic Change."

The memo begins by stating that "The question of climatic changes as a consequence of the addition of large amounts of water vapor and carbon dioxide into the lower stratosphere has attracted the attention of a large number of scientific groups.

"It cannot be said that an unequivocal answer can be offered but the general opinion almost unanimously rejects any significant threat to modification of the weather. It is therefore argued that no crash program to further clarify this matter seems necessary."

However, the author states that "two contaminants present themselves as candidates to alter the weather; the first is water vapor; the second carbon dioxide. Both can change the radiation balance in the atmosphere. In addition, it may be imagined that persistent contrails formed of the water vapor will backscatter incoming solar radiation to deplete the solar beam." What he means is less sunlight coming to the earth because of the cloudy contrails from the SST exhaust.

The author continues that "while there is some uncertainty as to the possibility of forming contrails in the stratosphere, there is little doubt that even if they form, they will dissipate rather than persist in the extremely dry stratosphere."

But the author himself admits that "Although most scientists have suggested only small changes in temperature resulting from the addition of even large amounts of water vapor and carbon dioxide, it is remotely possible that such small change can have a more dramatic effect on other significant weather effects. Further we have not considered even all of the possible consequences which can now be envisaged."

While the author of the memo concludes that there "is no sense of urgency in such research," into the possibility of weather modification by SST air pollution, we cannot and must not ignore the facts that this memo was written in September, 1965, and that the national government is on the verge of ordering a prototype SST to test fly. If no further thought has been given to this problem of weather modification and air pollution by this new airplane, the time for a "sense of urgency" may well have arrived now.

Our government is making a large national commitment in the fight against air pollutionu. It is even possible to imagine the day when most of it will be highly controlled and virtually non-existent. Weather modification, intentional and inadvertant, is a great shadowy object which can benefit mankind, or can destroy it. While the national government is in the initial stages of launching a major program into intentional modification of the weather for the public benefit, it is imperative that much more consideration must be given to inadvertant weather changes before we realize that we have committed ourselves, unintentionally, to a path of tragedy.

In 1962, the World Meterological Organization, which works closely with the United Nations, issued a report that held:

"Ultimately mankind may well have the power to influence weather and even climate on a large scale. However, it is imperative that the consequences of any large-scale interference with the atmosphere be accurately evaluated in advance."

This is all that I, as an individual and as a Congressman, am asking; that the national government accurately evaluate the consequences of large-scale interference with the atmosphere before the next major step in the SST program is taken. I am not convinced that this has been done to date.

Antitrust Enforcement in 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EMANUEL CELLER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I am pleased to include my remarks before the Antitrust Laws Section of the American Bar Association in Washington, D.C., on April 13.

My statement follows:

This opportunity to address the Antitrust Section of the American Bar Association at this time is most welcome. In recent weeks the newspapers and magazines have been rife with criticism directed toward antitrust policies and with complaints about how those policies are currently being enforced.

Complaints from the business community about how antitrust is out of step with modern business needs is not a new phenomenon. Since the 81st Congress, when, as Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, I first appointed a special antitrust investigating subcommittee, there have been continuous protests that the antitrust laws are outmoded and unnecessary for modern business.

These complaints need to be kept in perspective. Almost invariably they originate from sources that want to see less antitrust enforcement, and not more competition. Although lip service is paid to the function of the antitrust laws in preserving the vitality of the competitive process, the changes that are suggested always seem to make it easier for the defendants to prevail and to make it harder for the Government. In short, these criticisms are one-sided and negative. They have scant chance for adoption.

The plain fact is this: the antitrust laws now perform a beneficial function in the direction and growth of our economy. Nobody yet has devised an alternative or substitute which reasonably promises to do as well. Until the critics can come forth with positive suggestions which promise to provide the same benefits, the proposals to review, amend or repeal the antitrust laws need not be taken too seriously.

REVIEW COMMITTEES

One suggestion that keeps recurring is to insert a review body or advisory group into antitrust enforcement. This review body, will supposedly "assist" the Government, and prevent enforcement "mistakes."

For many years, the Business Advisory Council, the elite business group that gives advice to the Government, was physically and structurally located in the Department of Commerce. After the Antitrust Subcommittee's investigation of the BAC, its operations were taken from inside the Department of Commerce, and it became a private outside advisory organization. The BAC, in 1952, prepared a report entitled "Effective Competition," which was published by former Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer. The purpose of this study was to provide a ". . . new, modern, definition of competition." The result, "Effective Competition," is not susceptible to precise definition—but one thing is clear. If "Effective Competition" were to become the standard, the defendants would more likely win in antitrust cases, and the Government would more likely lose.

One conclusion of the Business Advisory Council report was:

"Antitrust policy is badly confused today, particularly because of the mixed policy and particularly because of procedure. The statutes, the court decisions, and the administrative rulings which make up antitrust law, tend to impede effective competition as often as they protect it against abuse. It is an extreme statement, yet literally true, and in some cases the courts deliberately disregard the facts as to competition."

One way that the BAC would have corrected this court originated confusion was to create a Conference Section to operate in the Department of Justice, Antitrust Division. The function of the Conference Section would be "preventive" in nature. The Conference Section, the BAC stated, ". . . with proper instructions, some persons believe, might will get rid of 90 percent of all potential cases of the Department of Justice without their being instituted in the first place." Such a Conference Section was not instituted in the Antitrust Division. Fortunately, antitrust law since 1952 has been permitted to develop in the courts.

Proposals for a review committee to "assist" antitrust enforcement have recently been resurrected. This year, the Department of Commerce again has sponsored a report which recommends formation of an independent advisory group to operate in the antitrust field. This report, entitled, "Technological Innovation: Its Environment and Management," prepared by the Panel on Invention and Innovation, found that we have a need to "clarify" the relationship between antitrust policies and technological innovation. The panel also found that there were a number of areas where the technological innovation process could conflict with antitrust enforcement. Any change that might be nedeed to clarify the law or to remove the conflicts, however, could be accomplished administratively, without legislative action.

In lieu of legislation, the panel recommended that a special committee be created, independent of the agencies charged with the administration of enforcement of the antitrust and regulatory laws, ". . . to whom these agencies could turn for expert and unbiased advice and assistance." In addition, to its responsibilities to interpret antitrust policy for Government antitrust enforcement officials, this advisory committee's charter would be broad enough so that its operations ". . . should be conducted with full attention to the needs for informing and generally advising interested parties and the public, as well."

"Interested parties," I assume would be defendants or potential defendants in antitrust cases.

The scope of the advisory committee's activities is set forth in Recommendation 13, as follows:

"A group should be established within the Federal Government to aid and advise the regulatory and antitrust agencies by performing such activities as:

"(1) Developing criteria for helping these agencies judge the impact of antitrust and regulatory policies on invention and innovation.

"(2) Systematically analyzing the consequences of past antitrust and regulatory activities in light of these criteria.

"(3) Advising the responsible agencies on the probable consequences of proposed policy changes affecting invention and innovation.

"(4) Advising technological forecasts as an additional factor for antitrust and regulatory planners to weigh in their policy formulations."

With such a charter, it is difficult to forecast exactly how the advisory group would act. It could be merely another abstruse "study group," or it could be a free wheeling intermeddler in all significant antitrust prosecutions. In any event, I doubt that its formation would result in more expeditious decisions on proposed antitrust cases. Suggestions for changes which are addressed to elimination of "hardships" or "deficiencies" that result from application of the antitrust laws, need to be examined carefully. They seldom encourage or facilitate speedy application of antitrust policies.

REVIEW COMMISSIONS

Another remedy that frequently has been proposed to correct the alleged failure of the antitrust laws has been the creation of a super commission to review and revise the antitrust laws generally in the light of "modern" conditions. It is clear from the statements made by the proponents of such a review commission that what they really seek is the repeal, not revision, of the antitrust laws.

This proposal, also, has been around for many years. As long as its proponents have nothing positive to substitute for antitrust law, it also is not likely to get very far.

An article entitled, "Antitrust in an Era of Radical Change," by Max Ways, published in *Fortune Magazine* is typical of this type of criticism. Mr. Ways sees the antitrust laws as "our sacred cow . . . born two-headed." One head, the good head, protects competition against conspiracy, but the other head strikes down mergers and is bad. Mr. Ways describes the bad head as follows:

"The other antitrust policy has been fearful of change; it has frowned upon the growth of firms, especially by merger; it has sought to preserve the specific structure of markets on the assumption—long since demonstrated to be groundless—that the degree of competition is directly proportionate to the number of competitors and inversely proportionate to their average size: it has impaired the legitimate scope of freedom of contract and introduced arbitrary rigidities into the market through which we allocate our resources.

"During the last fifteen years the second policy has become more and more dominant in antitrust enforcement."

Mr. Ways contends that the antitrust laws at the present time serve to prevent innovation and flexibility in corporate practices. Protection of innovation, Mr. Ways says, ". . . urgently requires the United States to abandon the anticompetitive side of antitrust."

In 1967, *Fortune* spoke again and sponsored a "Forum on the Changing Business Scene," under the direction of Max Ways, who was assisted by a panel of representatives from business, education, and politics. This panel was concerned that the antitrust laws particularly the antimerger laws, were a handicap to economic development. Roy L. Ash, president of Litton Industries, for example, stated:

"Some of our greatest gains now are coming from building bridges between industries and between technologies. Unhappily, the application of the antitrust laws, particularly in cases of conglomerate mergers, seems to be aimed directly at making sure that a minimum number of bridges are built between different industries and the technologies that they employ."

My good friend Senator Javits also participated in the forum. Although he has many forward looking qualities, he suffers from a kind of myopia when he views the antitrust laws. For many years he has sponsored a resolution which would set up an antitrust law review commission. To get such a commission established, however, he needs more help from all business leaders than he has thus far been able to muster. To encourage business to help him out and to take a strong position, Senator Javits said:

"I think business ought to show some fight about the antitrust laws. These laws can have grave consequences for America's future. I think business ought to take a very strong position that the antitrust laws as they stand are contrary to the interests of the nation, are archaic and need to be revised."

I have come to take a rather detached view of these clamors for the establishment of a super commission to review the antitrust laws. The comments of the sponsors make it clear that their objective is really repeal of the antitrust laws. For this reason, I am sure, such proposals have never gotten very far in Congress.

ENFORCEMENT

Lately, there has been still another type of antitrust complaint. These critics say there is not enough antitrust enforcement. The Wall Street Journal, on March 7, 1967, carried an article entitled "Gentle Trustbusters," for example, which found that antitrust enforcement was in disfavor at this time. The Wall Street Journal stated:

"But the truth is that antitrust enforcement in the traditional sense is becoming an anachronism in this era of the Great Society; the declining number of significant antitrust suits attests to that."

The *Wall Street Journal* attributes this decline in antitrust enforcement to diminished political support for antitrust policies. An unidentified member of the House, for instance, is quoted as saying "There's no constituency anywhere for antitrust these days. There's no political mileage in it any more."

A similar complaint was recently voiced in a *Washington Post* editorial. On March 9, the *Post* found that antitrust policy had ". . . fallen into an innocuous state of desuetude," and that Justice Department's policy on mergers ". . . is noteworthy for its inaction."

Here is a paradox not infrequently found; antitrust is set upon by friend and foe alike.

The best way for the Department of Justice to overcome these enforcement complaints, of course, is for the Antitrust Division to make an effort to institute a greater number of cases. After all, a total of only five antitrust cases has been filed this year.

I recognize that the "numbers game" with antitrust statistics may be misused to build a distorted record. Still, there are considerable prophylatic benefits to be derived in industry from the constant pressure of antitrust litigation. That is, all business will benefit from the realization that as a matter of normal routine there will be a constant sequence of cases that fall within already well defined areas of the law. We need more antitrust cases in the so-called "hard-core" areas. There is no need to wait for landmark cases that will define new legal boundaries. We should take the Antitrust Division attorneys away from the conference table, and put them back in the court room.

In the last decade, the Supreme Court has taken great strides to clarify the reach of the Celler-Kefauver Act in most areas. Now what is needed is more intensive cultivation of this vinyard. There should be more cases challenging corporate mergers. The United States merger movement relentlessly proceeds, even in the face of the Government's victories. There needs to be a constant recognition that mergers that violate the guide lines that have been established by the Supreme Court can reasonably be expected to be challenged in a significant number of instances. Such continuous pressure also would have the effect of minimizing the *Washington Post* editorial criticism and eliminate comment on the Department's failure to act on Continental Oil Company's acquisition of Consolidated Coal, or Union Oil's acquisition of Pure Oil.

Constant antitrust pressure in more or less routine, hard core fact situations, as price fixing, territorial divisions, and mergers, should be suplemented in the 1967 law enforcement program, by actions that challenge conduct prescribed by section 2 of the Sherman Act, the traditional "big" case, against monopoly and monopolization. In this connection, the House Antitrust Subcommittee presently now has under way a study of the electronic computer industry. It is well-known that the electronic computer industry at the present time is, and for many years, has been, out of balance in competitive structure. Moreover, the significance of computers to innovation in our modern interrelated society can not be overstated. Antitrust enforcement officials must keep abreast of these emerging technologies if future markets are to remain accessible to all operators that have the means and are eligible to participate.

REVISION OF CONSENT DECREE PROCEDURES

Recently, the Antitrust Division has received criticism from still another source. The Supreme Court, in the *El Paso* case, found considerable fault with the way the Division handles negotiated settlements.

In the 85th Congress, the Antitrust Subcommittee conducted an intensive investigation into the Antitrust Division's procedures used to negotiate consent settlements of antitrust cases. The Subcommittee examined in great detail the consent decrees in the *AT&T* case and in the 1941 *Oil Pipeline* case.

The Subcommittee's report made three major recommendations for revision of the consent decree procedures. First, the Subcommittee recommended that notice be given to the public of the terms of the proposed consent decree and a waiting period established; second, that private parties affected by the terms of the decree should be given an opportunity to intervene in the Government's case so they could present their objections to the court; and, third, that the Department of Justice should submit an explanatory statement with the consent decree. This statement would serve the same function as does the court opinion that now accompanies a litigated decree. The statement would set forth the facts involved, the defendant's position, the meaning of the provisions used in the decree, and the basis for the Department's acceptance of the particular compromise.

The Antitrust Subcommittee's report was published on January 30, 1959, but no action was taken until June 29, 1961, when Attorney General Kennedy promulgated Order No. 246–61, establishing a new consent decree policy. Order No. 246–61 incorporated the first of the Subcommittee's recommendations, but did not implement the recommendations as to intervention, or as to the accompanying explanatory statement.

Although I would have liked to have seen each of the Subcommittee's recommendations adopted, I agreed to wait and examine the results of our experience from operations under the revised policy.

The Supreme Court in the *El Paso* case (*Cascade Natural Gas Corp.* v. *El Paso Natural Gas Co., et al.*, and related cases, Feb. 27, 1967), has emphasized the value of the Antitrust Subcommittee's recommendations.

The *El Paso* case, of course, has been twice to the Supreme Court, and, aside from the proposed settlement, had been fiercely litigated. Accordingly, it is not the typical consent decree situation. The settlement that was ultimately recommended by the Department of Justice in the *El Paso* case, however, was negotiated in accordance with the procedures that are utilized in negotiating consent decrees.

In keeping with its normal practice, the Department of Justice, when the proposed settlement was offered to the court, resisted efforts of third parties to intervene in the Government's case so that they could more adequately protect what they conceived to be their own best interests. The Supreme Court's opinion clearly recognized that some of the private and local interests directly affected by the settlement decree were not adequately represented by the Department of Justice as spokesmen for the public. The Supreme Court, accordingly, permitted the affected third parties to intervene as of right.

The Supreme Court's opinion in the *El Paso* case is without parallel in its criticism of the Department of Justice's handling of the proposed settlement. The Supreme Court, for example, found that the Government had ". . . fallen far short of representing . . ." the interests of the intervenors; also, that the United States ". . . knuckled under to El Paso and 'settled' this litigation." Ruling that the Department of Justice by stipulation or otherwise has no authority to circumscribe the power of the District Court as to the Supreme Court's mandate, the Court found that the proposed settlement ". . . does the opposite of what our prior opinion and mandate commanded." The case was reversed and remanded with directions to assign the case to a different District Court.

In view of this criticism, on March 2, 1967, I suggested to Assistant Attorney General Turner that the Department's consent decree procedures be revised to implement the second and third recommendations of the Antitrust Subcommittee.

On March 17, 1967, Mr. Turner responded and outlined in detail the considerations on which he based his conclusion that the Department of Justice should continue to oppose formal intervention in consent decree proceedings in government civil antitrust cases.

I personally do not believe that to permit formal intervention by affected third parties in the remedy stage of the Government's antitrust case would have the effect of destroying the Government's consent decree program. Nor do I believe that third parties solely interested in building a record for private treble damage actions would be able to persuade the court to prevent entry of a decree that otherwise was acceptable to the Government and to the defendants. I recognize that reasonable men differ on these matters; it seems that the Supreme Court and I take one view, and Mr. Turner takes the other. It is clear, however, that intervention would increase to some extent the burden on the Government in reaching negotiated settlements.

It would be helpful to keep in mind what the recommendations of the Antitrust Subcommittee were designed to achieve. For one thing, from 70 to 75 percent of all civil cases are terminated by consent decrees. In this connection, the Antitrust Subcommittee found:

"While it is difficult to establish numerical restrictions on the proportion of consent settlements which the Department of Justice should accept in its antitrust enforcement program, *the committee considers that currently there are too many consent decrees in relation to litigated judgments*. In order that the deterrent effect of the antitrust laws may be realized and growth in judicial precedents assured, a greater proportion of litigated judgments is required." (emphasis supplied)

One reason for this conclusion is found in the following statement:

"For the most part, present consent decree procedures utilized in the Department of Justice eliminate any independent judicial determination of legal or factual issues that are involved in the particular antitrust proceeding.

* * * * *

"It is apparent that what has happened under the current consent decree program is that the judicial function has been superseded by an administrative procedure in which there are no rules to safeguard the public interest and the interests of parties not involved in the Government's case. The consent decree practice has established an orbit in the twilight zone between established rules of administrative law and judicial procedures."

I believe these observations are still valid. The change made in 1961 for notice and a waiting period is not sufficient. Some way must be found to assure greater participation by the courts in the terms of negotiated consent settlements. Intervention by affected third parties is one way this way be accomplished. In his letter, Mr. Turner indicated that the Department of Justice, while it opposes formal intervention, has no objection to the appearance of third parties as amicus curiae. His letter states:

"In addition, while we have regularly opposed efforts by private parties to intervene formally in proceedings on proposed decrees, we have regularly acquiesced when private parties have endeavored to file statements or briefs with the district court or have requested the opportunity for oral argument to the court, both of which have become more and more common."

This may be a reasonable compromise. As a minimum, I believe the Department of Justice consent decree procedures should be revised to give affirmative effect to this statement. The Department of Justice should actively support efforts of third parties to file statements and briefs with the court, or to present oral arguments to the court.

There now seems to be general acceptance of the third recommendation made by the Antitrust Subcommittee in its report. That is, the recommendation that an explanatory statement should accompany entry of the consent decree. Mr. Turner's letter states:

"I believe that the proposal to provide a more detailed statement merits serious consideration on our part. It may well be we could and should supply more information than we have been accustomed to do, particularly in explaining the purposes of the decree and the expected impact of the relief obtained."

It would be beneficial, I believe, for the 1961 consent decree policy statement to be revised to require specifically that such a statement be prepared.

April in Paris

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the controversy that has erupted over the anti-U.S. demonstrations sparked by Vice President Humphrey's trip to Europe received substantial attention in our press. One of the most objective and thoughtful commentaries appear in the April 15 edition of the Polish American, published in Chicago, Ill., which I believe merits thoughtful consideration:

April in Paris

Vice President Hubert Humphrey's just-complete trip to several European capitals was marked by a series of riots and anti-American demonstrations. Although these disorders were mainly the work of communist sympathizers who reportedly received their orders from either Moscow or Peking, it is nonetheless disconcerting to hear of an American Vice President being the intended victim of jeers, paint and rocks.

A particularly tasteless outburst took place in Paris where Humphrey was greeted by a mob of 4000 whose rioting caused injury to 46 policemen and a number of civilians. Later, a group of young Parisians burned an American flag—while Humphrey was attending a ceremony held to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the date that America came to the aid of France in World War I.

What a contrast to the reception received by another Vice President of the United States—Richard Nixon—who visited Poland in 1959! In that earlier instance, the citizens of a nation under communist domination displayed—not hostility or animosity—but an overwhelming friendship for the United States.

Paradoxically, it is in the democracies of Western Europe—rather than the Captive Nations of Eastern Europe—that visiting American officials are most apt to be greeted with shouts and signs of "Yankee go home": in itself a sad commentary on the longevity of human gratitude for past favors both military and economic.

"Yankee go home"? Thousands cannot—for they, the fallen heroes of two World Wars, must forever rest beneath Europe's grateful soil.

Editorial Support for Firearms Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, support continues to grow for new Federal legislation to control the purchase and use of firearms. On February 15, 1967, I introduced a bill, H.R. 5463, to amend the Federal Firearms Act and the National Firearms Act to increase control over the distribution and mailing of firearms. The proposal is a moderate and sensible one, offering a degree of protection to the public, and not posing a serious handicap to sportsmen.

The following statement of editorial opinion by WCBS–TV in New York was broadcast on March 30 and 31, 1967:

In our opinion, the need for such control is clear and compelling. Tragic and sometimes fatal incidents involving firearms occur often. The fatal shootings of two strollers in Bryant Park last December is but one example.

Now obviously we are not going to wipe out homicide and manslaughter by passing a law regulating the purchase of firearms. But that does not mean that the situation cannot be improved. We can design a law to make it more difficult for criminals and incompetents to obtain deadly weapons. And we can do so without seriously interfering with the pleasures of hunters, target shooters and gun collectors.

Incidentally, the Attorney General of New Jersey, Arthur Sills, told us he had found that 7 percent of all persons applying for permits under the New Jersey law had criminal arrest records. He further told us that the New Jersey gun law apparently did not deter legitimate sportsmen from from enjoying the 1966 hunting season. The sale of hunting licenses and the bag of deer in 1966 surpassed the record in 1965, when the gun law was not in effect."

Unanswered Questions on the Apollo Tragedy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, the congressional hearings concerning the Apollo tragedy have revealed that the accident which took the lives of three courageous Americans was far from unavoidable. NASA did not do everything possible to protect the astronauts. An article by by Harry Schwartz, of the editorial board of the New York Times, which appeared in today's New York Times raises some fundamental questions regarding NASA and the space effort. It looks into some of the possible reasons for the negligence of NASA and North American Aviation. Mr. Schwartz further states:

> Any adequate investigation must go beyond the disaster that took the lives of the three astronauts. It must penetrate the politics and economics of the Nation's vast industry complex.

I urge all Members to read this penetrating article, which follows:

Unanswered Questions on the Apollo Tragedy

(By Harry Schwartz)

The more that is revealed about last January's Apollo tragedy, the more curious it becomes. As last week's Congressional hearings indicated, the roots of this catasrophe spread wider than the technical factors that received the initial emphasis.

Any adequate investigation must go beyond the disaster that took the lives of the three astronauts. It must penetrate the politics and economics of the nation's vast space-industrial complex. In the process the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, its management, its policies and its contractors should get more critical Congressional scrutiny than they have received to date.

BLINDED BY SUCCESS

To begin with, though, there is the disaster itself. There has not yet been a full answer to justify permitting the astronauts to enter their death trap. The nearest thing to an explanation so far is the highly unsatisfactory claim that both NASA and the Apollo capsule builder, North American Aviation, were anesthetized by success, so that it never occurred to them that an accident could occur on the ground. Nothing of the sort, after all, had happened during either the Gemini or Mercury programs.

But such carelessness and unconcern seem incredible. The hazards must have been apparent to those involved in the project. The Apollo capsule being tested last January had a pressurized oxygen atmosphere that any spark could turn into an inferno. It also had much combustible material to serve as fuel. But it had no instant escape hatch or fire fighting equipment. How could any technician have examined this situation and fail to realize the deadly game it represented here on earth?

THE PHILLIPS REPORT

Once these answers are in hand, a closer study must be made of the so-called Phillips report, which revealed NASA dissatisfaction with North American's performance. It now turns out that in December 1965, NASA's Apollo program director, Maj. Gen.

Samuel C. Phillips sent a highly critical memorandum to North American's president, and about that time considered taking part of the Apollo contract away from that company.

General Phillips said last week that by April 1966, North American had made "sufficient progress" so that, in effect, all was forgiven. But the NASA review board that probed the Apollo fire found "many deficiencies in design and engineering, manufacturing and quality control."

Evidently General Phillips relaxed his vigilance too soon. Now the case for publishing his "report" is strong, as is the case for finding out why NASA kept North American's deficiencies secret. Perhaps the nation needs an independent technical auditing agency that would regularly publish findings on the competence or incompetence of major Government technical contractors.

If a year and a half ago, General Phillips was wondering whether North American was qualified to carry out the Apollo contract, should the company have gotten that contract in the first place? Congressional investigators might throw some useful light on that question.

It is worth exploring the granting of the contract for another reason. For there is evidence to suggest that the shadow of Bobby Baker, the former secretary to the Senate's Democrats, darkened the history of North American's relations with NASA.

During the period when NASA was pondering the choice of contractors for the Apollo Project, North American was holding talks that ended in the Serv-U Corporation acquiring the highly profitable contract for vending machines in North American's plants.

Serv-U, of course, was the company owned by Mr. Baker and Fred R. Black, Jr., North American's highly paid Washington lobbyist. They were able to start Serv-U as the result of a loan from a bank that had a close financial relationship with Mr. Baker's good friend, the late Senator Robert S. Kerr, then chairman of the Senate Space Committee and a great booster for Oklahoma's industrial development. And at the head of NASA was-and-is James E. Webb, who also was a close business associate of Senator Kerr's before he took his present post.

CHOICE OF PLANT SITE

Against this background it may not be surprising that after North American got the huge Apollo contract from NASA it picked Tulsa, Okla., as the site for a new plant and did much of its banking with a bank in which Senator Kerr and Mr. Black had substantial amounts of stock.

Every defense contractor has friends in high places and there has been no suggestion that these particular relationships influenced the choice of North American. But a full investigation of the Apollo project from contract award to the present seems called for in order to insure that so avoidable an accident does not happen again.

The Situation in Rhodesia—VI

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, set forth below is the last in a series of articles written earlier this year by Mr. Colin Legum, chief Commonwealth correspondent for the Observer, of London. In this article, Mr. Legum, who visited not only Rhodesia, but other African countries, discusses the international aspects of the Rhodesian situation. He states: that "on grounds of respect for legality as well as on the perfectly respectable grounds of Western interests," the U.N. sanctions should be supported, and concludes:

> The aim should be to try to make sanctions work more effectively and more quickly. If they fail the only hope of a non-violent settlement of the Rhodesian crisis will have been lost.

The article follows:

A WESTERN VIEW FROM AFRICA—VI

There is growing concern in Africa (and in Britain) about American attitudes over Rhodesia. The complaints are not primarily directed against U.S. Government policies. These are generally regarded as being reasonably adequate. The anxieties are about views expressed by leading Americans on the Rhodesian crisis.

It is generally accepted that the Americans, deeply involved in the Vietnam war, should wish to keep out of fresh commitments, especially in Africa. Also, it is understood that there is a strong 'white backlash' against black Africa which is bound to strengthen the position of the three powerful white supremacy lobbies in Washington—the Rhodesian lobby, the Portuguese lobby and the South African lobby. What is not accepted nor understood, however, is the role of highly respected American leaders like Mr. Dean Acheson, a former Secretary of State, in the Rhodesian controversy.

His strong intellectual opposition to the UN policy of mandatory sanctions is represented as stemming from an immense and lifelong respect for the law. But where does the balance of agreement lie in assessing the legal issues involved in Rhodesia?

Clearly there is a lot of scope for argument about the political wisdom of mandatory sanctions being invoked by the UN against Rhodesia, and about the Johnson Administration's decision to endorse it. But there can be no serious argument about the legality of the UN in invoking Chapter VII of its Charter. On this point the corpus of international lawyers in Europe are largely in agreement. And so, too, presumably, are the State Department's lawyers.

However, the most vital legal question turns on the status of the Smith regime in Rhodesia itself. The British Government—which holds international responsibility for Rhodesia as one of its few remaining colonies (albeit a largely self-governing colony)—holds that the Smith regime is illegal.

Even the present High Court of Rhodesia, in a judgment handed down by two judges in September 1966, held that the Smith regime "is not the lawful government" of the country, although it went on to say that it is "the only effective Government of the country". On the question of legality, however, the Rhodesian judges were categorically firm.

Therefore, so far as the law is concerned, the position is clear. The Smith regime has put itself beyond the law in the eyes of its own courts, of the British Government and of the international community as represented by the Security Council.

Considerable doubts are therefore cast on Mr. Acheson's submission that his opposition to sanctions stems from a desire to uphold the law.

If the law in Rhodesia is to be upheld it calls for enforcement action either by Britain or by the UN. Such enforcement can only be military sanctions or economic sanctions. Since Britain is unwilling to contemplate the use of troops, the only alternative is economic sanctions.

At first the British Government was strongly opposed to mandatory sanctions. But after almost a year of voluntary sanctions it had become clear that too many of Rhodesia's trading partners were unwilling to cooperate in making a purely voluntary effort successful. Partial responsibility for the failure of voluntary measures must be laid at the door of the U.S. since, according to its latest trade returns, there was a total of $6,300,000 U.S. exports to Rhodesia and $7,600,000 imports. Tobacco—Rhodesia's crucial crop—showed an increase in imports from $766,000 in 1965 to $850,000 in 1966.

It was failure of the Western nations to cooperate in making voluntary sanctions against Rhodesia's illegal regime work that created the need for more stringent enforcement action.

There is a further worrying aspect of this affair: the move by a vociferous minority of Congressmen and Senators to get an inquiry started in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee against the enforcement by the U.S. of the UN decision on sanctions is interpreted by the Smith regime as a hopeful sign for them.

The Rhodesian rebels have survived so long in large measure because they have been able to buttress their morale by treating every straw in the wind as if it were a change of wind blowing in their favour. They are skilful propagandists. They know how to get the maximum of morale-building support out of moves such as those now being made by Senator Eastland. These moves are counter-productive to the successful operation of sanctions. And if sanctions fail, Britain and its allies will be driven either to use military force or to abandon the Rhodesian rebels to a hostile African political environment. Either course is less likely than present tactics to suit the general interests of either world peace or the specific interests of the Western community.

Obviously no free society, such as America's, can put a snaffle on its minority. But responsible Americans, like Dean Acheson, with a sophisticated understanding of international forces, might reasonably be expected to throw their authority behind those who are trying to prevent a deterioration of relations between whites and blacks in a sensitive part of the African continent, instead of contributing to the opposite result.

The activities of the Smith regime are harmful not only to race relations within Rhodesia, but between Rhodesia and its black neighbours. Because of the close economic involvement between Rhodesia and Zambia, the Smith rebellion has had a disastrous effect on the policies of President Kenneth Kaunda's Government. It is widely recognised as being outstanding among Africa governments in its pursuit of the ideals of a non-racial society and in its treatment of the massive British and American capital investment in the Zambian Copperbelt.

President Kaunda has many friends in Africa who view with deep concern the difficulties into which his country has been placed by the Rhodesian rebellion.

American—and Western—policy is bound to take into consideration the effects of any policy in Africa which seeks to establish and maintain a system of white supremacy in the African continent. It is just not possible to be friendly to the Rhodesian rebels and to hope, at the same time, that the West will be able to maintain friendly relations with the rest of Africa.

Therefore, on grounds of respect for legality as well as on the perfectly respectable grounds of Western interests, one might expect to find America's wiser politicians leading in the opposite direction from that in which Mr. Dean Acheson and his supporters are trying to steer Western policy. The aim should be to try to make sanctions work more effectively and more quickly. If they fail the only hope of a non-violent settlement of the Rhodesian crisis will have been lost. OFNS-Copyright

HUD Answers Questions

SPEECH
OF
HON. RICHARD T. HANNA
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, last month at a banking and currency meeting briefing session, I addressed two questions to representatives of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The questions related to present FHA policies and procedures. To those interested in knowing the present HUD views on the particular aspects of the FHA policy question I commend the following to their attention:

HUD Answers Questions by Members of the House Banking and Currency Committee, March 14, 1967

Representative Hanna. In the late 40's home financing was 80% FHA/VA and 20% conventional. In the 60's the mix is reversed—20% FHA/VA and 80% conventional. A change in the mix of the 40's was desirable; the dramatic reversal it seems to us may be questioned.

Among the reasons for this change is the emphasis by the government on standards of construction and the length of time for application processing. Since the situation today is so changed from 20 years ago—with local codes and more sophisticated buyers—how would you react to a suggestion that FHA shift to relying on the local financial institutions for application for guarantees and standards control, and rely more on the allowance of participation to exert national office influence? Setting standards of foreclosure and delinquency, as well as standards of code compliance which must be met to qualify for participation in the FHA/VA guarantee, are already local matters. This change would increase efficiency and decrease required personnel.

Answer. It is true there has been a change in recent years in the ratio between FHA/VA home mortgages and those financed conventionally. According to national estimates, however, this ratio reached its highest point in 1955, when 41% of the new construction was financed with an FHA or VA mortgage. The ratio was 32% in 1949, and the current ratio is about 17%.

The principal reason for the shift from FHA/VA mortgages to conventional lending is the greatly increased liberality of the terms (low downpayments, long amortization periods) under which conventional loans are being made. There is less incentive to use FHA financing when liberal mortgage terms are available conventionally.

In past years, the FHA processing time for home mortgages may have been an influencing factor. Today, it is not affecting the use of FHA financing because of the speed with which the FHA processes applications for home mortgage insurance.

We do not interpret the decrease in the use of FHA financing as an indication that it is no longer necessary for the FHA to serve as the pioneer in setting and developing standards for home mortgage financing. The fact that private lenders are making loans on a conventional basis, similar in terms to those FHA provides, is proof that the FHA is accomplishing its mission of establishing the soundness of the more liberal mortgage terms. The FHA needs to stay in the home financing market to serve as a yardstick and standard against which conventional lending can be judged. We do not believe this FHA mission can be accomplished by delegating to local lenders the responsibility for setting processing standards and standards for delinquency and foreclosure.

Most important of all, it should be noted that during recent years, more than 40% of all new homes selling for less than $15,000 have been financed with FHA-insured loans; inside metropolitan areas the proportion is ever higher. And the FHA has continued to serve special classes of need in its urban renewal, relocation, elderly, cooperative, military, and other special purpose housing programs. Finally, FHA aid continues to add an important fund mobility factor to the entire mortgage market, and creates an element of negotiability that is absent in conventional loans.

Representative Hanna. Secretary Fowler recently suggested that the Congress abandon the interest ceilings on FHA and VA loans.

Reports now available on studies of discount and fee point schedules indicate that the beneficial results sought by a controlled interest ceiling are largely thwarted and to some extent distorted to the disadvantage of the homebuyer by the local factors of discounts and fee points.

What is your reaction to the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury?

Answer. The FHA statutory interest ceiling on home mortgages serves as a governmental protection to the homebuyer against exorbitant interest rates. It provides uniformity in the interest rates for all FHA insured home loans.

It is true that fee points and other discounts are collected by lenders in connection with FHA transactions to compensate for the variations among localities in money market conditions. However, any discounts collected are obtained from parties other than the borrower. FHA regulations prohibit the collection of discounts from the homebuyer. The lender is only permitted to collect from the borrower an initial service charge of $20 or one percent of the original principal mortgage amount, whichever is the greater, in the usual FHA home mortgage transaction. This charge may be increased to $50 or 2½ percent of the original principal mortgage, whichever is the greater, where new construction is involved and the lender disburses loan proceeds and inspects the property during construction.

We do not believe the problems relating to discounts would be solved by removing interest ceiling on FHA insured mortgages. During the recent period of stringency in the mortgage market, discounts were also being collected on conventional loans. There would, however, be justification for further flexibility in the FHA-insured multifamily mortgage programs, particularly those which have a statutory maximum below 6 percent.

Rochester Marine Reservists Praised by Congressman Frank Horton

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANK HORTON
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, throughout our Nation, on almost every evening of every day in the year, thousands of men and women take time out from their leisure pursuits to don khaki or olive drab and spend several hours training in the defense of the Nation.

These reservists and National Guardsmen are among our most valued constituents, for they are demonstrating their loyalty and patriotism. To most of them, their evening and weekend meetings mean time spent away from family and friends.

In this time of trial for our country, they have shown themselves to be intensely conscientious of the work necessary to keep our country strong.

There are many such Reserve units in my congressional district. Recently, the magazine of the marines, Leatherneck, featured a story about a Rochester Marine Reserve unit, the Radio Relay and Construction Co., 12th Communication Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve.

Although it deals with a single unit, the story is a fine example of the work done in all such units.

Written by Gunnery Sgt. Tom Bartlett and illustrated by S. Sgt. Fred Lowe III, the story is reprinted below:

Rochester Reservists

The Radio Relay and Construction Co., 12th Communication Bn., is the result of a new concept developed by HQMC to improve the communications system.

Ask anybody in Rochester, N.Y., where the Marine Corps Reserve unit is located, and they'll direct you there. It's that kind of town.

The people are friendly; friendlier, perhaps than you'd expect people to be who live in New York's third largest city.

A suggestion, however. Don't ask for the Marine unit by its title. Just ask for the Marine Reserve Training Center. Chances are, civilians in Rochester don't know the title of their Reserve unit.

The unit's name has been changed so many times, people refer to their stand-by Marines as belonging to the unit which has had "50 years of uncertainty."

None of the Marines in Rochester know for certain, but it is believed that they belong to the Corps' second oldest Reserve unit. They concede that a unit existed in Brooklyn before Rochester formed in 1917.

Capt. Clarence Ball was named first Commanding Officer in May 1917, and with 95 men, shaped the 2d Marine Company, New York Navy Militia. The unit traveled to Brooklyn and received a cram course of training before joining the Fifth and Sixth Regiments in France.

Ball, born in 1875, was quite a man. As a seaman, he fought in the Spanish American War in Cuba and Puerto Rico. He returned to Rochester and civilian life until asked by the Navy Department to form a Marine unit.

By that time he had reached the age of 42.

Ball was wounded during the fighting in Belleau Wood, and for bravery in action, was awarded the Croix de Guerre with Gilt Star from the French Government.

He retired in 1926, and died a year later. He was buried with full city and military honors in Rochester.

Rochester was proud of its World War I Marines, and rightly so. The unit distinguished itself at Belleau Wood, the Argonne and St. Mihiel.

Ten years passed, and the glory faded.

The unit's history contains a letter from the Commanding Officer, Eastern Reserve Area, Philadelphia, addressed to the Commanding Officer, 302d Company, Marine Corps Reserves, Rochester, dated August 1927.

The letter stated in part: ". . . it is not understood why better results have not been obtained toward bringing the unit up to its maximum authorized strength of 60 Fleet Reservists and 33 Volunteer Reservists."

The letter tactfully suggested that a recruiting drive begin, and for the regulars to get outside the warm, comfortable confines of their offices and "get minds on Marine Corps business."

Apparently the blast from higher authority did some good. Since that time, the unit has channeled its efforts on "Marine Corps business."

The unit was activated in World War II as "B" Co., 19th Infantry Bn., Marine Corps Reserve.

In November 1951, following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, the Rochester unit was again activated. They were then the 3d Signal Co., USMCR, and they were in trouble.

A month after being activated, they had only one officer and 47 enlisted men, or four percent of their authorized strength. Somehow, the unit was brought up to full strength and a third of the unit joined "B" Co., Sixth Marine Regiment at Camp Lejeune, N.C., and another third joined units at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S.C.

(At the recruit depot, the reservists coached rifle shooters or assisted senior drill instructors in shaping Marines out of raw, untrained civilians.)

The final third of the unit spread "to the winds," deposited on both coasts and some foreign shores.

Three members of the unit received Bronze Star Medals for heroism in Korea. A former member of the Inspector-Instructor Staff, Sgt. Harold P. Williamson, won a Silver Star for bravery.

The unit's designation was changed once again in 1952 to the 3d Communications Company. Last year it was redesignated the Headquarters and Service Co., 4th Service Battalion.

Last February it was again redesignated, and its current title is "Radio Relay and Construction Company, 12th Communication Bn., USMCR.

"Civilians in Rochester refer to the unit's title as 'uncertain,'" Capt. William E. Wean told us, "and I have to admit, they just might be right. This unit has been an infantry unit, a signal unit, a communications company, and now we are in the process of becoming something else.

"However, we, the members of the unit, refer to ourselves and the unit as '50 years of flexibility!'

"It has a nice ring to it, and it sounds a hell of a lot better than 'uncertain,' don't you think?"

Just what is a Radio Relay and Construction Company?

For one thing, it is a new concept developed by Headquarters Marine Corps which will improve the communications system, speed up relaying of information and the construction or repair of demolished equipment or sites.

According to "officialese," the language used to advise and govern the military, the primary mission of such a company is to "install, operate and maintain radio relay and wire channels between a Marine Expeditionary Force Headquarters nad other headquarters as required."

Roughly translated, such companies are responsible for communications—seeing to it that messages are sent and delivered, relayed and recorded.

How important is such a company?

Ask a platoon commander in Vietnam who suddenly finds himself battling a Viet Cong Battalion and is calling for artillery. Ask a small unit leader who has a wounded man needing a helicopter for evacuation.

They'll tell you how important radio communications are!

The transition from a Headquarters and Service Company to a Radio Relay and Construction Company is a huge one. Unit strength of an H&S company is 15 officers and 120 enlisted men.

The redesignated company will consist of nearly twice as many men, meaning that the advice issued in 1927 is once again applicable.

Should the unit be deployed, the radio relay platoon will be able to establish radio relay circuits and stations between the MEF to divisions, wings, force service regiments and to the amphibious task force commander.

The construction platoon will furnish nine wire teams for construction, cable splicing and repair of commercial facilities located in the objective areas.

LtCol Dale E. Shatzer is the unit's Inspector-Instructor. He enlisted in the Marine Corps as a private in 1945. He was released from active duty in 1946 to attend the State University of Iowa, but the Korean War brought him back into uniform in 1951. He had a Master of Arts degree.

He reported to Parris Island as a Pfc and in June 1951, he received a commission as second lieutenant.

He has been the I-I in Rochester since June 1964.

Capt. Wean, Unit Commander, entered the Marine Corps as a member of the Platoon Leader's Class while attending Buffalo State Teachers College. He joined the Rochester unit in November 1963, first serving as the Wire Platoon Leader, and then as Headquarters Commandant, and finally donning the additional hat as Commanding Officer. When not in uniform, he is employed in the office management section of Eastman Kodak in Rochester.

1stSgt Robert F. Van Keuken is the Inspector-Instructor first sergeant, a veteran of 24 years' active service. During World War II he participated in the battles for Saipan and Tinian, receiving the Purple Heart for wounds suffered. During the Korean Conflict, he was a mortar platoon sergeant with Echo Co., First Marines.

Prior to his present assignment, he was the NCO-in-Charge of the Noncommissioned Officer's School at Parris Island, and then served a year on Okinawa. He joined the Rochester staff in August 1966.

His Reserve counterpart, GySgt Arthur E. Haug, enlisted in the Corps when he was 17. In August 1944, he boarded ship for Guadalcanal and participated in the campaign for Peleliu. He also landed on Okinawa, where he was wounded. Released from active duty in May 1946, he completed high school and enrolled at Sampson College. He was called back into uniform during the Korean War.

He returned to college following his release, and graduated in 1954 with a Bachelor of Science degree in mechanical engineering.

Education in the Rochester unit is a must. No one forces members to enroll in correspondence courses, for it is common knowledge that education is advancement.

Maj. Charles E. Marean is a professor of clinical audiology at the State University of New York, College of Genessee. When the unit needed an education officer, he volunteered.

"At the present time, about 70 people are enrolled in Marine Corps Institute courses," he said. "Most popular of the courses within this unit are Logistics Courses, the 'Operations Against Guerilla,' 'Basic Radio,' and 'Protection Against Chemical Attack.'"

How important is education? Ask the education officer. He's presently enrolled in the "Basic Ordnance Officer Course" provided by the Army at Aberdeen, Md. Other officers in the unit are enrolled in the Junior School Course or the Officer's Logistic Course.

The Rochester unit is recognized as "efficient, capable and serious."

Well, maybe not too serious.

Standard joke during a drill week end is to ask "What's for chow?"

The menu varies . . . One day it is meat loaf and spaghetti, and the next it is meatballs and spaghetti. To break the monotony, sometimes they serve meatballs and spaghetti on the first day, and meat loaf and spaghetti on the second!

"Why fight it?" asked LtComdr Elmer J. McDonald, CHC, USNR, the unit's volunteer padre. "The men are here two days out of a month. We get hot food, and it is well prepared. Better than C-rations, cold, eaten in a rice paddy."

Father McDonald is a tall, lean officer who wears the Korean Service Medal he earned with the First Division in 1954–55.

The chaplain volunteers his assistance to the unit, and usually conducts a Catholic Mass at the end of each drill meeting. He is also the volnnteer chaplain for the Reserve Navy and Coast Guard units in Syracuse.

"Doyle" is a name long associated with the Rochester reservists. Edward F. Doyle, Jr., was a lieutenant colonel when he commanded the unit. His brother, Maj George Doyle was also a commanding officer.

In 1947 Maj Doyle enlisted a Marine who is presently serving with the unit. He's Maj Donald Doyle, son of the Doyle who administered the oath of enlistment. Maj Doyle is presently the Supply Officer of the unit.

Two officers recently joined the unit after active duty tours in Vietnam. 1stLt Lee K. Hed was formerly a platoon commander and executive officer with the 3d Bn., Ninth Marines. 1stLt James E. Blamphin was at the Da Nang air base, where he served with Marine Aircraft Group-11 as an Air Launched Guided Missile Maintenance Officer.

The Training Center consists of two buildings, each more than a hundred years old, bordering the Genessee River. Years ago, for training, the Marines would board ships, sail up the Genessee and train on Lake Ontario.

More recently, the unit trains on the Mojave Desert, in California, or at Camp Lejeune, N.C.

While attending annual training at Camp Lejeune, the Rochester unit was given a problem and allotted eight hours in which to complete the assignment. It was done in 3 hours.

A 3-day problem was cut down to two because the Rochester men out-maneuvered the "enemy," and moved so swiftly to the objective, the regulars had nothing left with which to "fight."

How is the Marine unit accepted by the city? In 1960, a broken water pipe flooded one of the buildings, causing $5,000 damage. The building had been renovated shortly before at a cost of $90,000. The flood all but wiped out the "Toys for Tots" collection. After the newspapers reported the damage, Frederick M. Tobin, President of the Tobin Packing Company, donated $1,000 to buy toys for the underprivileged children in Rochester. He also supplied the necessary wrapping paper.

Sgt. Filmore M. Davis and Cpl. Paul M. Fennessy contacted various churches in the Rochester area and collected more than $1,600 for the Marine Corps' Civic Action Fund for Vietnam. They are now in the process of contacting additional churches, factories and such groups as the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The unit received two awards during the past year—the Henrietta Post Award for outstanding performance during the Memorial Day Parade and the Militia Association of New York Award for military excellence.

"We have a good outfit," said Col. Warren P. Deland, Battalion Executive Officer. (In the event of mobilization, a regular officer would take command of the battalion.)

With the redesignation of the unit, Col. Deland and his staff group will leave the unit, setting up headquarters elsewhere. A major will be assigned to command the company.

"A new commander hasn't ben named, yet," the colonel smiled. "We have a lot of to do, but there's no doubt in my mind that it will get done, quickly and efficiently."

VISTA Fills Lonely Hours for Widow

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, we here in the Congress are told repetitively about the occasional failures of the antipoverty programs. Too often such talebearing is by those who oppose the program, anyway. But more and more this new program is generating encouraging stories of successes and heartening stories of men and women of all ages and diverse backgrounds who are responding to the needs in our racial ghettoes, our mountain hollows and our Indian reservations. Such a story was published in a recent feature article in the Kansas City, Mo., Star about the work of Mrs. Dorothy Wright, a VISTA volunteer on a North Dakota Indian reservation.

I hope that this and other accounts will curb the destructive budget-cutting mania that grips the Congress in the spring of each year.

I have unanimous consent that this article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD:

VISTA Fills Lonely Hours for Widow

Mrs. Dorothy Wright is a Kansas City widow who refuses to sit back and fret about herself now that three daughters are grown and on their own.

Her travel-filled life as an Army colonel's wife is over. A new phase is beginning. It's related to the war on poverty and promises to provide lots of hard, satisfying work.

As a VITSA volunteer for one year, she is helping the Shell Creek Indians on the Fort Berthold reservation in North Dakota improve their living conditions.

GATHER AT HER HOME

Her house in New Town has become a community center, where the elderly gather to play whist and the youngsters learn sewing and woodworking.

"There's no other place for the Indian kids to go for recreation or to hold meetings," Mrs. Wright said. "I have a game room in the basement and use an upstairs room for the after-school study center. Both the 4–H club and Camp Fire Girls hold meetings at the house, and sometimes we have as many as 20 children."

Another group of Indians, called Big Wolf, meets with the 58-year-old woman. After electing officers recently, it launched a clean-up project for Indian homes in, or near, New Town.

"If they can get the auto-junk removed, it will prove they are trying," the Kansas Citian commented.

Another goal is to get the New Town city council interested in providing water to homes on the outskirts of the town. Mrs. Wright learned the trouble isn't due simply to the unwillingness of the townspeople to assist the Indians.

"Disrespect exists on both sides," she said. "Communication between the Indians and non-Indians is very difficult."

TEACHES BASIC SKILLS

Part of the volunteer's work is counseling. She visits homes to discuss children's enrollment in the 4–H club she organized. Later, she returns to teach methods of housekeeping, health, sanitation and cooking.

Before Mrs. Wright joined VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America), she lived in Kansas City at 7306 Avalon street, Northwest. Her daughters attended Park College, Parkville.

Two of the young women still in this area are Mrs. Harold E. Neibling, Parkville, wife of a dental student, and Miss Bonda Lee Wright, 425 Maple avenue, who does research at City hall.

The mother had been active here in the Service Corps for Senior Citizens and Research hospital auxiliary. When her husband, Col. David W. Wright, was alive, she took part in community work in Japan, European countries and other parts of the United States.

She said VISTA gave her the chance "to be on the move again." In preparation, Mrs. Wright was sent to the University of Wisconsin, Madison, for six weeks of intensive training in the causes and cures of poverty.

Arriving at Fort Berthold about three months ago, she went to the Shell Creek area of the far-spread reservation to assist 500 members of the Arikam, Mandan and Hidatsa tribes. They are joined politically as the Three Affiliated Tribes.

These Shell Creek Indians, Mrs. Wright explained, spend their winters in New Town, a settlement of 600 non-Indians supported by local fisheries. There is no industry to provide them jobs.

Alcoholism is prevalent among both men and women. Diabetes is common and the general health of the people suffers from a diet of surplus commodities with no vegetables. She also noted a weak sense of family responsibility. About 90 per cent of the homes are substandard and many lack water.

Part of the poverty is related to the reluctance of the Indians to give up their old ways of living off the land, the volunteer observed. Before the Garrison dam was constructed in the 1950s, the people had been fairly self-sufficient by raising crops in the Missouri Valley.

But the reservoir inundated 40 per cent of the reservation rich bottom land—and the remaining land was divided by water into five isolated sections. Rather than be resettled by the government, to towns where they had no means of making a living and no relatives, the Indians chose to remain on the high, arid land that was left.

Mrs. Wright has found the struggle of the Shell Creeks a challenge, even through her efforts in New Town are only a start toward the solution. But through the experience, the widow has come to realize there are also new vistas for herself—in helping others, less fortunate.

VISTA Workers Here to Recruit

Four recruiters for VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America) will be available for conferences with interested persons Tuesday through next Friday in the VISTA information center on the third floor of the Kansas City Public library, 311 East Twelfth street. The hours are 10 to 6 o'clock.

Representing the Office of Economic Opportunity will be Mrs. Joan Larson, Miss Dorothy Van Ess, Miss Janet Reagan and Richard Rausch.

VISTA volunteers devote one year to living in poverty areas—Indian reservations, migrant worker camps, city slums, Job Corps camps and institutions for the mentally handicapped.

They must be at least 18 years old (the oldest is 85); citizens or permanent residents of the United States, and have no dependents under 18. Married couples are eligible, but each partner must qualify. There is no minimum educational requirement or age ceiling.

A Break for the Handicapped

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, in an article published in the New York Times of April 16, Dr. Howard A. Rusk points out the inequity of the tax code as it applies to disabled Americans. Dr. Rusk brings to our attention the fact that for thousands of disabled people the cost of going to and from work makes it uneconomical for them to work. In addition to transportation costs, the disabled have extraordinary expenses for housing, clothing, special equipment, and other items. Dr. Rusk correctly states that, if the tax code were made more equitable, the Government would more than make up the cost of tax deductions by the taxes paid by working disabled people. I believe that the time is long overdue for congressional action. I have introduced H.R. 8467 which would allow the disabled to deduct the cost of transportation to and from work and permit the disabled another $600 deduction. I urge all my colleagues to read Dr. Rusk's article and to support legislation for the disabled.

Dr. Rusk's article follows:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 16, 1967]

Taxing the Handicapped—Present System Is Called Unfair to the Disabled Who Are Employed

(By Howard A. Rusk, M.D.)

Tomorrow's deadline for Federal, State and local income tax payments for 1966 again highlights the inequities of our present tax system, which discriminates against the severely handicapped.

Currently our nation spends more than $1 billion a year for rehabilitation services for our handicapped fellow citizens.

Our motives are both humanitarian and economic.

We are concerned with removing these people from public and private welfare rolls and giving them the dignity and self-respect that comes from gainful employment.

These efforts have become increasingly effective. In the last fiscal year the state-Federal vocational rehabilitation program rehabilitated a record total of 154,000 disabled men and women into employment. The goal for this fiscal year is 190,000.

About three-uarters of those rehabilitated were unemployed when accepted for service and most were dependent uopn welfare or the largesse of their families and friends.

PROFIT RATIO 10 TO 1

Based on previous experience, it is estimated that for every Federal dollar invested on their rehabilitation the Federal Government will receive from direct taxes approximately $10.

Certainly this is an economically enlightened as well as humanitarian concept.

But our tax treatment of these disabled workers is far from enlightened. They are not permitted to deduct the extraordinary expenses they have as a result of disability.

There is no doubt that severe disability creates extraordinary expenses over and above those that are now deductible as medical expenses.

Major among these is the cost of transportation to and from employment. Since they cannot use public transportation, many disabled persons must rely on taxicabs or chartered car services.

It is not unusual to find a severely handicapped worker paying out half of his weekly salary for transportation.

Those who own cars with such special equipment as hand controls are not even permitted to deduct the cost of such equipment.

To permit deduction of extraordinary transportation expenses by the handicapped would be consistent with basic tax principles. These permit other categories of wage earners or the self-employed to deduct certain expenses they incur as essential to their income-producing activities.

Clothing of the disabled is subjected to unusual wear and stress. Many disabled persons require custom-made clothing or special alterations on ready-to-wear clothing.

Housing costs are frequently higher as disabled persons cannot live in the less expensive, nonelevator buildings. They often live in ground floor apartments at higher rents. There may also be added costs for ramps or special household equipment, particularly in the kitchen and bathroom.

Amusement costs are frequently higher as the disabled person must use the more expensive orchestra seats in theaters and concert halls and usually must have an escort or attendant.

Many medical, labor, health, welfare, veteran and other groups have supported legislation to create the parity and equality which the disabled seek on taxes.

In the last 12 years there have been 480 bills seeking such equity introduced in the Congress.

In introducing such legislation in the Senate last month, Senator Jacob K. Javits estimated that some 300,000 disabled persons would qualify under the legislation at a maximum cost to the Government of $40-million.

Under the New York Republican's proposal the disabled taxpayer, in order to qualify for an additional $600 exemption, must suffer from the loss of one or more extremities or 50 per cent or more loss of ability as defined by the Veterans Administration.

In addition, both the blind and disabled would qualify for an additional tax deduction of up to $600 for expenses of going to and from work.

In 1964, Senator John Sparkman, Democrat of Alabama introduced such an amendment to a general tax revision amendment. It was passed by the Senate but died in the Senate-House conference.

Among one of a number of groups actively lobbying for such legislation is the Joint Handicapped Council, 720 West 181 Street, New York, N.Y. 10033.

MILLS CALLED SYMPATHETIC

The council reports a delegation of its members met last year with Representative Wilbur D. Mills, Democrat of Arkansas, and he seemed sympathetic to their views. Mr. Mills is chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Later this month—at the annual meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, April 27–28—the group will return to Washington to attempt to stimulate support for the legislation.

When a severely disabled person completes his rehabilitation, he enters the job market with high expectations.

Frequently, he finds his hopes dashed in that his salary is not sufficient to meet his costs of transportation, his payroll deductions and his living expenses.

He has no other alternative but to go back on public assistance.

The result is that the several thousands of dollars and frequently innumerable hours of professional and volunteer services have been wasted.

Even more important is that added to his physical problems are the frustations and disappointments of being able and wanting to work and be self-sufficient, but being denied that opportunity because of discriminatory taxation.

Speech of William F. May, Chairman of the Board, American Can Co.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. McClory. Mr. Speaker, my friend, William F. May, chairman of the board of American Can Co., delivered a significant talk recently at the 36th National Packaging Conference in Chicago.

Mr. May's talk focused attention on the solid waste pollution problem created by modern packages which are not readily degradable. He challenged industry to develop packages which will degrade more readily and thus reduce the pollution problem which such disposed of packages create.

In considering packages and containers of metal, glass, paper, and plastics, it is heartening to note that this leader of industry and head of one of the world's greatest manufacturers of containers and packages is both alert and frankly outspoken in challenging the industry itself to assume a greater public responsibility with respect to disposal of these manufactured products.

Mr. Speaker, may I add that I am proud to have an important segment of American Can Co.'s research facilities in the 12th Congressional District of Illinois at Barrington. I am certain that no trade secret is revealed when I point out that in developing new containers and packages at the Barrington research laboratories, American Can Co. is studying the degradability of its existing products as well as the products it hopes to market in the future. Indeed, the degradability of these products is a prime factor in judging their worthiness for the future packaging of consumer goods.

Mr. May's significant talk follows:

Gentlemen:

I greatly appreciate the opportunity you have afforded me to "keynote" this 36th National Packaging Conference. When I was given unlimited latitude in selecting my subject, I decided very quickly that I didn't want to carry packaging coals to a packaging conference.

You will have ample opportunity in the next few days to hear about all the technical, as well as the sales and marketing, aspects of packaging from an array of experts. For the moment let's theoretically unbutton our collars, slip off our shoes and talk within the family.

How familiar are you with the words "disintegration," "degradability" or "terrestrial environment"? Does that sound like a foreign language when applied to packaging? Within the next ten years those words will become as familiar to us as "convenience" and "disposability" are today.

In fact, the words "convenience" and "disposability" will necessitate the addition of the others to our packaging vocabulary. Their use will be engendered by another word with which you are familiar: "pollution."

By this time I know that you are putting two and two together and quite possibly they total a statement made recently by John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare: "The time has come for men to make his environment his ally, not his enemy."

Now if I cite some statistics from President Johnson's Science Advisory Committee to the effect that each year United States citizens must dispose of more than 48 billion cans (more than 250 per person), 25 billion bottles and jars (135 per person), 65 billion metal and plastic caps and crowns (338 per person), plus billions of miscellaneous packages . . . then the mental picture I've been drawing you begins to take form.

Let me add a little more substance with the results of a study made by one of our own trade associations which disclosed that litter taken from a composite mile of highway in Michigan, Texas, Florida, Maine and Washington consisted of about three cubic yards, loose measure, of material ranging from cigarette packs and gum wrappers to beer cans, beverage bottles and even people's pajamas. The chief offenders, however, are paper packages, cans and bottles, in that order.

By actual count there were 2,665 pieces of litter in that composite mile and it is estimated that it cost the taxpayers 32 cents a piece to have them picked up. It was estimated further that the annual cost of cleaning that one-mile stretch of road, with pickups three times a year, was $2,500.

I can complete the picture by saying that pollution is a national problem. Stating the obvious, however, doesn't tackle the problem . . . and the problem, gentlemen, is *our* problem. You'll remember that the highway litter study disclosed that paper packages, cans and bottles were the most prevalent items in that three cubic yards of litter.

It is perfectly correct to say that industry, municipalities and agriculture must *share* the major responsibility for our national pollution problems. Nevertheless, the American citizen is prone to place emphasis on industry's responsibility possibly because it is a profit making entity and because he considers it to have unlimited resources to deal with the problem.

You logically might raise the issue that it's the American citizen's obvious lack of concern with how he disposes of packages and wrappers of all kinds that is one of the principal contributing factors to national pollution. I would agree without reservation.

Nevertheless, so long as package users demand more convenience packaging, and more and more disposable packaging, and that demand is satisfied by the package manufacturer, the ultimate consumer will persist in his rationale that the manufacturer and the package user are responsible.

There are literally dozens of examples of such rationalization already plaguing us. The citizen who uses the circular, easy-open ring-tab from a can of beer to illegally operate a parking meter is seldom caught, or adequately punished if he is apprehended. The manufacturer of the beer can featuring the easy-open device *is* held responsible and is told to change the design of the tab so it will no longer fit the meter.

The alternative confronting the beer can manufacturer can be a ban on his product in the community. No genuine thought is given to the fact that the people who use the tab are cheating their community or that the suggested remedy is not improved morality but a mechanical change that would cost the can manufacturer hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The same applies to the inconsiderate citizen who litters a roadside or beach with beer and carbonated beverage cans. Those who complain do so to the manufacturer of the can and their complaints are even more vociferous when the easy-open tabs on the cans are thrown on the beach and result in cut feet. The individual is *not* held responsible but the company *is*.

I hope that you don't have a feeling at this point that I'm laying the groundwork for a request for funds for Keep American Beautiful. I'm not. I would assume that most of the corporations represented in this room already are supporters of KAB. It's a fine organization and performs a very useful, informative and educational role in this area. Nevertheless, it can never be the complete answer to the litter problem.

What I *am* suggesting is that we in packaging and the users of our products must anticipate the future. We must anticipate the inevability of the necessity of our doing something to minimize litter resulting from packages before the federal government directs us to, or takes it upon itself to, initiate a remedy.

We have seen what has happened with automobile safety legislation and truth in packaging legislation. We know that truth in lending legislation is a possibility in the current Congress and that President Johnson has called for legislation to minimize the likelihood of massive power failures and improve our system of meat inspection.

We in packaging should be the masters of our own destinies. "If industry would *anticipate* areas into which the government is likely to move, such as auto safety, it might by timely action preclude the intervention," the Wall Street Journal declared in a recent editorial.

I'm confident that most of us would agree with that. However, should legislation be proposed I hope, too, that industry has learned from the protracted period of time and the tremendous amount of effort and money spent in haggling over "truth in packaging" legislation that intransigent opposition is a mistake.

Anticipatory action by package-makers and packagers with respect to solving the problem of litter created by their products, after they are used by the consumer, is the only way to avoid outside intervention. One of our industrial publications stated it quite well recently when it said: "If it can be shown that a million thumbs feel the hammer's bite each year, and the law can't improve the aim of the citizen, it can require soft hammers."

The most monumental information and education program in the world will not have a major impact upon the confirmed litterers of this country. We've already recognized that the affliction of littering is not confined to the uneducated but encompasses citizens of all educational levels. Its common denominator seems to be "irresponsibility."

Nevertheless, we must live with this irresponsibility and if we don't find ways to make our products "fool-proof," so far as their disposability is concerned, we can fall prey to "soft hammer" legislation. Enlightened self-interest dictates our response in this respect but I would hope also that our social responsibilities, as corporate citzens, would motivate our search for a solution to the problem.

We must accept the fact that proliferation means problems and that we live in a world of proliferation. The world population doubled in the last century and it is predicted to double again within 50 years. That projects to more than 400 million people in the United States alone by the year 2015. The need for foresight is obvious.

Technological skills comparable to those that provided us with the automobile and the most convenient, efficient packaging in the world, certainly must be capable of solving the attendant problems of safety and pollution. It can be argued that pollution resulting from irresponsible disposition of metal, glass, plastic or paper packaging indicates an obvious lack of planning in our technological advancement.

Further technological application should solve these problems, however, before their sheer size makes them insoluble. Recognizing that what is sometimes considered too much technology is really too little, scientists now emphasize that unplanned, uncontrolled technological growth can no longer be tolerated.

I hope we won't find, as the automotive industry did, that the Congress or a government agency or commission will decide that we must have a solution to the problem of litter resulting from packaging on a specified early date. We might have to look for a miracle at that point such as the Federal Judge who recently ruled that an automobile manufacturer was not liable for the collapse of his product in a collision on the ground that it had not been manufactured or sold for the purpose of colliding.

Pollution control consultants are quite direct about cans, glass bottles, plastic bottles, metal and plastic caps and crowns and paperboard packaging. They state unequivocally that one of the most difficult problems in waste disposal are these used containers and packages.

An article in the Harvard Business Review disclosed that collecting and transporting this refuse load, together with garbage and other rubbish, costs the municipalities of this country more than $1.5 billion annually. This projects to more than $50 billion for the remainder of this century.

"While tin plate cans will rust and disintegrate in time," the article stated, "aluminum and glass are much more permanent. And the new family of plastic containers will probably be even more durable. None of these containers can be completely consumed by the incinerator. Consequently, the present trend toward 'throw-away' soft drink and beer bottles and plastic milk bottles adds to the problem."

The concluding sentence in that part of the article stated: "The situation probably will get worse if producers and distributors continue to concentrate more on pleasing the consumer and the storekeepers than on the disposal problem."

That is about as neat and comprehensive a statement of the problem confronting us as I have seen.

Convenience packaging, gentlemen, is rapidly becoming *problem* packaging and we all are caught right in the middle. How do we continue to satisfy consumer demands for easy-open, readily disposable, adequately protective packages with built-in assurance that irresponsible disposal by the user will not result in advancing the litter and pollution problem?

I'm not an expert in this respect. Someone told me once that an expert was someone who knew the way but couldn't drive the car. Nevertheless, there are directional signals from qualified experts in the field.

The Environmental Pollution Panel of the President's Science Advisory Committee stated in a recent report: "The accumulation of present types of non-reused containers, whether made of metal, glass or plastic, is a substantial and difficult part of the solid waste problem. The development of containers with adequate storage life which will nevertheless degrade rapidly when discarded is not likely to be an easy task, but the advantages of success are great."

The Panel has not sugar-coated its suggested remedy. It will be costly, it will be time-consuming and it will be difficult. Nevertheless, the future of packaging depends upon our tackling the problem now.

The Harvard Business Review article I mentioned earlier suggests that the fiber-foil container is a step in the right direction. It concluded that this style container "now being used increasingly for frozen juice concentrates and for motor oil can be easily crushed and disposed of, and represents the kind of degradable container that should be developed for numerous uses."

This is only one small step, however, and I believe it is obvious that there must be an all-encompassing approach to the problem, involving not only container and package manufacturers, but the suppliers in the metal, glass, plastic and paper fields as well.

I'm always reluctant to suggest the formation of another group to seek a solution to a problem, but I think in this instance it is essential that a representative group accept the challenge. I would suggest the formation of a Packaging Materials Research Council with initial representation drawn from the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, the Van Manufacturers Institute, the American Paper Institute, the Iron and Steel Institute, the Aluminum Manufacturers Association and the Society of the Plastics Industry.

Initial representatives could be limited to two from each of the organizations named and they should represent the best top research personnel of each organization's membership. Their initial task should be to review the entire packaging materials field to determine what is now being done to provide degradable materials.

This review should be the subject of a report by the Council to be made available six months after its organization. The report should contain not only a review of the present situation on degradable materials but recommendations for future courses of action by container and package makers and their materials suppliers.

Further than that, it should evaluate technological developments in the multimillion dollar business of refuse disposal in general. Even the cans, glass bottles, plastic containers and paper packages that are *properly* disposed of create refuse problems.

If they are processed through grinders, the resulting waste still must be disposed of and if they are incinerated they pollute the air. Some contaminate the ground if they are used for purposes of fill. Yet we must put them somewhere, so we are slowly filling the earth with our refuse, and one day we may fill the seas with it.

The non-combustibles in this group generally account for 24 per cent of the total amount of municipal refuse while the combustibles, including all paper refuse, account for 64 per cent. The remainder is in food wastes.

I would suggest further that the Council review its activities on a regular basis with the anti-pollution agencies of the federal government such as the Department of the Interior, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Congressional Committees on Public Works and the President's Science Advisory Committee.

I don't need to tell you that we are living in a rapidly changing world. Today the control of air, water and solid waste pollution is not only an industry *problem* but a *responsibility*. Weird as it may sound, control of these pollutants is actually a battle for survival on the part of man.

One university scientist has predicted that "the world's atmosphere will grow more and more polluted until, a century from now, it will be too poisonous to allow human life to survive, and civilization will pass away."

All of us already are involved in projects to control air and water contamination. Control of litter and accumulation of solid wastes is nothing more than an extension of our existing antipollution efforts and represents an area in which we in packaging can make a direct and major contribution. As good businessmen, as citizens we must do no less.

Someone once said: "True achievement is measured by how much better off the world is for our having lived in it."

Vietnam Policy and the Loyal Opposition

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, our deepening involvement in Vietnam is testing the moral and political sense of responsibility of elected officials throughout this Nation. Whether to take advantage of such a crisis partly or solely for political purposes is a dilemma that has faced more than one holder of public office. Unfortunately, it becomes all too easy to confuse and even disguise such self-serving motives with the catalytic agents that propel the "loyal opposition" into action. This is not to suggest, however, that the sincere expression of one's views, whether for or against the administration's policies in Vietnam, should be denied full expression.

Mr. Speaker, a recent editorial in the Washington Post provides a thought-provoking commentary on this question. I believe the Members of this House will find the article to be of interest.

The editorial follows:

WAR OPPOSITION

The war in Vietnam confronts our political system with a hazard normal to republican and parliamentary governments in the midst of military crisis. If the opposition, out of an excessive sense of national unity, unduly suppresses the correcting criticism and complaint, excesses of the majority may imperil the proper functioning of democracy. If the opposition, in an excess of partisanship, makes political capital against a government beset by the unpopular tasks of conducting a war, the military fortunes of the Nation may be imperiled.

The opponents of a war policy are under a double embarrassment when public criticism may furnish an enemy grounds for believing the will of the nation is wavering and uncertain. And the embarrassment is especially great when the expectation of that irresolution is the chief sustenance of the enemy.

There is no doubt that the North Vietnamese derive great comfort from the expectation that the will of the United States will falter and bring them a diplomatic victory whatever their defaults in the field. From the beginning Hanoi has been convinced that there will be a failure of nerve in Washington just as there was in Paris at the time of Dien Bien Phu. That conviction is revived and sustained by every critical utterance of persons with national influence and power. And the knowledge that this is so must restrain many a public man from giving voice to misgivings and doubts conscientiously entertained.

It is the dilemma of politicians in all democratic countries in such circumstances. Part of the Conservative opposition in the Crimean War waged a peace campaign against Palmerston's government, but others were inhibited by considerations curiously like those affecting Americans now. Robert Blake's excellent new biography of Disraeli pictures their dilemma. "Most conservatives," he points out, "considered that any public move toward peace on Britain's part would defeat its own end by encouraging Russian resistance."

Disraeli, for his part, attacked the conduct of the war. But Lord Derby, the party leader, put his policy in words that also have their relevance today. He said: "We cannot with honour or even with regard to party interests, constitute ourselves a peace opposition merely because we have a war Ministry, and I will never consent to weaken an Administration to which I am opposed, by increasing their difficulties in carrying the country through what has become an inevitable war."

It is doubtful if more than 100 years of political experience in the Western democracies has produced a better ethical statement of the principles of a responsible opposition in wartime. It does not preclude criticism of the conduct of the war by those in the majority or in the minority; but it precludes the use of the war for the purpose of weakening a government politically. It is a high test of responsibility; but it is not so high or unreasonable that citizens may not justly apply it.

The 100th Anniversary of Free Public School Education in New York State

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, today marks the official observance of the 100th anniversary of free public school education in New York State. The United Parents Association has issued a proclamation in honor of the occasion. For the interest of our colleagues and other readers of the RECORD, I insert it herewith:

PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY THE UNITED PARENTS ASSOCIATIONS ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF FREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK STATE

Free public schools became a reality in New York State 100 years ago when on April 16, 1867, Governor Reuben Fenton signed into law a bill passed by the State Legislature that abolished tuition fees levied on the parents of grade school children.

It is appropriate today that parents, teachers, administrators, and citizens of the State point with pride to the last century of progress during which public school enrollment more than tripled, the number of high school graduates multiplied 100 times, the school year increased from 80 to 180 days, class size was reduced by half.

It is also appropriate that we reaffirm the values, the concept, the goals of public education. The process of education must be dynamic enough to meet the intellectual, emotional and physical needs of all our children, so that they grow to maturity with a sense of personal dignity and respect for others, with a mastery of knowledge and skills according to their ability, with a pride and faith in our American democracy, and with the competence and understanding necessary to cope as citizens with the problems and issues of their times.

We face the second century of free public schools with a vision of education available to all extending from pre-kindergarten up through higher education. At the same time we face a new threat to public education with pressures being brought to extend public tax support to non-public schools. Should these efforts succeed, they would encourage the expansion of private secular and sectarian schools and the public school would no longer provide the meeting-ground of children of all nationalities, religions, races, and economic levels. Our commitment to free public education must be demonstrated by a forthright and unequivocal position that public funds should be expended for public education only.

As parents in the public schools we rededicate our efforts to the fulfillment of these goals.

American Airlines Quiet Revolution in Employment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL J. RONAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. RONAN. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues the following article from the Chicago Daily Defender of March 11, 1967.

It is through such individual and corporate actions that equal opportunity for all Americans can eventually be achieved. I am pleased to note American Airline's efforts in this regard and I look forward to the day when every company large or small has a similarly successful program.

The article follows:

[From the Chicago Daily Defender, Mar. 11, 1967]

AMERICAN AIRLINES QUIET REVOLUTION IN EMPLOYMENT

American Airlines is in the throes of a revolution that its passengers have hardly noticed—even though they're in contact with it every day.

They may meet it in the form of a Negro pilot who flies their Astrojet out of O'Hare and other airports.

The pretty Negro stewardess who serves them dinner and sees to their comfort—she is part of the revolution, too.

So is the Negro mechanic who keeps their plane in top shape. And the dark-skinned girl at the terminal who directs them to the right gate. And the Negro agent who sold them their tickets.

All these employees—representatives of the nearly 2,000 minority group personnel for American in most job categories also represent the major breakthroughs American has achieved in implementing its equal employment policies. The company has firmly rejected the outmoded idea that race should be a factor in employment.

It's a quiet revolution—far less spectacular than technological progress—but with an impact on the aviation industry of supersonic proportions.

Take American's Negro pilots, for instance. Until December 1964, not a single Negro pilot was employed by any major United States airline. American knocked down the racial barriers that month by hiring Air Force veteran David E. Harris. The company hired two other Negro pilots in 1965, and three more last year. All six of these pilots are now flying American's jet aircraft, either as co-pilots or as flight engineers. Among these pilots is Chicago-based James A. Tilmon, a former Army pilot.

According to available records, American now has more Negro pilots than all other domestic trunklines combined.

A major problem in the recruitment of Negro pilots is that because of traditional restrictions, those qualified do not generally look to commercial aviation careers. Almost all are military pilots, and by and large prefer to stay in the service until retirement.

Furthermore, only a small number can meet American's minimum requirement of 800 hours experience flying multiengine jets (the average recruit has about 2,000 hours), plus a Federal Aviation Agency commercial pilot certificate.

As for Negro stewardesses, American now has 25 flying its routes and three more currently training—among the largest number for any airline.

One breakthrough gained by American in this field was its assignment of a Negro stewardess to a Southern city—Nashville, Tenn.—as a home base. In another instance, a stewardess was transferred to the company's New York Sales Department, becoming the industry's first Negro woman sales representative.

The company's employment figures for 1964 show that while the total company headcount grew by 5.9 per cent, minority group personnel increased by 13.7 per cent.

More important than the headcount, though, is the fact that doors historically closed to minority personnel have been rapidly opening. Just one recent example is the rise of Art Tarnbull, a Negro employee in American's Chicago office, who started with the company as a mail clerk. After he learned promotional display at night school, American gave him a chance in that field. He did so well that today he is the company's display representative in Chicago.

Another Chicago employee, Ira Parks, began as a mail clerk. After a hitch with the military, Parks soon was appointed as a ticket agent. And in these same offices, Bob Skinner began with American as as ticket agent and rapidly rose to the position of passenger service manager.

American has also made many recruitment visits to Job Corps women, regardless of race, to seek stewardess and other careers with American.

Not long ago, President Marion Sadler reminded all American personnel of the company's policies:

"Equality of opportunity is a serious responsibility at American, and I expect every employee to help carry it out. This means throughout the company that ability will be the only criterion for filling jobs. Minority group applicants will be given fair consideration for any job for which they're qualified.

"Let's remember that our goal is not mere compliance with the law, but a positive, all-out effort to make full use of available human resources."

And so, American Airlines is fully committed to the principles of equal employment opportunity, and is acting on those principles.

Minuteman Park Passes Midway Mark

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, plans for the Minuteman National Historical Park are proceeding rapidly and we can be optimistic that the area where the battle for American independence began will be ready to mark the bicentennial of the Revolution in 1975. Robert E. Glynn, writing in the Boston Globe yesterday, outlined the progress made thus far and the goals for the future. Asked unanimous consent I include the article in the RECORD:

PLANNING FOR PATRIOTS' DAY: MINUTEMAN PARK PASSES MIDWAY MARK

(By Robert E. Glynn)

Progress toward creating the Minute Man National Historical Park and reconstructing the original Battle Road through portions of Concord, Lincoln and Lexington have passed the midway mark but the project's Federal funds have sagged badly.

Due for completion on Patriots' Day 1975 to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the epic events that signalled the beginning of the Revolutionary War, the project is in need of an additional Congressional appropriation—perhaps as much as $3 million.

Thus far, approximately $5 million of the $8 million authorized by Congress in late 1959 have been spent, practically all of it on land acquisitions.

Information that the park's price tag has risen drastically has been sent to Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall for action.

Meanwhile, resident superintendent Benjamin Zerbey of the National Park Service is not the least concerned that the diminishing appropriation will cause progress to bog down. He is confident a supplemental grant will be added to the unspent portion of the budget to maintain the schedule.

But, he is mindful that as long as the Vietnam situation continues, Congress is reluctant to increase domestic spending.

Destined to be one of the nation's foremost historical shrines (it is expected to attract a million visitors annually), Minute Man Park will be linked to the Saratoga National Park, marking the turning point of the Revolutionary War, and the Colonial National Park at Yorktown, signifying the successful ending.

To date, the park staff has acquired 419 acres of the contemplated 750-acre site and seven of the sought-after 16 homes of 1775 vintage and the foundation plots of three others.

The more recently acquired ancient structures are:

Hartwell Tavern in Lincoln, built in 1720. It was occupied in 1775 by tavernkeeper Ephraim Hartwell and his son, John, a fifer with the Lincoln Minute Men.

The Daniel Taylor House near Meriam's Corner, Concord, built by William Taylor. It is believed to have been standing in 1775, occupied by Taylor's farmer-son, Daniel.

The Samuel Brooks House on Brooks' Hill, Concord. Brooks, a farmer, is assumed to have been a member of the local militia but it is not known definitely if he took part in the battle.

In addition to its land acquisitions, the National Park Service has gained ownership of 166 buildings—87 residences, 70 structures used for storage and nine others used for assorted purposes.

Included in the 76 properties still to be acquired are an estimated 100 more buildings.

The Park Service is empowered to obtain every structure in the park area and can remove or demolish any building not in keeping with the antiquated appearance of the region.

Homes deemed suitable for the park's environment are purchased from the owners who are then extended life occupancy under a rental agreement.

While negotiations for the park's remaining 331 acres continue, several major steps will be undertaken in the coming months toward the park's final formation.

Supt. Zerbey explains, "by the end of the year, we'll have something tangible to show the people. At that time we will have progressed from the planning and research phase to the development and reality stage."

Due for an early start and completion by Midsummer will be the transformation of the first floor of the 1911 Buttrick House—overlooking Concord's Old North Bridge, a portion of the restored Battle Road and the Muster Field—into a visitors' center.

Exhibits and an audio-visual program presentation are being prepared for the center by the Park Service's museum laboratory in Washington.

The park's present museum and staff headquarters on Rte. 2A, Lincoln, will continue in use.

Due for completion by Fall will be a circuitous pedestrian trail and picnic grounds through the 50-acre woodland surroundings of historic Fiske Hill, near Rte. 128 in Lexington, and an information station and visitor parking lot at the Old Massachusetts av. and Marrett rd. intersection.

The trail will include a portion of the original Battle Road and will skirt the site of the Benjamin Fiske House foundation and the tablet-marked Hayward Well.

The latter designates the spot where James Hayward, an Action militia man while returning from pursuing the British, instantly killed a Red Coat straggler and was himself mortally wounded in a pistol duel.

Work on resurfacing the Battle Road will gain impetus during the Summer when a new access road to the Hanscom Air Force Base is finished.

Plans call for the closing of the present airbase road to permit the Park Service rangers to extend the Battle Road through that area.

Excavations will also be undertaken during the Summer by park acheologist Mrs. Cordelia Snow, to discover the buried portion of the John Flint House, known to have been standing near the North Bridge in 1775 and that of Ephraim Buttrick on nearby Buttrick Hill.

Ephraim, who later acquired the military rank of colonel, was a younger brother of Maj. John Buttrick, who gave the famous bridge cattle cry of "Fire, fellow soldiers! For God's sake fire!"

Historians say Ephraim's home was demolished for firewood in 1814 by his great-uncle, Steadman Buttrick.

Exploratory activity is also continuing toward the eventual rehabilitation of The Wayside, built in 1717 and occupied at the time of the battle by Samuel Whitney, muster master of the Concord Minute Men and a delegate to the Provincial Congress.

The famous landmark with its swings and tower is known as the "Home of the Authors" since 11 writers have lived there. The more famous were Louisa May Alcott, whose parents acquired the property in 1845, Nathaniel Hawthorne, who purchased it in 1852 and later, Mrs. Harriet Mulford Stone Lothrop, author of highly popular children's stories.

Currently, Park Service architect Orville Carroll is conducting interior structural tests to pinpoint the additions made to the original two-rooms-up and two-rooms-down dwelling by its several owners.

He is also attempting to determine what reinforcements will be needed when it is restored to an as yet undetermined state of its historical past and opened to the public.

During his research, Carroll discovered a hitherto unknown old stone-lined well near an entrance to the house. The well's opening was blocked by two earth-covered ancient slate gravestones over which brush had grown, hiding them.

Park historian Robert Rousheim and archeologist Mrs. Snow are of the opinion the well was dug during the occupancy of the Alcotts and water was piped from it to a washroom and woodshed added to the original structure by the author's family.

The experts feel the gravestones, bearing dates of 1833 and 1834, are of local origin and had been rejected by the families of the deceased because of a misspelled name on one and a cutting imperfection on the other that had to be obliterated and recut.

The misspelling occurs on a stone that undoubtedly was for an infant son of the well-known Concord Buttrick family. It reads: "David H., son of David & Rebeckah Buttrik, died Oct. 22, 1833. AEt. 8 ms. & 13 ds. Sleep on sweet babe from trouble free. Thy parents soon must follow thee."

The other marker reads: "Mr. Jonas Melven, who died April 24, 1834. AEt. 33. The sweet remembrance of the just. Shall flourish when they sleep in dust."

United States and Russian "Peace"—Meaning Not the Same

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE HANSEN

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, when the United States and Russia talk about "peace," it does not necessarily follow that they are speaking of the same thing. As a matter of fact, the probability is that they are not.

The following editorial, appearing in the February 14 edition of the Chattanooga News-Free Press, raises some very interesting questions about the wisdom and seemliness of current administration efforts to woo the Soviet in the guise of peace:

[From the Chattanooga News-Free Press, Feb. 14, 1967]

WHAT THEY MEAN BY "PEACE"

While the LBJ Administration is trying to promote increased U.S. trade with Communist Russia and is attempting to gain ratification of a consular treaty that would let more Russians into the United States and give them diplomatic immunity against prosecution for espionage and all other crimes, what is Russia doing?

For one thing, Russia is charging on Moscow Radio that Communist China is trying to thwart Russian efforts to bring peace in Vietnam.

But does that indicate the Russians really want to help bring a peaceful settlement? Is that an indication that the LBJ deals with Russia are justified and that Russia is really peace-loving?

Don't jump to any such conclusion. Wait until you note *how* Russia says Red China is hindering Russian "peace" efforts.

Russia is the supplier of about 80 per cent of the military equipment the North Vietnam Communists are using for their bloody aggression against South Vietnam and in their killing of American defenders of freedom.

Russia, if it really wanted peace in Vietnam, could probably bring it about in 30 to 60 days just by cutting off all of its military assistance to North Vietnam. Without substantial Russian aid, the North Vietnam Red aggressors would find themselves in bad shape, and a solution to the Vietnam War might not be long in coming.

But that's not the way Russia seeks "peace."

The Russians charge that Red China is hindering "peace" in Vietnam, alleging that the Chinese Communists are demonstrating against Russia in such a way that the Russian shipments to aid the Vietnam Communist aggressors are being slowed down. This delay of arms to North Vietnam is hindering peace, the Russians say.

"If all assistance reached Vietnam smoothly," Moscow Radio said, "the U.S. aggressors would undoubtedly be repulsed more smoothly."

What the Russians mean by "peace," of course, is the defeat of the American forces by the North Vietnamese Communists using Russian arms.

They don't mean peace that merely ends the fighting and leaves the intended victims of Communist aggression alone. By "peace" the Russians mean Communist domination and our defeat.

While Moscow Radio is calling for speedier shipment of Russian arms to kill Americans, what is President Lyndon B. Johnson thinking about in proposing that we "build bridges to the East" for more U.S. trade with Russia?

Shall we ship more to Russia to enable Russia to ship more to North Vietnam to kill more Americans?

What is President Johnson thinking about when, in the face of Russian efforts toward our defeat in Vietnam, he is calling for us to open our borders to more Russian spies with diplomatic immunity?

Perhaps another pertinent question is this: What are the American people thinking about as relatives and friends and neighbors die in Vietnam and our people do not rise up in condemnation of the efforts to increase trade with bloody-handed Russia and to invite more Russian spies into America?

Economy in Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, hundreds of indignant Americans are writing to me and, I trust, to the other Members of Congress, urging strict economy in government. Many of them refer to an excellent article in the current issue of the Reader's Digest by my good friend Charles Stevenson, one of the most able correspondents in Washington. Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the text of Mr. Stevenson's article, as follows:

THE GREAT SOCIETY'S WONDROUS "WAR" BUDGET

(The Administration's shocking proposals for increased non-war spending challenge every citizen to call for a return to effective government and fiscal sanity.)

(By Charles Stevenson)

Five years ago a 34-year-old California supermarket manager was looking forward to the day when he could earn more than $7000 for his family of four. Today he makes $8400, but his federal income tax is now $840. His Social Security taxes have nearly doubled, to $277. The tax on his home is up nearly 50 percent. The most insidious levy of all—inflation—has further cut his income. Result: his hard-earned $1400 pay raise has been slashed by $918, a loss of 63 cents on the dollar, and his family must live on an after-taxes real income of $6092.

Millions are even harder hit. A person who made $5000 in 1956 now requires nearly $6000 just to stay even; the $7500 family now must have almost $9000. In Arizona, a retired couple trying to get by on an inflation-ravaged pension find that their tax bite is bigger than ever. In Texas, a senior is forced to leave college: "With taxes and inflation, the money I earned during the summer just won't cover the bills anymore."

Inflation has ballooned living costs at the highest rate of increase in nearly a decade. To buy a 1965 dollar's worth today takes $1.10 for milk, $1.08 for medical services, $1.06 for bread, $1.05 for restaurant meals.

"For God's sake, please, no more taxes," a constituent implores an Indiana Congressman. "We can't pay for the whole world."

New Squeeze. Despite all this, President Johnson wants Congress to equeeze another $5.5 billion a year out of already hard-pressed individuals and businesses, principally by adding six cents to every dollar they now pay in federal income taxes. And to pull in another $4.1 billion, he seeks additional Social Security levies which would eventually extract up to $1252 per employe.

This at a time when surveys reveal that householder confidence in the economy is the lowest since the 1958 recession. Even to propose more taxes in such a period, says Dr. Paul McCracken, University of Michigan economist, would be an additional "depressant, a restraint on the economy." Asserts Beryl Sprinkel, economist and vice president of Chicago's Harris Trust and Savings Bank: "We're playing with dynamite to propose a tax increase." And, the most frightening statement of all, from William F. Butler, vice president economist of the Chase Manhattan Bank: "We could well find ourselves with both a recession and inflation at once." Small wonder that polls by the Opinion Research Corp. show that 71 percent of all Americans call for a cut in federal spending rather than face the prospect of any increase in taxes.

Mr. Johnson says the income-tax hike will give our "fighting men in Vietnam the help they need." If that justification were sound, no American could oppose it. However, the President's Budget for the 1968 fiscal year to begin July 1 shows big domestic-spending increases which will more than drain off all this "war" cash.

He explains that the additional payroll taxes are needed to pay for higher Social Security benefits in behalf of "an adequate income, a decent home and a meaningful retirement for each senior citizen."[*] Yet much of these additional Social Security taxes would go to bail out federal agencies for their lending operations, which cover everything from FHA mortgages to student loans. Incredibly, these sums show up in the President's Budget as *reductions* in spending!

"The President's budgetary policies contain gimmicks which conceal the true costs of the Great Society and make his deficits look smaller," observes Sen. John J. Williams, of Delaware. Indeed, Senate Finance Committee experts have determined that, except for bookkeeping trickery, the Budget would disclose a planned deficit of $14.419 billion for fiscal 1968 even with tax increases—$18.869 billion without.

Read as far as page 413 of the Budget and you discover that the programmed Gross Expenditures of Government Administered Funds for the next fiscal year will amount to $210.222 billion. You also find that whereas President Johnson intends to spend $5.5 billion more for defense, including the Vietnam war, he simultaneously plan that outlays for civilian activities shall soar $27.084 billion higher than in fiscal 1966. This increase alone is about double what the cost of running the entire government was in the top year of the New Deal. There has been nothing like it in history.

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[*] Paradoxically, the President's proposed income-tax "reforms" would punish many older victims of the Administration's inflation, by further curtailing their existing exemptions and deductions for age. He would also tax their now-exempt Social Security benefits.

More Money for DHUD. "I have reviewed these programs carefully," President Johnson reassured Congress. "Waste and nonessentials have been cut out. Reductions or postponements have been made wherever possible."

As these words echoed through the Capitol, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (DHUD), to take only one example, was announcing grants by the wholesale. They included funds to "beautify" Berkeley, Calif., with a municipal putting green, new tennis courts and a refurbished rose garden; to landscape the city hall at Overland Park, Kan.; to bestow a decorative fountain on Kingsport, Tenn.; and to construct a "two-acre lagoon" at El Centro, Calif. And why not? The President had tucked away $127 million in his Budget, nearly doubling the funds now available to DHUD for this category of unconscionable wartime spending.

Vulnerable Areas. "Nonsense," says Rep. Tom Curtis, of Missouri, ranking Republican on the Joint Economic Committee, to cynics who contend that Congress cannot cut the Budget. "If the public will give us the same support that the President's vested interests exert, we can carve away well over what $5.5 billion of new 'war' taxes would raise without doing a bit of damage." He and others agree that the following are just a few of the vulnerable areas:

Farm Fat. The ever expanding Agriculture Department has become so thoroughly unpopular that a *Farm Journal* poll indicates that only one in ten of the nation's farmers now supports its programs. And the American Farm Bureau Federation, representing the vast majority of organized farmers, has demanded an end to "the whole sorry mess of government farm controls, direct subsidy payments and price manipulations." Nevertheless, Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman's budget has been hiked to $6.255 billion—a $296-million increase that accompanies, ironically, a sharp decline in the nation's farm population—and a 1400 increase in the department's employes.

The President claims that the Commodity Credit Corp., the agency supposed to "stabilize, support and protect" farm income, will cost taxpayers $3.626 billion in fiscal 1968. But, buried in the Budget's 1316-page appendix are figures showing that the CCC will end the year with an accumulated deficit of $9.837 billion—an increase of more than $1.3 billion over fiscal 1967.

Educational Gadgetry. The Great Society asks another $5.2 billion for education, a $622-million jump. The biggest single expense is for the new Title I elementary- and secondary-school program, which President Johnson says is bringing "the full benefits of education to children of low-income families."

Yet all across the country one prosperous community after another has been allocated federal tax funds appropriated in the name of poor children. Even high-income Grosse Pointe, Mich., received $117,500. By Washington's figuring, Beverly Hills, Calif., merited $82,875, but school officials turned down the money. They could only locate eight children from six poor families.

Evidence mounts that the entire school-aid apparatus is so choked with new money from Washington that shockingly few real gains result. Recently a University of Chicago researcher found most big money providing "just gadgetry." A White House advisory group described projects as "piecemeal, fragmented efforts."

Cities and Housing Extravagance. President Johnson's urban programs are "outmoded, inefficient and directionless," says Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D., Conn.), chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Executive Reorganization and an original enthusiast for the legislation. Moreover, DHUD, which administers 60 programs, frequently overlapping those of other agencies, has $16.571 billion left from prior years. Yet into this sieve President Johnson wants to pour $3 billion more, half again as much as it is getting in the current fiscal year.

Nearly two billion of this new money would go to the scandal-ridden urban-renewal and housing program, which was originally aimed at building housing for low-income citizens but which has provided, among other things, a bird refuge on the Atlantic Coast; a rebuilt beach for a New Jersey resort town; recreational facilities with restaurant, promenade and marina for the Newport, R.I., high-society vacationland; plus a tract for an aerospace research center. in Boston.

The Poverty Mess. Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) poverty warriors are ladling out $59,500 for a Spanish-language animated cartoon for slum-dwellers, one of 11 films costing $400,000. In Westchester County, N.Y., one of the nation's richest, 119 OEO undertakings cost $5,264,519. Rep. Edith Green (D., Ore.) finally wrung a begrudging admission out of officials that Job Corps costs had hit $9,120 a year per trainee.

The poverty war clearly faces a crisis of competence. "I would rather have 50 to 100 more competent administrators for the war on poverty than another $100 million for it," said Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz. Nevertheless, the President is demanding another $2 billion, a 30-percent boost, for this fiscal circus.

Swollen Bureaucracy. Nothing is more blantly swollen than the federal payroll. On December 2, 1965, after a press briefing at the LBJ ranch, the New York *Times* proclaimed: "President Backs a Cut in U.S. Jobs —Approves Plan to Retire 25,000." Yet seven months later 187,506 more new workers were on the rosters—an average of 1300 hired every working day. A new Executive Order proclaimed a freeze in midsummer 1965, but by the year's end 100,000 more bureaucrats were hired, at a cost of $800 million. Now the President's Budget says that another 40,400 will come aboard in strictly non-war agencies at still another $323,900,000 of cost to the taxpayers.

These are just samples, and no one knows better than Rep. Frank Bow, of Ohio, ranking Republican on the House Appropriations Committee. "Whatever they tell you," he says, "scratch beneath the surface of any agency, from foreign aid to space programs to HEW, and you'll find extravagance—and expenditures we can do without."

Shattering Awakening. Congress is now in a mood to take stock of federal spending because of a shattering awakening. People are realizing that the whole federal grant-in-aid welfare state is disorganized and calamitously uncontrolled. The system keeps 2,600,000 federal employes busy in 150 Washington bureaus and in some 400 regional offices, but the machinery is so stalled by overlapping and duplication that it can only sicken taxpayers who must pick up the tab. Sen. Robert Kennedy, of New York, says that untangling this thicket of aid programs is the most serious problem in the government today.

For example, programs for the disabled are scattered among 28 agencies, bureaus, divisions and commissions. Fifty-seven separate programs have been set up for vocational and job training, 35 for housing, more than 20 for transportation. A New York agency had to spend three months and $150,000 preparing an application for $200,000 in planning funds.

A potent warning is issued by Maine's Democratic liberal Sen. Edmund Muskie, a past supporter of many of these programs and now chairman of the Senate subcomittee that has probed furthest into this mess. "Merely piling up new federal programs on old ones and scattering more federal money in diverse directions are not going to help community development," he says.

Walter Lippmann, long a staunch supporter of federal assistance programs, now insists that a pause is desperately required. "The complex of welfare measures has become unmanageable," he says bluntly. "No one wishes to stand up and say he is opposed to schools, hospitals, aid to the poor and the like. But there is a wide revulsion against the expanding and heavy-handed role played by the federal government."

Says Sen. Charles Percy, of Illinois, "It's time we started solving problems instead of just throwing money at them." Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield agrees: "I would hope to see the beginning of a major re-examination of what we have done in legislation during the past few years."

At the Crossroads. The moment for decision is at hand. Great responsibility falls on the taxpaying public. Confides one House member: "I'm waiting to hear from constituents who really want to lower outlays as I do, especially for projects back home." But even as Congress seeks to take stock, lobbyists from special interests ranging from aerospace industries to the organized mayors of America are plugging for more appropriations. Skilled armies of budget boosters are urging their members to write to Washington. Right now the ultra-liberal Americans for Democratic Action is campaigning for additional billions for its pet domestic programs. All the while the Administration itself is turning on the heat, with Treasury Secretary Henry H. Fowler attacking Budget critics for having nothing to offer except the "time-tested cliché of cutting federal spending."

These and other pressures can quickly turn Congressional economy talk into mere lip service unless men and women across the land respond now and mobilize a massive demand for fiscal common sense, for getting their money's worth from government. If citizens do nothing, they will have only themselves to blame as ever larger tax levies and the hidden cost of inflation are sliced out of their pay checks to underwrite governmental failures like those discussed here. Or they can *act*, both thinking Republicans and Democrats, conservatives and liberals. They must act *now*. That means *you*, sitting down and writing to your Representative and Senators and to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. It means discussing the subject with *your* neighbors, organizing, getting them to write, too. Nothing less than a deluge of individual, thoughtful letters can give our legislators the needed backing to insist upon more effective, frugal government.

House Appropriations Chairman George Mahon, of Texas, has laid the issues squarely on the line: "Congress is not going to practice restraint," he says, "unless the message comes through *loud* and *clear* from the people."

What Is Really Wrong With the Dodd-Celler Bills

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN D. DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted I insert into the Appendix of the Congressional Record an article appearing in the April 1967 issue of the American Rifleman, entitled "What Is Really Wrong With the Dodd-Celler Bills."

The article appearing in the official publication of the National Rifle Association, one of the great patriotic, conservation and sporting organizations of this Nation, points out the evils of legislation like H.R. 5384 and S. 1, which attacks firearms, disarms sportsmen and law-abiding citizens, and leaves criminals free to acquire weapons to harass without fear the disarmed populace of law-abiding citizens.

The article follows:

What Is Really Wrong With the Dodd-Celler Bills

In both S 1 and HR 5384, Congress is asked to find and to declare "That the ease with which any person can acquire firearms is a significant factor in the prevalence of lawlessness and violent crime in the United States"—in other words, that the ease with which you and I can acquire firearms is a significant factor in the prevalence of lawlessness and violent crime in the United States. I completely reject such a philosophy. You and I know the truth. The ease with which law-abiding citizens can acquire firearms has nothing to do with crime and I would suggest it is about time to concentrate on criminals and the unlawful use of firearms and leave us alone.

It is believed that if Congress ever passes as a statement of legislative policy, the "Findings and Declarations" as in either S1 amended or HR 5384, the end of the shooting sports would be in sight. Soon, no honorable man could openly support the existence of firearms because the philosophy would then prevail that the mere existence of firearms is a *cause* of crime.

The Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, of the 89th Congress held hearings on proposed amendments to the Federal Firearms Act. I can find no public record where "Findings and Declarations" similar to those in HR 5384 and S1 were recommended by this Committee as a result of these hearings.

As a part of the legislative history of the act, should it become law, there is the statement by the President in his message of Feb. 6, 1967, to the Congress, calling for such legislation, and I quote. "It (the legislation) will gain added strength as States pass firearms legislation and licensing laws similar to the Sullivan Law in New York."

Hence it is clear that S1 and HR 5384 are proposed for the purpose of providing a framework wherein it would be a federal offense for firearms to pass from one State to another except under certain restricted conditions, thereafter providing for an effective means on the part of the federal government to obtain a Sullivan Law in each of the States similar to that which exists in New York State today.

The President's message in this regard is not to be considered separately from the recommendation of the President's Commission on Crime in its report which was made public on Feb. 18, 1967, but which the President had in his hand for some time prior thereto.

In the report of the President's Commission on Crime, there is the recommendation calling for registration and licensing of all shotguns, rifles, and pistols in the country.

This, therefore, reveals clearly the purpose of the bill and, if it is passed into law, the intent of the Congress.

Now the intent of the Congress is a key consideration when the Secretary of Treasury starts writing regulations in the several places wherein, in the bill, he is authorized to do so.

Furthermore, the intent of the Congress is a key consideration in a guidance to the courts later on in making decisions under the act.

The President's Commission on Crime furthermore recommended that if there should be any States which, at the end of five years, had not passed a registration law covering rifles, shotguns, and pistols, then the federal government should pass a registration law applicable to those States.

An important consideration for dealers as well as for their customers, the sportsmen, is not the amount of the fee but instead the fact that the new bill contemplates a category of dealers who meet the requirements of the law but in whose cases a license may not or will not issue. The bill provides that, "Upon the filing of a proper application and payment of the prescribed fee, the Secretary *may* issue to the applicant the appropriate license, subject to the provisions of this chapter and other applicable provisions of law. . . ." The word "shall" issue is used in the present Federal Firearms Act. The question arises why the change from "shall" to "may"?

There is a long history of our experience with the Sullivan Law and with similar laws in other places revealing that where licensing and registration for individual citizens is a statutory requirement, the law-abiding citizen is most often denied under law that which the criminal cannot be denied by law; that is, the right to keep and bear arms.

Thus it is, by limitations upon law-abiding sportsmen and by the limitations possible on law-abiding dealers, that we can easily visualize, not only the elimination of the shooting sports but a severe restrain upon—if not actually the elimination—of those who are in the business of supplying equipment and accessories.

It is a Sullivan Law for every State that the Administration seeks, and these bills HR 5384 and S1, provide the machinery for making a Sullivan Law in every State an accomplishment on the part of the federal government.

The framework provided by this new bill, plus the coercion possible by giving or else denying federal funds, is enough to get the job done. If the sportsmen do not stop this move at this time, their game is gone in the sense and to the extent that it has existed for many decades.

NRA MEMBER.

Congressman Horton Notes Scheduling of Harmony Week Events

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, barbershop harmonizers in my congressional district have joined this week with more than 30,000 other harmonizers throughout the United States and Canada to celebrate Harmony Week.

April 11 was the 29th anniversary of the founding, in Tulsa, Okla., of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragament of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America, Inc.

This unique organization, which has grown to 700 chapters located in every State of the Union and most Canadian Provinces, is bringing tremendous pleasure not only to its members but also to its devotees numbering many millions. Few, if any, organizations contribute more in time, talent, and cash to charities and worthy causes of all kinds. Major beneficiary of their activities on a national scale is the Institute of Logopedics in Wichita, Kans., where victims of speech and hearing impairment of all ages are scientifically aided.

It is a source of great satisfaction to me that S. Wayne Foor, a valued constituent and outstanding citizen of Rochester, N.Y., served as president of SPEBSQSA, Inc., in 1963. A Seneca land neighbor, James Steedman, of Buffalo, is now the international head. Seneca land has furnished four international presidents in all: Phil Embury, of Warsaw, N.Y.—1944–46—and Arthur Merrill, of Schenectady — 1955–56 — preceding Wayne Foor.

Harmony Week is customarily observed by proclamations by governors and mayors and on occasion the Congress has taken such action as my colleagues are aware.

In fact, one of my first official acts after becoming a Member of the 88th Congress was to sponsor a joint resolution calling upon the President to proclaim National Harmony Week. Many of my colleagues joined with me in this legislative effort, and as the record reflects, our resolutions led ultimately to President Kennedy's signing Public Law 88–7, a proclamation of National Harmony Week.

District of Columbia chapter, under the leadership of President Arthur K. Gearheart, and its public relations officer, Edward R. Place, assisted by the Singing Capital chorus and chapter quartets, is putting on an ambitious Harmony Week program. Highlight will be a concert next Sunday evening at Tiber Island for the residents of that community, including the Vice President, Hon. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.

Alexandria harmonizers, who have supplied the president, Wilbur Sparks, for the mid-Atlantic district of the society, closes Harmony Week this Saturday with its 17th annual "spring tonic" at T. C. Williams High School. Its show is being advertised as "automated harmony."

I am privileged to make the first announcement that the Smithsonian Institution will present a series of nine open-air concerts this summer by the Riverside area barbershoppers from nine chapter, District of Columbia, Alexandria, Arlington, Fredericksburg, Fairfax, Manassas — unchartered — Montgomery County, Prince Georges County, and St. Marys County. Upward of 300 voices will comprise the chorus of the Potomac.

Scene of the concerts, opening on Saturday, June 24, and concluding Friday, August 25, will be the Mall side of the Museum of Science and Technology at 12th Street and Constitution Avenue. Producer of the nine concerts, all on Friday nights except the opener, will be James F. Sheehan, a past president and chorus director of Arlington chapter. On July 21 will occur the so-called summer concert as the successor of the Watergate series of recent years.

I do not wish to overlook the major harmony event of the year in the District of Columbia, the District of Columbia chapter's annual "Harvest of Harmony," on Saturday, November 4, at Constitution Hall. Coproducers are David Malony and Charles R. "Bob" Maguire. Featured quartets will be Michigan's international champion Auto-Towners and Canada's top foursome, the Night Hawks, past international medalists.

Vocal harmony is only one aspect of harmony among the nations of the earth and all mankind.

I am sure that my colleagues will join me in observing Harmony Week.

Greater Lowell, Mass., Chamber of Commerce Installs Officers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, recently the Greater Lowell, Mass., Chamber of Commerce held its annual banquet and installed its officers for the coming year. At the dinner, retiring President Matthew J. Brown assessed the progress that has been made during the past year, and incoming President John F. Reilly, Jr., outlined the challenge for the year to come. Both men have rendered outstanding service to their communities and under unanimous consent I include accounts of their remarks, which appeared in the Lowell Sun on April 9, in the RECORD:

RETIRING PRESIDENT OUTLINES MANY ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PAST YEAR

LOWELL.—Matthew J. Brown, retiring president of the Chamber of Commerce, reported on activities of the past year in his address, which follows:

Governor Volpe, Reverend Clergy, Congressman Morse, Mayor Early, City Manager Gallagher, Headtable Guests, Members of the Chamber of Commerce and Friends.

In my remarks last year, I stated my belief that our Greater-Lowell area was a diamond in the rough, but that like any fine stone, it had to be cut and polished to bring out its hidden assets in order to create a market value.

Our task was to develop a program for action which would result in the kind of region we all envisioned. The cutting and polishing plan has been laid out and the initial chips in our gem stones have been taken.

If any one word can be used as the hallmark of this past year . . . it is "co-operation." It started at the dinner meeting which your directors personally hosted and underwrote for our City Councilors and at which we invited Edward Logue to be the principal speaker. From this meeting a series of meetings evolved with a sub-committee of the City Council on the problems of the city. A direct result of the meeting was the invitation by the City Council to Mr. Logue to review and make recommendations on our problems. We are exceedingly pleased that many of his major points in his recent report were already in our "Platform for Progress" and that steps had been taken to put them into effect.

Of primary importance is the "Community Renewal Program" which will establish priority and funding schedules for all future urban renewal efforts and give us a solid plan for the future redevelopment of our city. The Chamber, in this regard, has underwritten the $4000 costs of a planning grant application to the Housing and Urban Development Agency through the Lowell Redevelopment Authority.

The monies raised to finance the cost of an application for a Central Business District Renewal Program, also covered in Mr. Logue's report, were transferred to the Community Renewal Program approach when assurances were given that the Central Business District project would received top priority.

A major stumbling block to our "core area" program and the stabilizing of our tax base was the "Lowell Connector." In July, Jack Reilly, Don Cook and myself, armed with a letter from the City Council committee working with us, met with Commissioner Ribbs of the Department of Public Works, to discuss the "Connector." We received a commitment that the highway would be constructed to East Merrimack Street; that the governor approved and would announce it shortly.

But an obstacle remained, the formal adoption by the City Council of the Master Highway Plan for the area. Again, cooperation was the answer. The council acted, and in October, Governor Volpe made the announcement. In January the engineering firm began on the route and design work. Now, all that remains is the missing link around the Central Business District.

Another of our major efforts this past year involved the funding and construction of the J. F. K. Civic Center. Several years ago, the Chamber brought in Victor Gruen Associates to speak at our Urban Renewal Seminar. Later, they were engaged by the city to design our Civic Center in the Northern Canal Project. Their design work has long since been completed, but funding, due to a change in federal programs, became a problem. Last summer, we met with the Victor Gruen people and they stated construction funds could be found and they would undertake the task if the city would engage them. In October, at our monthly membership meeting, Buddy Harris of the firm outlined procedures and costs for our membership and city officials. The Chamber offered to underwrite the inital costs but co-operation was again the word. The City Council authorized the $6000 necessary and our city manager has executed the contract.

There are so many other projects in which we were involved but I want to keep this report short, therefore, I shall cover only our major activities. As a non-resident businessman of the city, I wanted to see our area program grow and expand with co-operation between the city and towns. As a result, we amended our bylaws to provide for representatives on your board of directors from each of the towns and they are seated at the headtable tonight.

Our area planning an development, we worked closely with the Area Planning Commission, especially on the Merrimack River Pollution Abatement Program and we owe a debt of gratitude to our committee chairman, Dr. Allen Powell, and his co-chairman, Jerry Bolton. They have done yoeman duty. I would note here that we were represented at the legislative hearings on the river problem.

In education, we have to thank our committee chairman, Brendan Farrington, for his work on the Regional Vocational school. This will mean much to our future economic redevelopment. Also, we continued to actively participate in the Lowell Federation of Civic Organizations on Education.

I could go on and thank each director and chairman. They all worked hard, but I'll only list some of our other activities . . . the Area Airport, the incinerator rate battle—special committee on new zoning ordinances—traffic and parking program—and our activities in governmental affairs at both the federal and state legislative levels. Our monthly membership meetings, started last year, were continued and on this subject I am happy to say that we co-sponsored with Lowell Tech the dedication program for Lowell Technological Institute's Nuclear Center and wholeheartedly endorse the efforts to secure a "cobalt-teletherapy" unit which will be beneficial to the entire Merrimack Valley.

A new spirit also has been born in our Retail Division under the direction of its president, Paul Gendron, and we can expect increased co-operative programs in this vital area. Lastly, we are pleased that the Massachusetts Association of Chamber of Commerce Executives saw fit to re-elect our general manager, Don Cook, as its president for another year. I want to thank him and his staff of Dick Cooley, Jean Allard, Martha Hevey and Nancy Perry for the support which has helped to make this a very fine and progressive year.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have enjoyed the opportunity of serving our community as president of your Chamber of Commerce and I want to thank you for the privilege you extended to me.

You met, at the beginning of this program, both your old and new directors. However, at this time, I would like to present "Certificates of Appreciation" to those who are retiring from the board and who have served so well in your behalf: Joseph G. Cherry, George J. McGuane, Joseph Pelligrino, Sr., Daniel E. Walker, past president, and John H. Gardiner, who could not be with us this evening, but who has served so faithfully on the Chamber's executive committee as vice president.

Now, it is my privilege to turn the gavel over to your incoming president . . . John F. Reilly, Jr., is a conscientious, dedicated believer in the future destiny of Greater-Lowell and he has served for three years as a Chamber director, and the past years as a vice president, in addition to his duties as chairman of the Central Business District-Urban Renewal Committee.

NEW CHAMBER PRESIDENT SEES CITY ON THE MARCH

In taking over as president, John F. Reilly, Jr., said:

The Greater Lowell Area does have a future. Yes, there have been many prophets of doom but these voices are fading fast. Perhaps we of the Chamber have been considered dreamers in the past but realization is in the immediate future.

Authorities on the subject; namely, the Greater Boston Economic Study Committee, Rev. Father Seavey Joyce of Boston College and recently a national magazine have placed the Greater-Lowell area among the top 10 communities in the nation in rate of growth. We can demonstrate through intelligent planning that we are capable of assimilation.

With this population expansion in mind, our theme for the coming year is "Planning—Key to the Future." Plan we must if we are to keep pace with what has been forecast for us. If you believe we have problems today, consider, if you will, the future if we fail to plan and act now.

Reflecting on the tangible acomplishments of the past two years under the dedicated leadership of Matty Brown could make one content. Instead this must be but a stepping stone toward even greater progress.

Experience has taught us that the role of the Chamber of Commerce cannot be effectively discharged without the co-operation of government. We solicit the continued aid of government as a Partner in Progress.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I accept the responsibility you have given me and pledge my every effort toward working with you for the best interests of the Greater-Lowell Area. Thank you.

Before relinquishing the rostrum, there is one further duty to perform. Matty, will you please come up here. On behalf of the Officers, Directors and Membership, may I present you with the Past President's plaque which is symbolic of the gratitude and appreciation we have for the genuine, selfless leadership you have demonstrated and the very real contribution you have made to our community.

LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

CODE OF LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

TITLE 44, SECTION 181. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; ARRANGEMENT, STYLE, CONTENTS, AND INDEXES.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

TITLE 44, SECTION 182b. SAME; ILLUSTRATIONS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the RECORD without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily RECORD as follows: the Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided,* That the makeup of the RECORD shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in 7½-point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the RECORD shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the RECORD issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the RECORD for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the RECORD of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the RECORD shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p.m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the RECORD style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. ——— addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the RECORD.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided,* That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Corrections.*—The permanent RECORD is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided,* That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: *Provided further,* That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided,* That no address, speech, or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the Official Reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from the Official Reporters of the respective Houses.

The Official Reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations, which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated by the Official Reporters in the next issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, nor to RECORDS printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of theHouse or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided,* That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective departments or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

SENATORS WITH RESIDENCES IN WASHINGTON

OFFICE ADDRESS: Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

[Streets northwest unless otherwise stated]

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey

Aiken, George D., *Vt*	
Allott, Gordon, *Colo*	
Anderson, Clinton P., *N. Mex.*	6 Wesley Circle
Baker, Howard H., Jr., *Tenn.*	
Bartlett, E. L., *Alaska*	
Bayh, Birch E., *Ind*	
Bennett, Wallace F., *Utah*	
Bible, Alan, *Nev*	
Boggs, J. Caleb, *Del*	
Brewster, Daniel B., *Md*	
Brooke, Edward W., *Mass*	
Burdick, Quentin N., *N. Dak.*	
Byrd, Harry F., Jr., *Va*	
Byrd, Robert C., *W. Va*	
Cannon, Howard W., *Nev*	
Carlson, Frank, *Kans*	Sheraton-Park
Case, Clifford P., *N.J*	
Church, Frank, *Idaho*	
Clark, Joseph S., *Pa*	
Cooper, John Sherman, *Ky*	
Cotton, Norris, *N.H*	
Curtis, Carl T., *Nebr*	
Dirksen, Everett M., *Ill*	
Dodd, Thomas J., *Conn*	
Dominick, Peter H., *Colo*	
Eastland, James O., *Miss*	5101 Macomb St.
Ellender, Allen J., *La*	
Ervin, Sam J., Jr., *N.C*	
Fannin, Paul J., *Ariz*	
Fong, Hiram L., *Hawaii*	5519 Uppingham St., Chevy Chase, Md.
Fulbright, J. W., *Ark*	
Griffin, Robert P., *Mich*	
Gore, Albert, *Tenn*	
Gruening, Ernest, *Alaska*	
Hansen, Clifford P., *Wyo*	
Harris, Fred R., *Okla*	
Hart, Philip A., *Mich*	
Hartke, Vance, *Ind*	
Hatfield, Mark, *Oreg*	
Hayden, Carl, *Ariz*	
Hickenlooper, Bourke B., *Iowa*	5511 Cedar Parkway, Chevy Chase, Md.
Hill, Lister, *Ala*	
Holland, Spessard L., *Fla*	Sheraton-Park
Hollings, Ernest F., *S.C*	
Hruska, Roman L., *Nebr*	
Inouye, Daniel K., *Hawaii*	
Jackson, Henry M., *Wash*	
Javits, Jacob K., *N.Y*	
Jordan, B. Everett, *N.C*	
Jordan, Len B., *Idaho*	
Kennedy, Edward M., *Mass*	
Kennedy, Robert F., *N.Y*	
Kuchel, Thomas H., *Calif*	
Lausche, Frank J., *Ohio*	
Long, Edward V., *Mo*	
Long, Russell B., *La*	
McCarthy, Eugene J., *Minn.*	5916 Bradley Blvd., Bethesda, Md.
McClellan, John L., *Ark*	
McGee, Gale W., *Wyo*	
McGovern, George, *S. Dak*	
McIntyre, Thomas J., *N.H*	
Magnuson, Warren G., *Wash.*	The Shoreham
Mansfield, Mike, *Mont*	
Metcalf, Lee, *Mont*	453 First St. SE.
Miller, Jack R., *Iowa*	5417 Kirkwood Dr., Bethesda, Md.
Mondale, Walter F., *Minn*	
Monroney, A. S. Mike, *Okla.*	
Montoya, Joseph M., *N. Mex.*	
Morse, Wayne, *Oreg*	
Morton, Thruston B., *Ky*	
Moss, Frank E., *Utah*	
Mundt, Karl E., *S. Dak*	122 Schotts Court NE.
Murphy, George, *Calif*	
Muskie, Edmund S., *Maine*	
Nelson, Gaylord, *Wis*	
Pastore, John O., *R.I*	
Pearson, James B., *Kans*	
Pell, Claiborne, *R.I*	3425 Prospect St.
Percy, Charles H., *Ill*	
Prouty, Winston L., *Vt*	
Proxmire, William, *Wis*	
Randolph, Jennings, *W.Va*	4608 Reservoir Rd.
Ribicoff, Abraham A., *Conn*	
Russell, Richard B., *Ga*	
Scott, Hugh, *Pa*	
Smathers, George A., *Fla*	
Smith, Margaret Chase (Mrs.), *Maine.*	
Sparkman, John, *Ala*	4928 Indian Lane
Spong, William B., Jr., *Va*	
Stennis, John, *Miss*	
Symington, Stuart, *Mo*	
Talmadge, Herman E., *Ga*	
Thurmond, Strom, *S.C*	
Tower, John G., *Tex*	
Tydings, Joseph D., *Md*	
Williams, Harrison A., Jr., *N.J.*	
Williams, John J., *Del*	
Yarborough, Ralph, *Tex*	
Young, Milton R., *N. Dak*	Quebec House So.
Young, Stephen M., *Ohio*	

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Sergeant at Arms—Robert G. Dunphy.
Chief Clerk—Darrell St. Claire.
Secretary for the Majority—J. S. Kimmitt.
Secretary for the Minority—J. Mark Trice.
Chaplain—Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D.

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Committee on Commerce

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Committee on Finance

Messrs. Long of Louisiana (chairman), Smathers, Anderson, Gore, Talmadge, McCarthy, Hartke, Fulbright, Ribicoff, Metcalf, Harris, Williams of Delaware, Carlson, Bennett, Curtis, Morton, and Dirksen.

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Mr. Chief Justice Warren, of California, Hotel Sheraton-Park, Washington, D.C.
Mr. Justice Black, of Alabama, 619 S. Lee St., Alexandria, Va.
Mr. Justice Douglas, of Washington, 4852 Hutchins Pl.
Mr. Justice Clark, of Texas, 2101 Connecticut Ave.
Mr. Justice Harlan, of New York, 1677 31st St.
Mr. Justice Brennan, of New Jersey, 3037 Dumbarton Ave.
Mr. Justice Stewart, of Ohio, 5136 Palisade Lane.
Mr. Justice White, of Colorado, 2209 Hampshire Rd., McLean, Va.
Mr. Justice Fortas, of Tennessee, 3210 R St.

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Clerk—John F. Davis, 4704 River Rd.
Deputy Clerk—Edmund P. Cullinan, 4823 Reservoir Rd.
Deputy Clerk—Michael Rodak, 6311 Joslyn Pl., Cheverly, Md.
Marshal—T. Perry Lippitt, 6004 Corbin Rd.
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UNITED STATES JUDICIAL CIRCUITS
JUSTICES ASSIGNED
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District of Columbia judicial circuit: Mr. Chief Justice Warren. District of Columbia.

First judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Fortas. Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island.

Second judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Harlan. Connecticut, New York, Vermont.

Third judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Brennan. Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virgin Islands.

Fourth judicial circuit: Mr. Chief Justice Warren. Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

Fifth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Black. Alabama, Canal Zone, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas.

Sixth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Stewart. Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee.

Seventh judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Clark. Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin.

Eighth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice White. Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

Ninth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Douglas. Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Guam, Hawaii.

Tenth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice White. Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming.

Appendix

Why the Buffalo Still Roam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KARL E. MUNDT

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, the April issue of the Kiwanis magazine contains an article entitled "Why the Buffalo Still Roam," written by Bill Surface. It details a splendid example of conservation in action.

Almost extinct by 1900, the bison was truly an endangered species of American wildlife. A small group of naturalists, using captive buffalo, stocked preserves in the United States and Canada and the buffalo made a sensational comeback. Today there are approximately 14,000 on various ranges, parks, and private ranches.

Conservationists can take heart from the example of the buffalo comeback. It shows what can be done when resources are marshaled and points the way for efforts to save other species of endangered American wildlife.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WHY THE BUFFALO STILL ROAM

(By Bill Surface)

An imposing buffalo bull stood facing the wind. Snorting fiercely, he led a herd of twenty-five across South Dakota's Great Plains. When they stopped to graze, a party of hunters appeared and shot them down.

The site, however, was the Standing Butte Buffalo Ranch near Fort Pierre, SD, not uninhabited prairie, and the year was 1967, not 1867. This scene, occurring with increasing frequency across parts of the West and Midwest, points up the fact that the American buffalo has made such a phenomenal comeback that he no longer is just a tragic relic of the Old West's settlement.

Today, about 14,000 buffalo live on 220 ranges and parks and on about 450 private ranches, from California to Connecticut. So many of these ranchers raise the animals for meat and fur, rather than novelty, that the buffalo regularly appears at state fairs, markets, furriers, and on menus. Last year Roy Houck, who keeps 1450 buffalo on his Standing Butte Ranch, shipped 28,000 pounds of buffalo meat to eastern food chains and restaurants, which now sell both hamburgers and buffaloburgers, and to metropolitan gourmet markets.

Similarly, buffalo hides are so marketable that some furriers are predicting that durable lightweight buffalo coats will soon become fashionable. "It seems the buffalo has put himself almost too much back in demand," says Houck. "Poachers kill four or five buffalo every now and then because they've got such a ready market for them."

The real miracle of today's buffalo, however, is that he exists at all. Once so many millions of bison (the North American buffalo's correct name) roamed North America that as late as 1867 Kansas Pacific trains often had to wait hours for a herd to cross its tracks. But man's sudden, scandalous slaughter of the buffalo for meat, pelts, and "sport" nearly exterminated the species. By 1887, hunters for New York's American Museum of Natural History were unable to find a single buffalo during a three-month expedition.

By 1900 only twenty wild buffalo remained in the United States—hidden in the inaccessible reaches of Yellowstone National Park. Alarmingly, all but four of these eventually were killed by poachers before naturalists, using most of the 521 captive buffalo, stocked preserves in the United States and in Canada's northwest territories.

To these men we are forever indebted. But much credit for the bison's comeback is due to his own remarkable hardiness. Virtually nothing, except a well-aimed bullet or arrow, can stop one of these seemingly awkward beasts. Oddly proportioned, the full-grown buffalo stands about five and a half to six feet high at the peak of his hump, and measures about nine feet from the end of his bearded chin to his thin, sparsely covered hips and little, flag-like tail. So much of his weight is in his enormous woolly head, hump, and comically short forequarters that he seems about to fall on his face.

Yet the bison is so agile that he can stop on a dime, whirl around almost at full speed, and outfight a grizzly bear with his short, curved horns and heavy forelegs. He can gallop up to thirty-five miles an hour over rough terrain to outrun a horse, dog, or any animal except an antelope. If pursued over a long distance, the bison shifts into a lumbering pace, and has been known to appear still fresh ten or twelve miles later, while a relay team of three horses was left haggard.

Adapting to most conditions, the cloven-hoofed buffalo can outmaneuver Siberian husky sled dogs in powdery snow or men wearing snowshoes in knee-deep snow. He can outswim dogs, and climb steep slopes nearly as well as mountain sheep. Still, when possible, the bison chooses the easiest, firmest path, just as he did a century ago, when engineers planning the nation's railroad routes often were unable to improve upon buffalo trails.

Yet the bison's most valuable asset is perhaps his inbred herd instinct for survival. Usually, when man or beast appears to threaten a small captive herd, the wild bison huddle together much like a football team, leave "babysitters" with the calves, then charge in a cavalry-style formation. If one buffalo is ill or injured, the herd sometimes forms a protective circle against predators.

Other self-preservation traits were dramatized a year ago at the Standing Butte Ranch. A freezing rain encrusted the Hereford cattle in ice, at the same time leaving the bison, whose hides are water-repellant, untouched. Then a week-long blizzard buried all food and water under snowdrifts up to thirty feet high. While nearly a hundred of the 1900 cattle died, every one of the 1450 buffalo not only survived, but kept their wits about them. When the snow thawed, the half-starved cattle overate, became bloated and ill, and another hundred cows died. The buffalo, however, though a species of cattle, ate sparingly, gradually increasing their consumption until stomach conditions were normal. Not one buffalo became ill.

Still, the most intelligent buffalo can be downright ornery around humans. Relying on a keen sense of hearing and smell to offset his nearsightedness, the buffalo may move off peacefully when a man approaches on horseback. Nevertheless, he is so curious about automobiles and Jeeps that he sometimes waits until the vehicles are very near, then backs away.

If, however, a man is accompanied by a dog, which buffalo seem particularly to dislike, trouble often erupts. Recently near South Bend, Indiana, a farmer who was used to driving across his buffalo pasture each morning without incident one day allowed his pet beagle to ride along. Enraged, two grunting bulls battered the automobile with their heads, rolling it over and over until it was demolished. Apparently satisfied that they had taught the two a lesson, the bison resumed grazing.

Trouble also can occur if a man or horse moves too fast in a buffalo's presence. One man who recently learned this was Cy Young, a cowhand at the National Bison Range in Montana. Galloping in front of a "docile" beast, he suddenly found himself and his horse riding on top of the buffalo's horns.

"It's plain suicide to run around a buffalo in close quarters," says Julian Howard, manager of the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge in Oklahoma. "I have seen men fall down and remain motionless—and the buffalo ignore them. But who knows whether or not this will work? It's best to stay away from buffalo."

No matter how gentle the buffalo may appear, he is just as mean today as he was a century ago, when he provoked many settlers into turning their guns on him. As old-timers insist: "Men who know the buffalo best trust him the least." Innumerable buffalo have been hand-fed, easily trained, and considered to be pets for as long as six or seven years, only then to turn on their masters. Even so, the wild buffalo seems so gentle that the Interior Department each year receives requests from schools seeking a "pet" bison as a mascot.

The bison shows extraordinary traits right from birth. After the nine-month gestation period, usually ending in late spring, the buffalo cow, followed by several "godmothers," goes into a thicket and gives birth to a reddish-tan calf weighing about fifty pounds. Twins are rare, as are albinos.

Within five minutes the shiny little creature rises up, suckles, and soon is able to run. Easily tamed, he will follow a man like a puppy, though a month later he will probably be so suspicious of the same man that he is apt to attack, though unlikely to harm. The calf also shows resourcefulness in the face of danger. A rancher in Nebraska saw a wobbly-legged buffalo calf meet a snake for the first time. Instead of running, as any other frightened baby animal would, he stomped the snake to death.

In five or six weeks the calf begins to graze, and within a year it is weaned. It reaches full growth—about thirteen hundred pounds for a cow, two thousand or more for a large bull—in seven or eight years. By then the buffalo has developed two hoary, slightly curved horns. He has two extra ribs giving him fourteen on each side to the beef animal's or ox's thirteen.

His coat has turned dark brown, and it sheds each spring and hangs in ragged patches everywhere except on his head, hump, and forequarters. To relieve the itch caused by shedding and the stings of insects, the monster massages himself by rolling on the ground. Many early transcontinental telegraph poles were knocked down when they were used by the half-ton critters as scratching posts. By October he has a woolly new fur coat that keeps him warm in even the severest temperatures.

The bison's hardiness and self-sufficiency have been the prime reasons for farmers to begin raising buffalo. Though a buffalo is nearly twice as large as a domestic cow, he can live on one-third less grazing land, eat grass and vegetation that cattle won't touch, and ration himself if faced with a food shortage. Moreover, bison meat tastes like beef, except that it is slightly darker, more tender, smaller grained, and has a lower rate of cholesterol. Residents of Michigan's Mecosta County find bison so palatable that last year they paid $4000 to savor one buffalo at the county hospital's barbecue.

Rounding up buffalo, though, is a far cry from herding cattle. Last November, for instance, eight cowboys and their horses at Wichita Mountains Refuge rounded up twelve hundred buffalo herd by herd, some scattered as far as ten miles away from the pens—a month-long job. As refuge manager Julian Howard pointed out: "We can make the buffalo go anyplace *he* wants to go."

To make the buffalo want to go toward the corrals without stampeding them, the cowboys rode upon each herd from three directions, causing most of the animals to move toward the "unguarded" area. About twenty-five stubborn beasts didn't want to go anywhere. Since the cowboys have learned that not even an infantry division can budge these critters, they were bypassed and counted from a helicopter.

Later, many of the "cooperative" buffalo whirled, charging in another direction, and the cowboys had to start all over. Gradually these buffalo were encouraged to move into a series of ten fenced pastures that narrowed down to twelve-foot-square corrals. Grunting and glaring, dozens of bulls, their heads down, pawed the dirt and charged right into the pens. Quickly, gates dropped behind and in front of the bison. Many curious cows and yearlings peeked inside the corrals to see what had happened and also were penned.

Infuriated at being tricked, neither cows nor bulls could be moved, either by cattle prods or sharp instruments. Finally, four cowhands leaning from catwalks above the corrals waved long poles with rattling tin cans tied to the ends to pester the bison into entering the long,thickly walled slots, whose gates were then shut. After the young were vaccinated and branded, most of the animals were freed.

When an excited spectator asked what would happen if someone were to fall into the buffalo pen, a tall, gnarled cowhand retorted: "Buddy, you jest don't fall into a lion's den!"

One thousand of the buffalo were turned back out to live their twenty- to thirty-year life span eating short buffalo grass, just as their ancestors did in the days of settlers and Indians. Forty-seven 2-year-olds were sold for $235 a pair to ranchers and breeders or given to nonprofit institutions, while 150 surplus buffalo were butchered and sold to individuals who had applied in advance. While the refuge was created to perpetuate the bison, its manager must continue to get rid of about two hundred buffalo each year. "The range can only graze a thousand head," says Julian Howard. "So our problem is having too many buffalo here."

Similar fall roundups and sales of surplus buffalo are held at the Fort Niobrara National Wildlife Range in Nebraska, the National Bison Refuge in Montana, Sullys Hill National Game Preserve and Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park in North Dakota, and South Dakota's Custer State Park. As long as the King of the Range causes population problems on refuges and ranches, we can be sure that the buffalo will always roam.

"Taxpayers Moneys Misused by Poverty Agency"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, another Louisiana district attorney has instituted a probe of the wholesale handout of money taken from taxpayers under the guise of helping the poor. More and more these poverty fronts are being uncovered as anti-American hatcheries and give us the firm impression our tax dollars are now being used to subsidize communism and socialism.

I insert, in full, the report which appeared as a front page release in the Lafayette, La., Advertiser for April 11, 1967:

D.A. SEIZES RECORDS OF POVERTY AGENCY

District Attorney Bertrand DeBlanc subpoenaed all records of Southern Consumers Cooperative Southern Consumers Education Foundation and Acadiana Neuf this morning and will order an overall audit of the financial conduct of the War on Poverty in six Southwest Louisiana Parishes.

He said that if he found any evidence of wrong-doing that he will prosecute the offenders and if the comprehensive audit fails to divulge any criminal offense he will issue a statement clearing all agencies concerned.

The district attorney acted on the strength of findings and observations made by certified public accounting firms from New Orleans and Baton Rouge on the financial condition of the Education Foundation. SCEF, a major delegate agency of the antipoverty war, handles Operation Headstart in five parishes, a Sweet Potato Albert undertaking, three remedial reading programs in St. Landry, and a credit union in Vermilion. The New Orleans firm of CPA's audited the credit union, the sweet potato program, and the remedial reading projects.

Acadiana Neuf has been audited periodically by a firm in Lafayette and Southern Consumers engages another firm. But while audits of various agencies of the complex organizational arrangement of the War On Poverty have been made, no single overall accounting record had been completed setting down utilization of all the public funds spent in the antipoverty war that has cost nearly three million dollars to date.

AUDITORS' COMMENT

Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company, New Orleans certified public accountants, reported in its partial audit of SCEF that many expenditures were improperly classified and there were questionable procedures in accounting for travel expenses. Among other findings were general ledgers out of balance at the program's inception, instances of what appeared to be forced cross-footing, lack of final executive approval in cash disbursements, and bookkeeping in accounting for non-federal contributions in-kind not in compliance with provisions of Guide for Grantee Action of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The 6-page narrative commented on other procedures and noted that there were three basic weaknesses in the system of internal control. They included incomplete documentation in support of transactions singular control of transactions from origination to recording in the book of accounts and clerical inaccuracies.

A. Edgar Thomas, Baton Rouge certified public accountant, commented that he'd "never in 20 years' experience read a more critical, more powerfully stated, more carefully written document" than the report of the New Orleans auditing firm on bookkeeping procedures of Southern Consumers Education Foundation. Thomas' Remarks were made under oath during the Louisiana Joint Legislative Commitee on Un-American Activities heading in Lafayete in March.

"Good accounting procedures and rules of internal financial control are not followed" he said. "Rules and regulations promulgated by the manuals 'Guide to Grantee Accounting' and 'Community Action Program Guide Volume 11' have been disregarded. By implication the door is wide open for misappropriation or fraud, even though no mention is specifically made of these possibilities," Thomas warned.

Operations of Acadiana Neuf are being phased out for failure to reorganize the board in accordance with guide lines set down by the OEO office in Austin. The Advertiser has learned that inventory is being checked and that federal authorities were in Lafayette last week checking financial records while others were here in an attempt to have new local agencies take over the antipoverty war. Southern Consumers and Acadiana Neuf fall within the jurisdiction of DeBlanc and the district attorney said that he would select a new auditor for the overall financial study who had never been identified with the War On Poverty project in any way.

In addition to federal OEO funds SCEF's potato cooperative project obtained a $68,000 loan from the Farmers Home Administration in Crowley for establishment of Grand Marie Vegetable Producers Cooperative at Sunset. After the loan was made a check for $5,000 was paid to the Congress for Racial Equality for a loan said to have been made during formative stages of the project before the FHA loan was secured. Phase one of Sweet Potato Alert spent over $48,000 in OEO funds and has pending a request for $277,000 in federal anti-poverty money for the second phase.

Elmo Anderson, a Negro bus driver from Scott, has a suit against Southern Consumers Education Foundation alleging a breach of a transportation contract.

The suit, filed in Lafayette last fall, asks for $3,000 in damages and $2,500 for mental anguish and emotional distress. Anderson asks for trial by jury and submitted 31 interrogatories of the anti-poverty agency including the names and addresses of each person paid money by or through the corporation since May 1, 1955.

The third circuit court of appeal in Lake Charles dismissed an appeal from Lafayette Parish of the Anderson-SCEF litigation in a decision handed down in March.

Parishes in the Lafayette-based War on Poverty arrangement include Acadia, Iberia, St. Martin, St. Landry, Vermilion and Lafayette.

A Splendid Mediation Panel Faces a Difficult Task

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TORBERT H. MACDONALD

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson has given the Nation three good reasons to hope that a settlement in the railroad dispute may be reached quickly.

The reasons are the three outstanding Americans he has selected to serve as special mediators in the dispute. It is clear that he has chosen the best qualified men in the country to help avert what could be a disastrous strike.

I know by reputation the work of Judge Fahy and Professor Taylor. However, I am personally acquainted with the work of Prof. John Dunlop. This panel has proven arbitration experience, sound judgment, scrupulous honesty and fairness, and ample wisdom and patience.

Let me reaffirm what should be obvious: I would believe this panel is neither antiunion nor antimanagement. It seeks neither to muscle aside outstanding issues nor to ignore the rights and interests of both sides in this dispute.

This panel is pursuing only one goal: A prompt and honorable settlement of differences that will end the threat of a nationwide strike.

The President has served notice on both sides in the dispute that "the American people look to them for selfless and responsible action in the tradition of industrial democracy." These are welcome words. And I believe that we can be assured that the President's mediation panel will lead the way in demonstrating selfless and responsible action.

The American people have the right to expect that the disputing parties will cooperate fully with this special panel in making collective bargaining a success in the extra time Congress has provided.

The War Protesters

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. C. GATHINGS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, to oppose the policies of government is the proper exercise of freedom and liberty. People can disagree and make their views known in this country. I do not hold brief for the goateed off-brands and extreme elements who abuse the privilege of protest by burning the flag of the United States and draft cards in open defiance to the efforts of the Nation to put a stop to aggression forces of North Vietnam in overrunning its neighbor to the south.

The Washington Daily News of April 17 carried a fine editorial which I would like to bring to the attention of the House. The editorial follows:

THE WAR PROTESTERS

There was an odd lot of people who demonstrated against the Vietnam war in New York and San Francisco on Saturday.

The long-haired, barefoot, LSD-prone "hippy" set. College boys and girls whose greatest delight is to burn draft cards, Civil rights workers whose fortunes and funds are in decline. Pacifists, would be peace-makers, naive housewives and posturing intellectuals who scold their own country but are indulgent toward the rest of the world. And, cynically exploited by their elders, little children loaded onto parade floats to hold up banners and balloons bearing slogans they do not understand.

They are a minority, a tiny minority, and a not-very-representative one at that. What unites them is their faulty vision. They have a truly astigmatic view of the war.

They ignore United States motives in Vietnam: To let South Vietnamese settle their political future free from subversion from the North. They ascribe to the U.S. only the basest motives: Murder, conquest, dominance.

For for the Viet Cong and North Vietnam, the war protesters are a soft touch. For them there are no accusations or condemnations, but sympathy or indulgence. Conversely, the views of the Saigon government and of the millions of South Vietnamese who oppose the communists and are a representative political system are ignored as if they didn't count.

Another odd thing or two about the war protesters: There were no protests a year or two ago when the communists were coming closer and closer to victory. The mass rallies come now that the anti-communist forces are gaining militarily and politically. The war protesters' leading crop—"Stop the bombing!"—happens to be the No. 1 demand in Hanoi's diplomacy and propaganda.

As Secretary of State Rusk said yesterday, just because "the worldwide communist apparatus is working very hard" on demonstrations, it doesn't mean all war protesters are communist-inspired.

Unfortunately, the communists in Vietnam, who won the war against the French because of a collapse of will in France after the defeat of Dien Bien Phu, apparently keep hoping for a similar collapse of will in the United States.

It is not going to happen. We are not going to be pushed out or priced out of Vietnam until the job is done. But the communists' hopes are buoyed by the American war protesters. The unfortunate result of the demonstrations they say are aimed at ending the war can only prolong it.

Wadley's Breakthrough

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EARLE CABELL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. CABELL. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, April 2, the newspapers of Dallas carried an announcement of a major breakthrough in the fight against the dread and hitherto incurable disease of leukemia. Editorial comment was later published on this subject.

This breakthrough was accomplished at the J. K. Wadley Research Center after years of research by its director, Dr. Joseph M. Hill, and his able and dedicated staff.

Mr. Speaker, I ask consent to insert in the RECORD, at this point, these remarks, and to include the two editorials referred to. These editorials chronicle the achievements of this outstanding center which was made possible by the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Wadley, of Texarkana, Tex. I hope every Member will read these editorials and learn of the hope that is dawning for many thousands of people who suffer from this disease:

[From the Dallas (Tex.) Morning News, Apr. 4, 1967]

WADLEY'S BREAKTHROUGH

The major breakthrough scored by the Wadley Research Institute scientists has brought to that center new and well-deserved laurels for pioneering work in medicine.

The new treatment, "possibly a cure" for leukemia, promises to show the way to elimination of this dreaded killer. Until now victims of this form of cancer were faced with the grim knowledge that little could be done for them—about the best that could be hoped for was postponement of the end.

Now, with the successful treatment of 9-year-old Frankie Hayes, Wadley researchers have demonstrated the ability of the drug L-asparaginase to attack cancer cells selectively without harming healthy cells.

At the beginning of the treatment young Frank was considered to have only a few weeks to live. After treatment with the newly developed drug, according to the Wadley statement, "Subsequent results showed all leukemia cells destroyed."

The value of a cure for leukemia, a disease that kills 17,000 Americans a year, is beyond price. Their efforts in striving toward the long-sought goal of a cure have brought the gratitude of millions to Dr. Joseph M. Hill and his splendid staff, to philanthropist J. K. Wadley and to others who contributed to the institute's progress.

To Frankie Hayes, their efforts have extended the most precious gift of life itself. To the thousands of leukemia victims they have given the gift of renewed hope.

[From the Dallas (Tex.) Times Herald, Apr. 4, 1967]

A MAGNIFICENT VICTORY

Dallas' Wadley Research Center has added another magnificent accomplishment to its already long and growing list of medical advancements. The announcement that scientists at the Center have achieved a major breakthrough in the treatment of leukemia raises hope that this dread disease may soon be conquered.

J. K. Wadley, who with Mrs. Wadley, founded the research institute which bears their name, made the announcement at his home in Texarkana. A team of scientists, headed by Dr. Joseph M. Hill, long-time director of the Wadley Center, and Dr. Joseph Roberts developed the new treatment for leukemia, using a non-toxic drug called L-Asparaginase. They revealed that in the treatment of three cases, an unprecedented measure of success was attained, with "complete remission" in the case of a 9-year-old boy.

The scientists would not say that the boy was "cured," but pointed out that there is now no trace of leukemia cells in his lymph nodes, and he is now living a normal life. His case originally was considered terminal.

The new leukemia treatment has been compared in medical importance with the development of the Salk polio vaccine. It holds the potential for being an even greater medical accomplishment than that by Salk, in that it may lead the way to new and successful treatment for other forms of cancer.

But even for leukemia alone, the significance of the new treatment cannot be overemphasized. This disease has struck terror and sorrow into the hearts of all those whom it has touched, as it has usually attacked children and youths (though not always confined to these age groups) and has meant certain and comparatively quick death for those affected.

Mr. and Mrs. Wadley provided funds to establish the center after their only grandson died of leukemia and have contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars to it since. No memorial more splendid and fitting could have been established for any person.

Dr. Hill, one of the great pioneers in blood research and in development of methods for preserving and using blood in medical treatment, deserves great credit and appreciation, not only for this medical breakthrough, but also for the continuing achievements of the Wadley Research Institute and Blood Bank.

All of us should be, and are, very proud indeed that this momentous medical victory comes from one of Dallas' own institutions.

Washburn University of Topeka, Kans., Can Be Proud of the Student Leadership It Is Developing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHESTER L. MIZE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, based on what has been happening on some college campuses around the country and the direction some student leaders have taken, it is indeed refreshing to learn that a responsible type of leadership is being developed on the Washburn University campus.

Miss Mayre Macey, a senior from Topeka, who is president of the Student Union Association and the Washburn Student Council, represented her fellow students at the annual founder's day banquet of the university on February 6. Excerpts from her remarks were reprinted in the May issue of the Washburn Alumnus which just came to my desk.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to call attention to these excerpts from Miss Macey's speech. I am sure that my colleagues will agree that we don't have to worry about these leaders of tomorrow who will go forth into the business and professional world with a Washburn diploma.

These excerpts follow:

Today's student is a culmination of characteristics of all students past and a hint of those in the future. He comes eagerly, his mind open to new ideas, his heart to new faces. He is a searching creature. He looks to books, to conversation, to contemplation; and when he is through, he may, or may not, know the answer he seeks. He is a gay creature. He can be found where there is music, laughter and comradeship. Yet, with a smile on his face and in the midst of a crowd, he is alone. The student is a new sports car, a melancholy folk song, a playful prank, a fraternity dance, and a thousand other ingredients mixed with youth and vigor. And, after being well-seasoned with hard work and play, he becomes a man . . .

The principal purpose of Washburn University of Topeka is to provide, in the richest measure possible, a liberal education. As a university, it functions to preserve, advance and transmit knowledge and skills in selected areas of experience . . .

And so I am representing the student . . . the student who is a searching creature, a gay creature, an individual creature, and who is becoming an adult.

Washburn's student body is not known for many spectacular things—one doesn't find us throwing bricks through our library window—one doesn't read about us picketing the student union cafeteria—one doesn't hear about us demonstrating about national political affairs outside our classrooms. Contrary to popular belief, we are not an apathetic student body. We are mature enough to seek change in university politicss when we see a need for it, through discussion, compromise, open-minded and constructure criticism. We visit leadership conferences and student conventions where we are told that the only way to get "what we want" is through force—and we are appalled. Why, we ask, when we can bring about better conditions and improved relationships with faculty and administrators alike by mature, intelligent discussions?

We are an active student body; we do care. We care even more now. We have to. Due to our recent catastrophe, we are dependent as never before upon the community in which we operate and upon the alumni who support us. As never before, we are a student body who not only goes to school at Washburn University, but loves doing it as well . . .

As a student body we can no longer pay our fees and go to school—we can no longer *take*. We have a responsibility to the institution we attend, and, in realizing this, we have come to appreciate even more all of the efforts of those who have contributed to Washburn over the past 102 years.

Quoting from the 1966 *Kaw:* "Dedication, tradition and progress mark the proud heritage of Washburn University. She takes pride in the academic record, dignity and reputation she has attained in the past but enthusiastically anticipates the gauntlet that the future will certainly toss to her." These words were writen some six months before June 8, 1966 . . .

On this, Washburn University's 102nd birthday, I am proud to represent the ever-growing, dedicated and enthusiastic student body—and I am equally proud to express, in behalf of the student body, its appreciation to those who have made its birthday possible . . .

Mayes Country Stands Behind Its Headstart Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, last week the Office of Economic Opportunity approved a grant to operate a Headstart program this summer for 165 children in Mayes County, Okla.

The Pryor Times, daily newspaper in the Mayes County seat, responded almost immediately with an editorial which, I believe, goes to the heart of this wonderful program and the good we can expect to receive it. It was gratifying to me to know that Headstart is receiving this kind of support in the areas where it is operating. This editorial concludes with an appeal to the people of Mayes County to volunteer to work with the Headstart program this summer. According to the Times, the directors of the program "should have to issue numbers to people standing in line to help this worthwhile project."

Mr. Speaker, I believe this editorial catches the spirit of the community cooperation we must have in Headstart and the other poverty programs if they are to succeed. I would like to have the editorial printed in the Record:

Headstart Warrants Aid From All . . .

An Oklahoma-based utility company president is credited with the saying that there is nothing wrong with poverty except it is like the mumps . . . a person so afflicted should "get shed of it" just as soon as possible.

Of all the federal programs, Headstart stands heads and shoulders above the others because of its concept and its results.

It has drawn almost unanimous praise from both Republicans and Democrats because it provides an answer to a problem instead of another mass of boon-doggling and tax waste.

Headstart, which takes the pre-school children from low-income families and acquaints them with the world outside, including books, medical and dental care and communication with their fellow humans, many for the first time; this is a step toward breaking a never-ending cycle of poverty and welfare; misery and stagnation.

Mayes County Community Action Foundation, Inc., is to be congratulated upon securing this week a grant to bring pre-school children of Mayes county into the mainstream of society as most citizens know it.

Two-month classes are set for eight Mayes county schools. In these summer classes, 165 children will come into contact with the first gleamings of an education.

This education is a must before these children can break the bonds of poverty.

An official of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission once stated: "How can you test applicants for a job if they cannot read or even if they can read, do not have sufficient education to comprehend what they are reading."

The average citizen of Oklahoma, and the United States, accustomed to daily newspapers, the wonder or curse of television, and daily communication with your fellow citizens; the average citizen, accustomed to $20 shoes, $85 suits, and too many calories and a corresponding weight problem; this average citizen finds it beyond his understanding that there are some of his fellow citizens . . . and their children, who lack the basic necessities of life; who do not have enough food to eat nor clothes to wear.

The average citizen finds it hard to comprehend that there yet remains some of our fellow citizens in Oklahoma who cannot read and through lack of education are actually un-employable.

Headstart proposes to take children from the backwaters of our society and throw a rope of education into the eddies of hopelessness that past generations of their forebears have been unable, through no fault of their own, to overcome.

Headstart will provide an opportunity to break the tenacious grip of pernicious poverty.

One of the attributes of America which finds no equal in the civilized world is that capacity to give of time and talent to the less fortunate.

In the eight schools of Mayes County where Headstart classes will be held, volunteers should be knocking on the doors of the superintendents and principals to help in any way possible.

Walter Bauer, Headstart director, and F. C. Baker, CAF director, should have to issue numbers to people standing in line to help this worthwhile project.

Here is an opportunity to become involved in humanity . . . where it will do the most good . . . with the little fellows who have not yet become so deeply ingrained in poverty and its cycle that they are beyond saving.

Volunteer your services in Pryor, Locust Grove, Adair, Salina, Wickliffe, Strang, Spavinaw and Chouteau. Become involved in humanity for a change.

The Story of the Lynchburg Fine Arts Center

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD H. POFF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I quote herewith an article entitled "The Story of the Lynchburg Fine Arts Center" prepared by officials of the center.

Mr. Speaker, it is a source of supreme satisfaction and personal pride to me that such an institution was conceived, fashioned, and brought to fruition by the people of the community—without benefit of any governmental grant, local, State, or Federal—in the district which I am privileged to represent. It is an achievement which every community in this Nation might well emulate.

Here, Mr. Speaker, is the story of the Lynchburg Fine Arts Center:

The Lynchburg Fine Arts Center in Lynchburg, a city of 55,000 in the foothills of the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains in the 6th Congressional District of Virginia—both the organization and the building itself—is the culmination of the efforts and dreams and support of many dedicated persons.

It started back in November, 1957, when the board of directors of the Lynchburg Art Center voted to take an option on approximately two acres of land on which to build a community Art Center.

The original plan was for a building to cost between $50,000 and $100,000, to house a gallery for exhibits, studios for informal group painting, a meeting room, class rooms and other facilities.

As the Art Center board members looked more closely into building specifications, it became more and more evident that something more than just a new art center was needed in Lynchburg. The Little Theater was cramped for space, while the Civic Music Club had no home of its own but was forced to meet at the residences of its various members.

It remained for the Art Center board of directors to voice the question—why not join forces with the other creative amateur groups and build one big beautiful building to house all three?

Early in December, 1957 a joint meeting of representatives of art, theater and music met at the invitation of the Art Center directors, to discuss the possibility of such a project.

The idea was a startling one in some respects, for the addition of theater and music facilities to the art center building would tremendously enlarge its scope—and its cost. Yet it was the very ambitiousness of the program that appealed to many members of the three organizations when the idea of a Fine Arts Center building was presented to them by their individual boards of directors.

By the end of January, 1958 the Civil Music Club, the Art Center and the Little Theater had unanimously endorsed the creation of the Fine Arts Center.

The first giant step toward the realization of such a building came the first week in April 1958, when the announcement was made that funds had been contributed to the Lynchburg Art Center, Inc. "for the purpose of purchasing land on which to build a Fine Arts Center building" in the firm belief that a Fino Arts Center would enrich the lives of the people of Lynchburg and vicinity.

August, 1958 was an eventful month for the infant Fine Arts Center. Its state charter was drawn up and the Commonwealth of Virginia recognized it as a non-stock, nonprofit organization.

During the next two years the three organizations joined hands in producing many fine cultural programs and membership reached new heights.

In the spring of 1960 the major event was the start of a $500,000 Fine Arts Center Building Fund Drive. No outside professional fund raising organization was used. That the campaign was a success became evident, when announcement was made in October that, up to that time, $368,000 had been contributed to the Building Fund, consisting of initial gifts, gifts from businesses, memorial gifts and gifts from individuals.

The next big step was groundbreaking, which took place on May 18, 1961, and by October towering steel framework for the stage area of the Center was in place and the building was beginning to take form.

Opening day, September 23, 1962, dedication ceremonies were held for the new $625,000 Lynchburg Fine Arts Center.

What such a Center does, and can, mean to Lynchburg is best expressed by a quotation from the charter itself, which promises that the organization is "to promote an interest in and an appreciation and talent for art, music, dramatic literature and other fine arts; to encourage the writing and production of plays, and to that end to conduct a theater; to encourage the production and performance of musical works; to encourage achievement in painting, drawing, other graphic arts, and sculpture, and to conduct exhibits and sales of such art work.

To establish and maintain a fine arts center for the encouragement, development and advancement of the study and appreciation of art, music and dramatic literature and other fine arts; to use all of the assets and income of the corporation, after expenses, exclusively for the purposes and objects within set out, and in no case for personal gain or profit."

During the past four and one half years this organization has grown and developed under the terms set forth in its Charter.

This is an organization of "people". In reality, the Lynchburg Fine Arts Center is a combined effort by members of the community to create a vital cultural focal point for children and adults to serve as participants or spectators. Almost 600 separate contributions—individuals, families, manufacturers, business firms and clubs—have made the Fine Arts Center a dream that did come true. No funds have ever been requested of the City of Lynchburg, Commonwealth of Virginia or the Federal government for the building or support of its programs.

The Lynchburg Fine Arts Center, unlike many museum-type organizations devoted to the fine arts, is a functional institution devoted to individual participation wherever possible, stressing teaching and education in the phases of art, music, and theater. Growth and development of the art school and theater school during the past four and a half years has been so gratifying, that a music school has been added to the program. This has been accomplished under the direction of full-time professional directors in each department.

Currently, the *Art School* is presenting thirteen courses during the week, taught by the art director, assisted by five part-time instructors. Classes for children start in the 5 to 8 age group, and classes are also available for the 9-to-12 age group, teenagers and adults. Classes in painting (oil and watercolor), portraiture, ceramics, sculpture and Homemakers' Interior Decoration are being offered on a regular weekly two-semester basis.

The *Theater School* is full to capacity of enrollment, with two classes for young people in the 4th through 6th grades, two classes for those in the 7th through 9th grades, and one class per week for those in the 10th through 12th grades.

The *Music School* has students enrolled on a private instruction basis, as well as in group classes, plus weekly classes in theory and composition.

These are all being offered on a moderate tuition basis and all under professional direction.

Outside of the area of formal classes, extensive volunteers participation is experienced in all areas of art, music and theater.

A group of dedicated individuals serve in the Art Department in scheduling and arranging exhibits for the gallery, hanging gallery exhibits, operating the sales and rental gallery, serving as class chairmen and assuming other necessary volunteer duties.

In 1963 the Fine Arts Center Chorus was formed. Under professional direction, this group has given two concerts each year. In the 1965–66 season, the Fine Arts Center Symphony Orchestra was inaugurated and has performed with much success. These organizations are made up of adults largely, but do include a few gifted high school students who find it the only outlet available (particularly orchestra) for their talents.

The theater group presents five plays during the season, with one additional presentation in the summer. Aside from the director, the cast and crew are made up entirely of those people devoted to dramatics in all of its many phases. Childrens theater offers three productions during the year, and the teenage theater also produces three plays.

It should be clearly understood that participation in any of the above-mentioned programs of art, music and theater is not contingent upon membership in the Fine Arts Center. The Fine Arts Center does not hire professional artists to supplement its own people, but rather it make a program, professional direction and facilities available for all interested persons in Lynchburg and surrounding area to express their creative talents for their own and others' enjoyment. It is the purpose of the Fine Arts Center to serve the community and make available to all interested persons the opportunity to be associated with art and its presentation to the public, to learn to sing or play music individually and with a group, and the chance to act or take part in the many other phases of theater. At the Fine Arts Center leisure hours are put to creative use.

Just as an individual becomes stagnant if he refuses to grow in knowledge and experience, so does an organization if it is content to "stand pat" and is not willing to make the effort to reach out to touch new people. Up to this point the program at the Center, has been conducted entirely within its four walls. When the question has been asked by individuals and groups in outlying communities, "What can you do for us?" of necessity, the answer has had to be "A great deal if you come to us, but we regret we are not in a position to bring anything to you."

Now the Lynchburg Fine Arts Center wants to grow. To justify its existence and to fulfill its purposes as an organization designed to serve an everwidening community, growth, not only within its community "walls," but growth in the metropolitan area is the next most important step. As an organization that has tested and proven its program in its own home, the Lynchburg Fine Arts Center is now ready to present professionally some of the same opportunities to people in the smaller communities, surrounding Lynchburg.

This has been the story of the Lynchburg Fine Arts Center. An organization—unique, not only in the Sixth Congressional District of Virginia, but unique in the entire United

States. The Lynchburg Fine Arts Center stands today, bursting at the seams with activity with over 2,000 active members, its a monument to a dedicated community who wanted something badly enough to work for it, and did not ask someone or some agency to give it to them. This is a true cultural enterprise and I urge you to take this story back to your home communities.

U.S. Merchant Marine Needs Help

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the United States emerged from World War II as the supreme maritime power in terms of merchant ships, shipyards, skilled manpower. Yet today, only an estimated 7.7 percent of our foreign commerce moves on ships flying the American flag.

Bringing into sharp focus the importance and critical need for attention to the U.S. merchant marine is an informative article entiled "The Growing Specter of the Soviet Union on the High Seas," by Mr. Edwin M. Hood, president of the Shipbuilders Council of America, and I include the article in the RECORD for all to read:

THE GROWING SPECTER OF THE SOVIET UNION ON THE HIGH SEAS

If one were to assess world-wide maritime developments of recent years, the phenomenal growth of Russia's merchant fleet would take top honors as the most notable achievement. And, if one were to designate the greatest maritime calamity of the same period, the dubious award would have to go to the United States—in accurate recognition of the steady decline of the American merchant marine to a third-rate status.

The Soviet Union was a dedication of purpose so typical of avowed communists, with huge outlays of funds, and with priorities equivalent to, or surpassing, its outer space programs, has transformed itself from a maritime non-entity to a major power on the high seas in the span of a few short years.

In sharp contrast, the United States, which emerged from World War II as the supreme martime power, in terms of merchant ships, shipyards, skilled manpower—seagoing and shoreside—has sunk to an ignominous position. From a fleet of 5,000 ships, totaling more than 50 million deadweight tons, nearly all of which were less than 3 years old, the American merchant marine has, over the last two decades, contracted to 1,095 active vessels aggregating 14.8 million tons—four-fifths of which are 20 or more years of age!

The quantitative and qualitative decline of the American merchant marine is all the more implausible and alarming when one considers that the United States—being the leader in world trade and the key barrier to further military, political or economic conquests by the forces of communism—has a greater and more urgent need for self-sufficiency in maritime requirements than any Free World nation.

Russia's ambitious fleet expansion program from its inception has been, and is, unwavering and sustained. The decline of the U.S. flag merchant marine has also been of a continuing nature—but in an opposite direction to that of the Soviet Union.

Back in 1950, the Russian merchant fleet comprised only 432 ships, of 1,000 tons or over, aggregating 1.8 million deadweight tons. The great majority of these vessels were relatively small, slow-speed ships of ancient vintage. In fact, the best vessels in the fleet were the 100 or so Liberty's, tankers and other types of ships the United States turned over to the U.S.S.R. during the days of the World War II Lend-Lease program. By 1953, the year Stalin died, the fleet numbered only 487 vessels totaling about 2 million dead-weight tons.

After Stalin's death, the Soviet Union became more engrossed in maritime development, and by 1958 had a fleet aggregating 3.6 million tons. However, in that year, Russia formulated an ambitious, long-range fleet expansion program with shipbuilding tonnage priorities detailed by a Seven-Year Plan (1959–1965). The basic goal of this plan was to double the 1960 fleet tonnage amounting to 4,940,000 deadweight tons. Therefore, Russia's objective was a 9.8 million ton total by the end of 1965.

Early in the Seven-Year Plan, some difficulties in meeting prescribed tonnage goals were encountered. But, by 1963, the "hammer and sickle" fleet was expanding at a rate of 100 or more ships and 1 million deadweight tons annually. This growth rate was maintained in each subsequent year.

The Maritime Administration's most recent tabulation of "Merchant Fleets of the World," revealed that as of June 30, 1966, the Russian merchant marine consisted of 1,360 ships totaling 9,811,000 deadweight tons. It is apparent, then, that Russia's target of 9.8 million tons by the end of 1965 was met only a few months off schedule. We estimate that during the last six months of 1966 Russia took delivery of 62 additional vessels totaling 590,000 deadweight tons. These additions would have increased the fleet to 1,422 vessels, totaling 10.4 million deadweight tons, as of December 31, 1966.

Currently, Russia's fleet expansion program is governed by a Five-Year Plan (1966–1970) which is programmed to provide a fleet of 15 million deadweight tons by the end of 1970. There seems to be little doubt that this goal will be achieved on schedule, since it requires 4.6 million tons total or annual additions of 1.2 million deadweight tons over the next four-year period.

As will be seen from the following tabulation, in November, 1966, Russia had 556 large merchant vessels, totaling 4.5 million deadweight tons under construction or on order. It seems reasonable to conclude that all of these vessels will be in operation well in advance of 1970. There have been subsequent reports of a year-end surge of shipbuilding orders which increase Russia's backlog to more than 600 ships.

Merchant ships under construction or on order for the U.S.S.R. and United States (1,000 tons and over)

	Russia		United States	
	Ships	Deadweight tons	Ships	Deadweight tons
March 1962	225	2,263,000	61	878,000
May 1963	236	3,032,000	47	698,000
May 1964	441	3,462,000	47	725,000
October 1965	464	4,268,000	39	545,000
January 1966	500	4,553,000	45	580,000
November 1966	556	4,520,000	48	641,000

In 1965, the U.S.S.R. spent more than $600 million for merchant ship construction while the United States spent less than $150 million. Even worse, this year the U.S. is expected to spend about $106 million, while Russian expenditures according to one report will be nearly $1 billion—just for merchant ship construction. Another statistic is also alarming. About 80 percent of the Soviet shipping fleet is less than 10 years of age, while more than 80 percent of the American merchant marine is 20 years of age or older.

The following points put in clear perspective the differing priorities which the Soviet Union and the United States have assigned to their maritime programs:

Russia's merchant fleet today outnumbers the active U.S.-flag fleet. There were more than 1,400 large merchant ships, totaling 10.4 million deadweight tons, in the Russian fleet as of the first of 1967, whereas our active fleet—even though bolstered by reactivated reserve fleet ships for Vietnam service—numbered only 1,095 ships aggregating 14.8 million deadweight tons.

For the past several years, new ship deliveries to the Soviet fleet have outpaced U.S. deliveries by a ratio of 8 to 1. (Thus, in 1965, 129 new ships were delivered to the Russian fleet while only 16 were added to the American fleet.)

Russia's November, 1966 backlog of ships under construction or on order exceeded the U.S. total by a ratio of 11.5 to 1 in numbers of ships and 7 to 1 in terms of tonnage.

In the period 1950–1966, the Soviet fleet grew from 432 ships, of 1.8 million deadweight tons, to 1,422 ships of 10.4 million tons—a net gain of nearly 1,000 ships and 8.6 million tons. During the same period the U.S. active fleet contracted from 1,900 ships, totaling 22 million tons, to less than 1,100 ships of 14.8 million tons—a net loss of more than 800 ships and 7 million tons.

The "hammer and sickle" fleet today transports 75% of the Soviet Union's foreign commerce. Although the United States is the leader in world trade, only 7.7% of the nation's foreign commerce moves in American flag ships.

Russian shipyards—and those of most of her satellite nations—are operating at close to 100% capacity. (This is one of the chief reasons why Soviet shipbuilding orders have been placed with satellite and free world shipyards.)

The Soviet Union's merchant shipbuilding program has required annual expenditures of between $600 million to $750 million. The U.S. merchant shipbuilding program, on the other hand, in recent years has been geared to Federal expenditures of about $100 million annually.

These foregoing figures demonstrate that the Soviet Union is well on the way to becoming a dominant—if not the world's leading—maritime power. All of this aggressive, precisely planned activity is 100% subsidized by the Kremlin. It requires heavy commitments of hard pressed foreign exchange and domestic resources.

As the Russian fleet expands and is able to dominate the sealanes of the oceans, there are those who believe that shipping fleets of other nations will be squeezed out. As other fleets vanish or are unable to compete with freight rates, which the Soviets can easily manipulate, the Russians would be in a position to force many countries to seek the services of communist-bloc shipping. The potential danger of such dependency would be that the communists could withhold ocean freight services from any nation out of favor with Soviet policies or could increase the rates to make them prohibitive.

Here, it needs to be emphasized that the industrial and military might of the United States is dependent on 77 strategic materials, 66 of which must be imported. Of those 66, at this moment, more than 96 percent of the tonnage involved is brought to our shores by foreign-flag carriers—the ships of other nations.

It takes little imagination to conclude that if the Russians should eventually control the trade routes by which these critical materials come to us, we would be dependent on those who have sworn to "bury" us—and then, do you think they will bring those materials to us? The answer should be obvious—we would be under their thumb without a missile having been fired—and ocean shipping would be the medium by which that domination was achieved.

Like the free air that surrounds all mankind, every action of the international communist conspiracy touches our daily lives. This insatiable octopus thrives on the indifference and apathy of peoples. It thrives on the confusion and pusillanimity of governments. It proceeds with unyielding purpose. It can be deceivingly still or move with strategic swiftness—as in the case of the maritime situation. I have already described the merchant marine situation. But that is only a part of the story. In truth, Soviet Russia's naval strength today is second only to that of the United States.

Russian naval vessels are steadily expanding their scope for operations. The Soviet submarine fleet outnumbers the U.S. fleet, and it possesses a formidable and expanding ballistic missile capability, though not yet as well perfected as ours. Russian fishing vessels serve as electronic listening posts throughout the world, and the probabilities for greater strength on the seas through oceanographic research are being furiously pursued.

These are all visible evidences of how the Soviet Union has been able to advance on a frontier vital to our capacity for national survival through the "indifference and apathy of people" and the "confusion and pusillanimity of government." All of this happens as the Red Navy and the Soviet merchant marine, tenacles of the communist octopus, envelop more and more of the watery real estate which occupies 70% of the earth's surface.

Free people unfortunately are sometimes unwisely extravagant in thought and deed, and many times indifferent and apathetic to things essential. It should be the task of Americans everywhere—collectively and individually—to convince those who are indifferent—and this should be the paramount task before us.

IBAA: Position of the Rural Economy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, last month the Independent Bankers Association of America held its national convention. During that conclave the association's agriculture-rural America committee reported the results of an extensive study made over the past 6 years.

The association indicated its alarm at the present difficulties that farmers face in receiving a fair price for their products. This cost-price squeeze jeopardizes all of rural America, as well as the entire Nation. It is vital that an adequate agricultural community be maintained to supply food for the ever-multiplying numbers of people in the United States and the rest of the world.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I would like to have reprinted in the Congressional Record the statement of position on the rural economy and the resolution adopted by the association:

Statement of Position on the Rural Economy

(Agriculture-Rural America Committee, the Independent Bankers Association of America, adopted Mar. 1, 1967)

For the past two years the Agriculture-Rural America Committee of the Independent Bankers Association of America has issued a statement warning that country bank loans to farmers were dangerously close to deterioration. The IBAA pointed out that since 1951 farmers have been using credit as a substitute for earned income because of depressed agricultural raw material prices. The association said that banks could not much longer supply this credit to take the place of farm income.

Today, the association is well aware of price improvements in some agricultural commodities. While collateral positions are improved by higher prices for the time being, the association cautions that without continued price improvement to where all agricultural commodities attain their rightful parity positions, farmers will continue to be hard pressed in meeting their financial obligations.

To support its contention of the last two years that improved farm prices would be in the public interest, the IBAA reasoned as follows:

Termination of credit availability to thousands of farmers would directly affect the 30 per cent of the population of the United States which lives in communities of 2,500 and under and on the farms surrounding them. Collapse in the agriculture sector of the economy, involving nearly one-third of the consuming public, could only lead to total disaster in America.

The IBAA also demonstrated that the elimination of 2½ million farmers—a solution favored by some economists—would not solve the rural problem but would only create new problems of farmer displacement and urban crowding.

The association urged that to prevent another farm-led and farm-fed depression, farm raw material prices be brought into balance with the prices of other segments of the economy. Because agricultural raw materials represent new wealth, the IBAA said, parity of income for farmers would expand America's economy to provide full employment, full plant capacity, balance the budget and commence retirement of the national debt.

This position statement was made official association policy by the membership in a resolution adopted at the IBAA's 31st and 32nd annual conventions. The papers were widely distributed and acclaimed. They were both inserted in the *Congressional Record*.

The association has not withdrawn from the position expressed in these prior papers. Still needed is a program for agriculture that will assure a continuing price structure in balance with other segments of the economy.

Today country bankers are still concerned about their ability to supply the credit needs of rural people, and continue their concern for the lack of earned income in the rural sector.

The fact remains that there is no basic long-range program for agriculture. Let us not be lulled into complacency by the moderate price increase for some agricultural materials.

The Agriculture-Rural America Committee of the Independent Bankers Association of America reiterates its declaration of the past two years that our economic future has been built on a weak foundation. We have prosperity in many segments of the economy in this country. But it has been achieved at the expense of the farmers.

We have not constructed true economic wealth at all, but a will-o'-the-wisp properity in which some segments of the conomy have been fattened by feeding upon another. Since the land represents the beginning point of our country's wealth, such prosperity can only be temporary. It will eventually fall of its own weight.

The farmer remains in a state of economic depression because he is not getting a consistently fair price for his production. That is, farm product prices, on a consistent basis, have not been in balance with the prices of other segments of the economy.

The situation has occurred not because of any immutable laws of economics, but because important political and business interests have served to gain from maintaining farm product prices at a profitable price level.

Our profit-starved rural economy has been dependent upon massive doses of credit every year since 1953. This credit will one day have to be repaid. When we do this we will deprive the market in some future years of the income necessary to consume our annual production at a profitable price level.

The farmer out of necessity has been using credit to keep his head above water. His borrowing always is in anticipation of future profits, but the sad fact remains that repayment often is made from liquidation of assets accumulated in prior years.

We are concerned with the manner in which our farm program is being administered in that the dumping of our farm commodities and lowering of farm payments have reduced instead of raised the income of farmers.

We repeat our recommendation that the federal government give top priority to farm prices. If farm prices are restored to relative balance with the rest of the economy, we can achieve a huge bonus of output and income by making full use of all of our resources and raw materials, human and financial.

The need for additional domestic and world food supplies as an instrument of world peace and stability is now necessary. U.S. farmers have been called upon by our government in increase their output.

The farmer should not be asked as a matter of government policy to produce more food and fiber without an adequate guarantee of price parity.

Economic Imbalance In Agriculture

(Resolution Adopted by the Independent Bankers Association of America during its 33d annual convention, Mar. 4, 1967)

Whereas, the Agriculture-Rural America Committee of the Independent Bankers Association of America has for the past six years conducted an intensive study of the problems of rural America and has found that a prosperous agriculture is essential to continued prosperity in the total American economy, and

Whereas, despite this indispensable nature of agriculture, the farm segment of the economy has for 16 years been the scapegoat for the other economic segments, which have prospered at the expense of the farmer as farm prices were unfairly and arbitrarily forced downward, and

Whereas, the resources of rural America, human and financial, are being depleted at an alarming rate because of an unfair price structure on agricultural commodities, and

Whereas, many rural communities and their independent banks will not survive unless farmers receive prices for their production that are in relative balance with the price level of other segments of the economy, and

Whereas, we have moved from a position of surplus farm production to one of supply stringency, and farm production is essential not only for meeting the food needs of our own people but also is vital to promoting world peace and stability, and

Whereas, the American farmer is being called upon to increase production as a matter of fulfilling U.S. Government domestic and foreign farm policy and progress commitments without being assured parity of price protection;

Now therefore be it resolved, that the Independent Bankers Association of America urges that the Congress and Administration give the problem of agricultural income a priority position among national issues with the aim of restoring farm prices to relative balance with the rest of the economy, and

Be it further resolved, the Independent

Bankers Association fo America re-affirms its official position on agriculture adopted at the 31st annual convention on April 10, 1965, reaffirmed at the 32nd annual convention on May 5, 1966, and the new statement of position adopted by the Agriculture-Rural America Committee on March 1, 1967.

Representative Garner E. Shriver To Receive Distinguished Service Award From Washburn University

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHESTER L. MIZE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, the other members of the Kansas congressional delegation and myself are indeed pleased that Washburn University, Topeka, Kans., will honor our colleague, Representative Garner Shriver, with a Distinguished Service Award at the university's alumni banquet on June 3, which precedes this year's commencement on June 4.

As a recipient of this award, Congressman Shriver is recognized as one of the outstanding alumni of Washburn University. His service to his own community, his congressional district, the State of Kansas, and his Nation, eminently qualifies Garner Shriver for this honor. We salute Washburn for giving him this recognition. Three other alumni will receive similar awards at the banquet. They are: Mabel I. Huggins, of Topeka; U.S. District Judge George Templar, of Arkansas City, and Dr. G. Bryant Drake, of LaGrange, Ill.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include the background statement on Congressman Shriver which appeared in the May issue of the Washburn Alumnus publication. The statement follows:

Prior to entering law school, Garner E. Shriver (LLB '40) worked as a teacher of speech and English at South Haven, Kansas, High School. During his 18 years of legislative service at state and national levels, he has worked with various organizations, including Kansas Children's Service League (board of directors), YMCA, Child Welfare League of America (board of directors) and Project Hope.

Presently serving his third term as congressman for the Fourth Congressional District, Shriver received the Alumni Achievement Award, the highest honor accorded a Wichita State University graduate and in 1965 the Wichita Consistory designated him for the distinguished Knight Commander of the Court of Honor. He has on several occasions repersented the U.S. at international conferences. Shriver presently serves on the House Republican Policy Committee Task Force on Economic Opportunity, House Committee on Appropriations, is ranking member of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee and the Labor-Health, Education and Welfare Subcommittee on Appropriations. He has worked as legal counsel for the Wichita, Kansas, Board of Education for nine years. He is a member of the Wichita, Kansas and American Bar Associations, Masons, receiving the DeMolay Legion of Honor, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, National Sojourners, Reserve Officers' Association, Wichita Scottish Rite, Wichita York Rite Bodies, and Kiwanis. He is also active in the Washington chapter of the Washburn Alumni Association.

Remarks of Senator Everett M. Dirksen Before the Maritime Trades Department Seminar, April 13, 1967, Hotel Statler, Washington, D.C.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, on April 13, 1967, the distinguished minority leader from the other body, Senator Everett M. Dirksen, addressed the Maritime Trades Department Seminar here in Washington, sponsored by the Maritime Trades Department comprised of 35 national and international unions affiliated with the AFL–CIO.

The monthly seminars, under the able leadership of Mr. Paul Hall, president of the Maritime Trades Department, are doing a great job of calling to the attention of the people of this Nation the sad plight of our American merchant marine. Senator Dirksen, as usual, did a beautiful job of putting this problem in focus.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Senator Dirksen's remarks be placed in the Record at this point so that all Members may have a better understanding of the really tragic situation we face if we continue to allow our merchant marine to deteriorate:

Mr. Chairman and my fellow citizens: I ought to feel peculiarly at home today because once upon a time I was a marine contractor, which is to say I had a number of dredging rigs, a few tugs, some coal barges, and operated mainly on a local river but once you get water in your soul you never get it out, so whether you are a merchant seaman or a gob in the Navy or whether you are a contractor, it is just all the same.

I ought, therefore, to feel a little like that robber who held up a Methodist Bishop on the streets of Detroit and having taken everything of value he noticed with some dismay the clerical cut of the collar and he said, "Why you are a preacher." He said, "So I am."

In what church do your preach?"

He said, "I am a bishop in the Methodist Church."

With great dispatch he just passed a missal from one hand to the other, and said, "Shake, old man, that is the church I belong to."

. . . Applause and laughter . . .

So, I am glad to see you. I am a little ahead of you today. Frankly, when I was invited I was not quite sure what the purpose and general objective of your meeting was going to be and then when I learned of it I though "this rings a bell," because some weeks ago I made a telecast presentation over 75 radio and TV stations for the benefit mainly of people in Illinois. Since you do it every week, you try to find things that are of general interest to people and it occurred to me that perhaps something on our merchant marine might be of real interest. So I did a little research work and when your message came I went back to take a look at my notebook and I thought this is very appropriate for the occasion.

Having served for some 18 years on appropriations committees in both the House and the Senate, I developed something of an economizing complex. I presume it strikes everybody at sometime or other. So you try to look around and see where the axe may go. Probably the greatest allurement is in that field where you are dealing with subsidies. You have the whole field of agriculture where you subsidize by means of price supports, and you have subsidies for airline transportation, and there are a great many others, and way back in the early days I took some note of the subsidies with respect to our merchant marine, namely, operational subsidies and also construction subsidies.

But I discovered, after a time, that it is not quite as simple as it looks from the outside and so you dig a little deeper and find out what the values are that are really at stake.

Now, to a midwesterner and inlander, probably water and ocean-going commerce does not have quite the same appeal as it would have if one were living along the seaboard, if one were living particularly in a port town like Galveston or Baltimore or New Orleans or Philadelphia or New York or San Francisco or any of the port towns in the country. But, on the other hand, there is a general appeal because it comes to mean so much to the country and to its economy and I think it is especially true now for the very good reason that so much emphasis is being placed upon this whole question of foreign trade.

We have negotiators sitting at Geneva today and we have a problem of competition with the common market and we have the President of the United States urging expeditious action on a common market with Latin America, so there is constant emphasis on foreign trade and an augmentation of the commerce of this country, particularly water borne commerce.

Now, at one time we were really a maritime nation when we were just the 13 Original States. I think it could be said we were in truth and fact predominantly a maritime nation. Our sailing vessels plied the seven seas. Of course, anybody who undertook to trespass upon the prestige of this infant country had to give an account to us. We kept our merchant fleet going and along with it, when there was harassment we simply built fighting ships to make sure our merchant commerce was fully protected.

I took a special interest in the restoration of that old frigate, "The Constellation," I think it is up in the Baltimore Yards, and they want to restore it and make it something of a national monument. I am quite all for it, because way back in the early days we had to build some fighting ships to prevent harassment from the French and also from the pirates who thought that our ships were fair game. But in those days we were essentially a maritime nation.

Now, something has happened since that time and we have slipped very materially in the whole field of construction, ship construction, and, as I recall, we have probably dropped to about 14th place. That means that countries like Japan and Germany, and it could be the Soviet Union and France and even others are ahead of us in that field today.

When it comes to our shipping as a percentage or as a ratio in this world, we probably are somewhere around sixth or seventh place. That is a very unhappy situation for a country so wealthy, so large, so populous, and with the kind of a gross national product that we have, that runs up above $750 billion, and there is simply something wrong with that kind of a-picture.

Something is happening that we have permitted this country to slip. Now, it has been pointed out that one of the difficulties lies in the fact that insofar as construction is concerned you can buy three vessels in a foreign yard for the price of two which might be built here. I have been through that old lesson book a good many times and the answer is easy indeed, because, then you take a look at the labor differentials, it is obvious that they can build cheaper than we can, but it is also obvious that the shiprights and the carpenters and steelworkers who build vessels in a foreign yard do not pay any income tax into the Treasury of the United States and that makes a very considerable difference.

. . . Applause . . .

And it is obvious also to me that when some of our operators undertake to place their ships under foreign registry it is rather doubtful whether those profits can be taxed into the Treasury of the United States. There has been a tendency over the last few years to take refuge under foreign registry, first, because the operating cost is a good deal cheaper, and certainly it is cheaper if you can hire Chinese, if you can hire Japanese, or people from the Soviet Union who will work at any wage and for whom you need no conformity under the Seamen's Acts in this country.

Obviously, they can be operated cheaply, much cheaper than an American flag vessel, so if that is the only factor that is involved it is quite evident that they want to register under a foreign flag.

To me it is rather strange, and I think this figure is correct, that about 25 per cent of our water-borne commerce today is carried under the flag of Liberia, a very obscure little country on the western coast of Africa. How many of our vessels fly the Panamian flag, I cannot quite say, but there are a good many. So they fly under so many registries, mainly, of course, to get the advantage of those differentials that will result in a better profit.

I presume I can recite a good many other reasons why we are in the unhappy fix we are in today and happiless fix we are in today as a result of our merchant marine. It is only some twenty years ago we could boast we had the largest merchant fleet on the face of the earth, probably numbering about 5,000 vessels. Today, it is probably around 900 or 1,000 at best. We have managed thus far to take care of our responsibilities and problems in Vietnam, but that gives us no margin, it gives us no leeway, and, in addition, it is not forthright in looking toward the future, because our merchant marine is getting overaged.

I think this is a correct figure, at least I found it somewhere in an authentic document, that the vessels that ply the Great Lakes today, in the country where I live, have an average age of 42 years, and when it comes to our tankers I think the average age is about 15 years so in fact we have the oldest tanker fleet anywhere in the world at a time when we need tankers because we have tremendous investment in the operations abroad, gentlemen, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, and elsewhere.

And we need tankers not only to supply the power, the domestic needs for petroleum in this country, but to fuel and supply the U.S. Navy, as well as wherever our naval vessels that happen to be cruising or wherever stationed. So those are the needs of the merchant marine and we must have one that befits the status and the wealth and growing commerce of this country.

I believe in the last six years our waterborne commerce on the blue waters has increased by some 31 percent, but our vessel capacity has increased by only six percent and who will contend for the moment that we are keeping up with our present needs let alone what the future may show.

Now, let's start on this matter when the President, and I think everybody is grateful to him for it, set up a Maritime Advisory Committee, and they did make a report, which has been quite sometime. We had expected perhaps that last year or certainly no later than this year there would have been an all-inclusive recommendation in the State of the Union message with respect to our merchant fleet and our maritime commerce, but it has not been forthcoming.

I think I can say for my Party, and I certainly can say for the Congressman from Michigan, Gerald Ford, who is my opposite number and the Minority Leader in the House, that when we had a chance to make a reply to this State of the Union message over the networks, we did it in very forthright fashion and we agreed that definitely something should be done about our merchant marine and it should be done now.

It is a part of the defensive posture of this country in addition to being a merchant marine, but it has to be adequate for all purposes and certainly we cannot depend upon registry under foreign flags because there could come a time in this rather feverish and hostile world when we have to depend upon ourselves, upon our own registry, upon our own flag, upon our own merchant seamen, upon our own sailors, and can't be looking across the blue waters for help, for when that day comes then, to be sure, the United States of American is on lean days.

So I will not weary you any longer with a speech except to say that I have been giving some thought to this matter but I had not the slightest idea many weeks ago when I made this broadcast to the people of Illinois I would be invited here to be your guest and say a few words about the maritime industry and what I think the needs are; and may I say also that, as I assess the world today and our problems in the field of foreign trade and that goal of course for the construction of vessels, you cannot escape a subsidy so long as we are up against the kind of both operating competition and construction competition that exists in the world.

I have been in Japan, I know what the situation is, I have been around the world four or five times, I have had occasion to appraise and to assess exactly what their standards of living are and when you try to compete on their bases, you are simply undertaking to measure our standard of living against a much lower standard elsewhere in the world; and, in addition, thereto, you are measuring the matter of jobs.

But all of this said and done, these problems and policies and this kind of an investment of public funds finally adds up to the question of jobs. I see the textile people who were before one of the committees of the House yesterday to point out that under a linear reduction of 50 per cent in tariff duties plus the other barriers that exist, they would be confronted no doubt with the loss of some 200,000 jobs in the textile industry, and 200,000 jobs is quite a lot.

Well, you have been confronted with the same thing. Probably at the peak you may have had as many as 80 or 90,000 merchant seamen and maybe today, and I suppose I could verify this figure, if I had time, it is probably down around 50,000. Well, that is 30,000 or 40,000 jobs that once existed that no longer exist and when you measure it against a growing country and sometime this year that big clock on the first floor of the Commerce Building is going to hit a very significant figure, it is probably going to be late summer or fall, but that great big hand is going to show that suddenly the United States of America has become a country of 200 million people, and 200 million is a lot of people.

And we are growing and our integration policies have been decentrally liberal, so we shall continue to grow, all in all, year after year, there must be jobs, because it pays off in happiness and serenity, but there must be well paying jobs because that pays off in terms of prosperity and it pays off in one other field, it enables this man with the soft white whiskers and the stovepipe hat and the starry band around it to manage to get enough money so the Internal Revenue Service can run the affairs of this country as they should be run.

So I salute you and probably I can be of some assistance in the pursuit of those purposes and objectives that you have in mind.

I thank you for inviting me.

Federal Pressure on Local Schools

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. C. GATHINGS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, following a visit by two Federal representatives of the U.S. Office of Education recently of the Wynne, Ark., public schools, Mr. W. M. Courtney, the editor of the Wynne Progress, was startled to learn that Federal pressure was being brought to bear on local school officials to eliminate imbalance and force Negro schoolchildren to attend—not the school of their choice—but one chosen for them by the Representatives of the Federal School Agency. This pressure was applied with the threat of loss of Federal funds and was immediately denied as pressure when challenged.

Mr. Courtney was incensed at the activities of the Office of Education and he wrote to the President of the United States. His letter was given reply by Mr. Herbert C. Kane, Area IV Director for something called the equal educational opportunities program in the U.S. Office of Education, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Mr. Courtney immediately printed Mr. Kane's letter in the Wynne Progress and—in the following edition on April 13—he printed his own reply to Mr. Kane. Mr. Courtney's letter deserves the widest attention. It is forthright and is full of sound good sense. It is a privilege to include it with these remarks:

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Following is a copy of a letter to Herbert C. Kane, Director, Area IV, Equal Educational Opportunities Program, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.)

DEAR MR. KANE: Thank you for your letter on behalf of the President explaining the application of Public Law 88–352 in management of the school system of certain areas.

I have searched Title IV of the Law to find any implication that multiple school plants within any specific district would be considered discriminatory to any group. There is no reference to a "dual" system anywhere in the law, although application of the intent of the law would certainly prohibit such a dual system operated on a basis of race.

We in Wynne do not dispute the fact that educational opportunities must, under the law, be absolutely open to people of all races and this means without coercion, social or economic pressure or any other influence. This is clearly stated in the law, and the law was duly adopted and is in full effect.

We do object to being forced to violate specific provisions of the law, as your office is seeking to do.

In Title IV, Section 401, paragraph (b), the Law states: "Desegregation" means the assignment of students to public schools "Without Regard" to their race, color, religion or national origin, but "desegregation" shall not mean the assignment of students to public schools in order to overcome racial imbalance.

Note the words "Without Regard" to their race . . . Clearly this means we cannot consider race at all when making school assignments. This we are not only prepared to do, but are doing.

Note the words "Shall Not Mean the Assignment of Students to Public Schools in Order to Overcome Racial Imbalance." When your office requires that we enroll 140 negro students, or that negro enrollment shall be 15 percent of the student body, you are asking that we "Violate" the very law you are charged with enforcing.

We admit that there have been injustices; even that there has been violation of the law in treatment of negroes. But we are now making a sincere attempt to remove these injustices and to obey the law. This effort will of course include all we can possibly do to bring violaters to justice, and we consider the current demands of your Office to be in direct violation of a law of the United States.

W. M. Courtney.

Cooperation Vital

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TORBERT H. MACDONALD

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is becoming increasingly apparent that many of our citizens across the country are interested in rebuilding their cities and towns.

As we know there are no simple nor single solutions to the rebirth of American cities. However people are concerned and they are seeking new and imaginative solutions.

In an editorial the Chelsea, Mass., Record welcomed the opportunity to work with city officials on the development of a model cities plan. Also, they encouraged the participation of all residents of Chelsea. This is the type of cooperation and concern Congress had in mind when they enacted the model cities legislation.

I believe that Chelsea, Mass., illustrates how this legislation has inspired the hopes of cities in this Nation. Under permission to extend my remarks, I include this Chelsea Record editorial in the Congressional Record:

Cooperation Vital

As has been so clearly pointed out time and time again, the initial success or failure of the city's participation in the proposed *"Model Cities" project* depends entirely upon the degree of cooperation exerted by the community at-large.

Without this spirit of cooperation, the efforts of Ald. Joseph Margolis, who has been the driving force behind the proposal, the Board of Aldermen, interested department heads, and Mayor Slater will go for naught.

Keeping in line with this way of thinking, The Record wants to go on record at this time in full support of the program, while assuring those involved that we, as the community newspaper, will gladly undertake the responsibility of informing our citizenry, as it should and must be if the "Model Cities" plan is to get off the ground.

The Chelsea Record welcomes the opportunity to accept this challenge and to work with our city fathers on a program which is designed to rejuvenate communities.

We urge each and every resident of Chelsea to participate in the planning of this project and we pledge our support and aid without reservation.

South Korea's Success Story

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EARLE CABELL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. CABELL. Mr. Speaker, a distinguished Texas newsman, Robert E. Baskin, chief of the Washington bureau of the Dallas Morning News, one of the Nation's outstanding newspapers, recently wrote a column in which he told of the remarkable economic, social, and political progress made in the Republic of Korea in recent years.

Mr. Baskin can write on this subject with authority, since he was one of the news correspondents who was with President Johnson when he visited Korea last fall. He says in his column:

> The Republic of Korea, by all odds, seems to be a very considerable success story.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to place Mr. Baskin's column in the Record at this point:

South Korea's Success Story

(By Robert E. Baskin)

Washington.—Correspondents who traveled with President Johnson through the Pacific last fall, and who were not overly enthusiastic about stopping in Korea, were agreeably surprised after they got there.

They found Seoul a bustling, prosperous capital, completely rebuilt after the devastation of the Korean War in the early 1950s. On trips into the countryside they saw agricultural progress of a high order and a hardworking farm population.

Industrial development, which before the Korean War was largely concentrated in North Korea, is now intense in South Korea, thanks in large measure to U.S. government aid and private American and other foreign investments.

The republic of Korea, by all odds, seems to be a very considerable success story, which has not had all the publicity in this country that it needs.

It is in the light of Korea's development that hope can be seen for South Vietnam—some day, it is to be hoped, in the future.

This is the theme that Korea government leaders are laying down on visits to the United States. They advise Americans to take heart from the experience of their country, which they believe can be duplicated in Vietnam.

"Korea is yesterday's Vietnam," said Korean Commerce and Industry Minister Choong Hoon Park in an address in New York City last week.

Park pointed out that Korea is backing up its belief in the democratic future of Vietnam by its heavy commitment of men and resources to the war and pacification there.

"Today," he said, "46,000 of the flower of our youth—our sons—well-trained soldiers, are fighting at the side of your sons in Vietnam. And I should point out that on a population basis our commitment of men to the effort in Vietnam percentagewise is about equal to yours."

Korean civilians, who are being used increasingly in the pacification struggle, are able to tell the Vietnamese from first-hand experience of the good intentions of the United States and the error of Communist ways.

"They are explaining," Park said, "to South Vietnam officials and people that the United States will not impose colonial rule on Vietnam because the United States has never colonized Korea, although U.S. soldiers have been stationed in our country for over 20 years."

Park contended that "Korea today is a shining example of the success of your country's foreign policy."

"Who, as recently as five years ago, would have dared dream that in this short period Korea would have emerged from the misery and devastation of war to take its place today as a rapidly industralizing nation, offering investment opportunities as good as any in the world—and ready to challenge its Asian neighbors in the world market-place?"

President Chung Hee Park receives most of the credit for Korea's rapid advancement in the last few years. He is up for re-election this spring, but it seems almost inconceivable that he will be defeated in the midst of the greatest prosperity the country has ever known.

Japan, which exploited Korea for so many years prior to World War II, is greatly concerned over trade competition from the newly awakened country. Korean products are already making the going rough for some Japanese industries. Korean exports for example, have risen from $32,000,000 in 1960 to be an estimated $350,000,000 this year. Electronics production is expected to reach $100,000,000 a year by 1971.

If peace comes to Vietnam and the Vietnamese prove as industrious as the Koreans, then there is bright hope for one more backward land in Asia.

Rhodesia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, I have recently received a letter from a Mr. Ronald E. G. Tuckey, of Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, which I believe will be of interest to the many people who have expressed their concern over the mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia.

His entire letter and enclosures follow:

R. E. G. Tuckey Agencies
(Private) Ltd.,
April 11, 1967.

Hon. J. Arthur Younger,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Younger: A very good friend of mine, Luther H. Waller, Jnr., of Montgomery, Alabama has forwarded me the Congressional Record dealing with Mandatory Sanctions against Rhodesia, and your speech in the House of Representatives on Wednesday the 1st February, 1967.

As a Rhodesian may I congratulate you on the very excellent speech which you made, and on the forethought put into your speech so as to accentuate all your points to the best advantage. I must say however, how disappointed I was to read that you and Mrs. Younger were unable to visit Rhodesia, as if anything this country is even more impressive than South Africa, where I was born and bred, and which I know extremely well.

I have now lived in Rhodesia for 20 years and can assure you that I was one of the people that was against the Unilateral Declaration of Independence. However, I considered that I was probably not as well informed as the people in our Government and therefore when they decided to take U.D.I. since the very last thing I wished to do was leave Rhodesia, I had to rehabilitate myself and help the Rhodesian national effort. This was probably the same attitude adopted by 95% of people in commerce and industry, who at that time were against U.D.I. and I think it is quite safe to say that with the peace and tranquility brought to the country by Mr. Smith's Government, at least 90% of the population today, black and white, are thankful that he took the stand that he did against communism, and the uneconomical political hoohah of the Afro-Asian block.

For your information I enclose as Exhibit 'A' a cutting of a speech made by an imminent Anthropologist; I also enclose as Exhibit 'B' a story of an attack made on another territory by people living in Tanzania, which is a country that has obviously turned whole heartedly to communism, as evidenced by their recent moves, nationalising the Banks and various industries in their country. Amazingly enough your President recognized the Tanzanian Government that fosters terrorists such as those described in Exhibit 'B', and that outrightly supports communism to the hilt. Lastly I enclose Exhibit 'C', which describes the publicity given to people in Rhodesia fighting to develop and improve the standard of the indigenous black population.

I have but one other comment and that is the apparent lack of justice in the United States as exemplified by its President. One traditionally expects that a Judge hears both sides of the case and then pronounces judgement in favour of one or other. Your President obviously has only heard Mr. Harold Wilson's side of the case and has not the courage to face Mr. Smith "man to man" and hear his side of the story. In fact when Mr. Smith was invited to the U.S.A. to address a group of people who obviously wanted to hear the other side of the story, your President made such a visit impossible by insisting that Mr. Smith could only enter the U.S.A. provided he had a valid British passport. I can assure you that when we read statements such as that by Douglas MacArthur II as printed in the Congressional Record, it makes one wonder what the world is coming to, that politicians today can make such blatantly untruthful statements or alternatively if they do believe their statements, to be true, that they can be so disgustingly ill-informed by their contacts in Consular offices of the U.S.A. overseas.

As you will realize, Sir, your speech has made most heart warming reading to myself and many of my friends, who now realize that there are people in the U.S.A. who believe in justice and who are not prepared to swallow the Communistic inspired inaccuracies and lies, as continuously publicised through the Press, of the Afro-Asian block, who are the true war mongers and stirrers of trouble in the world today.

Once again congratulations on your excellent speech, Good Luck for your future campaigns in our favour and I do sincerely hope that in the near future you and Mrs. Younger will be able to personally visit Rhodesia so that I may meet you and show you around one of the greatest and finest countries in the world today (in spite of sanctions!!)

Yours sincerely,

RONALD E. G. TUCKEY.

P.S. Please also thank Mr. Utt, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Hall, Mr. Edwards and Mr. Gross for their support of yourself and Rhodesia.

EXHIBIT A

S.A. 'ON RIGHT LINE' WITH APARTHEID

Lt. Col. Gayre of Gayre and Nigg., an eminent anthropologist, said in Bulawayo last night that South Africa was on the right line with separate development, and Britain had followed by creating "Bantustans" in three of her High Commission territories.

Col. Gayre, who was addressing the Candour League of Rhodesia in the Large City Hall, said that separate development was scientifically and morally right.

"On the moral issue people should be allowed to develop in their own way. It is not our business to force them along civilisation built by the white have developed. They cannot catch up with the white and yellow races because there is a difference of a quarter of a million years," he said.

It was the fundamental right of all races to live their own lives. Integration denied them this. An African could not compete on equal terms in a civilsation built by the white man. His aims were entirely different.

"The Negro will suffer most because he is the one who will feel inferior. I would say to the liberals of our time that they are creating chaos throughout the world by untrue doctrine not supported by science. They are trying to bring the utmost misery to the black races of the world."

[From the Sunday Mail, Beira, Rhodesia, Apr. 9, 1967]

CHILDREN FORCED TO GRUB FOR ROOTS TO STAY ALIVE—MOTHER TELLS OF HORROR MARCH WITH TERRORISTS

(By Jose Ramalho)

BEIRA, Saturday.—Ashen-faced and weeping, a young mother told me today how African terrorists had forced her and her three little daughters to walk 400 miles at gunpoint through the bush to Tanzania.

Mrs. Rosa Margarida Mantua, who was reunited with her husband in Beira this week nine months after she had been kidnapped, described how she and her children had to grub roots out of the ground for food like animals to stay alive on the nightmare march.

The kidnapping came on a fine June evening last year, as two young Portuguese housewives stood chatting outside a farmhouse.

It was a peaceful scene and three little girls sang and played a game of hopscotch as the women discussed the splendid crops the new settlement in Nova Madeira had produced.

The terrorism that swept through vast areas of Northern Mozambique had never touched Nova Madeira. Suddenly, from the bush on the edge of the settlement clearing, a screaming horde of guerillas, firing submachine guns and automatic pistols as they ran, changed the tranquil scene.

They overpowered the men and threatened to kill Mrs. Mantua and her children.

At Dondo, 20 miles from Beira, Mrs. Mantua, trembling at the terrible memories as she spoke, recounted today what happened after that.

With her were the three little girls, Lucia de Fatima (6), Ana Margarida (5) and Daria de Jesus (4), who shared the hardships and the horrors with their mother.

Mr. Mantua was not at home when the terrorists struck. That morning he had piled his bumper potato crop—worth more than £200—on a lorry and set off for Vila Cabral to sell it. Life had never looked rosier for the Mantuas.

NIGHTMARE

The nightmare march to Tanzania began at sunset. The "prisoners of war" as their captors called them, a pitiful party of one man, two women and three little girls, was forced to walk for 11 days and nights. They were kept on the move continuously until they were across the border in Tanzania.

Rain, mud, mosquitoes, clammy heat and the dreadful feeling that every step might be the last made it a time the frail 24-year-old Mrs. Mantua will remember to her grave.

Grubbing for roots like animals—they were given no food—taking it in turn to carry the weeping chilldren, so tired they walked like robots, the terrible journey went on day after day and through the seemingly endless nights.

When Mrs. Mantua begged for food and rest she was threatened with knives and guns.

Eventually the party was taken by bus to Dar es Salaam and there handed over to the Tanzanian Police—to the acute embarrassment of the Tanzanians, says Mrs. Mantua.

They were kept in jail for three days—luxury after their previous experiences, and it was obvious that the prison authorities did not know what to do with them, and were ashamed about the situation.

GUNNED DOWN

They ordered Frelimo to take away their "prisoners of war". Then for two months the pathetic little band was kept in a house on the outskirts of Dar es Salaam, humiliated and threatened.

In the Frelimo prison they found two other Portuguese, a Mr. Jose Branco, captured from Nova Madeira, and Mrs. Deolinda Monteiro, from Marupa in Mozambique, who had seen the terrorists gun down her husband on the march to Tanzania.

Back in Mozambique Jao Luis Mantua had heard the news of his family's capture from an African farm foreman who had cycled to the market to tell him.

The military authorities would not allow him to go off on his own. The next day they organized a search.

But another who heard the news, Father Jorge Camejo, slipped out into the night alone and trailed the terrorists.

BEATEN

They reached the border at the Rovuma River just ahead of him. But he continued into Tanzania and there he was captured and held as a spy—he had no papers or money.

Starved and beaten in attempts to make him confess that he was a spy, he eventually proved he was a priest by reciting long passages of the Bible in Latin.

Shortly after Father Jorge's arrival, the prisoners were transferred to a Catholic mission and an American organization gave the prisoners an allowance of 24s. per adult and 11s. 6d. per child.

Even in the mission the prisoners were harassed by the Frelimo agents. They told the women they could leave whenever they wished—provided they went to Algeria or Morocco.

The Frelimo chairman, Dr. Mondlane, went himself to see the prisoners and gave the impression he was as embarassed as the Tanzanian authorities by the sight of the helpless women and children his men had captured as "prisoners of war".

Then one day the Red Cross intervened.

After nine months of terror, Mrs. Mantua and her small children were put on an aircraft to Rome. From there they flew to Lisbon, where they were handed over to the Portuguese Red Cross.

Last Monday the family was reunited again at Beira. In the small store at Dondo where friends gave them hospitality, the Mantuas relive the horror and fears of the nine months they were separated.

At the mention of the name "Frelimo", Mrs. Mantua's frail body, consumed by the fever of sleepless nights, still shudders uncontrollably.

The Colorado River Board of California

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, as a major continental stream, the Colorado River drains a basin which comprises parts of seven large Western States and forms one-twelfth of the land area of the continental United States exclusive of Alaska. The water of the river was used prior to 1900, in fact, the Palo Verde Irrigation District's diversion rights—the oldest on the entire river system—date to 1877. However, since the turn of the century the development of irrigation, power works and domestic uses have been increasingly rapid.

It became apparent years ago that the average water supply of the river would not be sufficient to serve all the known and potential demands upon it by the seven States. Consequently, there began to develop strains and stresses occasioned by competition among various interests for the water of the river, which as a result has become known as the "River of Controversy."

Various legislative proposals affecting the river have been before Congress off and on for most of this century and in almost every instance California has been involved, directly or indirectly, for the very good reason that she has a tremendous stake in that unpredictable waterway.

This is worthy of special note now because the 90th Congress is currently considering new proposed solutions to the nagging water problems of the entire basin. And, as it has done so capably in the past, the Colorado River Board of California is playing an important role in safeguarding California's vital interests.

Although this is the board's 30th anniversary year, its antecedents date to 1921. The Governor was authorized then to appoint a member of an interstate commission for the purpose of negotiating an interstate compact relating to the Colorado River. The commission negotiated the Colorado River Compact of 1922 which divided the water between the Upper Basin and the Lower Basin but left open the division of water among the States of each basin.

As one of a long series of attempts to negotiate a subcompact in the Lower Basin, a legislative committee was appointed to meet with the Colorado River Commissions of Arizona and Nevada in 1925. The negotiations failed as did a similar attempt by another negotiating committee in 1927.

A Colorado River Commission to represent the State of California in connection with the proposed Boulder Canyon Project Act was appointed under authority of the statutes of 1927 but allowed to lapse after the passage of the act. Between the date of its termination, September 1, 1931, and the year 1937, no such commission or negotiating committee was in existence to represent California in interstate controversies concerning the Colorado River. The intervening time was a period of intense friction with Arizona during which three successive lawsuits were commenced in the Supreme Court of the United States by that State against California and the other States in the basin. They were defended and defeated by the Attorney General with the cooperation of the California agencies which are interested in the river.

As the burden of protecting California's interests in the Colorado River became more pressing and its continuous character became more clear, the necessity of a State agency to exercise continuous and comprehensive jurisdiction over the problems of the river became evident. It was recognized that the problems in the future would be too vast and complicated to be handled by volunteer and perhaps uncoordinated action. Accordingly, the legislature in 1937 created the present Colorado River Board of California. Similar or counterpart agencies exist in all the other basin States. The board selects from its members a chairman who serves ex officio as Colorado River Commissioner of California. The Commissioner, by statute, is the official representative of California in all communications or negotiations with other States and with the Federal Government in connection with Colorado River problems.

Since 1937, the board has endeavored to maintain, with the essential aid of the executive and legislative departments of the State, the cohesion among California interests which is indispensable to dealing with interstate and foreign relations with a united front. The board has gathered information, compiled and analyzed data and developed studies in anticipation of the many problems which were foreseen.

Because of these important activities, which rest uniquely with the board, California has been able to weather repeated challenges to its interests. Certainly time and events have clearly demonstrated that the responsibility entrusted to the board was well placed. It has been and is being discharged commendably.

The six public agencies of California which the board represents and which are represented by the board each are major water bodies by any standard. They are:

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, built and operates the 242-mile long Colorado River aqueduct which is now delivering more than 1 million acre-feet of Colorado River water annually to the coastal plain of southern California. It is represented on the Colorado River Board by Joseph Jensen, chairman of the district board of directors.

The district now has an area of more than 4,500 square miles, a population of about 10 million and an assessed valuation of more than $20 billion. Its total investment in the Colorado River aqueduct and its distribution system exceeds $500 million. It is currently engaged in an expansion of its distribution system at a cost of more than one billion dollars in order to deliver to its member agencies the northern California water which will be available in the early 1970's through the State water project.

THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER

The City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power supplies water and electric service to nearly 3 million residents of the third largest city in the United States. The department's assets in 1965 were $1.26 billion, making it the Nation's largest municipal water and power utility system. Its representative on the Colorado River Board is Samuel B. Nelson, former general manager and chief engineer of the department.

Population of the city is increasing at the rate of 50,000 persons each year and Los Angeles depends upon the Colorado River for an important part of its water and power supplies. Increasing demands for water will be met in 1969 by a second aqueduct from another source, Owens Valley. This new aqueduct will have capacity to serve 750,000 more people. Water use in Los Angeles in 1965 averaged 465 million gallons a day, with a per capita use of 168 gallons daily.

THE IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT

The Imperial Irrigation District is located in the southeast portion of California in Imperial County. It includes 909,600 acres, of which 505,419 acres are now under irrigation. The district's Colorado River Board member is Joseph Moore, member of the board of directors of the district.

The All-American Canal, which delivers water to the district, was placed in service in 1942. The total investment of the district in works dependent upon the water of the Colorado River system is in excess of $85,000,000. It maintains 3,200 miles of canals and drains.

Principal agricultural products of the Imperial Valley are vegetables, melons, lettuce, sugarbeets, alfalfa, cotton, and barley. Because of the large quantity and high quality of its winter and early spring vegetables and fruits it is known as "America's Winter Garden." The crop value in 1965 was $200,186,200, including the $60,438,000 value from cattle feeding operations, largest in the world.

THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

The San Diego County Water Authority contains more than 720,000 acres and includes most of the developed areas in San Diego County. It has a population of about 1,175,000 and an assessed valuation of nearly $2,000,000,000. The authority is represented on the Colorado River Board by Fred W. Simpson, a member of the authority board of directors.

The authority is a member of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, having annexed to that district in 1946. At that time the authority merged its right to 112,000 acre-feet of Colorado River water annually with the district's original right of 1,100,000 acre-feet.

Colorado River water is delivered to the authority through two branch aqueducts which extend southerly from the main Colorado River Aqueduct. The great industrial and military complex in

San Diego County is dependent on the Colorado River water supply.

THE COACHELLA VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

The Coachella Valley County Water District is located west and north of the Salton Sea in California. More than 135,000 acres of its 660,000 could be irrigated from the 123-mile Coachella branch of the All American Canal. There are presently 80,000 acres under irrigation. Raymond R. Rummonds, vice president of the Coachella district's board of directors, represents the district on the Colorado River Board and is chairman as well as ex officio Colorado River Commissioner of California.

The Coachella branch of the All American Canal brings vital Colorado River water to the fertile valley. The investment of the district in works dependent upon the water of the Colorado River system totals approximately $34 million.

Principal agricultural products of the Coachella Valley are dates, grapefruits, grapes, vegetables, alfalfa, cotton and grain which in 1965 had a value of $48 million. Livestock values from feeding operations during the same period approximated $8 million.

THE PALO VERDE IRRIGATION DISTRICT

The Palo Verde Irrigation District is located around the city of Blythe. It includes 120,500 acres, of which 90,000 are under cultivation. It is represented on the Colorado River Board by Virgil Jones, president of the district's board of directors.

The district obtains its irrigation water from the Colorado River and has one of the oldest water diversion rights on the entire river system. Use of Colorado River water for the irrigation of lands in the Blythe area dates back to 1877. The expenditures on Colorado River water facilities by the district and its predecesors amount to approximately $20 million.

Principal agricultural products of the Palo Verde district are alfalfa, cotton, lettuce, canteloupes and, watermelons which in 1965 had a value of $24 million. Livestock values from feeding operations during the same year amounted to $12 million.

Postal Reform

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, the Postmaster General's recent proposal to take the Post Office out of the Cabinet and make it a nonprofit Government corporation continues to draw editorial support in papers across the country. I am happy to insert in the RECORD an editorial from a well-known and respected newspaper in my district, the Daily Register, which comments favorably on Postmaster General O'Brien's daring proposal to improve our present postal system:

[From the Daily Register, Apr. 12, 1967]

POSTAL REFORM

Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien has no illusion that he is the indispensable man. He has recommended that the Post Office Department be abolished as a cabinet agency and be reorganized as a non-profit government corporation. He adds that he is not interested in directing the destiny of the new corporation. Mr. O'Brien considers his recommendation "the most extensive program ever made in the history of the American postal service." He is convinced that this is the only way to bring order out of postal chaos.

No one will quarrel with Mr. O'Brien's assertion that radical reform of the Post Office is needed. The volume of mail is outrunning the growth of the population in spite of mechanization and a vast army of workers. If the Post Office Department were to continue its present antiquated operation, the time would come sometime in the next century when the services of every able American would be needed to handle the accelerating volume of mail. The problem is intensified by the inability of the Post Office Department to find and keep enough competent workers at its present uncompetitive wage rates. Even with the proposed postal rate increases, the Post Office Department is expected to present the taxpayer with its usual overwhelming annual deficit. Last year the budget deficit of the department was a thumping $1.2 billion. It is doubtful that increased postal rates can make up for inefficient operation.

What, then, can be said for Postmaster General O'Brien's plan? Its most obvious advantage is that a professional executive would manage the department. Too often in the past the postmaster generalship has been awarded on the basis of distinguished campaign service to the victorious presidential candidate. The plan would deprive Congress of its power to fix postal rates, with all the lobbying and political maneuvering that power involves. The proposed government corporation could finance new buildings and mechanized equipment by issuing bonds and would not be dependent on congressional appropriations.

Sen. Mike Monroney, Oklahoma Democrat, has advised caution in the adoption of any program affecting the communications of an entire nation. We would not want to see the adoption of a rationale that all mail service should be self-supporting. But the O'Brien proposal at least provides the pretext for a long overdue study and reform of a creaking, unwieldy system. The alternatibe is postal paralysis.

Crisis in World Strategy: An Appraisal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the division of the world into two antagonistic systems was foreseen more than a century ago by the far-visioned Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, who, in 1856, following his return for Japan, described the United States as the exponent of rational liberty and identified Russia as the protagonist of despotism. The struggle between these two giants and their allies is now global with Soviet planners engaged in gaining control of key water routes and coastal areas. In this, they have been eminently successful and proved themselves to be among the most audacious strategists in history. Yet, virtually nothing in the mass news media sets forth clearly the nature of this deadly conflict. All that we hear or read are a mass of details about individual incidents and a nonexistent nazism without adequate interpretation, leaving the people of our country poorly informed as to the global pattern of the conquests still in progress.

Despite voices to the contrary among so-called experts and their proponents in public life, Soviet power has a worldwide plan to capture all of the vital and controlling keys of military strategy while our responsible governmental agencies do not show the least concern as to what the future may bring forth. We are firmly and rapidly being encircled in a vast alien military grasp. Unless our course is swiftly changed it will be too late to escape therefrom and the Soviet plan for complete world domination will result.

The focal points in today's world struggle are the Suez Canal-Red Sea route, southeast Asia, southern Africa, and the Panama Canal, all aimed at the ultimate destruction of the United States. It is amazing and appalling that our executive agencies cannot grasp the basic concepts of geopolitical strategy and what is required for the future security of the free world. In contrast, Soviet power is in nowise unmindful of these considerations and plans decades in advance.

In connection with Southern Africa now under vicious internationalist attack, there are two vital books recently published that tell the suppressed truth: "One Against the Mob," by Anthony Harrigan, and "The Battle for Rhodesia," by Douglas Reed. Both volumes may be obtained from the American-Southern African Council, 800 Fourth Street, SW., suite N–1, Washington, D.C.

As to the Panama Canal, special attention is invited to House Document 474, 89th Congress, a compilation of selected addresses by my distinguished and most scholarly colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD] on "Isthmian Canal Policy Questions." Carefully documented, wisely reasoned, and vigorously expressed, these addresses are unsurpassed in supplying the Congress and the Nation with authentic information on one of the gravest issues now before the country—the interoceanic canal problem.

Fortunately, there are some citizens who see clearly and have the capacity to present their views in words of power but they do not have major outlets for their writings. Thus, the great task of strategic clarification has to be undertaken by periodicals of limited circulation and by Members of the Congress with special knowledge of their subjects.

The ablest and most comprehensive yet brief description of the current world power situation with an evaluation and program of action for the Congress to meet is in a recent editorial in Task Force, the publication of the Defenders of the American Constitution, Inc., Ormond Beach, Fla. This editorial has the same quality as that of Commodore Perry's classic prediction.

In order that they may be available to all Members of the Congress, responsible members of the executive branch, and the people at large, I include both documents as part of my remarks:

CRISIS IN WORLD STRATEGY: AN APPRAISAL

The ending of World War II did not bring peace as was universally hoped but resulted in a wider struggle by predatory communist nations for world power through the process of gaining domination of key coastal areas and strategic water routes. What are some of the key geopolitical problems involved?

I. First, consider Soviet aims in the Suez-Red Sea area. In this, communist control of the Suez Canal through Nasser, largely induced by United States intervention, and the recent announcement of the British Labor Government of its intention to withdraw in 1968 from Aden, are of prime importance. As communist penetration in nearby nations convenient for taking over Aden is increasing, its conquest by Red power will complete the existing Soviet domination over the Suez Canal-Red Sea route to the Middle and Far Easts. Moreover, it will present Europe with the same situation it faced in 1453 when the Eastern Roman Empire fell to the Turks, thereby leading the Portuguese to seek a new route to India by the Cape of Good Hope.

II. Consider next the Soviet stake in Viet Nam. There, Red power, following the 1941 Japanese war plan for securing control of Southeast Asia and, ultimately, of the Malay Barrier, for oil, manganese, tungsten, tin, rice and other vital materials, has been engaged in an aggressive guerrilla war of conquest with Chinese and Soviet support. Though Viet Nam is far more strategic than Korea, the present war is being handled by our Government in the same ineffectual and timid manner under a phony no-win policy called limited warfare as was the Korean War. Unfortunately, there is no MacArthur with keen strategic insight and power of expression to show our people the way out of the quagmire, with its mounting tolls of American lives and treasure.

III. Now, consider Soviet aims in Rhodesia and South Africa. The recent proclamation by the President of the United States directing mandatory economic sanctions against Rhodesia is, in effect, opening the back door to war with all of Southern Africa, the countries of which are strongly anti-communist and friendly to the West. Southern African sea and airports, occupied by Red naval and air forces, could well dominate the sea routes around the Cape of Good Hope, and close the alternate passage between the Atlantic and Indian oceans.

Recently, in line with Administration and UN policies, the tax-exempt Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, formerly fronted by Alger Hiss, has issued a general staff type of war plan for a UN land-sea-air assault on South Africa. This plan, prepared with the shameful assistance of United States citizens, including a member of the faculty of the U.S. Military Academy, estimates that military casualties among the assaulting forces would be between 19,000 and 38,000. Such a plan could not serve Red objectives better if prepared by Alger Hiss himself. The casualties no doubt would be Americans, for the United States would be the main tool used by the UN to attack Southern Africa for Soviet gains.

If successful, the operation outlined in this notorious war plan issued by the once great peace foundation would inevitably place Red power in position to control the ocean routes adjacent to Southern Africa by submarines and aircraft, thereby strategically isolating the sea transport of Western Europe and the United States from countries bordering the Indian Ocean.

IV. Lastly, consider Soviet aims at Panama. In that strategic crossroads, as the result of a series of ill-advised surrenders by our government to the mob dictated government of Panama, United States control over the Canal Zone and Panama Canal has been placed in the gravest danger, with successive U.S. Administrations having officially displayed the Panama flag over the Zone territory equally with that of the United States. Moreover, the present Administration has publicly announced its intention to cede sovereignty over the Canal Zone back to Panama. Meanwhile, Panamanian revolutionaries, many of them trained in Cuba, and other radicals, are standing by for the projected cession as the signal for over-throwing constitutional government in Panama.

Such overthrow would make Panama another Cuba, place Red power in control of the Canal Zone, and swiftly lead to the Free World's loss of the Panama Canal. This loss would undoubtedly encourage like communist revolutionary takeovers in other Latin American countries. Yet not one member of the United States Senate, which is the treaty ratifying agency of our government, has taken any significant step to prevent the long planned giveaway of the Panama Canal to the Reds or even studied the subject to the point of reasonable understanding.

The resulting world situation is one of unprecedented peril. The above enumerated focal points pose great issues requiring clarification and exposure, which can be accomplished only by Committees of the Congress. Those at the watch towers of freedom, especially members of the Congress, should not and cannot evade their responsibilities in making or avoiding, as our safety requires, critically important treaties, especially those of such far-reaching consequences as agreements affecting the Panama Canal. What can we do?

The following program for the Congress is suggested:

1. Study the immortal 1951 address by General MacArthur to the Congress, which is available in recordings as well as in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. If "Viet Nam" is substituted for "Korea", that address fits the present Viet Nam situation precisely and with even greater emphasis.
2. Investigate the tax-exempt Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for its role in preparing the general staff type war plan to attack South Africa and the parts played by officials or officers of our government.
3. Demand of the Executive Department that it exercise the power to veto in the UN Security Council the projected move to apply mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia.
4. Adopt joint resolution cancelling Executive Order No. 11,322 of January 5, 1967, and instructing the Executive to notify the UN that the United States will not honor UN sanctions against Rhodesia.
5. Investigate the flying of the Panama flag in the Canal Zone territory, the Administration's announced intent to cede limited States sovereignty over the Zone back to Panama, and the grave implications of the loss of the Panama Canal on world strategy.

Be not deceived; the world is on fire and the future is dark. Today is timely; tomorrow may be too late. It is the solemn duty of our citizens to act immediately and effectively. Let all patriots write their members of the Senate and House to exercise their full strength and power in preventing the success of Red terror and dominance through out the world.

FROM A PAPER BY COMMODORE M. C. PERRY, U.S. NAVY, READ BEFORE THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY, MARCH 6, 1856

"It requires no sage to predict events so strongly foreshadowed to us all; still 'Westward' will 'the course of empire take its way.' But the last act of the drama is yet to be unfolded; and notwithstanding the reasoning of political empirics, Westward, Northward and Southward, to me it seems that the people of America will, in some form or other, extend their dominion and their power, until they shall have brought within their mighty embrace multitudes of the Islands of the great Pacific, and placed the Saxon race upon the eastern shores of Asia. And I think too, that eastward and southward wil her great rival in future aggrandizement (Russia) stretch forth her power to the coasts of China and Siam: and thus the Saxon and the Cossack will meet once more, in strife or in friendship, on another field. Will it be in friendship? I fear not! The antogonistic exponents of freedom and absolutism must thus meet at last, and then will be fought that mighty battle on which the world will look with breathless interest; for on its issue will depend the freedom or the slavery of the world—despotism or rational liberty must be the fate of civilized man. I think I see in the distance the giants that are growing up for that fierce and final encounter; in the progress of events that battle must sooner or later inevitably be fought."

Building Bridges

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Wichita, Kans., Beacon which calls upon the administration to use "every diplomatic method we have" to bring pressure upon the Soviet Union in an attempt to suspend their aid to North Vietnam. The editorial follows:

BUILDING BRIDGES

Rep. Melvin R. Laird, R–Wis., is pressing hard on a point the government would just as soon ignore. Congressman Laird insists that Soviet aid to North Vietnam is now totaling $1-billion a year, and that the Soviet Union is supplying 80 per cent of the war materials that go into North Vietnam.

It is this aid that is keeping North Vietnam going. Much is made of the sophisticated armaments which the U.S. pours into South Vietnam, but little attention is paid in the court of world opinion to the fact that the powerful Soviet Union is sending into Hanoi such modern weapons as SAM missiles, jet warplanes, antiaircraft guns, rifles, carbines, mortars. In addition, the Russians supply North Vietnam with oil, road-building equipment, power plants, cranes, trucks and other materials which help keep the war going.

Obviously, if there is to be peace in Vietnam, the Soviets are going to have to make it possible. Hawks advocate saturation bombing of shipping in Haiphong harbor and other means of ingress for goods. Undoubtedly this is one reason that the administration downplays the Soviet role of supply. In the long view, it is far better for the United States and Soviet Russia to maintain their bridges of understanding and communication, than to have bombs bring outright hostility between the two.

But there is the here and now to consider also. Soviet armaments are killing men the United States has taken to Vietnam to fight war. We cannot continue to ignore the influx of Soviet goods that keeps that war going.

Representative Laird's insistent raising of this issue has the backing of other Republican leaders. This should be a warning to to the administration—and to the Soviets—that the American people do not like this double play of friendship and enmity, and will not consent to its continuing.

We fully approve the efforts to create bridges between our country and the Soviet Union. And the Soviet Union is also extremely eager to build these bridges. They want to increase international trade. They have lost, at least for the time being, their Red Chinese ally. The East European nations are restless, not so docile as they once were. The Soviets need our friendship.

It is time, then, to make use of every arm-twisting diplomatic method we have to make the Soviets discontinue their great supply of aid to North Vietnam. That, more than anything else, could make this "interminable" war very terminable. And it could be done without bombing a single Soviet ship, but by using those bridges we hear so much about.

Women Speak

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, recently a delegation of Farm Bureau women visited Washington, D.C. The Members of Congress from Iowa had the good fortune to meet and talk to the representatives of the Iowa Farm Bureau women.

While in Washington, two members of the delegation, Mrs. Robert Swanstrom and Mrs. Herbert Johnson, gave speeches which I feel reflect the spirit of the American farmer today.

The speeches follow:

REMARKS OF MRS. HERBERT JOHNSON, STATE CHAIRMAN, IOWA FARM BUREAU WOMEN, CHARLES CITY, IOWA

INTRODUCTION

My roots go deep in the agricultural economy of our great United States. My great grandparents all emigrated to this country, broke the prairie, started schools and churches, and raised families of sturdy, self-reliant American citizens.

The rural church where I, and our four children were baptized, confirmed, and attend regularly was started in a rural school house three miles from my home with my paternal great-grandfather as one of the first class leaders.

My husband emigrated to this country at the age of six weeks with his parents, and they settled in a farming community in western Iowa.

Since we both loved farm life, there was no real question of where we would live when we were married, though I taught school for five years and my husband had done quite a lot of painting during the depression years. We chose to join the Farm Bureau because of the calibre of people belonging. We soon discovered and learned to appreciate the soundness of principle and basic philosophy of the organization. We own 400 acres in Floyd County, Iowa, and have done the farming, with family assistance.

We have four children. One daughter, a junior in High School, is active in both Boys' and Girls' 4-H activities, very much interested in her calves, as well as her training to be a homemaker. Our son, a graduate of Iowa State University, plus some work toward a graduate degree, is a member of an IVS agriculture education team, working in Pakse, Laos. Following his experience as an IFYE in Venezuela two years ago, he is much concerned about helping people connected with agriculture. Our eldest daughter, a graduate of Iowa State, with some graduate work in Dietetics, spent three years as a missionary dietitian in Chihuahua, Mexico, and is presently a graduate student at Northwestern University and Garrett Seminary in Chicago. Our other daughter is married and she and her husband are living in Denver. She is a Spanish and English teacher.

We feel that our American way of life, with its individual enterprise system, its opportunity to serve, and its basic freedoms is worth doing everything we can to preserve it.

CITIZENS' CONCERNS

Distinguished guests and Farm Bureau friends, we appreciate the presence here tonight of our esteemed Congressmen and their wives. We recognize the high calibre of our representatives here in Washington, and the purpose of this banqet is to convey to you this recognition.

Webster tells us that a concern is something of interest or importance to us; or a second definition,—to cause to feel uneasy or anxious. I'd like to visit with you about two or three of our gravest concerns. As farm wives, we are close partners with our husbands in the biggest business in the world,—U.S. agriculture, so are very concerned over government actions relating to agriculture.

To say we were surprised and shocked last summer when housewives in urban centers organized and carried out strikes because they felt food prices were too high is an understatement. We asked, "Why?" when food has been the most stable item in the cost of living. For instance, 50 years ago, one hour of factory pay would buy one pound of round steak, 5 years ago, an hour of factory pay would buy just a little over two pounds. Today it will buy two and one-half pounds.

If we were producing milk with the methods of 25 years ago, milk would have to cost around 45 cents per quart instead of 23 to 25 cents. How many of the other items we buy have this kind of a record?

It certainly brought into focus one of our gravest concerns,—that consumers will feel that they are entitled to cheap food while farmers receive compensatory payments. We are well aware that cheap food is a basic political thesis, but we have no intention of sitting idly by, and not calling attention to the things suffering from really inflated prices, and to the basic cause of higher and higher prices,—the exhorbitant, deficit spending of our federal government.

. . . Food costs *have* risen, but food is still the best bargain on the market compared with everything else we buy. Now these housewives who picket the supermarket won't help reduce food prices. Congress *certainly* cannot legislate cheap food. All the government farm programs in the world will not guarantee lower food prices. There is only one way—and housewives should understand this very clearly—the only way to assure top quality food at a price we can all afford is to preserve and promote the competitive market system for agriculture. This means less reliance on government and more faith in the farmer's ability to manage his farm. Housewives have a lot at stake in the efficiency of our farmers. . . .

Most farmers are deeply concerned about the economic monetary and fiscal policies of our government. For instance, advocating higher taxes and cheaper money is like stepping on the brake and the gas at the same time.

Excessive federal spending seems to us to be like the patient who was consulting with his psychiatrist. One particular visit, the psychiatrist asked the patient, "What is your problem?" The patient replied his main problem was that he could not get enough sleep. He was not able to sleep because he was spending most of his evenings making long distance calls to himself. The doctor said, "Isn't that terribly expensive?" The patient replied, "Oh, no. It doesn't cost me a cent because I reverse the charges." Someone has to pay the bills sometime.

We believe farmers should receive their income in the market place, and not from compensatory payments. Farm Bureau members have rejected the "public utility" approach where agriculture would be controlled and have placed their faith in the market place and the ever increasing need and demand for farm products in the nation and the world. Because of this demand, and with wise negotiations in world trade, surpluses will not be as great a problem in future years, although we may have surpluses in individual commodities from time to time. We strongly feel that if we are to produce food to feed an expanding population, farmers must have freedom to manage and produce.

We have deep concern in Farm Bureau that consideration will be given to placing a price ceiling on farm commodities. Such action would result in lower production and would probably actually increase the costs of food in the years ahead. We have been concerned in past years over the use of government to hold down farm prices. This has been accomplished by selling Commodity Credit stocks to hold down an increase in the price of corn and other feed grains.

You may have heard about inflation so much that the sound is deadened. But we are so deeply concerned over what it is doing to many segments of our population, that I would be remis not to mention it. If you were to refer to the Congressional Record of April 10, 1959, you would find that I expressed this same concern at the banquet similar to this one that night eight years ago. I said then, and repeat again, that the losers from the inflationary policies of our federal government are the millions of people who laid money aside by investing in government bonds, other high grade bonds, or mortgages which provide a fixed return. They have found themselves cheated,—and penalized for being thrifty.

And farmers are hurt by inflation. Take the case of the man who had enough money in 1960 to buy a farm. He was urged by realtors to wait, that land prices would probably drop. He waited. And now, in spite of the 30 percent increase in corn prices, he can't afford to buy the land. How can I better describe how the much-publicized farm program has hurt rather than helped?

It is a difficult decision for many farmers at our age, with our only son in service overseas, to decide whether to jeopardize the whole farming enterprise with investments in grossly over-priced equipment, compared to the prices we receive, or to fall behind the competition. Net farm income is quoted at a very high level, but a close look at the huge indebtedness of Iowa farmers, in fact all farmers, tends to dispel the illusion of farm prosperity.

If our country is to achieve good monetary and fiscal policies, we believe that both serious inflation and serious deflation must be avoided.

We should work to achieve:

1. A good stable dollar.
2. A high level of employment.
3. Rising productivity.
4. Improved standard of living for all, by their own efforts.
5. Protection for the position of the dollar as the key currency of the free world.

Another concern we Iowans have is about the Supreme Court decisions on reapportionment. We Iowa Farm Bureau women have been doing some studying and some hard thinking about a Supreme Court which since 1933 has reversed some 150 decisions of the preceding one and one-half centuries. The result is that, today, the states and the people are left with only those powers which an unbridled Supreme Court does not grant to the federal government.

We are also much concerned over the alarming increase in the crime rate in the U.S. In view of the recent deterrents to arrest and prosecution of criminals set up by the Supreme Court. I quote the 18th century French writer Nicholas Chamfort: "In France we leave unmolested those who set fire to the house, and persecute those who sound the alarm." I believe that this elaborate concern for the rights of criminals is leading us in the same direction.

My last and most grave concern is over the basic issue that faces my beloved country today.

Was Jefferson's philosophy right,—that Government that governs least governs best? Or is government action the best solution to human problems?

Allen Grant, president of the California Farm Bureau says, "For the first time in the history of our country, we have set out to provide for those who do not work, the same benefits enjoyed by those who do work. For the first time, we have deliberately set out to destroy individual initiative. This can destroy America."

Any man who thinks he is going to be happy and prosperous by letting the government take care of him should take a close look at the American Indian.

If we as Americans, whether we are homemakers, farmers, or Congressmen, show the same courage and common sense that motivated the men who sat at Philadelphia and gave us the Declaration of Independence and later the constitution of the U.S., there is no domestic problem we cannot solve, and there is no foreign foe we need ever fear.

A government responsive to the will of the people was a major objective of the U.S. Constitution. We have faith that our Iowa Congressmen will represent us well, and in return we will strive at the local levels to provide the work and the money to keep you here. Our plea to you is to approach problems in terms of the needs of people above partisan politics.

Remarks of Mrs. Robert Swanstrom

I'm Mrs. Robert Swanstrom from Wapello County. Robert and I live a couple of miles north of Ottumwa in a home we constructed two years ago. It is a home designed and built for the rough and tough treatment four boys and their many varied pets and friends can give it. I never knew what boys were like because my sister and I grew up on a farm ten miles east of our present home. We helped on the livestock and grain farm every way possible and with six years difference in our ages we both took turns as Dad's boys, but we were also active in girls' 4-H, high school basketball and band, church work, helped give many Farm Bureau programs and were asked to assist on many other committees on a non-official basis while Mother was first Wapello County Farm Bureau Women's vice-chairman and then chairman. Upon graduation from high school I was privileged to attend Ames for two quarters, but with Robert here at home my interest wavered and the following spring we were married. We farmed one season and Uncle Sam presented Robert with a two-year expense paid trip. First we visited Ft. Riley, Kansas and then were allowed to spend four months in Colorado Springs while Robert was taught scout dog handling; but 14 long months in Korea followed. When he returned we settled again on a farm with our first son about six months old. There the family grew, son by son, as did our farming enterprise until seven years ago we moved to the farm on which we now live.

That first spring we had to harvest some crops for the landlord from the previous year before plowing and planting, but with the help of the Almighty we accomplished it. On June 28th we were to finish laying by our corn, when a wind storm struck and swept clean nearly all the fields within a matter of minutes. We were pretty blue; but, as wonderful from neighbors do, on the 4th of July over 30 of our former neighbors came over 20 miles with machinery, food and manpower. They cleaned debris from the fields and replanted over 300 acres that day. We relive in our minds that fourth often and I'll admit tears of joy still come to my eyes whenever I remember looking east that morning and seeing all the men and machines coming to help us when everyone had received some stofm damage himself. That, I know, is an experience you can never forget. As of now we harvest mostly corn and beans on the 640 acres we operate plus a 50 cow herd of purebred angus and, of course, the boy's hogs.

James is 12, in Jr. High and gradually working into many 4-H projects as well as becoming a carefully dependable farm helper. Ronald is ten, school is easy for him and he can be very good help, but he has a way of not being as available as James or Jay. Jay is 7, and the one who doesn't resemble any of the immediate family. He is a lovable blond and all farmer. He collects runt pigs from anyone and then works like a demon to raise them. Roy is our 4-year old baby.

Many women feel their only interest in life is their family and home. I agree with them, these come first. But to me all things that affect them are my interest. That is why I've been a 4-H leader and den mother and am now a room mother and legislative chairman of our local PTA. As I am speaking to you tonight I'm only interested in emphasizing why I am interested in the many decisions that are made here. My four sons and their futures are very important to me and I want them to live in a nation where they may have the freedom to develop their greatest potential.

America's unparalleled progress has been based on freedom and dignity of the individual and will be sustained by our basic moral and religious concepts. Economic progress, cultural advancement and religious principles flourish best where men are free, responsible individuals. This pretty well sums up Farm Bureau's general philosophy. We believe in the form of government as provided in the Constitution, in limitations upon government power, maintaining equal opportunity and the right of each individual to worship as he chooses. Farm Bureau is an organization that works for farmers to accomplish what farmers want.

I would not say that Farm Bureau has always been one hundred percent right. I can say, however, that Farm Bureau does represent the thinking and beliefs of the majority of its members when we state our policy recommendations.

Farm Bureau has a total membership of more than 1,740,000 families. In Iowa, we are represented by more than 113,000 families. I hasten to point out that I am not boasting when I mention these membership totals. What I really want to convey is the point that Farm Bureau has a great responsibility to work and act in a responsible manner. We do work hard to find out what our members believe and what they wish the organization to work for and accomplish.

We certainly appreciate the opportunity of visiting with our elected leaders, representatives and senators, this evening.

Farm Bureau is a nonpartisan organization. We hope to convey our ideas and thoughts to both parties. Our members do like to support people who share some of their views. Therefore, our members study with interest your voting records on different issues. Last year most county Farm Bureaus mailed out the voting records of their congressmen and elected state legislators. This has proven to be a very popular thing with our members. These voting records are mailed out not to support or defeat any elected official but to inform the members as to how elected officials voted regarding Farm Bureau policies. I feel sure this practice will continue.

I do not mean to imply that we feel each elected official should agree one hundred percent with all of Farm Bureau policies. All we hope for is that you will consider the views of our members as you consider the views of others while making decisions. I do not believe that any organized group should have undue influence on any senator or representative.

Agriculture is a very complex business. It is becoming more so every day. The changes that have taken place in the last five years alone are fantastic. For myself, five years ago, I'd never flown, now Robert and I are both licensed pilots and use our 172 Cessna for both business and pleasure. Our time away from home is short but with the plane we are able to make the most of it and are allowed to enjoy many things including our second love, Colorado. The morning after I had soloed Robert had to go to the other farm and pick up the truck, so I flew him over before breakfast and experienced my first hayfield takeoff. Later two days after I had obtained my private license we had to replant some corn so we removed the second front seat and I flew to Washington, Iowa to pick up 10 bushel of seed corn to keep the planter going until the trucker could get here with the rest. I could ramble on with many varied experiences but I honestly believe the changes in agriculture in the years ahead will be even more rapid and sensational than it has been for me to use a small plane as my means of transportation.

In Farm Bureau, we believe agriculture has a bright and important future. It is true, we may have some rough periods, but in general we must work on the hope that the future is bright. We want to communicate with you, our senator and representatives. I am sure all of the ladies here tonight feel very humble, but at the same time, appreciate the opportunity to visit with you. As optimistic as we are about the future, we are concerned about farm programs, consumer boycotts, and many other matters. We hope we can do our part as good citizens to promote the welfare of each other.

Farm Bureau as an organization is greatly concerned with ethics in government. We are proud of the caliber of people who represent Iowa here in Washington. We know that Congressman Smith, who is on the program tonight, is concerned with nepotism and ethical standards of congressmen. We certainly concur in his belief. We think episodes such as the "Adam Clayton Powell" incident cast a bad light on some congressmen. We are most anxious that people do not think this is the general rule of elected officials because we know that practically all elected officials are honest and truly try to do a good job for our nation. Again, may I say we are proud of our Iowa group.

In fact, we are proud of the state of Iowa. I cannot recall any major scandal in Iowa state government. We think Iowa is not only a good place to live, but has a tremendous future. I personally feel that Iowa has the resources in both land and people to continue to move forward at a rapid rate.

We appreciate the opportunity to visit our nation's capitol. We are thrilled at the prospect of seeing government in action and are particularly happy that the congressmen and their wives can be with us tonight. During the next three days all of the ladies hope to visit personally with you. We know that Farm Bureau is not perfect but I can assure you we try for the highest possible rate of perfection. We welcome your frank comments, and I know we will enjoy our visit here.

Watts Labor Community Action Committee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, dignity is not supposed to be involved with money—but in our society it is. Integrity is not supposed to be involved with money—but in our society it is. And disadvantaged young people know it. All the speeches, all the spot announcements and youth campaigns in the world will fall on deaf ears unless we prove to these youth they can find the dignity and integrity we talk about, in this world of work we talk about.

This does not mean that these youth do not believe success comes from ability, hard work, and initiative, but their opportunity for success in our world is so limited they take these values and use them where they can succeed—in the street corner society. Youth will never abandon the street corner culture or give up their status in the gang world unless they believe there is a cycle of similar opportunity in the world we offer vis-a-vis work.

And they must feel their work is important. They must feel it performs a service. They must see the good it does and recognize the fruits of their labors.

These are the reasons I heartily support the Watts Labor Community Action Committee in Los Angeles. The youth of Watts too long have been denied the dignity and the hope and the satisfaction that comes with performing a useful, meaningful job at decent wages. Watts labor committee is giving them that opportunity.

WLCAC is a nonprofit organization administered by members of various trade unions and is primarily funded by the Office of Manpower Policy, Evaluation, and Research and the Neighborhood Youth Corps, both agencies within the Department of Labor. The exciting thing about this venture is the cooperation between international unions, staff from the University of California, Los Angeles, and community residents, and the Government, all working together to improve the environment of Watts while young adults are trained for and perform rewarding work.

They can see, and so can we, the fruits of their labors in the small vest pocket parks which have been cleared, where none existed before. In recreational facilities, where none existed before. In clean, well-kept playgrounds, which were cluttered and overgrown before.

This work is done by the Community Conservation Corps, which serves children and young adults aged 7 through 21. Many of the older youth serve as aids, leading younger children in recreational, educational, social, and community service activities.

I believe the Community Conservation Corps can redirect youthful energies into constructive channels which will improve community services. These rewarding and disciplined experiences can change the attitudes of youth toward themselves and their community, while they are strengthening their employment potential with paid work experience.

A multigroup involvement is necessary to give youth the socialization, training, and experience necessary for movement into the labor force. In order for the youth to make that move, labor-management groups must support them and be able to absorb them. I believe with more programs like the Watts Labor Community Action Committee more youth will be directing their energies and their ambitions toward the labor force, not the street corner.

It Is Fiscal Juggling

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. GERALD R. FORD

OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw attention to an April 8 editorial in the Detroit News entitled "A 'Respectable' Payments Deficit? It's Fiscal Juggling."

The balance-of-payments problem is one which should receive prompt and constructive consideration. The four recommendations in the editorial are constructive.

Under leave to extend my remarks I include the editorial:

A "RESPECTABLE" PAYMENTS DEFICIT? IT'S FISCAL JUGGLING

Last year the balance of payments deficit was up so slightly over the previous year that most experts were surprised. With Vietnam spending at a new high, with regard imports and rising tourist spending, the $1.4 billion deficit was a very respectable showing. Now we find the figure was only for "show" and not very respectable at that.

Certain special transactions totaling $1.7 billion enabled the United States to cut the reported 1966 deficit from $3.1 billion to $1.4 billion. More than $1 billion of short-term U.S. obligations were shifted by their owners to obligations with maturities of more than one year. Presto! This was recorded as an "inflow" of capital. Some foreign governments repaid their debts in advance of schedule, bringing another $567 million windfall into calendar year 1966.

With all this special switching making 1966 look good, the obvious question is what will happen in 1967. Presumably, with more special arrangements, the same sort of Operation Cover-up could take place. But since most of the special transactions were done as favors to the United States, it is likely that this year, or at least some year soon, these transactions will be more difficult to obtain.

Then, of course, the whole facade could come tumbling down and the balance of payments deficit would stand revealed in its full magnitude. What then? An international run on the dollar? An ignominious fall from the last remnants of the gold standard? A financial rescue operation which would impose severe restrictions on the U.S. economy?

All are possibilities and each is painful. If we wait for a day of reckoning, the price will be much higher than if we face these matters squarely now. And that means making progress on four fronts at once.

First, keep the domestic economy competitive by raising productivity and preventing an erosion of the gains through inflation.

Second, expand the market for U.S. exports by multilateral tariff reductions at the Kennedy Round negotiations.

Third, relieve one burden on the U.S. dollar by working for a new international monetary system to replace the dollar as an international reserve currency.

Fourth, take the wraps off the balance of payments problem and give it the consideration it should have in both fiscal and monetary policy deliberations. Burying the deficit won't make it disappear, but facing it may at least lead to systematic correction.

Our Constitution: Ours To Defend

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. DAVID PRYOR

OF ARKANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. Speaker, the American Legion District 10 oratorical contest was recently won by Jerry Wilson of Dumas, Ark. Jerry, who is a senior at Dumas High School, delivered a 10-minute speech on "Our Constitution: Ours To Defend."

Under unanimous consent I include selected portions of the speech in the Appendix of the RECORD:

OUR CONSTITUTION, ORDAINED BY FREEMEN SUSTAINED BY FREEMEN

The time was May 25, 1787. The place was Independence Hall. The occasion, a convention for the sole and expressed purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation.

As the great patriots gathered in Philadelphia from the different colonies, little did they realize that they were about to take part in a great event of American history—the formation of the Constitution of the United States.

Since it had become evident that the Articles of Confederation could no longer serve the needs of the infant nation, these men set about to create a completely new form of government. Many problems had to be considered and settled: the powers of the central government versus the powers of the state; the slavery question and representation; the larger states felt they deserved more power; the small states were afraid they would be overrun by their larger neighbors. The solution was brought about by "the great compromise."

It was by similar compromises and great speeches that the astute James Madison won for himself the title of "Father of the Constitution." George Washington served as presiding officer and patiently guided the delegates toward the new plan of government. Benjamin Franklin, then 81 years old, inspired the other members by his presence. His advice settled many arguments during the framing of the Constitution. Governor Morris carefully rewrote the final words at the end of that hot summer of 1787.

* * * * *

These men could not do all that was necessary to make our country free and our government effective. Young patriots have since given their time, their lives; the rich have given their money; the farmers have left their fields that they could return as free men to till free soil. It was by the sacrifices of many that our constitution was made a working document, that our country became a citadel of freedom.

Through the years greater sacrifices have been made to preserve our precious liberty. Americans fought and died in the Spanish American War, Civil War, World War I and World War II, Korean War and Vietnam. They struggled ashore upon the Normandy beaches by the hundreds of thousands. They waded ashore upon the beaches of Okinawa, facing withering volleys of fire, and died with all the dignity for which our patriots are known. The general's reply of "nuts" to the German demand of surrender during the Battle of the Bulge symbolized the American determination to resist all forces tending to destroy the principles embodied in this wonderful document.

We have faced up to and defeated any nation which has threatened to destroy our way of life. We have emerged a mighty nation as we have worked, fought, and died together.

Today our nation, our constitution, are once more faced with a tremendous threat as Communism slowly spreads across the world to bury us. They have prophesied that future generations will be Communists. This is a challenge to each of us. Upon you and upon me falls the task of seeing that this threat does not harm our country and our way of life.

* * * * *

Do we fully realize the responsibility that is placed upon you and me? To us is given the job of protecting and preserving our Constitution. Unless we accept this responsibility and are vigilant to protect it, we may not be able to pass on to future generations our constitutional form of government.

Unless we show a marked change in our national behavior, unless we return to the principles on which our country was founded, unless we live up to the beliefs of our forefathers, future generations may have good reason to wonder if we did our best to preserve our constitution and our American way of life.

Speech by Edwin M. Hood

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. Speaker, the future of the American merchant marine, the U.S. shipbuilding industry and related activities are matters of serious concern at this time. As a member of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, I am keenly aware of of the need to formulate and adopt new and progressive policies in order that this Nation may regain its rightful place as one of the leading maritime and shipbuilding nations of the world.

In a recent speech give at the Maine Maritime Academy at Castine, Maine, Mr. Edwin M. Hood, president of the Shipbuilders Council of America, offered his thoughts on this subject.

I am entering Mr. Hood's remarks into the RECORD of these proceedings believing that my colleagues will appreciate an opportunity to pursue them:

SPEECH BY EDWIN M. HOOD, PRESIDENT, SHIPBUILDERS COUNCIL OF AMERICA, BEFORE FACULTY AND STUDENT BODY OF MAINE MARITIME ACADEMY, CASTINE, MAINE

To be in this maritime environment, among a group of young men who will have a part in shaping the destiny of our nation on the oceans, is a high privilege. I am grateful to Admiral Rodgers and the faculty for inviting me here today.

There are many topics which I would like to discuss with you. However, it seems to me you would be most interested in my opinions—from the standpoint of the shipbuilder—as to how the fine education you are obtaining here at the Maine Maritime Academy can be equated to your future livelihood. The prospects are, in my judgment, quite good—notwithstanding some of the gloom and doom predictions of recent notoriety.

Education—the thirst for knowledge and improvement—the search for truth and understanding—is a beginning for many things. It is the means whereby the American people have been able to advance on many frontiers. It is the conduit for our superior standard of living. It is the key to even greater progress in the attainment of national goals, individual ambitions, technological gains and creature comforts. The process of education is never-ending, and that is as it must be in a way of life such as ours which has surpassed all other countries in industrial might, world trading, economic vitality and well-being for our citizens.

The training you are receiving here may well be the beginning for each of you on a variety of new frontiers—all related to the seas. As the leading trading nation of the world, the United States will always need ships and the capacity to design, build and repair them. There may, therefore, be among you those who will devise entirely new ways to operate ships . . . or those who will create entirely new concepts for ship characteristics . . . or those who will perfect cost saving methods for constructing ships.

I see in the offing entirely new classes of merchant ships of standardized designs, built in quantity production in U.S. shipyards that will truly enable a renaissance of the American merchant marine. The market potential for our shipping lines and shipyards will be considerable. My faith in the American system and the ingenuity of our people is so strong that I see a major group of these vessels designated as the "Patriot" class. You and your classmates in other schools of learning, in my vision, will design, build and operate these new fleets of ships as a proper extension of our primary national interests.

My predictions applicable to deep sea frontiers are no less promising. A substantial beginning has been made with respect to oceanography and allied marine sciences under both private and governmental sponsorship. The prospects are infinite. Vast quantities of minerals and oil rest at the oceans' bottoms, and your generation will develop the techniques, special floating equipment, and supporting ships needed to tap these critical resources.

Your generation will have a similar role in the development of new drugs, antibiotics and hormones from marine life . . . in the development and operation of nuclear-powered cargo carrying submarines . . . in the development of a world network of oceanographic buoys to collect surface and underwater data for navigation or strategic purposes.

These are only a few of the oceanic challenges of the future. In addition to the usual workhorses of the sea lanes, they will necessitate new kinds of ships conforming to a sea environment and developed by marine oriented technicians. These challenges will be accepted and fulfilled by men and women of your educational background and professional pursuits.

Other problems of more immediate concern may also occupy your attention. The need for more automation in ship operations, cargo handling and port facilities. The need for offshore loading and unloading facilities to accommodate supertankers. The need for economical methods whereby channel depths in our harbors and ports can be deepened and maintained. The need for reductions in overall transportation expenses by improving cargo delivery systems. The need for more research and development in areas such as power plants, subsurface flexible carriers, hydrodynamics of heavy fluids, boundary layer control and high strength materials. The need for systems analyses to evaluate capital/operating cost trade-offs. The need for more comprehensive understanding of the interface between waterborne commerce and other modes of transportation.

Again, the list could be longer, but these several hypotheses are sufficient to illustrate my point.

There, of course, will be instances in which your education and the experience that follows from it will benefit national policy on matters affecting water transportation, maritime strength or the oceans. Your advice might at times be sought by our Government. Who knows—several of you may one day serve as the architects of national policy.

That Federal maritime policy has been aimless and drifting for more than a decade is an understatement of fact. The evidences of deficiencies and inadequacies are at hand for all to see. The law of the land—expressed in unchanged statutes—has been deliberately and expediently violated. By reason of an acute awareness of Russia's ascendancy as a maritime power, many knowledgeable persons in this country have warned that the United States can no longer pursue a policy of maritime mediocrity while our avowed adversary is attaining a formidable stature on the high seas. But the response of our Government has to this point been ineffectual and indifferent.

Administration officials see no cause for alarm in the Russian maritime buildup—in spite of impressive statistics and apprehensive forecasts to the contrary. In much the same vein, Administration spokesmen have yet to acknowledge that any deficiency whatsoever exists with respect to the American merchant marine. In essence, they contend that there is no reason for national concern—in spite of official documents evidencing that more than two thirds of the U.S. flag fleet is composed of uneconomic and obsolescent vessels 20 years of age or older. They contend there is no reason for national concern—in spite of official testimony demonstrating that for all practical purposes the National Defense Reserve Fleet—composed of World War II vessels built before many of you were born—is now worthless.

This kind of stratagem—which has prevailed throughout the tenure of both major political parties—may be convenient for Administration apologists, but its negative effects have been far-reaching. There has been no Federal leadership in the solution of an extremely complex problem. The quality and composition of the American merchant marine has steadily declined. Federal programs submitted to the Congress and the ensuing appropriations have failed to meet a clearly defined need, and as a consequence the level of Government supported merchant ship construction has been much too low. Confusion and uncertainty among all elements of the merchant marine have been accentuated alternatively by official inertia or official schemes of dubious logic. Investors and bankers have been reluctant to commit funds for maritime endeavors. Young people view a career in shipping or shipbuilding with a certain amount of either doubt or disdain.

For substantiation, one needs only review some of the manpower shortages which have developed over the last 12 months in connection with the hostilities in Vietnam. Shipyards have experienced difficulties in obtaining certain skilled craftsmen as well as professional technicians. During the previous 10 years, the vacillating nature of the shipyard industry prompted many employees to transfer to other industries offering a far greater degree of stable employment and enduring security. The pattern of layoffs generally followed the trend toward decreasing emphasis on U.S. shipbuilding for merchant vessels resulting from Government edict or the lack of Government action. In the absence of future assurances of consistent Government policy, these people are understandably reluctant to return to the shipyards.

There is another side to this same coin. In the United States, since 1956, from all universities, we have been graduating an average of only 43 naval architects and marine engineers annually. While we have no figures to determine numbers of graduates joining shipyard firms, it must be assumed that many new graduates take employment with independent naval architects, steamship lines and marine manufacturers. In any event, this figure suggests the need for extensive programs to stimulate the interest of young people in the art of shipbuilding. This point, and its long range implications, have been virtually ignored in the formulation of national policy.

Three weeks ago, I visited one Japanese shipbuilding company which hires 150 university graduates each year. Approximately 120 are trained naval architects and engineers, and the remainder majored in business and economics. This combination reflects the balance between technology and economics which today surrounds the shipbuilding industry everywhere.

Japanese graduates are enthusiastic about shipyard employment because shipbuilding there is a prestige industry. They want to be "where the action is." But the shipbuilding "action" in Japan is the end product of a patronizing government in the form of intense financial support and unwavering encouragement. No such environment has been present in the United States for many years.

Professor Walt W. Rostow, President Johnson's Special Assistant on National Security Affairs, in one of his books entitled "View From the Seventh Floor," wrote: "There is hardly a diplomatic relationship we conduct, or move that we make, that does not involve within it the question: Does the U.S. have the capacity and the will to use military forces to back its play? . . ." The same kind of rationale should, in my judgment, control U.S. maritime responsiveness.

Unfortunately, our policy-makers have been making decisions on the basis of superficial and incomplete knowledge. This has been all too apparent over the last decade. Without dwelling on the ageless truism designating the American merchant marine as our Fourth Arm of Defense, I would suggest that the "will" to use merchant shipping as an instrument of foreign relations and economic policy has been severely lacking even though there has been available considerable "capacity" in U.S. shipyards to build the ships needed to carry out such objectives.

As I mentioned a moment ago, young graduates want to be "where the action is." They will go "where the action is." In keeping with the entire tenor of these remarks, I believe the future will provide you and your contemporaries much more "action" than has happened in recent years. I sense a positive change for the good in many ways. This has already occurred in the field of oceanography. I predict a policy leading to the construction of more merchant ships in U.S. shipyards and the operation of more new U.S. built ships under the American flag. I see opportunities for innovations and cost savings in ship construction. I discern the beginning of a re-emergence of the United States as a leading maritime and shipbuilding nation.

In the process, the understanding of our citizenry, the knowledge of our policy-makers, the education of technicians and artisans, and the technology of our endeavors must be constantly perfected. As Ben Franklin once said: "An investment in knowledge pays the best interest." But for us to take full advantage of education and modern technology, we must raise our standards of knowledge and performance in all directions. We cannot—must not—and will not—remain static. We must never lose sight of the essentiality of an environment of growth, stability and progress for the American merchant marine, the U.S. shipbuilding industry, and related activities—in all of which your professional competence, your imagination and your perseverance will be needed.

Federal-State Tax Sharing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS S. KLEPPE

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. KLEPPE. Mr. Speaker, the 40th Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, at its recently adjourned session, adopted House Concurrent Resolution M, urging the Congress of the United States to enact legislation for the sharing of Federal income tax collections with the States. I am sure this has the overwhelming endorsement of the people of my State. In a questionnaire which I recently distributed to all post office patrons of North Dakota's Second Congressional District, this question was put:

> There is considerable support for a tax sharing plan under which a portion of the individual income taxes collected by the Federal government (perhaps 3 to 5 per cent) would be returned to the states to replace, in part, present Federal grants. Would you favor this?

The response was 79 percent "yea," only 21 percent "no."

The resolution adopted by the North Dakota State Legislature follows:

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION M

A concurrent resolution urging the Congress of the United States to pass enabling legislation authorizing the remittance of up to ten percent of federal income taxes paid by each state to the state where such revenue originates

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has been continually increasing the federal share of the tax dollars normally available to the states; and

Whereas, the states are greatly restricted by the lack of funds to perform functions ordinarily reserved to the states; and

Whereas, if more revenue sources were available to the states they would be willing and able to adequately perform functions which are better performed on the state level;

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota, the Senate concurring therein:

That the Congress of the United States be requested to pass enabling legislation which would authorize the return to the federal government of three percent of the revenue gained from the state through the federal income tax to the states in the year 1967, and that a one percent increase in such remittance be made in each year thereafter until the amount remitted by the federal government shall equal ten percent of the federal income tax revenue received by the federal government from the states, and this money shall be returned to the states using a formula which will reflect population and the effort of the state and its political subdivisions in meeting the expenses of government on a state and local basis; and

Be it further resolved, that such amounts remitted to the states be deposited in each state's general fund to be used for general governmental purpose; and

Be it further resolved, that the Secretary of State be directed to forward a copy of this resolution to each member of the North Dakota Congressional delegation.

GORDON S. AAMOTH,
Speaker of the House.
G. R. GILBREATH,
Chief Clerk of the House.
CHARLES TIGHE,
President of the Senate.
LEO LEIDHOLM,
Secretary of the Senate.

We Agree

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the Lansing Journal of Lansing, Ill., recently published an editorial entitled "We Agree." In it they paid high tribute to my distinguished colleague from the Fourth District of Illinois, Congressman EDWARD DERWINSKI, for his effort to help the senior citizens of our country by raising the present ceiling on outside income which may be earned by social security beneficiaries without suffering a diminution or loss of benefits. I join the editorial staff of the Lansing Journal in commending Congressman DERWINSKI for his signal efforts and contributions to the important goal of improving our present social security law, thereby easing the burdens of America's citizens over 65 by recognizing their productive capacity.

Mr. Speaker, I include herewith this fine editorial:

WE AGREE

Congressman Edward Derwinski (R. 4th-Ill.) has introduced a bill to raise the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving Social Security benefits from the present ceiling to $1,500 annually to $3,600 annually.

We find much merit in Congressman Derwinski's bill.

It has been the attitude of the Johnson and Kennedy administrations to relegate our senior citizens to a near poverty level existence.

Many thousands of Americans must deplete their savings, sell their homes and rely on relatives and private organizations because the present Social Security benefit and earnings limitations.

The Congressman stated the plight of the senior citizen when he said:

"While it is true that increased maximum earnings limitations, have provided some relief in this area, the high cost of living is here now, and individuals presently living on fixed incomes are having great difficulty maintaining a fair standard of living.

"There are many instances where individuals are able to work, want to work and jobs are available, but they must sharply curtail their working hours since possible earnings would exceed the unrealistic earning limitations.

"The present law tends to destroy the incentive through which this country has achieved its great strength and discourages many elder citizens who have valuable skills which can contribute materially to the economic well-being of the Nation.

"Certainly, these citizens should be encouraged, not frustrated, in the desire to use their full capabilities," Derwinski said.

The Derwinski bill would remove the existing inequities and discriminatory practices which penalize those who are entitled to the benefits which they have earned after long years of contribution and sacrifice.

The Derwinski bill is one of the best ways to help those who wish to help themselves.

Hate: The Dry Rot of Our Republic

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN J. McFALL
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Raymond W. Miller is a longtime resident of the Nation's Capital, who, like many other Washington residents still has his roots deep in the soil of his original State.

Dr. Miller considers himself—and I concur—to be one of my constituents, since he is a native of Linden, Calif., in my congressional district. Several members of his family are residents of the Linden area.

Now president of World Trade Relations, Inc., Dr. Miller is the author of an article appearing in the April issue of the New Age magazine, which I commend to the attention of all Members of the House. New Age is the official publication of the Supreme Council, 33d Degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry of the Supreme Jurisdiction, United States of America.

The thought-provoking article follows:

HATE: THE DRY ROT OF OUR REPUBLIC

(By Dr. Raymond W. Miller)

When I was a young boy, my grandmother, Mrs. Frances Bates Pound (1829–1912), used to tell me stories she had heard from her uncles who had fought against King George in the War of the Revolution. She was a woman with strong ideas, who had little use for the philosophies of the likes of King George, and had great love for the American Republic. She was ninth in line of descent from her Mayflower grandfather.

That was many years ago, but I can still remember her emphasis on these views: Our ancestors helped found a wonderful new form of government. If our government does something in which you do not believe, be sure of your facts and then do not hesitate to speak out against it. But don't undermine our elected officials with undue or malicious criticism, especially the President. He is the keystone of or Nation, and if confidence is destroyed, our system of government will collapse.

This is a vital thing for us to remember in the year 1967.

We must never forget that we have an almost unique form of government which we must protect.

One of the most fascinating studies in our history is that of the way in which the fathers of freedom detoured from the Continental concept of "democracy," and worked out a process of government based on a system of checks and balances—a republic.

During the early years of our Nation's life, the concept of a strong Republic was taken for granted, and only occasionally did anyone suggest that a form of democracy should be substituted. William Holmes McGuffey, editor of *McGuffey's Readers*, influenced new generations to accept the responsibilities of citizenship in a Republic where freedom of the individual was guaranteed by the rule of law and not by the whim of a mob as in the commune philosophy of the French Republic. McGuffey, as president of Ohio University in Athens, Ohio, built an academic record of adherence to the premise that our system of government was based on the loyalty of thinking citizens who, in turn, recognized the right of others to reach different conclusions from the same set of facts. Public opinion was to be the result of discussion and debate, not determined by hatred and denunciation.

Our history is replete with examples of great thinkers discussing issues without being disagreeable with each other. There were exceptions, of course, some of which even ended in dueling. Generally, however, the climate of politics (the science of government) was based on the conference-table technique, rather than on the attitude of: "My mind is made up. Don't bother me with any more facts—disagree with me at your peril."

Our system of government was based on the philosophy of the old New England Town Meeting where open discussion was held, votes were taken on issues, and representatives were elected to be directors, as it were, of the "community corporation"—the town.

Our revolt against King George was a revolt for the right of representation in the councils of government where more than local decisions were made. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War era there was little sentiment favoring severance from the Crown. But when the Crown remained adamant to the idea of representation, the leaders of the Colonies decided the time had come to create a new type of independent government where representatives of the people would determine both local and national laws. Perhaps no group of men in the history of time attacked their task with more dedication to a cause than the elected representatives of the people who constituted the Continental Congress and subsequent Constitutional Convention. From their deliberations came our concept of a Republic based on elected representatives of the people, making and enforcing decisions after open discussion and due process.[1]

Administrating the new government was to be a President who would not be a hereditary monarch but a leader elected for a fixed term of office by the elected representatives of the people of the Nation. Because those who drew up the Constitution of the United States recognized that the head of government must have power and must be the final decision-maker, they wrote into the document almost unbounded powers for the Chief Executive, the limitations being specified controls and approvals by Congress and judicial review. Further, if deemed necessary, the President would be liable for impeachment for misconduct in office. Aside from these limitations, there was to be no power above his save that of the Supreme Being of the Universe.

This is the true basis of the concept of a Republic. Whether we support a presidential candidate, or vote against him in the elections, once he has been elected he is our President, chosen by the majority of our citizens through their representatives. He holds the highest office in our land and is to be accorded our respect. Our Nation was created with the idea of a responsible government serving a responsible people. We must retain our historic concept of government for our children.

Buttressing the powers of the President and other elected officials was the concept of States rights—except those that the people, through the Constitution, had transferred to the Federal Government. Our Republic was to be a federation of states.

Basically our system of government carries with it the responsibility of the citizen to relinquish his personal feelings for the common good. The only way yet devised to protect our unique rights is through citizens dedicated to the preservation of the Republic, not only on the field of battle but also in their own communities and associations.

The Punta del Este Conference

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LESTER L. WOLFF
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert in the RECORD at this time an editorial from Newsday, dated April 15, 1967, which recognizes the benefits of meetings such as the Conference of Punta del Este, and recognizes the significance of the meeting itself.

The editorial follows:

DECADE OF URGENCY

"Let us declare the next 10 years the Decade of Urgency. Let us match our resolve and our resources to the common tasks until the dream of a new America is accomplished in the lives of our people."—President Johnson, addressing the Conference of Punta del Este.

These few words sum up the thrust and purpose of the conference of Western Hemisphere presidents, which concluded Friday with a firm commitment to establish a Latin American common market. The U.S. and 18 other nations signed the agreement. Ecuador, for special reasons, refused to go along.

The common market, to be initiated in 1970 and functioning by 1985, is only one of the commitments involved. The signatory nations are also committed to Latin American economic integration through multinational projects, through a sustained drive for greater trade earnings, through better education, fairer land distribution, greater agricultural productivity and a more effective public health system. The Latin American nations agreed on a voluntary limitation of arms, a most important step, but they were silent on the most ominous problem of all—the swelling population (increasing three per cent a year) that could nullify whatever gains the declaration of the Presidents achieve.

The most important accomplishment of the Punte del Este meeting was the meeting itself. Latin American heads of state, including the president of Ecuador, had their first opportunity in six years to meet collectively with the President of the U.S., to present their problems informally, and to receive a sympathetic hearing. As the Ecuadorian "revolt" suggested—and it was based upon insistence that the U.S. provide a greater amount of economic assistance—the Latin American countries are no longer junior partners. Through their presidents, they could and did look President Johnson in the eye, say what they thought, and then vote their opinions.

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[1] "The national government is a form of representative democracy; a pure democracy in America is not practicable because of the geographical size and large population, and the fact that masses of citizens do not have sufficient leisure for continuous direct participation in the public business. The government is also a republic because the people elect their chief executive, the President, as well as their legislative representatives."

["Our American Government," House of Representatives Document, No. 394, 86th Congress, 2nd Session, U.S. Government Printing Office, Wash., D.C., 1960.]

There should be more such meetings under such easy circumstances, and they should occur often enough to provide a continuing dialogue between this country and its good neighbors. The Alliance for Progress was formed at Punta del Este in 1961, with President Kennedy in attendance, and it was a step forward from President Roosevelt's "good neighbor" policy. The conference just closed represents an even longer step, and suggests a valuable patern for the future.

Republicans Honor Late David Dows

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, the late David Dows was a neighbor and a friend whom I greatly admired. He was truly one of the greatest men I have ever known. Almost single-handedly he made the two-party system a reality in South Carolina when it was even unpopular to be a member of the Republican Party, therefore, I was pleased when the Republican National Committee, meeting in New Orleans, La., adopted a memorial resolution honoring Mr. Dows.

The resolution recently appeared in the Aiken Standard and Review, Aiken, S.C., as follows:

MEMORIAL RESOLUTION—REPUBLICANS HONOR LATE DAVID DOWS

A memorial resolution to the late David Dows, an Aiken resident and former Republican State Chairman of South Carolina, was passed at the 1967 Republican National Committee meeting at New Orleans, La.

Mr. Dows' widow, Mrs. David Dows, was informed of the resolution passed on Jan. 24 in a March 17 letter from Consuelo Northrop Bailey, secretary of the GOP National Committee.

In the letter, Mr. Dows is referred to as "a man whom many of us . . . remember with great affection". The letter closes, "We appreciate all that he did for the Republican Party."

The resolution follows:

"Republican National Committee Memorial Resolution

"Whereas, David Dows of Bradley, South Carolina, and Long Island, New York, did render many years of faithful stewardship unto the Republican Party as a distinguished public official in New York and subsequently as the Chairman of the South Carolina Republican Party, being properly noted in South Carolina as the pioneer in bringing a real two party system to that State; and

"Whereas, David Dows did depart this life on August 13, 1966; and

"Whereas, His untimely passing is counted as a grievous loss to the Republican Party, countless friends, and the Dows family;

"Therefore, be it Resolved that the Republican National Committee does pause on this 24th day of January, 1967 in silent tribute to the memory of this oustanding and loyal gentleman who made so many contributions toward the end of better government and a better life for his fellowmen through distinguished and dedicated service.

"CONSUELO NORTHROP BAILEY,
Secretary.

"Adopted at a Meeting of the Republican National Committee Held in New Orleans, Louisiana on January 24, 1967".

In addition to his role in establishing the South Carolina Republican party as a working political organization, Mr. Dows was a sheriff of Nassau County, L. I. N. Y., a four goal polo player, a gentleman jockey, New York State Racing Commissioner, a breeder of horses and cattle and a serious and successful industrial researcher.

A 1908 graduate of the Yale University Sheffield Scientific School and a World War I artillery captain, Mr. Dows entered political life in New York in 1931.

President Johnson's Proposed Fire Research and Safety Act of 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN M. MURPHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, an article in the April 12 edition of the New York Times describes in very realistic terms the problems facing those who must fight fires, the men of the New York City Fire Department. As the article points out, the fire commissioner of New York City has strongly endorsed President Johnson's proposed Fire Research and Safety Act of 1967, which would authorize a comprehensive, nationwide, coordinated attack on this problem. I urge Members to read this article, and insert it in the RECORD:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 12, 1967]

FIREMEN'S TRADITIONAL WEAPONS ARE FOUND WANTING: NEW WAYS TO CONTAIN FIRES—FEDERAL FUNDS FOR RESEARCH AND A REORGANIZATION OF OUTMODED UNITS URGED

(By David Bird)

A charred 4-foot plank from a fire that killed 12 firemen near Madison Square on Oct. 17 stands outside the office of John T. O'Hagan, the Chief of New York City's Fire Department.

"Those 12 men died without a chance," Chief O'Hagan said, "because we didnt know there was a fire raging under the floor they were standing on."

Chief O'Hagan contended that the firemen, who died when the floor suddenly collapsed, could have been saved if the department had had some kind of sensing device that could be put on top of a floor to find out what is happening below.

He maintained that other new fire-fighting devices must be developed.

"I know the basic research has been done," the Chief said with a note of frustration, "but the accomplishments haven't been coordinated and made available."

Chief O'Hagan's frustration extends to a lot of things he believes fire fighting needs, but isn't getting. He cited the self-contained breathing equipment so vital to saving lives and property.

The frustrations have been brewing for years, but now Federal help may be on the way.

Last month President Johnson sent to Congress the Fire Research and Safety Act of 1967. The legislation is designed to combat what the President termed "our shameful loss of life and property resulting from fires."

The proposed act would set up for the first time a coordinated Federal program to find out how fires start and to develop improved methods, techniques and training programs for fire prevention and control.

Last week, hearings were held on the legislation. New York's Fire Commissioner, Robert O. Lowery, strongly endorsed the act. He said that Federal help was a necessity because "any further allocation of resources is beyond our capability unless it is done at the expense of service in the fields of health, welfare, education and police." New York's fire-fighting budget is nearly $200-million.

At the end of the hearings in Washington, fire officials expressed confidence that the legislation would clear both houses this year.

In New York, meanwhile, Chief O'Hagan's frustration extends to a lot of things he believes fire fighting needs, but isn't getting. He cited the self-contained breathing equipment so vital to saving lives and property.

"Our breathing pack now weighs 34 pounds and lasts a man 20 minutes," he explained. "What we need is something that weighs 8 pounds and lasts an hour. I'm convinced it can be made available."

One of the problems confronting fire departments is that fire fighting has long been thought of as strictly a local responsibility, but local governments do not have the money to finance the research needed for meaningful technological developments.

A nationwide conference on fire-service administration, education and research, recently held at Racine, Wis., called for consolidating smaller, outmoded departments into bigger units and getting research help from the Federal Government.

Using the state of Iowa as an example, the conference report said that the state had 940 different fire departments servicing a population of 2,822,000 and an area of 52,290 square miles.

By contrast, the report noted that Britain, which had 15,000 fire departments before World War II, now has only 150 separate departments for a population of 42 million in an area of 50,874 square miles.

"It has been commonly agreed by many fire officials," the report said, that the change in Britain "has improved the services and efficiency of the fire service."

The United States leads the world in the number of fires, fire deaths and property loss.

In the absence of national coordination in this country, individual fire departments and equipment suppliers have been trying to struggle ahead on their own. Most of their advances have been refinements of old equipment rather than the "breakthroughs" that have been achieved in other fields.

In New York, one advance has been the super fire-fighter, which, for the first time, has brought the power of a fire boat to a wheeled vehicle. It is a combination of two large tractor-trailer units and three satellite tenders that can draw water from a great distance and send it hurtling at a fire with enough force to knock down a brick wall.

NOT WITHOUT PROBLEMS

But the super fire-fighter is not without its problems. Most conventional hydrants cannot supply enough water to satisfy the super fire-fighter's thirst. Finding alternate sources takes time. At a fire, seconds count.

Last year, the first full year of its operation, the super fire-fighter was summoned 158 times from its garage at 26 Hooper Street, near the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It went into operation, however, only 43 times.

Another advance is the tower ladder, which can elevate five men, their hose and other equipment 75 feet. Working at this height enables the firemen to direct an effective stream of water into burning rooms 10 stores above the ground. A truck directing water from the street has an effective range of three stories.

New York City has two tower ladders in use and four more on order. But despite their added effectiveness, some question if they are keeping pace with rising building heights.

While occasionally dramatic, all of these improvements are basically just a matter of putting more water on a fire.

The city's Fire Department has been testing a new high-expansion foam. Foam is used to smother fires by shutting off the supply of oxygen.

SOUND CONTROL CITED

Chief O'Hagan maintained that only the surface has been scratched on finding better ways to fight fire.

He noted that science has indicated that sound can control flames and he said that the day may come when firemen of the future may control a blaze simply by playing the right pitch at it.

Chief O'Hagan looks forward to the day when computers will help fight fires. As he visualizes it, vital information about all the city's buildings would be stored in a central computer. This data would be instantly available to the men at the scene of a fire.

It would tell them the specifics of how best to fight the fire in a particular building—where to break through partitions, where flammable material is stored.

But advances have been slow in coming. One of the reasons, according to the Racine conference, is that "there is no medium existing in the United States today through which fire officials can take a realistic look at the problems related to determining adequate fire protection requirements."

INSURANCE POWER WANES

Traditionally, insurance companies have had a dominant role in the organization of the fire service because they have had a great deal at stake.

Now, the conference report said, "this dominance seems to be waning" because more of the insurance industry's attention is being diverted to other areas, such as automobiles.

Give Children Headstart

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, Headstart is a far-ranging phase of the community action part of the Nation's strategy against poverty. It is much more than the kindergarten some think. It involves medical and dental services, nutrition, and it requires parental involvement. The purpose, of course, is not merely to give the preschool child a headstart, but to encourage low-income families to provide the motivation the child needs to carry on the inevitable competition with others.

A look in detail at the Headstart program was provided in a recent article by Joan Beck in the Chicago Tribune, and I include it at this point in the RECORD:

GIVE CHILDREN HEADSTART

(By Joan Beck)

Would you like to make a significant difference in the life of a small child? Could you coax a smile from a frightened 4-year-old or help enlarge the horizons of a youngster who has never been six blocks away from his housing project home? Do you have a little love and a little time to spare?

Then consider serving half a day each week as a volunteer in Project Head Start, the anti-poverty program that readies 4-year-olds for school.

A drive to recruit new volunteers for Project Head Start is now under way, sponsored by the Volunteer Service Corps of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago and by the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity. About 500 volunteers are being sought to work with the 5,100 children now enrolled in more than 50 year-around Head Start programs. At least 2,500 others will be needed to aid the 25,000 youngsters expected in summer Head Start classes in July and August.

TRAINING PROGRAM

A two-session training program for Head Start volunteers will be held in early April. One training course will be given at the Abraham Lincoln center, 700 E. Oakwood blvd., from 9 a.m. to noon on Wednesday, April 5, and Wednesday, April 12. A duplicate course will be presented at the University of Chicago Downtown center, 65 E. South Water st., from 9 a.m. to noon on Thursday, April 6, and Thursday, April 13.

The course includes orientation to Project Head Start, workshops in art, crafts, music, drama, and storytelling, and discussion groups.

Both men and women volunteers are welcome for Project Head Start.

Volunteers must be at least 16 years old. But there is no upper age limit.

A volunteer should be able to give one half day—or more—a week on a regular basis.

STIMULATE LEARNING

Project Head Start is designed to help youngsters from underprivileged areas gain the language skills, social development, and readiness to succeed in kindergarten and 1st grade and to provide some of the enriching stimulation most middleclass children receive at home as a matter of course.

Too often, 5 and 6-year-olds from poverty-level homes enter 1st grade without necessary language abilities and learning skills. The pattern of failure that begins in 1st grade persists thruout elementary school and often such boys and girls drop out of high school as soon as legally possible. Without an adequate education, these young adults cannot get good jobs and the cycle of poverty-poor education-poverty repeats in the next generation.

Head Start aims to break the cycle by helping youngsters from underprivileged homes start off in kindergarten and 1st grade on an equal footing with other youngsters. The program also provides medical care and social and psychological services for the children.

Te Head Start program is designed to have one professional teacher, one teacher's aid, and one volunteer for each 15 children. Often a volunteer is particularly useful in helping the shy child, the difficult youngster, the boy or girl who can't quite fit into the group or who has individual needs the teacher is too busy to handle. By working with such a child individually, the volunteer not only helps him, but frees the teacher to do her work more effectively.

SKILLS WELCOME

Special skills volunteers have, particularly in music, art, drama, or story-telling, are welcomed and used.

The time a volunteer gives is counted—at the rate of $1.50 per hour—as part of the financial contribution the sponsoring agency makes. Currently, Head Start programs receive 90 per cent of their funds from the federal government; local sponsoring agencies contribute the rest. In Chicago, sponsors include the board of education, the Roman Catholic archdiocese, and grouped together as Project Learn, the Chicago Youth centers, Hull House association, South Chicago Comunity center, and the Young Men's Christian Association of Metropolitan Chicago.

Further information can be obtained and reservations for the training program made by calling the Volunteer Service corps, 372-5143.

Oklahoma State Legislators Offer Constructive Statement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, an unusually eloquent statement on behalf of the Oklahoma State Legislature was presented today before the House Committee on Public Works by the Honorable Lou Allard, of Drumright, Okla., chairman of a Select Committee on Highway Beautification appointed by Speaker Rex Privett.

Appearing before our committee with four of his colleagues—the Honorable David Boren, of Seminole; Lee Cate, of Norman; Ralph Thompson, of Oklahoma City; and James Inhofe, of Tulsa—Representative Allard presented a series of a constructive comments regarding the Highway Beautification Act of 1965.

His statement was particularly impressive as an argument for improved consultation and coordination between the Congress and the State legislature, in the formulation of national policy legislation requiring joint effort by the State and National Governments.

I commend the reading of the statement of Representative Allard to all of my colleagues in Congress:

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE LOU S. ALLARD, CHAIRMAN OF THE OKLAHOMA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SELECT COMMITTEE ON HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION LEGISLATION, APRIL 18, 1967

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, my name is Lou Allard. I am serving my twentieth year in Oklahoma House of Representatives and am Chairman of our Select Committee on Highway Beautification Legislation, appointed specifically to participate in these hearings. A copy of House Resolution No. 547, which created our Select Committee, is attached to our written statement. Other members of the committee are present, and, if I may, I should like to introduce them at this time:

Representative David L. Boren, Representative Lee Cate, Representative Ralph Thompson, Representative James M. Inhofe.

Mr. Chairman, at the outset let me say that, while no official action has been taken by the Oklahoma House of Representatives on the statement which we are submitting, informally, we have made every effort to bring you a census of the thinking of our colleagues on the subject of these hearings. We appreciate the opportunity to be here, and assure you that our purpose is to be constructively critical and we hope that our recommendations may be of some value.

Mr. Chairman, we have prepared our basic statement within the framework of your announcement that what the subcommittee is ". . . working to accomplish through these hearings and the anticipated congressional action is the improvement of both the program concept and the procedures by which it is to be made effective. We anticipate that in the process we will also be able to improve the cost situation."

But we feel that the subject of highway beautification has a bearing on the highway safety program generally and, in fact, embodies the basic principles of a number of Federal programs which have a direct impact, and often with adverse effects, on the states and, particularly, on the state legislature.

Accordingly, we would like to present our statement under two broad headings: (1) basic principles of the program as it relates to the state legislature; and (2) specific technical recommendations regarding the Highway Beautification program. In preparing the latter we have consulted with the staff of our State Highway Department.

PART I. BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE PROGRAM

We endorse the basic objectives of the Highway Beautification program, but in programs of this type we urge the Congress, whenever possible, to leave undisturbed the rights and responsibilities of state government. Our people are fast beccming alienated from government and the governmental processes. There is a growing feeling that they no longer have a real and effective voice in government. The electorate is beginning to speak of government as "they" rather than "we". This is a serious development in our democratic society and as government becomes more centralized, the problem becomes more acute. You know better than we the difficulties in the handling of personal problems for constituents and even of answering and expressing appreciation for the individual views of constituents when districts are large.

We feel that by strengthening state government, we make meaningful the sense of participation by the people in government on all levels.

In addition, the imposition of an increasing number of Federal guidelines demoralizes state legislatures. It makes many of the functions of state legislatures mere formalities. Often there are no alternatives for state legislative policy because the sanctions attached to the guidelines leave no room for choice by state legislators.

Such guidelines and sanctions and the intrusion of the Federal government into almost every policy area are slowly but surely eroding state government and are, by the same token, continuing to undermine democratic government in this nation.

These guidelines which we are now discussing are a prime exhibit of this lamentable force at work. By these guidelines, for example, the Congress has even invaded the essentially local jurisdiction for zoning. The act under existing provisions will require the Oklahoma Legislature to enact statewide rural zoning legislation. We feel that our state legislature should have a major role in deciding policy on such an important local matter.

While the states are not being outright abolished, their functions are being increasingly preempted by the Federal government.

The growth rate of Federal programs which, in fact, carry mandatory state-cost participation is virtually unparalleled in our fiscal history. The activity of the Federal government has been extended into many fields which, under our constitutional system, is often the primary interest and obligation of the several states. We feel that Federal grants are sometimes the technical means by which decisions to initiate, expand or alter public services and policies are being carried out. Programmatic Federal grants are devices to establish new or to modify old governmental activities which are constitutionally, and have traditionally been regarded to be, within the realm of the states. In fact, they may not AID the states; in fact, they use the states to carry out commands of the Federal government.

Besides offering certain conveniences, such grants are also the cheapest way for the Federal government to implement its decisions on domestic policies. Through a contribution which sometimes exceeds 75% but more often equals one-half or less of the cost, central authorities acquise as definite a control as if they bore the full cost: they establish the conditions under which funds are made available and no state can afford to forego its allotment, to which its residents must contribute a share through their Federal taxes. In addition, these programs have an impact on the revenue structure of the states which is often of crisis proportions. The impact on the states of Federal-State fiscal responsibility is multifold. Federal money always carries requirements with it. Accepting Federal funds under so-called "voluntary programs" may often mean committing large sums of state money, since such programs require matching funds from the state treasury. Thus, decisions made in Washington have an immediate and large-scale impact on the budgets of the fifty states. Unless a state is willing to forego this Federal "bait"—and that happens only rarely—the state must earmark whatever funds the Federal government determines.

It is not the purpose of our statement to oppose cost-sharing and grant-in-aid program *per se*. Nevertheless, we do feel that certain policies and procedures embodied in some of these programs are not in the best interest of the states or the people thereof. In the program under discussion today and in related programs, for example, we vehemently oppose the "tie-in" penalty principle whereby failure of the states to comply in one area of activity results in fiscal penalties extending across the board to other programs. We strongly feel that the failure of an individual state to participate in a specific Federal program—whether by policy decision or from fiscal inability—should never be the basis for fiscal penalties in other programs.

We are aware of the great public demand for national minimum standards in many areas of governmental policy. The achievement of such standards in some states raises the issue of reaching them in all states. We recognize that national fiscal aid may be essential for the economically disadvantaged states to reach such minimum standards. This poses a very difficult problem for the states in retaining their constitutional role in the Federal system. For the only way to avoid this sort of expansion of power by the national government would be if all fifty states were politically, fiscally and administratively able to undertake, more or less simultaneously, a given program based on acceptable national minimum standards. Gentlemen, this same diversity of the states, politically, fiscally and administratively, is the basic problem when minimum standards are established by the Congress and a time-deadline for compliance is fixed. We feel that a fundamental weakness in many of the Congressional "minimum standards" programs is the failure to heed the great diversity of economic, political, social, historical, and other facets of government in the several states.

There is no lack of initiative and innovative programs in the fifty state legislatures. May I remind you that the national government has often assumed responsibility for programs after demonstration of the success of state programs—such as minimum wages, unemployment compensation, health and safety in mining and manufacturing. The national government has stepped in as an emulator when the states produced useful innovations, making national programs of state successes; and it has stepped in when crisis is created as a consequence of state failure, making national programs of state inadequacies. But the point usually overlooked is that the individual conditions within the states and the diversity from state to state which encouraged the national government to act are those which make it difficult for the states to comply with these national minimum programs.

If the present trend of uniform national standards imposed by Congress is to continue, we feel that state legislatures should be consulted and have a voice in the study and planning phase of the program before final legislative decisions are made. We are aware of rather close Federal liaison with state administrative agencies, after the various programs are enacted by the Congress. These programs have a direct impact on state legislatures, particularly as regards financing, and the state legislature is increasingly by-passed in these policy decisions. As state legislators we often are first advised officially of the decisions when we meet in session and our executive and administrative agencies report that we must provide X-number of dollars for a specific purpose because Congress will penalize us a stated percentage on Federal monies otherwise allocated to the state unless this is done by a fixed date.

Frankly, as elected representatives of the people charged with the responsibility for public policy decisions, many of us resent being faced with an ultimatum, a fait accompli in which we had no opportunity to present the difficult problems for state government resulting therefrom. We appreciate the close cooperation of Federal agencies with our state executive and administrative departments. But these departments are not vested with authority for public policy determination except as delegated to them. The state legislature is vested exclusively with this responsibility.

Decisions by Congress, and subsequent implementation by Federal agencies, are often decisions on the substance of programs having a direct impact on state legislatures which are seldom consulted in the formative stages of the program and for which state legislatures there is no alternative after the national program is adopted.

Much could be done, we feel, to take the rough spots, the creaks and friction points out of Federal-State relations and to aid smoother cooperation.

We urge this body to recommend the establishment of appropriate machinery and channels of communication for direct continuing liaison and cooperative studies between committees of the Congress and state legislatures.

As one approach in reaching this objective, may I remind you that forty-three of the fifty states have permanent legislative councils, some of which are designated by other names.

In addition, several of the remaining states have interim legislative agencies through which Federal-State liaison and cooperative studies could be maintained. The Council of State Governments and its affiliates have been a significant link in improving Federal-State relations. But we believe the need exists for an extension "in depth" of the good work which has been done by the creation of permanent channels of communication between state legislatures through their interim legislative councils and other agencies and committees and staff agencies of the Congress. We need a "domestic hot line" over which state legislatures can communicate with Congress—before, rather than after, Congressional policies affecting the states have been decided. We firmly believe that such an innovation would redound to the benefit of both of our respective legislative bodies, state and national.

PART II. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO THE HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION ACT

We certainly would not attempt to deny that certain highway user benefits could result from implementation of the present Act with its aesthetic considerations, however, we do question passage of legislation having such far reaching effect on the affairs of the states without giving all due consideration to the many ramifications of its implementation, particularly those facets directly bearing on the ability of the states to comply. The inclusion of the January 1, 1968 deadline for compliance with provisions of the

Act is evidence that the magnitude of such compliance, in terms of both manpower and money, was not fully realized at the time of passage. Nor were the penalty provisions altogether fair. This is again evidenced by the fact that we have been reliably assured that the January 1968 deadline will be extended in order to give the states the opportunity to adequately frame legislation needed for compliance. Such understanding of our problems at this point is sincerely appreciated.

One of the early effects of the passage of the Highway Beautification Act of 1965 was a request from the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads that each state conduct an inventory of billboards and junkyards alongside or adjacent to the rights of way of the affected highway systems and develop an estimate of the cost to control as stipulated by the 1965 Act. Due to the urgency imposed by the Bureau, it was necessary for the Oklahoma Highway Department to suspend some of its planning operations in order to free the necessary staff to conduct the inventory and prepare the cost estimate. I am informed that this same situation existed in other state highway departments. Surely, it would have been better to have allocated sufficient time to have done this before the passage of the Act and to have gained some knowledge of the magnitude of the task of state's compliance with the Act, or at least, to have provided sufficient time in the Act to collect data and prepare standards prior to the deadline. That this was not done is embarrassingly evident. The administration, Congress, and State Legislatures and Departments have been hurt by such lack of foresight. This Act is of vital importance to all levels of government by its emotional and fiscal impact, if for no other reason. The states must be a partner in such legislation if it is to be implemented in a timely manner. Coordination should exist to the extent that needed state legislation can concurrently be enacted. Standards must be reasonable and practical if compliance is to be willingly met rather than forced at all levels. Adequate time should be provided to study these things before passage, if not, then realistic implementation deadlines must be set. The January 1, 1968 deadline was impossible for Oklahoma the day the Act was passed.

The inventory was conducted and cost estimates were developed as required and the results give a good measure of the impact the control of billboards and junkyards will have on the highway and fiscal affairs of Oklahoma. As of October 1, 1966, the completion date of the inventory, there were, on the affected Federal-aid systems in Oklahoma, 30,018 advertising signs to be removed and 896 junkyards to be removed or screened. The cost in Oklahoma for the control of outdoor advertising is estimated at $25,859,000 and for the control of junkyards, $8,508,000. This is a *total* estimated cost of $34,367,000. These items and costs are distributed as follows:

Control of outdoor advertising

1. Federal-aid Interstate System (completed portions): To be removed, 1,703 signs	$5, 123, 000
2. Other Federal-aid primary: To be removed, 28,315 signs	20, 736, 000
Totals, 30,018 signs	25, 859, 000

Control of junkyards

1. Federal-aid Interstate System (completed portions):	
To be removed, 6 junkyards	358, 000
To be screened, 12 junkyards	519, 000
Totals, 18 junkyards	877, 000

Control of outdoor advertising—Continued

2. Other Federal-aid primary:	
To be removed, 55 junkyards	$849, 000
To be screened, 823 junkyards	6, 782, 000
Totals, 878 junkyards	7, 631, 000
Totals:	
To be removed, 61 junkyards	1, 207, 000
To be screened, 835 junkyards	7, 301, 000
Total, 896 junkyards	8, 508, 000

As previously implied, the means to implement these provisions of the 1965 Highway Beautification Act generally do not exist in Oklahoma at this time. There are no legal provisions for the imposition of police powers necessary to invoke the provisions of the Act relating to control of signs and junkyards off existing highway rights of way; nor, under present law, can the required state highway matching funds be spent for such non-highway purposes.

The 1965 Oklahoma Legislature did enact, in anticipation of the present Act, legislation controlling junkyards within 600 feet of the highway right of way (the Federal Act specified 1,000 feet) with screening and purchase provisions similar to the present Federal legislation. However, the 1965 law as passed by the Oklahoma Legislature was declared unconstitutional. Therefore, with the exception of projects for screening at suitable locations on the present right of way, Oklahoma cannot substantially begin compliance with the 1965 Act until permissive State Legislation has been enacted.

This is not to say that the Oklahoma State Legislature does not wish to enact laws needed to permit compliance; we simply do not know at this time what is needed. Until firm guidelines are developed and definite standards are approved and handed down to the states, I do not see how any state law making body can, with meaningful assurance, pass such legislation. We understand at this time that even the original estimates may not now be valid; that the standards used to develop these estimates have been revised. Please be assured Gentlemen, given the necessary guidelines and reasonable standards, Oklahoma will join the other states in providing legal provisions for the Act's implementation, if such be the final intent of Congress.

Based on present estimates of the cost to control billboards and junkyards in Oklahoma, 8.6 millions of dollars of state highway funds will be required to match those federal funds applicable to these efforts. In a state such as Oklahoma where almost 40 percent of the existing state highway system is inadequate for today's traffic, and where existing state highway revenues from all sources is 60 million dollars per year less than what is needed to provide an adequate highway system by 1985, such diversion of state highway funds can only worsen the problem. The effect of the 10 percent withholding of federal highway funds, if enforced, would be to eliminate the practical continuation of advance programing of construction in Oklahoma. We have, during the past several years, including Interstate allocations, received approximately 50 million dollars per year of Federal highway funds. The loss of approximately 5 million dollars per year over the estimated five year period required to effectively acquire or remove all billboards and junkyards would have a disasterous effect on any state's highway program. We sincerely urge that this Committee consider the size of the task confronting the states and the cost to exercise the required controls. These factors must be considered during the development of final standards in order that implementation can practically be accomplished within a reasonable time period. The many legal problems associated with the continuing enforcement must be considered, particularly in the areas of zoning and defining commercial and industrial land use.

So far, in my discussion, I have confined my remarks to those bearing on the conception and implementation of the existing Act. There are, however, other matters associated with this Act which must be pointed out. While, as stated in opening, we are not opposed to aesthetic considerations there are certain aspects of this legislation which we feel are contrary to the best interest of the State of Oklahoma.

There are in Oklahoma, spread over all areas of the state, state-owned lodges and recreation areas, with millions of public dollars invested in their construction and continued operation. One of the principle means of publicizing these facilities is through the erection and maintenance of attractive billboards located on major highways. The value of such signs in terms of income to such facilities cannot be directly measured, however, it is certain we can assume that such measure would be quite significant. Some provision must be made to protect such public investment from potential harm through the elimination of means to attract users. Public facilities normally do not have sufficient resources to turn to other publicity channels as would be the case with private concerns.

Additionally, we are not entirely convinced of the validity of the assumption made in the Act that all segment of the Federal-aid Interstate and Primary systems should come under its billboard and junkyard provisions simply because they happen to be designated as part of one of these systems. There seems to have been no attempt made to assess the need for such controls or to define criteria justifying such action except categorically on a systemwide basis.

Certainly, pleasing vistas should be protected and made available for the enjoyment of the highway user. On the other hand, there are some highway sections I have traveled through wide open, monotonously flat terrain where I have welcomed having a billboard to read. While I am by no means a billboard advocate, I believe all of us should admit, there is a place for them in the scheme of things. It would seem reasonable that any federal requirement for control of outdoor advertising and junkyards should begin by requiring the states to enact statewide zoning laws whereby each area of the state and each segment of highway could benefit from the application of specific criteria to determine the need and degree of control. Such criteria should consider vegetative cover, topography, scenic and cultural features of the area, permissible spacing, primary purpose of the highway in terms of traffic service and other related factors. This would seem much more desirable than using the Federal-aid designation as a single criteria. The Federal-aid systems were primarily established for funding purposes and in many instances have no functional relationship to usage. To impose restrictive control on private property on such a basis as proposed by the present Act could be considered arbitrary and unwarranted.

There is an alternate we would suggest this Committee consider. Such a solution is incorporated in the development concept of the existing national system of scenic roads and parkways. A report on this has been developed by the President's Council on Recreation and National Beauty by the Department of Commerce. This is a proposed program for developing a nationwide system of scenic roads and parkways to provide facilities for recreation and driving for pleasure. This system was developed through the establishment of certain guidelines to determine the needed scope of the program.

Several hundred thousands of miles of existing and proposed roads and highways throughout the nation were studied by Federal and State agencies to determine, through the application of reasonable criteria, their feasibility for inclusion in such a system. Of these thousands of miles studied, 136,500 miles were selected for primary consideration as potential for development as scenic roads or parkways. I think this is significant evidence that all highways are not necessarily logical candidates for beautification. The report states that approximately 97,000 miles will be selected for development as scenic roads or parkways over a ten year period.

I would also direct your attention to the definition of a scenic road as included in the report. . . . "more than just a public highway with some trees and shrubs beside it. It is a road or street having roadsides, or traversing areas of relatively high aesthetic or cultural value. Accommodations for picnicking, parking, camping, and other recreational potential may be built into the scenic corridor itself, or the highway may provide pleasant access to such facility." This, to me, describes the kind of beautification program this country needs, and I would question that removing or hiding billboards and junkyards on the Federal-aid highway system can accomplish any large part of this objective. Such a system based on the application of logical criteria recognizes the right of the highway user to an aesthetically pleasing facility and provides the means to give him use opportunity of such facility. Such a network of several thousand miles of such routes in each state would satisfy the intent of beautification and be within a reasonable scope of responsibility of all states and, provided adequate preliminary planning and fact gathering was carried out, could be enacted in the form of practical Federal legislation. We urge you, when considering revisions of the Federal Highway Beautification Act of 1965, to give careful consideration to these suggestions.

I would reiterate, we are not now in a position to carry out the provisions of this Act as related to control of billboards and junkyards, nor will we be until standards are finalized and Congressional intent is a matter of law.

Oklahoma is, however, doing what it can at this time to comply, and to utilize Federal Beautification funds allocated to us. Oklahoma received for Fiscal Year 1966, Federal funds in the amount of $90,200 for outdoor advertising and $81,078 for junkyard control. Since Oklahoma does not have permissive legislation to impose such controls, all of the funds allocated for control of billboards were allowed to lapse and all but $30,000 of the junkyard control funds were lost. Oklahoma did program $30,000 of the junkyard funds to offset the cost of the Inventory and Cost Estimate.

For Fiscal Year 1967, Oklahoma received Federal allocations of $225,049 for outdoor advertising and $753,118 for control of junkyards. Under the provisions whereby these funds can be combined for either billboard or junkyard control, $978,167 Federal funds would be available. When matched with 25 percent state funds, the total amount available becomes $1,304,222. Withstanding the current legal status, these funds in Oklahoma can only be used for screening of junkyards. Plans are now underway to make maximum utilization of these funds for screening projects.

Oklahoma is currently preparing plans for screening twenty-five junkyards. Additional locations are expected to be added before the year ends. However, it does not appear that over $300,000 can be spent on such projects prior to the end of Fiscal Year 1967. This $300,000 will include $225,000 in Federal funds and $75,000 of state matching funds. Approximately $750,000 of Federal Billboard and Junkyard Funds will lapse as of June 30, 1967 because we will be unable to obligate them.

Obviously, the Fiscal Year 1968 program for control of billboards and junkyards in Oklahoma will primarily depend on any revision of the present legal status, as well as the availability of state matching funds. Most likely, Oklahoma will again be limited to junkyard screening operations on existing right of way. If this proves to be true, a considerable amount of Federal Beautification funds for Fiscal Year 1968 will also lapse.

There are other influencing factors which must be considered when thinking on the matter of Federal Beautification Legislation. The requirements of the various national safety programs have already diverted some of our state highway funds from our continuing construction program. The requirement for the identification of hazardous locations on the state highway system and for the development of a program to eliminate them by January 1, 1969, again under penalty of loss of Federal funds, has to a significant measure, disrupted our program financing.

We feel such "stop-gap" safety measures are not consistent with long-range programing for continual overall improvement of the state highway system and are not a sound investment of highway funds. It can be proven that concentrating highway resources on overall system adequacy will be more productive in accident reduction than will "stop-gap" spot improvement. The revision of design standards for highway construction necessitated by the new national safety standards, along with those additional requirements of the Beautification Act have appreciably increased the cost of highway construction. A large amount of this increased cost has been borne by the state without any increase in state revenues.

Gentlemen, it is mandatory that you consider these, our problems, when shaping this and future legislation. We sincerely wish to cooperate with the National Congress in all such matters, however, we cannot too strongly urge consideration of the effect such measures have on our well-being and welcome the opportunity to so apprise you.

In behalf of the Oklahoma State Legislature, I wish to thank this Committee for permitting our appearance here.

Dean Rusk: Calm in Eye of Storm

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, our great Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, is being recognized as one of the outstanding leaders in foreign affairs in world history.

Recently a spendid article about Secretary Rusk appeared in the Charlotte Observer, Charlotte, N.C. I commend this superb article to the attention of the Congress and to the people of our country:

DEAN RUSK: CALM IN EYE OF STORM

(By Don Oberdorfer)

WASHINGTON.—In the eye of the storm is a quiet place, and a calm, steady, patient man named Dean Rusk.

The imposing stillness of his private office on the seventh floor of the State Department is broken only by the measured ticking of a grandfather clock in the corner.

As the 52nd secretary of state of the United States looks back on these last six years, that persistent tick-tock of time continued is both comforting and deeply satisfying.

"Six more years," he says, speaking of his greatest satisfaction. "Now it's a total of 21 years since a nuclear weapon has been fired in anger."

Most people alive today don't remember Hiroshima: They take freedom from the bomb for granted. Dean Rusk cannot, and he does not: "It is central to this chair," says this big, balding, round-faced man. "There's so much power now in the hands of human beings—if it were used the results would be almost beyond the comprehension of man.

"Whenever a dispute is settled, and whenever there is a little more stability in the world, I take great satisfaction. Almost everything else is secondary to that."

Since inauguration day of 1961, Rusk has lived through major crises over Berlin, Cuba, The Congo, the Dominican Republic and witnesses a steadily growing war in Vietnam.

He has been flashed the word of 56 foreign coups d'etat and the assassination of an American president.

He has dealt with more than 400 foreign ministers, and travelled 698,000 miles—the equivalent of 28 times around the earth at the equator.

Of 2,200 days in office, he has taken 46 days vacation (excluding a stint of illness and recuperation, it comes to less than six days vacation a year.) He works, or attends a diplomatic function, almost every night. He rarely takes weekends off, and has virtually no private life, hobbies, recreation or close personal friends.

Mrs. Rusk cooks him coffee, toast and a poached egg in the morning, and says goodbye until late at night. If she sees him earlier, it's likely to be in a hallway of the State Department, where she keeps a small office to escape the kitchen and do her own diplomatic-civic chores.

And like the war in Vietnam—indeed, because of it—the end is not in sight.

Rusk's critics say he should have resigned, or been fired, long ago. They charge him with lack of flexibility, imagination and creativeness, and blame him for a "stuck-in-the-mud" situation in Vietnam.

His admirers see the other side of the attributes. They praise his constancy, his "guts," his determination to persevere against dangerous adversaries.

Rusk has played a vital though little-known role in shaping the world of today. Former Undersecretary of State George W. Ball, who retired last September after a long and close association, says Rusk may be remembered in history for two very big decisions of the 1960's:

"The decision to hold firm in Berlin, and damn the torpedos. He stood his ground. He didn't give an inch. The result brought a change in the forces in the world."

"The decision to invest American prestige in the jungles and paddies of Vietnam. He played the largest role of anybody now alive." How that decision will turn out is not yet clear.

Ball is one of the very few people who have been privileged to see enough of Rusk behind the scenes to be informed. While outwardly genial and unfailingly eloquent, the secretary is a man of enormous reserve. John Kennedy never got beyond the "Mr. Rusk" stage with him, and apparently it suited him fine.

"You never know what he's thinking," says an associate who has worked closely with Rusk for several years.

"He plays it close to the best, that's all," says another co-worker.

"I could never figure out what he actually did," says a third insider, this one now departed.

A journalistic Rusk-watcher, Max Frankel of the New York Times, summed up a prevailing view a year ago:

"Hardly any single foreign affairs crisis, policy, decision or achievement of the past five years bears the personal imprint of the secretary of state.

"No major public utterance by him marks a turn in the nation's diplomacy.

"No office of the Department of State, not even his own, has been shaped in his image."

Rusk is unperturbed. To him, "imprint," "utterance" and "image" are not only unimportant in his job, they may be actually undesirable.

He admits to a "horror" of such slogans as "massive retaliation" and "the brink of war" which brought fame (and trouble) to John Foster Dulles. And he says "it is important for a secretary of state to remember who is president.

"Most of the business of the world is settled quietly," asserts Rusk. "Trying to look good in the process, to strike a posture or claim a victory, gets in the way."

Under the best of circumstances, the accomplishments and failures of a secretary of state are difficult to establish. With Rusk's policy of self-effacement, it becomes almost impossible.

Yet whatever his role and his impact, it can be said that the Rusk era has seen some momentous developments:

—The dangerous confrontations with the Soviet Union, which flared over Berlin and Cuba, have abated. The Russians backed down. Relations improved, despite Vietnam. Some say the "cold War" period is ending, though Rusk is more cautious. East-West relations in Europe today, he says, may be "on the front edge of a period of prudence."

—Crisis and change have boiled up in Asia: Full-scale war in Vietnam, upheaval in China, a pro-Western revolution in Indonesia. China and Russia have split. The U.S. has vastly increased its might and commitments in the Far East.

The United Nations has endured, despite severe strains which threatened to destroy it.

—The gap between the rich nations and the poor nations has continued to widen, despite all foreign aid efforts.

—The war against hunger in the poor nations has emerged as a necessary major commitment of the U.S. and other advanced countries. Rusk calls this "the major coming crisis for the human race."

In this period, the United States has continued, and indeed deepened, its involvement with the rest of the world, diplomatically, commercially, and on the citizen level. The number of passports and visas handled by the State Department—an indication of this—has almost doubled since 1960.

On any working day, some 4,000 cables from around the world clatter across 26 dull-grey teletype printers in the department's communications room (now in the process of being computerized to accommodate an ever greater daily avalanche of words). Of these, the "flash" and "immediate" cables—perhaps 200 on an average day—are automatically relayed to the 7th floor "operations center" just a few steps down the hall from Rusk's secluded, spacious office.

Here amid huge push-button telephone consoles used to alert key officials, amid secure "scrambler" telephones and weirdly blinking lights, amid maps of every section of this troubled earth, a visitor begins to get an inkling of what it means to be secretary of state in this day and age.

"We don't go looking for business," says Rusk, who in six years has lived through so many crises that he takes them philosophically. But today any two-bit showdown between remote and minor countries, or within them, must be carefully watched. Should East or West become involved—and the interests of both are scattered widely—serious trouble can quickly follow.

The operations center is a product of the Kennedy era (its first chief was President Kennedy's brother-in-law, Stephen Smith, long since departed). Otherwise, there is little evidence of those early days, which were mutually exasperating for Rusk and for some of the men in the White House.

In those early months, the active, inquisitive, energetic young president—who was deeply interested in foreign affairs—used to telephone direct to all echelons of the State Department, often bypassing the secretary's office. New Frontiersmen roamed the halls clamoring for bold ideas. Independent White House task forces—chaired by outsiders to the State Department—were busily at work on the most pressing diplomatic problems of the day.

"Rusk never knew when he might be boxed in," recalls one close associate. Whatever the truth of Arthur Schlesinger Jr.'s disputed report that Kennedy planned to remove Rusk after the 1964 elections, there is no doubt that the period—particularly the early days—were uncomfortable all around.

Lyndon Johnson's succession brought a major increase in Rusk's standing. "Johnson is a straight-line operator," the Rusk associate continued. "He deals with the secretary, and the secretary deals with the others."

Along with the increase in his standing, however, there has come an increase in outside criticism, mainly from dissenters on Vietnam. To them, Rusk is a "super-hawk" whose ideas are all the more dangerous because they are completely steadfast and sincere.

In his private conversation as in his public speeches, Rusk goes back to first principles in his discussion of foreign policy—to the idea of the consent of the governed, the notion that treaties and commitments must be honored. Some intellectual critics are appalled by this and call for more sophistication, more flexibility and new ideas.

"In all of the debates of the last two years about Vietnam," Rusk replied in a recent interview, "I am not aware of a single new idea which had not long since been looked at, weighed, evaluated, and judged here in the department . . . I've been around intellectuals most of my life . . . just because someone doesn't work with his hands, I'm not overwhelmed."

Six years under pressure in official Washington have all but obliterated Rusk's private life and his privacy, devoured his savings and taxed his extraordinary stamina and physical resiliency.

Still he remains, despite offers from the outside, one of which would have quadrupled his Cabinet pay of $35,000 a year.

He stays on, he says, "for the same reason I came here in the first place. I didn't apply for it. What would any American do if he were asked to take over this job? I don't think there are many who would say no."

Longevity is not without its benefits. Having endured so long in this demanding job, Rusk has won special standing in the cozy international fraternity of foreign ministers.

Not long ago Rusk and Andre Gromyko, his old adversary from the grueling Berlin discussions met at the United Nations to discuss matters of mutual interest between the two powerful countries. Also present was a second-rank Soviet diplomat, who took it on himself to administer a dialectical hazing to the leading foreign minister of the capitalist camp.

Rusk listened with characteristic glacial calm, but Gromyko, out of grudging respect and long experience, quickly realized the futility of his countryman's tactic. He turned with a scornful frown to his dumbfounded colleague. "Do not bother the secretary," was his command.

Insurance Rates Going Uphill Fast

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM T. CAHILL

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to insert in the RECORD the second of a series of articles by Mr. Robert Y. Lucas, chief of Washington bureau, Gannett Newspapers, Inc., relative to automobile liability insurance policies and the practices of some of the liability companies.

The article follows:

[From the Camden (N.J.) Courier-Post, Apr. 11, 1967]

TWO-WAY LAMENT INSURANCE RATES GOING UPHILL FAST

(By Robert W. Lucas)

WASHINGTON.—The amount, kind and cost of automobile insurance you may buy are based on the experience the insurance companies have had in the city, suburb or rural area where you live. And that "experience" has been bad for both buyers and sellers of insurance in recent years.

Since the end of World War II, when Congress gave the states exclusive regulatory rights over insurance, the number of registered vehicles in the U.S. has risen from 31 to almost 90 million. In that same period traffic fatalities increased from 30,000 to 50,000 a year and nonfatal injuries from 1.3 million to 4 million.

Also during this vehicle explosion, personal injury claims, jury verdicts, automobile accidents, repair costs, car thefts, vandalism—all have been up, up, up. Average insurance 35 and 40 per cent during the same time.

Although total car insurance premiums have reached $9 billion annually, the whole insurance industry has felt forced to compete ever more vigorously for the middle-aged drivers with "clean" records—admittedly the most profitable 30 per cent of the insurance market.

But the system of state-by state rate-making, again based on the ratio of premiums collected to claims paid, seems to be staggering under the demands upon it.

Nobody is entirely happy about it—not the insurance companies, not the rate regulators and certainly not the insured motorists. Some feel federal control would improve things. Others believe a brand new system is needed and control is secondary.

"Regular" insurance rates on cars have climbed about 40 per cent in the Sixties. But more and more drivers can no longer buy "regular" insurance; and when they can qualify, key classes of it are highly priced.

The greatest percentage increase has fallen on the two-car family in which one member is an 18-year-old boy.

In Baltimore the regular annual rates for the average two-car family have gone from $400 to $526; in Detroit, from $293 to $585; in St. Louis, from $533 to $704; in Buffalo, from $456 to $633; in Hartford, from $465 to $578; in Indianapolis, from $343 to $433 and in Portland, Me., from $288 to $406.

In Detroit the cost of a bodily injury policy providing "25/50" (meaning the company will pay up to $25,000 to any one person injured, up to $50,000 to all people injured in any one accident) shot up 192 per cent ($65 to $192) in six years.

In that same city the cost of total coverage (at modest limits) for both cars in the average two-car family rose 99.6 per cent in the same period.

In Boston a two-car family with a teenage son must pay $1,050 a year in auto liability ($50,000–$100,000) collision and comprehensive auto insurance.

Automobile liability rates have risen three times since July, 1964, in Ohio, where companies can put new rate structures into effect merely by filing them—a system ("file and use") advocated by some companies for all states.

A suburban Chicago businessman who paid $120 for his car insurance in 1964 must now pay $160.84, an increase of 34 per cent in three years—not withstanding his flawless driving record.

When a driver can no longer buy "regular" insurance, he is placed in an "assigned risk" pool—a state-supervised system of rotating private companies. The rates may not be higher than regular rates. But the limits on the amount and kind of insurance he can buy are usually low, or no higher than required in financial responsibility laws.

This means, then, that a motorist who feels he should have more protection than assigned risk will provide (as many do) must buy it from "excess limits" companies, at much higher rates.

A regular 25/50/5 policy, costing about $50 a year, can cost $120 on a combination assigned-risk and excess limits contract.

Kiplinger's magazine, "Changing Times," warning of a "big blow-up" in auto insurance, said "drivers often have to pay from 5 per cent to 150 per cent above the assigned-risk base rate, which may in turn be higher than the base rate for regular insurance."

It is true that the number of insured drivers that have been shunted into assigned risk pools is small compared to the total of policy holders. As of 1964 the figures range from a low of .3 percent in Iowa to 15.8 per cent in North Carolina.

In New York the figure was 8.6 per cent, in New Jersey, 6.3 per cent, in Florida, 4.5 per cent and in Connecticut, 3.6 per cent.

Until recently the underwriting trend was to divert all 25-year-old or younger males into assigned risk pools because their driving performance as a class was bad.

The system was revised, however, encouraging individual companies to write regular insurance for those in this age group in exchange for "credits," which meant the cooperating company was relieved of accepting full quotas of assigned risk candidates.

The number of assigned risk policies has also been temporarily lowered by the absence from this country of thousands of young men in the Vietnam war.

Still, there is mounting evidence that whole classes of drivers—particularly those above 65 years of age—are almost automatically being diverted into the assigned risk class.

A 72-year-old Hastings-on-Hudson man, whose 10-year auto policy was not renewed because of "too many claims" ($200 worth against $700 in paid premiums) may be typical. He was placed in an assigned risk pool although he had never been ticketed for a moving violation.

"New York State forced compulsory auto insurance on its residents," he wrote, "but does nothing to protect us. Why?"

The more assigned risk drivers there are, the more demand develops for excess limits coverage at high rates. And within the last six years more than 60 high risk companies failed, cheating 300,000 "insured" motorists out of $100 million in claims.

The insurance industry replies that its judgment in diverting drivers to assigned risk pools has been vindicated by the results. For its losses on this class of driver are amounting to as much as 7 percent more than the income from premiums assigned risk drivers pay.

Insurance industry spokesmen defend, generally, the system as it stands.

They believe it is the victim of both public misunderstanding and "politics." Yet they admit certain "bad apples" that threaten to spoil the whole barrel. And some of them accept as inevitable "revolutionary" change in present thinking and methods.

Address by Mr. Justice Whittaker

SPEECH

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. MATHIAS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, too often these days, important and complex national issues are being presented to the public in terms of slogans, mottoes, and cliches. Too often the use of these terms tends to distort and oversimplify the real questions involved, and misdirects our thinking away from the meat of the problems we face. One area in which a new precision of thought and argument is especially essential is the field of civil rights, where we must meet increasingly subtle and difficult challenges to our laws and our society.

In an interesting and provocative address at the University of Kansas, the Honorable Charles E. Whittaker, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court from 1957 to 1962, discussed many of the terms prominent in our current deliberations over individual rights and the advancement of law. Mr. Justice Whittaker's comments deserve wide consideration, and I include in the RECORD his address, as reprinted in Pageant magazine in March, at the suggestion of my constituent, David R. Julian, of Frederick, Md.:

Either We All Obey the Law or We All Face Anarchy

(By Charles E. Whittaker, Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court from 1957 to 1962)

It seems clear that most of our people have now come to understand that we are all involved in unusual ferment, and many of us are confused and bewildered. Many are asking the reasons for this, what it means and where it leads and ends. Seldom is any effort made responsibly to answer. Possibly because no one really can.

But it seems reasonable to believe that, until we are able to isolate and define the underlying causes, we will not be able intelligently to grapple with them.

I cannot assume to delineate all of the underlying causes, but my rather extensive readings, observations, and meditations have convinced me that a major one is that in some way our anchors have been torn from their moorings to unchangeable fundamental principles—among others, a decent respect for truth and honesty, for the teachings of history, for the Ten Commandments, and for the Golden Rule—and, without those anchors, we lost our way.

In that distress we tended to divide into ideological groups, and the none group began to blame another for our plight. And this brought retaliatory responses in kind. That conduct continued to accelerate in pace and tempo until the pitch of tensions ran so high as to produce a running, acrimonious, and recriminatory dialogue that has dissipated mutual respect, engendered hatreds, and made nearly impossible any calm and conciliatory discussion of differences, and hence has precluded return to the fundamentals.

As we have seen, that dialogue has largely sacrificed honest appeals to reason for other techniques. One has been the intentional and repeated misuse and distortion of generic words and phrases in our language with the obvious design of giving them a gloss of meaning that casts their inherent odious implications from themselves to their opponents.

Another has been to use catchwords of dubious meaning and sometimes of odious implications. And still another has been the use of meaningless but often aspersionistic clichés.

When we realize that such preachments have been nearly endlessly made, printed, and circulated as matters of truth, we can hardly wonder that the people, who must largely rely upon what they hear and read for their information, have been misled and are now confused and bewildered.

Illustrative of the technique used in glossing and distorting generic words and phrases, let me give you an example or two: Frequently in this dialogue some participants, while advocating—sometimes quite covertly—"changes" in our forms of government, refer to their opposing "conservatives" a "mossbacks" and often in the same breath as "radicals" or "extremists." Although Webster says that a "conservative" means one who "favors retentions of existing institutions and forms of government, the term has been, by intentional misuse, glossed to mean not one who would "retain," but one who would *change* our "existing institutions and forms of government—just the opposite of the dictionary sense of the term.

Again, Webster says that the term "leftist" means "a member of the radical or revolutionary party, a radical," and that the term "rightist" means a "conservative." Yet by the intentional and repeated misuse of those terms, a "leftist" has been glossed to mean a "conservative," one who would "retain," no change our existing institution and forms of government, and that a "rightist" is a "radical," one who would change, not "retain" our existing institutions and forms of government—again just the opposite of the dictionary sense.

These two simple examples are enough to reveal the technique, doubtless already familiar to most of you—that is being commonly used not to inform the people but to confuse and bewilder them.

I turn now to the technique of arguing by catchwords. Some of those that are commonly heard are of fairly definite meaning, but even they are often used with little fidelity to their true meanings. Others are advanced as terms of definite meaning or of art when, in fact, as often used, they are meaningless.

We hear much confused argument revolving around the terms "discrimination," "segregation," "desegregation," and integration." So I think it may be well briefly to consider what they really mean.

The dictionary sense of the term "discrimination" is also, in the abstract, its legal sense. In its constitutional sense it is one of the things prohibited to the states by the Fourteenth Amendment's guarantee of "the equal protection of the laws."

The term "segregation" is, in legal effect, only a synonym for constitutionally prohibited "discrimination." The term "desegregation" is a coined one of awkward and dubious meaning.

But the term "integration," a term of no constitutional significance, though commonly used as a synonym of "antidiscrimination" or "antisegregation," literally has a very different meaning and embraces the concept of amalgamation, well-illustrated by the transfer of schoolchildren from their home district to a distant district for the purpose not of avoiding unconstitutional "discrimination" but of affirmatively "mixing" or "integrating" the races when indeed no provision of the Constitution so requires.

Yet in recent times we have seen obvious attempts—largely through the repeated use of the coined and meaningless phrase *"de* *facto segregation*"—to torture the word "integration" into a meaning synonymous with constitutionally prohibited "segregation," when in truth they speak entirely different concepts. There is, of course, a clear basis in the fundamental law of our land, particularly in the Fourteenth Amendment, for striking down state acts of "discrimination," and hence also of "segregation," in all public institutions, including state public schools, as violative of that Amendment's guarantee of the equal protection of the laws.

But, as stated, there is no provision in the Constitution which in terms of intendment compels "integration" of the races.

We also hear much confused argument about "civil rights." What does the term mean in the abstract? It is often used as one definite meaning or of art. But the truth is, the term "civil rights" is not a term of art, and, when abstractly used, really has no concrete meaning. Webster says that "civil rights" are "nonpolitical rights," and that in the United States the term means "rights secured by the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution, and by certain acts of Congress abolishing the incidence of involuntary servitude."

Thus, the only meaning of the term in the abstract that even approaches concreteness is that civil rights are the rights of all men in the United States to be free from the "incidence of involuntary servitude."

Similarly, we hear much discussion on the subject of "public accommodations." Most of us appear to be confused in our understanding, and hence unclear in our use of the phrase. Just what does the phrase mean? Surely the term "public" accommodation does not include "private" accommodation. "Public" things are those that are owned or controlled by government—state or federal—and in which every citizen has the same right of use and enjoyment.

But by the same token, property that is privately owned and operated is "private" property, to which only those who are expressly or impliedly invited by the owner may of right come and enter, and surely this implies that any such invitation may be revoked by the owner at any time for any reason satisfactory to him. Yet almost daily we see efforts, some of them successful, to expand the concept of "public" to include that which is "private"—such as a citizen's privately owned and operated store, shop, restaurant, motel, farm, medical or law office—and to make those "private" facilities subject, as of right, to use and enjoyment by the public.

I do not readily think of a better example of what is happening to our language and to our ability to communicate with certainty than is illustrated by our difficulties in maintaining the generic and basic distinction between what is "public," and therefore subject to use by the public, and what is "private," and therefore subject to use only by the owner or with the owner's consent.

Another facet of current discussions revolves around the word "equality." We proudly say that our government is founded upon the concept that "all men are created equal." But we seem to be unclear as to whether that phrase means that all men must be accepted by all other men as social equals and as to whether it means that all men must be made and kept "economically equal" as an obligation of government.

Some doubtless well-intentioned people have been arguing that it should be made the legal obligation of every man to socially accept every other man. However laudable may be the underlying objective, it is abundantly clear from experience and the nature of man that this cannot be done by law and that such an attempt is not a proper function of government. Such an attempt can only agitate prejudices and impede and delay social acceptance.

Social acceptance is a matter of developmental mutual respect and liking, and this cannot be brought about by force. These are matters of the heart, and it cannot be controlled by force. No minority group that has settled in our land has obtained, or likely ever will obtain, general acceptance and amalgamation here until, by long years of exemplary conduct, a majority of its members have earned the respect and liking of the people generally. Any effort to compel social acceptance would be a step in the wrong direction—and self-defeating.

There are also well-meaning persons among us who argue that the proper concept of "equality" is that all men are entitled to be assured, by and at the expense of the government, which means by their brothers, of permanent economic equality. To argue that all men are entitled at the expense of their brothers to permanent economic equality is to argue for the adoption of communism.

Do those who so advocate understand this? I doubt that they do, and for obvious reasons I prefer to believe that they do not. But the government established here by our forefathers, and said to be the finest government ever conceived by the minds of men, is not of that kind. It is instead a democratic republic guaranteeing free enterprise and the right to earn and possess private capital. It is not, and was never intended to be, a leveler of men.

Under our government, the term "equality" must mean essentially that government, state and federal, cannot and must not deny to any citizen: (a) the right to obtain equal learning, (b) the right to equal governmental treatment, (c) the right to equal justice, (d) the equal right of suffrage, and (e) the consequent right to equal opportunity.

But the right to equal opportunity, if indeed it is to be equal, must include the opportunity to develop and prove unequal talents. Any other concept would destroy the natural incentive of every man to improve his lot by holding him down to the unambitious level of the mediocre or below, which inevitably would result in the society's decadence.

In the same connection we hear much discussion of "public welfare." Some seem to feel that it is the legal obligation of the government to finance the needs of every citizen. Some even suggest that our Constitution so contemplates, but nothing could be further from the truth.

In the Preamble to our Constitution, our Founding Fathers, in describing one of the purposes of their efforts, used the term "to promote the general welfare." But this was to be done, as they said, in the ways and by the means set forth in the body of the document, and one will search it in vain for any evidence of any delegation by the states or the people of any power to the government to dip into the federal treasury for the support of private citizens.

Thus, the privilege and the moral obligation, to determine when and how much aid should be given to the deserving needy among them was like all other privileges and powers that were not delegated to the government by the Constitution, reserved to the states and to the people.

I now turn to the misleading, and therefore dangerous, technique of some current argument by clichés. Some would-be leaders have been voicing slogans and clichés which, in instances, appear on the surface to be logical, and some even religious, but which, in truth, are dangerously deceptive.

One is, "Government owes every citizen a living." This is the false cry of the prideless lazy, inasmuch as the food, shelter, and clothing necessary for his "living" can only be produced by the labors of someone. This is a cry for support by the sweat of another man's brow.

A second is, "Human rights, not property rights." Are these rights in any way inconsistent or mutually destructive? Is not the right to have and be protected in property a valuable "human right"? Are not those rights mutually consistent and even dependent? Any thoughtful observation of history will reveal that, where private-property rights have not been respected and protected, there has not been what we call "human rights." Private-property rights are the soil in which our concept of human rights grows and matures. As long as private-property rights are secure, human rights will be respected and will endure.

A third is the Russian-coined phrase, "Production is for use, not for profits." Must it be wholly for the one or the other? Is it not truly for both? Is there any inconsistency or immorality in producing useful things at a profit? If production is not to yield a profit, there will be no incentive to produce. And if there is no incentive to produce, there will be no production for use. It is the incentive of profits that has produced the plentiful blessings of our nation and that has enabled it to grow, progress, and develop as it has. Reasonable profits are essential to the survival of free enterprise and, hence, of our society. If the state were to take over under the slogan of "use, not profits," initiative would be destroyed, progress would be halted, and soon stagnation would destroy our society.

A fourth, and of which we hear much these days, is, "Obey the good laws but not the bad ones."

And a fifth one that should be considered with the fourth is "Action now, not the delays of the law."

Is not each of these clichés a call for anarchy? Does not the fourth invite men to violate the laws they do not like? And does not the fifth invite men to spurn the courts and all constituted authority and to take the law into their own hands?

If we allow men to disobey with impunity the laws they do not like, or to spurn the courts in all constituted authority by taking the law, or what they think ought to be the law, into their own hands, will we not be inviting anarchy and chaos? Yet this is precisely what some self-appointed racial leaders, and more recently many others, have been advocating, and it is precisely what their followers have been doing. Aroused by these techniques, those followers frequently have assembled from far and wide, often, unfortunately, with the encouragement and even at the expense of well-meaning but legally uninformed and misguided church, organizations, into large and loosely assembled groups or mobs to wage what they have called "demonstrations" to force the grant of what they call "rights" in defiance of the law, the courts, and all constituted authority.

At the beginning these "demonstrations" consisted of episodic group invasions and appropriations of private stores, first by sitting down, later by lying down therein, and eventually by blocking the entrances thereto with their bodies. Seeing that those trespassers were often applauded in high places, were generally not stopped or punished but rather were compelled to be appeased and rewarded, these racial leaders and their groups quickly enlarged the scope of their activity by massing and marching followers on the sidewalks, streets, and highways, frequently blocking and appropriating them to a degree that precluded their intended public uses.

And that conduct, too, being nearly always appeased, the process spread areawise, as might have been expected, from one southern city to another and then into one northern city after another and eventually pretty generally throughout the land. These "demonstrations" were conducted under the banner of "peaceable civil disobedience" and under the claim of protection by the peaceable-assembly and petition provisions of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. But, in fact, most of these claims were and are untrue. Let me demonstrate this:

Crime, says Webster, means "an act or omission forbidden by law and punishable upon conviction." It cannot be denied that many of those trespasses violated at least the criminal-trespass laws of the local jurisdictions involved, nor that those laws impose criminal penalties for their violation, nor, hence, that those trespasses constituted "crimes."

Now, in the first place, that conduct cannot honestly be termed peaceable, for we all know that the assembly and incitement of a large group or mob for the avowed purpose of forcing direct action outside the law amounts to the creation of a mob bent on lawlessness and inherently disturbs the peace of others.

In the second place, that conduct cannot honestly be termed "civil disobedience" for the simple reason that anyone should be able to understand: Willful violation of the criminal laws is "criminal disobedience," not "civil disobedience."

And lastly, those criminal trespasses were not protected by the peaceable assembly and petition provisions of the First Amendment. That provision says: "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging . . . the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances." Obviously, nothing in that language grants a license to any man or group of men to violate our criminal laws, including those that prohibit trespass upon and appropriation of private property and those prohibiting the willful obstruction of public walks, streets, and highways.

Rather, as Mr. Justice Roberts wrote upon the subject in 1939, "The privilege of a citizen of the United States to use the streets and parks for communication of views on national questions must be regulated in the interest of all. It is not absolute but is relative and must be exercised in subordination to the general comfort and convenience, and in consonance with peace and good order."

Surely no thoughtful person will disagree with that statement, nor with the one recently made by the president of Yale University in a speech delivered in Detroit, that the current rash of "demonstrations make a ludicrous mockery of the democratic debating process."

The philosophy of "obeying only the laws you like, and of attempting to rule by force has given rise to mobs and mob actions that have proved, as certainly we should have expected, to be tailor-made for infiltration, take-over, and use by rabble-rousers and radicals who are avowedly bent on the breakdown of law, order, and morality in our society, and hence on its destruction. And we now see that virtually all of such "demonstrations" are being infiltrated by rabble-rousers and radicals and, not infrequently, break into open violence.

Even though those results may not have been contemplated and surely weren't wished by those Americans who advocated disobedience of our laws, nevertheless they did advocate that philosophy and they did put its processes into action, and cannot escape responsibility for results.

Seeing the appeasements and successes of that process in racial strife, other would-be leaders have now adopted and spread it into many other areas. It has now spread into the campuses of most of our great universities where, as in Berkeley, it has been used to commit assaults, kidnappings, imprisonment of police officers, and commandeering of public-address systems for their use in spewing over the campus the filthiest four-letter words, and for general breakdown of law and order.

The process is also now progressively employed by radical leftists and those who would give aid and comfort to our enemies, to hinder and impede our nation's efforts to conscript military personel, as witness the recent rash of draft-card burners, and to move and supply its troops and generally to weaken its ability to execute its military efforts in this time of war.

The process has now been extended even to efforts to thwart governmental, legislative, and executive action. Indeed, it would be hard to name a field that has escaped.

These are but recent examples of history's teachings that the toleration of some crime encourages all crime and that it can hardly be denied that our toleration of these crimes of trespass has been at least a contributing factor to the recent spread of common violence that Mr. J. Edgar Hoover said makes it impossible "for the citizens of this country to . . . walk the streets of our cities without [danger of] being mugged, raped, and robbed." He continued: "We can't do that today." And he added: "all through the country, almost without exception, this condition prevails."

The great pity is that these minority groups, in preaching and practicing defiance of the law, are, in fact, eroding our legal structure, which alone can ever assure to them due process of law and the equal protection of the laws, and that can, thus, protect them from discriminations and abuses by majorities.

We have all been often told and many of us have preached that crime does not pay. But the recent rash and spread of law defiance—and the successes, however tenuous and temporary, of that philosophy in attaining goals—seem to compel a reappraisal of that concept. For, from what we see currently happening, one could reasonably believe that certain types of crimes are being permitted to pay.

Indeed, official encouragement often has been given, even at times in some high places, to conduct these "demonstrations" that have led to the commission of these criminal trespasses, and it can hardly be denied that they have been rather widely tolerated. It is undoubtedly true, as recited in the theme of the Presidentially proclaimed Law Day, 1965, that "a citizen's first duty is to uphold the law," but it is also the first duty of government to enforce the law.

As said in an article in the April 10, 1965, issue of the magazine *America*, "[Government] has no right to turn the cheek of its citizens. Instead it is gravely obligated by the very purpose of its existence to see to their protection."

Surely the great majority of Americans agree with the May 1965 public statement of Mr. Lewis F. Powell, then president of the American Bar Association, that "America needs a genuine revival of respect for law and orderly processes, a reawakening of individual responsibility, a new impatience with those who violate and circumvent laws, and a determined insistence that laws be enforced, courts respected, and due process followed."

I would like to conclude, as I began, with a plea for a return to simple honesty, responsibility, and forthrightness in our public speakings and writings, that they may honestly inform and not misinform the people, and for a return to an orderly society by requiring respect for and obedience to our laws by the prompt, impartial, even-handed, certain, and substantial punishment of all persons whose willful conduct violates these laws and that we do so promptly. And, I would hope, before mass crime gets, as it surely can, so far out of hand as to be beyond the curbing capacities of our peace-keeping agencies and authorities.

What We Deserve

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DEL CLAWSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an editorial which appeared in the Herald American of Compton, Calif., on Sunday, April 9.

The author of the article entitled "What We Deserve," views legislative ethics from a perspective which needs to be underscored more in the current controversy. The editorial follows:

What We Deserve

It seems to me that we are laying the great emphasis on the wrong end in our approach to the problem of legislative ethics. People like Adam Clayton Powell and Thomas J. Dodd didn't get into public office by seizing it. They were elected by the people of their districts. In the same way the members of the Teamsters Union deserved James Riddle Hoffa. While the process of election in the Teamsters Union is somewhat more obscure, surveys that have been made have shown pretty clearly that the rank and file members of the union supported Mr. Hoffa even more ardently than Mr. Powell is obviously supported in Harlem.

In all three cases the people involved have been getting what they asked for. Their support has been pretty evident, particularly in the cases of Mr. Powell and Mr. Hoffa long after the evidence showed pretty clearly that they were less than worthy of the trust placed in them.

WON'T SOLVE PROBLEM

All the conflict of interest laws and legislative ethics committees that can be imagined will not solve this basic problem. They will not prevent wrong doing in public office so long as the kind of people we have been talking about are placed by the people in positions of authority and trust.

I am not saying that there should be no conflict of interest laws or legislative ethics committees. Nor am I opposed to public disclosure laws. All can be wholesome if properly set up and operated. But they do not and cannot cure the basic problem.

The real cure lies in the election process and in our paying proper and adequate attention to it. If we elect a scoundrel, particularly when we ought to know what he is, all of the disclosure and conflict of interest laws and legislative ethics committees that we can set up will not make him honest.

MORAL PROCESS

There is a curious moral process involved in some of these situations. A man may be elected when he finds that it is "good politics" to promise to open wider the door of the public treasury to make handouts to people. Is it surprising under the circumstances when he reasons that having opened the public treasury to his constituents that he deserves to get some of it for himself? This is one of the inevitable results of the flood of government checks we seem to be having in our times.

There is little difference in the case of Hoffa. Rank and file members showed little interest in accusations against Mr. Hoffa.

Their remarks were invariably something like "He has taken care of us, hasn't he?"

When we the people are willing to restrain ourselves we can also expect the men we elect to office also to show some restraint in their personal conduct. This is so because they want to get reelected at the next election if for no other reason. To put it plainly, we get just about the kind of government that we deserve.

RELYING ON LAWS

One of the reasons why too much stress on laws restraining public office holders from evil conduct can be unwise is that we are tempted to rely on them keeping these politicians honest. If we are not honest and reasonable in what we expect government to do for us how can we expect those whom we elect to be honest? Then when we attempt to punish them because they are dishonest we do it in such a way that we make martyrs out of them. This compounds what we have done in allowing bad government to develop.

Honesty, like charity, should properly begin at home. It does not begin at Washington, D.C., or any other center of power and authority. These centers of power and authority are merely what we the people have made for them. This is particularly true in an area where there are free elections and the secret ballot. Even when dictatorship develops it invariably can be traced to public willingness to believe that we can have something for nothing in this world and that freedom is really free instead of something that can only be bought with blood and tears and sweat. And that every generation must expect to make these sacrifices if it is to survive.

ANSWER TO DISHONESTY

The answer to dishonesty in public office is in the next election and in the personal conduct of each and every one of us. Election of honest men to public office instead of the men who promise us the most is not the responsibility of the other fellow. It is the responsibility of each and every one of us. If we deliberatly elect dishonest men to public office because we have been suckers for what they have promised us we shall get exactly what we deserve. Government will not automatically run itself honestly and efficiently. It will only do so when we insist upon it and make certain that we are honest ourselves.

Mrs. Gladys Foster Retiring

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, the April 13 issue of the Herald, edited in Chagrin Falls by my good friend Allen J. Tenny, carries the news that another longtime friend, Mrs. Gladys Foster, is leaving her post as Chagrin Falls Village finance director.

Gladys Foster is one of the most remarkable persons I know, and it is as difficult to imagine that she has served the Chagrin Falls community for nearly 45 years as it is to imagine that she will no longer serve it, in an official capacity, after May 31.

As Al Tenny points out in his excellent tribute to Gladys, the steady refrain around village hall for more than four decades has been "Ask Gladys," and "Let Gdays do it." She is held in affectionate regard by all who know her and in the highest regard by all of us who have seen the dedication and know-how she has given to Chagrin Falls during her outstanding career of public service.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I am including the Herald editorial:

[From the Chagrin Falls (Ohio) Herald, Apr. 13, 1967]

FAITHFUL SERVANT BOWS OUT

One of the longest careers in Ohio municipal history will come to a close May 31 when Gladys Foster retires as Chagrin Falls Village finance director.

For older residents of the village, it will be almost impossible to conceive of local government without her. Her absence from Village Hall will be almost as conspicuous as removal of the bandstand from Triangle Park, for instance, or the falls from the Chagrin River.

Mrs. Foster was first appointed village clerk in 1922 and was reelected to the office every two years thereafter, almost always without opposition and frequently at or near the top of the list of vote-getters.

A home rule charter adopted in 1962 gave her the new title and additional responsibilities of clerk-treasurer, and last Jan. 1 the title became finance director. But neither of those events had any effect on her devotion to duty or her dedication as a public servant.

Her reputation as one of the most knowledgeable persons in the business led to her election as president of the Ohio State Clerks Association and as secretary of the Cuyahoga County Finance Officers Association.

Gladys Foster's service, however, has not been restricted to her ledgers and note books. During her 45 years in office, thousands of villagers have found her ready to answer their questions, in person or over the phone, about virtually every detail of village business, from tax rates to garbage collection schedules.

"Ask Gladys" an "Let Gladys do it" are phrases that have constituted a steady refrain around Village Hall for more than four decades. Others will be found to answer the questions and do all the work after she leaves. But it won't be easy.

Diapulse

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN M. MURPHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, there are more people in this country who need hospital care this very minute than there are hospital beds to accommodate them. There are those who require surgery yet must wait weeks, sometimes months, because of the overcrowded hospital conditions.

Let us consider that statistics of the American Hospital Association show well over 1½ million beds in over 7,000 hospitals in the United States. Close to 6,000 of these are classified as short-term hospitals and account for over 700,000 beds with an average daily cost of $41.58 per bed. Hospitalization in these institutions average 7.7 days per patient, or approximately 47.4 turnovers per bed per year.

If each patient's stay in each of these short-term beds could be shortened by just 1 day on average, the amount of money saved would total almost one billion five hundred million dollars per year. Or, to put it another way, those same beds could be available for an additional 2,707,488 bed days. And, these totals do not take into account the potential savings in the more than 975,000 beds in long-term hospitals.

If length of hospitalization can be shortened, if hospital beds can be made available for more people in need of treatment, if the workload of our doctors and nurses can be lightened, if hospital overhead costs can be cut and more money made available for staff salaries, if human suffering can be alleviated, then the means by which these ends can be achieved would seem worthy of earnest investigation by all concerned.

In this connection, there have been recently brought to my attention reports by a number of doctors from universities and medical centers in the United States and abroad who have experienced excellent results in reducing hospital stay by their patients through the use of a high frequency electrical therapy known as Diapulse.

Dr. Bruce Cameron, associate professor of orthopedics at Baylor University in Houston, Tex., reporting in the American Journal of Orthopedics on his study of postoperative wound healing, stated that patients receiving Diapulse treatment were discharged from the hospital considerably earlier than those whose postoperative treatment did not include Diapulse. In some types of surgery the average recovery time was 50 percent less than usual, he reported.

His report on the effect of Diapulse therapy on wound healing in dogs marked, for the first time in the history of medicine, the acceleration of the healing process by better than 50 percent, which is indicated by the following:

1. Transverse alignment: treated, 3 days; untreated, 8 days.
2. Collagen formation: treated, 6 days; untreated, nothing within 10 days.
3. White Blood Cell infiltration: treated, 24 hours; untreated, 3 days.
4. Phagocytosis: treated, 24 hours; untreated, 3 days.
5. Histiocytic activity: treated 48 hours; untreated, 4 days.
6. Fat activity: treated, 48 hours; untreated, 5 days.
7. Hematoma canalization: treated, 3 days; untreated, 7 days.

In short, every aspect in the process of wound healing had shown acceleration with the use of Diapulse as compared to the untreated control animals. To confirm his findings in dogs, Dr. Cameron performed a blind, double-blind study on 100 postoperative orthopedic cases and found that by treating with Diapulse he was able to: First, remove sutures earlier; second, considerably reduce pain in his patients; and third, discharge his patients at an earlier date. These results were possible because the process of healing had taken place in considerably less time than normal.

Another report, from the Azucarera Hospital in Mexico, showed a savings of 1,500 days of hospitalization in the treatment of 525 tonsillectomy cases in a single year; an average of almost 3 days per patient saved through the use of Diapulse.

In Mexico City, Dr. Raul Perez Herrera, a noted ear, nose, and throat specialist, has stated in lectures to medical groups and in films concerning his reports on several studies involving over 1,500 adult patients, that he has found: First, a better than 50-percent reduction in healing time with the use of Diapulse; second, a sharp decrease in the need for analgesics in postoperative patient care; third, considerably less pain in his patients; fourth, a 30-percent reduction in surgical bleeding; and fifth, a considerable financial savings through shortened hospital stay by his patients.

In Dallas, Tex., Dr. David H. Aronofsky, a well-known dental surgeon, has found by utilizing Diapulse therapy before and after an operation, that he, too, was able to reduce healing time by 50 percent or better, substantially decreased pain and edema in his patients and was able to reduce the use of analgesics to a bare minimum.

Dr. Richard Taylor, head of the Department of Oral Surgery at Tufts University, is presently engaged in a program of research to confirm the earlier findings on wound healing with Diapulse therapy. In a pilot study, Dr. Taylor and four members of his research staff volunteered to use themselves as human guinea pigs in the experiment. They underwent the pain and discomfort of an experimental operation in their own mouths, first permitting the wound to heal under normal conditions, then repeating the surgical procedure with Diapulse therapy added. Histological slides were prepared to show the chronology of the healing process both with and without Diapulse therapy and Dr. Taylor also found that the Diapulse treatment significantly reduced pain and accelerated the healing process.

Dr. Chester Wong, an associate professor and lecturer in physical medicine and rehabilitation at the University of California, has recently reported extremely important findings with regard to the ability of Diapulse therapy to increase tensile strength of wounds by as much as 25 percent in a shorter period of time than normal.

Dr. Earl G. Kaplan, chief of surgery and Dr. Robert E. Weinstock, director of research, both of the Detroit Civic Hospital in Detroit, Mich., have shown Diapulse therapy significantly accelerates postoperative wound healing in foot surgery, with an attendant reduction in pain, swelling, and soreness and considerably less surgical bleeding. In a film prepared at civic hospital these beneficial aspects of Diapulse therapy are definitively presented.

The reports and films are available from the Diapulse Corp., of America, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

The economics of this situation cannot be overlooked. In a double-blind study conducted at Harlem Hospital in New York City the average hospital stay for patients treated with Diapulse therapy was approximately 7½ days as compared to a hospital stay of approximately 13½ days for those not treated. In this study 45 patients were treated with a single Diapulse machine, which was used 4 hours a day for a period of 6 weeks. The savings over the period figures out to 270 bed-days.

The American Hospital Association averages the daily cost of a hospital bed in New York State at $47.57. At that rate, the saving at Harlem Hospital in that 4 hours per day for a 6-week period was $12,843.90, brought about by the use of a single Diapulse unit, which cost approximately one-third the amount of money saved.

The experience at Harlem Hospital is not an isolated case. There are others, some of which I discussed earlier. Unfortunately, such cases are yet too few and far between.

Hospitals, beds, and dollars lend themselves to arithmetical calculations through which we produce valid and impressive figures. But, who can compute the savings in human suffering and anxiety? What numerical equation will describe the restoration of a patient to his family life and to productive work? What number can tell us the effects of mounting pressures on overworked doctors and nurses? What is the number that expresses the feeling of relief from pain? There are no numbers for these, only human experience which must breed human understanding and compassion.

It seems logical, therefore, to propose that all those concerned with medical care in this country might well study the accomplishments of Diapulse therapy. When the research is complete, if it is found that Diapulse meets all necessary medical standards, the results of the research should be made available to all interested hospitals and clinics.

"Tiger" Teague: Apollo Inquiry Chief

SPEECH

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, there is a wise saying from the past that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. I hesitate to take exception to this noted saying, but I have the privilege of serving with a distinguished gentleman who has made this saying open to question. This man is OLIN E. TEAGUE, my colleague and chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, of which I have the privilege of serving as a member.

When it is among the other Members of Congress, in Washington, in the Nation, or right in his home district in Texas, the qualities of Chairman TEAGUE are known and admired.

A story in the New York Times on Tuesday, April 18, portrayed some of the outstanding attributes of our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Texas, but it would take much more than one story to detail the qualities which have made Chairman TEAGUE a leading force in our Nation today. His vitality knows no bounds, and he is well deserving of the nickname of "TIGER" which he has borne since his first days in this body.

"TIGER" TEAGUE's work on the Veterans' Affairs Committee is so well known that it needs no eulogy. But in the years that I have known him I have found that whether he is serving as a chairman or as a member, he is equally interested and knows all the facts concerning any undertaking which comes his way.

An outstanding example of this is one of his recent significant achievements. "TIGER" TEAGUE had been appointed Vice Chairman of a special Presidential Panel on Veterans' Matters to work in conjunction with a similar group from the Republic of the Philippines. An unsettled group of questions faced the panel relating to veterans of that country who had served with the U.S. forces during World War II. The Chairman of the Panel became ill, and "TIGER" TEAGUE took over the leadership of the panel. His adroit handling of this highly important assignment, his forthright discussions with our Filipino friends, brought new understanding of a problem of two decades standing. Because of his leadership and his great abilities not only in internal affairs but in the international realm, there are greater bonds between the United States and one of our principal allies in the Pacific.

Despite the fact that Chairman TEAGUE has become an expert and his opinions highly respected in the fields of veterans affairs, space exploration and international affairs, the people of his district in Texas know him as a personal friend vitally interested in their problems. His office has an open door at all times, and there is no limit on his time when his constituents and their problems are involved.

It is a privilege and an inspiration to serve with "TIGER." His knowledge and assessment of any question is profound. His judgment is always just and equitable. I am sure that this opinion is shared by all of my colleagues here today.

As a part of the high regard which is expressed by constituents and friends of OLIN TEAGUE and the people of this Nation in general, I would like to commend the following article from the New York Times to every Member of this Congress and to the people of our country:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 18, 1967]

APOLLO INQUIRY CHIEF—OLIN EARL TEAGUE

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Nearly every day, a stocky man with graying hair scampers nimbly around the paddle ball court in the House gymnasium. On his left foot he wears a special shoe with a rocker sole because of a missing ankle bone.

MAN IN THE NEWS

Friends say it is typical of Representative Olin Earl Teague, Democrat of Texas, that he refuses to be daunted by the infirmity he suffered when a shell fragment nearly severed his left foot on the Siegfried Line in 1944. He spent two years in military hospitals and came out fighting. He has been fighting ever since. His friends affectionately call him "Tiger" Teague.

He is one of the space efforts strongest champions in Congress, and he now finds himself presiding over a House subcommittee inquiry into the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's greatest failure—the fire in which three astronauts died in the Apollo spacecraft last Jan. 27 at Cape Kennedy.

FOUGHT BONUS BILL

The investigation poses a personal dilemma for him. If he is too critical of NASA, Congress mighty sharply cut back funds for space efforts. If he is too lenient, he leaves himself open to the charge that he is whitewashing the agency.

In some respects, the dilemma is similar to the one he faced when he came to Congress 21 years ago. A political unknown, just out of the hospital, he had won the seat largely because he was a war hero. Fellow veterans in the little cotton towns of northeastern Texas were his strongest supporters.

Yet it was Olin Teague who led the successful fight against a multibillion-dollar veterans' bonus bill in 1949.

The veterans' lobby vowed to "get him" in the next election. But Olin Teague has handily won every election since then, and today he is the principal Congressional policy maker on veterans' legislation.

SPONSORED GI BILL

As chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, he has continued to serve as buffer between Congress and what he considers excessive demands of the veterans' lobby. Grateful colleagues on both sides of the aisle hail him as the man "who's kept the veterans' lobby off our backs."

But while waging a running fight against what he regards as "veterans' give-aways," Mr. Teague has steered through Congress the most far-reaching veterans' legislation since World War II.

He sponsored the Korean G.I. Bill of Rights, the war orphans scholarship program and rate increases for widows and disabled veterans. His emphasis has been on aid to the sick and needy and disabled.

However, he is no Great Society liberal. More often than not, he has voted against the social improvement programs proposed by a fellow Texan, President Johnson. Mr. Teague comes from a largely conservative district, and his voting reflects it.

Born 57 years ago in College Station, Tex., he worked his way through Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College by cleaning out cow barns at night and mowing lawns by day.

After graduation he worked for the post office in his home town and then, in 1940, volunteered for Army service. As commander of the First Battalion, 314th Infantry, 79th Division, he faced artillery fire for 90 straight days of combat before the Battle of the Bulge. He was wounded six times, won 11 decorations and emerged from World War II with the rank of colonel.

One of the most popular members of the House, he frequently invites friends to his Rayburn Building office for steak dinners, which he cooks on a portable electric stove.

Despite his handicap, he is one of the best paddle ball players in the House. He is an avid gardener, specializing in geraniums and azaleas.

He and his wife, the former Freddie Dunman of Fort Worth, have three children: Jack, an Air Force Captain who served with the Special Forces in Vietnam and is now in training as a jet pilot; James, who is with an Agency for International Development mission in Vietnam, and Jill, a student at the University of Texas.

A Great Loss

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, on April 3, 1967, the county of Nassau, the State of New York, and this Nation suffered a great loss.

The Very Reverend Monsignor Richard H. J. Hanley, the founder and editor of the Long Island Catholic, the official newspaper for the Rockville Centre Catholic Diocese, died following a week's illness.

Monsignor Hanley was known and beloved by all with whom he came in contact. He was a dynamic man and yet his humility was a constant reminder to us all that he was first, last, and always a priest of God. The Long Island Catholic will remain a vibrant testimonial to him in each future issue.

In addition to his leadership of this great paper, Monsignor Hanley was the chairman of the diocesan commission for ecumenism. Those of us, clergy and laymen of other faiths, looked to Monsignor as a shining example of man's love for his fellow man. His interests in the vital problems of our times was not that of a newcomer. He has devoted his priesthood to justice, the rights of all men, and that greatest of all virtues, charity. It was men like Monsignor Hanley who gave impetus to the great movements of social justice with us today.

Monsignor Hanley was born on Long Island in Queens County. He was educated on Long Island and was a source of pride to us all.

He also served as director of the Mission Aid Societies and 10 years ago hitchhiked the entire length of Africa visiting missionaries in far-flung outposts along the way.

His ecumenical spirit was transmitted to us all. He attended every session of the Ecumenical Council in Rome and returned to us vibrant and alive with the great mandates of the council. Monsignor never feared change, in fact he was in the vanguard of the men of ideas of our time.

We will miss Monsignor Hanley, but our lives have all been made better by having had him with us.

Young Democrats, Young Republicans Support Funds for State Department

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD E. LUKENS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. LUKENS. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the executive committee at the American council of the Atlantic Association of Young Political Leaders, I would like to bring to the attention of this body an impassioned plea for guide- and assistance from the elected leaders of the Young Democrats and the Young Republicans of America, Hon. Virgil Musser and Hon. Thomas Van Sickle, respectively. These two leaders are appropriately requesting assistance from this body in the increase of funds for "educaitonal and cultural activities" at the Department of State. Their statement is as follows:

YOUNG DEMOCRATS, YOUNG REPUBLICANS SUPPORT FUNDS FOR STATE DEPARTMENT

In a letter made public today Virgil Musser, President of the Young Democrats, and Tom Van Sickle, Chairman of the Young Republicans, strongly urged the House Appropriations Committee to make additional funds available for leadership exchange programs administered by the Department of State.

The two young leaders called on Representative John J. Rooney (D., New York), Chairman of the State Department subcommittee, to "substantially increase the Department of State's request for Mutual Educational and Cultural Activities for fiscal 1968." The text of the letter follows:

APRIL 12, 1967.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As President of the Young Democratic Clubs of America and Chairman of the Young Republican National Federation, we respectfully urge that your Subcommittee substantially increase the Department of State's request for Mutual Educational and Cultural Activities for fiscal 1968.

Without commenting on the rights and wrongs of the recently disclosed covert financing of certain leadership exchange programs, we would like to suggest that increased appropriations for aboveboard exchanges, financed through the Department of State, are imperative at this time. As former United States Ambassador William Attwood has written in the April 18th edition of *Look* magazine:

"Let's hope the recent furore will impel our elected representatives to realize that Vietnam is only one front in this war—and by no means the most important—and that being niggardly about . . . the kind of activities that should be handled by the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs is the most shortsighted kind of economy at this time in history." We concur in this view.

Young people throughout the United States have widened their horizons through such programs. Conversely, these programs have contributed vitally to providing an opportunity for young leaders from foreign countries to see at first hand the functioning of our free and democratic society.

If we fail to take advantage of the opportunities afforded for increased understanding and cooperation by an ever shrinking world, we will have mortgaged the present to a strife-torn future. As the duly elected representatives of the young political leaders of America, we must state clearly that we have no desire to inherit such a future.

We hope you will give our views on this matter your most serious consideration.

Very truly yours,

VIRGIL L. MUSSER.
TOM R. VAN SICKLE.

Mr. Musser and Mr. Van Sickle are also the President and Vice President respectively of the American Council of Young Political Leaders, a bi-partisan non-profit educational organization that seeks to develop international cooperation and understanding among young politicians. In mid-March the Council sponsored a visit to the United States by 14 young European political leaders.

Our Policy in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point in the RECORD an editorial from the Greeneville, Tenn., Sun.

In these days of wild accusations and outbursts against our Nation and its foreign policy in southeast Asia, I think it is even more important that we listen to reasoned voices such as are evident in this article:

Our Policy in Vietnam

The United States commitments in South Vietnam began in 1954. Our involvement gradually grew until two years ago. At that time the forces which had been committed to the help of that nation were on the verge of being forced into the sea.

The United States either had to withdraw entirely from that nation leaving the non-Communist area to be completely overrun and ravaged by Communist forces, or put in enough strength to give the South Vietnamese an opportunity to regroup and survive.

If we had chickened on our commitment in Vietnam, there seems little doubt that Communist China would now be riding herd over most of South East Asia. Other nations would very logically have considered that our solemn promises of protection and assistance were really worthless when the chips were down.

The United States, by its support of South Vietnam has already achieved many of tis goals. Certainly, South East Asia is more stabilized today than it was a few years ago. Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand are now anti-Communist in their government and influence. The aggressive ambitions of Communist China have been contained and no longer are the Philippines and possibly even Japan threatened by what might have been a Communist Chinese combine which could sweep them into its sphere.

Vietnam has been costly. Aggressive Communist forces, on a worldwide basis, however, must certainly have received the message by now that they can no longer ignore the commitments of the United States.

It is certainly the policy of this country to avoid a nuclear holocaust and in the opinion of the Secretary of State, the joint chiefs of staff and the best informed people in our government, our action in Vietnam may well have prevented a nuclear confrontation with Communist China had they been able to sweep the whole of South East Asia into their maw.

In World War I, the Allies failed to recognize the expansionist ambitions of Germany until it was too late. Concessions were made to Hitler and Mussolini until they finally brought on World War II. It appears to us that our government is attempting to exert its influence and strength to contain aggressive forces before they become so powerful that they can create a third World War.

Our government has stated its position simply. We have no territorial ambition in South Vietnam, Asia or elsewhere. We have a firm commitment to the people of South Vietnam to come to their support in repelling the aggression of North Vietnam, which in truth is largely controlled from Communist China.

We have offered time and again to sit down at the peace table without prior conditions to negotiate a settlement. Just how deceived North Vietnam chief Ho Chi Minh is, was made apparent in his response to the President's letter which was released only a few days ago in Hanoi. He indicated that he believed vast support for the Communist North Vietnam position existed in the United States and left little doubt that it was this hope that kept his efforts in South Vietnam alive.

The news that Senator Edward Brooke had drastically changed his opinion on American foreign policy in Vietnam after a personal visit and inspection trip to the scene is most encouraging. He had been a "dove" and a favorite of the peaceniks in his native state of Massachusetts. I quote from his speech before the United States Senate in which he completely changed his position on our policy in Vietnam:

"I had hoped that a cessation of bombing in the North would bring about negotiations for peace. I am discouraged by Ho Chi Minh's recent statement affirming his orginal position that negotiations are impossible without cessation of bombing coupled with a unilateral withdrawal of American and allied troops from South Vietnam. He continues to place unrealistic conditions on negotiations for a peaceful settlement."

"I reluctantly conclude that the general direction of our present military efforts in Vietnam is necessary. I advise against military escalation. I favor commitment of the war within its present limited framework, and I advise patience until the enemy has finally concluded that a negotiated peace is the best and only solution."

How had Senator Brooke come to change his viewpoint? It was the result, he told the Senate, of a decision based upon his father's advice—that the quality of a man's judgment was no better than the quality of his information. He decided to go to South East Asia himself and talk to government officials, private citizens, soldiers, intellectuals; politicians, and farmers.

His report covered his observation in Japan, ("the grandest success story in all Asia",) Taiwan, ("a symbol of what our foreign, political and economic policies can and should accomplish) and Hong Kong where he talked to scores of experts on Communist China.

He concluded his remarks by saying, "Little can be gained by incessant questioning of whether our presence in Vietnam is justified. It is an inescapable fact that we are there—that we have committed a massive military and civilian presence to that country and that we must work for a solution which will be best for South Vietnam and honorable and decent for ourselves.

"We are in Vietnam to help the people protect themselves against aggression. It is the overwhelming consensus there that the enemy still aspires to victory through collapse of the American will to persist.

"Let there be no doubt in the mind of Ho Chi Minh, that the American people will persevere in their fundamental support of the South Vietnamese. The American people are beginning to accept, reluctantly, but definitely, that this struggle could conceivably last another decade."

There must be a lesson in Senator Brooke's remarks for casual critics who find so much wrong with the United States and so much right with the position of our communist enemies.

Issue No. 1 Can Help Reverse Decline of State Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT TAFT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Speaker, one of the reasons frequently given for increasing Federal grants for necessary capital improvements is that the States are unable or unwilling to finance them. This excuse has sometimes been used as justification for Federal interference, direction, and control over improvements where there would be no need or desirability for it were the States to act. The weakening and downgrading of State and local government that has resulted, sometimes termed, "cremative federalism," is furthering the separation of our people from responsive government where problems, priorities, and needs are analyzed and assessed at home not in some Washington bureau.

It is, therefore, refreshing to see a sincere attempt of a State to help itself in an orderly and careful way by improving its methods for bond financing of capital needs.

PROGRESSIVE COURSE FOR FUTURE

The State of Ohio, under the leadership of Gov. James A. Rhodes, is proposing to embark on a new, progressive course designed to meet the challenges I have mentioned. If approved by the voters on May 2, 1967, Issue No. 1 on the Ohio ballot would create the Ohio Bond Commission. The commission would enable Ohio to plan for necessary capital improvements without the delays that have sometimes allowed public needs to become long overdue before sufficient and necessary action could be taken. The five bond commission members, appointed by the Governor with Ohio Senate approval, would provide a mechanism for long-term orderly financing of capital improvements in Ohio, and a means for financing them on a "pay-as-you-use" basis. Bonds could be issued only with Ohio General Assembly approval of the project and the issue. The total would be carefully limited to amounts which could be financed as to interest and servicing of capital that would not exced three-fourths of 1 percent of general revenue fund in any year or 6 percent of that fund for all outstanding issues.

NEW ANSWERS NEEDED

We are living in a dynamic, challenging age. The answers which were good 50 years ago, 30 years ago, even 10 years ago, are not necessarily good today. We must have new solutions to old problems, and to new problems which were not even evident 10 or 20 years ago. The Ohio Bond Commission can help lead to those answers.

Ohio's Bond Commission would be authorized to undertake financing in many areas; for universities and schools, mental health facilities, mass transportation, parks, recreational facilities, stadiums, airports, historical projects, and many other authorized improvement programs.

REASONABLE AND EFFECTIVE METHOD

The Ohio Bond Commission would provide a reasonable, effective way to plan and to pay for present and future capital improvements. Governor Rhodes and the Ohio Legislature are to be commended for a constructive proposal. The people of Ohio should approve it.

Speed Fight on Pollution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, many people in my district are greatly concerned about the terrible conditions of pollution that exist in rivers and streams of the area.

I realize that the Congress has recognized that the evils and dangers of pollution are widespread throughout the country. In very practical terms, by appropriate legislation, we have demonstrated our strong determination that the Federal Government should do its full and most generous part in alleviating pollution conditions, restoring the waters to decent quality standards and cleaning up the obnoxious wastes and residues of the surroundings of many once beautiful streams.

Admittedly, the total elimination of pollution in the country is a gigantic task. It cannot be accomplished in any short period. It has long been neglected at every level. It is getting worse every day, and will require most vigorous, urgent, long-sustained work and cooperation by the affected communities, the States and the Federal Government before the total, remedial job can be done.

Fortunately, this Congress and the Federal Government has shown a very commendable awareness of the problem. We have already recommended huge Federal programs to combat pollution that I think will be very beneficial and effective in many ways and in many places.

Sad to relate, my district, like many other districts, is beset by some of the worst evils of pollution. Streams and bodies of water that for years were noted for their purity and wholesomeness have deteriorated to the point where many are now foul, odiferous, pools of filth, refuse and stench that not only grossly affront the aesthetic sense of the people, but constitute ideal media for the spread of disease and great danger to the public health.

In addition, these conditions have caused the abatement of scenic and recreational opportunities which, since the beginning of this country up to comparatively recent times, have always been available to the people for their enjoyment.

In my district, Mr. Speaker, there are onetime lovely, beautiful streams that really defy description. They have their sources in the hills and mountains of New England and once wound their picturesque course through green forests, rocks, and rills and the fragrant, rich meadows of a land that was about the first to be settled in this country, nourishing the fertility of the soil, dotted by swimming pools and rowboats and making their way through villages, towns, and cities on their way to the sea.

But this has all been changed. The streams are still there but they have been radically altered. They no longer afford the wholesome surroundings for swimming, boating and recreation. Instead of the fragrant aroma of the trees and the flowers along banks overflowing with fresh water, there now is wafted across the landscape the steady flow of stench-laden breezes, sickening and revolting to the senses of the people.

At various points, loathsome industrial wastes and human wastes are unceremoniously dumped into these once beautiful, wholesome running streams.

I do not wish primarily to assess the blame for the development of these conditions, I am more concerned with attacking the causes and eliminating the conditions.

In local communities where these conditions spawned, I think that there is recognition now that a broadside attack must be made upon pollution, that it must start in the local communities and must involve the State government which is primarily responsible in many States, at least, for waterways and streams, and include the massive financial and technical participation of the Federal Government.

In any event, these evils, for the most part, stem from local sources, although not all local communities have been responsible for them but some are often the victims of conditions existing upstream.

The State of Massachusetts has tackled these problems with some vigor and effectiveness and our great general court and our officials, both local and State, are working hard to try to set up necessary programs to fight and eliminate pollution

The role of the Federal Government is already fixed by law. It is only a question of our adequate participation. It is obvious that the local communities and States cannot do this job alone, and Congress has recognized that fact.

But we must be prepared to make the necessary large appropriations, difficult as it may be at this time. The Congress is now considering the sum of $200 million requested in the President's budget for the antipollution war, but there are a great many people, including this speaker, who believe that that amount is insufficient to do the job that must be done in the interest of the public health, and for the benefit of wholesome community life in this country, and for the people, young and old, for whom our streams are a truly indispensable source of recreation, wholesome exercise and enjoyment.

Since the end of World War II, it is estimated that this Nation has spent something like $150 billion for the benefit of foreign nations and their peoples. While these figures come from an authoritative official source, I think perhaps they are somewhat downgraded, and it could well be that we have spent much more than that very huge sum for the benefit of other peoples in the world. I will not here elaborate on the reasons and motives that prompted these huge expenditures of American tax dollars.

I have deep misgivings about some of these programs, however, about the waste, the injudicious spending, the resulting scandals, the "Ugly American" features of some of these programs, yet I have never questioned in my own mind, or my own conscience, the value and the justification of American money that has been made available to promote human betterment, to relieve hunger, distress, and privation in so many places and ways and to strengthen the constructive and protective forces of the free world.

Now we are faced with a situation where the Federal Government is asked to make some large sums of money available for essential, indispensable emergency needs of large numbers of the American people, and within proper limits and within reason, I think we must resolve to do it and to act swiftly and adequately.

In fact, not to act adequately would be a great reflection on our judgment, our wisdom, our common sense, because the need of a national antipollution purge is obvious even to the casual observer, and we of the Congress who see it at our own level and have had the opportunity to evaluate the nature and extent of the evils, know as well as anyone, how important it is for us to launch a great, national campaign richly financed, well endowed, intelligently and efficiently and aggressively led to drive pollution from the streams and waters of the Nation. This is a vital, inescapable national mandate for today, not tomorrow.

When I make these references to possible appropriations, I am not thinking in picayune terms. Rather, I am thinking in very round, large figures, and I think this Government must make up its mind to be prepared to spend at least up to $4 billion a year for some time to come to fight pollution, if this job is going to be done as fast and completely as it must be and should be, in the interests of the American people and the decency and dignity of this Nation.

In fact, we must be prepared to spend what is required.

I have been working for antipollution measures over a long period of time now. While I appreciate the progress we have made to date, it is very obvious that the rate of progress must be stepped up, because, while money has been appropriated, in terms of accomplishment, the results are difficult to see anywhere at this time.

So that now, Mr. Speaker, it is a question of adding much more money to that which has been appropriated and translating these huge sums into concrete action at the earliest possible time through the States and local governments, so that we can clean up these terrible pollution conditions in our streams, rivers, lakes, and ponds in the foreseeable future. We cannot endure a long wait for action against pollution.

There has been a crippling lag in the implementation of the antipollution program with too much emphasis upon slow, deliberate, halting planning measures, and not enough upon getting necessary projects under way, notwithstanding regional planning and without regard to the obstruction of picayune economizes who put their shortsighted economy ideas ahead of the public interest.

It is my view and deep conviction that if we act now, Mr. Speaker, and see to it that the total antipollution program is adequately financed, skillfully directed, aggressively conducted, as fast as it practically can be, this Congress will be making an additional tremendous contribution to the health, betterment, and well-being of the American people.

Words of Wisdom on Gun Laws

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted I insert into the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent article appearing in the American Rifleman of Washington, D.C., in March 1967 entitled "Words of Wisdom on Gun Laws."

This excellent editorial speaks clearly for itself and for the fine members of the National Rifle Association, a great patriotic, sporting, and conservation organization.

The article follows:

WORDS OF WISDOM ON GUN LAWS

The Governor of a great State and a Supreme Court Justice of another great State have, in public utterances, given the United States able guidance on firearms legislation and its effect. What they said, one in an annual message to the legislature and the other in a court decision, may aptly point the way to more practical, realistic thinking on gun laws—a kind of thinking that is much needed now.

First, take the annual message of Governor John Connally, of Texas, a man tragically close to one of the most shocking misues of firearms of all time. From a proximity to stark realism that few other public spokesmen can approach, Governor Connally said this:

"I recognize that there is a great hue and cry in some areas of our country today for a gun registration law. I am not convinced that this is the answer to our problems for two principal reasons: (1) the criminal element could still obtain firearms illegally, and (2) many of our most dastardly and shocking crimes have been committed by individuals who would have encountered no difficulty in obtaining and registering firearms under even the most strict gun registration law recommended.

"I believe that we should hit hard at the unlawful use of firearms and concealed weapons rather than at the right of ownership."

Next, consider the words of Justice Thomas A. Aurelio in the cast of Robert Cononico, petitioner, versus Police Commissioner Howard Leary of New York City, in the New York Supreme Court:

"If a young man who is of good moral character and gainfully employed desires to continue a sport which he has followed for 9 years, he should be permitted to do so. He should not be denied such desire because of his father's prior wrongdoing. Such denial constitutes an abuse of discretion."

The sport that made it necessary for Robert Cononico, a St. John's University alumnus and a computer programmer, to appeal to the New York Supreme Court for justice happens to be target pistol shooting.

The uncontradicted evidence before the court set forth that Cononico, now 22, has since the age of 13 had "a single predominant interest" in life—shooting. An NRA member, he took the NRA firearms safety course and is active in 3 rifle and pistol clubs. "Pistol target shooting . . . has become the focus of his social and sport life," the court noted.

But the New York City Police Department, headed by Commissioner Leary, refused to grant young Cononico a permit to own and use a target pistol. Why?

"The only reason for the denial," Mr. Justice Aurelio found, was that Cononico's father, a barber, was arrested as a bookmaker more than 4 years ago. The court ordered the permit granted with this comment:

"The denial of the permit because of the father's prior bookmaking record is not in accordance with the American way of life."

The decision that a blameless young man of 22 should not be penalized for something his father did years earlier was handed down Jan. 24. It corrected the administration of a law that was held up only 2 weeks, later as an example for the other 49 States to copy—New York State's Sullivan Law.

The Sullivan Law, oldest statute of its kind in the nation, has an almost unbroken record of discouraging guns without decreasing crime. The unnecessary harassment of young Cononico is only one of its innumerable impositions on law-abiding citizens.

In New York City between 1950 and 1965, police operating under the Sullivan Law reduced permits to keep "protection" pistols in homes or places of business by 77%—and the F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reports indicate that New York City murders in that time more than doubled, from 294 in 1950 to 702 in 1965.

Obviously, it is not going to be easy to stampede 49 State legislatures, composed of reasonable, thoughtful representatives of the American public, into initiating the Sullivan Law if they are given the true facts.

As for firearms legislation in general, no one has a greater stake in America nor a deeper concern for national welfare than the 800,000 members of the National Rifle Association.

Citizens in the fullest sense of the word, a high percentage of NRA members have risked their lives for our country in past wars or stand ready in the full vigor of their youth to serve "as needed" in the near future. Many are now in Viet Nam, or in the National Guard or law enforcement agencies protecting Americans at home.

Neither citizens such as these nor the NRA, their organization, would put personal pastime with firearms ahead of the national welfare. The record in that respect is crystal clear. Many of the truly effective firearms regulations in this country, including 2 Federal statutes, were passed with NRA support and counsel. The NRA always has been and always will be ready to do what is best for America. It is first of all a patriotic organization of good conscience.

Therefore it must in good conscience recognize the sound advice of Governor Connally that "we should hit hard at the unlawful use of firearms"—something NRA constantly advocates—rather than experiment with gun laws that might disarm law-abiding citizens in the midst of a crime wave.

Nor can the NRA in good conscience forget that a statute like the Sullivan Law, or its 1966 counterpart in New Jersey, can give rise to a police ruling which, as Mr. Justice Aurelio so well stated, "is not in accordance with the American way of life."

Cpl. Donald Bollman—A Eulogy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this time today to call my colleagues' attention to a eulogy which was given by a pastor in my district recently at the funeral of a young man who was killed in action in Vietnam.

Young Donald Bollman, 22 years old, Marine corporal, died in the service of his country.

In attempting to help the parents and family of this bright young man live with their terrible grief, Rev. Jean Saltzman spoke of mankind's need to appreciate the precious gift of life and to accept the death which comes to each of us and to all things.

The war in Vietnam is painfully close to all of us, in particular to those among us who have lost a son, a brother, a husband, a friend. Rev. Saltzman's eulogy for Donald Bollman is also a eulogy for all those who give their lives for others.

Donald Bollman was young. He had been a marine for more than 2 years and he was a veteran of the frontlines. He was a credit to his family and to his country.

In his tribute, Rev. Saltzman perceived the depth of Donald's sacrifice and the sacrifices of the young men like him who serve this Nation with incredible fortitude and distinction.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Donald's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Max Bollman, I insert this eloquent and moving tribute in the RECORD today in hopes these words will give some solace to our countrymen who have suffered the loss of a loved one in battle.

The eulogy follows:

Donald W. Bollman was born December 24, 1944 in Chicago, Illinois, the son of Max and Harriet Bollman. He departed this life on Wednesday, March 1, 1967, near Quan Tri, South Viet Nam. He was 22 years of age.

Living his life with his family at 4106 N. Osceola, on the northwest side of the city, he knew the stability and love of a large family. Educated in the public schools of Norridge, Illinois, he graduted from James Chiles Elementary School, and Ridgewood High School. He entered the United States Marine Corps on December 9, 1964, going into actual service on January 20, 1965. He attained the rank of corporal.

As it is so often said, "the pastor baptizes, marries, counsels, and buries." And this is true. But more than this, the pastor's heart beats with the heart of the one who is suffering pain and stress. The congregation is the pastor's greatly family, and when one of the members of the family is beaten to the earth by the blows of life, he is with them.

One of these times is when we must bear with what manhood and womanhood we possess the death of a loved one. In a nightmarish moment, a great part of us is gone, never to return. Like a wounded bird we flutter to the ground. We never knew that life could be so hard, so cruel. The world stops turning for us, and it seems that we cannot go on. The sun never rises, and the dark clouds hang like leaden drapery upon our shoulders. The funeral over, the flowers wilted, friends and loved one resuming, as they must, their busy lives, we are left alone to work out our own solution to human bereavement.

Some are quick to offer well intended advice, but we know within that we must work it out alone. And the miracle is, life does go on, somehow we do go on living. Flowers bloom again, and food tastes sweet upon the tongue. The sun rises in the east, and travels his majestic path across a cloudless sky. But it is not easy. Healing comes slowly, but it comes.

We are like travelers approaching a great mountain. As we look upon it, it seems unsurmountable. It is craggy, towering, formidable, overwhelming; surely we can never surmount its height. But days, weeks, and months later—climbing a little each day through an uncharted path—we found ourselves on top of the mountain that life has thrown into our path.

So it is today; we face as well as we can this great mountain that circumstance has created before us. We are a nation at war, and a loved one has been killed in that war.

Like most young men Donald was fun loving, liked sports, and was especially fond of roller skating. He appreciated his home, and it meant a lot to him. He enjoyed his service in the military. He was a good Marine. Seeing and experiencing the hardship and suffering of Viet Nam, he wrote and said that he hoped that such a war would never be necessary again. "How do you tell someone," he sad, "that his son is dead?"

In Renfrew, Canada, there is a memorial to Canada's honored dead—the lines of that memoral might well apply to the ones who give their lives in Viet Nam:

"They shall not grow old,
As we who are left grow old;
Age shall not weary them,
Nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun,
And in the morning—
We will remember them."

I know that you shall remember Donald. That is why you are here. He was young, and he was eager for life. He was, and is an integral part of a closely knit family. And he was cut off, and you are separated from him.

Death is everywhere in the midst of life. It comes early, and it comes late. But it always comes searching us out. In the military—in time of war—death is often a probability. In the military Code of Conduct we find these words: "I am an American fighting man. I serve in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense." Death does not always search out some unrelated person; he has come to us.

It is almost the Spring of the year when the whole of nature helps us to bear with dignity and hope the passing of one we love. Soon the evidence will be all around us, in our yards and in the parks, that life does come forth from death. That death is not so mysterious that we cannot give meaning to it. Soon it will be Holy Week, first the crucifixion, but then the resurrection! The bonds of death could not hold the Christ, neither can they hold those who believe on His name.

It is said that a person does not really die, unless those whom he loved, forget him. It is a saying worthy of note. Your memories this afternoon, are your own. They can never be taken from you. Like a beam of energetic and warm light, Donald has touched you, and your life has been enriched, and you are grateful.

"Now hides the light of day,
Now darkness has its sway,
Now day is surely done.
But the firefly wakes
With the dying sun."

He is gone, but he is not forgotten.

He leaves to mourn his passing, a mother, Harriet Bollman Kilman, of the home; a brother Harold, of Chicago; a brother, Richard, of Chicago; a sister, Mrs. JoAnn Smith, also of Chicago; a brother, Norman, of the United States Army; a brother, James, of the United States Army; a sister, Carol Ann, of the home; and a host of friends, comrades, and relatives.

—Rev. Jean D. Saltzman.

LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Code of Laws of the United States

Title 44, Section 181. Congressional Record; arrangement, style, contents, and indexes.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional Record semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

Title 44, Section 182b. Same; illustrations, maps, diagrams.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the Record without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the Congressional Record the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily Record as follows: the Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided,* That the makeup of the Record shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of the Congressional Record, in 7½-point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the Record shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the Record issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the Record for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the Record of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the Record shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p.m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the Record style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. ——— addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the Record.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided,* That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Corrections.*—The permanent Record is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided,* That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: *Provided further,* That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided,* That no address, speech, or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the Congressional Record.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the Congressional Record shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the Official Reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from the Official Reporters of the respective Houses.

The Official Reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations, which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated by the Official Reporters in the next issue of the Congressional Record, nor to Records printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the Congressional Record by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of the House or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the Congressional Record which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

Appendix

From Mule to Machinist

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT A. EVERETT
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, we are very fortunate in our Eighth Congressional District to have some outstanding State area vocational-technical schools. One of these schools is located at Newbern, Tenn., and Mr. Russell Devore is the director.

Recently there appeared in several newspapers an article about the wonderful achievements of Donald Dennis McGuire, who through hard work and perseverence is soon to graduate from this outstanding technical school.

This article is so excellent that I thought it should be brought to the attention of the Congress:

FROM MULE TO MACHINIST

Changing from a mule to a machinist seems quite an impossible metamorphosis. Even more remarkable is the fact that the metamorphosis will not be completed until the mule is a tool design engineer. This feat does not seem in the least impossible to Donald Dennis McQuire, a drafting student at the Newbern Area Vocational-Technical School.

Donald was forced by financial and family problems to drop out of Dyersburg High School in the beginning of the ninth grade. Before that he had attended grammar school at Cloverdale, Union Vale, and other schools. Just where he really doesn't remember since his family moved eleven times in thirteen years. His school attendance record was excellent just as was his attitude toward school. Donald says his favorite subjects were spelling and math. "I didn't just love it (school), but I did make good grades. If I do anything, I like to do a good job—not just half way." This attitude is still prevalent and seems to be the key to Donald's success.

After leaving school, Donald worked at all sorts of odd jobs including farming and timber work. At 18, he joined the Army. In the Army, he also had a good record. He was sent through NCO School and proudly tells of receiving a letter of achievement from a general commending his ability as a squad leader during maneuvers. It was while in the Army, Donald relates, that he really got to thinking about his life and what he wanted to do with it.

"I was made fun of for not having a high school diploma. That hurt, so I decided to do something," Donald stated. Do something he did, and he is still doing. His first step was taking and passing the GED test which meant gaining an equivalent high school diploma which is accepted by schools and industry.

When Donald came out of the Army, he had no trade or skill and found work hard to find. He went to work in a cotton mill. "I was just a mule," he said seriously. "All I did was handle material—hard lifting, pushing, and straining. After 8 years I was making a top of $1.67 per hour and had no room for advancement. I would have left two years before I did, but what else could a mule do?"

Then Donald heard about the Newbern Area Vocational-Technical School and enrolled on September 27, 1965. He had been out of school for ten years, and the school was the opportunity he had been waiting for. "If they can teach, I can learn. I just set my head to do it," Donald affirmed.

Enrolling in school meant he had to give up a day job and work nights so that he could come to school. Donald didn't mind the sacrifice, but others were involved. On September 15, 1961, he had married May Angela; their first child, Austin, had been born in 1965. How did the new school-work arrangement affect the family?

"Well," Donald said confidently, "my wife feels the same way I do. She has a lot to put with and does a lot of extra work. But she wants me to come to school. She is behind me. I don't know how I could make it if she wasn't."

Upon entering the Newbern Area Vocational-Technical School, Donald talked with Russell Devore, the director, and Jack Thompson, Jr., the guidance counselor. Then he enrolled in the Machine Shop "because I had heard tool and die was good money." He stayed in this shop, taught by Richard Culbreath, for ten months before transferring to engineering drafting. "I saw how blueprints were related to machine shop and I wanted to do the drafting, too."

Mr. Culbreath said of Donald, "He always wanted to study. If the class got a little noisy, Donald would look up at me. I knew the noise bothered him. He wanted to learn and did. He tells me now that he hopes to come back to machine shop a while before he leaves the school to polish what he has learned. He always wants to get all he can. Why, he was offered a day shift job at good pay increase but refused it to stay in school until he feels really qualified. Even now his take-home pay is twice what it was in the cotton mill." .

Asked about what he thinks of Donald's chances in the future, Mr. Culbreath immediately replied, "His opportunities are unlimited."

In the Machine Shop Donald has learned to make parts and tools from metal. He wanted to go to the drafting class to learn to make the designs and blueprints from which a machinist works.

The Engineering Drafting class required a knowledge of math, machine processes, and materials. The instructor, Walter Kirchheim, said, "In Engineering Drafting my boys learn what machines and materials are used and how to make drawings and understand how the drawing will function."

How does a boy with less than a ninth grade math background master the math necessary for engineering drafting? "Well," answered Donald, "Mr. Kirchheim teaches us the trig and calculus we need to know in class. I take my book home and work out a lot on my own—sometimes just for fun." Then he displayed a seventeen step problem he had just completed to find one of the many exact measurements for a blueprint.

Over the board in the drafting room is a slogan, "The beginning of wisdom is to call things by their right name." In conversation with Donald, it quickly becomes evident that he is on the road to wisdom in engineering drafting. His discussion of his portfolio of drawings is in the technical language of his trade. These words are not thrown about casually; Donald understands the words as well as his drawings. "I can draw a part and know how to make it," he said assuredly.

Mr. Kirchheim said of Donald, "He is an outstanding student and has made wonderful progress. He has spent approximately 800 hours in training. When he finishes the two year course, he will have unlimited opportunities. He will be a leader in his field. With a few years of experience behind him, he can move ahead by leaps and bounds. He is creative—an idea man—as well as a machinist and an engineering draftsman. Ultimately, he will be a tool designer of excellence."

Both Mr. Culbreath and Mr. Kirchheim were sincere in the interest and pride they evidence in Donald as well as in their other students. These men are skilled craftsmen who are respected and appreciated by Donald and his classmates.

Donald has only missed three days since he enrolled in the Newbern Area Vocational-Technical School. One day the roads were covered with ice, and two days he stayed home to tend his son when his daughter, Carla, was born. Donald says he is "healthy as a horse". He would have to be to withstand his rigorous schedule. He is usually up at 4:00 A.M. or 5:00 A.M. to do what he can around his farm. This means tending the livestock and doing some cultivating. What he doesn't have time to do then or on Saturday is done by his wife. The farm includes two acres of pecan trees, some fruit trees, and a family garden. Donald leaves for school at 7:00 A.M. and returns home about 1:30 A.M. The hours between are occupied by school from 7:30 A.M. to 3:00 P.M.; at 3:30 P.M. he goes to work at the Sylvania Plant in Dyersburg where he is a machinist. He leaves work around 1:00 A.M. Plant officials already have their eyes on Donald for a design engineer.

He got the job at Sylvania about six weeks ago. Before that, he was still working at night at the cotton mill. "Mr. Devore called and set up the interview for the job," Donald said, carefully avoiding too much emphasis on his own ability, "However, they, (plant officials) wouldn't have looked at a man without training."

Of the job, he said, "It is a good job with good opportunities. The work is interesting and different every day. I make whatever the print calls for from a piece of metal. I may have to use 3 to 5 machines on one part. This is the best opportunity I have ever had to get some good experience. All the people I work with are friendly and nice and try to help in anyway they can."

Donald smiled often as we talked and when he smiled, his deep brown eyes lit up with the glow of self-reliance. He told of having a chance to go to Lockheed in Marietta, Georgia. "I hated to pull out of school until I get what I need. Too many people here have helped me for me to let them down and go out half trained to stay a mule."

Donald, his wife, and their two children own the six acre farm where they live. It is located about fourteen miles from the school in the Nauvoo Community north of Dyersburg. He commutes in a car pool.

"The farm," inserted Donald, "is only a beginning. I hope I can always live on a farm, but I'd like to have a bigger one when I can afford it and some help. I would like to have another Tennessee Walking horse. I used to have one, but I had to sell it when I came to school." This was not said with regret, for Donald believes anything he has had to do in order to come to school is well worth it.

Donald said of the school, "I think it's good. It helps a lot of people like me who didn't have a chance. I didn't quit school on my own—I had to. The instructors here really want to help. They have all had a lot of experience and know what a man has to learn. Without this school, I wouldn't have had a chance to be anything but a mule the rest of my life." Emotion showed in his voice and in his eyes as he spoke of the opportunities he knows are his in the future. The emotion is a mixture of appreciation, pride, and humility.

When asked what he wants for himself and his family, Donald displayed a deep understanding of the real values in life that far exceeds his 27 years. "First, I want to be with my family and make things easy for them as I can. That little boy likes livestock. I want to spend more time with him—take him fishing and work with him. I want my children to grow up close to nature. The air seems fresher and better. I just want my family to have everything I can give them. No, I don't want my wife to go on working like she has to do now. I want her to have time to spend with the children, too. I would like my children to get as much education as they can and want. I know what it is to try to work without an education of some kind. All I ever had a chance to do when I was growing up was to work all the time. I want my children to have things different. I never had much help when I was growing up; I want to give them help about everything I can."

Donald McGuire is one of the many who will make a new life for himself as a result of the knowledge and skills he has gained at one of Tennessee's Area Vocational-Technical Schools. He will use his newly acquired skills and he will not misplace the confidence and faith his instructors have placed in him. Neither will he ever forget, when he becomes a design engineer, that he was once a mule who was determined not to remain one!

Antipolice Movement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, our fellow countrymen must be given to understand that the so-called demonstrations and the indignities against America and American institutions are neither spontaneous nor independent. Those mobs, defying every convention and alibiing their actions with a veil of "free speech," "dissent," et cetera, are only pawns—pitiable, misguided pawns—being exploited and manipulated in a well-designed, excellently scheduled program to undermine and crumble local law and order, to create artificial crises and a climate of "hate the police."

A timely and intriguing statement on the execution and success of such a program in the Communist revolution that brought Castro to power in Cuba is Mr. Mario Kohly's article, "Blue Print for Revolution." I insert Mr. Kohly's observation in the RECORD for all to study:

BLUE PRINT FOR REVOLUTION

(By Mario Garcia Kohly)

The "Blue Print for Revolution" was written by General Bayo. He was Spanish by birth and by choice an international communist and an expert on revolution. Castro employed his "Blue Print for Revolution" and by its use rose to power.

Shortly before I left Cuba I had an opportunity of hastily scanning this document in the Congress Building of Havana. My audacity came very near to causing my arrest. In this "Blue Print" General Bayo gave in their order of execution and in detail the steps that must be taken to bring about the overthrow of a government through revolution. Holding it in my hands and casting my mind back over the preceding months I realized how precisely each and every step has been taken and carried out. I realize also that the success promised by this document if followed accurately was already in Castro's hands. One of the most important of these steps was the developing by carefully planned propaganda of a belief in police brutality. This belief must be created by all possible means and the details of this step were given. The very first was the control and ownership of all news mediums which must be bought up by the communist in advance. With this accomplished the development of the theme of police brutality could be repeated until the public fully accepted it.

In countries where students were active in political affairs they must be brought into direct conflict with the law. In countries where the students were not active, then racial minorities must be used to create the incidents that could be portrayed as "police brutality". Trained party members working among the students, or racial minorities, must arouse convictions of wrongs and injustices until these students, or minorities began public demonstrations in the hopes of having the offending conditions changed.

This would be the beginning of the conflict between the police and the students of racial minorities that would make possible the creation of the belief in police brutality. Every least injury suffered by a student was magnified and the cry of police brutality increased daily in volume. Communist infiltrators among the students become more violent in their resistance to the efforts of the police to maintain law and order. This would cause the police in turn to be more violent in their efforts to defend themselves and would give greater opportunity to portray incidents labeled police brutality. Martyrs among the students must be created. The student who killed a policeman must be hailed as a hero. The policeman that killed a student even if in defense of his own life, must be branded a murderer and the cry of "police brutality" rose louder and louder.

Bayo explained the importance of creating an image of "police brutality" in this manner. The police, in the mind of the public, represented the executive authority of the government in power. They were its servants and acted in accord with its dictates. If the image of "police brutality" was accepted by the public, the high officials who were directly responsible for these officers of the law and their actions would also suffer the smear of police brutality and a conviction would emerge that the government was brutal, unjust and to be feared.

The destruction of faith and trust in the officers of the law is automatically the destruction of faith and trust in the government.

When I read Bayo's "Blue Print for Revolution" the last step had already been taken and had succeeded. The heads of the Cuban Republic had fled to safety elsewhere and Castro had ridden into Havana to implant Communism, terror and slavery on a betrayed people, who even then, did not realize that through cleverly administered brain washing, they had been delivered into Castro's hands. That "Blue Print for Revolution" had proven accuracy in obtaining definite results.

In the beginning when the rioting first started the police had been given orders that there must be no bloodshed. The students or communists among them were quick to realize that retaliation in kind did not follow the injuries they inflicted and they lost no time in taking advantage of the situation.

The police used water hoses and method of a like kind in their efforts to prevent violence and control the rioters. The students realizing they had a good thing made the most of it. Police were knocked down, kicked, trampled and injured but there was no comment of "student brutality". Instead the propaganda of police brutality continued with the students provoking incident after incident in which the servants of the law fared worse and worse. Events reached the stage, where, if the order of no bloodshed had not been drawn, the police force would have quit entirely and walked out.

Later, when dogs and mounted police were used the rioting mobs had a new weapon. "Animals against people", they charged "Roman Circus" and "Christians thrown to beasts". That the police were far outnumbered brought no praise for their bravery in their efforts to restore law and order. That many of them died in the performance of their duty brought no comment. T.V. showed but one side of the picture—what the police did to the students but never what the students had done to provoke the incident.

While those events were taking place in Cuba, in the U.S.A. the image of Castro as a Robin Hood was being portrayed. (I understand that he is now known as the "Robber Hood"). So effective was this propaganda that I found it impossible to warn officials in Washington or American business men any where of what was really under way in my country. I spent considerable time and money to my avail.

With the stage all set in Cuba for the final act the last step of Bayo's Blue Print was put into execution. Days and night bombs exploded. In apartment building, in theaters, in stores, in empty building; anywhere and everywhere. To make matters worse for the frightened public living phosphorous was spread in restaurants, stores, buses, in fact anywhere that it may come in contact with human bodies and produce horrible burns. There was no safety anywhere. Neither in the street outside or in the walls of their own home. Terror reigned and the people united in their demand for the government to abdicate. The people blamed the government for all their suffering and misfortune. The legitimate government of Cuba gave up the unequal fight and fled.

Their reason for this decision and act, was so that there would be an end to bloodshed. They wished to spare the people of Cuba further suffering.

I doubt if there was one among them who know that the real reason for their over throw was Bayo's "Blue Print for Revolution." I frankly would have never have realized what had happened to the Cuban people if I had not had the hurried opportunity of scanning this amazing document.

The world knows the rest to some degree. Castro, without opposition rode into Havana on a Sunday on the last day of 1958. Blood has flown steadily ever since and the Cuban people have been subjected to every form of torture that human minds could invent. My countrymen, know now that its far better to be dead than Red and have come to know it too late.

In Cuba the theme song of the Student Marchers was "Venceremos", translated to English it says: "We shall overcome".

See any coincidence?

Winning Essays

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROGERS C. B. MORTON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Speaker, it is one of those rare pleasures in life to be able to take a few minutes from the high-pressure routine of Congress to entertain a group of youngsters. Yesterday, I had that pleasure. A group of pupils from the Mount Pleasant Elementary School in Easton, Md., were my guests for lunch.

The group came to Washington for a tour in reward for their prize-winning essays on the subject "America the Beautiful." It is inspiring to read the essays.

I would like to include several of the winning essays in the RECORD so that I can share them with my colleagues in the House:

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

(By Cindy Bradley, Grade 5; Mrs. Strauff)

The scenery in America is lovely. The flowers look lovely in the spring and summer. When it snows the forest is covered with snow and it looks like a white forest.

I think we can help stop the trash from littering the parks and highways. When beautiful forests are destroyed by some careless person. They destroy the forest by dropping a match, cigarettes, or failing to put out their campfire. We all love to see beautiful things around us but sometimes these things are destroyed by human beings.

Our wildlife is a beautiful part of the scenery, too. The ducks and marshland in the back with a bright yellow moon is very beautiful. The deer add a graceful leap in the forest. The gulls linger on posts or skim the water.

America is beautiful but we can help it look better.

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

(By Scotty Sadoff, Grade 4; Miss K. Leonard)

America is beautiful because it is strong and great. There are a lot of reasons why America is the greatest of all countries, but the main reason is freedom. Ever since the Revolutionary War, America has been a strong, free country. America is also a rich, generous country which gives food and other needs to overpopulated countries like India.

America is not only generous, but has a special beauty in itself, for America has had great leaders who have helped our country to grow powerful and free. Even great warriors who have fought and died for freedom were taken off the face of the earth with justice inside their souls. Brave fighters of the United States will keep on fighting bravely, and if all the citizens of America will cooperate in keeping our country great, America the beautiful will remain the greatest of all nations.

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

(By Pat Anderson, Grade 3; Miss Graycar)

Waterfalls are pretty because the water is nice and clear. Deer are pretty because they are graceful and their fur is a light, light brown. The blue sky is pretty because when the sky is blue you can go outside and play. Chipmunks are pretty because of the way they jump from tree to tree. Streams, lakes, deer, waterfalls, chipmunks all help make America beautiful.

America has friendly people. Other people besides me think America is beautiful.

You can help keep America beautiful by putting trash in trash cans and trying to keep wild life alive by protecting forests and watching your campfires and cigarettes. Do not put rubbish in the rivers. Try not to put oil in the lakes because it kills the fish and gets the shores dirty. When you're traveling in a car always carry a small trash basket. Never throw paper on sidewalks, streets, or fields. Will you do me a favor? Help keep America beautiful.

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

(By Bob Foster, Grade 2; Mrs. Fowler)

I like America because it is beautiful. It is a wonderful country, too. In America we are free to go wherever we want to go. We can see the beautiful mountains, parks, and rivers. We try to keep America clean so it will always be beautiful. America is a wonderful country because we can go to any church we want to. We have good houses and schools, and plenty of food to eat. In America the people make the laws. I am glad to be an American. God Bless America, my home sweet home.

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

(By Douglas Tallman, Grade 1; Mrs. Matthews)

America is a beautiful country to me. America has pretty flowers, mountains, rivers and trees. America has big cities and little towns. We have farms. America has free schools for learning. It has churches to learn about God. America has many people. Our country has good laws to keep us safe. Our country has freedom for all people. It has a good army, navy and airforce so we can keep our freedom. She helps other countries to get free. I am glad I am in America.

Michigan Businessman Honored

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, too often, the hard work and dedication of local civic leaders goes unrecognized and unsung. I am happy to report that the Lincoln Park City Council, in my home district in Michigan, recently paid public tribute to a man who has served his community with distinction for a number of years.

This outstanding citizen is Mr. Vernon Stough, a resident of Dearborn Heights and a businessman in Lincoln Park, both in my 15th Congressional District.

I am pleased to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an account of Mr. Stough's achievements, as reported in the Mellus newspapers of April 12:

BUSINESSMAN HONORED BY CITY COUNCIL

Vernon Stough, who was honored April 4 by the Lincoln Park council, has been active for 20 years in the city's business and civic life.

A bronze plaque and a certificate of appreciation, presented by the city officials, cited him for his outstanding community service.

Stough, a native of Detroit, founded the Lincoln Office Supply Company, 1456 Fort, Lincoln Park, in 1947, and has headed the firm since.

FANTASYLAND

He conceived Fantasyland, a giant Christmas display, which has attracted thousands to the city's Kennedy Memorial Center during the holiday season the last three years. It is sponsored by the chamber of commerce—of which Stough is a director—and the recreation department. He is immediate past president of the chamber group.

He also was a founder of the Festival of Arts, an art show held in the Kennedy center last June and scheduled again for this summer.

Stough directed construction of the exhibit, a joint venture of the recreation department and the Exchange Club, of which he is a member.

CRAFTSMAN

An artist and a craftsman, Stough designed and made many of the elaborate displays at both the Fantasyland and Festival of Arts exhibits.

In 1965, he was chosen Citizen of the Year by the Michigan State Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, for his outstanding contributions to the welfare and progress of his community.

BETTER PLACE TO LIVE

Former Mayor Ronald R. Stempien said of Stough, "We are glad that Lincoln Park is his adopted city. Without fanfare, and with little praise, he has worked tirelessly to make our community a better place to live."

Stough lives in Dearborn Heights. He and his wife, Anne, have three children, Mary Katherine, 19; John, 18, a soldier in Germany, and Paul, nine.

Hawaii's Castle & Cooke, Inc., Gains International Stature

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, Hawaii's pivotal mid-Pacific location is contributing significantly to the 50th State's expanding role as the center of educational, cultural, and scientific activities in the Pacific basin area.

This quality of excellence in diversity is also reflected in the business activities of Hawaii's famed Castle & Cooke, Inc. The 115-year-old company, Hawaii's biggest firm and the leading sugar and pineapple producer—which developed from the business acumen of its two "Boston missionaries-turned-merchants" founders over a century ago—is now exploring the potentials of such diversified industrial products as steel pipe, cement, and glass.

The business and financial correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Martin Skala, recently interviewed Mr. Malcolm MacNaughton, president of Castle & Cooke, who described the company's historic ties to Hawaii and its many operating enterprises which have contributed so much to the island State's business growth. President MacNaughton also revealed the company's plans to push ahead in carrying its operations into new fields and to open up new markets in the Far East and Western Europe.

Mr. Henry B. Clark, Jr., Castle & Cook's vice president and treasurer, in discussing future earnings growth, projected an average annual rate of about 15 percent, with much of the gain expected to come from the company's highly profitable seafoods division.

I commend for the attention of my colleagues and readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the very interesting article describing Castle & Cooke's varied and profitable operations in the field of international economic development, which appeared in the Wednesday, April 5, 1967, issue of the Christian Science Monitor:

FAR EAST POTENTIAL LURES HAWAIIAN GROWER

(By Martin Skala)

HONOLULU.—To most of Hawaii's 760,000 residents the name Castle & Cooke, Inc., is a familiar as Mauna Loa, the island's fabled volcano.

At home, the 115-year-old company is well known as Hawaii's biggest firm and the leading sugar and pineapple producer. Its Dole Company Division employs 9,000 people in peak seasons and exports 40 percent of the archipelago's $130 million annual pineapple output.

As the island's second-largest private landholder, C&C owns 154,000 acres of prime agricultural land and real estate. C&C subsidiaries are active in many facets of the islands' economy—shipping, distribution of imported machinery, tourist development.

Now C&C is pushing hard to carry its operations into a wider sphere, both geographically and by diversification.

ORIGIN DESCRIBED

"We used to be Hawaiian-oriented," says Malcolm MacNaughton, president of Castle & Cooke, "but now we're looking at other production sites and international markets."

C&C's historic ties to Hawaii developed from the business acumen of its founders, two Boston missionaries-turned-merchants. These new men of commerce made investments in many operating enterprises, contributing to Hawaii's business growth.

C&C's emphasis on foods crystalized in 1961 when it merged with Dole Pineapple and Bumblebee Seafoods, making them separate divisions. Then in 1964 C&C acquired 83 percent of the second largest United States banana importer, Standard Fruit & Steamship Company. With Standard adding about $100 million to C&C's sales of $200 million, C&C derived close to 85 percent of its 1965–66 $9.7 million income from the food industry.

To diversify pineapple productions, C&C is developing a $28 million plantation in the Philippines. In a few years Mr. MacNaughton hopes to produce 200,000 tons a year there, almost one-half Dole's present Hawaiian output. It will enable Dole to compete more effectively against low-cost Asian pineapples, now grown largely in Taiwan. And Dole will be in a better position to open up new markets in Western Europe.

EXPANSION LIMITED

A large-scale expansion of pineapple growing in Hawaii is uneconomic because of skyrocketing land prices and high agricultural wages, Mr. MacNaughton holds.

C&C's extensive landholdings are a vital "hidden" asset, says Henry B. Clark Jr., vice-president and treasurer. C&S conservatively carries "land" at cost on its books—$20 million—but this grossly underestimates potential value.

The 15,000 acres planted in pineapple on Lanai, an 85,000-acre island owned by Dole, alone have a market value of $20 to $25 million, Mr. Clark figures.

C&C's most desirable property, it is said, lies on the populous island of Oahu. The company already intends to turn some of its 42,000 acres there over to urban use by planning a "satellite city" outside Honolulu.

But it will be another year before C&C turns in a profit on its land-development projects, according to Mr. Clark.

OPPORTUNITIES CITED

Carefully selected industrial opportunities in the Far East present further avenues for diversification, Mr. Clark says. C&S has invested in a Thai steel-pipe mill, a Malaysian ready-mix cement company and a Filipino sheet-glass firm, in each case working with local partners on a joint-venture basis.

In terms of future earnings growth, Mr. MacNaughton projects an average annual rate of about 15 percent. Much of the gain is expected to come from the highly profitable seafoods division.

To hit the target, improving the profitability of the Dole division is essential, says Mr. Clark. The division accounts for about one-third of corporate sales. Depressed citrus-fruit prices are hurting pineapple-juice sales. And this has aggravated the cost squeeze on Dole's pineapple production.

Election Comedy Solemnly Repeated

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, since the Johnson administration is engaged in a well-organized propaganda drive to delude the American public to support its policy of embracing the Soviet Union, it is essential that true facts be emphasized in order that the folly of appeasing the Moscow dictators remain clear. I insert into the RECORD an editorial entitled "Election Comedy Solemnly Repeated," which appeared in the April newsletter of ELTA, Information Service of the Supreme Committee for Liberation of Lithuania:

ELECTION COMEDY SOLEMNLY REPEATED

The regular festival of Soviet farce, officially called "elections," was performed with pompous solemnity on March 19th throughout occupied Lithuania. The usual trappings were all there: bunting, fat headlines, colorful posters. And all this expensive ado was orchestrated for a single slate of Moscow-appointed candidates who would be decreed overwhelmingly victorious anyway whatever the turnout.

The results of the vote, as usually made up in advance, were the same as the faked data of Stalin's time. According to official statistics, 1,938,030 persons, or 99.92% of the entitled to vote, had cast their ballots in Lithuania. This means that only eight individuals out of every 10,000 had failed to vote.

THE SICK ARE MIRACULOUSLY CURED FOR ELECTION STATISTICS

It is enlightening to compare the above statistics with some official figures concerning the number of patients in Lithuanian hospitals: at least 80 out of 10,000 are supposed to be hospitalized, some of them gravely ill. What miracle, then, occurs on election day when all the sick and crippled rise from their beds with glowing eyes and firmly cast their ballots? (The articles on elections do not speak any more of the transportation of urns to hospitals.)

And what about all other obstacles? Both the "voters" and "election"-makers are therefore fully aware that the voting statistics are a plain falsification. The only figures that may be believed are the radiograms from Soviet ships. (Sample: 60 men on board entitled to election. Everybody "voted.") Under the watchful eye of the ship's political officers, what else could a sailor do?

CAN SOVIET-TYPE "ELECTIONS" BE CALLED ELECTIONS?

The pre-election bruhaha in occupied Lithuania was adorned with high-sounding statements. The coming election was called, for instance, the "embodiment of the right to universal and equal election." Yet what happened in Lithuania on March 19th was simply that everybody over 18 years of age had to cast ballots containing names of persons selected in advance by the central bodies of the Communist Party. In one respect the voters will be equal: they will have to drop the lists into the urns whether they like their candidates or not. Are Soviet-type elections "majoritary" or "proportional"? They are neither, since the single-slate candidates have no competitors. Are they "secret"? Not at all, because they are preceded by public announcements of who will have to vote for whom.

THE "PEOPLE'S WILL"—BY PARTY EDICT

The 290 appointed and then "elected" deputies were introduced to the voters by such headlines as: "Faithful sons and daughters of the people", "Great Confidence," "The Working People's Will," "Unanimous Consent," etc. But the actual process by which the "deputies" were elected can be illustrated by the following two examples:

When the employees of the Ministry of Construction, a rather intelligent group of people, were asked "to propose candidates," their choice in a public meeting was . . . Boris Nikolayevich Dsotsiyev, the commander of the Russian garrison in Vilnius, one of the main symbols of the occupation forces. One of his present contributions to Lithuania, as he has told an interviewer, was to supervise the installation of a huge gallery of busts portraying Soviet and Russian "military heroes." The employees of the Ministry had no choice, of course, and did only confirm the name presented to them by the Party.

In Alove, a town in Southern Lithuania, the people elected . . . General-lieutenant Mikhail Ivanov, a Russian, as their candidate. It is doubtful if any of them had heard about the general before. But, on March 19th, 99.92% were supposed to rush to the urns to elect him.

HOW TO BE A DEPUTY A LA SOVIET

Only 91 (31.4%) of those elected to the "Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR" in Vilnius will be new to these pseudo-parliamentary procedures. Many of the repeaters constitute the hard nucleus of the Soviet, having been elected for the fourth or even fifth time. More than two-thirds of the deputies are "fluid personnel": they enjoy the title of a deputy for four years, get several free trips to Vilnius, capital of Lithuania, dutifully say and vote "yes" on whatever is put before them, and then have to cede their places to others. It is not up to them whether they should or should not be candidates for the next term.

PARTY LEAVES NOTHING TO CHANCE

Although hardly any danger exists that anybody in the Soviet would dare to say something unforeseen by the Party, the Communists still arrange things in such a way that the Party is assured of a "firm majority" in the Soviet. Thus, in the new Vilnius Soviet, 193 out of 290 deputies will be Communists and only 97 "non-Party" people.

(The membership of the Communist Party in Lithuania is now put at over 90,000.)

RUSSIAN PARTICIPATION STRONG

The personal statistics on deputies emphasize that one third (32.41%) of them are women and one half (50.69%)—"workers and kolkhoz laborers." The genus "kolkhoz laborers" also includes the landlords of the "New Class"—the kolkhoz managers. There is no indication, however, about the nationality of the deputies—an understandable sensitivity of the Soviet colonial administration. An approximate classification of nationality may be attempted by studying the last names and fathers' names of the deputies in the Russian-language lists. On that basis, the list of deputies would include 240 Lithuanians (or at least persons of Lithuaniam origin) and 50 non-Lithuanians, 40 of whom are obviously Russians.

Most reliable of all the Soviet electoral statistics are those dealing with the number of persons entitled to vote, i.e. those aged eighteen or over. In March 1967, the total of such persons in Lithuania was 1,939,655 or almost two thirds (ca.65.4%) of the entire population of Lithuania (so-called "LSSR") at present. In March 1959, the corresponding figure was 1,785,794. The average annual national increase would thus amount to 1%.

On Release of Nickel

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, this week the House of Representatives has an opportunity to help thousands of industries throughout our Nation.

Thursday, we will consider H.R. 5786, the bill which will release Government stockpiled nickel. This measure will release 60 million pounds of nickel and will alleviate to a great extent the problems of our industries which have been hurt by the nickel shortage.

I certainly support the necessity of stockpiling strategic metals and other commodities for use in case of emergency.

However, on this particular bill, the issue is one that is easily solved.

If we do not need the nickel for emergency use then it should be given to industry which does need it.

A majority of the Armed Services Committee say that the 60 million pounds is not needed by the Government.

Industrial leaders say that the 60 million pounds is needed for industry.

Therefore, the obvious conclusion is that the nickel should be released from the stockpiles.

Unless the pounds of nickel are released industrialists will continue to pay exorbitant prices for the metal if they can afford to operate at all, and if they do, these high nickel prices will boost the cost of essential products to other segments of the economy.

This will then contribute in a great degree to inflationary problems we now have, and drive the cost of living to even higher scales, to say nothing of the detrimental effect of unemployment caused by layoffs and shutdowns.

This is important legislation, needed legislation and legislation which will indeed help our country.

I strongly urge that this measure, H.R. 5786 be passed by this body and sent to the Senate.

Morrissey Still on Job

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, springtime fills the air and the excitement of baseball once again fans across the country as the national sport reigns supreme. Many of us, Mr. Speaker, either enjoy living the game—as we intend to do at the incomparable Roll Call Congressional Baseball Game on May 18—or enjoy reliving numerous memories surrounding this great pastime.

Our genial Doorkeeper, Fishbait Miller, recently called my attention to a warm tribute paid a longtime baseball enthusiast—Johnny Morrissey. The column by Bob Addie, in the Washington Post of April 5, outlines the vivid memories by Mr. Morrissey who, as ticket sales director for the Washington Senators, draws on his 48 years with our hometown club for some memories we all can enjoy.

I am sure my colleagues will find the following column a refreshing tonic:

MORRISEY STILL ON JOB

Five of every six telephone calls to D.C. Stadium yesterday were for Johhny Morrissey, director of ticket sales for the Washington Senators.

This is Morrissey's 48th year with the Senators and he goes back to a man he revered, the late Clark Griffith, who was something like a one-man band in baseball. Griffith took care of the advertising, the score cards, publicity, trades, players' contracts, the farm system and the tickets before he hired Morrissey.

Griffith's chief assistant was the late Edward B. Eynon, another gentleman revered by Morrissey. A handsome man with the dignity of a Supreme Court Justice, Eynon was called "Judge" by his intimates and didn't mind at all.

Griffith and Eynon were lifelong friends. Both were fine golfers. Eynon was the District of Columbia golf champion several times and also was one of the top bridge players in the country.

Morrissey first met the men during World War I.

"I was selling tickets at Keith's Theatre at 15th and G," Morrissey remembers. "During the war we had what we called "Heatless Tuesdays" to save fuel for the boys overseas. So the theater was closed on Tuesdays.

"Mr. Griffith and Mr. Eynon were engaged in selling Liberty Bonds around the city. They used to go around in a truck and bring a few ball players with them to steam up sales. I hooked on with the group one Heatless Tuesday when I wasn't working at Keith's. That's how my association with Mr. Griffith began. When the war was over, he asked me to take over the ticket department and I've been with the ball club ever since."

When Morrissey joined the Senators, the front-office organization consisted of five people—Griffith; his secretary, a Mrs. King; Eynon, who was business manager and traveling secretary; Billy Smith, who ran the concessions; and Morrissey.

"Things were less hectic in those days," says Morrissey. "Mr. Griffith liked to get his work done in the morning. If the club was away, he would play golf in the afternoon. In his later years he played pinochle. But if the club was home, Mr. Griffith was all business.

"Quite a few of the players such as Buddy Myer, Joe Judge and Sam Rice used to come to Griffith Stadium at least five hours before the game, which used to start at 3 p.m. The players and Mr. Griffith used to go over the mistakes of yesterday's game and the strategy for today's game.

"We used to call Mr. Griffith 'Teacher' because he used to work in front of a blackboard like a football coach and go over possible situations which could come up in a ball game."

Morrissey's favorite President of the United States was Harry Truman and he reveals a hitherto unknown hobby Truman had.

"I hear people say that Mr. Truman wasn't much of a baseball fan," protests Morrissey. "That isn't true. When he was a Senator, Mr. Truman used to buy one box seat for every home game he could make when he wasn't busy—and he made a lot of games. I think my biggest thrill was when Mr. Truman called me from the White House and asked me to be chairman of the ticket committee for his Inaugural Parade in 1949."

President Wilson was another of Morrissey's favorites. It was after the 28th President's dream of United States participation in the League of Nations had been broken on the wheel of the Senate isolationists that Wilson really became a fan, according to Morrissey.

"Mr. Wilson was an invalid then," Morrissey recalls. "His chauffeur used to drive him to a spot beyond first base where the poor old man liked to watch the game from an open car. I think it was the only time Mr. Wilson enjoyed himself after leaving the White House."

Morrissey also remembers the bedlam of the Senators' first World Series in 1924 and their subsequent victory over the New York Giants in the seventh game.

"But in those days," says Morrissey, "tickets were printed for only six games. When the seventh game in Washington became necessary, we had tickets printed in a hurry and then stayed up all night selling them to endless lines of people. But I never did get to see that seventh game."

Morrissey has missed others—many others. His work keeps him inside and his only link with the "outside" world is his radio. Only once in all his 47 openers as an official of the Washington baseball club has he seen a President throw out the first ball.

"I saw President Kennedy throw out the first ball in 1961," says Morrissey. "That was the only one. I used to see them—the Presidents, that is—flying through the entrance to Griffith Stadium with dozens of Secret Service men and hundreds of police around.

"I'm coming close to 50 years with the ball club and I wouldn't trade a single minute of it, especially when opening day comes. It's a headache, sure, but that's why they sell aspirin."

Communist Consular Treaty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, now that the Soviet Consular Convention has become law, we can rest assured that it is a unilateral agreement binding only the United States. Russia complies only when to her advantage.

What happens when it is not to Russia's advantage? Well, examine the attached list of treaties repudiated by the Soviet Russian Communist apparatus:

II. POST-REVOLUTION TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

A. Bilateral

1. Treaties

None.

2. International Agreements Other Than Treaties

Roosevelt-Litvinov agreements (arrangements relating to the establishment of diplomatic relations, nonintervention, freedom of conscience and religious liberty, legal protection and claims), effected by exchange of notes at Washington, November 16, 1933. (Department of State Publication 528.) (Comment: It is considered that the Soviet Union has violated various terms of these arrangements.)

Agreement relating to the procedure to be followed in the execution of letters rogatory, effected by exchange of notes at Moscow, November 22, 1935. (EAS 83.)

Land-lease agreement (preliminary agreement relating to principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war against aggression) between the United States and the U.S.S.R., signed at Washington, June 11, 1942. (EAS 253.) (Comment: It has considered that the Soviet Union has violated terms of this agreement.)

Agreement relating to prisoners of war and civilians liberated by forces operating under Soviet command and forces operating under United States of America command, signed at Yalta February 11, 1945. (EAS 506.) (Comment: This was a part of the understandings reached at the Yalta Conference; it is considered that the Soviet Union has violated terms of these understandings.)

B. Multilateral

1. Treaties

Treaty providing for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy (the Kellogg-Briand Pact), signed at Paris August 27, 1928. (TS 796.) (Comment: It is considered that the Soviet Union has violated this treaty.)

Charter of the United Nations, signed at San Francisco, June 26, 1945. (TS 993.) (Comment: It is considered that the Soviet Union has violated various terms of this charter.)

Treaty of Peace with Hungary, signed at Paris February 10, 1947. (TIAS 1651.) (Comment: It is considered that the Soviet Union has violated this treaty.)

Treaty of Peace with Rumania, signed at Paris February 10, 1947. (TIAS 1649.) (Comment: It is considered that the Soviet Union has violated this treaty.)

Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria, signed at Paris February 10, 1947. (TIAS 1659.) (Comment: It is considered that the Soviet Union has violated this treaty.)

Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war, dated at Geneva August 12, 1949. (TIAS 3364.) (Comment: It is considered that the Soviet Union has violated this convention.)

2. International Agreements Other Than Treaties

Universal Postal Union Convention, signed at Stockholm, August 28, 1924. (Superseded.) (TS 708-A; 49 Statutes at Large 2741:)

Universal Postal Union Convention, signed at London, June 18, 1929. (Superseded.) (46 Statutes at Large 2523.)

Universal Postal Union Convention, signed at Cairo, March 20, 1934. (Superseded.) (49 Statutes at Large 2741.)

Universal Postal Convention, signed at Buenos Aires, May 23, 1939. (Superseded.) (54 Statutes at Large 2049.)

Atlantic Charter of August 14, 1941 (Declaration of principles, known as the Atlantic Charter, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom), as reaffirmed in the Declaration by United Nations (see below) to which the U.S.S.R. adhered. (EAS 236.) (Comment: It is considered that the Soviet Union has violated the principles affirmed in this charter.)

Declaration by United Nations, signed at Washington January 1, 1942. (EAS 236.) (Comment: See above; it is considered that the principles of the Atlantic Charter as reaffirmed by this declaration have been violated by the Soviet Union.)

Moscow agreements of November 1, 1943 (declarations of joint policies, United States, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., Conference of Foreign Ministers). (Department of State Bulletin, Nov. 6, 1943, pp. 307–311.) (Comment: It is considered that the Soviet Union has violated understandings relating to Germans charged with certain crimes.)

Cairo Declaration of December 1, 1943, to which the U.S.S.R. adhered August 9, 1945, pursuant to the Potsdam Protocol (see below):

Statement of joint understandings on future military operations against Japan; statement of purpose that "Korea shall become free and independent."

Department of State Bulletin, December 11, 1943, pp. 412–413. (Comment: It is considered that the Soviet Union has violated understandings set forth in this declaration.)

Teheran Declaration of December 1, 1943 (declaration on cooperation in war and peace, United States/United Kingdom, and U.S.S.R., with declaration regarding Iran. (Department of State Bulletin, Dec. 11, 1943, pp. 409–410.) (Comment: It is considered that the Soviet Union has violated understandings set forth in this declaration.)

Protocol on the zones of occupation in Germany and the administration of Greater Berlin, signed at London September 12, 1944, United States, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., and France. (Also amendments signed Nov. 14, 1944 and July 26, 1945.) (TIAS 3071.) (Comment: It is considered that the Soviet Union has violated understandings set forth in this protocol.)

Armistice agreement with Rumania, signed at Moscow September 12, 1944. (EAS 490.) (Comment: It is considered that the Soviet Union has violated this agreement.)

Armistice agreement with Bulgaria, signed at Moscow October 28, 1944. (EAS 437.) (Comment: It is considered that the Soviet Union has violated this agreement.)

Agreement on control machinery in Germany, signed at London November 14, 1944, United States, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., and France. (Also amendment signed May 1, 1945.) (TIAS 3070.) (Comment: It is considered that the Soviet Union has violated this agreement.)

Armistice agreement with Hungary, signed at Moscow January 20, 1945. (EAS 456.) (Comment: It is considered that the Soviet Union has violated this agreement.)

Yalta agreements (protocol of the proceedings of the Crimea Conference), signed at Yalta February 11, 1945. (Department of State press release 239, March 24, 1947: "Foreign Relations," the Conference at Malta and Yalta, 1945, p. 975 ff.) (Comment: It is considered that the Soviet Union has violated understandings set forth in the Yalta protocol.)

Declaration regarding the defeat of Germany and the assumption of supreme authority with respect to Germany by the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the U.S.S.R., and the Provisional Government of the French Republic; declaration made and released at Berlin June 5, 1945. (Department of State Bulletin, June 10, 1945, pp. 1051–1055.) (Comment: It is considered that the Soviet Union has violated this Declaration.)

Potsdam agreements (protocol of the proceedings of the Berlin (Potsdam) Conference, United States, United Kingdom, and U.S.S.R., and proclamation defining terms for Japanese surrender, United States and United Kingdom, with later U.S.S.R. concurrence); protocol concluded August 2, 1945; proclamation signed July 26, 1945. (Department of State press release 238, March 24, 1947 (protocol); Department of State Bulletin, July 29, 1945, pp. 137–138 (proclamation); Foreign Relations Conference of Berlin (Potsdam) 1945, vol. II, p. 1478 ff.) (Comment: It is considered that the Soviet Union has violated these agreements.)

Four-Power agreement on certain additional requirements to be imposed on Germany, done at Berlin September 20, 1945. (Department of State Bulletin, Oct. 7, 1945, pp. —.) (Comment: It is considered that the Soviet Union has violated this agreement.

Moscow agreements of December 27, 1945 (report of the Foreign Ministers meeting, United States, United Kingdom, and U.S.S.R.), signed at Moscow December 27, 1945. (Department of State Bulletin, Dec. 30, 1945, pp. 1027–1032.) (Comment: It is considered that the Soviet Union has violated these agreements.)

Moscow agreements of April 23, 1947 (report of Council of Foreign Ministers regarding German prisoners of war), done at Moscow April 23, 1947. (See Department of State Bulletin, June 26, 1949, p. 824.) (Comment: It is considered that the Soviet Union has violated these agreements.)

Quadripartite (Berlin Blockade) agreement of May 4, 1949 (agreement relating to the lifting of restrictions imposed since March 1, 1948 on communications, transportation, and trade with Berlin), dated at New York May 4, 1949. (TIAS 1915.) (Comment: It is considered that the Soviet Union has violated this agreement.)

Council of Foreign Ministers communique regarding communications, transportation, and trade between Berlin and Western Zones of Germany and between Eastern and Western Zones, made and released at Paris, June 20, 1949. (Department of State Bulletin, July 4, 1949, pp. 857–858.) (Comment: It is considered that the Soviet Union has violated the understandings set forth in this communique.)

"Career Legal Billets Go Begging"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEXANDER PIRNIE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues a feature article which appeared in the April 8 edition of the Journal of the Armed Forces entitled "Career Legal Billets Go Begging."

This outstanding story, which was the result of an extensive survey by the Journal, pinpoints the serious retention problems which all the services are experimenting with regard to legal officers.

In hard, cold statistics, it verifies my longstanding fear that, for the most part, the young service lawyers are not even considering the service as a career and suggests concern over the quality of legal services which will be performed.

For several years, I have sponsored legislation aimed at stemming the outflow-ing tide of service personnel with professional degrees, by providing constructive longevity pay credit for the required time they spent in the graduate school at their own expense. Although this body overwhelmingly approved H.R. 3313 in the 89th Congress, the Senate failed to act on it. I have again introduced the measure in this Congress—H.R. 1040.

For anyone doubting the need for this legislation, I would suggest reading this fine article prepared under the direction of the talented editor of the Journal, Lou Stockstill:

Career Legal Billets Go Begging

The armed forces are having a tough time filling "lawyer" billets in their career ranks.

As a result, much of the legal workload of the Services is being handled by young and relatively un-tried officers whose diplomas still smell of wet ink.

In response to a Journal survey, all four Services say the problem is not one of obtaining sufficient numbers of law specialists and judge advocates—but of keeping them. The turn-over rate is extremely high, and the retention rate is very low.

The Navy frankly admits that many of its legal billets "are manned by inexperienced three-year obligors who are recent graduates of law school."

The other Services are encountering the same difficulty but are less blunt in the way they express it.

The Air Force says the "vast majority" of its new Judge Advocate officers "are only interested in serving their obligated tour of four years."

The Army says procurement of career officers . . . those willing to serve beyond their initial obligated service . . . still presents problems."

The Marine Corps responds similarly: "The difficulty is in retaining these officers past their legal obligation."

Both the Air Force and Marine Corps have "shortages" in the field grade ranks, and more than half of all Navy law specialists are Reservists serving three-year tours of duty.

The Army has gained 711 new JAGC officers during the past four fiscal years, but has lost exactly the same number to retirement, resignation or separation. With a total JAG force of 1164 officers as of 31 December 1966, this represents a turn-over of almost two-thirds of the entire corps in a period of four years.

The Air Force had 1286 legal officers as of 31 December 1966, but over the past four fiscal years lost 825 officers while gaining only 663. Even though AF attracts some of the top graduates of the law schools, it says "few of these officers are interested in a career with the Air Force."

The turn-over rate in the Navy is similar. As of 31 December 1966, there were 591 laws specialists on active duty, but 314 were Reservists. During fiscal years 1963 through 1966, the Navy lost 346 lawyers and gained 355 newly commissioned Reserve three-year obligors and 38 career Regular lieutenants. The Navy says "Career officer replacements have not kept pace with career officer losses resulting from retirements and other causes. The condition has now reached grave proportions."

The Marine Corps situation differs somewhat because the current "lawyer procurement" program did not get underway until fiscal '63 and the initial losses (after three years' obligated service) were not experienced until fiscal '66. Although 18 new lawyers were added in fiscal '63 under the procurement program, the number of retirements, resignations and separations in fiscal '66 totalled 26. So far, not a single officer has applied for augmentation into the career Marine ranks. Sources said this is particularly significant when considered in light of the fact that the lawyer augmentation program is non-competitive and wide open to any who wish to apply.

At the same time that the Services have been experiencing heavy turn-over in their lawyer ranks, the legal workload in the Armed Forces has become progressively heavier. Some of the additional work stems from the growth in the size of the services, but much of the added burden has resulted from new "administrative" legal activities formerly carried out by civilian lawyers.

The ratio of legal officers to the overall officer/enlisted strength is 1:690 in the Air Force, but much less favorable in the other three Services. In the Army it is 1:1200; in the Marine Corps, 1:1240, and in the Navy 1:1250.7.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Procurement is not a major problem in any of the Services, however. All—particularly as a result of the draft, which encourages many to apply for commissions—currently are attracting sufficient numbers of lawyers. But retaining them for career service is another problem.

The Journal asked each of the Services: What could be done to attract more lawyers to career military service? Here are the replies:

Army—"Of necessity, any answer is speculative for if we knew the precise answer we would be working in that direction to solve our career retention problems. Various special pay proposals have been suggested as possible partial solutions; however, pay is not believed to be the complete answer. Stabilization of tours of duty, better military family housing, and medical and dental care also may play a part in making more attractive military service as a career for lawyers."

Navy—"(1) Give lawyers constructive longevity pay credit for the years spent in attaining at their own expense and on their own time the legal education required in the performance of their assigned duties; (2) provide additional pay to lawyers so as to bring their earnings up to a competitive level with the earnings of their civilian counterparts; (3) establish a Judge Advocate General Corps in the Navy so as to provide professional identity and recognition.

Air Force—"Attempts have been made, and are being made, to attract more young lawyers to career military service. An improved career management program has concentrated upon more meaningful career development and progression for all AF Judge Advocates. This means that every effort is made to assign lawyers to duty assignments which carry responsibilities commensurate with their grade and experience, to vary duty assignments so that a variety of experience is obtained, and to afford a logical career progression corresponding as closely as possible to individual interests. Advanced specialized training is afforded those with an interest and an aptitude in specialized legal fields. Accelerated promotion opportunity is of particular importance in the effort to attract lawyers to career military service. Judge Advocates are now promoted to Captain after six months of active duty, and generally speaking, Judge Advocates reach the various promotion points above Captain three years earlier than their line contemporaries by reason of their three years constructive service. In summary, every effort is made to make a military career as attractive as possible to Judge Advocates. Consideration is being given to several proposals leading to increased pay. These are: (1) crediting constructive service for pay purposes; (2) special qualification (educational) pay for officers with advanced degrees."

Marine Corps—"Without considering the pros and cons of such actions, it is considered that the use of constructive service for pay purposes and the use of special bonuses, such as that provided for doctors, would make the career military service more attractive for lawyers."

WHAT STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN?

The Services also were asked what steps they have taken administratively to improve the legal career picture. The Air Force answer was included in its response (above) to the prior question. Here is what the Army, Navy and Marine Corps said:

Army—"We are constantly taking administrative measures in the career management field to improve the legal career. Some of the more important are: (1) stabilizing tours; (2) granting individual assignment preferences where possible; (3) sending personnel periodically to advanced military and civilian schooling, and (4) guiding, in as personal a manner as possible, each officer's career so that he has a progression of increasingly responsible, interesting, and challenging assignments. JAGC officers are now ordered to active duty in the temporary grade of captain as the result of their being credited with three years of professional training. They are obligated to serve four years on active duty at the present time. Additionally, each year a selected number of highly-qualified, career line officers are granted 3½ years excess leave without pay and allowances to attend law school and be admitted to the bar thereby qualifying them for reappointment in JAGC."

Navy—"In an effort to provide long range relief in the recruitment and retention and retention of young officer-lawyers, the Navy has just instituted an Excess Leave Program which will permit a selected number of young Regular officers to attend law school at their own expense while in an extended leave (without pay and allowance) status. Upon admission to the bar, these young lawyers would be required to serve in a legal capacity for a period of 18 months for each year of extended leave taken under this Program. Any candidates for this Program who enroll next fall will not be available for a legal assignment for approximately three and one-half years after their entry into law school."

Marine Corps—"The Marine Corps has taken several administrative steps to improve the retention of career lawyers: (a) lawyers are guaranteed at least the same opportunity for promotion as their unrestricted contemporaries; (b) by the time a lawyer reaches the grade of major he is guaranteed continuous assignments in legal billets; (c) An Excess Leave Program has been established which is designed to permit career officers to attend law school on a full time basis. The purpose of this program is to attempt to get career motivated officers qualified as legal officers so that the Marine Corps can begin to meet its requirements for lawyers in the field grades. The Marine Corps has recommended to DoD that legislation be sponsored which will authorize Marine Corps lawyers to be designated judge advocates. Under such a designation these officers will have the same responsibilities and privileges as legal officers in the other Services."

INCREASED WORKLOAD

Each Service also was asked if its legal workload has increased significantly over the past several years, and if so, to what was the increase attributed?

The Army said its increased legal workload "touches all phases of military law (e.g., procurement, claims, military justice, legal assistance to members and dependents). It is mainly attributable to an increase in the Army's strength. In addition, recent changes in regulations pertaining to administrative elimination procedures have contributed to the increased work load."

The Navy said its heavier workload results in part from the fact that lawyer counsel, in keeping with the trend of recent decisions, "are being made available for special courts-martial in increasing numbers. Similarly counsel are being furnished for many administrative type hearings heretofore handled by laymen. Additionally, in 1962 Congress enacted the Medical Care Recovery Act which requires that the Government recover the cost of medical care provided to a serviceman who is wrongfully injured by another person. The Judge Advocate General is responsible for seeking recovery under this law and last year over $1 million was collected through this effort. Another recent enactment of Congress requires that all injury and property damage claims caused by Naval personnel be submitted to the Navy for settlement. . . . Prior to enactment of this law settlements over $2500 were made by the Department of Justice."

The Air Force said "There has been an overall increase in the legal workload over the past few years. More signficant than the increase in workload, however, has been the shift of emphasis in the type of work Judge Advocates perform. While the volume of military justice work has declined, there has been a considerable increase in contract review, legal representation and review functions connected with administrative board proceedings, and in claims processing and adjudication. The Judge Advocate workload fluctuates with the size of the total forces. The general workload presently is, therefore, greater than in former years because of the larger number of personnel in the Air Force."

The Marine Corps said "The increase in legal workload is attributed to the increase in the size of the Marine Corps and to new laws and regulations which call for increased participation of lawyers in court-martial and administrative hearings."

BILLETS

Asked if there has been a concomitant increase in the number of legal billets, the Services had differing replies.

The Air Force replied with a flat, "No."

The Army said, "Yes, there has been an increase in the authorization for JAG officers paralleling the overall Army increases in personnel." The Navy said, "No. During the last four years the number of legal billets has increased by only 20, a number far short of that required to adequately handle the increased workload." The Marine Corps said, "Yes, legal billets have increased in keeping with the increased workload. For example, the Marine Corps just recently added 64 legal billets to its tables of organization."

In the previous Congress, legislation was introduced to provide Service lawyers and others holding graduate degrees obtained at their own expense with constructive longevity pay credit. The proposal passed the House but failed to be considered in the Senate. The Defense Department said it recognized the existence of an inequity for those holding graduate degrees, but recommended that Congress take no action until the present DoD review of the entire military pay structure is completed. The Department said the problem is being considered by the pay study group.

The Services have been barred for some 15 years from providing career officers with legal training. The restriction first was imposed to a limited degree in 1952 and broadened the following year to forbid expenditure of any Defense Department appropriations "for training in any legal profession" or for "payment of tuition for training in such profession."

The limitation, which has been carried annually as a rider on the Defense Department Appropriations act, permits some Federal assistance for tuition or expenses connected with "off-duty training" in the legal field, but this is not very helpful inasmuch as it takes long years to obtain a law degree through off-duty study.

With the enormously high turn-over among law specialists in the Services, and the difficulty of attracting adequate numbers into the career ranks, Congress may soon have to take a long, hard look at the restriction, and at the need to provide new inducements to persuade legal officers to remain in uniform for a full career.

Our Farmers Are Deeply in Debt

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, the Secretary of Agriculture and others in the Johnson administration have been telling the American farmer that he has it better today than ever before.

I have not bought that, and the people of the Sixth Congressional District of Minnesota have not bought it either. Recently, the Marshall Messenger in Marshall, Minn., edited by Don Olson, carried an editorial which showed the farm debt in Lyon County in June 1966, as compared with that debt in June 1952.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I would like to have that article printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

OUR FARMERS ARE DEEPLY IN DEBT

Although govenment economists are talking publicly now about our sagging economy, we hear them say in the next breath that the American people are more prosperous than ever before.

Arnold (Red) Paulson, who spoke at a meeting here Wednesday evening, doesn't agree. (See story on front page.) He claims we are riding for a terrible fall because our economy has become so out-of-balance.

His pessimism outrages some people. But we have heard this man debate bankers and economists and college people. And either he knows his subject better than they, or else he is talking at least some sense.

His main thesis is that since 1952 the American farmer has been underpaid. And this "underpayment to agriculture" deprives the total economy of capital because the farmer is such a huge consumer.

We don't understand all of what Paulsen says, but we do understand that the farmer is not as well off as he used to be, and the small town that depends upon the farmer is not as well off as it used to be.

The Messenger has surveyed Lyon county banks and other lending institutions to prove at least one point: Farmers in our community are carrying more than four times as much debt today as they did in 1952.

We selected 1952 because it was the last year in which farmers earned anything approaching "parity" with the rest of the nation. And we selected June 30 of 1952 and 1966 as the most stable time of the year.

Below are listed the lending institutions and how much money each had out on loan to farmers in this area as of June 30, 1952, and June 30, 1966.

Bank	June 1952	June 1966
First National, Marshall	$532,084	$4,100,000
Western State, Marshall	462,040	2,128,893
Farmers & Merchants, Tracy	1,181,862	2,634,592
Empire State, Cottonwood	295,200	711,804
Farmers State, Russell	254,000	605,000
Taunton State, Taunton	296,656	1,266,320
First State, Minneota	497,286	1,431,905
Farmers & Merchants, Balaton	297,848	1,180,816
Federal Land Bank, Marshall	2,716,895	11,704,212
Production Credit Association	775,618	5,731,715
Farmers owed	7,309,489	31,495,257

The fact that farmers in our community are far deeper in debt than ever before isn't necessarily alarming. The thing that is alarming is that while their debt is four times greater than 14 years ago, they have less net income to pay the debt.

There are a number of things that justify a larger debt. Higher cost of farm machinery, higher land values, increased livestock feeding operations, a greater substitution of capital for labor, larger farming operations all naturally would require more capital.

The distressing thing is that unlike business and industry, farmers have expanded by borrowing heavily. AT&T and General Motors and firms such as these get much of their expansion capital from profits.

AT&T, for example, is getting so much of its expansion capital from profits that it is being investigated by the Federal Trade Commission.

As far as farmers are concerned, Paulsen claims they have substituted "debt for profits and call this prosperity."

The Messenger doesn't pretend to know all about the problems facing American agriculture. We don't understand even part of them.

But we feel that farming is so vital to our community that when something bad happens to the farmer, it also happens to those of us who live in town.

Something bad is happening to agriculture. It is not enough to say, "This is progress." When country communities are being bankrupted, when poverty in rural areas reaches and exceeds that of the more populous urban centers, when hard-working and efficient farm producers are being forced to the wall . . . this is NOT progress.

The farm debt figures published above may not, by themselves, tell the whole story. But we would be fools not to view them with more than a mild curiosity.

They are symptomatic of some serious ills in our community's main industry. The sickness, if misunderstood, could become an epidemic.

Albert Inaba's Teaching Career in Hawaii Spans 47 Years

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, a career of service in the field of education spanning several generations was given appropriate recognition this past week in Hawaii when friends and students gathered at a dinner to honor retiring Molokai School Principal Albert Inaba.

A heartwarming article about Mr. Inaba, the son of immigrant parents from

Japan, who worked his way through the Territorial Normal Training School and the University of Hawaii, and who entered the teaching profession nearly a half-century ago, appeared in a recent issue of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. Mr. Inaba has come a long way since it was reported in the article that he was counseled by the principal hiring him for his first teaching job back in 1918 that he would "need to wear long pants."

Mr. Inaba began his long and distinguished career with a job on a provisional basis at the age of 16 teaching the 3 R's to second grade students at Holualoa School in Kona at a salary of $40 a month. He retires from his profession this year with a noteworthy record of accomplishments, including bringing the school system of Molokai from a small country school to a 4-year high school with full accreditation.

The veteran teacher combines his talents as an administrator and educator with a kindness and grace that has endeared him to hundreds of students, friends, and associates throughout the Islands. I would like to join in paying tribute to Mr. Inaba as he lays down his mantle of responsibility for a well-earned rest, and wish him Aloha and Godspeed.

I believe my colleagues in the House will enjoy reading the interesting article about my good friend, Albert Inaba, by Reporters Gladys Brown and Toni Withington, which appeared in the April 13, 1967, issue of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, and I am pleased to submit it for inclusion in the Congressional Record:

He's Been Wearing Long Pants 47 Years

(By Gladys Brown and Toni Withington)

"For this job you will need to wear long trousers," said the principal of a Holualoa, Hawaii, school looking over his heavy desk at the small Japanese-American youth.

The youth was Albert Inaba. It was his first teaching job—$40 a month to teach the three R's on a provisional basis to second grade students in the Kona school.

He was 16 years old. The year was 1918. Most of his long teaching career was to be spent not on the Big Island, but on little Molokai.

This year Inaba, a 47-year veteran of Hawaii's public schools, retires from his profession after bring the school system on Molokai from a small country lower school to a fully accredited four-year high school.

Hardly anyone alive who grew up on Molokai has escaped the friendly smile or quick discipline of the principal who arrived on the Island in 1930.

Last week his former students and friends honored Inaba, who will retire at the end of this school year, at a dinner.

Now with 47 years of teaching and administration behind him, Inaba has time to sit down and remember the "old days."

"I entered the Hawaii school system as a first grader 68 years after it was established," Inaba said.

The son of immigrant parents from Japan, he put himself through Territorial Normal Training School and the University of Hawaii.

After the provisional job in "long trousers" Inaba began his professional teaching job in Kona.

Soon after the supervising principal of West Hawaii visited the school and found Inaba's principal loafing.

"What angered her were the huge shoes whose soles stared at her from the desk top. The principal was dismissed on the spot," Inaba said.

The next day, at age 19, Inaba began his career as a principal, only 12 days after he began his teaching career.

"As I look back now there were no school cafeterias. Students purchased all their own textbooks and supplies. Athletic supplies were non-existent and all youngsters walked to school although in Kona some rode on donkeys."

In 1930 Inaba was appointed principal of Kaluaaha School on Molokai. The school was run-down and most of the classrooms were over 40 years old.

Then one day the Maui County supervisor on a visit to the Island asked if Inaba knew a certain Kona man.

"When I told him that I played basketball, baseball and football for the man, he immediately asked me what he could do for the school.

"The next month a crew of county workers arrived and my requests were filled. I really learned quickly the value of personal contacts in politics," Inaba said.

Just before the outbreak of World War II Inaba was asked to become principal of the first high school on Molokai.

"It was a real challenge. I remember the first students at the high school. Many of the boys came to school in their working T shirts," he said.

"I corrected this by setting an example of good grooming and asked my teachers to stress neat dressing. Eventually our students became well-groomed."

Without a vice-principal or counselor Inaba had to handle all the discipline problems himself.

"Discipline had to be rough to meet some of the rougher students in the old days. Although bigger than I the students respected my reprimanding and counseling with good grace," he said.

Although he has been offered better positions in "easier" schools on other Islands Inaba has declined in order to stay with the youngsters of Molokai.

Their appreciation of him can easily be seen in his students' friendly greetings as he walks down the hallways or in the hundreds of Christmas cards from alumni that he receives each year.

Inaba's pace hasn't slowed as he reaches closer to retirement. Last year he spent months poring over reports and applications that finally led to the accreditation of Molokai High and Elementary School.

Inaba started a band at the school and maintains a vigorous inter-Island program of basketball and football despite the expenses because, as Inaba says, "it fosters rapport and school spirit."

This year Inaba initiated three new programs, a remedial reading class for lower classmen, a class in Hawaiiana designed to prepare graduates for work in the growing tourist industry and a psychology class for college preparatory students.

Inaba's service to education has spanned several generations. He told of meeting one of his first students at Kaluaaha school on the road recently.

"He called to me, 'Mr. Inaba, how many kids you have?' I answered three. He proudly continued, " 'You waste time, I have 20 children and grandchildren, all living. And I was your student.' "

Inaba spends his "leisure hours" working with various community organizations especially the Molokai Lions Club.

He also serves the Hawaii Education Association as chairman of the retirement committee.

This June after 47 years of wearing "long trousers" Albert Inaba will be the one who is retiring.

Foreign Textile Imports

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROGERS C. B. MORTON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Speaker, I have become concerned about the rising imports of apparel products of all kinds into the United States. This concern is heightened because in my district there are 45 apparel manufacturing plants employing approximately 4,000 people. Half of these plants and employees are engaged in the production of men's and boys' woven fabric sports shirts and women's blouses. Imports of these two products have doubled since 1958, while domestic production has increased by no more than one-third. More important, however, while imports of sport shirts have increased 37 percent, in the past 3 years and imports of blouses increased 10 percent, domestic production of these items fell in 1966 from the 1965 level.

Imports of woven fabric sport shirts increased from 5 to 10 percent of domestic production during the period 1958–66. During the same period, blouse imports increased from 16 percent of domestic production to well over 20 percent.

I think it is obvious from these figures that the outlook for domestic producers of sport shirts and blouses is not good. Foreign apparel producers are taking over larger and larger amounts of these two markets within the apparel sector. These imports are not just supplying goods to meet the growth in demand, but they are actually taking over a share of the market which once was supplied by domestic firms.

This invasion of the apparel markets of our country can have nothing but adverse effects on our employment situation. The apparel industry is characterized by its labor-intensive methods of production, and any loss of demand by the industry means it must lay off a substantial number of workers. In my district, as in other areas where apparel is an important industry, many women work in apparel plants, and when they lose their jobs because imports take over a market, these women have no alternative employment opportunities. They must stay in their small towns with their families. The individuals, the families, the apparel firms, and the towns all suffer when these workers are unemployed.

Now we are faced with greater problems than ever from imported sport shirts and blouses. The largest increases in imports of apparel products during the past 3 years have occurred in the area of manmade fiber apparel. The figures I mentioned earlier told of the increases of imports of both cotton and manmade fiber sport shirts and blouses. The great growth in these foreign-made products comes from the increases in the manmade fiber products. Imports of cotton products are now regulated under an international agreement, but not those of manmade fiber fabrics.

The existing U.S. tariffs on these products seem not to be much of a deterrent to their importation, and now it is proposed that the tariffs be cut by as much as 50 percent during the Kennedy round of tariff negotiations. These cuts are to be made before the authority to cut tariffs under the Trade Expansion Act ends this June. If tariffs are reduced to this extent, there could be far-reaching dislocations in the apparel industry in general, and in the area of sport shirts and blouses in particular. The already low prices of foreign products would become lower if tariffs were reduced, and price competition, already impossible to meet on many imported apparel products, will widen the unbridgeable gap between prices.

The domestic apparel industry is not asking our Government to prevent all foreign apparel products from entering this country. This industry is used to strong competition among its own members. The industry asks, however, that its markets not be disrupted unnecessarily by imported products, and it believes that one method would be to institute an international agreement for apparel and textile products of all fibers, such as that now in existence covering the international trade of cotton products. In this way, foreign producers can share in the growth of our apparel markets while not taking away the domestic industry's share of the growth.

It would be impolitic at this time to cut tariffs while we simply wait and hope that some sort of international agreement can be arranged. We need to take firm action before it is too late to stop the disruption of domestic apparel markets caused by tariff reductions of the magnitude of 50 percent. We should not take the chance of cutting tariffs and thereby causing unemployment, idle capital, and a less viable apparel industry. We must work toward a permanent solution to these problems, but we should not start by aggravating it.

Micro-Sipeing Tires

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT J. CORBETT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, last year I caused to be inserted in the RECORD certain facts about automobiles hydroplaning on wet roads and how this hazard may be prevented by micro-sipeing tires. It is now my pleasure to here add additional information on the subject, plus several testimonial letters from persons vitally interested in safety on our highways:

PEOPLES CAB CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., April 15, 1967.

Hon. ROBERT J. CORBETT,
Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CORBETT: Just a note to let you know that I have completed my 78th presentation. I addressed the Pennsylvania Association for Safety Education, Inc. at State College, Pa., on Saturday, April 8.

Enclosed find the response from Mr. Raymond C. Mullin, President of that organization. I am indeed very flattered that the *experts* admit that they learned.

Each of these people requested a spot on my mailing list and each of them received a Robert J. Corbett Congressional Record Reprint of August 18, 1966. I still receive requests for the reprint.

Saw in the Pittsburgh Press the other day the alleged report that the Post Office equipment is in poor shape. As I read this report, I recalled visiting one of the maintenance garages in the Hill District a couple of years ago. I noticed that some of the pneumatic tires were driven until, not only were they bald, but driven down to the bare cord and had blown out. I also noticed that the rubber in the recapping was of poor compound. I don't know whether the system of purchasing has been changed, but I do know it was common practice to obtain the low bid and not too much attention was paid to specifications of standards. The result, as always, is poor mileage and improper tread characteristics which would cause the vehicle to slide and fish-tail.

Many years ago one of the *original* Micro-Sipe machines was obtained for this Post Office garage and the success of the process was overwhelmingly favorable and highly praised by all concerned. The drivers were involved in less accidents. They felt secure.

When new personnel came into the picture, the process was suddenly "no good". Since the mechanism was of the old style, it required manual handling. There have been numerous changes made since this original model.

I have enclosed a copy of the East Texas Motor Freight letter, and one from Skokie Cab Company of Illinois and the Commercial Credit Corporation. These letters are the result of the effects of the new machine. Accidents on wet roads are reduced by as much as 80% when the Micro-Sipe process is put into proper service.

The accident rate keeps mounting on a daily basis. The tiny State of New Jersey's statistics for 1965 on wet roads are: 39,042 Accidents; 17,610 Injuries; 191 Fatalities.

This havoc is caused on *wet* roads in one tiny state. These dreadful statistics could be reduced if the public were aware of both forms of Hydroplaning (Dynamic and Viscous) and if the tire were Micro-Siped.

My Letter No. 13 revealed that Tire Standard No. 109 was "temporarily withdrawn" by Dr. Haddon. I attended the Senate Commerce Committee hearing on March 20 and learned that Dr. Haddon's "tire expert" had made some inaccurate and impractical proposals and, hence, the Standard was withdrawn. I have been in close touch with Dr. Haddon and his staff and offered suggestions that stem from 18 years of test *experience* in severe-use fleet operation of over 100-000,000 miles. The tire makers have this information as well but will not disclose it. It is indeed a closed secret with them.

The enclosed letter from Mr. Raymond C. Mullin is indicative of the public temper. He and his group of educators have been antagonized because "It appears someone has kept us in the dark about a very important accident causation factor". The public has been caught up in this present atmosphere of Safety and is grateful to anyone who exposes the dark deep secrets which affect their health and welfare.

I sincerely hope that you will once again add your voice to motivate those responsible to clear up the Post Office problem.

Warm regards.

Sincerely yours,

ADOLPH FRAM,
President.

P.S. Another letter from the Pennsylvania Association for Safety Education, Inc., came in this morning. James W. Hess who *teaches drivers education to teen-agers* expresses his opinion.

PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION FOR
SAFETY EDUCATION, INC.,
April 12, 1967.

Mr. ADOLPH FRAM,
President, Peoples Cab Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEAR MR. FRAM: Please accept this letter of thanks for the fine presentation on "The Problem of Automobile Tire Hydroplaning" at the P.A.S.E. Conference. It was beyond a doubt the most interesitng and informative program of the Conference. You were addressing men who consider themselves "experts" in the field of traffic safety yet very few, if any, know anything about the phenomenon of hydroplaning. We were as ignorant about the many unsafe characteristics of tire construction and design as the average poorly informed motorist is. It appears someone has kept us in the dark about a very important accident causation factor.

The response to your talk was stimulating. Many in the audience, knowing that I am responsible for the conference program next year, implored me to do all in my power to have you on the program again and at a prime time so that everyone can benefit from your message.

Further, I feel you are to be commended for the unselfish giving of your time and efforts to so important an endeavor.

Please send me a copy of the film so that I can use it in my driver education courses. I hope I can call on you for further presentations at youth safety conferences and at the Pennsylvania Association for Safety Conference again next year.

With kindest regards,

RAYMOND C. MULLIN,
President, P.A.S.E.

CEDAR CLIFF HIGH SCHOOL,
Camp Hill, Pa., April 10, 1967.

Mr. ADOLPH FRAM,
President, Peoples Cab Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEAR MR. FRAM: I was extremely impressed with your talk on "Hydroplaning" and I wish to thank you for the many words of wisdom you presented on "tire knowledge." I suppose I am typical of the poorly-advised public in that I was quite unaware of *this danger* we face when driving on wet roads. The information you gave us about the quality of tires and how the tire companies can hoodwink the public with high-pressure sales, and advertising was very enlightening. Since reading the remarks in the Congressional Record by the Hon. Robert Corbett, August 18, 1966, I am even more convinced that we, the public, need to put pressure on the federal government for much stricter tire safety checks. Furthermore, we should be more informed in the seriousness of this threat to our safety. With dedicated people like yourself speaking forth, the tire manufacturers will be forced to make safe and longer-wearing tires, and stop using the public as "guinea-pigs."

Keep up the good work Mr. Fram. The menbers of PASE (Pennsylvinia Association for Safety Education) who heard your fine talk Saturday, April 8, 1967 and have the same strong feelings I have, join me in supporting you.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES W. HESS,
Driver Improvement and Safety Director.

SKOKIE FLASH CAB CO., INC.,
Skokie, Ill., July 6, 1966.

Mr. ADOLPH FRAM,
Micro Sipe Corp.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEAR ADOLPH: I would like to take this opportunity to let you know what Micro Sipe is doing for our business. We operate fifty taxi's in Skokie, Morton Grove and Glenview, Illinois which are subsurbs of Chicago, and approximately fifteen miles from Chicago's loop area. We have many expressways and our taxi's are on them daily.

In the past, before Micro Sipe, we had ten to twelve accidents per year on these expressways and always at least one total out accident out of this number. These accidents always occurred on wet pavement or in very light rain. In the last eighteen months with Micro Siped tires, we have had only one expressway accident and that was on dry pavement. We have had no total outs. Our drivers are always amazed at the traction the taxicabs have in comparison to their private cars. We are hopefuly expecting a premium reduction in our liability insurance and our workmens compensation insurance because of our low accident rate. Last year we had no need for snow tires and our tow truck was sent out on tow jobs only twice.

We consider Micro Sipeing a part of our standard taxi equipment as the taxi meter. I am very happy to say Adolph, that it was my very good fortune that has brought Micro Sipeing into our business. Keep up the good sipeing into our many needless accidents could be avoided because of Micro Sipeing.

Yours very truly,
SKOKIE, MORTON GROVE, GLENVIEW YELLOW, AND FLASH CAB COMPANIES,
RICHARD E. BERNARDI,
Vice President.

EAST TEXAS MOTOR FREIGHT,
Dallas, Tex., September 13, 1962.

Mr. F. C. MESERVE,
President, Micro Machinery Products, Inc., Winchester, Mass.

DEAR MR. MESERVE: We received from you and installed one Micro-Sipe Machine for truck tires the latter part of May 1961. Immediately after the machine was put into service we started operating it approximately 16 hours a day for the next few months or until all of the tires operating on E.T.M.F.'s fleet had been Micro-Siped. This stepped up Micro-Siping program took several months since there are some 5,600 tires actually operating on our over-the-road fleet of trucks and trailers.

In the year of 1961 we operated 23,431,309 over the highway linehaul miles or 1,375,035 more miles than in 1960. Our tire cost in 1961 was $3,808.00 less than it was in 1960. Money wise, this does not appear to be very much of a saving, however, we must remember that we operated in excess of 1⅓ million more miles in 1961 than we did in 1960.

The additional mileage gained in tire tread life and the actual money saved in tire cost are only part of the benefits gained by using Micro-Siped tires. For example, for the first three months of 1961 we had a total of 13 tractor-trailer jackknifes which resulted in an accident repair cost of approximately $26,000.00. *Since starting the Micro-Siping of tires in May 1961 we have not had a single tractor-trailer jacknife caused by tire tread slippage, even under adverse weather conditions.*

Our over-the-road equipment operating cost reflect that we are enjoying a substantial increase in miles run per gallon of fuel. This decrease in fuel consumption per mile, we are certain, is brought about simply because Micro-Siped tread of the drive tires on the tractors has eliminated the drive tread slippage you get with an ordinary tread design.

Mr. Meserve, I would appreciate you advising me as soon as possible if you have a passenger car Micro-Siping machine in operation anywhere on the E.T.M.F. System. My reason for wanting to know this is because we would like to have the tires on all of the 52 company owned E.T.M.F. passenger cars Micro-Siped.

Sincerely,
C. H. ROSE,
Vice President—Maintenance.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT CORP.,
November 15, 1963.

Mr. T. F. DONELAN,
District Manager,
Boston, Mass.

DEAR MR. DONELAN: Microsiping is a patented process of cross-cutting the tread while the wheel is under a load factor corresponding to the weight of the car. It is not a regrooving process. Only the Microsipe process is approved—no other siping or cutting process is to be used.

Where the process is available, we will Microsipe the tires on our company cars rather than purchase snow tires.

We conducted a test last winter. The drivers reported unanimously as follows:

Traction on ice or packed snow; better than snow tires.

Traction in tracked or untracked snow; as good or better than snow tires.

Braking on ice or packed snow; much better than snow tires.

Braking on tracked or untracked snow; as good or better than snow tires.

This not only increases the braking efficiency on the front wheels as well as the back, *but it eliminates any tendency to swerve or side-slip.*

If you already have snow-tires for the company car, continue to use them. However, if you were planning to obtain snow tires, have the regular tires Microsiped instead. Enter this fact on the Company Car Inspection Sheet (Form #1215F) so that if replacement tires have to be purchased later on for this car, you will be reminded to have them Microsiped as well.

It would be appreciated if you would advise me the car number of any car on which the tires have been Microsiped. In this way I will be able to follow up on the effectiveness of the program.

Attached is a list showing present locations of Microsiping machines. This list will be revised as more places are franchised.

Yours truly,
ROBERT E. PUTMAN, Jr.,
Safety Engineer.

A Farewell to Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, the parents of Jo Ann Hardee Collinge, Detroit news staff writer, are constituents of mine. I have read all of Mrs. Collinge's reports from Vietnam, and I am sure that everyone will be interested in her present analysis of Vietnam:

A FAREWELL TO VIETNAM

(This is an open letter to the editor from Jo Ann Hardee, The News' correspondent in Saigon. "I arrived with opinions and doubts," she writes, "and I'm leaving an optimist." In her personal view of the war, she tells why, and gives reasons for her faith in the future of this nation of 16 million in "the day of the dove after the long night of the lion.")

(By Jo Ann Hardee Collinge)

SAIGON.—An open letter to Martin S. Hayden, editor of The Detroit News.

DEAR EDITOR: There's a popular saying that a reporter arrives in Vietnam a dove, becomes a hawk and if he stays long enough, becomes a dove again.

Seven months ago, I arrived in Vietnam with opinions and doubts and I'm leaving an optimist.

When we look back—with the hindsight that maybe a decade will give us—I think we'll find that the war in Vietnam was won in 1966 and early 1967.

The dying goes on, both on the battlefields and in terrorist attacks, and the casualties are increasing.

But in every war, there is a point at which one side no longer has any possibility of victory and that point was reached for the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese in 1966.

In seven months, I've learned to love this beautiful country and it pains me that it will continue to be scarred by a brutal war long after there is any military reason.

And having seen too many victims of war—the shattered dead and the maimed living on both sides—I am grieved that there is victory without peace.

The most painful memories of the past seven months have been of those victims.

That tiny boy at Can Tho with both legs blown off by a Viet Cong mine.

The 18 torn VC bodies at Tan Son Nhut Airport the last time they attacked, one a boy no older than 13.

The men, women and children slaughtered and buried in the Delta mud in that VC prison camp.

Maybe because my brother gets his Air Force commission on April 19, the sight that hit me hardest was the critical ward at the military hospital in Danang—holding the hand of a brutally wounded Marine, younger than my brother ever was.

And I'll never forget, in that same hospital, meeting the Vietnamese village chief and his daughter, the chief with his fifth VC wound, the daughter with her second.

This is when you remember that the Americans here go home—most of them—after 12 or 18 months. But the Vietnamese stay and live or die with this war.

This is the pain of the war and when you see it, you want to cry out—stop this at any price.

But the price of swapping without firm guarantees for Vietnamese security—and maybe this makes me a hawk—seems just too high. So is the price of escalation beyond the limited objective of ending the war in the south.

There's been a lot of debate on how we became involved in Vietnam and, like a number of Americans, I have grave questions abuot past history. But the fact, uncomfortable as it may be, is that we are here—half a million men and billions of dollars committed.

And however we were committed to that investment, it is showing results.

Two years ago, the country was about to be cut in half by the enemy. The Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) couldn't hold against the Viet Cong.

A year ago, there was criticism that Allied military forces were conducting sweeps, then leaving the area for reinfiltration. Large pockets of enemy strength—war zones CCC and DDD in particular—were untouched.

When I arrived in August, the city was ringed almost nightly with military actions.

Obviously today there is no threat of military takeover by the VC and the North Vietnamese Army (NVA). They have had no success in attacks even against small isolated American units in recent months with enemy forces vastly outnumbering the defenders.

Allied forces are invading once private enemy preserves.

VC and NVA casualities are heavy and so is the defection rate. If both types of losses continue at the level they have reached since the year began, this will amount to a need to replace virtually the entire VC force every year.

And, perhaps most significantly, the morale and performance of the ARVN—half now diverted from main force combat into pacification—has been improving slowly.

There is no question in my mind that this is becoming more and more a North Vietnamese war. And there is also no question that the northerners are tough, determined fighters.

But neither is there any doubt for me that all this toughness and determination is no match for the numbers, gunpower and mobility of more than a million Allied troops.

I've never been wildly enthusiastic about the military. But I have learned enormous respect for the American fighting man in Vietnam.

He is fighting a war unlike any the United States has ever fought—where there are no fronts and no good way at times to tell the friendlies from the foe. He fights under rigid restrictions aimed at protecting the civilian population—even though they don't always succeed.

Much of the time, he is expected to be a combination of tough combatant and social worker—fighting and building at the same time.

I have the same deep respect for the American civilians here—the nurses in substandard province hospitals; the agricultural advisers trying to bring modern farming methods; the public administration people working for more efficiency and more responsiveness in government; the young men of the International Volunteer Service.

These people are often frustrated because progress comes slowly and they are often in as much danger as the soldier.

More significant than the military situation, to my mind, is the political evolution that has happened in this country.

A year ago, the streets of Saigon, Danang and Hue were filled with demonstrators. In Danang there was armed rebellion against the central government. There were nearly daily Buddhist self-immolations.

The political situation appeared so shaky that two major American newspapers reported that the Ky government had fallen.

Since I have been in Vietnam, there have been at least three serious threats to political stability as major leaders were either fired or resigned.

Just after I arrived last year, the general feeling was that the Constituent Assembly elections would fail—or be rigged by the military government or the Americans. In the unlikely event a constitution was produced, the predictions went, it would be rejected by the directorate.

Well, there is ta constitution. And no one can make a legitimate claim that it was dictated by the military or the Americans. Local elections are now being held. National elections will be held in the fall.

I say will be held, not are scheduled, because I firmly believe the military government is committed to a restoration of civilian rule.

Part of it is political realism—the destruction of Viet Cong claims that the government is illegitimate.

And part of the commitment stems from a fierce pride in the leadership at the success of the Constituent Assembly elections and a desire to be that rarest of animals, a military government that voluntarily gives way to civilian rule.

Speaking of pride, one of the most impressive experiences of the seven months has been watching the growth of pride in accomplishment among Vietnamese leaders.

I wish I could say that there is a popular commitment in the war effort and also the building of the nation. The Vietnamese people don't seem to have the dedication to fighting the war that we expect of an invaded nation.

This impression is particularly strong in Saigon where the average life is undisturbed and, apparently, unconnected to the war that sometimes rages just outside the city's perimeter.

The Vietnamese traditionally lived isolated from their countrymen, and viewed even other Vietnamese from outside their own hamlets and villages as suspicious foreigners.

But there is a discernible and growing commitment to military victory and to nation-building at the top which is beginning to filter down to the leadership at province and local levels.

How long it will take to unite a substantial portion of the people into something approaching a nation, no one can predict.

Like everything in Vietnam, it will take time. There will be more crises, frustration, mistakes—all within full view of a world that seems to rivet its attention on these 16 million people.

The dying will take time to end; the creation of a nation will take time to bear fruit.

"Id like to come back here in 10 years to see that nation—the day of the dove after the long night of the lion.

Voice of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES KEE

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include last weeks' public service television and radio newscast, "The Kee Report." The subject discussed is the Voice of America.

The report follows:

This is Jim Kee, bringing you the Kee Report.

Most Americans are aware that Soviet Russia and Red China will employ military force to advance the aims of Communism whenever they get a chance. However, there is another form of Communist aggression, equally dangerous, which people in the free world do not fully realize.

This second form of aggression is a form of intellectual warfare waged every day of the year by the masters of Moscow and Peking against the free institutions of democracy. The purpose of this campaign is to mislead people everywhere for their expected Communist take-over. In this campaign of falsehood, special programs are tailored for every country on earth.

The power of modern mass communication is employed to advance the cause of Communism and to sow fear and distrust of democratic government. There are radio and television programs, newspapers, leaflets, magazines and books—with special emphasis on carefully doctored textbooks, which are furnished at very low cost to poor governments. Taken in the mass, this worldwide propaganda carried on by the Communist countries is the most extensive campaign of falsehood and slander the human race has ever known.

If the free governments had let this go unanswered, the cause of freedom would be in a bad way indeed. Fortunately, right after World Wor II, the officials of our Government recognized this special form of Communist aggression and set up a practical program to nullify its affects.

The agency charged with this task is popularly known as the Voice of America. Actually, this is the name given to American broadcasts in foreign countries. But the work of the United States Information Agency is far more extensive than just broadcasting. Every Communist lie is tracked down to its source, and answered. Every assault upon free institutions is exposed, and repulsed. Around the clock on every continent, in nearly 40 languages, the men and women who conduct our information service are using the healing balm of truth to offset the poison of Communist propaganda.

The Information Agency employes every form of publication, motion pictures and exhibits to tell the story of democracy and freedom to foreign audiences.

There are now millions of people on this planet who depend for their daily news reports upon the special news service prepared and broadcast by our Government. These listeners include untold thousands behind the Iron Curtain who realize that all news reports in their own country are distorted by official propaganda.

The preparation of this daily report is a fascinating story in itself. The basic facts are put together here in Washington with scrupulous regard for truth and objectivity. These news reports are then beamed overseas by 35 transmitters in the United State and 57 more on foreign soil with total power of 15 million watts. Translators then convert them into foreign tongues for broadcast to local audiences.

Today Uncle Sam operates one of the greatest news agencies in the world. Unfortunately, there are two others which are even larger. One is operated by Soviet Russia and broadcasts nearly twice as much as we do. The other is operated by Red China. This gives you some idea of the massive job which must be done.

Congressional Reorganization

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, the citizens we represent are closely watching the actions of this body in considering the congressional reorganization bill.

The Senate, after much discussion and consideration, passed this measure by a vote of 75 to 9. Now the public and the press are waiting for us to take action on the recommendations of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. As a member of that committee, I include in the RECORD an editorial which appeared yesterday in the Washington Post.

The editorial follows:

LAGGING REFORM BILL

Reports that the congressional reform bill is making little progress in the House Rules Committee are causing widespread regret. This is one of the few constructive measures passed by the Senate this year. After several weeks of debate the Senate approved the bill by a vote of about 8 to 1. It would be a pity if this product of a joint congressional study should be given any less support by the House.

The "bill of rights" for committees designed to curb the powers of arbitrary chairmen ought to carry a special interest for the rank and file of Congressmen. In addition the bill would improve the Legislative Reference Service, provide an August vacation for Congressmen, professionalize the Capitol Police Force, provide free guide service on

Capitol Hill, eliminate congressional patronage in the postal system, and greatly strengthen the Lobbying Act. These and other provisions of the bill are substantial reforms. They ought to have prompt approval from the Rules Committee and from the House itself. If postponed until the end of the session they could easily be lost in the adjournment rush. The House should not take the risk of losing the benefits of this bill in which Senator Monroney, Representative Madden and their colleagues of the joint committee invested so much effort.

Hubert Misreads the News

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the creditability gap is an ever-growing problem and requires that we emphasize the right of the public to full disclosure of proper information concerning the activities and developments in this country. The Chicago Daily News, in an editorial on Saturday, April 15, 1967, very effectively emphasized the question of proper news presentation.

The editorial follows:

HUBERT MISREADS THE NEWS

Vice President Humphrey's bubbling optimism deserted him when he arose to speak to an Atlanta audience this week. Tearfully, he wailed that the Europeans he had just visited were getting the wrong impression of the United States as a land of "bombs, fires and disasters."

Instead of dwelling on such things, he said, the news media should be telling the story of the Job Corps, the war on poverty, and other upbeat efforts. "We need to be known as a country of lifesavers and peacemakers."

Humphry's discouragement is understandable. He was rudely treated in Europe by egg-throwing protesters against the war in Vietnam, and the experience was enough to unsettle any man who loves to be loved.

But at the risk of bringing more tears to his eyes, we suggest that he's off base in pinning the blame on the news media. And if he is proposing that bad news be ignored in the interest of promoting the U.S. image abroad, he's clear out of the ball park.

It pains Americans, no less than Europeans, to digest news of crime, corruption and disaster. And the vocal discord of dissident minorities doesn't make for pleasant reading either.

But the United States has not grown big and powerful by squelching controversy or diverting attention from its faults. If full disclosure makes for a noisy, often unruly, society, it nevertheless makes for vitality and growth over the long haul, for the revelation of flaws and errors is the first step toward putting them right.

Much of the present turmoil Humphrey complains about is due to the administration's failure to appreciate the need for full disclosure, and one result has been the rise of suspicion that feeds further turmoil. The cure is hardly the suppression of unpleasant news or dissent in order to make the United States better loved abroad.

Other nations have tried that, with a spectacular lack of success. For America to take that road would be to chart a course to disaster.

A Victory for Farmworkers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PHILLIP BURTON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, the workers on the farms of this country have been the most neglected workers in the Nation. Until Congress included them among those covered by the minimum wage, they were not protected by any of the Federal legislation affecting other workers. They are not, for instance, protected by the National Labor Relations Act. They, therefore, take part in collective bargaining under a severe handicap.

William F. Kircher, director of the department of organization talked about this situation as he was interviewed on an AFL–CIO public service program, Labor News Conference, heard on the Mutual Broadcasting System. Mr. Kircher said that the federation is spending large sums of money to help organize farmworkers because it has "a moral obligation to do so." He declared that the trade union movement will not regain in 100 years the funds it is spending to aid the farmworkers and their union.

> It's just a shame that the kind of orderly processes that are made available to other workers are not available to the farmworker.

He asserted.

> It's terrible, when you think of it, that the American people and the government say to farm workers, "You have to strike. You have to boycott. You have to harass." You have to engage in all those other practices, that we say in our public posture we are opposed to.

Despite these handicaps, the United Farm Workers organizing committee, has won an important contract with the giant Di-Giorgio Co. in California.

All of us in Congress, Mr. Speaker, should know about the situation affecting farmworkers, and I therefore ask unanimous consent that the broadcast be printed in the RECORD as follows:

LABOR NEWS CONFERENCE

[Broadcast over Mutual Broadcasting System]

A VICTORY FOR FARMWORKERS

(Guest, William F. Kircher, Director of the AFL–CIO's Department of Organization. Panel, Sam Sharkey, labor specialist for the Newhouse Newspapers; Stanley Levey, labor correspondent for the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. Moderator, Harry W. Flannery.)

FLANNERY. Labor News Conference. Welcome to another edition of Labor News Conference, a public affairs program brought to you by the AFL–CIO. Labor News Conference brings together leading AFL–CIO representatives and ranking members of the press. Today's guest is William L. Kircher, director of the AFL–CIO's Department of Organization.

Farm workers recently won a significant victory in a contract with the huge DiGiorgio Company in California. The workers are represented by a newly-formed union—the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee—of the AFL–CIO. President George Meany has said the breakthrough is "certain to bring new, long-needed gains to farm workers throughout the country," and reaffirmed the federation's full support of these workers. Here to question Mr. Kircher about the DiGiorgio contract and its significance in the struggle of farm workers to improve their lives through collective bargaining, are Sam Sharkey, labor specialist for the Newhouse Newspapers, and Stanley Levey, labor correspondent for the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. Your moderator, Harry W. Flannery.

And now, Mr. Sharkey, I believe you have the first question?

SHARKEY. Thank you, Mr. Flannery. Mr. Kircher, it has been just a year since your first breakthrough in the farm workers' problems in California. What has happened in that year?

KIRCHER. Mr. Sharkey, many things have happened. I think that one of the most dramatic and most significant occurrences was just recently, when the board of arbitration announced its findings on the DiGiorgio contract. I think this creates a new milestone in collective bargaining in farm labor.

SHARKEY. What specifically did the arbitrators give you?

KIRCHER. Well, it is a lengthy decision. I will try to hit some of the high points.

First, I should say that only a portion of the contract went to arbitration under the procedures set up by the special arbitrator on the election through the Governor's office. We were obliged, if we won the representation election, to negotiate all of the matters we could voluntarily. Then those that we couldn't resolve went to the arbitrators. So that is what we are talking about now.

There is a minimum wage of $1.65 an hour. There is an immediate wage increase of 25 cents per hour. All wage rates are to be raised 25 cents an hour. There is a 15 cent an hour retroactive pay feature that goes back to September 1, 1966, for the Sierra Vista ranch in Delano and the Borrego Springs ranch in San Diego County, and back to November 1, 1966, for the big King ranch of the DiGiorgio corporation in Arvin, California.

All of the piece work rates must be adjusted to reflect at least the 25 cents an hour. No piece-rate worker can be paid less, regardless of his incentive earnings—cannot be paid less than the $1.65 minimum.

We think that one of the most tremendous gains is the establishment of a real health and welfare fund. The corporation is obliged to put $25,000 into this fund immediately. It starts paying this month—5 cent per worker per hour into the fund.

We have one year to accumulate money and to set up the trust agreement—designate the trustees and write the basis of the program.

We think one of the most important factors is that the plan must be written so that other employers who come under the union contract can pay in and cover their workers with the plan. These are some of the basics.

LEVEY. Mr. Kircher, without protection of law for organizing and for your workers out there, this sounds like a pretty significant accomplishment. How were you able to bring it off?

KIRCHER. Mr. Levey, it is really a fantastic story. I think that as short as I could be in answering your question would be to say that we were able to bring it off because, number one, the American farm worker today is very resourceful, he is very courageous and he is very determined. And the machinery of unionism and the processes of collective bargaining fit so well the needs of groups of people. When you put these two elements together, it was just bound to succeed. Some of the things that the farm workers have done to harass—to make growers uncomfortable—are really new pages in the organizational history of unionism.

Levey. Why don't you tell us about some of those?

Kircher. Well, there are so many. I think one that deserves special notice had to do with an injunction that the DiGiorgio Corporation was able to get restricting the number of pickets during the strike late last summer.

In most cases in union situations and strikes, when a court injunction limiting pickets is issued, you are just more or less obliged to live with the limitation, even though you don't like it. But the farm workers wouldn't do that. They went out and got an old station wagon—a very old station wagon—which they hauled up and parked in the field right across the road from the main entrance to the DiGiorgio ranch. And then they got white and blue crepe paper, decorated the station wagon and made a shrine of it. They called it a shrine. They opened the back of this station wagon and made a little altar in there and they put on it a statue of Our Lady of Guadalupe and some vigil lights.

Then they announced that there would be a 24-hour a day prayer vigil at the altar. They had at all times, from 25 to 75 people there. It just happened that they were pretty much the same people who would have been there as pickets had there not been an injunction.

And try as it might, the corporation couldn't get the injunction applied to the prayer vigil. This is just a case in point of their resourcefulness—their determination. I think that they just have to be given an overwhelming share of the credit for all of the accomplishments that have occurred.

Levey. These people really are quite deeply religious, are they not, Mr. Kircher?

Kircher. Oh, they are. And incidentally, let me say this that the vigil itself was not just a sham. I mean, it wasn't just completely and totally a subterfuge, because they insisted upon the greatest amount of respect and decorum at all times around the altar and at the shrine. Prayers were regular. There very frequently were priests and ministers. They are very deeply religious people.

Flannery. Most of these people are of Mexican ancestry, I believe?

Kircher. Well, yes. The biggest percentage of these people are Spanish-speaking. Many of them not even bi-lingual.

And then the second largest group is the Filipino group, and of course, there is a relationship between Filipino culture and the Latino or Mexcan culture. This is particularly true with respect to their religious attitudes.

Sharkey. Mr. Kircher, how many workers were covered by the DiGiorgio contract?

Kircher. Well, it is very difficult to be exact, Mr. Sharkey, because the level of employment in farm labor fluctuates so sharply between the various seasons. I would say that at harvest peak, this contract will cover between 3,000 and 3,500—maybe a little more than 3,500 workers.

This will vary in the deep of winter—in the deadest part of this period. For example, the Borrego Springs ranch, which, at harvest peak will have 300 to 400 people, and that goes down to about five or six people during the winter. It is not quite that severe at Sierra Vista and the other big ranches. But, I would say it varies from a low of 300 to 400 people to a high of 3,000 to 3,500.

Levey. Mr. Kircher, I understand that the Teamsters Union has been giving you quite a little trouble out there in California, in the organization of farm workers. What precisely have they been doing, and how can you explain their attempting, really, to break up your organization of farm workers?

Kircher. I can't really explain it, Mr. Levey. I can tell you factually some of the things that happened. I really can't understand them.

I know that in the DiGiorgio campaign—and it made it even more difficult than it would normally have been—the Teamsters made themselves available to the DiGiorgio Corporation in the fight against us. They really teamed up.

Levey. Would you call that strikebreaking?

Kircher. It was a little worse than strikebreaking. Not only did they try to break the strike, but then they tried to make themselves available to this corporation to resist what really was the majority union.

In the election; you know—in the first election—the Teamsters were on the ballot at DiGiorgio and we beat them so badly that we couldn't get them to go on the ballot in the second election. And as a matter of fact, they have refused to go on any ballot with us since in any place in farm labor.

Now the only trouble that they are giving us is that they signed a "back door agreement" with one employer—the Perelli-Minetti Company—in the Delano area. They signed a "back door agreement" at the time we took the field workers out on strike. Even today we are fighting that situation at Perelli-Minetti, and have been for about five or six months. We have a national boycott against Perelli-Minetti products. You have probably heard of Tribuno vermouth. Tribuno is one of the key products that we are boycotting in an effort to do something about the "back door agreement."

What leads them to do these things, I wouldn't venture to guess.

Levey. They have got a pretty good leadership out there—an actively trade union-conscious leadership, have they not?

Kircher. Well, this has been its reputation, until this time. I feel that their image on the West Coast, which has been one of the better images, has suffered substantially in this situation.

Sharkey. I understand, Mr. Kircher, that there is a no-strike provision in your DiGiorgio contract. If this is so, will this be in your subsequent contracts? And in that connection, where are you going next?

Kircher. Well, as a matter of fact, Mr. Sharkey, this is nothing unusual. I don't know what the percentage is, but I imagine that over 90 percent of the contracts in the country have no-strike provisions in them—no strike during the life of the contract.

Of course, the contract provides a grievance procedure which moves on into arbitration. This is a normal, voluntary procedure. The decision of the arbitrator becomes final and binding. This takes the place of a strike during a contract period.

Now this, of course, does not mean that we will not have the right to strike at the time the contract is being renegotiated. It's a classic trade union posture in this respect.

Sharkey. Well, where do you go next? What other fields are you going to invade?

Kircher. Well, I'm glad you asked that question, because sometimes, in the blush of one victory, people think the war is over—but it is not—not by a long shot. DiGiorgio just happens to be the biggest battle that we will ever have—in the West, anyhow. We still have 34 growers in the Kern-Tu are area—that's the Delano area—struck, and they have been struck for 18 months. We will be moving now to targets that we'll select from those 34.

This means that we will have to picket and push everyone out of the fields. This means that we will have to find out where they are shipping grapes. We'll follow their boxcars. We'll try to give them trouble in terminals. We'll have pickets in front of supermarkets where the grapes they have produced are being sold.

And one day, we will be sitting here talking about the next big one that folds up.

It's just a shame that the kind of orderly processes that are made available to other workers are not available to the farm workers, because it's terrible, when you think of it, that the American people and the government say to farm workers, "you have to strike—you have to boycott—you have to harass—you have to engage in all of these other practices that we say in our public posture we are opposed to."

Sharkey. Just because farm workers are not covered by the National Labor Relations Act?

Kircher. Precisely. Precisely.

Levey. Mr. Kircher, aren't you involved in a kind of procedure—an organizational campaign—of diminishing returns—without protection under the law, with a highly transient work force, and most particularly, with the threat of automation of the fields hanging over you? Aren't you really presiding over a potential bankruptcy?

Kircher. Well, yes, but it's not really that bad. All of the factors that you mentioned are present. But I don't think it is ever going to get to the point where a human work force in farm labor is not going to be of substantial consideration.

And I take the opposite view, Mr. Levey. The very fact that mechanization and automation are coming to the fields is all the more reason why we have a moral obligation to be organizationally active and helpful. If the number of jobs in the fields today is going to be reduced in the future, then those people who are working in the fields today should have a voice in just who is going to have the jobs that are left.

And the only way they can have that kind of voice is through a union. Without a union, the mechanization will bring—as the jobs get better because of technological improvementt—he mechanization will tend to bring, you might say, outsiders—people who have never labored and never broken their backs in that work force.

Our position is that there are young Mexican-Americans, and young Filipinos who have lived through two or three generations of this kind of deprivation and oppression—and if there are going to be some jobs in farm labor as the result of mechanization, by golly, they ought to have a chance to train for them and have them.

Levey. But simply considered as an investment—and trade unions are as hardheaded as management about where and under what circumstances they invest their money—is it a good investment? Is it worth the millions of dollars you are pouring into it in terms of realizable members and realizable dues?

Kircher. Well, you see, I'd have to agree with your premise in order to give you the conclusion that you want. I don't agree with the premise.

I don't agree that unions are, by any stretch of the imagination, a cost and profit sheet—a balanced sheet. Not at all. I doubt, in terms of dollars and cents, if, in the course of the next 100 years that the trade union movement will ever be able to recapture through dues and per capita what it pours into the very expensive process of helping farm workers.

I think that there is a moral obligation upon all of us, as trade unionists, that is much above the ledger sheets. I think that this is what really motivates all unionists with respect to farm labor and unionizing.

Levey. What is your membership potential there—a million members, possibly, if you get a law and really go out and organize these people?

Kircher. I doubt that there will ever be a million members. I imagine there will be in excess of a million jobs. But, there is a similarity between farm labor and the building trades in this respect.

The organizational process becomes, at the same time, one of unionizing the worker and organizing the jobs. The transient aspect of this means that if there are 20 jobs in a given area, there may be only seven or eight workers, who, in the course of a season, will fill those jobs.

I imagine there are well in excess of a million organizable jobs. But I'm not sure that we could ever anticipate an organizable work force that would reach one million.

Flannery. Isn't there something like a hiring hall, in which your members get preference? You've got one of these ranches where they have only six employees at one time. But at other times, they will have several hundred. How does that work?

Kircher. I should not have overlooked it. It is one of the key points and one that we fought hardest for in the arbitration.

We do have a complete hiring hall provision in the DiGiorgio contract, which is patterned after the one we wrote first in the Schenley contract. All employment must come through the union hall. The company must notify the union and give it 72 hours to provide it with labor.

We had our first full season of experience at the big Schenley ranch in the Delano area last year, and not only were we able to fill every job and fulfill every requirement, because of the very high wage levels and improved conditions that we negotiated through the union, but we had a long waiting list. We anticipate the same thing with DiGiorgio.

Sharkey. Mr. Kircher, in addition to California, you are also organizing in Texas and Florida. How are things going there, and what impact do you think the DiGiorgio settlement will have?

Kircher. I doubt if the DiGiorgio settlement will have too much of an impact, Mr. Sharkey. It doesn't work in farm labor quite the way it does in some other industries. As a matter of fact, you know, I am not so sure what the impact the DiGiorgio settlement will have with other ranches right in the same county.

Sharkey. Why is that?

Kircher. I don't know. It is a kind of mentality. They are wedded to the past. Unionism of their workers is sort of a break with the traditional way of life.

It is very reminiscent of attitudes in Mississippi with respect to slaves. It goes beyond the economics. It is sort of a psychological thing.

I don't know that it will be helpful to us in Texas. It certainly won't hurt us. The problems in Texas are much deeper and much more difficult.

Sharkey. What are you doing in Texas?

Kircher. Well, we have a strike that is almost a year old in Texas—in Starr County on the Rio Grande border—Rio Grande City—mainly directed against La Casita ranch and a few others. We are just struggling, fighting, striking, harassing—doing everything we can to bring employers to the bargaining table.

Levey. Mr. Kircher, I think that fundamental to your success in the beginning in California was the role played by former Governor Pat Brown (D.). What kind of experiences are you having with the present governor, Ronald Reagan? Is he opposing you? Is he helping you? What can you look forward to, in terms of Governor Ronald Reagan (R.) and the farm problems?

Kircher. I don't think we can look forward to any help. As a matter of fact, I think that what is going to happen to us is that the top people in his cabinet who have anything to do with this are going to be as harmful as they can and will hold us back as much as they can.

We already have one incident, where one of the top men in his cabinet, having to do with agriculture, said, there are two things we have to do now. One of them is to bring back the Braceros. The other is to knock off this business of collective bargaining for farm workers. This is a pretty ancient kind of an attitude. But we feel, unfortunately, it is pretty indicative of the sort of thing we are going to be hearing from Governor Reagan's people.

Levey. Have you attempted to talk to him—to deal with him in any way?

Kircher. Some people have talked to him. But I am not fully conversant with what this has been. Some of our people—California State AFL–CIO people—lobbyists in Sacramento—have talked with some of their people, but I am not too conversant with just what transpired.

Flannery. What can they do on the state level?

Kircher. They can do plenty on the state level.

For example, they have a State Mediation and Conciliation Service in California that is well staffed. They could do many things to help facilitate the development of collective bargaining relationships. They have a Labor Commission, charged with upholding certain laws. The laws that are intended to protect people are only as good as the kind of service they are given through the personnel. Such things as wage practices, health and safety, housing and many other such problems, can be modified greatly by an alert and aggressive policing of the laws that do exist.

Levey. Isn't it rather strange that you got such a good DiGiorgio settlement in the context and environment of a conservative Reagan Administration?

Kircher. Not really. If you look back over the history, it is the big giant that falls the hardest. Once they finally give up, they become some of the better employers.

Levey. Like Ford?

Kircher. Like Ford.

Flannery. Thank you, gentlemen. Today's Labor News Conference guest was William L. Kircher, director of the AFL–CIO Department of Organization. Representing the press were Stanley Levey, labor correspondent for the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, and Sam Sharkey, labor specialist for the Newhouse Newspapers. This is your moderator, Harry W. Flannery, inviting you to listen again next week. Labor News Conference is a public affairs presentation of the AFL–CIO, produced in cooperation with the Mutual Radio Network.

Job Corps Graduation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM D. FORD
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I had the pleasure recently of attending a Job Corps graduation at Breckinridge, Ky., with Sargent Shriver, Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and several of my colleagues in Congress.

Among the speakers were Mr. Donald W. Smith, president of General Precision Equipment Corp., and Mr. G. C. Whitaker, chairman of Graflex, Inc., a division of General Precision. Graflex/General Precision is the prime contractor at Camp Breckinridge.

The remarks made by these two gentlemen effectively demonstrate the purpose and goal of the Job Corps program, and outline the value of the program in training young people to become self-sufficient citizens.

The Graflex/General Precision organization has my respect and admiration for its work at Breckinridge, and I am happy to place the remarks of Mr. Smith and Mr. Whitaker in the Congressional Record for the attention of my colleagues:

Job Corps Graduation

Mr. Shriver, Representative Perkins, distinguished guests, graduating corpsmen and friends: I think I know how the corpsmen graduating today felt when they first arrived at Breckenridge, and how they now feel with a sense of accomplishment and achievement of the cherished goal of graduation and the promise for a good future.

Graflex, a subsidiary of General Precision, also entered this field about a year ago with some apprehension. We asked ourselves the question—is this type of business one in which a company like ours should become involved? And yet, when we undertook this program, we were intrigued with a management challenge and felt we could make a definite contribution to the Corpsmen, to OEO, and our Nation. We recognized there were pitfalls and possible situations could arise that would embarrass our company, but when one factor was weighed against the total good that could be accomplished, our decision was simple to make.

Upon reflection, the thoughts about the program that come to us in General Precision must be somewhat like yours—how did we start? What has been accomplished? And, where do we go from here?

Of course, we in industry are interested in profits for our stockholders, but we also feel that we have an obligation to help other people perhaps less fortunate than ourselves. While our company has had considerable experience in training and training equipment, we were concerned as to whether we could communicate with the people attracted to the Job Corps. We at General Precision/Graflex have tried to provide both the environment and the training that would encourage the corpsman to stay, and develop to the point of scholastic completion and graduation.

General Precision, an organization experienced in modern audio-visual equipment and training techniques, made available many of its most experienced personnel in the areas of management, fiscal, education, security and programming, in order to insure success of the program, as well as corporate headquarters support. In addition, we have been most fortunate to have had Jim Fornear as director of Breckinridge, together with his very able staff who have all worked with great dedication. The corpsmen have provided the interest and eagerness to learn, making this a joint venture to enable them to become a better citizen for their family, their state, and their country.

In the courses they have studied here at Breckinridge, cooperative education was instituted in which the corpsman had an opportunity to relate classroom study with work experience in the corpsman's major field of academic and vocational interest. The type of courses and the type of training were designed so that they could find opportunities for growth and development in employment. Of even greater importance, they have developed confidence by working and living with teachers and fellow-corpsmen. This will give them the important ingredient of self-confidence, and they will be able to associate with and live among other people whom they will meet in their working career.

We also believed in other goals. The program includes the reorientation, rehabilitation and re-education of the corpsmen to the point of their useful integration into our economic system, together with the personal acceptance by, and effective contribution to, society. The status reached by recent graduates indicates that this overall-goal approach has proven successful.

Our primary emphasis, therefore, will continue to be on the enrollee's acquisition and development of thóse attitudes, habits, and basic skills essential to his complete acceptance as a contributing member of our social system, regardless of his special vocation.

Our interest in this program was twofold: 1) We firmly believed in the fundamentals and economic soundness of OEO's basic job corps objectives, and 2) with our company's growing role in the educational field, we were desirous of applying our experience and resources in the development and operation of the Breckinridge Job Corps center.

I would like to acquaint you with a little of our experience and background in the field of education. You are all familiar with the name "graflex." You may not know that graflex has pioneered in the audio-visual education field. This includes, in addition to hardware, programmed instruction. Graflex is a part of and is supported by the general precision equipment corporation with its 28,000 employees throughout the country.

From March 1, 1966 to July 1, 1966, as a sub-contractor to Southern Illinois University, and as a prime contractor, with full responsibility, since July 1, 1966, we know that the main purpose of the job corps is to develop graduates who are capable of securing and holding jobs in their chosen field. For this reason, our programs were geared to the solution of problems of education, vocation and emotion which would confront the enrollee. The programs were continuously re-evaluated and improved in both ingredients and quality. So, today I feel that our job corps venture at Breckinridge has proven to be a significant element in the OEO program.

The graduating class is now looking forward to securing worthy jobs, and to continue as self-supporting, self-reliant citizens. In this regard, general precision feels that American industry has an obligation to utilize the training and skills they acquired here.

We have interviewed and hired recent graduates to work in our subsidiaries and divisions. We have directed all of our personnel people to keep looking for further openings for them and we know, from inquiries, that other companies are also interested. The graduate corpsmen that we hire do not always remain in their initial jobs. They are soon promoted from within the company or are successful in getting higher paying jobs with more responsibility in other industrial firms. I am certain that this might not have been the case if the corpsman were not a product and graduate of the Job Corps.

We at General Precision, as well as other industries, are going to continue to interview and hire more and more graduates to work in our respective companies because they have shown skills and qualities to qualify them for many diversified positions in industry.

The graduates have been pioneers in the program of providing training opportunities and skills for those who have a will and desire to better themselves and find a place in society. The best wishes of every employee of General Precision go with them. We hope we meet again in the future.

Mr. Shriver, Representative Chairman Perkins, Representatives Ford, Kee, Stuckey, White, Pickle and Burton, Jim Fornear, and members of the Breckinridge Staff, Mayors McDonald, Pryor and Galloway, Mr. Stoll, Judge Luckett, Corpsman Governor Williams, Honored Guests, and Corpsmen: A Greek philosopher once said:

"Give a man a fish—you feed him for a day. Teach a man to fish—you feed him for a lifetime."

Every Corpsman at Breckinridge is interested in becoming a self-supporting citizen, or he wouldn't be here—remember, this is a voluntary process.

By the same token, every Corpeman owes something to:

The President of the United States.

The Congress of the United States (without whose support we would not be here today).

The taxpayers of the United States.

The Center Director, Jim Fornear, and his staff.

The Office of Economic Opportunity Director, Sargent Shriver, and his staff.

The prime contractor, General Precision/Graflex.

The cooperating communities—Evansville, Sturgis, Henderson, and Morganfield.

The free enterprise system, and the democratic society of which we are a part.

Job Corps may not be perfect, but it's the best we've seen and, after initial growing pains, it's really working.

Instead of social dynamite, we offer you taxpaying citizens, who will return far more than the total invested in them, in a few short productive years.

The General Precision/Graflex family believe that economic health and social health go hand in hand.

We believe in the youth of America, and thank you for the opportunity to prove what can be achieved when industry and government team up to develop this vast potential in human resources.

Voices of Reason on Gun Bill Muted

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted I insert into the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent article appearing in the Washington (D.C.) Sunday Star of April 16, 1967, by Mr. Wheeler Johnson, outdoor editor, entitled "Voices of Reason on Gun Bill Muted."

This excellent article gives an excellent factual report on H.R. 5384 and the opposition by citizens' organizations, patriotic societies, sportsmen's groups, and the National Rifle Association to H.R. 5384.

The current wave of attacks on the National Rifle Association, a great sporting, patriotic, and conservation group, have much distorted the factual position of that great organization and have tended to equate firearms ownership with criminality.

The article should be read by all interested in the right to possess arms, and in the needs of our society to preserve certain of our fundamental cherished rights against attack by irresponsible groups pushing unworkable and impossible legislation.

ONLY THE BLASTS GETTING ATTENTION—VOICES OF REASON ON GUN BILL MUTED

(By Wheeler Johnson)

So much heat is generated over firearms legislation that the voice of reason often appears to be quite muted.

Yet the transcript of the record of Wednesday's hearing of the Judiciary subcommittee on the Celler Bill, or to give it its full title, H.R. 5384, the State Firearms Control Assistance Act, shows a reasoning attitude on the part of some witnesses and of the subcommittee members.

At least two newspapers of general circulation on the Washington scene reported rather fully Carl Bakel's vicious attack on the National Rifle Association in his prepared statement.

Bakel is the author of "The Right to Bear Arms," and as a free lance writer has been making a career of plugging for antigun legislation.

CHARGES GET NOTICE

His castigation of the NRA as a "threat to our internal security and a menace to our peace and well-being," for opposing restriction gun laws got immediate publication, as did his charge that the NRA is using "hypocrisy and hysteria" to block such legislation.

His further quote in the same sentence that: "It is about time to heed the voice of the people—the majority of the people—instead of the voice of an irrational, irresponsible, selfish special interest minority seeking only to profit at the expense of the public good," also got a good play.

His dramatics in appearing in the hearing room with a rifle of the type he called "identical to the one that killed President Kennedy, that I ordered several years ago in response to an ad in the American Rifleman, official monthly of the National Rifle Association" did not go unnoted.

SOME POINTS LOST

Somehow, in the theatrics, the later questioning of Bakal by members of the subcommittee, in which the free lance writer was taken to task for the excess of his attack on the NRA, appeared to be lost in the shuffle, as was the subcommittee's hard look at some of the statistics he tossed around at the hearing, and questioning by Rep. Robert McClory, R-Ill., on the new organization Bakal is helping to organize.

The carefully considered statements of Robert T. Dennis, assistant conservation director of the Izaak Walton League of America, and Thomas L. Kimball, executive director of the National Wildlife Federation, both got a kiss off in the public prints as "opposing the proposed legislation as being unfair to sportsmen and gun collectors."

Both men testified that they did not oppose firearms legislation per se and both offered positive programs that they—in company with most sportsmen—could support.

CLOSE TO LOBBYING

Bakal said the group he is helping to form is the National Council for a Responsible Arms Policy. He said the members are laying out their own money to support it, paying for such things as printing and postage.

McClory suggested that in this connection Bakal was pretty close to being a lobbyist himself.

"When you refer to the National Rifle Association as a lobby in opposition to this legislation, would you not characterize yourself and your organization as a lobbying group?" he asked.

"Yes, I would say that we are, but unfortunately, since we are an honest lobby, we do not have the tax exemption privileges that the National Rifle Association has," Bakal replied.

McClory asked the witness whether he was a registered lobbyist and Bakal answered that he was not and did not intend to register since he was not getting paid.

STATEMENT QUESTIONED

Both Rep. Peter W. Rodino, Jr., D-N.J., and McClory took Bakal to task for his excess in his attack on the NRA.

Rodino said he was no advocate of the NRA's position, but ". . . after listening to the gentleman from Illinois questioning you, and then looking at your concluding remarks in your statement, I wonder whether or not you still want to stick to the conclusion that you make here, that 'In opposing such preventative laws the National Rifle

Association is a threat to our internal security and a menace to our peace and well being'."

"That's a pretty harsh indictment," Rodino declared.

MATTER OF VALUES

"Well, it is a matter of relative values," Bakal replied. "If we are concerned about the war in Vietnam, as we all are, and if we don't think it equally important or significant that a greater number of Americans should be killed in what is in effect a civil war here at home, and if this is due to the efforts of a group that is blocking efforts at legislation recommended by virtually every distinguished individual and organization in the country, then I would say yes, they are a threat to our internal security."

Earlier McClory had told Bakal that he was very disturbed by Bakal's statement and attitude before the committee "particularly the manner in which you blanket in the NRA and include in that all its members, because there are many thousands of members of the NRA—a number of whom I know and some who have communicated with me—and I would deny that they are participating in any of the actions, or that they are contributing in any way, to these dire charges that you make against the organization."

McClory said he had hundreds of letters from members of the NRA and would say that with very few exceptions they were reasonable in tone and were directed objectively toward the provision of the legislation under consideration.

Kimball testified the Wildlife Federation was concerned over some of the provisions of the Celler Bill and he hoped that in any enactment of controls over the sale, shipment or ownership of firearms in the United States that the rights of the law abiding citizens would be considered.

"In addition to the right to participate in a variety of shooting sports, we strongly contend that there is a right of self-protection—a right of defending one's life, family and property when all other forms of protection have failed," he asserted.

The Wildlife Federation's executive director said the 2 million member organization was not against firearms legislation, pointing out that it had supported the original Dodd Bill, S.1975, in the 88th Congress, and 89th.

Journalism Awards Won by Tomi Knaefler and Denby Fawcett of Hawaii

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, April 9, the Honolulu Chapter of Theta Sigma Phi held its annual Ladies of the Press Breakfast, and receiving awards for distinguished achievements by the women's professional journalism society were Mrs. Tomi Knaefler, medical writer for the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, and Miss Denby Fawcett, head of the Honolulu Advertiser's Vietnam bureau.

Mrs. Knaefler, who was the recipient last month of two other journalism awards from the Honolulu Press Club, was named "Woman of Achievement of 1967," and was praised for her "overall excellence in covering stories from a medical writer's seminar to her escapades as a B-girl in Japan."

In paying honor to Miss Fawcett, the youthful head of the Advertiser's Vietnam bureau, and one of the few women war correspondents in Vietnam, special note was made in her award that she had "achieved fame at the age of 25."

I believe this well-deserved recognition of two outstanding Hawaii newswomen is worthy of the attention of my colleagues in the House, and I take pleasure in submitting for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the news article telling of the awards ceremony, which appeared in the April 10, 1967, issue of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin:

TWO NEWSWOMEN HONORED BY THETA SIGMA PHI

Tomi Knaefler, medical writer for the Star-Bulletin, was named Woman of Achievement for 1967 yesterday by the Honolulu chapter of Theta Sigma Phi, women's professional journalism society.

Also named by the group was Denby Fawcett, head of the Honolulu Advertiser's bureau in Vietnam and a former Star-Bulletin reporter.

The award praised Mrs. Knaefler for her "over-all excellence and versatility in covering stories from a medical writer's seminar to her escapades as a B-girl in Japan."

Last month Mrs. Knaefler won two journalism awards from the Honolulu Press Club. The previous year she also won two.

She is on the Mainland, so the award was accepted by her daughter Pamela.

Miss Fawcett, one of the few woman war correspondents in Vietnam, "has achieved fame at the age of 25," the award read.

Her prize was accepted by her father, advertising executive Vance Fawcett.

Both awards were presented at the group's annual Ladies of the Press Breakfast at the Kahala Hilton.

Mason City Library a Monument to the Dream of Two Women

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. H. R. GROSS

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, the people of Mason City, Iowa, which is in the district I have the honor of representing, have every reason to be proud of their fine public library. In its beautiful, wooded setting, the library stands as a monument to the dream of two women—Lydia Margaret Barrette, and May Hanford MacNider.

As we observe National Library Week, I am pleased to include in the RECORD an excellent article which appeared in the Mason City Globe-Gazette and which encompasses the feelings of one Mason Cityan about the community's library:

MASON CITY LIBRARY A MONUMENT TO THE DREAM OF TWO WOMEN

(By James Chimbidis)

On a warm spring day along the banks of Willow Creek in Mason City you might hear the chirping songs of bluebirds as they nervously flock together in the slow swaying branches of a tall cottonwood tree. The birds seem to "carry the sky on their backs" as Thoreau once remarked. Your measured gaze may also reveal the steep quarried walls of limestone that flank the stream, which sings nature's spring song behind you. As yours eyes pick their way over the hill, you might see hepaticas and bloodroot, bluebells and wild crab and plum petals. The scene may also be punctuated by late blooming red elder and rose hips and red haws.

You are standing at the base of a bluff and high above amid a veritable forest of willows, cottonwoods and oak trees, you discern regimented walls of red brick patterned with high reaching windows that seem to be growing out of the hillside. From this vantage point you cannot be too sure of just what you are viewing. It appears to be a building—high above the brow of the bluff. To the informed observer, it is more than just a building, it is the jumping off place for adventure. The building is a dream conceived out of friendship of two women, whose vision reaches back half a century in time. The two women were May Hanford MacNider and Lydia Margarete Barette.

Without dream there can be no reality and this dream uncompromisingly staring back at you in the morning sunlight, was founded upon the civic hope of two dedicated women. A dream that somehow reaches far back into memory, perhaps born out of imagination, perhaps out of hope and nurtured only by anticipation and undying belief.

Miss Barrette had come to Mason City in 1919 from Jacksonville, Ill., planning to stay only three or four years. She spent the rest of her life here. Her career as librarian began in the old grey Bedford stone of the Carnegie library—the predecessor whose cramped and overcrowded halls had diligently served this North Iowa community for 35 years. Its inadequate facilities silently screamed for space and frontier. It was in this crowded arena that Lydia Barrette first began her dream.

"I dreamed of the library—a great library for a small gentle prairie town . . . as a shrine of service . . . and I had somehow believed it to be and hoped it would be."

During the early years of the 1920s, Miss Barrette met and became close friends with May Hanford MacNider, a conservationist and trustee of the library. This was a friendship that was to grow into a conscious attempt to bring about a civic dream . . . a new public library unique in service and beauty.

The first step in bringing reality out of dream happened rather casually one quiet afternoon in a wooded park that had been purchased as the site for the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. MacNider. Mrs. MacNider and her son, Gen. Hanford MacNider, were talking with Miss Barrette and the topic centered around Miss Barrette's consternation with the cramped and limited quarters of the Carnegie library. The general asked Miss Barrette what she thought of the wooded park as a site for a new city library. Miss Barrette promptly swooned. What had once been dream now quite suddenly took on the aspect of potential reality. These were the grounds that the two women loved and spent so much time walking in. The donation of the site by the MacNider family awakened old memories for the two ladies. They recalled their inspiring four month tour of the beautiful libraries and art museums in Naples, Sorrento, Florence, Venice and Rome.

Following the approval of a library bond by city voters, Miss Barrette immediately left for Washington, D.C., to confer with library designers. She went on to Baltimore, Md., to investigate the beautiful Enoch Pratt Library designed by head librarian Joseph Wheeler, who was noted for his surveys of libraries throughout the country. The design of the new Mason City library was awarded to Holabird and Root, a Chicago architectural firm. Soon the long silence of the wooded park began to reverberate with the exploding charges of dynamite blasting the foundations for the new building out of the limestone cliffs.

On a Sunday afternoon, May 14, 1939, the cornerstone was laid and the first scoop of mortar came from the hand of Mrs. MacNider, the second from the hand of Miss Barrette. Thirteen months later on June 9, 1940, the building was officially dedicated by Dr. D. W. Morehouse, president of Drake University. What had once been defined in dream now stood erect in reality.

Fifteen hundred attended the grand opening and the rest has been history. The two-storied structure cost $308,000 and covers 30,000 square feet—18,000 of which make up the main floor. Its modified colonial architecture centers itself upon seven acres of wildwood park and is vertically accented by eight slender white columns that grace the elliptical entrance. Within its walls are housed over 150,000 volumes—the tools of the mind and the medicine of the spirit. Its expansive rooms are quiet and populated with many large comfortable reading chairs.

Its children's library is a nursery of childlike curiosity; its art room is burgeoning with beautifully illustrated art books; its reference room sprawls out like a trapezoidal crab of walled information; its second flood auditorium and stage facilities are reached by a free flowing staircase, whose walls are perennially covered with art exhibits; its two floors of open stacks radiate away from a large functional main desk, and connecting the entire complex are long gently curving corridors whose walls are lined with original letters of famous authors.

Since its original construction, the library has realized two major additions . . . The Denison reading room opened in January 1961, and the recently completed Area Extension wing opened last October. Both additions have retained the same architectural continuity, thus preserving the functional beauty and spirit of the building.

There are many opinions of just what a library is or what it should be. Is it merely numerous rooms crowded with volumes? Is it a storehouse of wisdom, whose custodial duties somehow become paramount in time? Or does it in fact act as a scatterer of ideas? Lydia Barrette felt, "a library offers a unique gift of communication and its impact can never be measured."

One of her recent successors, Ray Smith, believed "a library is probably the most democratic institution in America and one of the last great resources of the individual . . . both the record and the arsenal of the great war against ignorance and unenlightenment."

In order to succeed, a library must eternally animate itself and forever be conscious of the changing demands that society makes upon its resources. Whatever the demands and whenever they are made, it is the function of the library to grow and anticipate these demands and stand ready to employ and extend its resources in an attempt to provide answers.

Perhaps we must interrogate our history to find out what a library should be. Nearly 100 years ago at a library dedication in Haverhill, Mass., the poet John Greenleaf Whittier once remarked:

"Here Greek and Roman find themselves
Alive along these crowded shelves;
And Shakespeare treads again his stage
And Chaucer paints anew his age.
As if some Pantheon's marbles broke
Their stony trace, and lived and spoke
Life thrills along the alcoved hall
The Lords of thought await our call."

Today the Mason City library stands as a tribute to the intrinsic belief of its citizens and also rests upon the foundation of two hearts and one dream. Two women whose eternal wish was to provide the community with a library they could be proud of. This library was the child of Mrs. MacNider and the charge of Miss Barrette.

In summer, the low setting sun paints tree shadows on the brick walls of the main entrance. In winter, the oak, willow and cottonwood that envelop the structure lace the crisp sky with stark patterns like old Spanish grilles. As these trees reach down into the earth, so, too, do the very roots of the library itself reach down through the years to lift up the leaf crowned symbol of its purpose. And as small children scamper down Peter Pan walk to enter the children's library, one senses that this library, with its curved and inviting entrance, has been the intimate and precious ward of thoughtful people—who never hurried their dream, never compromised their goals, and gave to this library their very souls.

As one pulls the handle on the main entrance door and walks into the lobby, he is almost immediately met by two bronze plaques which flank the entry—one of May Hanford MacNider and the other of Lydia Margaret Barrette. The library, which was their dream, has now somehow absorbed and drawn the ladies into its safe confines.

Beyond the main reading room waft the latticed shadow patterns of the garden trees beyond. The morning breeze has dissipated now and the shrill voices of a group of Girl Scouts on their way up the stony stairs to the children's room drown out the chirping of the bluebirds above. Suddenly the birds are aloft in a nervous and erratic flight—rising and falling like old memories but never coming to rest above a dream that long ago came to rest upon this hill.

The Nelson Amendment Project

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROGERS C. B. MORTON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Speaker, my constituent, Mr. Daniel Parkinson, Sr., has chosen a novel means of expressing his appreciation for the education and training he and others have received under the Nelson amendment project, in Crisfield, Md.

The poem Mr. Parkinson has written, entitled "The Nelson Amendment Act," is an eloquent statement of the feelings instilled in these people who are given the opportunity to enhance our parks and highways under this program. I call his poem to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress:

THE NELSON AMENDMENT ACT

(By Daniel Parkinson, Sr.)

To these aims are their dedication
To find us jobs and an education
These things are known to be a fact
The object of The Nelson Amendment Act.

This is for people who are in need
Regardless of politics, race or creed
For the calloused hand or those with tact
They help them all The Nelson Amendment Act.

They take these men and give them a job
And gives them culture that no man can rob
We are men, but in riches lack
But proud to work for The Nelson Amendment Act.

Knowledge is a flame that shines so bright
To the illiterate in the darkest night
To the wise I say, don't never slack
To help those in The Nelson Amendment Act.

We plant the forest and nourish the trees
We work in parks where one can take their ease
After a day of toil and work is slack
For the men of The Nelson Amendment Act.

With pick and shovel and pointed spade
We groom the lawn in lea or glade
With calloused hand and bending back
We work for The Nelson Amendment Act.

The highways and byways we beautify
We clean up refuse that catches the eye
In initiative and fidelity we never lack
We men of The Nelson Amendment Act.

To the man who sponsored this great bill
May God bless him, as He surely will
Shall he prosper and in love never slack
Hats off, to the birth of The Nelson Amendment Act.

National Grange Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, for more than 25 years I have been a member of the Grange and it is a pleasure for me to pay tribute to this great organization devoted to uplifting rural America on its 100th anniversary.

I have greatly benefited personally from the ritual, community service, and the high ideals and principles of this great organization to which all members of a family my belong.

It is fitting and proper that the Congress and the Nation pause this week to pay special tribute to the Grange. The Nation, in issuing a special stamp honoring the Grange, is very properly honoring this great organization.

My hometown daily newspaper, the Index Journal, carried a spendid article on April 17 outlining the organization and growth of the Grange in the Nation, in our State, and community. I commend to the Congress and to the people of the Nation this superb article:

SPECIAL STAMP MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF GRANGE, OLDEST FARM ORGANIZATION

A special five-cent stamp to be issued Tuesday will mark the 100th Anniversary of the Grange, the oldest farm fraternal organization in the United States.

The Grange story started in 1866, when Oliver Hudson Kelley, a clerk in the Bureau of Agriculture in Washington was sent by President Andrew Johnson to visit the Southern States to study agriculture conditions after the War between the States. The pitiable conditions he found on our Southern farms and the knowledge that farmers in the North were faring little better, started his dream of a fraternal organization that would not only educate, elevate, financially help the farmers, but also be a means of restoring affection, a virtue practically forgotten during the terrible years of war, between farmers of the North and South.

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry, (more commonly referred to as "The Grange" was born in 1867, brain-child of Kelley, who was supported, advised and encouraged by William Saunders and the five other faithful founders. They took as their motto "In essentials—Unity; in non-essentials—Liberty; and in all things—Charity",) as their battle cry "To educate and elevate the American farmer."

During the past 100 years The Grange has remained true to its original aims. Being organized on four levels,—local, county, state and national, it is a "grass roots" organization, in which resolutions originating with the farmers themselves eventually formulate the National policy. In 1896 the Grange's first legislative campaign was to get the Secretary of Agriculture installed as a Cabinet member. Since then scores of legislative acts have appeared under the sponsorship of the Grange including those dealing with rural free delivery of the mail, the Extension Service, Vocational Agriculture, and many others. On all four levels of its organization the Grange keeps informed and is an effective voice for the farmer in Legislature.

The Grange is also a community organization. During the past 15 years, under the auspices of the Community Service Contest sponsored by the Sears, Roebuck Foundation, many rural communities throughout the United States have had their "faces lifted" and their lives enriched by Grange efforts. Women have been welcomed in the Grange since the early days and are encouraged through the Home Economics Dept. to develop and use their talents. Young people and children also have their place in The Grange, truly make it a family organization.

The Grange was first organized in South Carolina in 1871 with Ashley Grange No. 1 in the Charleston area. There are now 70 Granges in the state, made up of 4,000 members. The present State Master is Mrs. C. P. Key of Lodge, S.C. The modern state office building is at 1836 Augusta Street, West Columbia. This building also houses the Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of South Carolina. Inc.

The granges in Greenwood County are D. Wyatt Aiken at Coronaca, Scotch Cross in the Utopia section, Woodlawn, Phoenix and Union grange in Callison. These together form the Pomona grange, the county organization, of which George B. Collins is the present master.

The Honorable Bernard Kearney and His Wife Lillian Celebrate Their 50th Wedding Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CARLETON J. KING
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, on March 31, 1967, our former colleague from New York, Hon. Bernard W. "Pat" Kearney, and his wife Lillian celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. I would like to take this opportuntiy to extend my heartiest congratulations to General and Mrs. Kearney on this occasion and my very best wishes for their continued good health and happiness.

As many of his colleagues will recall, General Kearney served as a Member of Congress from 1943 to 1955. He is still held in the highest esteem by the people of New York whom he represented and by everyone who has followed his outstanding career in public life as well as the military service.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include an article which appeared in a recent issue of the Leader Herald Newspaper, Gloversville, N.Y., concerning the 50th wedding anniversary of General and Mrs. Bernard W. "Pat" Kearney:

EX REPRESENTATIVE, MRS. KEARNEY NOTE 50TH ANNIVERSARY; CANANDAIGUA PARTY HELD

Former Congressman and Mrs. Bernard W. (Pat) Kearney of Lake Pleasant observed their 50th wedding anniversary yesterday.

Last night, a party was held in their honor by their three daughters at the Trenholm East Inn, Canandaigua. Approximately 200 person attended.

They were united in marriage on March 31, 1917, at St. Vincent de Paul's Church in Albany by a Rev. Charles, pastor.

The marriage took place just after Kearney, a member of Troop B, First Cavalry, National Guard, had been called up with the other members of the troop for duty just before the United States' entry into World War I.

Mrs. Kearney, who is 74, is the former Lillian Dean, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Dean of Albany. She is a native of Hoosick Falls. Kearney, who is 76, is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Patrick B. Kearney. He is a native of Ithaca.

He was graduated from Albany Law School in 1914 and started to practice law in Albany but a short time later was called to serve on the Mexican border.

Kearney came to Gloversville with his parents and settled here in 1909. He was elected city recorder in 1919, then served as assistant district attorney of Fulton and Hamilton Counties and was later elected district attorney, a post he held for 12 years.

He won the GOP nomination to run for the House of Representatives seat in 1942.

Kearney first was elected to the House in that year, and served as the representative of the 30th Congressional District until his retirement in 1955.

Since his retirement from Congress he and his wife have been spending the winter months in Florida.

He speaks at various Republican affairs and before service clubs. Kearney, who is in good health, hunts and fishes and occasionally takes in a baseball game.

While a member of Congress, Kearney headed the House Un-American Activities Committee and was linked with veterans legislation from the time he took office. He claims the distinction of coining the phrase, "The GI Bill of Rights," for the law that gave educational and other benefits to veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict.

He also was a member of the House Veterans Affairs committee.

Kearney served as national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and was one of the founders of state department of the American Legion.

Kearney retired with the rank of major general as commanding general of the 27th Infantry Division, New York National Guard, in 1948.

He enlisted in the New York National Guard in 1909. He served on the Mexican border and in France in World War I. During World War I he was made captain and received the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre. Upon returning to Gloversville in 1919 he was given command of Company G of Gloversville. He continued to advance in rank and on June 16, 1937 was appointed brigadier general in command of the 53rd Brigade, New York National Guard.

On Aug. 27, 1940, he was discharged due to a physical disability and was advanced to major general and placed on the inactive list. When the New York State Guard was organized in 1940 to replace the National Guard which had been called into federal service, he took over as brigadier general of the Third Brigade in New York State. When the Third Division of the state guard was activated on Nov. 20, 1945, he accepted the appointment as major general.

His wife, who also is in good health, is active in various women's groups and takes care of the household chores each day.

Their three daughters are Mrs. George V. Lynch of Washington, D.C., Mrs. Robert Wade of Canandaigua, and Mrs. W. Dexter Bryant of South Fork, Conn. They have 10 grandchildren.

From Girls to Gipper—Emotional Appeal Was Rockne Game

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, on April 1 citizens of his native Providence and from all along the Atlantic seaboard paid tribute to our late, beloved former colleague, John Edward Fogarty, in a fitting memorial dinner on the campus of Providence College.

I am pleased that my State and my city took an active part in the program that so eloquently eulogized the memory of John Fogarty. The toastmaster for that dinner, Mr. Speaker, was a renowned son of Hartford, Mr. Walter O'Keefe.

Those of us old enough to remember the halycon days of radio yet young enough to have experienced the early days of TV remember with fondness the crackling humor and subtle song parodies of Walter O'Keefe. Like Fred Allen, I for one always felt that Walter was far ahead of his time, that his monologs, his songs, and his comedy situations went over the heads of most of his listeners and viewers like an April breeze.

Walter is in semiretirement now, living in southern California. But he still thinks enough of the old hometown to make periodic, nostalgic trips and we in Hartford and in Connecticut appreciate that.

Mr. Speaker, when Walter O'Keefe matriculated at Notre Dame he had a most unusual landlord, a chemistry professor. But if I revealed any more of of that story I would be spoiling the excellent article on Walter O'Keefe written in last Sunday's Washington Post by Dave Brady. I ask unanimous consent that part of that article be made a part of the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 16, 1967]

FROM GIRLS TO GIPPER—EMOTIONAL APPEAL WAS ROCKNE GAME

(By Dave Brady)

To the uninitiated, who have never been heated up by the blowtorch spirit touched off many years ago by Knute Rockne on the Notre Dame campus, the American Broadcasting Company's decision to telecast the Old-Timers football game there on May 6 may seem a bit much.

Not among the ranks of skeptics is Walter O'Keefe, comedian, glee club monogram winner and one-time lodger in Rockne's South Bend diggings. O'Keefe was in Washington last week, renewing acquaintances on the way from his native Hartford, Conn., to his California residence.

The only fault O'Keefe could find with the network's notion to give the "Wide World of Sports" treatment to the end of spring football practice was that it came 36 years too late, after Rockne's death in a plane crash.

It was the legendary Notre Dame coach who first hit upon the idea of glamorizing what at most schools was just a big intrasquad game. It was a more sentimental age and showman Rockne rigged an annual reminder of the rite of spring by traditionally starting drills on St. Patrick's Day, no matter the weather.

Television should have been invented in time for Rockne, who had a dramatic appreciation of the exact moment to appeal to the emotions, a nice sense of fan appeal that prompted him to open up the game with the forward pass, and a saving sense of humor under all that football lore.

O'Keefe recalled looking for a room on campus as a student in 1916 and mistakenly stumbling upon the Rockne residence.

When Mrs. Rockne answered the door, O'Keefe asked whether the "Robinsons" lived there.

"No, Knute Rockne," she said. "What does he do?" O'Keefe asked, and she said, "Professor Rockne teaches chemistry."

O'Keefe was given shelter and several years later Rockne had the laugh on him.

"When I was performing in New York saloons, Rock would drop in to catch my act. One night Heywood Broun, the prominent newspaper columnist who had quit the New York World three years previously in a public row with the Pulitzers, saw Rockne come into a saloon and asked to be introduced to him.

"When I brought the two together, Rockne said, 'I'm glad to meet you; I read your column in the World every day.' I winced.

"Broun was crushed. He said, 'And I certainly have admired your basketball teams at Yale.'"

Rockne tried to make a cheerleader out of tenant O'Keefe at Notre Dame, but fired him after one performance. "I was too shy to somersault and do stuff like that. Rock told me to try the glee club and I 'lettered' for four years."

Food Shortages

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, the journal Christian Economics for April 4, 1967, carries an excellent article on food shortages by Lawrence Sullivan, our Coordinator of Information, which I wish to insert in the RECORD for the benefit of those who may not receive the publication. The article follows:

WORLD FAMINE—AN END-RESULT OF SOCIALISM

(By Lawrence Sullivan)

Half the people in the world today are undernourished. In some sixty-four underdeveloped countries, population is increasing faster than food production. As a result, about 1.5 billion humans in China, India, Pakistan, Central Africa, and Latin America are subsisting in slow starvation.

Only Europe, North America, Australia and New Zealand are producing sufficient food to keep abreast of the annual population increase—and even in these self-sustaining areas the *per capita* food supply has held barely steady over the last seven years.

In signing the experimental Food for Freedom Bill, November 12, 1966, President Johnson warned: "Most of the developing world is now in crisis. . . . Rapid population growth is putting relentless pressure on food supplies. For six consecutive years world food consumption has exceeded production."

The year 1958 marks the historical turning point in the world food equation. At that point *per capita* food supply turned downward, as the rate of population increase overtook the annual increase in food supply.

Two pictures present the world food crisis over the last decade:

(1) In 1955 all rice exporting nations had a carryover of 1.8 million tons. In August 1966 these nations reported a carryover of only 300,000 tons.

(2) A like picture is presented in wheat. In 1960 world wheat carryover was 59 million tons; in August 1966 it was barely 30 million tons; and in August 1967 it will be scarcely 18 million tons.

Thus, an era of world history is closed. There are no more food surpluses. The days of plowing under our growing fields of grain are gone forever; the days of burning pigs and lambs in the fat vats are but a cloudy memory of a now happily forgotten political insanity.

Russia and Eastern Europe before 1914 was the "bread basket" of Europe. As recently as 1940 this area exported 5 million tons of grain each year. Today this area is *importing* 14 million tons of grain a year!

Addressing a United Nations committee in Washington, July 20, 1966, Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman presented the world food challenge in bluntest terms: "By now, it should be no secret to anyone that mankind is engaged in a grim race against world famine. Population growth is outstripping food production capacity. . . . If we fail, ahead lies global catastrophe and another Dark Age. . . . Unless something is done now, the world will literally run out of food by the mid-1980's."

The world population did not hit 1 billion until A.D. 1830. In the next 135 years, the population grew by 2 billion more; and we now are told the next billion of population will be added in fifteen years, 1966–80. That's how fast the world's famine clock is ticking.

In the United States, the most productive area in the world, we are taking out of cultivation every year about 7 million lush acres, for roads, shopping centers, suburban housing, federal wildlife areas, game preserves, recreation areas, and flood control dams. This abnormal reduction of farm area is driving our population to the cities at a rate never before recorded in North American history.

Since 1954, the U.S. has shipped $14 billion in *free* food overseas. But we can no longer undertake to feed the world under this fatuous Food for Peace venture. The U.S. surpluses are gone. As Assistant Secretary of Agriculture George L. Mehren told the World Nutrition Conference at Chicago, September 19, 1966: "The surpluses of grains and dairy products are gone."

Throughout the world, 89 percent of all fertilizers are applied today in the advanced nations. The race for more fertilizers for the developing nations is only a question of investment capital—which the developing nations have not.

For all of Latin America, 1966 food production per capita was down 3 percent from the 1957–59 average. For Communist Asia, per capita food production in 1966 was down 17 percent from the 1957–59 average. Red China must import 225 million bushels of wheat this year. Drought and crop failures portend acute famine in Eastern India in 1967, despite large food grants from both the U.S. and Russia.

Raymond Ewell, official advisor to the government of India warns: *"The world is on the threshold of the biggest famine in history. . . . Such a famine will be of massive proportions, affecting hundreds of millions, possibly, billions, of persons."*

Ewell sees *"the most colossal catastrophe in history . . . and historians of the future may remark on whether it was more important to have worked toward putting a man on the moon during the 1960's or to have worked toward averting the world famine of the 1970's.*

He urged worldwide birth-control, plus a crash program of new fertilizer plants in every developing nation.

In August 1966 the American Institute of Biological Sciences assembled a special seminar on world population at the University of Maryland. There, Prof. Harrison Brown, of Cal. Tech, estimated the U.S. population at 1 *billion* by A.D. 2100. At which, Prof. Clement Markert of Yale interposed: *"Seaweed will be a delicacy."*

The China power struggle of 1966–67 has further reduced food production for mainland Asia, but even before the latest Red Guard rampage, China, with a current population of 750 million, already presented a prospect of famine on a scale never before recorded in human history.

Technical education offers no hope in India because the current five-year plan in Delhi allots but $1 a year per pupil in the elementary schools (The U.S. average is $376 per pupil.)

The population of India passed the 500 million mark in the summer of 1966, and continues to expand at the rate of roughly 15 million a year.

Sanitation chemicals and medical discoveries exported so lavishly during the last twenty years in the U.S. foreign aid program, have served only to aggravate the world food equation. The medical miracles have served to prolong human life in the jungles, without at the same time reducing the birth rate.

In several developing countries there are now three births for every death.

For the entire world as a unit the rate of population growth has increased steadily from 1.8 percent in 1955 to 2.1 percent for 1965, and is headed for 2.4 percent in 1975, and 2.8 percent by 1985.

These are problems not even dreamed by Malthus in 1798 when he dared postulate the grim theory that population would increase faster than means of subsistence. Malthus saw only three alternatives—war, pestilence, or famine. In today's great society, we have all three at once.

U.S. loans and grants to assist foreign nations in their war on hunger totaled $3 billion for 1966; will be expanded to $3.5 billion for both 1967 and 1968. But "government resources simply are not enough to get the job done," says the Department of Agriculture.

The American Medical Association's 1967 conference on international health reported 1966 per capita food production in 34 developing countries was 4 percent below 1965.

An official cable from New Delhi January 2, 1967, reported a general crop failure on the Ganges Plain of India: "some 75 million people will be extremely short of food." (page 7)

A special rice survey in Asia July 4, 1966, reported that Red China exported 1.7 million tons of rice in 1959, but hardly will make 500,000 tons for export in 1967.

In the Communist takeover in 1950, some 3 million Chinese landowners were murdered.

False crop reports confused the Chinese economic planners. In 1958 the rice harvest was calculated at 375 million tons; but the actual harvest turned out to be 250 million tons.

In the great leap forward, men who had never managed more than 2 or 3 acres of land found themselves suddenly in charge of a new commune of 10,000 acres or more.

Chinese agricultural production declined alarmingly from year to year. The rice harvest of 1964 did not quite equal that of 1957; but by 1964 the Chinese population had expanded 100 million over 1957! The 1966 total harvest in China was below that of 1964.

Throughout all Asia only Japan has acted effectively against approaching famine. Over a period of twelve years (1947–58) Japan reduced her birth rate from 34 to 17 per thousand population.

The advance of communism in Asia, Africa and Latin America already has turned three vast continents into starvation areas. As the Department of Agriculture survey summarizes this point:

"Thirty years ago the less developed regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America were exporting 11 million tons of grain yearly to the developed countries, principally Western Europe. . . .

This year more than 20 million tons will move *into* those same countries."

Cuba fairly illustrates the impact of communism. Under Castro, 1965 food production was 15 percent below 1958, with a population increase of 16 percent over the same period.

Nowhere in the world has communism ever increased food production step for step with increasing population. This is the unchallenged fact about communism the world around for fifty years.

From this tragic record derives a new maxim of modern history: *"He who embraces socialism embraces the slow death of famine."*

Antipollution Standards for Detergents

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, water pollution caused by detergents has long been a serious problem. Progress has been made in lessening this threat to our waters, but, it is still a major problem.

I have today introduced a bill calling for the restraint of water pollution caused by the various ingredients in detergents.

Synthetic detergents impair sewage processes, encourage the undesirable growth of algae and hinder fish and plant life. Under the bill I have introduced today, first sponsored by Senator NELSON, of Wisconsin, a committee of experts would be established to draft antipollution standards that detergents would have to meet. Research moneys would be provided for the development of detergents that would disintegrate rapidly, not harming sewage processes, fish or plant life or stimulating growth of algae.

The bill, also called the "Detergent Pollution Control Act of 1967," would further foster research into the improvement of sewage treatment and the development of new sewage processes.

Much progress has been made already in reducing detergent pollution but it is still a major problem. Synthetic detergents involved include such common items as water softeners, brighteners, dyes and perfumes which come in liquid, bar, spray, flake, or powder form.

Both public and private agencies and organizations would be funded under the provisions of this bill in a comprehensive effort to continue the campaign to effect improved detergents and combat detergent pollution.

Not enough is known yet about the latest detergents beyond the fact they they are an improvement over the earliest ones. If the 90th Congress sees fit to pass this bill, or one like it, we could increase our knowledge in this area.

Hopefully, we would be able to foster the creation of detergents that would not fertilize lakes, encourage algae, or leave harmful residue that is toxic to fish and plant life.

Sea Power and Its Meaning

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LESTER L. WOLFF
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, the importance of the use of the seas to fulfill the economic, social and political objectives of the United States has recently been less understood and less emphasized than at any time in our history. Under leave to extend my remarks, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a fine new book dealing with this subject. "Sea Power and Its Meaning" by Adm. Joseph J. Clark, U.S. Navy, retired, and Capt. Dwight H. Barnes, U.S. Navy, retired, analyzes the most important aspects of the problem and recognizes the necessity for our continued emphasis on the seas in the 20th and 21st centuries. The following excerpt explains the heart of the situation:

ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE GOLDEN AGE OF SEAPOWER

Since the beginning of time, the seas, which cover three quarters of the globe, have influenced the progress of man—a creature who has restricted his life largely to the proportionately small amount of dry land on this planet. As the population of the world continues to expand at an explosive rate, the oceans become ever-increasingly ncessary to our very existence.

These oceans will continue to be the traditional meeting ground of nations and philosophies in conflict, and the mushroom shadow of atomic warfare will make them increasingly important. The oceans, moreover, will continue to be the highways over which the goods of the world must move. As advancing technology demands more and more specialization among nations for economic survival, these sea arterials of commerce will increase in importance in the twenty-first century. And, as individual national economies concentrate on the agricultural and industrial production most profitable under the conditions of weather, manpower, and natural resources unique to each country, international trade must increase.

An exploding population's food demands are already skyrocketing. At the same time, the millions of people who are added to the world family every year press constantly outward for more and more living space. As farmlands are engulfed by the asphalt and concrete of cities, man must turn to the seas for new sources of raw materials. Aquaculture will assume ever-greater roles in the feeding of the people and the industries of the world, and the seas eventually may prove to be a place for a crowded people to live.

The true capacity of the oceanic world to meet these needs in the twenty-first century is still unknown because we have just scratched the surface of the sea in our quest for knowledge of the treasures it holds.

One thing is certain, however. The need for any successful nation to control these oceans will increase by leaps and bounds as the world becomes more and more dependent upon the seas. The United States must be an oceanic power of unchallengeable strength if it is to remain a strong force in the world of the century ahead. The sea power which this nation, or any other, requires to maintain such a position—that is, to control and utilize the oceans for security, economic, political, and cultural advantage—must be total power, balanced and complete.

It must include our foreign trade, imports and exports, commodities and services, and the cargo-carrying vessels of the merchant marine.

It must include the shipyards in which these ships and their naval counterparts are constructed and repaired.

It must include the harbors, the dock facilities, the warehouses which serve the naval and merchant ships as home or trading ports.

It must include the businesses directly serving our overseas commerce, the industries manufacturing the exported goods, consuming the imported materials, the rail and highway transportation which moves these goods to and from the ports, and the people who work in these plants, offices, and businesses.

It must include the oceanographers and other scientists who are penetrating the oceans' depths to unlock the treasure chests of animal, vegetable, and mineral resources.

It must include the fishermen, the oil-well drillers, and all the others who are actively engaged today in the harvest of the ocean's multitude of resources.

And, all of this must be protected by naval forces needed to guarantee the freedom of the seas so that we may pursue all these endeavors in the quest of knowledge, wealth, and future resources.

The United States is on the threshhold of the greatest age of sea power and utilization of our oceanic resources that the world has ever known. This nation and its people must be victorious in the political, economic, social, and military competition for the seas which will face this nation in the decades ahead.

In order to compete, this nation must move forward on the seas. To stand still is to succumb. For, no second-place honors are ever given in such races.

That is sea power and its meaning.

Respect for the Flag

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, page 87 in the April issue of the American Home magazine contains a full page presentation of a so-called model boy's room with materials recommended for use in the room. The center of the picture shows the boy's bed with a cluster of several pillows covered with the American flag. At least one of the pillows is face down.

Such a use of the American flag is, in my opinion, highly inappropriate for reasons obvious. Not only is it in poor taste but it is contrary to the provision of the United States Code, title 36, section 176 which specifically directs:

> It shall not be used for drapery of any sort whatsoever, . . . (or) embroidered on such articles as cushions . . .

The printing of this picture as a good example of a boy's room tends to bring about and encourage further disrespect for our flag and all that it stands for.

It is to be hoped that with men dying to preserve and protect this flag in Vietnam at this hour, all citizens and all commercial interests across this land will work together to encourage respect and dignity for the flag of the United States of America.

Undeniably commercial motivations can readily be found in the attraction of the flag, which when affixed to almost any subject renders that subject more valuable, but commercial enterprise in the United States depends for its survival on the survival of the United States itself in a hostile world in which communism is openly committed to its destruction.

In the struggle for self-preservation, loyal Americans risk their lives for this same flag every day and the commercial community owes to them and to its own selfish interests, the self-restraint to deny commercialization of the flag of our country.

The 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Toscanini

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is most gratifying to all of us to observe the extent to which the world is paying tribute to that great citizen of the world, Arturo Toscanini, during this year which marks the 100th anniversary of his birth.

Because of the long years of his life which he lived here in America, beginning in 1908 when he became director of the Metropolitan Opera, and because he became a personal friend in almost every household in America for nearly a full generation, we in America are prone to claim him as an American and glory in his success as an American achievement. But Toscanini belongs to the world. His musical gifts to the world are truly eternal.

I believe that Americans everywhere should be gratified with the effective efforts being made by our fine Italian American organizations to honor this illustrious adopted son. The youth of today, too young to remember back 10 or 15 years ago when "The Maestro" as he was so effectionally known, brought the finest of classical music into our homes, should be informed of his genius. These young people need to learn the greatness of Toscanini's contribution to American culture. They need to know the magnitude of his gift to cementing American and Italian relationships, particularly during the wartorn periods when those relationships were strained.

Few men in history began a brilliant career so early in life and spanned so long a period with one illustrious achievement after another. Little Arturo Toscanini entered the conservatory in his native city of Parma at age 9. He graduated with first prize in cello at 18. Swept into the directorship of the Rio de Janeiro Orchestra 1 year later, Toscanini began a spectacular series of musical triumphs which ended only 10 days after he celebrated his 87th birthday.

Few of us realize that this great adopted son introduced and conducted the premier performance of some of the operas most loved and best known today. These "firsts" include "La Boheme," "Pagliacci," "Gotterdammerung," and "Siegfried" among others.

Few of us remember the extent to which Toscanini was touched by the plight of Jews in Germany when in 1936 he dropped all other activities to organize and conduct the inaugural concert of the Palestine Symphony Orchestra in Tel Aviv, December 26, 1936.

Too few of us recall the extent to which Toscanini served as an ambassador of goodwill in exporting American culture abroad. He took the consolidated New York Philharmonic and New York Symphony Orchestras on a triumphal tour of Europe. Later he took his celebrated NBC Orchestra on a tour of South America.

"The Maestro" passed away in his sleep in New York City on January 16, 1957. The world mourned the passing of a musical genius. The world press printed paeans of praise to him.

Today 100 years after his birth and 10 years after his death the world again honors his memory. I hope that all Americans will share in this homage to a man we consider a truly great American.

The Police Chaplain

SPEECH

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, you and my colleagues had the privilege of commencing our proceedings on Tuesday, April 11, with a prayer and invocation by the Reverend William G. Kalaidjian—see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page H3853.

Among his other attainments, Reverend Kalaidjian is police chaplain—Protestant—of the New York City Police Department.

At a recent meeting with a number of New York City policemen, Chaplain Kalaidjian outlined the work of a police chaplain.

He stated that, as a result of his articles in Law and Order magazine, a nationwide publication for police officials, on the subject of the responsibilities of police chaplains, he had received mail from many chaplains who read the articles.

The volume of the inquiries and correspondence lead Chaplain William G. Kalaidjian to organize and found the National Association of Police Chaplains on an interfaith basis so that the quality of spirit, the sacred values of religion and the confidence of faith may be brought to bear in training and service where policemen face the most difficult experiences that challenge the mind and test a man's faith.

Chaplain Kalaidjian maintains that being a policeman is not only a very dangerous profession; it brings the officer to the scene of greatest inhumanity to man, from the murder victim to the suicide, from brutal crimes against children to brutal crimes against defenseless senior citizens. Being a police officer requires not only technical skill and training in the best methods of crime detection, it also requires that the men be serviced in the spiritual elements of religion just as military forces are serviced. Police, being semimilitary, work all kinds of hours and they are the victims of knifings, gunshot wounds, and targets for many acts of criminal brutality. The wives and families of policemen, as well as policemen, need understanding and dedicated clergymen of all faiths to stand ready to serve our Nation's police forces.

While the position of police chaplain is not new in our major cities, it is coming into its own in the police departments of many States, countries, and cities. It is an aid in community relations, a great help in personnel relations, and one of the most valuable assets in helping the police officer, with all his daily problems, to feel that he and his family have someone they can count upon for deep-level understanding.

Assisting protestant Chaplain William G. Kalaidjian in the dialog with other police chaplains will be fellow chaplains of Jewish and Roman Catholic faiths. It is planned that the National Association of Police Chaplains will meet annually for the purposes of sharing workable methods of approach in meeting the numerous and complex daily problems of servicing policemen.

Also assisting Chaplain Kalaidjian with the National Association of police chaplains, will be a much-decorated New York City detective and Episcopal layman and past president of the St. George Association, Detective Edward W. LeHane, and Mr. Lee Lawder, editor of the national publication, Law and Order magazine.

And now I would like to pay tribute to my friend William G. Kalaidjian, the noted protestant minister, past president of the Bronx Division of the Protestant Council of New York, pastor of the Bedford Park Congregational Church, United Church of Christ, and police chaplain for the past 10 years with the New York City Police Department, known as New York's finest. For the record, I would like to share with my colleagues of the House of Representatives his general outline of what a New York City police chaplain does, based on his actual experience.

I know that my colleagues will want to help the course of law and order by supporting this approach to strength in the inner life and faith of America's police.

The outline follows:

Police Chaplain Position

POLICE CHAPLAIN

A Police Chaplain has the assimilated rank of Inspector. He is authorized to visit station houses and department offices and to converse with any member of the department. He shall:

(a) Visit the sick members of the department. Visit the injured, responding to emergencies and when a man is killed, make proper notification to the family and help in any way possibly regarding funeral arrangements and the tribute extended by the department, arranging pallbearers, etc.

(b) Do all in his power to strengthen the spiritual welfare of the members of the department, working with the men individually and in groups. Many departments have religious organizations with specific programs and opportunities for religious and social contact.

(c) The Chaplain may be attired in the prescribed uniform of his department or in his public clerical garb of the church to which he belongs, and wear the insignia of his office when appearing in his official capacity upon any public occasion. Policemen prefer to meet with the Chaplain in a nondepartmental posture where rank and position are played down.

(d) The Chaplain may perform such other duties as may be assigned by the Police Commissioner or the Police Board of Commissioners or Department Chief, depending upon the organizational structure of the particular department involved.

I. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Visit the sick, injured, and the dying.
2. Minister to the spiritual welfare of the members of the department and their families.
3. Counsel the men with job difficulties, marital or other family difficulties.
4. Instruct and interview the recruits.
5. Give formal lectures at the Police Academy. Give instruction in moral and ethic responsibilities, the image of a policeman and his motives and basis for service to the community.
6. Help make Police-Community relations a reality in various areas of the community; the home, the Church, the Public, Parochial and Private School student bodies, the various Civic and public groups—meeting with them, speaking, discussing and bringing knowledge not otherwise understood. This also helps recruitment in a natural manner.
7. Interview and counsel men who have received departmental discipline for infraction of the department rules and regulations. In some cases when an officer is placed on probation for *one* year as part of the penalty for wrong doing, the officers reports monthly to the Chaplain of his particular faith and the Chaplain acts in the capacity of Probation Officer.
8. The Chaplain takes active participation in the spiritual and social activities of the Department. He offers Invocations and Benedictions at affairs, often is called upon to speak and helps to keep the outlook one of positive faith and high-mindedness.
9. The Chaplain can, if one does not exist, organize and develop a spiritual organization for the purposes of a Communion Breakfast, a Police Memorial Service, a Scholarship Program for Policemen's Children, a Welfare and Sick Committee to aid the ill. In the New York City Police Department, religious organizations are as follows:

Holy Name Society (Roman Catholic)
St. George Association (Protestant of all denominations)
Shomrim Society (Jewish)
St. Pauls Society (Greek Orthodox)

II. AVAILABILITY (HOURS OF WORK)

1. Indefinite, as may be seen from the list of duties as stated: a great deal of time is consumed in these duties and responsibilities.
2. The Chaplain is on call twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. This is necessary to answer emergencies such as members of the force injured, wounded or killed. The Chaplain is called upon any hour night or day in such emergencies.
3. A Chaplain in the Police Department should be prepared to answer a call at any time and never can call any time his own. It is advisable that he have a two-way radio in his car and that he leave a phone number where he can be reached when not in his car.
4. Police funerals may be in the morning, afternoon or evening as requested by the family, their wish is always upper most in consideration. Interviewing the men with domestic and spiritual troubles as schedules allow and meeting with Police Officials upon request are all part of the available services rendered.

III. SALARY AND INCREMENTS

1. Salary and increments are to be set according to professional standards of other comparable professional men in the department such as Police Surgeons etc.

Hanoi's Refusal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, in an editorial published yesterday, the New York Times analyzed Hanoi's rejection of several recent peace proposals. The Times' analysis seems to me to be a fair one, and I commend it to my colleagues and other readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The article follows:

Hanoi's Refusal

The Canadian peace plan has now been added to the list of proposals turned down by North Vietnam. In recent months there have been President Johnson's direct approach to Ho Chi Minh, Pope Paul's pleas, a suggestion from the Wilson Government in London and Secretary General Thant's revised plan.

Hanoi says No. It has to be that for the time being, but it is necessary to seek the reasons.

It can certainly be argued that North Vietnam is being offered fair terms for a cease-fire. Mr. Thant, President de Gaulle and others do still say, as Hanoi says: if the United States stops the bombing of North Vietnam "unconditionally," peace talks could be possible. Even though Washington—in our opinion unwisely—rejects this idea, Hanoi would still seem to have good reasons to enter peace negotiations.

The argument continually put forward by Hanoi—that none of the plans makes "a clear-cut distinction between the aggressor [i.e., the United States] and those who oppose aggression"—can be dismissed either as propaganda or as a specious excuse to hide more practical reasons.

One of these reasons most probably is that a cease-fire now would freeze the division of the country for an indefinite period. It would deprive the Vietcong in South Vietnam of an important means of keeping up its strength in arms and men, and certainly slow its momentum. It would give the Saigon Government and the United States time tc develop the pacification program, strengthen the Ky Government and hold elections. The United States presence would have to be accepted in Southeast Asia for a long time to come while Hanoi would be partially isolated.

Recent minor successes in battle and in guerrilla fighting by the North Vietnamese and Vietcong in the northern part of South Vietnam—which is forcing the United States to reinforce the area—may mean that Hanoi has received more arms from the Soviet Union and Communist China, and may even mean that the recent reports of an understanding between Moscow and Peking to facilitate arms suplies are true. If so, Hanoi may even think it is winning, which it is not. (It is not yet clearly losing, either.)

It may well be that the Hanoi Government exaggerates the possible effects of the opposition to the war in the United States. There is opposition, but it does not extend to an acceptance of defeat or a unilateral withdrawal of the United States from Vietnam. Hanoi may be so ill informed as to think such a development possible.

One has to guess at the way minds work in Hanoi, even if they work mistakenly and even if policies are based on misjudgments. The basic fact, however, is inescapable: as of today the North Vietnamese Government does not want peace negotiations on terms that the United States or any mediating country or person proposes.

There is, however, that one proviso which Hanoi, U Thant, Pope Paul, some United States Senators and some American newspapers, including this one, make: stop the bombing of North Vietnam and see what happens. It is risky, but to continue an always-growing war is even more risky.

The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising: One of the Most Heroic Chapters in Man's History

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, in October of 1940, well after the start of World War II in Europe, the establishment of the Warsaw ghetto was proclaimed by the Nazis occupying Poland. A month later the ghetto was sealed and completely segregated from the rest of Warsaw.

In July of 1942 the Nazi program to liquidate the ghetto's inhabitants and to destroy all the Jews in Poland was begun. Three hundred thousand Jews were either deported or killed while still in the ghetto. In January of 1943 the second deportation began, but was halted after 3 days. The Nazis had encountered armed resistance from the Jewish people.

On April 19, 1943, on the eve of the Jewish Passover, the Nazis launched their attack. Twelve hours later not a single Nazi remained alive in the ghetto area.

The Nazi commanders called in tanks and planes. For a week the Jewish people continued to fight a well-coordinated battle. They faced artillery, heavy machineguns, incendiary bombs, and flamethrowers. The resistance banded into a small guerrilla arm. Pistols, hand grenades, and homemade gasoline bombs were no match for the Nazi war machine. Yet the battle continued. And the world listened in astonishment as the days went by and still the ghetto had not fallen.

This resistance to Nazi terror constitutes one of the most incredible pages in man's struggle for human dignity. The heroism and sacrifices of the Jewish people held captive in the ghetto serves as an inspiration to all of those who value freedom to this day.

On May 16—27 days after the first heavy attack upon the ghetto—the great Jewish synagogue was dynamited.

According to Nazi Commander General Stoop, more than 56,000 Jews were captured, including 7,000 killed in action, 7,000 liquidated in the Treblinka Concentration Camp, and 5,000 to 6,000 destroyed in the flames and blasted ruins of the ghetto. Less than 80 people escaped the carnage.

Human beings—men, women, and children—became statistics and the statistics became history.

The thousands who fought and died in the ghetto were not martyrs because they chose to die for their principles, for they had no choice.

They were not martyrs because they adhered to a particular religious belief, for their persecution was also racial.

They were martyrs because they refused to accept the Nazi edict that they were "subhuman" beings.

As men and women, they refused to accept the Nazi edict that they were without dignity and without rights.

They became martyrs because they fought injustice, hopelessness, and tyranny. They ran up the blue and white flag of David alongside the flag of Poland. This was their proclamation to the world.

The Jewish people of the Warsaw ghetto fought and died for their most basic right—the right to survive, and in survival, the right to be free. We must not forget.

No, Mr. Speaker, we must never forget their superhuman sacrifice in behalf of freedom.

The Spirit of '75

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, today the Nation commemorates in impressive Patriots' Day exercises the priceless memories and matchless contributions of the Founding Fathers and early patriots who at the historic bridge in Concord, Mass., "fired the shot heard around the world."

The embattled farmers at Concord and Lexington have inspired men and nations with the great events which took place that day. Today, more than ever in the history of this great country, the Nation needs to relive the illustrious deeds and achievements of April 19, 1775.

The founding patriots fought for liberty. What some people fail to realize is that, in every generation, it is necessary to fight to preserve and protect that liberty and that only by eternal vigilance, as well as sacrifice when it is essential, can the great truths, principles, and rights so gloriously exemplified by what happened in 1775 and which are indigeous to liberty, be sustained.

Let us never forget the great debt which we owe the courageous patriots of 1775 whose memories and noble deeds we so reverently recall and celebrate today.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include a special article on the events at Concord on April 19, 1775, prepared by my good friend and constituent, Maj. Charles S. Coulter, USA, retired, of Maynard, Mass., and Washington, D.C., noted scholar and researcher on the Revolutionary War:

THE EVENTS OF APRIL 19, 1775

(By Maj. Charles S. Coulter, USA, retired)

On April 19, 1967, America celebrates the beginning of the American Revolution.

Again some writers will insist that the battle of that day was a planned affair, staged by the Committee of Safety of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, to separate the colony, 100 percent British.

Historians who have had access to the original records of Governor General Gage state that the colonists [The Massachusetts Bay Colony covered most of what we now call New England except Vermont] were asking for fair treatment, as loyal subjects of the British King George III.

Out of the expedition from Boston to Concord—an expedition that grew into a war and built the United States—some mistakes in reports have created some misconception about what happened on April 19, 1775.

Governor General Gage had his spies and received very true reports about the plans that were being carried out in Concord. Even more spies were on the other side.

Why Corcord? Because it was the first inland town in Massachusetts, and stores plus weapon and great quantities of food and equipment could be stored in safety.

However, when Gage received a document written in poor French, that described the stores and mapped the storing places (houses and buildings) and showed where artillery was being buried plus quantities of "flower" as "flour" is written in the report, General Gage realized he must take action.

Selecting Lieutenant Colonel Francis Smith as the commanding officer of expedition, he issued his order. (The selection of a "lieutenant colonel" as the commanding officer has bothered some writers. We in the United States, use the same names for regimental the same words, but our senior is termed "colonel" whereas the rank of colonel was an honor, and carried no command. As a result of this situation the American "lieutenant colonel" has no individual command of his own and is a sort of supernumerary).

Altogether, Lieutenant Colonel Smith had some 800 officers and men to make the raid on Concord. The men were assembled on Boston Common, marched to the Back Bay, and then marched through mud and water to be ferried by small boats to Cambridge where, again the men waded through mud and water to the assembly point on the road. (The wet shoes were a heavy handicap slowing the march time and adding great fatigue to the soldiers.)

The column marched through Lexington, where the militia of about 40 men were assembled in line on the Common. The Britishers, having cleared the obstacle, hurried on, for it was now daylight.

At Concord, Colonel Smith issued his orders. One company was sent to the South Bridge to shut out the Sudbury and other towns' militia. Five companies under Captain Lawrence were directed to the North Bridge, where Lawrence would take two companies to Colonel Barrett's farm to destroy, among other things, some cannons.

Before leaving the North Bridge, he set up a bridgehead defense of three companies, one company blocking each of two farm roads, and the third company held in reserve to reinforce against attack.

At the North Bridge, the captain in command was young, and without doubt, a timid even inexperienced officer. His job was simple and the formation Captain Lawrence had laid out, could hold the bridge against almost any attack.

However, when an officer lacks experience trouble comes heavily. The bridgehead formation was withdrawn and the three companies were formed in loose ranks along the bank of the river. This left Captain Lawrence's two companies in the hands of the colonial troops, if a leader were found to attack.

The reserve companies left in the center of the town, were marched toward the North Bridge. On every road leading into Concord the militia companies were headed for the raiders. Captain Lawrence marched his two companies back from the Barrett farm and across the bridge to join the main body. His men were within firing distance as they went by.

The British felt the weight of militia muskets when they reached Merriman's Corners, between Concord and Lincoln. Whether the first militiamen came from the Sudbury company, which had repaired the South Bridge and rushed after the British from the right flank; or from the Reading militia that had hurried to fight on the British left flank, will never be settled. Most historians say Sudbury. Most writers say Reading.

Two questions present themselves: Were there "Minute Men" organizations at Concord and did they fight?"

No colonial troops were legally named "Minute Men".

The appellation stems from bantering remarks regarding the six militia companies placed on semi-alert. The men carried their muskets and equipment constantly, under orders, even in Church.

The companies were under command of Colonel Barrett and consisted of two Concord companies, and one company each from Concord's four adjacent towns: Acton, Bedford, Lincoln and Sudbury.

The nickname disappeared at once.

The question has been asked how could the militia companies fight so well?

From the earliest settlement of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, every village or town was required, as quickly as possible after housing was built, to form a militia company. Men owned their muskets, cast bullets and made powder. They had been in numerous wars—three to Canada, two to destroy French Louisbourg, and not infrequent Indian troubles. They were trained and courageous.

The Role of the United States in the Development of a Latin American Common Market

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD J. IRWIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, at the recent summit meeting in Punta del Este, President Johnson proposed establishment of a Latin American Common Market.

In an address to the World Trade Club of New York on April 11, the need for such a market and the role of our country in it was highlighted by John C. Duncan, executive vice president of W. R. Grace & Co.

Because this company has the unusual background of having started in Latin America about 115 years ago, I think Mr. Duncan's comments are worthy of the attention of my colleagues.

I would like at this time, therefore, to reproduce Mr. Duncan's address on the subject of "The Role of the United States in the Development of a Latin American Common Market":

The Role of the United States in the Development of a Latin American Common Market

Good evening ladies and gentlemen.

I feel privileged to be here tonight to address the World Trade Club of New York. The dinner, as a part of the Pan-American week celebration, could not be more timely in the light of the dramatic events that are taking place this very moment at Punta del Este, Uruguay.

The first visit of our President to the South American continent highlights what many concerned people consider to be the number one problem facing our civilization today, that of equalizing in some measure the standard of living of the peoples of the industrial nations of the world and the so-called underdeveloped countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. From the statistics available, it is evident that the gap between the industralized nations and the under-developed nations is growing wider despite efforts to improve the imbalance. For example, the minimum standard set by the Alliance for Progress is a 2.5% annual increase in GNP per capita. If the U.S. economy continues to grow at the expected rate, the Latin American countries would have to support a 20% per annum increase in per capita GNP just to keep the present gap from widening. This rate of development is obviously unrealistic. In fact it now appears that actual results in 1966 fell short of the 2.5% goal of the Alliance by about one percentage point. This difference in the standard of living, heightened by the population explosion principally among the underdeveloped countries of the world is bound to create friction. Unless resolved, this imbalance can become a potential source of world conflict.

W. R. Grace & Co. is particularly sensitive to this problem since it has the unusual background of having started in Latin America about 115 years ago. Together with Grace Line we have been closely associated with the development of the Americas throughout all of these years. As of today, our company has approximately 50 plants located in all of the major countries of Latin America. We produce a wide variety of chemical products, paper and packaging materials, processed foods, textiles, cement, sugar and minerals. Since our firm is vitally involved in the future of Latin America, we have a group of men assigned primarily to keep us abreast of developments in the Latin American common market area. Our company's interest in Latin American economic integration is typical of the attitude of major American corporations operating there.

The problems involved in creating an effective common market in Latin America, even by the indicated year 1985, are awesome. The failure of the Latin American free trade area to develop more rapidly underscores these difficulties. Despite numerous conferences at every level of government and the really serious efforts which have been made, intra-regional exports among the Latin American countries in 1966 still totalled only about 10% of their total exports of around $11.0 billion compared to 8.5% of the exports in the years 1954–1956. In my opinion the principal reason behind this failure is that the industries of these countries are for the most part competitive rather than complementary. Each country has its own steel mill, automobile assembly plants, pulp and paper mills, textiles, etc. and none of them can afford to shutdown any of its industries for long run economic goals thus sacrificing immediate employment.

Although programs involving political and social progress are obviously important, the real challenge and future for Latin America lies in its ability to find gainful employment for the coming generation of wage earners and their families.

At the present rate of population growth, it is calculated that by the year 2000 the 240 million inhabitants in Latin America will have increased to 600 to 700 million. To give you an idea of just what this means in capital requirements for the continent, jobs for the 3.5 million young Latin American wage earners born this year will each need approximately $10,000 to $20,000 in new capital investment. Multiplying the 3.5 million future employees by the capital requirement, one reaches an aggregate total of $35 billion to $70 billion of new investment capital each year just to create jobs for today's generation of young Latins. To put this figure in context, the total annual growth in investment today in all Latin America, both public and private, is approximately $16 billion.

There are really only three principal sources of capital available to the Latin American countries. The first involves domestic capital which is accumulated through reinvested earnings and individual savings. In countries requiring rapid development this source is never sufficient in itself.

The second source with which you are all familiar has to do with international trade particularly exports which are the principal factors producing import capability. In 1966 Latin American exports totalled approximately $11.0 billion. This compares with $8.0 billion in 1960. Although the growth rate of 5.5% per year is not unsatisfactory, it is only about half that of the European Common Market, and Latin American participation in world trade has declined from 9% ten years ago to 6% today.

One of the factors weighing against the Latin American countries in their efforts to generate export earnings has been the recent decline in export prices for many of the basic commodities on which they depend for foreign exchange earnings. On the other hand, the prices at which they import machinery and manufactured goods have been increasing over the years. Taking prices for the years 1950 to 1956 as an index of 100, by last month the weighted average of export prices received by the Latin American countries had dropped to 87. The prices they pay for imports on the same index reached 105. This means that the index of their terms of trade had dropped from the 1950 to 1956 average of 100 to 83. And if present trends continue, it is projected to decline even further to around 75 by 1972. In terms of capital generation and import capability, the Latin American countries will generate in the current year roughly $2 billion less, or almost 20%, than they would have under the price relationship which existed in 1950–56. It is interesting to note that this reduced rate of earnings of $2 billion per year is almost twice the total amount of net aid given by the free world to Latin America in the year 1965. If the terms of trade continue to decline reaching 75% of the 1950–56 base, it would mean an additional approximate $1 billion per year in lost income by say 1972.

The U. S. has a favorable balance of trade with Latin America. Last year our exports totalled $4.2 billion compared to imports of $4.0 billion. However, if we are to increase our exports to Latin America, they will have to increase their exports in order to have the capability of buying from us. Our representatives in Geneva negotiating the famous Kennedy Round are ably trying to reduce the tariff barriers in Europe weighing against Latin American commodities and goods. Progress is slow and Latin America cannot count upon much assistance from that area unless conditions change radically.

The United States, for its part, has three specific measures which can be adopted to assist the Latin American countries in their balance of trade problems. First is the proposal which is expected to be made at Punta del Este by which American AID loans no longer will be tied directly to equipment purchases in the United States. This move should stimulate the common market effort and encourage intra-regional movement of capital goods as the recipients of AID loans will have the option of buying equipment within the Latin American area. The net effect in the early years on Latin America's balance of payment will be small.

Secondly, our country will have to take a more realistic approach to the demands of the Latin Americans to receive fair prices for their basic agricultural commodities and a wide variety of minerals including petroleum. This is an extremely complex and difficult subject, not easily resolved. For example, despite the world coffee agreement, prices continue to weaken due in large part to over-production. Brazil is finally taking measures to control this situation.

Thirdly, we have to reduce tariffs on some processed and semi-processed goods exported from the Latin American countries. Just last week the great textile industry of Medellin had a group here in New York publicizing the products of their industry. Colombia has been able to export considerable quantities of cloth both finished and semi-finished to the U.S. This type of trade should be encouraged. The possibility of exports of foods and semi-processed foods including tomatoes, vegetables, and tropical fruits, as well as meat and fish products is another area where we should give all assistance possible to our Latin friends. One encouraging statistic shows that the growth of manufactured exports from Latin America has practically doubled in the last ten years, rising from $700 million in 1956 to an estimated $1.2 billion in 1965.

Looking into the future it would be safe to foresee that Latin America offers a better potential market for our country than Europe. History has shown that countries which are in the process of industrialization have an ever increasing demand for capital goods. Europe has become practically self sufficient in most heavy capital goods. In fact it competes with our own industry. Latin America still has a long way to go to compete with our industrial society. By the time they reach a point of posing a serious threat to us we will be exporting to them products unknown to us today. Our lead in technology is that large.

Turning now to the third source of capital available to the Latin American countries, we find public committed funds under the Alliance for Progress program and the foreign private investment effort. Since its inception in 1961, at another Conference in Punta del Este, appropriations for Latin America varying between $1.0 billion and $1.4 billion per year have been passed by our Congress. But how much of this money has actually gone into Latin America on a net basis? Debt repayments and interest payments on debt have sharply reduced the net amount of AID money received. For the six years, 1961–1966, despite appropriations of over $1.0 billion per annum voted by our Congress, actual net AID received by Latin America averaged only $500 million per year.

In my opinion, the request by President Johnson to spend a supplemental amount totalling $1.5 billion over the next five years, part of which would be dedicated to the encouragement of the Latin American common market, represents a minimal amount. Including this additional authorization we now calculate that with debt repayment and interest the net AID from the U.S. to Latin America in 1968 will be only $700 million. The Administration deserves all of our support in this request for an additional $1.5 billion to be spent in Latin America. Our total AID program throughout the world calls for expenditures of $3.1 billion for fiscal 1968 representing less than one-half of 1% of the GNP of this great country; $600 million of this total is for military aid including Southeast Asia.

In the area of foreign private investment, the Alliance for Progress program of 1961 held up as a goal $300 million per year of U.S. private investment in Latin America. For reasons with which we are all familiar this goal was never achieved. In the last three years the most reliable figures available show net new U.S. investment in Latin America ranging between a low $134 million per year to the high in 1965 of $171 million. The contribution made by foreign private investment is not money alone. Advanced technology, managerial know-how, marketing techniques, accounting procedures, modern industrial relations, etc. are all contributions to be made by foreign capital in the development of Latin America. In the area of the Latin American Common Market multinational foreign corporations such as ours have a unique role to play and can make a contribution out of proportion to the size of their investment.

Given the political difficulty of disrupting existing industries with resulting unemployment, the principal impetus of the projected Latin American Common Market should be directed towards the installation of new industries which do not yet exist in Latin America. Much time has been wasted in fruitless negotiations trying to lower tariff barriers for already existing industries. Foreign private capital allied with national investors should take the lead and advise the architects of the common market which countries are the most appropriate from the point of view of natural resources, communications, markets, etc. for the installation of major large-scale plants which can compete even in world markets by producing at low costs. Special status should be given to these industries as is done in the Central American Common Market area, and financial resources, both public and private, plus tax incentives granted to encourage these new basic industries.

I am thinking specifically of petrochemicals including ammonia for fertilizer and plastic materials such as PVC, polyethylene, ethylene itself, and a whole world of chemical products produced from oil and gas. The petrochemical industry is characterized by being highly capital intensive and low in labor requirements. Therefore it does not qualify as a major source of employment, a vital need for the area. However the existence of low cost chemical raw materials will stimulate in each area or country a converting business transforming the chemicals for consumer use. This type of industry usually requires much larger quantities of labor both skilled and unskilled. Thereby employment will be stimuated to an extent not possible under present policies wherein each country is negotiating to erect small high cost production units.

It may be too late to adopt this approach in such basic industries as steel and cars, since each country has its own small or intermediate sized plants. However some integration and rationalization of production may still be possible in these industries. But the primary common market effort should be given to encouraging new multinational industries. In addition to petrochemicals other fields might include electronics, heavy capital goods, aircraft manufacturing; etc.

Many of you will have read the very interesting and timely article on Latin America by the Honorable Jacob K. Javits, our distinguished Senator from New York, entitled "Last Chance for a Common Market". One of the ideas advanced by Senator Javits is the formation of high level committees composed of politicians, intellectuals, labor leaders and prominent businessmen from all the countries of the Americas to advise the Latin American countries on their common market program. A preliminary meeting was held over the past weekend of one such committee.

It is only through the coordinated action of all elements of our society as well as our Latin American friends that the dream of a Latin American common market and eventually of a political union will be realized. The odds against its success are formidable, and I have outlined only a few of the most obvious problems. Human and economic resources are limited.

We for our part have to embark on a balanced program of assistance involving larger and better directed expenditures of public AID funds. As a nation we have to encourage competition for our markets on the part of Latin competitors even at the cost of short term sacrifices but in the expectation that a greatly expanded area for exports will open up for us. With our great leadership in technology and managerial know-how private corporations have the opportunity to set the example of wise and productive investment patterns in the new common market area.

This effort on our part is not dictated only by pure philanthropy and a friendly desire to help the Latin American countries to develop. It is also in our own self interest. Responsible Latin American nations want the opportunity to sell in our market place and to use the income to buy more from us, thus developing their own industrial and agricultural economies. An effective common market would further this goal, and I know you all join with me in wishing our President and the U.S. delegation well at Punta del Este.

I thank you.

Low-Wage Imports Threaten 1 Million Jobs in Apparel Industry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege this morning to hear Eugene E. Stone before the General Subcommittee on Labor headed by our distinguished friend, the Honorable JOHN DENT.

Mr. Stone is president of Stone Manufacturing Co., in Greenville, S.C., ably represented by our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. ASHMORE]. Mr. Stone is gravely concerned about the increasing threat of imports to the jobs and security of his hundreds of employees.

Eugene Stone is a truly great industrialist, a dedicated American and a man devoted to the welfare of those associated with him. I commend his outstanding statement to every Member of the Congress and to the people throughout our country:

STATEMENT OF EUGENE E. STONE III, PRESIDENT, STONE MANUFACTURING CO., GREENVILLE, S.C., ON BEHALF OF AMERICAN APPAREL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, INC., IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 478 AND H.R. 479, BEFORE THE GENERAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, APRIL 19, 1967

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, my name is Eugene E. Stone, III, and I am President of the Stone Manufacturing Company of Greenville, South Carolina, one of the world's largest manufacturers of children's clothes. I am appearing before you today on behalf of the American Apparel Manufacturers Association, headquartered in Washington, D.C. AAMA represents more annual dollar volume in the apparel industry than any other trade organization in the world—in excess of six billion dollars annually at manufacturers wholesale prices.

Members of the Association employ an estimated 500,000 people in 41 States and manufacture all major items of wearing apparel for men, women and children.

I am a member of the Board of Directors of the Association, a member of the Association's Foreign Competition Committee, and a former member of the Management Labor Textile Advisory Committee of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

At the outset, Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, may I congratulate you on the leadership you have shown in initiating these hearings. Your interest in . . . an concern with . . . the impact of imports on American industry and employment could not be more timely so far as our American apparel industry is concerned.

The American Apparel Manufacturers Association supports H.R. 478 and H.R. 479, not, however, because we believe enactment of either of these proposals would result in bringing substantial order into the present chaotic situation in international trade of our products. I must be frank in telling you that we do not believe H.R. 478 and H.R. 479 are sufficiently sweeping in their approach to accomplish that objective. Rather, we endorse these two proposals because we welcome any significant indication of interest in this growing problem on the part of the House of Representatives.

In the balance of my statement I hope to illustrate to you why our Association believes it imperative that some means be established for providing *orderly growth* in the imports of our products into this country—regardless of the fiber content of those articles.

Apparel markets in the United States are being flooded with imported clothing in greater and greater amounts each year. The developing countries of the East, the rebuilt countries of Western Europe, and countries of South America, have established new, modern, and efficient apparel plants which provide many more clothes than these countries need themselves. Where does the excess go? To the United States in large measure. It comes into our country to compete with the output of our own apparel industry which has not generated sufficient earnings to build all new plants and intsall today's most efficient machinery. Our apparel industry has been established for a long time and has been an important and competitive industry in the United States. We have provided employment for over one million people for many, many years.

As early as the middle 1950's the American apparel industry and the United States Government became aware of the inroads being made on our market by imported apparel products. Certain areas of the market, usually those for lower priced goods, were being affected most. Recognition of this problem brought a bilateral agreement in 1957 with Japan which covered the trade of cotton textile and apparel products.

During 1959 domestic demand for cotton

products increased rapidly but imports increased even faster. To alleviate the impact of these imports, the United States asked the major importing and exporting nations to join together to seek a solution. In 1961 a one-year arrangement was signed.

In 1962, the Long-Term Cotton Textile Arrangement (LTA) was negotiated. Now twenty-nine of the most important textile and apparel producing countries of the world are signatories of this Arrangement. This has had the effect of allowing the major exporting countries to share generously in an orderly way the growth of the apparel markets of the major importing countries. The agreed increase in this trade was 5% a year, no more.

Unfortunately, the LTA has not been as effective as we had hoped. From calendar year 1958 until fiscal year 1961 (the base for the Arrangement years) cotton apparel imports increased 34%. From the first LTA year to the 4th LTA year cotton apparel imports increased from 368 million square yards equivalent (SYE) to 505 million SYE, an increase of 37% (see Chart 1). This is certainly sharing the growth of our market in a very significant way.

The fact that most controls under the Long Term Arrangement are export controls might explain some of the ineffectiveness of the Arrangement. That is, exporting countries are expected to regulate the flow of cotton textile and apparel goods under the Arrangement, checking to make sure that only the allowed amounts are shipped to each importing country. In only a few instances has regulation of the flow of cotton goods been left to the importing country. Export control, for several obvious reasons, appears an ineffective way to regulate shipments of these goods. We recommend that import controls be established.

Neither wool nor man-made fiber apparel imports are regulated under the Arrangement, nor do we have import statistics on these products in equivalent square yards for as many years as we have for cotton. Recently the greatest growth in apparel imports has been in the area of man-made fiber products. Imports of these apparel products were 49 million SYE in 1962. They reached 230 million SYE by the end of 1966. This is a 370% increase, and man-made fiber apparel imports are currently increasing at an even faster rate.

This apparel is being sold in the American market in direct competition with the man-made fiber apparel produced by American firms. It seems apparent that the present tariff structure provides little restraint to these rapidly increasing imports of man-made fiber apparel.

Wool apparel imports have also shown an increase over the past few years. They have increased from 46 million SYE in 1962 to 63 million SYE by the end of 1966. This is an increase of 37% (see Chart 2).

Summarizing, total apparel imports were 778 million equivalent square yards in 1966, a 63% increase since 1962. The dollar value of these total apparel imports amounted to $518 million. But this value does not include leather, rubberized, silk, linen, or other apparel. The American Apparel Manufacturers Association collects dollar value data for all apparel imports, which in 1966 amounted to $545 million (see Chart 3). The estimated wholesale value of these goods would be approximately one billion dollars, assuming an additional 85% for shipping, insurance, tariffs, handling, and a return to the importer.

Outside of material, labor is the second most important cost of producing apparel in the United States. Total cost of raw materials (mostly fabric) was 43%. Total compensation to employees was about 31% of sales revenue in 1965. Labor, not capital, is the expensive productive element in making apparel. The average hourly wage paid to apparel production workers in 1965 was $1.83, rising to $1.90 in 1966. In addition, the average apparel employer paid 25 to 30 cents per hour for non-income type benefit payments for each employee. Total compensation to all apparel employees in 1966 is estimated at close to $6 billion dollars.

(It should be stated parenthetically that the U.S. apparel industry is responsible for the employment of many more than its own workers. The industry annually purchases almost half of the output of the American textile industry, thus directly influencing employment in that great industry also.)

We have some wage information for a few of the major apparel exporting nations. Chart 4 attached to this statement shows, for instance, that the average woman apparel production worker in Hong Kong was paid the equivalent of 17 cents per hour in 1965. We have no figures for benefit payments by the employer for these workers, but we know generally that benefits in these countries tend to be substantial, sometimes representing as much as the direct wages paid. Benefits are often actually income payments "in kind" rather than in money. Employers furnish such things as housing, dormitory-style. Nevertheless, total compensation to workers in these countries is very much lower than it is in the United States.

With their low labor costs, producers in such exporting nations can price apparel products sufficiently low so as to undersell equivalent American produced garments even after shipping, tariffs, and related costs are paid. A few years ago it could be argued that the quality of these low-priced garments was inferior to the quality of American apparel. But the quality of imported apparel items has improved greatly and is expected to continue to do so in the future. Today, in many instances, the quality of imported apparel is as good as the quality of any apparel our domestic industry can produce.

We contend, then, that lower labor costs in foreign countries make it impossible for the American apparel manufacturer to compete with imported apparel products. The traditional attack on this argument is that lower wages do not necessarily mean lower labor costs because productivity differences may equalize labor costs. But, look at the evidence. Excluding benefit payments, the average Hong Kong apparel worker receives only one-tenth as much as the average American apparel production worker. Are we ten times more efficient? Absolutely not! It is, of course, difficult to say how productive the Hong Kong worker is, but he is known to have machines which are very similar to those used in this country. In many instances, with modern plants, modern machines and modern methods, production is as good as any American apparel plant.

What can we conclude about the displacement of U.S. apparel workers because of imports? We know that labor is a most important factor in apparel production, that as apparel production increases, apparel employment must also increase almost as much. Our industry has not as yet been able to develop machinery to produce apparel automatically.

Because labor contributes so significantly to apparel production, it follows that imported apparel products have the effect of displacing the amount of labor necessary to produce those products in this country. The exact amount of this displacement is impossible to measure because, among other things, we do not know how many of these products would have been produced had they been produced in the United States and priced accordingly.

It is possible, however, to estimate the number of man hours it would take the domestic apparel industry to produce all of the imported apparel products. There are data available on the number of man hours, direct and indirect, it takes to make most garments. Assuming that the average apparel employee works 2,000 hours per year, it is possible to estimate the number of apparel workers displaced by imports. The following is AAMA's summary of estimated labor displaced by apparel imports:

[Number of Workers]

Cotton apparel imports	62, 600
Wool apparel imports	15, 100
Manmade fiber apparel imports	22, 300
Total	100, 000

One hundred thousand jobs, then, do not exist in America today because importers are supplying such a tremendous amount of apparel to our market.

No matter how we approach this displacement measurement, no one should deny the fact that imports have displaced domestic labor. The current rapid increase in imports is far greater than the increase in domestic production and consumption (see Chart 5). Because of this, the problem of displacement of American labor will become more acute in the future.

Future labor demand in the apparel industry will depend on three factors: population growth, inroads in the market caused by imports, and technological developments.

The approximately 198 million United States residents in 1966 purchased almost $19 billion worth of apparel products at manufacturers' wholesale prices. The Bureau of the Census projects that U.S. population will reach from 212 to 223 million people by 1975. This is a 9 to 14% increase which will undoubtedly be accompanied by at least some increase in demand for apparel items.

Important current population trends point to a somewhat faster growing demand for apparel than we have experienced recently. The 25–34 year old age group is rapidly increasing in size due to the fact that "war babies" have now begun to reach this age. This is a population group which spends a greater proportion of its income on apparel than does the population as a whole. It is the war babies, who are now establishing homes and families, who will contribute to both population increases and apparel demand increases. This 25–34 year old age group is expected to be an important source of demand for our industry. They want an ever-greater variety of clothes for their varied activities, and they will also want clothes for their children who will be born during the next 15 years or so.

Increasing per capita personal incomes in the United States also point to strong apparel demand. Expenditures on apparel are a fairly constant percentage of consumer nondurable expenditures. As these expenditures go up along with rising personal income and GNP, apparel demand will go up too.

We can look forward, then, to strongly increasing apparel demand because of population growth. But will technology take care of producing most of this additional apparel? Most of the automation has been slow in coming to the apparel industry, but we have in the past few years begun to accelerate research and development. We are attempting both to be more competitive with imports and to give the American public better products at relatively lower costs. Automated methods, in some instances, have been privately developed and used by a few firms but have not become widely known or used in the industry. This is explained mostly by the fact that there are 27,000 apparel firms in this country, most of them being too small to have research and development divisions. There has just been formed the Apparel Research Foundation whose activities will be devoted strictly to apparel production research. The results of this research will be available to all members of the Foundation.

Despite recent technological advances, the apparel industry will continue to need a large labor supply for a considerable time to come. The results of research will not come to us in a steady stream, and the developments will not be useful to all apparel companies. The small apparel firms particularly will be financially unable to take advantage of the more costly technological advances.

The anticipated increase in apparel demand means increased demand for labor, if we discount the problem of imports for the moment. We have found that growth in apparel outputs has normally run ahead of growth in the apparel industry's employment. But, we can look forward to growth in our demand for labor which will be only slightly less than the large expected growth in demand for our products. To a very large degree the labor we demand is semi-skilled. We could use the type of worker who has characteristically been on the unemployment rolls in many parts of the country. If we produce to meet increasing demand we will need to hire many semi-skilled workers who will join the 1.2 million production workers already in the apparel industry, many of whom are also semi-skilled. Currently, 89% of our labor force are production workers.

All those groups in the work force which have the highest level of unemployment are potential employees in the apparel industry. Negroes, who are often semi-skilled, are being used in increasing numbers in our industry today. Women make up 80% of our production-worker force. Many of these are women living in small towns who would be unable to move to another town to seek work, if the local apparel company had to stop production. They must remain in that town with their families, whether or not they have work. Also, it would be possible for apparel companies to go into Appalachia, and give employment to people in this area which is well known to you for its employment problems. Employing all these people depends on whether or not the American apparel industry is called on to produce more apparel.

We come, then, to the third, and probably deciding, factor in demand for labor by the United States apparel industry. This factor is, of course, imports. The close relationship between labor input and apparel output, and the large amount of labor used to produce apparel make it clear that apparel imports have the effect of displacing American labor. If increased domestic demand for apparel is met by imported apparel products, our industry cannot grow, it cannot use more labor, it cannot be a factor in alleviating unemployment in areas such as Appalachia, as well as in almost every other State in the Union.

What can we do to prevent this serious displacement of our labor force? We in the apparel industry believe that orderly growth of apparel markets cannot be achieved in this country unless there is established an international agreement covering textile and apparel products for all fibers. An agreement similar to the botton agreement, but extended to cover all fibers would have the effect of providing orderly growth in the textile and apparel markets in those areas which are becoming increasingly disrupted—namely the markets for man-made fiber and wool products.

An agreement of this type must allow the American apparel industry to have a share in the growth of domestic demand. A precedent has been set in the cotton Arrangement to share the domestic market growth with developing nations—but not to give them all of the growth. Statistics prove that imports have been growing at a much faster rate than the domestic market. This means that imports annually account for an increasingly larger percentage of our domestic market growth.

Our apparel industry will be unable to create new jobs if imports continue to grow as they are now. At best, we will be able only to maintain the present level of employment as the demand for apparel products continues to grow.

Any future increase in the rate of growth of apparel imports will have a two-fold effect on the domestic industry. First, as we have said before, labor will be displaced. Second, we feel that apparel producers themselves will be "displaced." That is, producers will not be encouraged to undertake technological research; they will not find it necessary to establish new plants in areas of chronic unemployment in an effort to get sufficient numbers of production workers. These efforts will be largely unnecessary if imports prevent American apparel producers from expanding production. Research might be important in an effort to compete with imports, but cost-cutting techniques are slow to develop in any industry, especially ours.

We feel that imports have had serious repercussions on our industry. They affect labor most, but they also affect every other aspect of domestic apparel production. We cannot forget, also, that these repercussions are not confined to the apparel industry alone. American textile producers rely heavily on our industry to purchase their products. We are also important customers of machinery producers. It can be said that several million people in our labor force outside the apparel industry rely on the American apparel industry for their incomes. Do not let imports destroy us.

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman. The American Apparel Manufacturers Association is grateful for this opportunity to discuss with you this matter of such vital concern to me and to the majority of our member firms. We commend you and your fellow Subcommittee members for the service you are performing on behalf of American industry and the American working man and woman.

Citizens for Public Prayer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the outstanding religious leader, my friend, Rev. Robert G. Howes, expert in city and regional planning, and very distinguished spiritual leader, who is deeply interested in the prayer decision, under unanimous consent I revise and extend my remarks and include his "Action Memorandum 1967 of Citizens for Public Prayer" in the RECORD.

Many of the members of this group are friends and constituents of mine and the group is nonsectarian and nonpartisan and deeply committed to advocate and fight for the people's amendment to public prayer decision.

When this matter is pending before the House, all of us who believe in prayer, recognize and worship the living God, and are interested in preserving the spiritual values and traditions which played such an important role in the origin and the progress of this great Nation are constrained to accord the views expressed by this group most careful and sympathetic consideration and assistance.

There is no question here of trying to force religious views upon anyone, to deny others their religious opinions, infringe upon the right of free speech and free conscience, or impair or abrogate any other right to which persons are entitled by our Constitution.

The issue here is whether this country shall continue to allow believers, as well as unbelievers, the right publicly to pray according to the dictates of their own conscience so that an overwhelming majority of the American people who accept and profess prayer may exercise their right of free, public prayer and free speech.

This country, which is known in verse, song and story as "the land of the free and the home of the brave" was born in struggle, sacrifice, and prayer. Thus it has become the greatest nation in history. Let us preserve that rich, blessed heritage.

The memorandum follows:

CITIZENS FOR PUBLIC PRAYER

Once again in House and Senate a Peoples Amendment for Public Prayer has been introduced. This amendment can be won only if YOU make a constant noise in its favor where you are and wherever your voice, letters, influence can reach.

1. The text of the proposed Peoples Amendment for Public Prayer introduced in the first session of this Congress as *Senate Joint Resolution #1* by Senator Everett M. Dirksen reads:

"Nothing contained in this Constitution shall abridge the right of persons lawfully assembled, in any public building which is supported in whole or in part through the expenditure of public funds, to participate in non-denominational prayer."

A similar resolution was introduced in the House by Representative W. E. Brock on 30 January 1967.

2. *What do we seek?* We believe that the two Supreme Court "prayer" decisions (1962, 1963) are very seriously wrong, that they, in the words of Justice Potter Stewart, "misapplied a great constitutional principle" and that, despite assurances to the contrary, they go far toward favoring the secularist and the atheist over the believer. We do not attack or question the integrity of any member of the Supreme Court. We do feel that so long as these decisions stand a very substantial doubt exists in the mind of school boards, parents and others as to religion's role in public education and that all other instances of public reverence are in fact under threat from the Court's *fatal equation*. We mean by this that the Court has equated establishment in the First Amendment to the Constitution with religion, whether that religion is sectarian or not, free or not, institutional or not. It has said that such religion is banned from governmental accommodation. Applying this equation to other examples of public reverence (e.g. inscriptions on our coins, legislative invocations, etc.) each of them must fall before it. We fight, in short, not only for the brotherhood of prayer in our public schools but also against an evil precedent which can be and already has been (e.g. in the Maryland church college cases in the Fall of 1966) used to backstop further decisions affecting religion in public life. There is no other way to achieve our purpose but through a constitutional amendment. The Frst Amendment, as originally written and interpreted for decades, remains perfectly good. We do not propose in any way to alter it. Simply, the Court has twisted it out of shape. What we demand is that it be restored to its original meaning.

3. *What can you do?* Citizens for Public Prayer is a loose federation of local groups organized to fight for the Peoples Amendment for Public Prayer. It is non-sectarian, non-partisan, has no other cause whatsoever except this. Here are some key addresses.

write them. Suggest to your friends that they write. Get the addresses in the news media. These people have worked long and hard for prayer. Once you know what we are doing, form your own local chapter of Citizens for Public Prayer:

Mr. Chester Doyle, Citizens for Public Prayer, Penns. Area, 5th Street, Berwick, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Kathryne Contino, Citizens for Public Prayer, N.Y. Area, P.O. Box 112, Staten Island, New York 10314.

Miss Patricia Thomas, Citizens for Public Prayer, Michigan Area, 236 E. Michigan Street, Three Rivers, Michigan.

Attorney Robert Mauro, Citizens for Public Prayer, N.J. Area, Boadway, Long Banch, New Jersey.

Mr. Carl Griffin, Jr., Citizens for Public Prayer, N.E. Area, Box 1776, Rutland, Massachusetts.

Rev. Robert G. Howes, Washington, D.C. Representative, Citizens for Public Prayer, The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. 20017.

4. *Warning.* While the justice of our cause is clear, and polls continue to show a massive majority (75–90%) of the American people on our side, you will come up quickly against opposition. Some of this will hit you from quarters in which you expect support. Do not be side-tracked by sweet talk. Look at the facts. Prayer is out of our schools, except in terms of a silent God here and there or a God sandwiched in briefly between quotations from Emerson and Confucius. The Court has already demonstrated that it will use its prayer decisions as precedent to move against other religious practises in our society. These decisions, you may be sure, would also be critical in any possible future Court judgments in the area of parochial school aid or taxation of church properties. Beware especially propaganda proposing substitutes for the brotherhood of prayer, such as "classes in comparative religion." These classes would be extremely difficult to staff and would, if really reverent, fall quickly before the same Court which ruled out the twenty-two word New York prayer. Silent meditation, religion as a foot-note in art and history classes, noble readings—none of these, while helpful, would in any way remove the fatal precedent set in the two Court prayer decisions. And the more adequate each became, the more reverent each became, the more likely it is that it too would fall before the Court. Do not be side-tracked. The time for debate has long since passed. Look at your own schools and see what has happened. Then act and demand action from your community, state and church leaders. For further ammunition read these recent books: a) Rice, C. "The Supreme Court and Public Prayer" b) Costanzo, J. "This Nation Under God" c) Lowrey, C. "To Pray or Not to Pray".

5. *State Legislatures.* It is now of maximum importance that every State legislature pass a double resolution and send it immediately to Congress. This resolution must say two things. It must be passed by both houses of the legislature in a manner which does not permit a gubernatorial veto. Here is what must be said:

a. The legislature must resolve in favor of Senate Joint Resolution #1, 90th Congress (the Dirksen Prayer Amendment).

b. The legislature must simultaneously—in terms of the Fifth Amendment to the Federal Constitution—demand that, failing to pass the Dirksen Prayer Amendment by 1 August 1967, the Congress convoke a constitutional convention to consider and pass on a prayer amendment.

Use every means in your power, by local resolutions, mass meetings and direct contact with your legislators, to get this kind of double resolution through your State legislature as soon as possible.

6. *Letters and Noise.* One of the most important things you can do right now is to keep this issue alive. Millions of Americans believe as we do. They have, however, been disillusioned by road blocks in congressional committees and by silence on the whole matter in so many of the news media and on the part of so many religious leaders. Please use every avenue open to you to give them new confidence that we can win. Make noise again and again, wherever you can do so, for public reverence. News columns, letters to your friends and relatives, petitions and letters to Congressmen and Senators in Washington, radio talk programs, resolutions by your organizations (e.g. PTA, veterans, church, social) which are then carefully sent to the news media—these are some methods. But remember, one letter, one talk is not enough. Pile drive this issue. Stick to it, as Madalyn Murray and our opponents stick to their side. Keep driving, repeating, going back again and again until your leaders act and speak out for the Peoples Amendment for Public Prayer. Promises, silent agreement with us—this is no longer enough. We need now action, speeches, sermons, editorials, legislative resolutions.

With His help we shall again restore the common sense of the First Amendment and assure forever in this reverent Republic the Civil Right of Public Reverence.

God bless you.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided,* That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H–112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate continued on bill to restore investment tax credit.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S 5465–S 5513

Bills Introduced: 12 bills and 3 resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1576–1587; S.J. Res. 75–76; and S. Con. Res. 22. Page S 5469

Bill Reported: Report was made as follows: S. 375, to set penalties for persons convicted of making obscene or harassing telephone calls (S. Rept. 189). Page S 5469

Taxation: Senate continued consideration of H.R. 6950, to restore investment tax credit and allowance of accelerated depreciation in the case of certain real property, taking the following additional actions on amendments and a motion:

Adopted: By 55 yeas to 19 nays, McGovern amendment to substitute other language for section 2 of P.L. 88–482, limiting importation of certain meat and meat products so as to protect American markets from flooding of such products, including lambs, by imposing import quotas (after rejecting, by 16 yeas to 58 nays, Javits motion to table this amendment); and

Rejected: Proxmire amendment to reduce certain existing oil and gas percentage depletion rates.

Pending at adjournment was Long of Louisiana amendment No. 169 of a perfecting nature (to add new title to bill entitled "Honest Election Act of 1967") to Inouye amendment No. 168 to the Presidential Election Campaign Act of 1966 (P.L. 89–809) so as to reduce from 5 million to 2 million the minimum popular votes that must be received by a Presidential candidate to entitle his party to payments from the Presidential election campaign fund.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the pending Long amendment No. 169 to the Inouye amendment No. 168.

Pages S 5465, S 5513–S 5516, S 5518–S 5548, S 5554–S 5561

Treaty Received: Consular Convention with France, signed at Paris on July 18, 1966 (Ex. I, 80th Cong., 1st sess.), was received—referred to Committee on Foreign Relations. Page S 5465

Confirmations: The following nominations were confirmed: Arthur J. Goldberg of Illinois, William Buffum of Maryland, Richard F. Pedersen of California, Mrs. Eugenie Anderson of Minnesota, and Samuel C. Adams, Jr. of Texas, all to be representatives to the Fifth Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly; Garland R. Farmer, Jr. of California, and Michael Iovenko of New York, to be alternate representatives to the Fifth Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly; Albert Scheffer Lang, of Minnesota, to be Administrator of the Federal Railroad Administration; George M. Stafford, of Kansas, to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner; William W. Hagerty, of Pennsylvania, to be a member of Board of Directors, Communications Satellite Corp.; James F. Fanseen, of Maryland, to be a Federal Maritime Commissioner; Francis H. McAdams, of D.C., Louis M. Thayer, of Florida, Joseph J. O'Connell, Jr., of Maryland, John H. Reed, of Maine, and Oscar M. Laurel, of Texas, all to be members of the National Transportation Safety Board; and numerous nominations in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service.

Page S 5561

Nominations: 39 Navy nominations in the rank of admiral were received. Page S 5561

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today.

Pages S 5526, S 5530

Program for Thursday: Senate met at 11 a.m. and adjourned at 6:10 p.m. until 11 a.m. Thursday, April 20, when its unfinished business will be H.R. 6950, to restore investment tax credit. Orders were entered for Senate to meet at noon on Friday, April 21, and 11 a.m. on Monday and Tuesday, April 24 and April 25.

Pages S 5548, S 5561

Committee Meetings

(*Committees not listed did not meet*)

NASA AUTHORIZATIONS

Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences: Committee continued its hearings on S. 1296, fiscal 1968 authorizations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, having as its witnesses Dr. George E. Mueller, Associate Administrator for Manned Space Flight, who was accompanied by Dr. Robert C. Seamans, Jr., Deputy Administrator, and Dr. Homer E. Newell, Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications, all of NASA.

Appendix

Bombing of Cement Plants in North Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, this morning's edition of the Washington Post contains a most illuminating news column written by Mr. George C. Wilson, the Post's military correspondent. The article states that Mr. John T. McNaughton, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, in a private talk stated the case for bombing cement plants in North Vietnam.

I hope that the report proves to be accurate and that the administration will authorize the bombing of the cement plants in North Vietnam. I have long advocated that the key industries of North Vietnam, including the cement plants, be leveled, since they contribute directly to the ability of the North Vietnamese to continue their aggression in South Vietnam. In my judgment, there has been enough time for the consideration of this move. Now is the time for action to be taken. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEW BLOWS WOULD OVERBURDEN TRANSPORT: FOE'S CEMENT PLANTS MAY BE HIT NEXT—U.S. OFFICIAL'S TALK POINTS TO STEP UP

(By George C. Wilson)

A private talk this week by a high Defense Department official stated the case for bombing North Vietnam's cement plants—possibly the next escalation of the air war.

John T. McNaughton, assistant secretary of defense for International Security Affairs, talked about the bombing of the cement plants during an off-the-record lecture to a group of Harvard students Monday.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff long have wanted to hit North Vietnam's cement industry. McNaughton's talk strengthened the possibility that the civilian leadership of the Pentagon now agrees this should be done.

McNaughton, according to reliable sources, went beyand the usual military rationale for bombing North Vietnam's cement works. He related the possible action to the strategy of overloading the enemy's transportation system.

If cement production were knocked out or reduced by bombing, went the argument, Hanoi might have to import cement to repair its roads and bridges.

Having to carry something heavy like cement from place to place would be one more burden on the heavily bombed and shelled transportation system in North Vietnam.

The Hanoi government has known for a long time that there is a good chance its concrete industry may be bombed. Heavy antiaircraft defenses have been installed already.

SAMS ARE MOVED

What Hanoi does not know—and this is the really vital intelligence—is when such an attack might occur.

If the enemy knew when to expect an attack it could beef up its already formidable anti-aircraft defenses around its cement works. One way would be to move more antiaircraft missiles into the area.

The North Vietnamese already play musical chairs with their SAM–2 missiles, moving them from site to site to fool U.S. fighter-bombers. When a missile is moved, a wooden dummy is often left in its place to draw bombs.

North Vietnam's biggest cement works is believed to be in the heavily defended Haiphong harbor area, although concrete and brick production is in other places as well.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff figure bombing cement works would make it harder for North Vietnam to keep its roads and bridges operable. This makes the suggested target in line with the Johnson Administration policy of hitting facilities which help North Vietnam send troops and supplies into South Vietnam. Cement also is used for fortifications.

DECLINES TO COMMENT

After word leaked out about McNaughton's mention of the cement works at Harvard, he was asked in an interview to confirm, deny or elaborate on the subject. He declined to discuss the subject on ground his remarks at Harvard were off-the-record.

A subsequent cross check yesterday reconfirmed that McNaughton had discussed hitting cement production as one way to overload North Vietnam's transportation system.

While cement plants have been mentioned before in print as likely future targets, McNaughton's rationale for hitting them is new and may strengthen the arguments for the action.

Fight Against Famine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEXANDER PIRNIE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Speaker, at the recent annual convention of the National Limestone Institute held here in Washington, an outstanding address was made by Nyle C. Brady, director of research and director of the agricultural experimentation station, New York State College of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University. His talk, "Fight Against Famine," deals with one of the most serious problems facing mankind. I feel compelled to share with my colleagues his thought-provoking remarks which outline his program for winning this fight. As a Cornellian, I am particularly aware of Dr. Brady's leadership in this field and I am confident that his advice will not go unheeded.

The address follows:

FIGHT AGAINST FAMINE

(By Nyle C. Brady)

The welfare of America is closely bound up with the welfare of mankind. LaFayette said that to his wife. He was echoing a truism of his time. But his words would be even truer today. They are food for thought as we ponder the problem of world food supply.

In our part of the world many persons are talking about the problem, writing about it. Typewriters tap out the hours as writers record the latest proposals to end the fight against famine. And through the roar of printing presses, publications with "the solutions" thud their way into society.

Still the problem remains monumental.

Secretary Freeman has said: "The greatest single challenge the world faces today is whether the swelling ranks of mankind can produce enough food to sustain life without hunger."

Optimistically, our government is facing this challenge. It faces a world population that increased by 2% in 1965, though food production grew by only 1 to 1½%. It faces a world where half the people experience chronic hunger or serious dietary deficiency.

Hunger in the world is not new. What is new is our acute awareness of it.

In the midst of soaring birth rates and longer life spans, hunger's voice reverberates. It compells us to listen. For while population numbers have leaped historically high, agricultural yields in many parts of the world have not.

Why should well-fed economically developed nations be concerned? Mainly there are two reasons. The first is unselfish. We simply can't let others suffer from starvation while we suffer merely from indigestion.

The second is selfish. We fear the consequences of a hungry world. For a hungry world is an uneasy world. And a hungry, uneasy world cannot long remain a peaceful world. A starving Asian or African is concerned little with glories of democracy or with the evils of communism. His immediate concern is self preservation.

And we must help him.

There seems to be general agreement that in attempts to help him two major facets must be considered: rapid, continuing rise in population in developing countries; and lag in expansion of food production in relation to population growth.

First, let's briefly look at some positive approaches to the population problem. Methods are available for family planning. They work. But concrete governmental programs must teach people these methods.

In the long run, family planning may help weaken the population explosion. But can it lessen an alarming situation in time to avert massive starvation? Even the most optimistic doubt that it can; that is, unless there is a dramatic increase in food production.

The critical period sleeps within the next 35 years. The world's present 3.4 billion people will more than double by the year 2000. Countries least able to feed themselves will have most of the increase. For example, Asia's population will burgeon to more than 4 billion—more than today's total world population. And Latin America's population will nearly triple as it tops 700 million.

In some developing nations, as many as 40% of the population now are under 15 years old. This means, of course, that huge numbers of the population are child bearers of the next generation.

In light of this, the urgency of family planning must be dealt with now. Even so, educating the people is a tedious task. And slow acceptance is inevitable. However, as President Johnson has said: "A balance between agricultural productivity and population is necessary to prevent the shadow of hunger from becoming a nightmare of famine."

So let us now look more closely at population's partner in the problem of too little food for too many people.

What is needed is already known. More food, of course, for developing countries; in fact, a rate of increase in food production that even developed nations have not been able to maintain for long duration.

One step farther—production must mushroom in spite of pitifully small economic and human resources. In your mind's eye, recreate the U.S. and Europe of a century ago. Such are many of the developing nations in this 20th century.

The Niger Republic, for instance, with a population of 2.5 million in 1962 had no engineers and only five native scientists. Yet economic and agricultural development are vital if that African nation is to survive the crises of hunger.

Can it survive? Like most developing nations, it can if it gives priority to food and population problems and if it is provided with international assistance.

Too often our efforts to help developing countries have been temporary crash programs. Too often our efforts have lacked continuity and sufficient support to have impact. And too often we've acted as though "wishing will make it so."

But the problems of too many with too little cannot be wished away. They will haunt the conscience of World Society until they are solved.

Since existence was made for action, let us move quickly and decisively. Let us learn how to help push food production upward in developing countries. Let us aim our efforts with this in mind: successful technology in one country may fail in another.

To illustrate my point, may I quote from a recent article by Dr. George Harrar, President of the Rockefeller Foundation. "Early in our foreign assistance efforts, there was a tendency to over-simplify the problem and to believe that the answer lay in transferring to the less developed countries what we chose to call our own 'know-how', with the aim of achieving rapid 'breakthroughs' which would quickly solve agricultural and other developmental problems. Bitter experience has taught us the fallacy of this belief. Large-scale efforts, if unrelated or not soundly conceived, breed confusion and are no substitute for identifying the real bottlenecks and attacking them with logic and competence in a sustained and progressive fashion. Unhappily, now, after some 20 years of experience with foreign aid, there is litle evidence that many major economic tides have been turned within the developing nations."

Dr. Harrar's statement leads to the conclusion that practices of an Illinois farmer with 1,000 acres and a half-million dollar business are beyond the scope of a five-acre rice farmer in India or Vietnam. Already there are too many dramatic cases of failure where American or European farming methods were applied, without change, in developing areas. In many developing countries great differences in climates, soils, cropping systems, harvesting, processing and marketing techniques—as well as size of operation—make it virtually impossible to transfer directly U.S. technology without much adaptive research.

To date, research has been too limited. This limit and a lack of essential trained manpower are the greatest handicaps in the production of food.

Unfortunately, some leaders from developed and developing nations inadequately recognize the significance of research and education to the world food problem.

Generally, quality of research is related to quality of education. Inadequate manpower, of course, limits research. It also limits other activities related to international agricultural development. Expansion and improvement, then, are essential in general and adult education. Developing nations must give higher priority to agriculture training which presently is stifled in a closet of low status. In addition, there must be more indigenous educational institutions. For training abroad creates problems such as these:

(1) Graduates are either unwilling or unable to apply their learning in their developing homeland after working with U.S. problems, equipment, and methods.

(2) Lured by fine jobs in the U.S. or Europe, many never return home, thus adding to the "brain drain" of their countries.

Obviously, research and education are vital to the world food supply. Both are foundations for long-term rewarding results.

With them, enlightened governmental policies should be developed toward private business and farmers. Policies, for instance, should permit and encourage teamwork of public agencies, universities, and industry. They should help dispel the notion that business interests conflict with other segments of society. Policies also should encourage the farmer to produce more. Credit, land tenure, price, other factors—all must be keyed toward motivating the farmer.

But so much for long-term projects. Let's focus now on short-term ones, those with immediate impact. There are many.

Chiefly, they fall into two categories: (1) projects to help countries help themselves, and (2) food aid from the developed world.

Self-help projects include technical assistance through government programs, private industry, universities, and foundations. To a degree, some already are under way. For example, methods of adaptive research, extension, and business are being used to develop technology for new situations in developing countries.

In some self-help projects the stress is on physical and biological inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, lime, pesticides, and machinery. Here the "package" approach is vital. Harm instead of good can result unless these products are used intelligently and in combination.

With some adaptive research at its base, though, the "package" has a good chance of success. In other self-help projects, the stress is on economic inputs. Loans and grants-in-aid become the "open sesame" to new practices stemming from research.

Continuity is essential, however; continuity of purpose, personnel and program.

As the Great Bard said:

> "An enterprise, when fairly begun,
> should not be left till all that
> ought is won."

But let's take a look at the second category of short-term projects; namely, food aid from the developed world. As you know, the U.S. has been giving food aid to developing countries since World War II. Through the Food for Peace Program some $15 billion in surplus foods and fibers has supported developing countries since 1954.

Today the situation is markedly changed. No longer is the "surplus" concept part of national policy. Instead, today's policy embraces the concept of "we help those who help themselves." This stems from the fact that U.S. food reserves actually are in some cases below levels for national security. Now American farmers are asked to bring farmlands of yesterday back into production.

We are now in a position to expect self help as a basis for food aid. We alone simply cannot feed the world.

Apparently our food aid will be needed for many more years, however. This calls for a high, increasing level of food production plus inputs from agri-business in this country and the ingenuity of farmers.

Perhaps the greatest contribution which the Limestone and other agricultural industries can make is to continue to improve the efficiency of production of American farm products. The American farmer must receive a reasonable net income for his efforts. But he must do so with relative little increase in farm prices lest he find himself priced out of the market by either foreign competition or competition from synthetic foods. Efficiency of production continues to be the watchword for American agriculture.

In summary, we have looked at the world food supply picture as it generally appears. We explored reasons why the U.S. should be concerned and some proposed solutions. We talked in terms of long and short-term action programs. And we centered our thoughts on an exploding population linked with inadequate food resources.

Let us add one more morsel of food for thought. The problem of food cannot be considered merely a race between a rapidly growing population and the potential of the soil. The whole issue is too complex, too involved in economics, too different in different areas. It is absorbed finally with the general problem of social and economic progress in the world.

This brings us to the question: Can the fight against famine be won?

In concluding I say yes, optimistically, to that question, *if:*

(1) the people and governments of developing areas recognize their plight and commit themselves wholeheartedly to self help.

(2) the people and governments of the more highly developed nations, especially the U.S., implement a long-term policy of providing technical assistance with continuity of policies, programs and personnel and by providing food aid.

In committing themselves to self help, developing nations must motivate producers to accept new practices. They must place agricultural needs at the top of their priority list.

Developing nations must clear a path for contributions from indigenous and foreign industries and private enterprise. They must provide credit, marketing facilities and other essentials. They must join forces with national agricultural development programs so that importance of food in the national economy will be obvious.

Overall, the food problem is here for a long stay. And as we study it with long-range plans we see it requires long-term solutions as well. It calls for commitments of technical manpower and financial support—greater than those we have ever made. It calls for a coordinated long-term approach from government, industry, universities and foundations. We know this works. Consider the Rockefeller and Ford programs in Mexico and the Philippines.

In the words of Mazzini: "The moral law of the universe is progress. Every generation that passes idly over the earth without adding to that progress remains uninscribed upon the register of humanity, and the succeeding generation tramples its ashes as dust."

A Note of Cheer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record an editorial published in the Washington Post, April 18, entitled "A Note of Cheer."

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

A Note of Cheer

United Air Lines deserves a pat on the back for adding another flight to its schedule at Dulles International Airport. Given the decision by the FAA to permit short-haul jets at National, the process of building Dulles into the major air terminal it should be is a slow one. But someday we will be thankful it is there and this new flight to Denver and Seattle helps move that day nearer.

It seems to us that one of the fundamental problems with the use by airlines of Dulles is the taxicab fare structure. Dulles is 27 miles from downtown Washington; the cost of getting there by taxi is $15. O'Hare Airport is 24 miles from downtown Chicago; the cost of getting from the Loop to the airport is $6. But transportation to a downtown terminal is not a satisfactory substitute for speedy monorail or reasonable taxi service. As passenger traffic at Dulles increases, the Metropolitan Transit Commission and the FAA ought to look into the reasonableness of the taxi rates.

The Endless Search for a Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALALAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished colleague representing the First Congressional District of Washington, Mr. Thomas M. Pelly, is a most diligent, dedicated, and persistent member of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Over the past several years the gentleman from Washington [Mr. Pelly] has labored hard and long to alert this Nation to the crisis which is now upon us because of the deterioration of the U.S. merchant marine.

If his positive proposals of these years had been adopted or even given serious consideration by the administration we might have averted the present serious problem.

One of the main points Congressman Pelly has made is the need for a real policy for the upgrading of the U.S. merchant marine. He stated this need effectively in remarks delivered yesterday here in Washington before the maritime trades department seminar.

I include the text of his remarks here and trust they will be given the attention they deserve:

Remarks of Hon. Thomas M. Pelly, Representative of Washington, Member of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, April 19, 1967

The excellence of the competitive two-party system of government was demonstrated yesterday. This was when Members of both parties appeared before the House Rules Committee in bi-partisan support of legislation to provide authorization authority to the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and the Commerce Committee of the Senate so they can hold public hearings on the needs of the ailing American Maritime industry and establish guidelines and point up a program to meet its needs. Nevertheless a vigorous and vigilant minority assures against majority arm twisting and placing Members under wraps to support Administration policy or lack of policy.

Today, as a member of the Minority Party, I would like to demonstrate the value of the two-party system. I wish to speak frankly on the shocking condition of the American maritime industry owing to the dilatory actions of the current Administration.

I believe that the record of this Administration will clearly show that it has wilfully refused to implement and to properly administer the letter and the spirit of our shipping laws. Instead of activity, we have been subjected to inactivity. Instead of leadership, we have experienced an endless series of fruitless studies which have had only one end product—seeds of uncertainty from which to harvest further study. Like Diogenes' endless search for an honest man, the Administration appears to have become stalemated in its own search for consensus.

It is now approaching two and a half years since the President said in his State of the Union Message of January 1965 that he would ". . . recommend . . . a new policy for our merchant marine". Where, I ask, is this promised policy? As one newspaper observed only last month:

"Since the first promise was made by President Johnson of a new maritime policy, the United States has slipped from first to sixth place in size of its active fleet; from sixth to 14th in ship construction. And the number of new ships to fly the American Flag is almost negligible."

What is particularly damning in the Administration's attitude is the fact that we have on our statute books a law which was enacted to avoid this current abysmal condition of American shipping—the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. The very first title of that Act states that we *shall* have a Merchant Marine sufficient to carry ". . . a substantial portion of water-borne export and import foreign commerce of the United States . . .". Former Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges once stated ". . . I believe the Congressional declaration of (this) policy should be interpreted to mean we should consider a *50%* objective as a goal in determining whether we have a merchant marine sufficient to carry (such) 'a substantial portion . . .' ". Today the American Merchant Marine carries slightly more than 7% of this water-borne commerce.

The same Act directed that this and other Administrations should construct all new vessels in American yards in carrying out the objectives of the Act. Again, I am sure of no concerted effort by the Administration in this direction. Rather, last year and again this year, its leading maritime spokesmen have been hinting at the construction of vessels for American registry in foreign shipyards.

The net result is that while the world merchant fleet has increased slightly more than 60% in the last fifteen years, the American privately-owned fleet has *decreased* by slightly more than 24%. Today, the privately-owned American Merchant Marine consists of about only 900 ships, and about ¾ of those are 20 years or older. In addition, only a little more than 10% of these 900 ships have a speed of 20 knots or more.

Too frequently, we have been deluded into complacency by misleading statistics such as those reflecting that we possess the largest Merchant Marine in the world. This is accomplished by "padding" the figures by including vessels in our National Defense Reserve Fleet. But even if these ships are included, the implication is grossly misleading. Only last week before the Senate Commerce Committee, the Acting Maritime Administrator indicated that of about 1200 ships in the Reserve Fleet almost 45% of them are candidates for the scrap pile. Another 25% are military auxiliaries and presently unavailable to the commercial industry. Taking into account some 160 vessels that have been reactivated for Viet Nam, the net result is that we have only 200 ships remaining in the Reserve Fleet in an available status. How many of these 200 ships could be pressed into service is doubtful. A close associate of mine, who is a Naval architect and who has had an opportunity to inspect some of these Reserve Fleet ships, has advised that hull plates have so deteriorated as to render their safe operation highly suspect. Incidentally, I believe $358 million, the amount the Administration proposes for jumboizing these old reserve ships is a typical McNamara mistake. This money should go for construction of new, fast, and modern ships.

What is even more alarming is to consider the prospect of the availability of Reserve Fleet ships within the time frame of the 1970's. Almost all of these ships are now over 20 years of age. By 1975, they will be from 30 to 35 years of age and will be almost totally obsolete and useless. We may also find that by the 1970's the operational capabilities of Reserve Fleet ships will be limited to excursions between New York City and Staten Island as a result of the most liberal and shocking policies of the Johnson Administration in taking old unused ferry and passenger boats in exchange for ocean-going vessels.

It is most unfortunate that we appear to have so rapidly forgotten the lessons of history. For example, in the first 180 days of World War II, more than 500 American ships were sunk. By comparison with today's active fleet, this would mean better than a 50% reduction in our operational shipping capability. It certainly leads one to question whether adequate consideration is being given to both the submarine and merchant shipping capabilities of our present "cold war" competitors.

What is sorely needed is a reasonable and adequate level of new ship construction. If only ½ of 1% of the more than $130 billion budget were allocated to ship construction, we probably could build more than 50 ships a year. Yet we appear to be wedded to that unlucky number of 13 ships a year.

As an alternative, we have the Secretary of Defense proposing to build his own Merchant Marine in the form of Fast Deployment Logistics ships. Secretary of Transportation Boyd, at the same time, is "hinting" at a so-called "new" maritime program. Frankly, I can readily understand why the Secretary of Transportation was reported ill and unable to appear before the Senate Commerce Committee last week, since I was a little ill myself over the inadequacies of his proposals. I now understand that as an added inducement to buy this so-called "new" program there are some reports that the kitty is to be sweetened by increasing proposed new ship construction to 30 ships a year. I would suggest that along this line someone in the Administration give thought to utilizing ½ of the $2 billion being sought by the Secretary of Defense to subsidize 100% the McNamara FDL program. These funds alone would be sufficient to start us on correcting our current block obsolescence problem.

What is perhaps most ironic, if not pathetic, about the current condition of our maritime industry is the fact that our positions have not changed appreciably in more than half a century. In an article entitled "Shall We Give Up the Ship?", which was carried in the Saturday Evening Post of February 15, 1916, the author, Mr. Herbert Quick, observed:

"The administration says: 'Let us authorize the building of naval auxiliary vessels by the Government.' The Republicans say, most of them, but not all by any means: 'Put us in power and we will by means of subsidies stimulate the building of merchant vessels which will serve as naval auxiliaries.' "

This is essentially what is now at issue if you examine the underlying issues generated by Secretary McNamara's proposal to construct 30 or more Fast Deployment Logistics ships.

In conclusion, I would urge that you pay heed to the demonstrated benefits of unity and cohesiveness. Perhaps we would do well to emulate this national trait of some of our foreign competitors such as Japan. As Helen Delich Bentley, maritime editor of the *Baltimore Sun*, observed in her column of April 10th: "The thoughts of every segment—steamship operators, shipyards, shippers, and workers—are aimed toward one goal—to help Japan." Let us, too, unite to help advance the cause of the American Merchant Marine.

We should stand by our guns and continue the fight begun in the last Congress—

(1) To establish an independent Federal Maritime Administration; and

(2) To vest in the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and its counterpart in the Senate, the Committee on Commerce, jurisdiction over legislation which would authorize appropiations for Maritime Administration programs.

Above all, we should thoroughly examine any and all proposals and their possible impact upon the industry. In no event should we accept anything less than a program of 50 new ships a year for five years to be constructed in American shipyards by American labor. The battle is about to be joined, and the time is now, to effectively prepare to wage war, the outcome of which will have far-reaching implications on our future stature as a maritime nation. I assure you I will be fighting for these obligations.

Navy Wary Over Buildup of Soviet Merchant Fleet

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record a column by Edith Kermit Roosevelt, published in the Lynchburg News, April 10, entitled "Navy Wary Over Buildup of Soviet Merchant Fleet."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Navy Wary Over Buildup of Soviet Merchant Fleet

(By Edith Kermit Roosevelt)

Washington.—The Navy is closely watching the ominous buildup of the Soviet Merchant Fleet. Our military is concerned over the purposes for which this fleet is being built and wishes to have the true facts, even when they conflict with Washington policy.

Thus far, the Administration has refused to recognize the danger of the Red maritime build-up, in the same way that it refuses to publicize the facts about the new missile build-up in Cuba, and the significance of Red-fomented "wars of liberation." Obviously, if it were admitted that the Soviet Union is a threat, it would interfere with "bridge building" to the Red regimes through aid, trade and disarmament programs.

As recently as March 6, in a letter to Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R-Me.), Alain Enthoven, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Systems Analysis, wrote, "the USSR will be in no position to dominate world shipping or even to exert significant leverage."

Such statements, that conflict with known statistics, reflect an old-fashioned approach to warfare. It refuses to recognize that the Red Merchant Fleet, with more ships than the active U.S. flag fleet, is being used as an integrated military and political weapon. This is made clear in a 54-page study for the Navy's Undersea Warfare Programs entitled "A 1966 Survey of Russian Merchant Shipping." The study is authored by Robert L. Nichols, a graduate student in history at the University of Washington in Seattle. Nichols, who has a maritime background and reads Russian fluently, did the study at the request of the University's Applied Physics Laboratory which does research for the Navy. Significantly, the foreword to this study states that Nichols was instructed to derive his information primarily from Russian sources and "was given no advance conclusions to support."

The Navy report stresses the semi-military role of Soviet Merchant Shipping in the Vietnamese war. It said: "At least twenty-six Soviet ships have brought various kinds of material aid into the ports of Haiphong and Hanoi in the last year. Some of these ships made more than one appearance."

Only fairly small Soviet ships have been used because of the shallow draft in the North Vietnamese ports. Most of these vessels are dry-cargo ships ranging from 3,000 to 11,000 gross tons and sailing mainly from Odessa. The Soviets frequently use the Nikolaev dry-cargo carrier between Odessa and Haiphong. "The Nikolaev has exceptionally long hatchways and could carry ballistic missiles," the Navy study pointed out.

The Soviet broadcasts freely admit that their merchant fleet is supplying North Vietnam with coal, fertilizer, sulphates, oil, marine engines, machine tools, dump trucks with lifting cranes up to 16 tons capacity.

Merchant ships have also played a vital role in implementing Soviet policy in other parts of the world. In 1963, Red Merchant vessels brought ballistic missiles to Cuba. In March of 1964, a Soviet ship brought a large shipment of arms and a crew of so-called "technicians" to the troubled island of Zanzibar.

The Soviets are relying on their Merchant Marine to extend their economic influence into countries like Malaya, where it has never been felt before. According to the Navy study, in 1965, the USSR was Kuala Lumpur's fourth largest customer for rubber after the United States, Britian, and Japan. Soviet Russia became the principal buyer of Singapore rubber shipped to Bloc countries, purchasing two-thirds of the total of 35,000 tons of rubber sent to Communist states.

The amount and direction of Soviet oil shipments reflect the Red political offensive in Asia and Africa. African states like the United Arab Republic and Guinea receive more than 40 percent of their oil from the Soviet Union. By exploiting its satellite countries, the USSR can afford to sell oil at a lesser price to Asian and African countries. In 1960, Soviet Russia sold oil to Japan for 1.34 U.S. dollars per barrel, while she sold Hungary oil in the same year at 3.06 U.S. dollars per barrel.

As a result of our long time neglect of our shipping industry our average vessels are now subject to the economic club of marine risk insurance. Our marine risk insurance is placed in the world market, meaning London. Only last year, the London insurance underwriters threatened to put most of our shipping out of business by levying a penalty surcharge for insuring cargoes transported on vessels 20 years or older. This proposed action was modified but the threat remains.

On March 1 of this year, new penalty surcharges went into effect representing increases of as much as 400 percent on cargoes carried on World War II ships of all registry engaged on tramp trades, and about 100 percent on tankers of like age. Furthermore, it was disclosed a little over a year ago, although not widely publicized, that the Soviet Union through its State Insurance Organization, has a share of American risks in the world market. Rep. William S. Maillard (R-Calif.), a ranking minority member of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, has warned:

"We therefore, face the potential prospect of having placed the future commercial fate of the American Merchant Marine in the hands of none other than our longstanding 'cold war' competitor—Russia."

Pechman: Tax Aid Vital

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, I wish to offer for my colleagues' consideration yet another piece of testimony in support of the adoption of some program of tax sharing between Federal and State Governments. Prof. Joseph A. Pechman is a learned and highly respected economist. His views, as expressed in this article, are well worth the attention of those who might be hesitant about trying the "entirely different approach to federalism," which is offered in legislation such as H.R. 308.

I am grateful for the support Dr. Pechman has given to those of us who feel that something must be done immediately to affect the restoration of a meaningful balance in our federal system. Under unanimous consent I include this article in the Appendix to the Record so that other Members of this House may give it their careful study and attention. The need for prompt action cannot, I think, be overemphasized.

The article follows:

[From the New Haven (Conn.) Journal-Courier, Apr. 10, 1967]

Would Save States—Pechman: Tax Aid Vital

(By John Owen)

An "entirely different approach to federalism" will be necessary to preserve the political efficiency of state and local governments, according to a visiting professor of economics at Yale.

He is Joseph A. Pechman, director of economic studies at the Brookings Institution and currently Irving Fisher Professor of Economics at Yale. He is one of the country's leading proponents of federal tax revenue sharing with state and local governments.

"We've focused attention on local needs," Pechman says of his revenue sharing plan. "One way or another they'll get some help."

Although there are bills pending before Congress this year dealing with revenue sharing proposals, Pechman sees little likelihood that they will pass until budgetary pressures generated by the Vietnam war decrease.

He also noted that while the Johnson administration is not officially opposed to a revenue sharing plan, it has been silent on the question and is thus not supporting it.

As Pechman explained his plan in a recent interview, it would contain the following elements;

1. A portion of federal revenues would be automatically set aside each year in a special trust fund on the basis of a predetermined formula;

2. Disbursements from the fund would be made primarily on a per capita basis, a method that automatically helps the poorer states relatively more than the richer states;

3. The funds would be turned over to the states, with the understanding that a major share would go to the local governments:

4. Constraints on the use of such funds would be much less detailed than those applying to conditional grants, and they would not be used for highway construction;

5. An audit of the actual use of the funds would be required, as well as certification by the state and local officials that all applicable federal laws, such as the Civil Rights Act, had been complied with.

Foes of Pechman's plan have argued either that state governments are obsolete or that their wisdom in spending federal revenues is questionable.

As for the charge that they're obsolete, Pechman denies this.

"I believe," he said, "that the states are an essential feature of our federal system of government. A local government is an efficient form of government for some things, but not for others.

"As a matter of fact, with the growth of population, the state governments are rapidly becoming metropolitan governments in the true sense of the word. Thus, for reasons of efficiency, the state governments cannot be permitted to wither away."

He noted, too, that states have been criticized in the past for their inability to do their jobs properly.

"If we expect the states to play their role effectively, we should increase their ability to do a good job. The alternative is to shift their functions to the federal government, which is a solution that most people in the United States would rightfully oppose."

Pechman's one-year stay at Yale, he noted, has enabled him to pursue a number of scholarly interests for which it's hard to find the time during his normal duties in Washington.

"The Yale campus is one of the most stimulating," he said. He is teaching a seminar in finance during the current term. His stay here has also been an "opportunity to exchange ideas," Pechman said.

In addition to these activities, Pechman in December published another book—"Federal Tax Policy"—and is now working on an evaluation of Canadian tax structure for the Royal Commission on Taxation.

Postmaster General O'Brien's Proposal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Speaker, in California, as in the rest of the Nation, Postmaster General O'Brien's proposal to establish a nonprofit postal corporation has generated considerable interest and comment. Most newspapers have found the idea extremely intriguing and have urged that it be assessed seriously by the Congress. Typical of the comment in California are editorials from the Riverside Press, Santa Monica Evening-Outlook, Oakland Tribune, the Bakersfield Californian, the Stockton Record, and the Tulare Advance-Register. I request that they be printed at this point in the Record:

[From the Riverside (Calif.) Press, Apr. 10, 1967]

O'Brien Shakes Some Absolutes

It always is to be assumed that the bureaucrat's very nature is such that he is on the outlook to enlarge his command—adding more prestige, more people, more paper, more of everything to his empire.

And then comes Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien to recommend that the Post Office Department be abolished and that his post be eliminated from the Cabinet.

It shakes one's faith in absolutes.

More important than finding a bureaucrat who does not conform to the stereotype, however, is that there is much to be said for the substance of Mr. O'Brien's proposals.

Convinced that only a drastic change can achieve superior postal service, the Postmaster General urges that the present department be replaced by a nonprofit governmental corporation, on the order of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Presidentially appointed directors would set postal rates and fix the operation's budget, powers now held by Congress.

Congress' record here has not been impressive. It often uses the Post Office as a prime source for pork-barrel and patronage. The department operates at a deficit, and efforts to modernize it make little progress.

Two of Mr. O'Brien's predecessors, J. Edward Day and Arthur Summerfield, are not enthusiastic over his recommendations. Instead, Mr. Day says the department needs "prestige and upgrading"; Mr. Summerfield urges that it get "more cooperation from Congress."

Yet, for the purpose of improving postal service, Mr. D'Brien's proposals seem to be a better starting point for discussion than the unimaginative generalizations which his predecessors offer.

There are indications that Mr. O'Brien's idea, along with others, will get attention from the-high level special commission which Mr. Johnson now has appointed to subject the postal system to "the most searching and exhaustive review ever undertaken." The President says he has "specifically asked the commission to determine whether the high quality postal service which Americans have come to expect can better be performed by a Cabinet department, a government corporation or some other form of organization."

Mr. O'Brien's startling proposal for the liquidation of the empire over which he presides should be assured thereby of at least a full and fair inspection.

[From the Santa Monica (Calif.) Evening Outlook, Apr. 7, 1967]

Praise Be for Postmaster General O'Brien

Now there is a broth of a lad in Washington named Lawrence F. O'Brien who has always done whatever political job came his way for the sake of the party, as a good Democrat should, and has done every job well and pleasingly, as a man named Larry O'Brien would.

So he kept on being promoted by the party in power until he finally got up to the biggest political job of them all, which is heading up the Post Office Department and being a member of the president's cabinet.

Well, you will say, and what's so unusual about that, and didn't this country have good mail service and a lot of new post offices built when Jim Farley was Postmaster General and early political advisor to Franklin Roosevelt?

Never mind, let us tell you about this Larry O'Brien. It will strengthen your faith in miracles.

This Postmaster General, O'Brien is the name, has come out in favor of abolishing the postoffice department and replacing it with a non-profit government corporation headed by a board of appointed directors! He said that's the only way this country can ever have superlative postal service and not have people forced to pay more and more all the time for their postage stamps and then ante up as taxpayers for the huge annual deficit of the post office operation. He said the department is so bound by a "restrictive jungle of legislation and custom" that it is almost impossible to modernize it. He said the department—his own department, mind you—has long outlived the functions it performed when it was elevated to cabinet status in 1829—such functions as giving federal assistance to "road building, the newly developed steamship, and the infant railroad and airline industries."

The Postmaster General told this in a luncheon address to the top magazine people of the country. "I have concluded that there are so many existing and formidable barriers to efficient management that the ultimate solution to the problems of the postal service lies in taking the department out of its present context entirely." His proposed government corporation would be managed by a professional executive appointed by the board of directors and operated along private business lines, similar to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Doing away with his own job the man would be. He said he had made a general recommendation of this nature to the president and he feels it worthy of intensive study!

But now wait a bit. The change the man advocates would require Congressional action, and when do you think the Congress is going to give up its control of the post office department and all those jobs which Congress members of the party in power have always been able to hand out in their districts. To expect Congress to surrender the political influence wielded by a small army of appointed postmasters and a big army of postal employes, whose pay scale is set by Congress, is like asking Congress members to take a 50 per cent salary cut.

So we don't give Lawrence O'Brien's proposed revolutionary reform much chance of being enacted. But surely one miracle at a time is enough for the human mind to recognize and marvel at.

The miracle is Postmaster General O'Brien's proposal to take his department out of politics—a proposal worth thinking about, but not likely to be accomplished during this administration, or the next, or the next, or. . . .

[From the Oakland (Calif.) Tribune, Apr. 5, 1967]

Postal Reorganization

The idea of a free enterprise postal service is not a new one. But every time anything threatening to take the Post Office Department out of government is suggested, the advocates of such a proposal could be sure to be greeted by a barrage of criticism from postal employes and liberals who feel only the government is capable of operating the mails.

Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien is almost certain to receive the same kind of opposition for his more limited proposal that the Post Office Department be converted into a nonprofit government corporation.

Under O'Brien's proposal, the Post Office Department would be stripped of its cabinet status and would be operated as a nonprofit government corporation. It would be governed by a board of directors appointed by the President and confirmed by Congress. The corporation, which would be run by a professional executive, would be given the power to revise postal rates on a formula based on a percentage of costs.

O'Brien said he is convinced that this type of a system is the only way to provide a postal service up to "the American standard."

President Johnson, O'Brien reports, feels that the proposal deserves study. Thus the suggestion is likely to receive serious attention in Congress.

The Tribune thinks it should. The Post Office Department has had cabinet status for 138 years. During that time, the job of Postmaster General traditionally has been reserved for the campaign manager or chief aide of a successful presidential candidate. Although the advent of civil service helped, the postal system still suffers from too much politics.

Congress is confronted almost annually with a massive postal deficit.

Although the Post Office Department has more employees (716,097 as of 1966) than any private corporation in the United States, many citizens remained dissatisfied with the quality of service and doubt that it is being run as efficiently as possible.

Removing the department from direct government operation might well be a step toward providing the efficiency that will be necessary to meet the ever-increasing mail load without boosting rates to a prohibitive level.

Any reorganization, of course, would have to protect the rights of career postal employes. But that should not prove an insurmountable obstacle.

The endorsement of the Postmaster General is a pretty good reason to look into it.

[From the Bakersfield (Calif.) Californian, Apr. 6, 1967]

Corporation Handle Mail?

Larry O'Brien is one among hundreds of thousands of government officials who has ideas and isn't afraid to voice his Irish opinion.

Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien, a Bostonian, thinks only hope for the U.S. Post Office Department is to put itself out of business and turn the function over to a government-owned corporation.

He cites the innumerable stumbling blocks of being tied into red tape of a government bureaucracy which materially slows and forces ignoring of changes that otherwise would enable the clerks and carriers to move mail much faster.

O'Brien is not the first postal head to voice similar opposition to the antiquated methods it is forced to pursue.

For example, the General Services Administration has full control over all post office buildings. In effect it is the post office landlord.

If the mail service wants a window cut here, or a floor repaired, or improved lighting, first its officials have to ask the General Services Administration. This frequently leads to an impossible situation.

O'Brien gave few details in presenting his plan and department officers were just as skimpy with them, but it appeared he had something like the Tennessee Valley Authority in mind for the postal operation.

A board of directors appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate would select a management expert to run the system.

Where that would leave Congress, which now acts as the board of directors, was not clear. It is certain to take a long, hard look at the proposal.

The Post Office Department has been operating in pretty much the same way since Andrew Jackson's administration in 1829.

A tradition that old is hard to change.

However, Postmaster General O'Brien, a confident, capable Irishman used to success, seems determined to revamp the department. Even if his public corporation plan falls through, he has a major modernization program under way and is studying several plans that call for voluntary efforts by business and individuals to ease the mailman's load.

One possibility would be to have secretaries in some areas pick up the office mail on their way to work.

Other studies are looking at the possibility of requiring standardized envelope sizes and using chartered cargo planes exclusively for mail.

The search for a better way to deliver the mail is something new for the Post Office, which generally has tried to solve its problems with more money and more people.

Employment now is up to 700,000 and the budget to $6.3 billion while the problems are worse than ever.

Use of the mails has reached staggering proportions in the United States.

An estimated 80 billion pieces will course through the system this year, more than is handled by the rest of the world's post offices combined.

Four of five pieces are business mail.

Another mail figure is the total of only four U.S. cities—New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and Washington—matches the total British volume.

It is quite possible an answer to the mail problem is a corporate type operation, rather than a political hybrid which now exists.

But once the carriers, clerks and other unions review such ideas, they almost are certain to uncover many objectionable points.

We only hope Postmaster General O'Brien can keep those letters moving. The happy Boston Irishman is giving it more than the old college try.

[From the Stockton (Calif.) Record, Apr. 5, 1967]

Post Office as a Corporation

In almost all of its 138 years of cabinet status, the Post Office Department has been notorious in government for sheltering satraps of partisan politics. Rarely has a postmaster general been chosen for his professional qualifications. Custom has made this position the domain of political experts to whom presidents have been beholden.

Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien is tailored from the cloth of political expertise, and this status by no means detracts necessarily from his administrative qualities. From this published authority on campaign management, however, has come a proposal that would deal the department a death blow as a political haven while at the same time enhancing the discouraging performance of the post office.

Mr. O'Brien announced in a convention speech that he has recommended the conversion of his department into a nonprofit government corporation that would be operated by a presidentially-appointed board of directors. The postmaster general presumably would be hired by the board and would not be a member of the cabinet. The President, according to Mr. O'Brien, believes the idea is worth "intensive study."

We think so, too. A business-like form of organization offers good prospects of a business-like operation free of the influence and interference of the White House or Congress. As to the likelihood that such a measure would be promptly accomplished, our hopes are very dim. The Post Office Department is, for members of Congress, a useful instrument of patronage that serves political parties as well. To remove the department from politics would be a grave sacrifice.

[From the Tulare (Calif.) Advance-Register, Apr. 7, 1967]

A Better Postal Plan?

Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien is suggesting that a public, non-profit corporation replace the present public, non-profit Post Office Department, and it is an interesting suggestion. O'Brien's plan would eliminate not only his own job, but would also eliminate the monumental deficits that have become habitual in the postal system.

The Post Office Department is expected to lose some $637 million in fiscal 1967 while delivering more than 80 billion pieces of mail. And O'Brien says even a $700 million rate increase being considered by Congress and savings brought about by new automation techniques will not turn back the tide of red ink. Increasing rates and efficiency provides only a temporary answer, he says, because the Post Office's problems increase faster than the solutions.

Viewing what he calls the "jungle of restrictive legislation and custom," O'Brien has concluded, the "only effective action I foresee is sweeping it away entirely."

What O'Brien is suggesting is revolution for a system that has developed many of its problems through resistance to change. When he says the first step in curing the Post Office ills must be to remove some, if not all, of its subservience to Congress, it is no surprise that the suggestion draws little congressional enthusiasm.

Under O'Brien's plan, the President would appoint a board of directors to oversee the Postal Corporation, the appointments subject to congressional approval. But the corporation, not Congress, would run things after that. The board would appoint an executive to run the Post Office, eliminating both O'Brien's job and much of Congress' control over the mail.

The corporation would operate on a nonprofit basis, but—one hopes—on a non-deficit basis as well. It would set rates so that postal service would pay its own way, a goal that seems seldom sought and never achieved now.

The obvious result would seem to be higher postal rates, which would have a doubly beneficial effect. That would not only increase the postal income but also cut down on the amount of mail. One basic problem now is that unprofitably low rates on some mail only encourage an increase in that type of mail, making it even more unprofitable. Notable in this respect is third class (junk) mail, which taxpayers find themselves in the paradoxical position of not wanting stuffed into their mailboxes, yet helping to pay for its distribution by heavy subsidization through ridiculously low postal rates.

Raising rates so that each user pays for the mail service he gets is something Congress has been most reluctant to do. It is a good practice for a corporation that has more business than it can handle, but such corporations are not besieged by lobbyists, nor are they up periodically for reelection.

If Postmaster General O'Brien is right, and the Post Office would be better run as a business instead of a bureaucratic department, we have to wonder if the idea wouldn't apply equally well to some other governmental agencies. It is a plan that merits study and, if we know Congress, it will probably be studied to death.

Beatnik Corps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, much to do is made over focusing a good image of Mr. Shriver's Peace Corps to the taxpayers here at home who are picking up the tab for these vacationing idealists. Since they are held out as typical Americans, they should be expected to set forth their best effort and profile to win us friends and give at least a fair picture of America to our less affluent friends.

But the natives in Tanzania are complaining. And who can disagree if our Peace Corps members are wearing very short shorts or tight trousers, grow long beards, appearing drunk before pupils—after all, the Tanzanians are pretty primitive, they still believe the schoolchildren belong to their parents, not the State—and brawling in bars and clubs. Little wonder we are losing friends in Africa. I reckon they think we are the savages and uneducated people. Next thing we know, the foreigners, out of pity, will be sending us a corps to teach our youth common manners and decency.

Perhaps what each Peace Corpsman needs is a proud and clear-eyed combat marine returned from Vietnam to instill enough self-discipline into these people that they will at least shave, have their hair cut, their shoes shined, and put forth a smiling face.

And our Peace Corps representatives should remember that these African countries do not have Earl Warren and his Court—they still respect law and order.

I have leave to include with my remarks the AP release of April 14 which appeared in the Morning Advocate:

PEACE CORPS GROUP ACCUSED OF SLOPPY DRESS

DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA.—A member of Parliament complained to the National Assembly on Thursday that sloppily dressed and unkempt U.S. Peace Corps volunteers were setting a bad example to children.

J. Kasubi said Peace Corps members were wearing very short shorts or tight trousers, growing long beards and appearing drunk before pupils. They had also been quarrelling in bars and clubs, he added.

He asked Education Minister S. Eliufoo what steps he was taking to end this.

"The Old Reliables" of the 9th Division Cover Themselves With Glory in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHESTER L. MIZE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, as president of the Kansas State Society this year, I had the rare privilege of honoring men of our fighting forces as Kansans of the Year. At our annual dinner-dance, we had representatives of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force accept letters of commendation and appropriate plaques in behalf of all their Kansas buddies who are fighting for our cause in Vietnam.

Since so many of the men who are fighting in Vietnam have trained at Fort Riley, Kans., our society felt obliged to send letters of recognition to the commanding officers of the 1st Infantry Division, the 9th Infantry Division, and the II Field Force. Indicative of what this heartfelt gesture meant to the men out there is expressed in a letter which we received in response from Maj. Gen. George Eckhardt, commanding general of the 9th Infantry Division.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include a copy of the letter which other Kansans and I signed and sent to General Eckhardt and his men, and follow this with the wonderful letter we received from him, knowing full well that every American will be proud of the way these men are performing their duties. The letters follow:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 1, 1967.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE S. ECKHARDT,
9th Infantry Division,
San Francisco, Calif.

DEAR GEORGE: Tonight, April 1, the Kansas State Society of Washington, D.C., held its annual dinner-dance in Washington. Our Kansans of the Year awards were made in honor of the Kansans who have been upholding the honor of this country on the battleground of Viet-Nam. We had Viet-Nam returnees from the Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps accept plaques and letters of commendation in behalf of all the Kansans of each branch who are a part of our Viet-Nam forces.

On such an occasion, our first thoughts are of you and your men, so many of whom are from Kansas, and we hasten to let you know that the award takes on its full significance only when it embraces the individual contributions all of you have made to this cause.

To this end, my fellow Kansans and I subscribe to this testimonial of appreciation and with it we say Godspeed, good wishes and a fervent prayer that you'll do what has to be done and will be returning soon to your families and friends.

Bless you!

Sincerely,

CHESTER L. MIZE,
President,
Kansas State Society of Washington, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
HEADQUATERS 9TH INFANTRY DIVISION,
APO San Francisco.

Hon. CHESTER L. MIZE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHET: I have your recent letter in which you were kind enough to include a testimonial signed by members of the Kansas State Society of Washington, D.C.

I deeply appreciate this most thoughtful gesture. I plan to publicize the testimonial in our Division newspaper, and I can assure you that every member of the 9th Infantry Division will be equally as appreciative.

From what you've read, and seen on television, of our activities here, you can probably judge that I am extremely pleased with the performance of my "Old Reliables." When we left Fort Riley, I had every confidence that our young soldiers—most of them with only months of training—would give a good accounting of themselves, but their performances on such operations as Junction City and Enterprise, show them to be soldiers on par with the most experienced Division in Vietnam. My pride in them is unbounded, and I hope that the people of Kansas share this pride with me. All of the operations planned by the 9th Division are named after cities and towns in Kansas, and all of our actions are designed to bring honor to these places, as well as to ourselves.

This testimonial by the Kansas State Society is, to me, another indication that the people of Kansas have not forgotten the 9th Infantry Division. We, in turn, fondly remember our training days there, and the kindness shown us by the fine people of that great state.

I will appreciate your passing on the members of the Society my thanks, and the thanks of the Old Reliables, for this demonstration of their regard.

Sincerely,

G. S. ECKHARDT,
Major General, U.S.A.,
Commanding.

That Milk Strike

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, for several weeks there has been a great deal of discussion about the milk strike action that has been taken in many States. An excellent commentary on the strike written recently by Dale Francis was printed in the St. Cloud Sunday Visitor. Under leave to extend my remarks, Mr. Speaker, I would like to have that article reprinted today in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THAT MILK STRIKE

A national news magazine said that the greatest difficulty for the milk strikers was that their tactics were unlikely to win public support. Perhaps that is true. If it is true then it is possible the difficulty isn't with the strikers but the public.

It is difficult to see any essential way that the milk strike differs from any other strike. Obviously there are superficial differences. When the milk producers dump milk into the sewers it is obviously visually different from the action of other strikers but it is not really substantially different.

Like the rest of you I've heard protests that it is a "sin" to dump milk when there are starving people all over the world. The milk should be given to the poor, the critics say.

Yet labor is labor. I don't recall hearing the suggestion that striking carpenters and construction workers should be using their time during a strike building homes for people who have inadequate housing. I don't remember that anyone has suggested that workers on strike should be placing plumbing or electricity into homes that are inadequately supplied with modern facilities.

When the day comes that all men on strike use their idle time working for others without pay then I'll take seriously the suggestion that there is something sinful about dairy farmers dumping milk.

ONE BIG DIFFERENCE

I'm assuming that even the most citified of the critics understand that cows must be milked. That was one essential difference between the strike of dairy farmers and the other strikers we have known in our national history—milkers must keep right on working, not five days a week but seven days a week.

I'm assuming, too, that most people should know that farmers would not be permitted in most instances to dispose of unprocessed milk. Raw milk is almost certainly not dangerous but our health laws are stringent, milk must ordinarily be pasteurized before it is distributed. Therefore, if the farmers were not going to deliver milk to the processors they had to either use it on their own farms or simply to dump it.

How justified were the dairy farmers in their protest? *The U.S. News & World Report* says that dairy farmers are today getting $5.19 a hundredweight for their milk. In 1948 they were getting $5.36 a hundredweight.

I know of no other group of workers who are getting less money today for their labor than they were getting 20 years ago. But even this doesn't tell the story of the situation of the farmers. If they were only getting less than they were getting 20 years ago this would be inequity enough to bring protest, but farmers are required to make a capital investment before they labor.

Costs of farming have gone up, perhaps three times, certainly far beyond what they were 20 years ago. But with costs up, they still are getting less than they were getting in 1948 for the milk they produce. With modern equipment, they do produce more milk per man working hour because they can handle larger dairy herds.

Consumers point out the cost of milk has gone up in recent years. But the rise in costs does not reflect a rise in payment for the farmer but a rise in payment for the processor. Nobody is making huge profits off of milk in this country, but the plain truth is that the farmers who raise the dairy herds that produce the milk are not getting a fair share of what profits are being made.

FARMERS OUGHT TO ORGANIZE

It is the National Farmers Organization that brought about this strike. I do not want to use this column to support any one farm organization over another one, but what I do want to do is to convince people who aren't farmers that the farmer has a right—and even a necessity—to organize.

As the NFO has pointed out, the farmer is not allowed to set the price for the products he produces. He is wholly dependent on the people to whom he sells. They tell him what he will get and he must accept it. In a very real sense, the farmer has not been a free agent simply because he has not joined other farmers in controlling what goes to the market at what time and in asking what he believes is a fair return for his labor and capital investment.

When each farmer is his own bargaining agent he is at an obvious disadvantage. It is only when he joins with other farmers that he can expect to get a fair return for his labor.

Our nation has benefitted greatly by the willingness of laboring men to organize. Labor unions, like any other kind of organizations, can become corrupted, can exert unjustified power, but the basic concept of organized labor is one that virtually all citizens accept as good.

BENEFITS TO SOCIETY

If they do not then they are unaware of what such organization has done for the nation. Not just union men but all of society has benefitted by the increased wages, the better working conditions, brought about through organized labor. If you've never belonged to a union in your life, if you wouldn't if you could, then still you are a beneficiary of the unions.

Therefore, it is within the spirit of our society that farmers can and must organize. They have a responsibility towards one another and they have a responsibility towards the whole society—farmers are being forced off the land by too small return for their labors and this means agricultural control moves toward further centralization.

It may be that by the time this column appears the milk strike will already have been crushed—by public indifference and by the refusal of the people to see the justice in their claims. If this has happened then I hope that the public will examine its own attitudes.

The laborer has a right to a fair return for his labor. All of you who today have less income than in 1948, who if you went on strike would volunteer to use your time working for the poor, line up over here to scoff at and scorn the farmers on strike.

The rest of you stand along with them in support of their right to get a fair share of a prospering economy, knowing that we have a sounder economy when all segments of the economy benefit and that our agricultural economy needs the farmers who are being driven off farms because their hard work brings them too little hard cash.

Shipping: Our Achilles' Heel in Foreign Trade

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, the sad plight of our merchant marine should grieve every one of us. America has become a third- or fourth-rate power on the shipping lanes of the world.

An effective voice of protest against this disgraceful state of affairs is the ranking Republican on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, our colleague from California, the Honorable WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD.

I include as a part of my remarks a recent article by him in the San Francisco Business magazine:

SHIPPING: OUR ACHILLES' HEEL IN FOREIGN TRADE

(By Congressman William S. Mailliard)

Foreign trade is a significant and growing factor in the American economy. The United States today is the largest trading nation in the world, and accounts for more than 16 percent of the world's imports and exports and six percent of our gross national product.

Since the end of World War II, we have been exporting and importing an ever-increasing portion of our total consumable merchandise. The proportion of the value of general cargo to the total value of our trade is growing. But, the most striking characteristic of our trade is the dramatic shift in its patterns.

The United States has gone from a nation with a raw materials surplus to one with a deficit. Our economy consumes almost half the world's production of raw materials, and of the seventy-odd materials classified as strategic, we are dependent upon overseas sources for more than sixty. Our oil consumption alone is better than thirty-five percent of the world's total. In recent months, we have even imported magnesium—a metal vital in military aircraft production—from Soviet Russia.

More than 95 percent of the United States' foreign trade is moved by ship. In 1965, our ocean-borne commerce alone was valued in excess of $30 billion. By 1985, it is estimated that the value of this trade will have doubled to about $60 billion. Ships are, therefore, the hand-maiden of trade now and in the foreseeable future. Together, ships and trade have played a significant role in the economic development of our country.

Ships are the trade tools for entry into foreign markets disposing of the excess of finished products from our manufacturing complex. Shipping also is the artery through which flows the vital raw materials to feed and nuture this same industrial complex. Yet American shipping today is the Achilles' Heel of our nation's economy.

As American trade has expanded, the participation in that trade by American shipping has, in sharp contrast, steadily and markedly declined. The sad, albeit true, fact is that American flag shipping transports less than eight percent of our vital foreign trade. While our participation in the carriage of finished goods may be substantially better than this figure indicates, the preponderance of our commerce, especially vital raw materials, is transported in ever-increasing quantities aboard foreign-flag vessels.

Our own Merchant Marine consists principally of over-age vessels. More than three-quarters of our fleet consists of ships twenty years or older and teetering on the precipice of competitive oblivion. It is under constant threat from a foreign-controlled insurance market of being assessed premium surcharges—both for cargo and hull insurance—because of its age. In the vital category of tanker vessels alone, our fleet is by far the oldest among major maritime nations with an average ship age almost double that of the world fleet. It is a privately owned fleet which is growing smaller each succeeding year because of age and resulting deterioration.

Yet while we are consistently losing ground in ship capability—both qualitatively and quantitatively—other nations are forging ahead to meet the challenge at sea resulting from the increasing tempo of technological change in vessels, and their utilization in the product-distribution flow. Only now are we starting to rouse ourselves from prior years of apathy and preoccupation with our domestic market to look into the problems of international competition. The situation is, or should be, alarming to all our citizens, especially to those dependent upon trade for their livelihood now and in the years to come.

We are today in a position of almost total dependence upon foreign-flag shipping. Any serious dislocation in the availability of foreign-flag shipping cannot help but have a disastrous effect upon our ability to engage in foreign trade, with serious ramifications falling upon the American economy. It has happened in the past; it can happen in the future.

We have turned our backs upon the forewarnings by such leading statesmen as Thomas Jefferson, who once observed that: "The marketing of our products will be at the mercy of any nation which has possessed itself exclusively of the means of carrying them; and our policy may be influenced by those who command our commerce. . . ."

This ominous warning is doubly significant today. We are becoming increasingly dependent on foreign shipping capability to market our production. But, also more importantly, we have placed even greater reliance upon foreign ships to supply the machinery of that production with necessary raw materials.

The noted English economist, John Maynard Keynes, wrote that: "War has several causes. Dictators and others such . . . find it easy to work on the natural bellicosity of their peoples but, over and above this . . . are the economic causes of war, namely, the pressure of population and the competitive struggle for markets. It is the second factor, which probably played a predominant part in the 19th century, and might again. . . ."

The validity of this observation and the forewarning of Jefferson has not been lost upon the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republic.

The Russians presently are bending every effort to make the Soviet Union a major maritime power. Its ships are of modern design and of recent construction. About one-half of its merchant ships are under five years of age. The preponderance of its fleet is less than ten years old. These ships are now and will be in the future playing a vital role in the extension of Russian influence around the globe.

As noted in the recently published study by the Applied Physics Laboratory, University of Washington, entitled, "A 1966 Survey of Russian Merchant Shipping": "The economic development of the Soviet Union and the other Socialist states, and the growing role they play in international economic relations are creating a new alignment of forces in world trade. At a time when our own merchant fleet is shrinking and ships placed under 'flags of convenience' are drifting toward registries of European countries, the appearance of . . . Russian ships increasingly darkens an already somber picture."

In his Economic Report to the Congress of January 26, 1967, the President of the United States noted, concerning trade, that: "We should have the ability to adopt our policies to whatever political circumstances or commercial opportunities may present themselves."

The adaptation of policies alone, however, will be of little avail to take advantage of trade opportunities if we lack the tools of trade—fast, modern merchant ships. It is the qualitative and quantitative lack of these requisite tools of trade—ships—which constitutes our Achilles' Heel in foreign trade.

The present condition of the American Merchant Marine borders upon being a national disgrace. Yet, American foreign trade shipping relies upon the federal government for survival. Therefore it behooves the President to replace words with deeds and move to bring about a much-needed and long-overdue revitalization of the American Merchant Marine. American shipping once assumed a vital role in our foreign trade. It should be given an opportunity to do so again in the future.

Law-Abiding Citizen Has Rights, Too

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Norman F. Arterburn, chief justice of the Indiana State Supreme Court, recently addressed the Muncie, Ind., Bar Association, and in his remarks dealt with one of the major problems in the United States: protection of the individual from the criminal element of society.

Chief Justice Arterburn's long experience superbly qualifies him to speak on this all-important matter, and I am happy to insert a portion of his address:

> As we approach the observance of Law Day we should realize that the Constitution was adopted to protect us not only against external enemies but also internal enemies—the criminal element in our society. It seems to me we have given a great deal of time and concern to fighting Communism but no particular organized effort to fight the closest enemy to us—the criminal element.
>
> I feel the United States Supreme Court has lost sight of this great objective of the Constitution.
>
> When an admitted, convicted criminal is freed by the courts on some technical ground which does not go to the merits of his guilt, there is something wrong with our judicial system or something wrong with our judges. Our judicial system should operate so that the guilty are convicted and the innocent are freed. If the guilty are freed in too large numbers, then the public is entitled to insist that a change be made in our constitutional government or in the judges' interpretation of such Constitution.
>
> I feel that the United States Supreme Court is wrong in attempting to restrict too greatly publicity with reference to the criminal trials. The public is entitled to know the nature of the criminal offenses and how crimes are committed and what is the cause of the breakdown of law enforcement. The public cannot vote upon such issues and make corrections either in the legislature or in the election of public officials unless it is enlightened upon such public matters through proper publicity. It is a matter of self-preservation to have an enlightened, well-informed electorate.
>
> We should encourag law enforcement officials in detecting crime and in enforcing the law. We cannot have a buggy and horse standard for law enforcement in a day of automobiles and jet planes.

Minimum Wages Can Mean Minimum Jobs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. C. GATHINGS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, the extension of the Fair Labor Standards Act to agriculture was intended, no doubt, to be helpful to the sharecropper and farmworker.

The proponents of such a plan as this could have been, and were, inspired by the highest of motives in the bringing under the provisions of the act people who work on America's farms. The covering of agriculture under the Wage and Hours Act was a mistake.

It has reduced the number of people engaged in farmwork by a sizable figure. It has deprived many thousands of people from their agricultural employment opportunities in earning a livelihood for themselves and their families.

It has replaced the very people it set out to assist: the unskilled, the elderly, the womenfolk, and the children.

It has, and will, mean an influx to the cities of people who would be difficult to place in gainful employment.

It has created a greater problem than it set out to solve. It has dumped into the laps of all the taxpaying citizens greatly increased welfare costs.

The Congress should correct the lamentable and deplorable mistake which is driving sharecroppers and farm people from their homes and their jobs to a future that is uncertain.

The Wall Street Journal of Wednesday, April 19, carried an article by Mr. Jim Hyatt, "Minimum Wage Can Mean Minimum Jobs." Mr. Hyatt visited certain cotton farm areas of Arkansas and Mississippi in writing this factual and informative article, which I am pleased to bring to the attention of the House. The article follows:

> MINIMUM WAGE CAN MEAN MINIMUM JOBS
>
> (By Jim Hyatt)
>
> DENWOOD PLANTATION, ARK.—Richard Bogen, a 62-year-old Negro farm worker, sits in the plantation store with cap in hand and tears filling his eyes. "Right now I've got just two pennies in my pocket," he says.
>
> He and his family made $1,778.97 last year, chopping and picking cotton and performing odd jobs on this farm in the delta area of eastern Arkansas. But this year, thanks ironically to the new Federal minimum wage aimed at boosting farm workers' income, Mr. Bogen and his family face unemployment along with thousands of others in the delta.
>
> Mr. Bogen is worried that his employer won't be willing to pay him the $1 an hour wage required as of Feb. 1, and he's almost certain that his wife, Annie Mae, 58, and the couple's two children won't be employed any longer.
>
> C. L. Denton Jr., owner of this 4,000-acre farm, says he hopes to keep Mr. Bogen on the payroll, but probably not his family. "He's been here almost all my life," Mr. Denton, 50, says, "I can't turn this poor fellow out just because they passed a law."
>
> For Mr. Bogen, whose second-grade education severely limits his job choice, the future is bleak. He says he can't sleep nights, worrying about the $337.70 he's already borrowed from his employer to buy food and other necessities, much of it from the plantation store. "That's the most money I've ever owed him in my life," he adds.
>
> ONE-THIRD OUT OF WORK
>
> Whatever happens to Mr. Bogen, other families on the plantation face certain unemployment. Mr. Denton estimates that a third of the 25 families living here will have to seek other work. The income of the remaining families, too, will be sharply cut: The labor of many women and children, he maintains, simply isn't worth $1 an hour.
>
> The new law may spell the end of sharecropping and tenant farming, already dying practices in the south. Federal officials insist that all farm laborers, including those who agree to share their crop with a landowner or pay rent to him, must earn the minimum $1 an hour.
>
> Officials in the delta, in turn, are worried over the problem of providing food and work for the untrained, jobless workers. Fumes one Arkansas economist: "Federal Government agencies have known this was coming for months, but right now they don't even know where to start helping these people."
>
> In a letter to Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman, Arkansas Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller has called the situation "urgent." His state welfare director estimates that at least 1,000 farm families in 12 eastern Arkansas counties will be out of work by the end of the year. "The food problem is most critical, and requires immediate action," adds a poverty war official.
>
> Some delta farmers think the impact is even wider. "At least 6,000 or 7,000 Arkansas families" will be hurt by the minimum wage, which covers many farm workers for the first time, says Harold F. Ohlendorf, president of the Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation. "In my opinion, thousands of Mississippi families won't have any income at all, except what the Government gives them," adds Boswell Stevens, the Mississippi Farm Bureau president. Other pockets of unemployment are developing in parts of Louisiana and in southeastern Missouri.
>
> Not all farm workers are upset over the minimum wage, naturally. Such farm coverage has been a goal of labor unions for years, and workers in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas have been striking for several months seeking $1.25 an hour for their harvesting efforts.
>
> But in the delta on both sides of the Mississippi River, says B. F. Smith, executive vice president of the Delta Council, an area economic development organization, the minimum wage raises these questions:
>
> "Can you eliminate poverty by eliminating jobs? And can the unskilled be benefited by laws that discourage employers from hiring them?"
>
> The affected workers see the problem in more direct terms. "I ain't hit a lick since November," says Hibbler Adams, 64, who has lived on Mr. Ohlendorf's 6,000-acre farm since 1933. And his prospects for a job in nearby Osceola, Ark., are slim indeed: "They wouldn't have me uptown," Mr. Adams admits. "There ain't nothing I could do except rake the grass."
>
> John Porter, 56, a worker on Denwood Plantation, complains that the ruling will keep his five youngsters and wife from working. "They actually earn about as much as I do," he says. "But if they don't work, I won't be able to clothe my kids proper.

And they won't learn to do a good day's work."

Dwindling farm labor isn't new. Here in Mississippi County, Ark., for example, the farm population has dropped from more than 60,000 about 2 years ago to 33,000 today. Farmers have been turning to fertilizers and more powerful machinery for years. Faber White, 61, a John Deere Co. dealer in Osceola, estimates that the county's implement business volume has increased 33% to 40% in four years: The county has 30 implement dealers now, three times the number 10 years ago.

But the minimum wage, say the farmers, will be the final catalyst to force the thousands of remaining marginal farm families out of work. "We knew five years ago we could mechanize," says Larry Woodard, 29 a Lepanto, Ark., farmer. "But we attempted to keep these people working. We had moral obligations. Now with the minimum wage . . ." And his voice trails off at the prospect of telling workers they're now unemployed.

Mr. Woodard's operation, perhaps, is typical of the trend in mechanization. Last year he used 33 tractors to farm the 6,000 acres he rents. This season he'll use only 12 tractors, all eight-row equipment. His capital investment has doubled in the last two or three years to $400,000, he says. Half of the 37 families on his place won't be working this summer, he adds.

The welfare and unemployment problems that will accompany the transition of the marginal workers off the farm have state and Federal officials worried.

"We're just causing problems with the minimum wage," observes one Louisiana farm expert. "These people will be off the farmer's payroll, but in another way, they'll be put on the taxpayer's payroll, through welfare."

EMERGENCY FOOD

A. J. Moss, the Arkansas state welfare director, says he's been asking Department of Agriculture officials for months to arrange emergency food supplies for delta workers.

Eight Arkansas Delta counties, he notes, use the food stamp program instead of raw commodity distribution. Workers must purchase some stamps to qualify for additional coupons. Mr. Bogen, for example, pays $42 a month to get stamps worth $60. The stamps are used like cash at participating grocery stores.

But regulations, Mr. Moss says, don't permit the counties to give away food stamps. He wants permission to establish commodity distribution for these stranded workers in food stamp counties, or a new regulation permitting issuance of free food stamps.

An Agriculture Department official, however, says, "We can't see any sense in running the two programs in the same county." And minimum food stamp purchases, he believes, are so low that any family could afford the fee.

Families with extremely low income must pay only $2 a person a month, up to $12 to receive food stamps. "Presumably, a couple of odd jobs could supply that minimum purchase requirement," he adds.

One 44-year-old farm hand on Mr. Woodard's place, with a wife and eight children, pays $12 a month for stamps worth $90. He has to borrow the food stamp money from his boss, and at the moment owes him $481.

Mississippi witnesses shocked a U.S. Senate subcommittee holding hearings in Jackson April 10 by reporting of "people going around begging" in the delta because they couldn't afford money to purchase food stamps.

AN INVESTIGATION

One of the committee members, Sen. George Murphy of California, said the group should ask President Johnson to "declare an emergency exists in these areas" and to send investigators and emergency aid.

At the subcommittee's request, the Secretary of Agriculture has sent a team "to look into the hunger problem. They're following up on some of the things we saw, and trying to determine whether an emergency situation exists," says a staff member.

In any event, the food shortage is only an immediate consideration. "It represents only a small bite of the whole cake," Mr. Moss observes, for many of the workers are too old for retraining. And others are able to perform only simple tasks.

State employment experts at this point have no exact information on the numbers or needs for potentially unemployed workers. "Before Feb. 1 there was no way to know how the farmers would react to the minimum wage," says Fred D. McKinney, administrator of the Arkansas employment security division.

He has surveyed one delta county, and found that 400 hand laborers wouldn't be employed this year. He is seeking additional funds to conduct a comprehensive survey of the whole region, to pinpoint how many people are involved, and what they require.

"Most of the farmers say the workers can live on the farms for an indefinite period," says Lane Hart, Mississippi employment service director, "so the minimum wage doesn't mean there'll be an immediate exodus to the cities. We're going to try to reach these people where they're now living, and get down to what the needs are."

Adds a farm labor service official in Dallas: "It seems like there's not much you can do about the old folks. But what about the kids of school age on those farms? Will they stay in school?"

In the meantime, the workers will be out of jobs "and will have to do something beside the things they've been doing," says Mr. Stevens, the Mississippi Farm Bureau president, "I think they'll go on Government relief."

Miss Doris Steinhardt, New York State Homemaker of Tomorrow

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES R. GROVER, JR.
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Speaker, Miss Doris Steinhardt, a student of the Farmingdale Senior High School in my district, has been chosen the New York State winner of the Homemaker of Tomorrow contest and will receive a $1,500 scholarship from the General Mills Corp. This young constituent of mine was the winner over 37,000 senior high school girls in 791 New York State high schools.

In this day when we all have read so much of the difficulty that young people have adjusting to the pace of life, when we constantly hear challenged the values of America, it is most gratifying to know that within your own area there is a young lady with the intelligence and ability of Doris Steinhardt. Miss Steinhardt has also received the honor of being the salutatorian of her class and a member of the National Honor Society.

I wish to take this opportunity to point with great pride to this young woman who is a product of the school system of Farmingdale. She is a tribute not only to her parents but to the teachers of the Farmingdale schools who have instilled into her the sense of responsibility that has enabled her to win this fine award. It would seem to me that when young women of this caliber are developed by our public schools that it is concrete proof that our current investment in education is paying fine dividends.

The Indiana Dunes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RAY J. MADDEN
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed unfortunate that the Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies saw fit to curtail the appropriation requested by the President for the development of the Indiana Dunes National Park. This legislation to utilize part of the Indiana dunes as a permanent national park was passed in the last session of Congress. The passage of this legislation was received with great approval by millions of citizens in the Indiana-Illinois-Michigan area and also throughout the Nation.

It is indeed regretable that a special privileged lobby concentrated their efforts during recent months toward curtailing this appropriation.

I do hope that the Congress in its wisdom will reinstate this appropriation and preserve part of the beautiful Indiana dunes lakeshore for the enjoyment of millions of people, not only for the present, but for future generations.

I ask unanimous consent to include with my remarks a copy of a letter from the Izaac Walton League of America, on the necessity for the Congress to follow through on the dunes park legislation.

THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA,
INDIANA DIVISION,
April 18, 1967.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Appropriations Subcommittee, Interior and Related Agencies, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: We can only express the greatest sense of disappointment and discouragement that appropriations for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore have been reported deleted at this point in the 90th Congress by your committee.

It would seem to us that much of the strength of our nation, of our people, and of the values most worth defending are to be found in the determination that its places of great inspiration and beauty shall be perpetuated for all the generations of our country.

If this move represents some form of economy in dollars, it represents a far greater economy of decision to preserve those qualities which most make the American life worth living. We are reminded that in 1916 much the same reasoning was advanced for not doing anything then about the Indiana dunes. As you would assuredly be aware, the attrition of time and events have now reduced this place to relative remnants of what it once was, however beautiful that remainder is. To say that Congress will come back to the dunes next year is a patent delusion. The nation has already let the best of them slip away. If a start cannot be made now, it will never be made.

There is much more involved here than the years of our lives devoted to the purpose of saving the dunes. That is a small enough sacrifice, though it has been time well invested in the future of our country. But the symbolism represented in the Indiana dunes has few parallels in value with anything else that can be said about a people. Thus their loss, which the action of your Committee implies, is a tragedy in the most classic sense of the word; and it is sorrow and despair, rather than anger or bitter outrage, which we feel toward what has occurred.

Sincerely yours,
THOMAS E. DUSTIN,
President.

Progress on Poverty Front

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BYRON G. ROGERS
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, some time ago the Department of Labor set about to try a new approach to placing the unemployed from minority groups in on-the-job training opportunities.

Instead of dealing directly with employers through local contracts, it was going to experiment with a nonprofit organization which was incorporated specifically to develop training opportunities for unemployed individuals identified by the local State employment service.

Such a project was launched in Denver, Colo. The nonprofit organization set up specifically to develop on-the-job training opportunities for minorities in Denver was the Latin American Research and Service Agency (LARASA).

The success this project has achieved is but one example of the accomplishments that can be realized at the local level when the citizens in the community become aware of minority employment problems, and more than that, the means at their disposal for resolving them.

I would urge every Member of the Congress to read the following Denver Post editorial. It illustrates with the arithmetic of cold facts what can be done in a problem situation when government, at whatever level, and citizens in the local community see eye to eye, think mind to mind, and work hand in hand.

ONE JOB PROGRAM THAT WORKS

In this year when many "war on poverty" job-training programs are going down the drain for lack either of funds or of accomplishment, it's a pleasure to find one in Denver that is exceeding its goals. That would be the On-the-Job Training (OJT) program sponsored by LARASA.

LARASA (Latin American Research and Service Agency), a United Way agency, has in OJT an office doing more with less people than anything else we've seen in this field. The total OJT staff consists of Director Al Carrillo, two job-development aides and a secretary.

Their function is to persuade employers to set up in-plant training courses from which trainees—65 per cent of them disadvantaged in one way or another—graduate directly into jobs in the same plant. (Unlike too many other job-training programs, this one guarantees successful trainees a job.)

The OJT program was granted $236,000 last May by the U.S. Labor Department, via its Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, and given a goal of developing 400 training positions in Denver area industry within 12 months. Most of the money goes to employers to pay their supervisors and foremen for the time spent teaching trainees their jobs.

With only 10 months of the year gone, OJT already has placed not 400 but 532 persons in training positions—and what's more, spent only $110,000 of its $236,000 federal grant doing it.

As far as Carrillo and his aides can find out, this is the most economical and effective program of its kind in the nation.

What makes it so? The only possible magic ingredient visible in OJT's small and busy office is that Carrillo and his two job development aides—one Spanish-surnamed, the other Negro—obviously care deeply about making this think a success, and about the people they're working with.

The people they're working with, at least the disadvantaged ones, are mostly Spanish-surnamed, Negroes and Indians. The care shows up in little extras such as telephoning an employer when they send out a potential trainee so that the trainee doesn't enter the interviewer's office "cold;" or in a little lectures they give many a minority person before he starts training: "You are not just working for yourself and your own family out there; you're working to help make it easier for others of our people to get jobs at your plant and elsewhere . . ."

These little extras have helped LARASA's OJT people build up an unusually good rapport with employers and with the Colorado State Employment Service, which handles appitude testing and refers job-seekers to OJT. These extras also have stirred so much good word-of-mouth publicity in the Spanish and Negro communities that steadily-increasing numbers of job-seekers are seeking out OJT's small office at 601 Broadway.

To handle these people, Carrillo is hoping the Labor Department will continue to finance the operation for another year and make it an operation for the disadvantaged only.

We believe there should be no doubt about the wisdom of not only continuing, but somewhat expanding, this small but productive operation. LARASA and the Labor Department have every reason to be proud of it; in a field where successes are few, they seem to have a winner.

National Secretaries Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN M. MURPHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, every year since 1952, the last full week of April has been set aside for the observance of Secretaries Week. Wednesday of that week is highlighted as Secretaries Day.

The National Secretaries Association (International), in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Commerce, originated Secretaries Week to bring recognition to all secretaries and to inform the public of the secretary's contribution to the educational, professional, and civic growth of the community. It also serves to remind secretaries of their responsibilities to their employers and to their profession.

Secretaries Week is officially acknowledged by Federal, State, and municipal governments, usually by the issuance of official proclamations decreeing that this week shall be officially known as Secretaries Week.

Special committees are established throughout NSA to formulate programs to make Secretaries Week ever more meaningful to secretaries and to the business community. In keeping with the professional objectives of the association, chapters of NSA sponsor during Secretaries Week special educational activities such as seminars, workshops, and study groups—available to members and nonmembers alike. Additional recognition is gained for the secretarial profession during the week through public appearances of NSA members at meetings of civic, educational, and professional groups, as well as through open meetings for all secretaries and other special membership events.

The theme for Secretaries Week is "Better Secretaries Mean Better Business," and all programs and publicity material are geared to emphasize the message conveyed by this theme.

Majority of Iowans Oppose $1 Deduction of Political Parties

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRED SCHWENGEL
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the people in Iowa do not favor the $1 deduction on income tax for a presidential campaign fund.

The Iowa poll, published by the Des Moines Register, clearly shows that the sentiment in Iowa is against this proposal.

SIXTY-FOUR PERCENT OPPOSE $1 DEDUCTION FOR POLITICAL PARTIES

Iowans show strong opposition to the bill passed by Congress last fall which will allow taxpayers to have one dollar of their federal income tax payment set aside for presidential election campaigns, the IOWA POLL reports.

The state-wide survey shows that 64 percent oppose the idea, 24 percent favor it and 12 percent have no opinion.

DIVIDED EQUALLY

Under provisions of the bill, the funds would be divided equally between the Republican and Democratic Parties, with each party receiving aobut $30 million to help finance the 1968 presidential election campaign.

Opposition is strongest among men, with 71 percent opposing the measure. Among women, 57 percent oppose the tax allowance.

In the largest Iowa cities, 68 percent oppose the campaign deduction, while 58 percent in small towns oppose the idea. Among farmers, 63 percent oppose this system of contributing.

STRONGEST SUPPORT

While all groups oppose this tax allowance for political campaigns, Iowans with college backgrounds show the strongest support for the idea. Thirty percent in this group favor this system of taxpayers contributing to political campaigns.

Iowans were asked the following:

"Congress has passed legislation to raise money for presidential election campaigns by permitting taxpayers to have one dollar from their federal income tax set aside in a fund, which would be allocated to the major political parties.

"Do you favor or oppose this method of helping finance presidential political campaigns?" [*In percent.*]

	Total	Men	Women
Favor	24	20	27
Oppose	64	71	57
No opinion	12	9	16

A Muffled Drum

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. A. S. HERLONG, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. HERLONG. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I want to offer an editorial by Bernie Y. Wickstrom which appeared in the Zephyrhills, Fla., News.

We should certainly keep faith with the men who are doing the fighting for us overseas.

The editorial follows:

A MUFFLED DRUM?

When the firing squad fires its three volleys . . . when "Taps" roll out over Oakside Cemetery in the warm afternoon breeze Sunday . . . when the last eulogies of remembrance are said over the grave of Pfc. Johnny Lewis of Zephyrhills . . . what will remain?

The burial of veterans in Zephyrhills is not unusual, for this community of largely retired persons is accustomed to periodic military funerals for men who have fought for their nation but who have died in the peace of retirement. But if the sacrifice in combat of this one boy's life—and the sacrifice of the 8000 other American men who have died in Vietnam—is to have meaning, the victims of war must themselves speak through our own renewed determination to find victory and peace.

It is an old military myth that the spirits of dead soldiers go to reside in the stars of the flag, and that those stars never glow more brightly than at a military funeral.

Johnny Lewis was a quiet youth with a ready smile. Never in trouble and reserved in manner, he was a popular member of his high school class. He will be remembered by many for his work at Thriftway Supermarket, where he always presented a cheerful, ambitious countenance.

"But Johnny was no fighter; he was a really good boy," one of his former teachers said this week. "I've got news for you," said another teacher. "Few of those boys over there are fighters. They're just good boys doing a job they don't relish but must do."

What Johnny Lewis thought about his role in Vietnam we are not sure. Perhaps Pfc. Hiram Strickland of Graham, N.C., who also died in Vietnam, said it for Johnny when he wrote home last fall:

"I want my country to live for billions and billions of years to come . . . I want it to stand as a light to all people oppressed and guide them to the same freedom we know. If we can stand and fight for freedom, then I think we have done the job God set down for us . . . if we don't, the smells of free air could become dark and damp as in a prison cell . . .

"I remember a story from Mr. Williams' (Strickland's high school English teacher) English classes when I was a freshman that said, 'The cowards die a thousand times, the brave die but once.' . . . if I die fighting my country's enemies, I will live forever in people's minds . . . I will have done what I've always dreamed of . . . died a soldier of the United States of America."

The deaths of these men, including Johnny Lewis of Zephyrhills, should cause all of us to pause in our ordered routines to ask some questions of ourselves and of our government.

Stokely Carmichael may have the freedom to say "the hell with the United States" at Berkeley, while Dr. Martin Luther King tells an audience that the Vietnam war should be ended with our surrender, since "it has impaired our right to dissent." But in reply, why doesn't someone in authority speak out with power to remind these simpletons that if it weren't for men like Johnny Lewis and Hiram Strickland, they would live in a country where they could never speak in dissent—about anything.

The prophetic and evangelistic voice of the Christian church must not lose its spiritual authority by speaking on every matter which it is neither competent or authorized to do. It has no mandate to speak for or against involvement in Vietnam, but rather to minister to our men in service and bind up the wounds of those who suffer both at home and overseas. So we may ask, who gives such leftist-oriented organizations as the National Council of Churches the right to echo the Vietniks, support Communist positions, and create the impression that it is US, not Hanoi who is responsible for war in southeast Asia? Certainly not laymen in the churches. Then who?

It appears that an invisible government with massive hidden powers can manipulate our national leadership, both legislative and administrative as well as, obviously, judicial. Would you have sought impeachment of the president if during World War II, he had asked American mothers to sacrifice their sons to stop Hitler, then requested an increase in trade with the Nazis? Would it have startled you if he had asked businessmen to sell Nazi goods in their stores? Yet somehow the invisible persuasian has been applied to LBJ to the degree that he not only speaks of "building bridges" to Communist nations but even says it is against the national interest to refuse to sell Communist-made (slave made) merchandise in our stores.

Who are the state legislators and state department of education officials who permit speeches against the Vietnam war and the draft to be made on our college campuses? Who permits blasphemy against the sacrifice of American lives for freedom? Who allows traitors a soapbox in tax-supported halls, yet denies patroits a similar opportunity to speak? Such situations exist not only in California, but in Florida as well. This weekend it to mark massive protests by "educators," "students" and "clergymen", not against the Viet Cong or Communists, but against the U.S. Leaders of the protests have been identified as Communist agents—then why are such riots premitted? A goal of "bloodshed at the door of the UN" has been declared for this Saturday. Will it be permitted?

The death of American boys in Vietnam—and the death of Pfc. Johnny Lewis—brings that war close to home for all of us. These deaths should make all Americans full of wrath, not only over the lack of support, but what appears to be an actual betrayal in many quarters of our valiant fighting men and allies. What else can you call a deliberate and determined effort to provide our enemies with the means to kill our own sons? How, we must ask, can a nation we love, a nation with spiritual foundations, act with such great dishonor with respect to its own fighting men?

A new determination must result in a demand that we keep faith with our military men. That we must stop all trade with the enemy. That we must direct our men to return home after having won an honorable, victorious fight for freedom.

Americans at home must be able to look every man returning from Vietnam squarely in the eye, knowing they have not betrayed his faith.

Otherwise, the muffled drum, the volley of shots, the sound of "Taps," all might just as well be for our nation as for Pfc. Johnny Lewis. —B.Y.W.

Freedoms Foundation Award

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, Members of Congress are always proud when a citizen, group, or organization from our home district receives national recognition for outstanding accomplishment. I was, therefore, particularly pleased to learn that the esteemed Freedoms Foundations of Valley Forge had again honored the Chattanooga News-Free Press with the prestigeous "George Washington Honor Medal for Editorials."

The editors, writers, reporters, and staff of the Free Press are to be congratulated for this latest of many notable achievements. The national tribute was given for an editorial, "His Example," printed in the February 22, 1967, edition. It dealt with the patriotic character of George Washington and called for a rededication to those basic American principles which he exemplified.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the award-winning article will be of interest to Members of Congress as we search for guidance and solutions to today's problems. Therefore, I include the editorial, "His Example," in the Appendix of the RECORD:

HIS EXAMPLE

As Americans observe this anniversary of the birth of George Washington, honoring him for the military and political leadership that gave this free nation birth, the life of George Washington offers a challenging example for us all.

In our nation today, there are elements of faint heart, of weak spine, of flawed character that have gained positions of prominence with their counsel of irresponsibility, with their refusal to face their duty, with their advocacy of the "easy way," with their compromise of fundamental principles of morality, patriotism and common sense.

The voices cry for surrender to the vicious enemy, for defiance of the processes of the law, for avoidance of the moral precepts that protect decency, for subversion of principles of honor.

How different these are from the spirit of George Washington. He could have sat out the American Revolution in comfort. He was no young firebrand seeking adventure. He was a wealthy man, not one seeking his fortune. He was a staid plantation owner who had more to lose through war than most of his countrymen.

And yet when the cause crystalized, George Washington was its leader, leaving his home, risking his life, endangering his fortune—but never compromising his honor. He fought against forces he had every reason to believe would defeat him. He braved rigors of weather and privation that might have killed him. He rode into the muzzle of guns he might have avoided. He suffered plotting against him by his own people. He fought on despite failure of his government to support and supply his handful of troops.

And he won. He placed his faith in God and lifted up a government based on the greatest Constitution of freedom mankind has ever known.

Think you today of George Washington when the fearful, conniving, appeasing, honor-selling, irresponsible voices rise. And let us give thanks for the contrast. More than that, let us resolve to preserve our country and freedom through the kind of fortitude with which it was won.

U.S. Drugs in Red Hands Traced to Viet Importer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, a recent article written by Carl T. Rowan, entitled "U.S. Drugs in Red Hands Traced to Viet Importer," was brought to my attention.

The disclosure by Mr. Rowan that large caches of American-made drugs have been found among Communist Vietcong units is cause for alarm and concern. The article also indicated that these drugs were traced to a powerful Vietnamese importer, La Thanh Nghe, and the shipments were financed by the Agency for International Development.

This Agency was requested to furnish me with a full report in the matter and the information I received does not tally with the disclosures in this article.

With permission, I include below Mr. Rowan's article as well as the reply I received from the Agency for International Development:

U.S. DRUGS IN RED HANDS TRACED TO VIET IMPORTER

(By Carl T. Rowan)

At least 25 times in recent weeks, U.S. forces have routed Communist Viet Cong units and discovered large caches of American-made drugs among the enemy's supplies.

On all but a couple of occasions those drugs have been traced back to the same wealthy, powerful Vietnamese importer, La Thanh Nghe.

This same man has been accused by U.S. officials of receiving in excess of $350,000 in "kickbacks" from American and West German drug suppliers.

A smattering of La Thanh Nghe's over-invoicing and other financing irregularities on drugs shipped to South Vietnam and Cambodia became public in 1965 when the United States demanded the return of more than $250,000 from Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., one of Nghe's suppliers.

The drug shipments were financed by the Agency for International Development.

Despite these facts, which I report exclusively, Nghe is today a member of the cabinet of Premier Nguyen Cao Ky. For about two months he has served as secretary for industry and handicraft, a post to which he was appointed despite strenuous objections from Washington.

Washington authorities say they don't know whether Ky appointed Nghe in defiance of Washington's objections, or whether Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge declined to pass on to Ky the Washington view that Nghe's record of corruption made him unsuitable for a top government post.

The case of Nghe has been one of the most closely held secrets in the U.S. government, more so because of implications of top-level collusion with the Communists than for the suggestion that graft and corruption may be more widespread in South Vietnam today than it was four months ago when press disclosures forced a widely publicized "clean-up."

I have also learned that AID officers backed off an investigation of Nghe and his financial manipulations after Nghe turned on some high-level political pressures in Saigon.

Nghe is a member of the Constituent Assembly that drafted the new constitution that Ky showed President Johnson at Guam and won the latter's praise.

Nghe, long-time owner of Pharmacie La Thanh, was a political powerhouse even in the days of Ngo Dinh Diem when the pharmacist was a member of the National Assembly.

Nghe's power derives largely from the wealth he attained by being among the first Vietnamese pharmacists to desert the French pharmaceutical companies (which were still offering obsolete sulfa drugs) and become an agent for American companies offering "wonder drug" antibiotics under lucrative AID financing arrangements.

Antibiotics are critically needed in Communist military units; and a major American effort was launched recently to deny the Viet Cong access to shipments from the United States.

But the drugs keep flowing into the enemy camp, in some instances because Viet Cong agents can walk into ordinary Saigon stores and buy substantial quantities of antibiotics.

But a completely knowledgeable Vietnamese authority in Saigon recently informed me of the general transfer technique.

A major South Vietnamese importer is told that he need not have any direct contact with the Communists. All he need do is arrange for a "burglary" of his warehouse. Someone will see that the drugs get to the Viet Cong and the right amount of money is passed to the "burglary" victim.

Americans concede that drugs shipped to Nghe might have gone to the Communists through legitimate purchases or real thefts. But they contended in their protests to Saigon that when the same man turns out to be the importer in 23 of 25 cases, the percentages seem overwhelmingly to suggest some collusion.

Ky has said that South Vietnam cannot win the war unless it wins the struggle against corruption. Ky's aides say the young general is in a delicate position where he cannot move against a man of Nghe's wealth and power—unless Ky can demonstrate that he is under pressure from the U.S. and public opinion.

The question is: Did Johnson's advisers tell him about the Nghe scandal before he met Ky this week on Guam?

They should have. Then Johnson could have given the young premier something to think about other than his desire to widen the war.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT,
Washington, D.C., April 14, 1967.

Hon. THADDEUS J. DULSKI,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN DULSKI: Thank you for your inquiry of 29 March asking for our comments on the column by Mr. Carl Rowan of 24 March concerning La Thanh Nghe.

This article states that in twenty-three of twenty-five recent Viet Cong caches captured by U.S. forces, American-made drugs were found and were traced back to a major Vietnamese importer, La Thanh Nghe. It also alleges that A.I.D. officials backed off on an investigation of La Thanh Nghe, who was appointed Secretary of State for Industry and Handicrafts at the end of January, "after Nghe turned on some high-level political pressures in Saigon."

We have been advised by our Mission in Saigon that for the period August 1966 through January 1967, United States military authorities provided reports on twenty-one Viet Cong caches, and that only on one occasion were drugs taken from the caches identified specifically since February 1, United States military forces have over-run a large number of Viet Cong caches. According to information received from the United States Mission in Saigon, the quantities of United States drugs which were identified within the samples available from the seizures were relatively insignificant. Furthermore, there was no evidence available from these samples implicating La Thanh Nghe's firms, although they are the biggest importer-distributors of finished pharmaceuticals in Vietnam.

Not only drugs but many items, imported or domestic, available in Vietnam are the target of Viet Cong procurement teams. Consequently drugs from any pharmacy including La Thanh Nghe's, as well as from government or military stocks, have been found in Viet Cong caches. There is no absolute security against a determined Viet Cong effort to obtain access to some drugs in the unique Vietnam situation, where Viet Cong guerrillas operate in virtually every province. We do, however, take many actions to deter substantial Viet Cong access to AID-financed drugs. These measures include screening of import licenses, examination of importer-supplier relationships, selected customs checks in Saigon, pre-audits, post-audits, reviews of supplier documents to detect overpricing or other abuses, and the use of fixed and mobile police resources control checkpoints to interdict the movement of critical items to Viet Cong areas. Special surveillance is applied to particular pharmaceuticals known or presumed to be in priority demand.

With respect to the involvement of La Thanh Nghe's firms in overpricing by United States and other suppliers of AID-financed drugs, AID has always maintained strict surveillance to deal with such practices. When over-pricing or other abuses are detected the normal recourse is for AID to press for refunds from the supplier who has received payment from AID. La Thanh Nghe's firms were implicated in some of the over-invoicing cases involving Vietnam. In all these cases AID has obtained refunds. These cases involving La Thanh Nghe's companies date back to 1965 and earlier years.

We appreciate your interest in this matter. Please let us know when this office can be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,
ALEX DICKIE, Jr.
(For William C. Gibbons, Director, Congressional Liaison).

Queen City Area on the Move

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT TAFT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, April 22, 1967, Cincinnati, Ohio, will take a giant step into the future. A colorful parade will celebrate the opening of the Queen City's new underground parking facility. But the parade marks much more than the opening of a garage. It signifies Cincinnati's first step into the future—the Queen City has truly become an "area on the move."

When the new underground garage was first discussed, there were those who doubted whether it would ever materialize. On Saturday they can join the ranks of the "believers." What was once a dream has become a reality and can stand as a symbol for other ambitious projects.

There is, of course, much to be done. But Cincinnati's redevelopment program will succeed because the Queen City is fortunate to have dedicated, determined leaders who understand the necessity of rebuilding a city to prepare for the challenges of tomorrow. In housing, urban renewal, transportation, education, recreational facilities, and other areas there are programs underway, planned, and desired. If Saturday's area-on-the-move parade means anything, it means that the job will be done.

Arts and Humanities Grants

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE D. WAGGONNER, JR.

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, next week the House will have an opportunity to act on the appropriations request for the National Foundation on Arts and Humanities. In one sense, I suppose, this could be referred to as "the great comic strip controversy of the 90th Congress," but in a larger and more serious sense there is a lot more at stake than a single grant to a University of California professor, who would have been more at home at the so-called peace demonstrations held last week in New York and San Francisco. The issue, as I and many others see it, is not political but fiscal. The distinguished chairman of the House Appropriation Committee, in a letter to all Members of the House, on March 14, warned of the very serious budget deficit which he points out could go as high as $18.3 billion.

The real question, in fact the only question is, Are the types of individual grants being made by the humanities endowment of sufficient need and priority to qualify them in a time of national crises? If the Congress cannot place stricter controls over this type of spending, what hope is there that we can cut any expenditures anywhere, at anytime, and maintain fiscal solvency. I believe one of the best summaries I have yet seen concerning this issue appeared in the April 12 issue of the Shreveport, La., Journal. I hope that every Member of this House will take a few minutes time to read this editorial that follows:

> ARTS AND HUMANITIES GRANTS
>
> Rep. Frank Thompson (D–N.J.) makes it appear that criticism of a government grant for a study of comic strips and cartoons reveals a crass lack of understanding of intellectual pursuits. He has implied that Rep. Durward G. Hall (R–Mo.), who protested this and other research grants of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, is trying to defame scholarship.
>
> In a speech in the House, Congressman Thompson declared, "Only partially masked by the recent attacks on the humanities grant is the ugly face of an anti-intellectualism that closely resembles the McCarthyism of the early 1950s." How typical is this charge of liberals. To their way of thinking only they are capable of fully appreciating scholarship. Sen. J. William Fulbright (D–Ark.) seemingly set the precedent of equating the opposition with anti-intellectualism back in the years when he was fighting the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin.
>
> Judging by his academic and professional records, Congressman Hall is no stranger to intellectual endeavor. He took and M.D. degree from Rush Medical College and he is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery. In 1962 he served as congressional adviser to the 15th World Health Assembly in Geneva, Switzerland, and he also has been an alternate delegate to the World Medical Association. Granted that his training was in medical science, he, nevertheless, could not have even graduated from medical school if he had not shown an above-average degree of scholarship.
>
> No doubt, Representative Hall is well aware that a serious analysis of cartoons by a competent researcher would reveal interesting information. He is not objecting to research which Dr. David Kunzle, a British subject who teaches art at the Santa Barbara branch of the University of California, is doing on the political significance of cartoons. The congressman is protesting the granting of federal funds for such a purpose when the cost of government is soaring and citizens see no chance of tax relief.
>
> In defending the grants, Congressman Thompson mentioned several he considered of great worth. They include $300,000 for training museum personnel, a grant for preparation of biographies of important Chinese from the 14th to the 17th centuries, a compilation of court records of colonial America and grants to improve school curricula.
>
> Certainly these grants are not vital to U.S. intellectual and cultural progress. Oriental studies and research in colonial American history could continue in graduate schools as it used to be done without making taxpayers bear the cost. Few institutions have offered general museum training, because until recent years there was little demand for curators. The increase in the number of museums would have stimulated expanded training even if there had been no possibility of government subsidy. Since the U.S. Office of Education is disbursing millions of dollars for curriculum studies, there is no justification for allocations thruogh another federal agency.
>
> So far the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities has been authorized to dole $4.1 million in grants to institutions and individuals. But it is asking for an appropriation of $16 million. Taxpayers would be happy to do without studies of opt art, and cartoon and other equally unnecessary academic projects while a war has to be fought.
>
> This foundation was created by Congress to further research in the liberal arts just as the government promotes scientific research through various national foundations. President Johnson when he signed the humanities bill in 1965 extolled the sponsors. He said, "We would not have that bill but for the hard and the thorough and the dedicated work of such great legislators in both Houses of the Congress. All lovers of art are especially indebted to Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of New York, to Congressman Frank Thompson of New Jersey, to Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, to Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island—."
>
> Apparently Congressman Thompson soon will have the help of a former colleague in defending the arts foundation grants. Harlem is sending Powell back to the House of Representatives, thus providing another field day for political cartoonists.

The 50th Anniversary for National Coal Association

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES KEE

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago this Sunday, April 23, Woodrow Wilson's Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, wrote a letter which was to trigger the birth of the National Coal Association.

Several days earlier, on April 7, 1917, our Nation issued a proclamation of war against Imperial Germany. Gen. J. J. Pershing was named to command the American Expeditionary Force, and the doughboys began sailing for war-torn Europe.

In the 2 weeks since America had entered the war, production was soaring, but threats of shortages and rationing were everywhere. On April 23, War Secretary Baker wrote to Mr. F. S. Peabody, president of Peabody Coal Co. of Chicago. He said:

> MY DEAR MR. PEABODY: It gives me great pleasure to inform you of your appointment by the Council of National Defense to serve on a committee to advise with Commissioner Baruch, Chairman of the Advisory Commission's Committee on Raw Materials, Minerals and Metals, for the purpose of increasing the output of coal at the mines, and in cooperation with the Transportation Committee of the Advisory Commission, to accelerate the movement of coal to points where the need is greatest.
>
> I hope that it will be agreeable and convenient for you to accept this appointment.

From this letter and Mr. Peabody's appointment, and from the Wilson administration's request, the National Coal Association was founded in Washington one day after the first detachment of the American Expeditionary Force landed in France. Created by the U.S. coal industry with the aid and advice of the Federal Government, NCA was to mobilize an industry which supplied two-thirds of the Nation's fuel.

The industry, led and inspired by its association, answered the administration's request and the Nation's demand. The National Coal Association not only lived up to its commitment in the First Great War, but has continued for the past five decades to provide low-cost fuel and power, scientific and technological innovations, and industrial leadership to the Nation.

For this reason, Mr. Speaker, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 315 in the House of Representatives to designate the week beginning June 18, 1967, as National Coal Week, in honor of the golden anniversary of the founding of the National Coal Association.

As the Representative of the Fifth Congressional District of West Virginia, I salute the National Coal Association for its accomplishments and vital contributions to our Nation.

Sad Anniversary for Americans of Armenian Descent

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT N. C. NIX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. NIX. Mr. Speaker, April 24, 1967, is a sad anniversary in the lives of hundreds of thousands of Americans of Armenian descent, for this day marks the 52d anniversary of the ruthless Turkish massacres of the Armenian people.

In 1915, the Turks set out to exterminate the whole Armenian Christian population within the Ottoman borders. Systematically, the Turks first killed the writers, teachers, clergymen, and leaders of the Armenian people. Then the able-bodied young men were brutally murdered and the young women enslaved. The remaining men, women, and children were marched barefooted and hungry toward their ultimate destruction in the remote deserts of Der-El-Zor.

Others were marched to Ankara, which was renamed the Red City because it was drenched with blood of innocent Armenians who were systematically stripped of their valuables right down to the gold fillings in their teeth, then brutally murdered by scimitar-wielding Turkish horsemen.

When the carnage was over, 1,500,000 martyrs had been slain and another million had been ruthlessly torn up from their ancient homeland, stripped of their real and personal belongings, and deported to the desolate deserts to die.

But the crime did not stop here, for the Turks were not satisfied with the mere death of millions; their purpose was to obliterate every trace of the 3,000-year-old Armenian civilization. Universities, libraries, churches, and monastaries were burned to the ground, and irreplaceable antiques, paintings, books, and relics were destroyed.

Not an Armenian alive today, has been left untouched by these massacres. Grandparents, mothers, fathers, children and even newborn infants were among the murdered. Whole families were wiped out with a single blow, and a new word came into the vocabulary—genocide—coined to describe the Turkish efforts to destroy an entire race.

The Armenians are perhaps the oldest of the civilized races in western Asia and were the first nation in the world to accept Christianity as their state religion.

From time immemorial, the Armenians have been an industrious and peaceful people. In my own city of Philadelphia, Armenians have distinguished themselves in the business world and in the civic and cultural world. They are the descendants of the victims, and in many cases they are the victims themselves—the lucky ones who escaped. They came to this country with nothing, asked nothing, yet lived to distinguish themselves and produce children who are now taking their places as responsible and fruitful citizens.

An Armenian question exists.

The Germans have made, and continue to make, reparations to the Jews, who too suffered extermination. Similar reparations should be made to the Armenians.

Further, nights of terror still exist for many Armenians in Turkey, who have been unable to leave for the safety of the United States. Without warning, they are subjected to tax-collection nights which usually means the seizing of their property which is auctioned off to waiting militia.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that every Member here who has a conscience and a heart look seriously at the Armenian question and ask how it can be solved.

Ronald E. Keys, Council Grove, Kans., Named Top Air Force Cadet in the United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHESTER L. MIZE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20; 1967

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, an outstanding undergraduate student at Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kans., has been named the top Air Force cadet in the United States. He is Ronald E. Keys, of Council Grove, Kans. Ronald will receive the 1967 Air Command and Staff College Award during the Arnold Air Society's national conclave in Miami, Fla., next Wednesday, April 26. Based upon his superior record as a student at Kansas State and his participation in Air Force ROTC activities, Ronald Keys is well qualified for the recognition which has been given him. I join with my fellow Kansans in saluting Ronald for his achievement, and under leave to extend my remarks, I ask that the news release of the story announcing his award be printed in the RECORD. The release follows:

MANHATTAN, April 12.—A senior at Kansas State University has been chosen as the top Air Force cadet in the United States, KSU President James A. McCain has announced.

Ronald E. Keys, *Council Grove*, was selected from among some 8,000 cadets taking Air Force ROTC at 182 colleges and universities.

Dr. McCain made the announcement Tuesday night at an awards and recognition assembly for students in the College of Agriculture. Keys is majoring in entomology and will graduate in June.

The "1967 Air Command and Staff College Award" will be presented to the K-State student during the Arnold Air Society's national conclave in Miami, Fla., April 26. Also, he will receive a citation and professional text materials selected by a panel of officers from the Air Command and Staff College.

Cadet Colonel Keys is Wing Commander of the Air Force ROTC Cadet Wing and is past commander of Arnold Air Society, an honorary Air Force organization. He also is commander of the KSU Flight Instruction Program squadron and received the AFROTC Field Training Commandant's award for excellence at summer camp last year.

While maintaining an "A" average, Keys was a member of Blue Key (senior men's honorary). He is currently active in Phi Kappa Phi (scholastic honorary); Alpha Zeta (agricultural honorary); Gamma Sigma Delta (agricultural honorary); and Sigma Xi (science). As a freshman he was selected for Phi Eta Sigma (freshman honorary) and was named outstanding freshman in the College of Agriculture.

He holds an undergraduate teaching assistantship in the department of entomology and has presented two papers. Currently, he is also working on a National Science Foundation research grant. He is a past winner of the National 4–H Entomology contest.

Keys is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis G. Keys of Council Grove.

Creativity in Business

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WENDELL WYATT

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, the State of Oregon is a forward-looking State, and its many diversified businesses and industries incorporate that continual drive for progress in their industrial programs.

Nothing typifies the modern, creative attitude of our Oregon industry so much as a speech by John D. Gray, president of our Oregon-based Omark Industries, Inc. Mr. Gray, speaking at a business-college symposium, has made, I believe, some very pertinent remarks concerning the place for intellectuals and creative individuals in modern business. I would like to present his remarks for the perusal of the Congress at this time:

CREATIVITY IN BUSINESS

(Speech by Mr. John D. Gray, before college students at the 1966 Business-College Symposium sponsored by the Portland Chamber of Commerce)

One of the most enduring and endearing traits of the true intellectual—the true intellectual mind you—is his relative freedom from intolerance and prejudice. He has been able to resist adopting preconceived notions about people who live in another country, are of another color or practice another religion. He will challenge the statement that Englishmen are aloof, that Mexicans are lazy, and that Southerners go barefoot.

Yet, I'm afraid far too many young intellectuals cannot extend this same tolerance to business and businessmen.

They tend to accept the canvas of business life and businessmen as it was painted long ago by Veblen, Parrington and Laski. They are inclined to believe that little else but the manner of dress distinguishes today's business leader from the Morgans, the Fisks and the Goulds. Too many on the campus accept the portrait painted by Vance Packard, without bothering to investigate for themselves or to learn the facts that are necessary to intellectual criticism.

We businessmen, the story goes, are golf-playing, ulcer-ridden, cigar-chewing blackguards in gray flannel suits who seek after gold with the rapacity of a Captain Ahab pursuing a Moby Dick. And, of course, there's no more room for creativity in our lives than there is for charity.

Well, I'd like to tell you that you're wrong.

I have conducted a survey, admittedly unscientific but certainly indicative, among our key managers at Omark and here are some of the results:

Not one executive in our corporate offices owns a gray flannel suit.

We have our golfers, to be sure, and for that I hope you will forgive us, but they are far outnumbered by those who list music and reading as their hobbies. (We even have a couple of oil painters, a pipe organist and an enthusiast of classical literature in our executive family.)

There is not an ulcer in the bunch, and the cigar chompers are only slightly less rare.

Our company is 19 years old and in that span it has grown from a small business headquartered in the basement of a Portland home into a worldwide organization with sales of $40 million a year. I can tell you that this growth would not have been possible without the creativity, the vision, the imagination and the non-conforming persistence of young men.

From the president on down through all our key executives the average age is 41. Approximately half of them hold advanced academic degrees. One very important creative position was filled last year by a man 25 years old.

I would not be honest with you if I should try to convince you that there is no basis in fact for some of your suspicions about business. The love of money is still the root of a good bit of evil, and regrettably, there are some in business who, having a grossly improper conception of the profit motive, have distorted it.

One of the origins of the word "profit" is from the Latin, meaning "to go forward, to make progress," and it is in this sense, and this sense only, that the profit motive is sanctioned by society. When the pursuit of profit becomes avaricious, the profit motive is corrupted.

But the unprincipled businessman today is the exception, just as the pedant in the university, the hypocrite in the pulpit, and the quack in the hospital also are exceptions.

In other lands and in other times young people who have sought intellectual nourishment and the opportunity to create and build have gone into government, the arts, education, or the priesthood. Today, more and more of these young creative individuals are entering the world of business. They are finding that their bosses at the top of the executive ladder often are as capable of discussing Balzac as they are balance sheets; that while they are accumulating money, they also are busy with the increment of intellect; that the busines life can bring triumphs and achievement beyond those visible in an earnings statement.

Let's look for a moment at some of the jobs in business and consider how they offer creative opportunities.

Take the accountant. His is a ho-hum world of figures and decimal points if that is all he wishes to make of it. But his profession also involves him in interpreting a company's performance and presenting to top management meaningful summaries. Here he can find innumerable challenges and unlimited opportunity for creativity of the kind that benefits many persons. Before you imagine a drudge bent over a counting table, look first at my picture of this man. His task of report interpretation demands not a small amount of prudence, wisdom and intellect. If he brings all of this to the task, his company will prosper and grow, and, as a result, more jobs for more people will be created. And he will have the satisfaction of knowing that his was a vital role in this process.

Then there is the corporate lawyer, charting a clear course through the tangled underbrush of legal relations between his company and governments and between his company and other companies. It is easy to see the intellectual challenge involved in building company upon company to make a Textron or a Litton Industries—and doing it in a way that will permit the companies to make profits while serving rather that violating the public interest.

The sheer fun of advertising, the challenge and opportunity it presents to the creative individual, are too often drowned out by the jingles and obscured by billboards that also obstruct the view of other good things. But if you think advertising is not one of the truly creative arts of modern society, then I suggest you take a second look at the Volkswagen ads or the Avis ads.

One of the most creative positions in any company is that held by the long-range planner—the man who, with the help of others, charts the course his company will follow next year and the next and far into the future. He truly creates in the sense that he brings together companies and products and people. He must predict where industry is going, and what the consumer will want and need five, seven or ten years hence. There is no rigidity whatsoever to his job, and indeed we may find him on occasion breaking all the rules. The planner will not work at the same task this week that occupied him last week, nor with the same people, for while today he may be in conference with a company president, tomorrow may find him interviewing an eccentric inventor of a new product.

This planner depends on the statistician who finds, assembles, delineates, massages, distills, condenses, expands, projects and breathes life into the otherwise meaningless figures, charts, tables and graphs upon which the decision is made to enter this field or that field, to double the size of the company—or even perhaps, to sell it to someone else.

The personnel director has the pleasant—well, usually pleasant—task of dealing with people at many levels of employment. He is, in a sense, an educator when training programs are instituted or administered. Since he works with people, it follows that he also works with problems and their solutions. Problem solving, in business as elsewhere, is especially attractive to the creative mind, for here is where the greatest demands upon the intellect are made.

It is quite possible that in a few years some of you here today may have become presidents of companies—perhaps even companies you have built yourselves. This attainment can provide a kind of ultimate in gratification for the creative person.

There can be a great feeling of satisfaction in considering that the company you helped to build has created jobs for hundreds, or perhaps, thousands; that you are partly responsible for the good lives that are made possible by these well-paying and interesting jobs; that the income of the company you head is contributing to comfortable homes, college educations, and the general aggrandizement of life.

To create a job is to create a livelihood for someone. And that is no small contribution.

Roger Blough, chairman of the board of United States Steel Corporation, has said: "To be effective in serving human needs, business must be creative, and that creativity must justify itself in the marketplace. That creativity necessarily has an ethical base, for those who produce add, rather than subtract, from human welfare. They multiply so that all may have more, rather than merely divide what exists until no one has enough."

To add to human welfare—to create the jobs, the economic security, the creature comforts, in short, the good life—American business needs the talent of today's young intellectual. There are so many tasks to be done if the rest of the twentieth century is to be made livable. We in business need, and society needs, people who can lift the smog from our cities, clean up the streams fouled by an industrialization that has soured rivers while sweetening life; to help unsnarl the traffic of our streets and highways, to help us respond humanely, properly and profitably to the Negro revolution, and—what is *also* important—to help us keep on building better mousetraps at less cost.

Please do not misunderstand me.

I am not inviting *all* "A" students and *all* students of Dylan Thomas and Bob Dylan to rush down and fill out an Omark job application. It may be that business is not for you.

But even if you are a non-conformist, an honest one, few progressive companies will shy from you for that reason. By non-conformist I mean the kind of fellow who abhors the "yes" man, as I do.

The type that is not very welcome is the man who wears his non-conformity on his sleeve. It was Peter Vierick who observed that this type is never conforming so completely as when he is non-conforming.

Business does want you—regardless of your degree of relative conformity—if you can bring us new ideas for building a profit while building a better society, and if you can understand and appreciate the relationship between the two. You really should want to become a corporate statesman, and although you may never attain that rank, you should never cease aspiring for it.

Here, then, are the qualities business seeks in the young men and women who move from the campus to the corporate offices:

A healthy and proper respect for the profit motive and an understanding of the role it plays in the American system.

An understanding of the needs of modern society.

The ability to create and innovate.

The intellectual capacity to recognize problems and find solutions.

A flexibility that accepts change, and I cannot overstress this quality.

To return, briefly, to the cliched image of the businessman of the past, has it occurred to you that the fiction of this century's mid-decades—the forties, fifties and sixties—has had no George Babbitts and no Great Gatsbys? Could it be that Babbitt is an anachronistic to our time as the Model "T" Ford? That Gatsby belongs to the age of the flying wedge rather than the screen pass?

In closing, I will repeat my plea: Extend to those of us in business the same tolerance you so intelligently extend in behalf of other minorities. As an intellectual, re-examine the images of the marketplace and the market man, the images you have absorbed from books, movies, plays, television and other hearsay sources.

Look keenly and see for yourself.

If you like what you see, if your talents can add to rather than subtract from the sum of human welfare, if you wish to multiply rather than divide, and if you can accept the challenge—you should give it a try.

You'll find there is a place for you.

Gullible Traveler Is Back

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, many proposals for ending the war in Vietnam are based on the completely fallacious theory that all we have to do is trust the Communists and believe them, no matter what they say. The following editorial from the Indianapolis, Ind., Star effectively exposes this myth for what it is:

GULLIBLE TRAVELER IS BACK

New York Timesman Harrison Salisbury is still pleading that there ought to be a way out of the Vietnam War; his way.

He considers Ho Chi Minh in the early stages of the struggle to have seen victory almost in his grasp and the power of the

United States dissipated by the Communists' global gang-up. Hanoi and Peking both envisioned the U.S. bled from without by Red "wars of liberation" in a dozen countries at once, or more, in Africa, Asia, Latin America in the island nations of the Pacific.

Interestingly, the revolutions that backfired, in Indonesia and the Dominican Republic particularly, fit this line of ideas. If the Reds had won in those places, and then had set fire to the brush in a score of others, what a strangling grip this would have put on the U.S.!

The Viet Cong were still advancing. China was still as one man united under one set of thoughts.

Subversion was pushing ahead in most of the non-Communist world, making slow but steady gains, winning new recruits, spreading the word.

Hanoi also counted on strains and divisions within the U.S. The sit-ins, teach-ins, "peace" rallies and endless "stop the war" harrangues fit in here neatly. So do the draft card burnings, flag burnings and the voices of the doves.

The North Vietnamese Red counted, too, an support and help from the former colonial peoples who dominate the United Nations. The outpourings of bitter gall and maneuverings against the U.S. among the pro-Red Afro-Asian bloc fit the pattern to a T. So does the olive branch waving of U Thant.

But then the Red tide was turned—in Vietnam, Indonesia, Santo Domingo. The U.S. buildup in Vietnam grew mightier. China was convulsed by internal strife. The time to try for peace was ripe, in Hanoi's eyes, thinks Salisbury.

But Hanoi could not talk peace openly, he says. This might have angered China and cut off all supplies. Hanoi could bargain only under the table, secretly, not letting China know. At this point Salisbury visited Southeast Asia and North Vietnam, chatting at length with the Red rulers, whose words he accepted pretty much at their face value.

What would a negotiated peace bring? Salisbury hoped for a South Vietnamese "coalition" government including the National Liberation Front (Communists) with a program containing many of the "vital ingredients" of the NLF program. North Vietnam would become "neutral," explosive, festering Laos "quieted and sanitized, Cambodia and Thailand sweetened with economic and political help."

The whole shebang would be policed and stabilized by a strengthened International Control Commission which would also oversee aid and guide development. Red China would remain a power. But the new Asia envisioned by Salisbury would be "strong and viable . . . resistant to the spread of Chinese influence and Chinese Communism."

Why didn't the negotiations take place? What forestalled peace? Leadership in Washington, says Salisbury. It was tired and stale, full of men committed to past mistakes they would not admit were error, weakwilled politicians scared of the folks back home and lacking imagination, and hawk generals who saw victory near and wanted to "pour it on" hard.

Under this, says Salisbury, was a main but half-hidden plank in our Asian policy: the U.S. in fighting in Vietnam not to smash Hanoi but to draw the line against China—"the real enemy." Beyond this half-hidden plank was a concealed super-hawk strategy: rebuff all peace offers and escalate until China intervenes, then blow China off the map in a nuclear war.

These are key points in Salisbury's soon-to-be-published book, "Behind the Lines—Hanoi." His intellectualistic reasoning contains the same old holes that it did before and the same wishful thinking.

Americans are the villains. Their motives are repulsive—or sinister. Communists are nice. Their motives make sense. Hanoi will not negotiate openly for fear of China's cutting off all aid, or even intervening. Thus by implication Hanoi is even preventing a nuclear war unleashed by America's murderous super-hawks. Again, the Reds are nice.

A coalition government including Reds would work in Saigon. The Communists would be nice. The NLF would be nice. The Viet Cong would quit killing people they don't like. They would quit killing once they had control of the government. Hanoi would stay neutral, keep hands off. The Reds would keep their promises.

The situation in Southeast Asia would then be healthy. China would simmer down. Asia Communism would quit pushing. It would lie down like a lamb.

This is Salisbury's vision of "the way out." It will be peddled across the continent starting next week. It no doubt gives heart to many earnest hopers for peace as well as to many pure, unadulterated Communists.

Who is Salisbury kidding? Hundreds of millions of Americans and Asians, like Salisbury, want peace. But does Hanoi, really? If Hanoi does, it should be easy to get. Let Hanoi quit fighting. But, as Salisbury admits, Hanoi intends to go on fighting for years.

Salisbury's "way out" would work only if the Communists would quite acting like Communists.

"If . . ."

Remarks by Stephen K. Bailey

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES M. HANLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, recently an opening in the New York State Board of Regents was filled with the appointment of one of my most distinguished constituents—Dean Stephen K. Bailey, of the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University.

Dean Bailey brings to this office vast experience as a career professional in the field of education. I might add that he is no stranger to the field of government either, having involved himself deeply in governmental affairs.

In my judgment, both the people and the educational structure in New York State are going to benefit greatly by his service as a regent.

The people of my community recently acknowledged Dean Bailey's appointment by way of a testimonial dinner in his honor. I was privileged to be in attendance and, like all present, was rewarded with an excellent address by the dean.

I was most impressed with his message, and I recommend it to all of my colleagues:

REMARKS BY STEPHEN K. BAILEY, ON THE OCCASION OF A TESTIMONIAL DINNER IN RECOGNITION OF HIS ELECTION TO THE NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF REGENTS, APRIL 8, 1967

This is both a partisan and non-partisan occasion. I even see some Republicans sprinkled around this room. I think that you ought to know that some of my best friends are Republicans. Of course, as in the reentry of a space capsule, there are moments when effective communications between Democrats and Republicans may be blacked out—especially during the week just before election. But after the splashdown—and even when we or they are in orbit—communications are clear and often intimate. Republicans and Democrats have one overriding interest in common: a search for the public interest, an intense and competitive desire to merit the confidence of our fellow citizens by performing imaginatively and efficiently the responsibilities of high office. The most cherished aspect of American political life is the possibility of differing with others on issues while retaining mutual respect and personal affection across and behind partisan lines. So I deeply appreciate the presence of a number of Republican friends on this occasion.

But my wife and I are Democrats—working Democrats. This is a matter of conviction as well as habit. We believe in partisan politics and we see here this evening scores of partisan friends with whom it has been our privilege to associate over several years. With some of you we have stumbled bleary-eyed at 5:30 in the morning on election day to open polling places. Together we have checked caucus lists; canvassed; telephoned; transported; munched donuts; swilled coffee; triumphed, laughed and wept. In this activity I have been Peetie's side-kick—for in the Bailey family she has carried the major political load as a District Committeewoman. But I have tried to help when my schedule permitted, because both of us believe that party work is at the base of responsible politics, and responsible politics is what keeps America free.

But responsible and competitive politics and a free and dynamic America would themselves be quite impossible without an educated citizenry. Furthermore, with all the triumphs of American democracy, we still face as a nation a long and in some ways terrifying agenda of unfinished business—international and domestic. If we are to solve these problems, education and politics are surely the fundamental instruments at our disposal. That is why this affair tonight has a symbolic importance which goes far beyond the honoring of a new Regent.

A year ago, Peetie and I and our two children spent a month in an old manor house on the stormy but exquisite southwestern coast of Ireland. In the musty bookshelves, I came across a forgotten novel by H. G. Wells called *The New Machiavelli*, published in 1911. At one point, the leading character comments:

> If humanity cannot develop an education far beyond anything that is now provided, if it cannot collectively invent devices and solve problems on a much richer, broader scale than it does at the present time, it cannot hope to achieve any very much firmer order or any more general happiness than it now enjoys.

Alas, this is as true today as it was nearly 60 years ago.

The ultimate goal of education and the ultimate goal of politics are one and the same: to create a society in which individuals are valued and in which individual and group talents are encouraged to flower with a minimum of fear and restraint.

What stands in the way of realizing this ideal? What are the threats, clear and present, obscure and distant, which exist to thwart the approximation of such a society? Each of us could make his own list. Here is mine.

First, and foremost, of course, is the threat of nuclear war. This hardly needs elaboration. I doubt that a nuclear war would destroy all human life on this globe. It is even possible that its very horror would shock the scattered remnants of humanity into a world-wide mutual protection arrangement which would forever banish international wars from the earth. But it takes more philosophical equanimity than I possess to contemplate with detachment the sudden and premature end of the bulk of the earth's population, and the disintegration of the artistic, technological, and intellectual legacy of human history. I know of no responsible citizen who does not believe that a major nuclear war would be an unmitigated disaster.

I assume, therefore, that we are against nuclear war. We want a society free of the threat of nuclear war. We want the kind of international political arrangements which will insure this. We need a sense of mutuality among the peoples of the world in helping to solve each other's problems.

But have we even begun to ask ourselves what kind of *education* is needed if we are to achieve political arrangements suitable for this awesome task? Is an educational system basically designed to make an international population *American* suitable for a world in which our very survival may rest upon our capacity to make an American population *international?* Is a school system designed to make pupils look to the nation-state as their terminal loyalty adequate in a world in which an uncritical sense of nationhood may be the greatest single barrier to human survival?

Or take a second threat to the approximation of the Good Society as we have defined it. Most Americans live in cities. Most of those who live in cities are human cells in a sprawling urban organism which has no respect for ancient political boundaries. These great metropolitan complexes have become giant contradictions between problems on the one hand and effective administrative and poltical jurisdiction on the other. Autos, air and water pollution, crime and disease, recognize no political boundaries. People congregate in cities to share the advantage of urban life. But in many parts of our nation, and of the world (for urbanism is a world-wide phenomenon), urban life has become a nightmare. Smog, smoke, noise, push, rush, congestion, crime, confusion. And these often superimposed upon the ugliness and hopelessness of urban blight compounded by racial and ethnic prejudice. There are more slum-dwellers than there are farmers in America. Some communities have taken heroic steps to reverse the tide—to redress the shame of our cities. But there is such a long, long way to go. We have scarcely made a beginning, and the problems will become more difficult as the full impact of the population explosion hits us during the coming decades. By 1975, fifty million more Americans will live in our metropolitan areas. By 1970 we most certainly will have sent men to the moon; but will it be safe to walk in Central Park? Unless we do something about traffic problems, it surely will not be possible to drive in it. In our suburban fringes, will there be sufficient greenery to interrupt urban sprawl with at least an occasional respite of beauty? Will urban life promote human happiness or will it instead become a logical extension of the brutalization and mechanization which has cursed so much of the twentieth century? Will our central cities become forums ror the delights of pluralisms, or sullen ghettos of guilt and hate? To date we have done little more than to compound the evils which William Morris identified in nineteenth century Britain: ". . . Our civilization," he wrote, "is passing like a blight, daily growing heavier and more poisonous, over the whole face of the country, so that every change in sure to be change for the worse in its outward aspect." But Morris had hopes for our century, "Perhaps it may work enough for the next century," he wrote, "to repair the blunders of . . . recklessness, to clear away the rubbish which . . . hurried work has piled up."

These hopes have hardly been noticed, let alone fulfilled.

What kind of politics do we need to regenerate our cities and to plan in an orderly way for the growth of our urban areas? What kind of education is needed if the human spirit is not to be drowned in a sea of urban technology heaved by a gale of carbon monoxide and pocketed by maelstroms of racial conflict? Will the kinds of questions we have raised be solved by pouring public money into education for science, technology and mathematics at a rate many times greater than the amount spent for social science, philosophy, the creative arts and the humanities?

Where, in our school curriculum, do we find adequate emphasis upon those political arts which will be needed to master the jurisdictional and technological complexities of modern urban life? Can a school system or an academic institution which often prides itself on being removed from politics really communicate to its pupils and students the crucial importance of politics in resolving the human conflicts and dislocations implicit in an urban technology? Can an enterprise like public education, itself oriented toward local control and local administration, sense and communicate the obsolescence of the very concept of local jurisdiction in every field of human experience including its own?

Many citizens concerned with education have been bloodied in consolidation fights which have pitted economy, standards, and opportunity against the passionate resistance of local interests. But many who have won such fights are still emotionally committed to the concept of local autonomy in educational policy-making. I do not find this disturbing as long as we are not fooling ourselves; as long as we are aware that local autonomy is mightily conditioned by state and Federal action; by regents examinations set elsewhere; by distant decisions of planning commissions, highway engineers, and bishops; by the grants and pressures of large foundations; by Sputniks; by the changing manpower needs of an entire nation; and by educational philosophers and manipulators who man key staff positions in the interlocking guilds of professional education. If we are in fact aware of all of these inevitable encroachments upon local sovereignty, then local citizens, school boards, and universities may be able to hold onto some influence over educational affairs. If we are not aware of these outside factors, we are helpless. There is no way in the modern age to control our own destiny except by making our weight felt in distant places.

Have we in education taken this to heart in our own enterprises? Until we do, can we fashion curricula changes which will make our pupils and students aware of this central proposition of interdependent, urbanized man in the twentieth century?

Or take a third threat to the achievement of a society in which individuals are valued and their talents cultivated to the full.

The releasing of human talent is an expensive process. The way in which we use our wealth, therefore, is directly related to the amount of human talent we can induce towards joyful fruition. If our dominant goal in society is, as Paul Goodman suggests, to produce "as much as possible of all the latest things," a value pre-emption has occurred. If the basic aim of the social economy is to sell *more* goods and services rather than *better* goods and services, quantity will destroy quality. Who cares about the uniqueness of men when the driving motif of the economy is quantity production for a mass market?

The craving for things does not end in happiness; it ends in a fitful boredom which is relieved only by the acquisition of new editions and additions.

We know what the lasting satisfactions of life are; we have known since the Greeks: Truth, beauty and goodness. But these crown jewels of the realm of values come high.

Truth cannot be automated—for truth is a never-ending search for order, and the doubting of every order established.

Beauty cannot be assembly-lined, for true beauty is an emotional instant in a mind whose sensitivity has been disciplined.

Goodness is not simply socially acceptable behavior; it is the conscientious struggle—informed by love—to meet the endlessly-competing obligations of a full life on behalf of others as well as oneself.

The bent of our civilization is away from these lasting values. The rhetoric of the ad man—commercial or political—is not the stuff of truth, but of market-ability. Beauty has become a sales gimmick. Goodness is astute public relations. The false gods have replaced the true gods, and we have lost our sense of direction. It is the solemn enterprise of scholarship to find a new direction, not the one lost, for that is irretrievable, but a new one; one which will reflect the mood and spirit of the future.

The tragedy here is not that because the Communists know where they are going, and we do not, the Communists may win. The tragedy is that even if the Communists did not exist, we would still be in danger of losing our soul.

The thought that may immediately leap to your minds is that this problem, if real, is private rather than public. But this is only partly so. The Parthenon was not built by a promoter of Acropolis real estate. The Medicis were hardly a-political. In our own day, the centers of cultural activity in our society are cradled in a thoroughly political matrix. Through tax exemptions, special subsidies, and direct taxation, governmental policy is central in determining how much attention is to be given in our society to truth, beauty, and goodness.

And so a kind of political battle-line has been drawn between those who would increase public support for those institutions and facilities designed to aid in the search for ultimate values; and those who view man as "a consumer market," and consequently frown upon every diversion of money from the main streams of mass commerce and technology. Instead of discriminating among purposes for which public funds might be spent, some men without vision have identified themselves with a blind antagonism to higher taxes of any sort for any purpose—except what immediately helps them. This anti-tax and anti-government mentality involves the substitution of slogans for thought. Even if we should forget about the pursuit of lasting values, the consumer-oriented technology of today and tomorrow cannot possibly sustain itself without the skills which only a more heavily-supported educational system can provide.

Inefficiency, waste, unnecessary duplication, malfeasance, corruption—these should be attacked in government as in private organizations. But to starve public endeavors such as schools and parks and museums and libraries on the grounds that they are tax supported, and any increase in taxation is an evil, seems to me a colossal stupidity. There has developed, in fact there has always been, what the biologists call a symbiotic relationship between government and private life—a mutuality to the benefit of each. In a democratic society, government is simply one instrument among many at our disposal for the accomplishment of value goals.

Politics today seems to me to be almost morbidly concerned with the level of taxation. Taxation is—or should be—a residual question, not a primary one. The primary question is, "What kind of a society do we wish to create?" If we wish to create a society designed for maximum individual and group fulfillment, this means that we support through taxes or through tax-deductible gifts, those educational and cultural institutions whose business it is to cultivate the human garden. That garden is the only source of our wealth—commercial or cultural. Education is the primary investment of any commonwealth. Education produces the talent which produces the goods and services which produce the gifts and taxes which support education. This should be as clear as the nitrogen cycle. What we are now asking is, education for what? Have we not got to enlarge the circle in order to promote those values of the spirit which cannot be fed by bread alone? This does not break the cycle, it simply makes it fuller and richer.

Have we in education and politics really taken this challenge seriously? Have we really accepted the gauntlet thrown down by those who claim that we have run out of money for schools? There is no more fundamental political battle ahead. But even if that battle is won, have we really tested our curricula against the measure of the joyous human spirit? Have we begun to think of our educational process as a lifelong opportunity for personal and social enrichment?

I have only touched upon three issues—three threats to man's aspirations for himself. But perhaps these have been sufficient to suggest some of the dimensions of the New Politics, and to suggest education's central role in the struggle ahead. In terms of the internationalizing, the urbanizing, and the commercializing of life, I have asked whether our educational system is presently preparing itself and its charges for the New Politics. For there is no escaping the fact that the New Politics calls for a New Education.

I am not concerned here with details. I only know that we must educate for living in an interdependent world; for mastering the complexities and disutilities of an increasingly complex metropolitan society; and for exploring the once uncharted, but now almost forgotten, spiritual world which transcends the craving for things and which is addressed to a long life.

In conclusion, let me say one other thing. During the past few years I have been working with some other college teachers on a textbook for the Problems of Democracy course usually taught in the twelfth grade. In preparation for my writing, I read sections of a number of existing texts. There is much of value in these books; but there is one glaring omission. The treatment of the American political process is generally meagre or non-existent. There are vital political realities which need to be set forth clearly: the societal value of the clash of parties and interest groups; the formulation of issues and the nurturing of political leaders; the politics of the avowedly nonpolitical; the resolution of societal conflicts by compromise and adjudication—in short the whole dynamics of the public sector of our life.

You and I both know why the handling of the subject of politics is so. Politics is controversial. Buffetted as school administrators presently are by PTA's, Legionnaires, DAR's, taxpayers leagues, mayors, councils, finance boards, newspaper editors, and teachers' associations, many educators have an understandable allergy to additional controversy.

But the consequence is that many of our public school products come to the universities, or go out into the world, with an abysmal ignorance of the arts and institutions which keep hope alive in a sorry world. Most high school pupils learn about politics the way they learn about sex. It is purveyed to them out of the corner of the mouth by older colleagues, and by the sensationalism of the press.

If the great issues of our time are to be resolved on the side of sanity and meaningful survival, we must stop treating politics like a dirty or an occult art. It is a difficult art, but it can be a noble one. Politics, at its best, deals with man's highest stakes on earth. Aristotle called it the supreme art. Politics is the key instrument for realizing social goals and for resolving social conflict without violence. It deserves a place of honor in American education.

None of us can be sanguine about the future. It is possible that "the gulfs will wash us down." But there is at least a fighting chance, and as long as there is, we can accept the position of the late Albert Camus. In 1957 he wrote, "We have nothing to lose except everything. So let us push forward! This is the challenge of our generation. If we are doomed to failure it will at least have been better to side with those who want to live, rather than with the destroyers."

And what is it we push forward to? One of education's great philosophers Friedrich Proebel, called it *Darstellung:* "the process whereby is satisfied the innate urge of the organism to push out to greater life, and to make its adjustments and contributions to the greater unity of which it is a part."

The Waste Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Speaker, KNXT, a television station in southern California, has recently aired an editorial that I think vividly points out the serious problem confronting not only those of us from southern California but the whole country.

I include these remarks in the RECORD:

THE WASTE PROBLEM

For nearly 20 years, Southern California has led the nation in the fight against air pollution. The people of the Los Angeles basin, an area that includes parts of five counties, have been aware of pollution in the air because it is a highly visible part of our environment.

We're all familiar with air pollution—as you see it here—a layer of smoke and fumes that hangs low over the basin. It lies in stillness over cities and farms, spoiling the atmosphere, and it is not yet under control. From a thin layer of haze, it grows at times to a thick yellow blanket that makes us choke and weep.

The damage to health caused from breathing polluted air has been compared to smoking seven cigarettes a day in Los Angeles—two packs a day in New York, where pollution is even worse.

But smog is just a part of the problem of waste control. The city of Los Angeles, for example, treats and pours into the ocean more than 300 million gallons of waste per day—about 100 gallons a day for every man, woman and child in the city. From the backyard of every home pour mountains of rubbish—1,000 pounds a year for every person in the city.

Controlling these problems will tax the most extravagant resources of science and the pocketbook, and time is short. Smog and waste are piling up too fast to be handled by current methods of pollution warfare.

It's easy to forget the problem when the air is clear. But while we rush about our work, we are creating a new atmosphere overhead. It's a cloud of poison gas, and there's no escape. More than words, the sight of it proves there is a fantastic problem still to be solved.

We will discuss these problems frequently from now on. We will dedicate our resources to finding remedies. Undoubtedly, tough new measures will be needed, and they will hurt, because it costs money to maintain health. To some degree, the solutions may even change our way of life.

However, we must sweep clean the earth and water and skies of Southern California. The real question before all of us is not whether it will be more expensive to live here, but whether in time it will be impossible.

Taxation by Court Order

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the current legal circus by the brotherhood of eight judges on the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in amending the U.S. Constitution to include the HEW guidelines of Mr. Howe, is developing into a genuine soapbox "comedy of air."

These Federal judges, at the whim of the Justice Department, serve notice that they—not the elected school board, the parents, or the taxpayers—are to decide where new schools may be constructed.

I wonder if our Federal "child stealers" have figured out how they can force voters to pass school taxes at bond elections? Can it be they plan to use their injunction against all voters so that no one can vote "no" to tax increases for new federalized schools? Or, it may be they plan on Congress increasing taxes to build these new "testing laboratories," the rationale being that to vote "no" would be interpreted as a move to defeat the court's order.

And the HEW guidelines may prove embarrassing as they judicially seek to "overcome de facto segregation from housing and neighborhood patterns."

That is, unless the "new order" judges intend to enjoin parents to prohibit them from moving out of a neighborhood. Clever—a court hearing before one can move in a "free society." Another negative burden of proof: Not moving because of race mixing.

Now that the "Warren Court" team wants to regulate, even to the point of volunteering to be the conscience of our mothers, dads, teachers, and children—to usurp the complete education system on their witch hunt—Congress needs a system of courts to handle crimes and criminals, to restore sanity and peace of mind under law and order.

Or, better yet, just repeal jurisdiction of our judges who have gone astray and return judicial powers to the State courts—where judges serve honorably as elected officials and society would not permit them to make as big a mess of justice as the lifers on the Federal bench.

Under leave to extend, I include a recent editorial from the Baton Rouge Morning Advocate:

COURT APPROVAL FOR NEW SCHOOL SITES?

Deciding where to locate a new school has always been one of the touchiest, most difficult tasks facing parish school authorities. They must try to anticipate population trends. They must consider travel and transportation problems of students from the viewpoint of safety and convenience. They must consider the general atmosphere of the area in which the new school may be located. They must try to keep a lot of parents, who have many conflicting opinions, reasonably happy. They have to find the money to build the school and the teachers to staff it.

Beginning shortly, they also may have to get the approval of the federal courts. That apparently would be one of the interesting though yet less widely discussed consequences of the new integration guidelines which the Justice Department is seeking in U.S. District Court at Baton Rouge. The department has asked the court to extend to six additional parishes the HEW regulations recently approved by the 5th Circuit Court in the now famous "Jefferson Case". The circuit court decision is being appealed to the Supreme Court and was the subject of a hush-hush conference of top state officials in Baton Rouge Saturday. But the Justice Department is not waiting in the march of events.

The six parishes mentioned are St. Helena, Ascension, Livingston, St. James, Iberville and Pointe Coupee. But regardless of this piece-meal approach, HEW intends that the guidelines shall apply to all.

Anyway, the Justice Department asks among many other things that the court order new schools to be located with "the objectives of eradicating the vestiges of the dual system." This is in line with the recent HEW decision to force the transportation of students from one part of a city or county to another to overcome "de facto" segregating from housing patterns—an "evil" to which Justice Department spokesmen have said the department would close its eyes in Northern cities.

The department also asked, incidentally, that the courts order a correction of conditions "of overcrowding among schools of one race." This might be taken to mean that the department is seeking a court order to end all overcrowding but somehow we suspect that the interests of Justice and HEW are somewhat narrower than that.

Political Financing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, last week the Senate very wisely repealed the $1 per person checkoff for a presidential campaign fund.

I have introduced a similar bill in the House and it is my hope that the House conferees on the investment credit tax bill will accept the action of the Senate on this matter.

Recently, WHO radio, in Des Moines, editorialized on this topic, and I commend its reading to my colleagues in the House:

REVISION—POLITICAL FINANCING

The political parties need more money, but the election financing bill passed late last year by Congress is a poor, and perhaps dangerous way to provide it. It won't increase the influence of the average citizen over political affairs; it will just give more power to those at the top. The measure would let each taxpayer assign one dollar of his income tax to be shared by the two major parties for the presidential campaign. This would add up to a huge fund . . . up to 30 million dollars for each party. The national committees controlling this money would have immense power. This provision should be repealed, Congress should encourage people to make contributions to the candidates and parties of their choice by making small gifts tax deductable. Many small contributions would make politicians less indebted to the large givers, who may expect favors, and more indebted to the average citizen, who just wants good government. Encouraging small contributions would work to keep political power in the hands of the people; handing over 30-million dollars to each national committee would just give more power to those at the top.

Executive Acquiesces as Judiciary Takes Over Legislative Functions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL C. JONES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, it was a coincidence that on the same day I received a letter from a friend and constituent of mine, who is a farmer and ginner, lifelong Democrat, colonel on Governor Hearnes staff, graduate of the University of Missouri, and a school board member, that an article by David Lawrence, entitled "Enforced Discrimination Seen," appeared in the April 18 edition of the Evening Star here in Washington.

The letter and the article are so closely related, and both point out so clearly how this administration is not only condoning, but actually supporting the illegal acts of bureaucratic administrators of the so-called Civil Rights Act of 1964, I am asking permission to have inserted with and as a part of these remarks, a letter from Mr. Kenneth L. Berry of Holland, Mo., and also the article by Mr. Lawrence referred to above.

I regret, Mr. Speaker, that I am unable to answer the question which Mr. Berry propounds when he asks:

> Can you advise me on this matter as to how soon the Federal Aid can be pulled from us?

And, I cannot answer his question:

> Why doesn't the Federal Government appoint their own school boards instead of the people electing one?

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I might volunteer the opinion that the letter of Mr. Berry, as well as the article by Mr. Lawrence, reflects the opinion of a lot of people living in the 10th District of Missouri—as well as the rest of the State. Any administration which condones, supports, and at times applauds the illegal actions of these bureaucrats, does not deserve to be continued in office. Perhaps the time has come for more of us to speak out publicly and let the administration know that there is great dissatisfaction throughout the length and breadth of this land, and that some of our leaders should take due notice thereof and try to correct the image of the Democratic Party while there is still time.

Following are the letter and article referred to above:

L. BERRY FARMS, INC.,
Holland, Mo., April 11, 1967.

Hon. PAUL C. JONES,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am a farmer and ginner, life long Democrat, a Colonel on Governor Hearnes staff, graduate of the University of Missouri, and a School Board member.

The administration of the South Pemiscot Schools of Holland and Steele, Missouri have done everything that was asked of them by the Federal Government in regard to intergration without hesitation. We have used their guide lines and have integrated students and teachers in Senior and Junior High. We were told to give freedom of choice in grades 1 thru 6. We had two colored schools and two white grade schools; all four schools being exact duplicates in construction, etc., and the Negro teachers were as good and better than our white teachers. The freedom of choice was given thru the newspaper and sending applications home by each student.

Keeping in mind the type cooperation that we have given—the following took place Friday, April 7, 1967. Two men from the Federal Education Department from Washingington toured the schools. They told us to send ½ the white teachers and students to the Negro School and vice versa or you will lose your federal aid (the peoples' money to begin with). If you have bent over backward to comply with all rules and regulations you don't appreciate being threatened.

Can you advise me on this matter as to how soon the Federal aid can be pulled from us, how long we have to make our mind (they said call them immediately). The School Board met and decided to stall. What happens if you decide to close a school down and tell everyone to educate their own kind the best way they can (tuition to another district, etc.). Why doesn't the Federal Government appoint their own School Boards instead of the people electing one?

We know now that we cannot satisfy the Federal Government and Civil Rights groups. They are not satisfied with equality, or local people trying their best to run things smoothly, but are seeking strife and discontent to further the far lefts ambition of a take over of the United States.

This letter is not meant to be critical but rather to seek the advice of a fine public servant that I think of as my friend. Really I was liberal all my life until recently on the racial issue wanting things like the shows, restaurants, etc. open to the colored, but this is not the issue at all in this country anymore. Please fight the U.S. Supreme Court and give the United States back to the people. They seem to have your hands tied but don't let them club you to death before you get them untied.

Thank you.

KENNETH L. BERRY.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, Apr. 18, 1967]

ENFORCED DISCRIMINATION SEEN

(By David Lawrence)

Enforced discrimination by reason of race or color is now—for all practical purposes—the "law of the land" in assigning teachers to public schools or other institutions supported by federal funds.

This seems to be the likely effect of the ruling handed down this week by the Supreme Court of the United States in refusing to stay a lower court order affecting the schools of six states in the South. The local school boards had asked for postponement and a hearing of their charges that "faculty desegregation" was being ordered without the right to "an evidentiary hearing."

What has happened is that the Supreme Court has allowed to stand the decision of 5th Circuit Court of Appeals which upheld the "guidelines" plan imposed by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Attorneys for the school districts in the South had told the court frankly that teacher contracts may have to be cancelled in order to achieve "a semblance of racial balance of the faculty and staff."

The Johnson administration supports wholeheartedly the action of the judiciary in ordering that teaching staffs and administrative personnel be desegregated. It is denied, of course, that there is any intention to correct "racial imbalance," but the net effect is the same.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 forbids any regulation or actions by the executive department to correct "racial imbalance." The U.S. commissioner of education, supported by the attorney general of the United States, holds that there is no intention to correct "racial imbalance" but only to see to it that desegregation is effectively achieved.

Reliance is placed on decisions of the Supreme Court in 1965 in which the high court said that "racial allocation of faculty" denies students "equality of educational opportunity without regard to segregation of pupils."

But assuming that the school boards find that out of the applicants there happen to be more whites qualified to teach, what action should be taken?

Under what are known as "free choice" plans, parents may choose whatever schools they please for their children in a given community or area. Here is an excerpt from a January 1967 statement by the U.S. Office of Education:

"The criterion in evaluating a free choice plan or any other desegregation plan is whether it is bringing about the transition to a single, non-racial school system as expeditiously as possible, in accordance with the requirements of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Supreme Court decision of 1954."

This means that, if not enough Negro parents choose white schools, the federal government will do the choosing for them. Also, if not enough Negro teachers are assigned to schools where there are a large number of whites in attendance, the federal government will refuse funds unless the imbalance is corrected. The so-called "guidelines" indicate percentages that must be achieved in order to satisfy requirements. While this is brushed aside as in no sense an effort to correct "racial imbalance," the result is just the same.

Unquestionably there has been racial discrimination in the past, and teachers have been assigned on a racial basis in many parts of the South. But, when applicants for teaching jobs are selected on merit alone hereafter, there is no way to determine whether a school board has discriminated if it prefers one teacher to another.

The whole problem now appears to be in the hands of the judiciary. Congress is remaining aloof from legislative action, while the administration insists that the courts are in charge. Indeed, the judicial system has, in effect, taken over the legislative function in sanctioning virtual control over the public-school systems by the federal government.

Valdosta High School Band

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAMSON S. STUCKEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. STUCKEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to talk about an outstanding group of young people who live and go to school in the Eighth Congressional District.

The group to which I am referring is the Valdosta High School band. This band, under the outstanding direction of our band director, Frank Butenschon, came to Washington as one of many bands from all over the United States to participate in the annual Cherry Blossom Festival. And, they went back to Valdosta with the first-place trophy for the most outstanding marching unit with 75 or less members.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that participation in band activities is a valuable experience for our young people. They learn how to work together as a team, and each and every student learns that it is his individual effort that means the success of the group.

Our group from Valdosta High School did not represent their school or their band alone. They represented the city of Valdosta, the Eighth Congressional District, and the State of Georgia when they won this fine honor.

And Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the recognition that the outstanding young people of Valdosta, under the excellent direction of Mr. Butenschon, have brought to our Eighth Congressional District.

T. W. Hunter, President of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

SPEECH

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, a South Carolinian who has distinguished himself as an educator, legislator, businessman and community leader has recently been accorded a new and important national responsibility. I am referring to T. W. Hunter, of Newberry, S.C., who has recently been elected to the presidency of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, an organization which represents nearly 1,000 nonprofit, consumer-owned rural electric systems serving over 20 million rural Americans in 46 States.

Judge Hunter's election to the national presidency of the Rural Electric Cooperative Association brings to South Carolina one of the greatest honors that has ever come to our State and to my congressional district. I am proud to be the Congressman who represents this distinguished American.

Judge Hunter has a wonderful family. His outstanding successes all through his life have been made possible with the able assistance of his charming, lovely and devoted wife Leila, and his two attractive daughters.

Those of us who know "Judge" Hunter realize that his election to such a high place in this vital program is more than a reflection of the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow workers in the rural electrification field. Rather, it is a recognition of the qualities of leadership he has displayed in all of his many activities over the years. It is an acknowledgment of his willingness to shoulder and carry through the responsibilities placed upon him by his fellow man. He has never shied away from a task that would benefit his community, State, or Nation.

A native of Prosperity, S.C., Judge Hunter has become one of our State's most highly respected citizens. After attending St. Lukes Grade School and Prosperity High School, he graduated from Newberry College. His very first position was as principal of the Swansea, S.C., public schools and later as principal of the Prosperity High School.

In 1931, he left the education field to enter the law school of the University of South Carolina, from which he received his law degree in 1934. Since that time he has industriously conducted a successful law business, presently under the name of Clarkson, Hunter & Clarkson. He has also pursued an active business career as vice president and secretary of Boyd's Lumber Co.; president of the Midway Oil Co. in Newberry; a member of the advisory board of the State Bank & Trust Co., and, at the same time, engages in farming.

He was a distinguished member of the South Carolina Legislature from 1954 to 1960. He also belongs to the Newberry Hunting Club, the Newberry Country Club, and is a member and deacon of the Aveleigh Presbyterian Church where he has served as superintendent of the Sunday school and president of the Men of the Church Organization.

His interest and dedication to the rural electrification program in our state and throughout the Nation is indicated by his concern for the welfare of people. As the attorney for the Newberry Electric Cooperative, an active leader in the South Carolina Electric Cooperative and as a long-standing member of the national board of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, he has played a leading role in bringing the rural folks electric power. Today, we have 23 rural electric systems in South Carolina serving more than 152,000 of our people. This electric power has enabled our rural people to keep pace with modern agriculture technology and has eased the burden of living in rural areas. Now, and in the future, it will play an even more important role in assuring a dynamic and viable rural economy.

Judge Hunter's succession to the top post of the national association follows his service as secretary-treasurer and vice president of the organization during which time he displayed the same leadership qualities which we, in South Carolina, have always admired. As he leads this national rural electrification program forward, I hope many of my colleagues in the House will have the opportunity to work with this fine South Carolinian.

TVA Bridge Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, I was gratified to read an editorial in the April 14 issue of the Chattanooga Post supporting my bill to give the Tennessee

Valley Authority greater flexibility in funding needed bridge construction.

The Post editorial succinctly states the case for H.R. 8439, legislation which will do much to speed the development and enrichment of the Tennessee Valley. Under unanimous consent I include it in the Appendix of the RECORD:

ADDED FLEXIBILITY

A bill introduced by Rep. Bill Brock to facilitate TVA's participation in the necessary moving or rebuilding of bridges affected by the agency's water-use programs will, we hope, move steadily through Congress to final enactment.

Under a 1941 law, separate from the TVA's organic act, the agency was granted the right to use only corporate funds to pay its share of the construction cost on bridges that had to be raised or rebuilt because of changes in stream courses, creation of water storage reservoirs or the demands of river channel traffic. Corporate funds are those TVA receives from its own programs, such as the sale of power and its fertilizer research and development activities, as distinguished from funds appropriated by Congress.

Only if a disagreement between the TVA and the highway department or railroad responsible for the bridge results in a court order could TVA spend appropriated funds in this manner.

Passage of Mr. Brock's bill will permit the agency to use any funds at its disposal, without a court test, in carrying out necessary bridge construction on a cooperative basis. The change promises a flexibility which would greatly facilitate the planning and execution of projects involving such work.

The Fight Against Crime

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, as the grim statistics show, our past efforts to fight crime have been grossly inadequate. But now there is genuine hope that mounting lawlessness can be arrested.

The National Crime Commission appointed by President Johnson has published its trailblazing findings. And from them has come the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act proposed by the President.

This measure surely would be the most intelligent and surest antidote for the fear that now grips too many parts of our Nation.

Its aim, as the Los Angeles Times recently pointed out, is to rapidly improve the crime-fighting capabilities of police departments everywhere—and that certainly cannot be faulted.

The editorial is a precise analysis of hopes and needs in the complex crime picture, and I include it in the RECORD as part of my remarks:

THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

Fighting crime, particularly organized crime, becomes ever more difficult for America's complex, urban society. The very elements which contribute so much to better living, such as mobility and instant communications, also aid the modern criminal.

Thus crime and violence grow.

And thus, too, grows the imperative need for coping with their many dark manifestations.

President Johnson recognized this need when he appointed a national crime commission. Last week 700 law enforcement experts from all around the country met in Washington for a Conference on Crime Control.

Out of the commission's findings came the President's Safe Streets and Crime Control Act proposal, which would allocate $350 million in federal funds for state and local law enforcement efforts over the next two fiscal years. Its aim, to improve the quality of crime-fighting, cannot be faulted.

Granted that law enforcement's task hasn't been made any easier by certain Supreme Court decisions in recent years, it nevertheless behooves authorities to redouble their efforts to work with the allowable tools at hand. Society can indeed protect itself, and must, through the dedicated efforts of highly trained, skilled law enforcement agencies.

Former Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach, who should know, says that able police, plus adequate communications systems, "will accomplish more than the reversal of some Supreme Court decisions." Moreover, such a positive approach comes within the realm of immediate possibility.

Los Angeles Police Chief Thomas Reddin expressed it with forthright vigor when he urged his colleagues to abandon "the self-pity syndrome" that "nobody likes police," and that the Supreme Court and legislatures are "against you."

Police work, declared Reddin, can be "stimulating, interesting and gratifying."

But he adds that it should also be properly paid. For example, Reddin prefers overtime pay to compensatory time off for officers serving long hours in emergencies. This makes sense. As the chief explained, it becomes a "destructive circle," giving time off because the workload has increased.

At the national level much more can be done. Allowing for some political exaggeration, a report by a Republican congressional group points a valid finger at the need for better coordination among 20-odd federal law enforcement agencies, topped by the FBI.

President Johnson is in the best, perhaps only, position to effect a program which would minimize the divisiveness, suspicion and jealousies that too often assail these agencies.

Certainly the American people want the fullest degree of law enforcement, from Washington to the neighborhood police beat. We can provide the manpower, we have the knowhow. It's simply a matter of harnessing our talents for an all-out effort that hasn't yet been mounted, now that all the conferences are over.

Support for Truth in Lending

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to commend to the attention of our colleagues the following resolution adopted at the 33d annual convention of the Independent Bankers Association of America on March 4, 1967.

I have long advocated the truth-in-lending bill and I have sponsored it in this Congress. My bill is H.R. 949, and I hope that we will be able to see it enacted during the 90th Congress.

The resolution follows:

INTEREST RATE DISCLOSURE

Resolved: That the Independent Bankers Association of America is of the firm opinion that the public should be made fully cognizant of the actual interest rate being paid on any financial transaction;

Now therefore be it resolved that the Independent Bankers Associations of America urges all companies, agencies or individuals extending credit to disclose this information fully and clearly; and further, this Association approves the passage of interest rate disclosure legislation, such as S-5 and HR-949, provided any final bill is in such form that it can be technically administered and applies to all extenders of credit.

Risk Taking

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, April 19, there appeared in the Washington Post an editorial which commented upon the Apollo spacecraft accident of January 27 and the investigation into the tragedy being conducted by the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

To my mind, it presents distinctly and lucidly the precise ideas and lessons to be drawn and applied to the future progress and achievements of the manned space flight program. I think my colleagues in the House will benefit greatly from reading the editorial which I hereby include in the RECORD:

RISK TAKING

The National Aeronautics and Space Agency has merited the reproach of the investigators of the Apollo disaster and the searching scrutiny of the congressional committees reviewing the program. Both the agency inquiry and the congressional investigators have found evidences of fault and error that adversely reflect upon the preparations for the fatal test and upon the management of the project.

Generally, the critics have kept in mind the whole record of NASA, and have weighed the faults against that record. No doubt that the program hereafter is going to be conducted with greater emphasis on safety precautions, the neglect of which led to the terrible Apollo accident.

What must not be overlooked, however, are the risks of the space program that cannot be eliminated altogether without abandoning it. NASA has been engaged in a great venture that is inherently involved with great hazard to life. It is idle to suppose that space experiments can be made absolutely safe. It is unreasonable to expect that incredible feats of space travel can be repeated again and again without encountering catastrophes resulting from the unexpected, the unforeseen or from sheer human error.

When these catastrophes take place, the Government and the people must and should react as they reacted to the Apollo fire, by demanding new and further precautions, even more careful and complete protection. But there will not be much bold venturing in a society that visits a sanguinary fury upon those unfortunate enough to preside over calamity. For in that kind of society, more and more men will discover that the way to avoid getting any reproach is to avoid taking any risks.

Drusilla Akamine of Hawaii To Receive Young American Medal From President

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I call to the attention of my colleagues the news that an outstanding young Hawaii girl, Drusilla C. Akamine, has been selected as the recipient of a Young American Medal to be presented by the President of the United States.

Drusilla, a 19-year-old University of Hawaii sophomore, received one of the three national awards this year for her outstanding work with retarded children. She began her work in this field of service 5 years ago when, as a high school sophomore, she reported for duty with the Volunteer Service Bureau and was assigned to the Vocational Development Center at Fort Ruger. Since then she has helped the retarded at every opportunity and in many positive ways, in addition to performing more than 800 hours of volunteer work in programs for the Hawaii Association To Help Retarded Children.

Gov. John A. Burns, in notifying Drusilla of her selection for this significant award, and in praising her work with the mentally retarded in Hawaii, referred to her as a fine example "of the highly talented and wonderfully motivated youth of Hawaii—our State's richest resource."

It is, indeed, an honor for me to represent such an outstanding young American in Congress, and I extend to Miss Akamine my warmest congratulations for this well-deserved recognition.

The news article about the award, "L.B.J. Will Present Medal to Kaimuki Girl," which appeared in the April 10, 1967, issue of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, is submitted for inclusion in the Record:

L.B.J. WILL PRESENT MEDAL TO KAIMUKI GIRL

President Johnson will present a Young American Medal to a Kaimuki girl for her outstanding work with retarded children.

Drusilla C. Akamine, 19, a University of Hawaii sophomore in elementary education, learned Friday she will receive one of the three national awards.

Governor John A. Burns relayed the news to her.

The two other Young American Medal winners for 1967 are Mainland teen-agers who were selected for acts of heroism.

Drusilla was looking after the two youngest children of State Senator and Mrs. Vincent H. Yano yesterday, when she was asked about her reaction to the honor.

She said it came as a "complete surprise," adding that "everyone in our family was just shocked."

Then she had to interrupt the interview to check the Yano's 2-year-old son, whom she was caring for along with the senator's 5-year-old daughter while the parents were attending Mass.

She has been the Yano's babysitter for nearly a year.

Her family home at 1469 Pule Place is just across the street.

Drusilla lives with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Akamine; a sister, Candace, 18, and brother, Barton, 15.

Drusilla began working with retarded children five years ago when she was 14. She reported to the Volunteer Service Bureau as a high school sophomore and was assigned to the Vocational Development Center at Fort Ruger.

She started working in the kitchen, preparing noon meals for retarded children at a six-week day camp.

From that beginning, she became so interested in programs of the Hawaii Association to Help Retarded Children that she performed more than 800 hours of volunteer work for the organization.

She spearheaded a signature-gathering drive to petition the Legislature to provide more Department of Education classes for the mentally retarded. The campaign was a success.

In the summer of 1964, she filled in as a teacher at the annual six-week day-camp, and taught sewing and cooking to eight retarded girls.

Drusilla spent another summer doing clerical work at the camp and has donated her time to helping the retarded at every opportunity.

She enjoys working with the children and is well-liked by them.

"I think if you would meet the children, just be with them, I think you would enjoy it too," she said.

After completing work for her elementary education degree at the University of Hawaii, Drusilla hopes to do graduate work in special education.

She believes the most important assistance that can be provided for retarded children is to give them the chance to mingle with other people and develop their social skills.

Burns, in a statement on Drusilla's Young American Medal; praised her work with the mentally retarded in Hawaii and referred to her as a fine example "of the highly talented and wonderfully motivated youth of Hawaii—our State's richest resource."

Fly Your Flag on Sundays

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANCES P. BOLTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents, Samuel L. Abrams, as chairman of the Business and Public Affairs Committee of Kiwanis Club of Cleveland, has proposed a campaign urging everyone in the United States to fly the American flag on Sundays as well as national holidays.

The following statement, printed and distributed through Kiwanis Club of Cleveland, should be considered thoughtfully:

FLY YOUR FLAG ON SUNDAYS

To pay special tribute to our servicemen in Viet Nam, we urge all Americans to begin every week with a public declaration of our private commitment to our country, by flying the flag every Sunday.

Flying the flag is the symbol of (a) the American way of life (b) the principle of equality of all peoples, regardless of race, religion, or national origin (c) equal opportunity for all (d) equal treatment under the law and (e) people working together to bring a better life.

By flying your flag, you are casting your vote for what America stands for. Let everyone fly his flag every Sunday as well as on national holidays.

KIWANIS CLUB OF CLEVELAND.

R. J. Thomas Dies

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, Mr. R. J. Thomas, one of the founders of the United Auto Workers, and a pioneer in the American labor movement, died April 18 in Michigan at the age of 66.

Mr. Thomas was president of the UAW during its formative years, and won nationwide respect and admiration for his dedication and devotion to the cause of organized labor.

An excellent biography of this outstanding union leader appeared in the Detroit News of April 18 under the byline of Jim Crellin, the News' labor writer. I am pleased to place this article in the Record:

R. J. THOMAS, PIONEER OF UAW, DIES

(By Jim Crellin)

R. J. Thomas, the man who once studied for the ministry and later become the president of the UAW during its most turbulent growing years, died today in Muskegon.

The 66-year-old outspoken voice of labor was striken at his Lake Michigan beach home near Muskegon Sunday. He died in Hackley Hospital.

Thomas, who preferred to be called R.J., rather than Rolland, had lived at the Lake Michigan home with his wife, Mildred, since his retirement as a national AFL–CIO staff member at the end of 1963.

The two-fisted, rough-spoken labor leader headed the UAW from the 1938–39 split in the union until 1946, when Walter P. Reuther outmaneuvered him to win the presidency.

Thomas who had been vice-president, was elected president of the UAW when Homer Martin was ousted after a fierce fight.

His rough manner and tough appearance—he weighed 240 pounds and always had a cud of tobacco tucked in his cheek—were well suited for the UAW at the time.

The UAW was just coming into real power as he led the union through many of its famous sit-down strikes.

He was reported to have almost created an international incident after an interview at Buckingham Palace with the former king and queen of England during World War II.

Upon his return to Detroit, he told newsmen that "the queen wears the royal britches."

The headlines that resulted caused him to avoid reporters and U.S. State Department officials for a time.

It was just such straight talk, however, that endeared him to rank-and-file members.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther today called Thomas "one of the pioneer builders of our union."

"He was active at a time when it was neither too popular nor too respectable to be a labor leader," Reuther said.

"His passing is a great loss for all of us in the UAW."

Thomas, who was of German and Scotch extraction, was born in East Palestine, Ohio, on June 9, 1900.

The family moved to Youngstown, Ohio, where he went to elementary and high school. He then went to Wooster College at Wooster, Ohio, where he enrolled with the idea of becoming a Presbyterian minister.

The depression ended his plans for a college education, and he went to work in the engineering department of the Bell Telephone Co.

In 1923, he came to Detroit, liked the city and took a job as a welder at the Cadillac plant. Shortly afterward he worked as a welder at the Jefferson-Kercheval Chrysler plant.

When the Wolman act was passed permitting the establishment of limited labor unions, he was elected president of the Wolman union in his plant.

Later, he and another former UAW leader, Richard T. Frankensteen, merged their efforts to form an independent union in Chrysler known as the Independent Automobile Workers of America.

This union was merged with the UAW when it became part of the newly formed CIO.

Thomas was president of Chrysler Local 7 during the auto industry turmoil in 1937 and participated in strikes at Briggs, Motor Products, General Motors and Chrysler.

He became a UAW vice-president in 1937 and was a supporter of Homer Martin.

After the split in the UAW in 1938, the late president of the CIO, Philip Murray, engineered Thomas' election as a compromise candidate.

When Reuther was elected in 1946, Thomas remained another year as a vice-president.

Then Murray put Thomas on the national CIO staff in Washington, a position he held until the merger of the AFL and CIO in 1955.

AFL–CIO President George Meany retained him as an assistant, a position he held until his retirement.

Although he was no longer an officer in the UAW, he maintained close contact with the union over the years, often attending conventions and other union functions.

In addition to his wife, he is survived by a son, Frank, of Muskegon; four brothers, Russel, Frank, Clarence and Ralph; and two sisters, Mrs. Marie Biles, Mrs. Ruth Marstellar.

Funeral services will be held at 10:30 a.m. Friday at the Clock Funeral Home in Muskegon. Burial will be in Lakeside Cemetery there.

What Becomes of the Individual?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BENJAMIN B. BLACKBURN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, in a brief but timely editorial published on April 6, 1967, in the Rockdale Citizen, Mr. Tom Hay has voiced the concern of many in my district as to the ultimate fate of their inherent right to freedom as individuals.

This editorial seems to me to be deserving of wider circulation and I would like it inserted in the RECORD at the end of my remarks:

WHAT BECOMES OF THE INDIVIDUAL?

We are going to great length to develop a workable society in which vast multitudes of people of all races, creeds and colors can live amicably and in comfort. It is a worthy goal. The question is, can it be achieved at the expense of basic principles of human liberty?

Everywhere we turn, compulsion is being substituted for free choice, and overall, we hear the click of the computers sorting and cataloging people like they were so many nuts and bolts—mere components of a great, complicated social machine.

As the rules and regulations mount, what is to become of the individual who may prize his freedom more than his security? In fact, what may become of the machine itself, built on a structure of man-made laws that defy natural laws? The great danger in the social machine that is rising around us today is arbitrary power.

English Girl Aids Indians in VISTA Project at Dells

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an article about a young VISTA volunteer, Miss Shirley Baker, which appeared in the Wisconsin State Journal on February 12, 1967. What makes this article particularly interesting is that Miss Baker is a British citizen from Kent, England, who is currently serving in a project in Wisconsin Dells, Wis. This is a fine example of how voluntary service programs such as VISTA can appeal to youths of many nations, and while we know of the fine work that our young people are doing in foreign lands, particularly through the Peace Corps, I know that many Americans will be pleased to learn that this country also welcomes the contribution that young men and women from abroad can make to our domestic service programs.

The article follows:

During the Boston Tea Party, American colonists dressed up as Indians and threw British tea in the harbor.

But Shirley Baker, from Kent, England, bears no grudge. She came to America, joined VISTA, and serves the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin Dells.

Although Miss Baker has seen no painted faces or feathered headdresses since her arrival, she has seen the problems that face American Indians—lack of jobs, lack of education, lack of community organization.

The 19-year-old volunteer has been in Wisconsin Dells only since October, but she has already written a Head Start proposal, organized a teen club, and signed up unemployed men to work on a community beautification program.

Miss Baker came to the United States during the summer of 1965, after graduation from St. Augustine's Secondary School.

INTERESTED IN WORLD

"All of my friends were talking about marriage and babies. At this point in my life. I was more interested in what was going on in the rest of the world," she said. "My father visited America in his youth, and it was an experience that he never stopped talking about."

Although money for travel presented a problem for Miss Baker, she was able to overcome that obstacle. She found out about an agency that hires governesses for families in America. If she was accepted, the family would pay her passage across the Atlantic and she would work for them for one year.

She financed the travel costs by working as a governess for Dr. and Mrs. Jonathan Fine, Potomac, Md.

"Little did I realize the effect that the Fines would have on my life," she said. "Caring for three children in their suburban home turned out to be a time-consuming yet enjoyable job.

"I woke up each morning at 8 to get Annie, age 7, and Lizzie, age 5, ready for school. Grant, age 3, was home with me all day and Lizzie was home from kindergarten by noon. I fed the children, played with them, took them on hikes and generally opened their eyes to things around them."

"LIKE ONE OF FAMILY"

"I was treated like one of the family. The Fines like to travel so I went with them. I looked after the children in Boston, New York, on Nantucket Island and in Falmouth, Mass. I got to see most of the Northeast."

Miss Baker also had time for numerous discussions with the Fines. She learned a lot about life in this country from Dr. Fine, who is with the AID, and from Mrs. Fine, who at the time was a lawyer with VISTA.

Miss Baker read the VISTA literature that Mrs. Fine brought home. "It took me seven months to decide," she said. "I had read a little about American Indians and I wanted to see the West. Besides, the Fines were planning to leave for a two-year stint in Peru and I wasn't ready to go back to England."

"THE VISTA BLUES"

When Miss Baker first arrived in Wisconsin Dells, she had the "VISTA blues."

Not quite sure what was expected of her as a Volunteer, she consulted the VISTA coordinator for the Winnebago tribe, Bertha Lowe, Mrs. Lowe told her that a new housing project for Indians in Wisconsin Dells would need landscaping. Together, they learned that unemployed men could receive good salaries for work in a beautification project. Miss Baker became a one-woman public information office for the project and soon had several men sign up.

Next, she launched a Head Start program. She found headquarters for the classes, wrote the proposal, and collected letters of commitment from all the people who had volunteered their services or facilities—the elementary school, the cook, a dentist, and a doctor.

"I feel this program is so important because a sense of achievement and individual self-confidence is something that must start on the pre-school level," she said.

SUPERVISOR PRAISES HER

Mrs. Lowe, her supervisor, called Miss Baker "A resourceful volunteer . . . someone who can bring out local leadership and help polish our relationship with nearby communities.

"Her work with teens is commendable. She organized a club in which teenagers have elected their own officers. She will not do anything for them that they can do on their own."

Residents of Wisconsin Dells have, in their turn, done a good bit to further foreign relations.

"I was really accepted," said Miss Baker, "even in the very beginning. The people found me an apartment and the Rotarians installed a phone. The Kiwanis club purchased a bed for me. I bought lumber and the boys club made me a chest, a phone stand, and shelves."

Before the end of her year in VISTA, Miss Baker plans to set up a tutorial program, with high school students helping those in the elementary grades. "It will make the high school students feel important. It might even give them a push to go on with their own education. At any rate, it will give them a feeling of individual worth."

She plans to return to England in October. She recently learned of the Community Service Volunteers in London, a new program similar to VISTA. She has written to them for information. "I feel that England needs something like this and that I could be of help," she said.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin Views Powell Question

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, the imbroglio in the House in January, resulting in the exclusion of Adam Clayton Powell from the Congress, has produced some second thoughts on the part of Members of the House and others over the constitutionality of that action, notwithstanding the alleged misdeeds of Mr. Powell.

The Honolulu Star-Bulletin has spoken clearly and succinctly on this matter, and I believe that Members of the House would do well to take note of the editorial which appeared in its Thursday, April 13, 1967, issue:

A Rebuke From Harlem

By re-electing Adam Clayton Powell to the House of Representatives, the voters in his Harlem district have delivered a sharp rebuke to those in Congress who voted to oust him.

That the voter turnout was light does not obscure the intent of Powell's constituents. Unfortunately the intent, so far as we are able to evaluate it, had less to do with Powell's constitutional rights than with the fact that he is a Negro and his constituents had been persuaded that he was punished, not for misdeeds amply authenticated, but because he was a Negro. The lighter punishment recommended for Senator Thomas Dodd of Connecticut for offenses considered by some to be even more reprehensible than those of Powell, tended to reinforce this conviction.

Nevertheless, the duty of the House of Representatives is now clear. Powell must be seated, otherwise his constituents will be denied representation. After he is seated, he can be disciplined, by fine, by loss of seniority or both. If further punishment is considered necessary, it must come through the courts.

A number of Congressmen who voted originally to expel Powell later had second thoughts and acknowledged that the action probably was intemperate and possibly unconstitutional.

The Powell case doubtless will establish guidelines for similar cases if they should occur in the future.

It is not important to the basic issue that the Harlem voters may have chosen unwisely; it is important that they overruled the House of Representatives and made it clear to Congressmen who might not have been aware of the serious implications of their action that by excluding Powell they were embarking upon dangerous waters. If Powell could be excluded, who, falling from majority favor, would be really secure in his membership?

Department of Veterans' Affairs Endorsed by Veterans of Foreign Wars

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to introduce legislation earlier this year that would give Cabinet rank to the Veterans' Administration. Therefore, I was especially pleased to learn that this proposed legislation has the endorsement of the Veterans of Foreign Wars which is rendering such outstanding service to our veterans and to our country.

The Honorable Leslie M. Frye, the distinguished and able commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, recently made a superb statement calling on Congress to pass this legislation. I commend a thorough reading of Commander Frye's remarks by each Member of the Congress and by the people of our country:

VFW Chief Says Veterans Administration Should Have Full Cabinet Status

The Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S., Leslie M. Fry, Reno, Nevada, today called on Congress "to pass legislation which would give the Veterans Administration cabinet rank in our government. At the present time, the V.A. is an agency known as part of the 'little cabinet'."

The V.F.W. commander said that President Johnson, in his January 31, 1967 message to Congress on "America's Servicemen and Veterans" noted that: "Today, there are about 94 million Americans who fall into this category (those presently serving the nation in the armed forces, veterans, dependents and their survivors)—almost one out of every two persons in the nation."

Fry said that "at the V.P.W. National Convention last August the delegates representing the 1,350,000 members passed a resolution asking ". . . that all necessary steps be taken to have established a new department to be called Department of Veterans Affairs and that the Administrator of Veterans Affairs be elevated to the position of Secretary with Cabinet rank."

"The V.A.," Fry pointed out, "is the fourth largest department of the government, exceeded only by the Departments of Defense, Treasury and Post Office. In addition, the V.A. operates one of the largest benefit programs in the Nation, consisting of individual monthly payments amounting to more than $4-billion to more than 4-million disabled veterans or, their widows, orphans and dependent parents.

"Also, the expenditures for veterans programs now exceed more than $6.6-billion per year, making the V.A. third to the Department of Defense and Post Office Department. With more than 170,000 employes, the V.A. is again third behind the two previously mentioned departments. The Administration operates one of the largest insurance programs in the whole world; it has a nationwide hospital and medical program which consists of more than 170 hospitals and other medical facilities.

"Because of the magnitude of the veterans programs the V.A. should be of Cabinet status to afford it the power and dignity needed to accomplish what must be done by a grateful nation for its veterans, their families and survivors. I hope Congress will pass legislation this Session making this possible."

April 22—Queen Isabella's Birthday

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, Saturday, April 22, is the birthday of Queen Isabella of Spain. We Americans should be reminded of this day, as Queen Isabella was in large measure responsible for the discovery of this great country of ours.

At the request of John Paul Paine, I am placing in the Congressional Record a letter from Mr. Paine advising the States and cities which have proclaimed April 22 Queen Isabella Day, as well as some of the proclamations themselves:

Washington, D.C.,
April 12, 1967.

Hon. James G. Fulton,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Fulton: As that famous date nears, I am pleased to give you a list of the cities and state taht have proclaimed April 22 as Queen Isabella Day, at my request. They are:

STATES

Alabama, Gov. Lurleen B. Wallace; Pennsylvania, Gov. Raymond P. Shafer; and Vermont, Gov. Philip H. Hoff.

CITIES

Baltimore, Md., Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin; Buffalo, N.Y., Mayor Frank A. Sedita; Davenport, Iowa, Mayor John H. Jebens; Newark, N.J., Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio; Harrisburg, Pa., Mayor Daniel J. Barry; New Orleans, La., Mayor Victor H. Schiro; Bronx, N.Y., Borough President Herman Badillo; Long Beach, Calif., Mayor Edwin W. Wade; Tampa, Fla., Mayor Nick Nuccio; Syracuse, N.Y., Mayor William F. Walsh; St. Louis, Mo., Mayor Alfonso Cervantes.

Sincerely,

John Paul Paine.

A Proclamation

Whereas, Queen Isabella (1451–1504), Queen of Castile, wife of Ferdinand of Aragon, was instrumental in making possible the voyage of Christopher Columbus which resulted in his discovery of America in 1492; and

Whereas, Queen Isabella is noted for many important contributions to the society of Spain and to the Spanish people; and

Whereas, Queen Isabella has not been given due recognition, although Christopher Columbus has had a day set aside in his honor; and

Whereas, April 22, 1967, is the five hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the birth of Queen Isabella;

Now, therefore, I, Philip H. Hoff, Governor of the State of Vermont, do hereby proclaim Saturday, April 22, 1967, to be Queen Isabella Day in the State of Vermont.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Vermont at Montpelier, this thirteenth day of March, A.D. 1967.

PHILIP H. HOFF,
Governor, State of Vermont.

By the Governor:

BENJAMIN M. COLLINS,
Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the voyage of Christopher Columbus, which resulted in his discovering America in 1492, was made possible through Queen Isabella (1451–1504), Queen of Castile, wife of Ferdinand of Aragon; and

Whereas, the Spanish people and Spanish society owe much to the important contributions made in her time by the said Queen Isabella; and

Whereas, special recognition has never been given Queen Isabella for her interest and actions in making possible the voyage to the New World by Christopher Columbus, for whom a day has been set aside; and

Whereas, the five hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the birth of Queen Isabella, Queen of Castile, will be observed on April 22, 1967,

Now, therefore, I, Nick Nuccio, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Mayor of the City of Tampa, Florida, do hereby proclaim that on Saturday, April 22, 1967, the citizens of Tampa shall observe "Queen Isabella Day" and shall pay homage to the memory of this Spanish Queen who was instrumental in making the voyage of Christopher Columbus to the New World a reality.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the City of Tampa to be affixed, at Tampa, Florida this 27th day of March, 1967.

NICK NUCCIO,
Mayor.
City of Tampa, Fla.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the voyage of Christopher Columbus, which resulted in his discovering America in 1492, was made possible through Queen Isabella (1451–1504), Queen of Castile, wife of Ferdinand of Aragon; and

Whereas, the Spanish people, and Spanish society, owe much to the important contributions made in her time by the said Queen Isabella; and

Whereas, special recognition has never been given Queen Isabella for her interest and actions in making possible the voyage to the New World by Christopher Columbus, for whom a day has been set aside; and

Whereas, the five hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the birth of Queen Isabella, Queen of Castile, will be observed on April 22, 1967:

Now, therefore, I, Edwin W. Wade, Mayor of the City of Long Beach, with the unanimous consent of the City Council, do hereby proclaim Saturday, April 22, 1967, as Queen Isabella Day in Long Beach in honor and memory of this Spanish Queen who was instrumental in making the voyage of Christopher Columbus to the New World a reality.

EDWIN W. WADE,
Mayor,
Long Beach, Calif.

Student Drivers Excellent

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, all of my five children attend public schools in South Carolina and ride to school on buses driven by student drivers. Part of each year they also attend school in Virginia in an area where they ride to school on buses driven by older drivers. It is our observation that the student drivers are very alert, responsible and the equal, if not the superior, of the older drivers.

In South Carolina the safety record of student drivers has been excellent. Not one child has been lost while riding a bus since 1953. This is an outstanding record and a tribute to the student drivers of South Carolina. I am extremely hopeful that Secretary Wirtz will remove the driving of school buses from the classification of "hazardous occupation," and will permit our student drivers to continue.

I am writing Secretary Wirtz today. A copy of my letter is as follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 20, 1967.

Hon. WILLARD WIRTZ,
Secretary, Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: It is my understanding that the driving of school buses has been classified as a "hazardous occupation". This classification would preclude the driving of school buses by high school students under the age of eighteen.

Mr. Secretary, all of my five children attend the public schools in South Carolina and ride to school on buses driven by student drivers. Part of each year they also attend school in Virginia in an area where they ride to school on buses driven by older drivers. It is our observation that the student drivers are very alert and responsible, and are the equals, if not the superiors, of the older drivers.

Allowing students aged eighteen and under to drive school buses has effected great savings to the states which utilize their services, while at the same time, has provided much needed compensation for the drivers.

Mr. Secretary, this letter is to urge that the driving of school buses should not be defined as a "hazardous occupation". It is my belief that student bus drivers make a contribution to our education program that must not be overlooked.

Sincerely,

WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN,
Member of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the General Assembly of South Carolina unanimously adopted the following resolution urging Congress to amend the law so as to permit high school students under the age of 18 to drive school buses:

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA MEMORIALIZING CONGRESS TO AMEND THE LAW SO AS TO PERMIT HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS UNDER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN TO DRIVE SCHOOL BUSES

Whereas, the United States Secretary of Labor, Willard Wirtz, has defined the driving of school buses as a hazardous occupation, thereby establishing as an unlawful act the driving of school buses by high school students under the age of eighteen; and

Whereas, the State of South Carolina is presently using high school students, some of whom are under the age of eighteen, as drivers of school buses and they have proved to be safe and responsible drivers who have effected savings for the State of South Carolina while at the same time receiving needed compensation for their services; and

Whereas, it is believed that the Congress of the United States should amend the definition of the words "hazardous occupation" or otherwise amend the law of the land so as to permit high school students under the age of eighteen who are capable of safe and responsible driving to be occupied as drivers of school buses. Now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring:

That the Congress of the United States is hereby memorialized to amend the law by defining "hazardous occupation" so as to exclude school bus driving or otherwise amend the law so as to permit high school students under the age of eighteen who are capable of safe and responsible driving to be occupied as school bus drivers.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the two United States Senators from South Carolina, to each member of the United States House of Representatives from this State, to the Clerk of the United States Senate and the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives.

State of South Carolina, in the House of Representatives, Columbia, South Carolina, March 31st, 1967.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a Resolution adopted by the South Carolina House of Representatives and concurred in by the Senate.

INEZ WATSON,
Clerk of the House.

Hanoi Says No Again

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, one of the crucial aspects of the war in Vietnam that its opponents do not seem to understand is that Hanoi and its allies are not the slightest bit interested in solving that situation peacefully.

In this connection I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following editorial from the April 18, 1967, edition of the Washington Star:

HANOI SAYS NO AGAIN

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King told his listeners in New York on Saturday that "we are waging a war in a contest that is fully capable of solution by peaceful means."

He did not spell out what the peaceful means might be. It is becoming perfectly clear, however, that Hanoi at this time has no interest in ending the war except on its own terms. And a settlement on Hanoi's terms would require the United States to sell the South Vietnamese down the river—a "solution" which ought to be out of the question in anyone's mind.

Dr. King had hardly concluded his remarks when Hanoi rejected another in a long series of peace plans. This one was a four-stage peace proposal advanced by Canada. It contemplated an end to all military action, including bombing, a freeze "on the course of military events," cessation of hostilities and, finally, a cleanup which would include troop withdrawals.

The response came from Nhan Dan, Hanoi's official newspaper. It described the Canadian proposal as a "smoke screen" for President Johnson's "fallacies on peace talks," and repeated the North Vietnamese demand that "the United States imperialists stop their aggressive war in Vietnam, stop their bombing of the North definitely and unconditionally, and withdraw United States troops from South Vietnam." A call, in short, for capitulation.

The Canadian approach now has been followed by a similar suggestion from Saigon.

Hanoi's reply is not known, but there is no reason to suppose that it will be received more favorably.

This, then, is the war which Dr. King thinks is fully capable of solution by peaceful means. We think he is miles off the target, and that Richard Nixon is much closer to the mark when he says he sees "no possibility of the enemy accepting any offer that has been made or could be made."

Model Cities Program Is Called Success Already

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN E. MOSS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. **MOSS**. Mr. Speaker, the model cities legislation enacted by the 89th Congress was designed to rebuild our cities and towns across the country by concentrating a vast array of Federal, local, and private programs in deteriorated neighborhoods to clear up the human and physical blight.

In addition, Congress intended that this program would inspire the hopes of large and small cities to seek new and imaginative solutions to their problems.

A recent article in the Sacramento Bee noted the positive results already achieved by the model cities program even though only token funds have been appropriated. Arthur D. Little, of a private research and management consulting firm, found that the preparation of applications for Federal funds under this program had strengthened the administrative capacities of some cities simply by bringing together city agencies that have never before met in the same room.

I believe that this study prepared by Mr. Little is illustrative of the type of positive results we can expect from the model cities program. If we can link Federal spending with local ingenuity, perhaps we can find some fresh answers to the problems plaguing our cities.

I would like to share this interesting article with my colleagues by including it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

[From the Sacramento (Calif.) Bee, Mar. 13, 1967]

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM IS CALLED SUCCESS ALREADY

WASHINGTON.—A private consulting concern has reported President Johnson's newest effort to improve urban life—the model cities program—already has achieved positive results despite the fact Congress has appropriated only token funds to run it.

In the first published survey of the program's impact, Arthur D. Little, the research and management consultant, found the difficult problems of preparing an application for federal funds had strengthened the administrative capacities of some cities simply by bringing together "city agencies that have never before met in the same room."

At the same time, however, the report warned that many problems remain before the objectives of the act can be fulfilled. It said many cities have no conception of how to bring together their various physical and social development programs in a concentrated assault on one slum neighborhood.

NOTES OBSTACLES

And it added sharply that obstacles at the federal level—particularly the lack of interagency coordination—may cause the program to founder.

"A city may find itself in trouble if it depends totally on the Department of Housing and Urban Development to deliver the resources of other departments which it does not control," the report declared. The Federal Housing Agency is charged by Congress with responsibility for administering the program.

The Little report was based on a conference the firm held in Cambridge in December with representatives of 12 cities. The cities were Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Dayton, East Cleveland, Knoxville, Nashville, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, South Bend and Worcester.

PROGRAM AIM

The aim of the model cities program, in broadest terms, is to link federal spending with local ingenuity to achieve a dramatic improvement in urban living. Congress appropriated only $11 million last year to help cities draw up their plans. President Johnson has asked for $400 million for fiscal 1968 to implement the plan, but he faces resistance in the new Congress.

The Right Reverend John E. Schiffrer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, it was just after the turn of the century that Father John Schiffrer, newly emigrated to America from his native Slovenia, was given the challenging assignment of ministering to the spiritual needs of the logging camps, the early mining towns, and the Indian peoples of northeastern Minnesota—an assignment which eventually brought him, in 1911, to my hometown of Chisholm.

This pioneer priest undertook his task with a stubborn but affable, forceful but inspired, sense of duty—characteristics which served him well and left an indelible mark upon his parishioners as well as upon the community.

Throughout the 60 years of his ministry, his interests ranged far beyond his spiritual mission and encompassed not only the affairs of his parish but the problems of his community. His example will surely continue to inspire others who serve after him.

No finer tribute or more eloquent testimony to Monsignor Schiffrer's life and vocation could have been written than this moving, touching editorial by Miss Veda Ponikvar, publisher and editor of the Chisholm Free Press, which I commend to the attention of my colleagues:

HIS CANDLE CONTINUES TO GLOW

For the people of the Iron Range, a magnificent era, steeped in the precepts of religious endeavors, has ended.

A MAN'S HOPES AND DREAMS

The death of the Rt. Rev. Monsignor John E. Schiffrer concludes nearly sixty years of one man's hopes, dreams and accomplishments. The chapter of over half a century of purposeful living shall remain for the historians to write and evaluate. What this man of many winters accomplished during his 59 years in the priesthood cannot now be measured, for so much this is vibrant and important within our lives today, emanates from the plans and projections of this teacher and spiritual leader.

AS WE RETRACE FOOTSTEPS

As we retrace the footprints of this Man of God across the barren fields, the snow-laden forests; the man-made canyons and gorges of the giant Mesabi, a story unfolds which reveals the sympathetic heart and soul of an immigrant priest who respected his native land of Slovenia, but who loved America with deep understanding. His first major hurdle was to master the English language and to be ordained as a Minister of God's word. He then set out to learn the tongue of the Chippewa Indian, and among them the taught, guided and administered to the sick and hungry. His missionary assignment took him from the tiny settlement fringing the lonely Hinckley area to Ely and Tower where the snow shoe, the horse and buggy and his seven league boots were his constant companions. He had the rare privilege of knowing the late Monsignor Buh, a pioneer missionary, and served in his parish at Ely when Father Buh went to Europe.

CHALLENGES AND HEARTACHES

The early years on the Iron Range were pitted with challenges and heartaches. Out of the rugged, tormenting wilderness, Monsignor Schiffrer carved a legacy. His astute qualifications in the area of finance enabled and empowered him to raise vast sums of money, to erase debts, and to establish sound, sturdy Houses of Worship. In 1911, Monsignor assumed the pastorship of St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Chisholm. The assignment was not an easy one, but as the years sped by, he became the patriarch shepherd of his flock.

RARE COLLECTION OF BOOKS

Many a night, while the rest of the world slumbered, he continued to enhance his education through self study and reading. His collection of fine books and periodicals has been, and remains one of the most outstanding. His wealth of information, pictures and historical data became a treasure store for the University of Minnesota cultural team headed by Dr. Timothy Smith. The Monsignor provided much in historical data for the archives and historical documents now being compiled at the University.

CONTINUED TO DREAM

And while the parishioners basked in a certain aura of pride with a debt-free church, supplemented by a Parish Center and a Convent, Monsignor continued to dream. He had faith in the little town that he claimed as his very own, and deeply believed that a magnificent church with a Campanile was the monument . . . the Rock he wanted to leave. At a period in the Iron Range's and the community's history when the economics were not too promising and there were visions of dwindling population and curtailed mining activities, Monsignor forged ahead. St. Joseph's Church stands today as a beacon of light and warmth and understanding to every weary traveller, regardless of race, color or creed.

HAS SERVED CONTINUOUSLY

But Monsignor did not only find time for the religious duties and responsibilities during his full, and purposeful 83 years. He, along with the late Superintendent J. P. Vaughan, played a significant role in the construction of the Chisholm Public Library. Since its completion in 1914, he has served continuously on the Board of Directors, always finding time to serve, guide and direct. In the community's projects, he was always interested and contributed with his intelligent advice, analysis and often finances.

ALL LIVES TOUCHED

There are few people alive today whose lives have not been touched by Monsignor.

He crossed many thresholds, extended many a helping hand, and though a strict disciplinarian and a rigid teacher, he left his imprints on the sands of time and our community with honor and integrity.

The candle of this great man will continue to glow into the twilight of our years because he lived a culture and a heritage that has become the woven tapestry of our community.

Battleships for Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT

OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, for some time there has been increasing curiosity as to why the Pentagon has not taken the mothballs off of at least two of our battleships and send them over to bomb enemy concentrations and installations in Vietnam.

Why this has not been done is all the more puzzling in view of the intensification of the naval bombardment against North Vietnamese targets. Together with many Members of this House, I am disturbed to hear, through press reports, that our destroyers are having to move inside the range of Communist shore-based guns in order to fire on coastal targets.

The cost of this is high. We have, within the past few days, had destroyers hit and damaged by Communist shore-based gunfire. We can expect casualties to increase if this mission continues to be imposed upon our destroyers and its crews. Such damage to our ships is unnecessary.

A battleship, firing a shell about 20 times the weight of a destroyer's with a range almost three times as great as a destroyer's, would have genuine advantages.

It could cruise along the coast and pummel enemy installations and guns, and not be within the range of their guns.

The reasons for putting our battleships to work in Vietnam are set forth in two articles by Brig. Gen. James D. Hittle, U.S. Marine Corps, retired, Director of national security and foreign affairs, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, recently published in the San Diego Union and other daily papers throughout the United States served by the highly respected Copley News Service.

In his nationally syndicated column General Hittle points out in specific terms why battleships are needed, and why their use in Vietnam would save lives and dollars.

I believe it pertinent to point out that the author of these articles, General Hittle, served on a then-new battleship, the U.S.S. *Washington*, in the early part of World War II, and later had the experience of being supported by battleship guns in amphibious operations in the Pacific. Consequently, his articles are based on far more than theory.

Because of the need for giving our troops in Vietnam the best possible weapons, and because the battleships, as General Hittle points out, are already paid for and the ammunition is already paid for, and because both the ships and ammunition are available, I belive that Members of this House will be interested in reading these two articles.

Under leave to extend my remarks I include the articles, "Let's Unveil the Battlewagons," and "Battleships Seen as Big Viet Moneysavers," from the March 15 and March 20, 1967, issues respectively, of the San Diego Union. The articles follow:

[From the Torrence (Calif.) South Bay Daily Breeze, Mar. 15, 1967]

LET'S UNVEIL THE BATTLEWAGONS

(By James D. Hittle)

WASHINGTON.—When the shore batteries opened up recently on the U.S. Destroyer O'Brien, patrolling off the North Vietnamese coast, it was no routine episode.

It signaled the further intensification of the sea war. It also underlined the urgent necessity for taking the mothballs off a couple of our battleships and getting them into action in Vietnam.

The shelling of the O'Brien reflects Hanoi's decision that from now on our inshore naval patrols against communist coastal movement of supplies and reinforcements are going to come under gunfire of Red shore batteries. If we intend to continue patrolling against the Reds' coastal supply movements, then we must face up to the task of knocking out the enemy's coastal guns.

This isn't a job for the destroyers which up to now have been carrying the burden of naval gunfire support in Vietnam. The destroyer's 5-inch guns are good in terms of their range and weight of projectile. But, in terms of naval gunnery, they are small guns.

It doesn't make sense to require destroyers to come inside the range of the enemy's shore-based guns to engage them. This is the job of longer-ranged and heavier naval guns. What's needed is a ship that can stand outside the range of shore-based artillery and have the range and size of shell to pound them.

That ship is the battlewagon. The following table of destroyer, cruiser, and battleship ranges and shell weights underlines the tremendous superiority of the battleships:

Caliber, range, and weight of shell

5-inch, 8 miles	55 pounds
6-inch, 12 miles	105 pounds
8-inch, 17 miles	260 pounds
16-inch, 24 miles	2,100 pounds

Each battleship has nine 16-inch guns. That means that every nine-gun salvo sends nine tons of bombardment shell and explosive screaming toward the enemy guns, airfields or troop concentrations.

What's more, the battleship can deliver its devastating fire regardless of weather or visibility. With good reason, those who understand and know how to use these heavy guns against shore targets say the battleship is the most powerful and precise all-weather and all-visibility bombardment weapon in the history of warfare.

Another thing that makes the battlewagon such a logical addition to our war effort in Vietnam is its availability. We have four of them in mothballs: the Missouri, New Jersey, Iowa and Wisconsin. They are paid for. They are in existence. All that's needed to put them at sea and in action is to unmothball them, put a crew and supplies aboard and tune-up the electronics and machinery. And, of course, make the decision to do it.

Such a decision shouldn't be delayed longer by the argument that planes and cruisers can do the battleship's job. As the vast combat experience of World War II amphibious operations and later coastal operations in Korea demonstrated, neither aircraft nor cruisers equal the battlewagon's big guns when it comes to shore bombardment.

As the sea war intensifies, the need for putting these big guns to work becomes increasingly acute. Battleships off Vietnam will pay big strategic dividends, while, at the same time, saving U.S. lives and dollars.

[From the San Diego Union, Mar. 20, 1967]

BATTLESHIPS SEEN AS BIG VIET MONEY-SAVERS—CAN HIT TARGETS AT LESS RISK, COST

(By Brig. Gen. James D. Hittle, U.S. Marine Corps, ret.)

WASHINGTON.—If economy and combat effectiveness still are important factors in the selection of weapons for the Vietnamese war, then battleships should be taken out of mothballs and put into action.

With all the emphasis on computers and "cost effectiveness," it is an enduring mystery to many experienced combat leaders as to why the battleships are not on station off the Vietnamese coast.

Those who have had experience with battleship support of ground action say these big-gunned ships are just what is needed in Vietnam.

Experts in naval bombardment cite the economy angle:

Today we are using $3 million aircraft to hit troop concentrations, bridges, road junctions, trucks, enemy gun emplacements and missile sites.

But it does not make sense to risk a multimillion-dollar airplane and its crew against a target that can be knocked out with much less risk and cost.

That is a job for the battleship. Each of its nine big guns will throw a one-ton shell, with pinpoint precision, at targets 20 miles inland.

The plain fact of the matter is that there are large numbers of targets in South and North Vietnam that can be hit more efficiently and with less cost and risk by battleships than by aircraft.

For instance, one of the toughest battles in the growing war was Operations Hastings. It took a lot of hard fighting, with many casualties, before the Marines broke up Communist troop concentrations. During the long battle heavy commitments of aircraft supported the ground effort.

Yet it is estimated that, with its long-range guns, a battleship could have covered close to 80 per cent of the targets during Operation Hastings. With the Navy-Marine Corps gunfire control system, a battlewagon cruising off the coast could have blasted Communist targets at night and even during blinding monsoon rains.

It could have done this with guns that are paid for, a ship that has been paid for, and ammunition that was paid for long before the Vietnam war began.

In addition to supporting our efforts in South Vietnam, there is plenty of opportunity to put the big guns to work against North Vietnamese shore batteries, such as engaged and hit the destroyer O'Brien a few weeks ago.

Battleships would play havoc with the Communists' coastal road system. Russian-made antiaircraft missiles and guns would be helpless to deflect or stop salvos of one-ton shells fired from a battlewagon several miles at sea.

Reduction in casualties, dollar savings, and increased combat efficiency are sound reasons for putting a couple of battleships off Vietnam. Apparently these have not been, from the standpoint of "cost effectiveness," persuasive reasons.

Somebody had better check the computers, or the "experts" operating them.

The Padre of the Americas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, as a further proof of my interest in, and devotion to, the cause of inter-American understanding and amity, I would like to draw the attention of my distinguished colleagues and of the peoples of the Western Hemisphere to the many years of dedicated service of my friend, the Reverend Father Joseph F. Thorning, Ph. D., DD., associate editor of World Affairs, in this important area.

Father Thorning, who was described by Democratic Senate Majority Leader MIKE MANSFIELD as "The Padre of the Americas," was one of the first priest-scholars to work and to lecture in the universities of the other American republics. Dr. Thorning continues to be an honorary professor of the Catholic University of Chile, a pontifical institution. He is the one U.S. honorary fellow of the Historical and Geographic Institute of Brazil.

One of his books, "Miranda: World Citizen," published by the University of Florida Press, relates the fabulous life of Don Francisco de Miranda, of Venezuela, the renowned precursor of Latin American freedom and independence.

Father Thorning has also written, authoritatively, about "Costa Rica: A Rural Democracy," "The Alliance for Progress," "What Happened in Peru: 1962–63," "The American Mediterranean," "Uruguay: A Social State," and "The 1964 Brazilian Revolution."

Recently, for the 23d consecutive year, he was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives as the Acting Chaplain for Pan American Day by our beloved Speaker JOHN W. MCCORMACK. Under unanimous consent I include in my remarks two news reports about this event. One is from the tricounty section of the Montgomery County Sentinel, April 4, 1967, and the other from the Baltimore Morning Sun, April 8, 1967.

The articles read as follows:

[From the Montgomery County (Md.) Sentinel, Apr. 4, 1967]

DR. J. F. THORNING TO OPEN PAN-AMERICAN CEREMONIES

The Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Thorning, associate editor of "World Affairs" and pastor of historic St. Joseph's Church, Carrollton Manor, has been invited to give the prayer April 13 opening the Pan American Day ceremonies in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Fr. Thorning, who will be introduced by the Speaker, John W. McCormack, has often been described as "The Padre of the Americas."

Fr. Thorning served as Honorary Chaplain on March 28 when he gave the invocation in the Hall of the Americas, Organization of American States on the Silver Anniversary of the Inter-American Defense Board.

Earlier this year, Dr. Thorning, author of books and articles on the Latin American Republics, was cited in the "National Directory of Latin Americanists," a list of specialists in the social sciences and humanities, compiled by the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress.

Dr. Thorning is also the United States Honorary Fellow of the Historical and Geographic Institute of Brazil.

[From the Baltimore (Md.) Sun, Apr. 8, 1967]

PASTOR GIVEN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RITE ROLE—FATHER THORNING WILL LEAD PAN-AMERICAN DAY PRAYER

The Rev. Joseph F. Thorning, associate editor of *World Affairs* and pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Carrollton Manor, will lead the opening prayer Thursday at the Pan-American Day ceremonies in the House of Representatives.

It will be the twenty-third consecutive year that Father Thorning has had this assignment. He has been described in Congress as "The Padre of the Americas."

HONORARY CHAPLAIN

Father Thorning served as honorary chaplain at the Latin American celebration March 28, when he offered the invocation in the Hall of the Americas of the Organization of American States.

The occasion was the Silver Anniversary of the Inter-American Defense Board.

Earlier this year, Father Thorning, the author of books and articles about the American republics, was cited in the "National Directory of Latin Americanists," a list of specialists in the social sciences and humanities, compiled by the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress.

Trouble With Public Law 89–10

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 23, 1967

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following letter from Mr. D. H. Beary, administrative assistant of the Boise Public Schools, Boise, Idaho, which recently came to my desk. Mr. Beary's comments on the problems he is having in getting approval of title III projects is so typical of the comments I am receiving from school administrators across the country with regard to the administration of Federal education programs, that I believe they deserve the attention of all Members of the House. I also believe that this letter gives ample reasons for my proposal that the States form a State plan on title III projects so that some responsibility and coordination will exist at the State level:

BOISE PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
Boise, Idaho, March 1, 1967.

Hon. JAMES A. MCCLURE,
U.S. Representative,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JIM: To date we have written three applications under P.L. 89–10, Title III. The first application for an "Instructional Material's Center," encompassing the six southwest counties was rejected primarily because there was another similar project being considered in the State. The second application for a "Planetarium" was submited to a Title III Federal Representative, who advised us that it would not have a chance of being approved because that over half of the project expenditures were stipulated for Capital Outlay items. The third application, "A Humanitaries Course" submitted January, 1967, is pending. We hasten to add that the above reasons for not approving the first two projects were never mentioned in the guidelines contained in the "Manual for Project Applications". If these reasons had been spelled out in the manual a great deal of time and effort would have been saved by a good many people.

We had been advised earlier by a representative of the Spitz Laboratories, Inc., who makes planetariums, that some schools in other states had received approval for planetarium projects under Title III. The attached copy of an article which appeared in the February AASA Reporter bears out the fact that some twelve schools did receive approval for such projects under Title III.

We also have been advised by public school representatives who have been successful in securing funds from P.L. 89–10, Title III, that our failure could be attributed to not applying for monies to do preliminary planning under Title III. At the out-set we took the attitude that our local school people were aware of the needs in the area and that we should not waste a great deal of time and money running about the countryside finding out what we already knew. In the case of the first two projects we had investigated similar projects, but did not use Federal Funds for this purpose.

We are of the opinion that the various State Departments of Education are in a better position to know the needs of their local school systems and as a result should handle the Title III projects.

With continued good wishes, I am
Sincerely,
D. H. BEARY.

The Right-To-Work Myth

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, one of the more prevalent myths going the rounds today is the one that calls for so-called right-to-work laws.

An effective answer to the poppycock being circulated is the following article which appeared in the March 31, 1967, edition of the Seafarers Log, a publication of the Seafarers International Union. I commend it to the attention of our colleagues:

THE RIGHT-TO-WORK MYTH

The economic histories of states that have adopted right-to-work laws shows, beyond any doubt, that they must be doing something wrong.

In relation to the rest of the nation these states stand today far below the position they held in the national economy before adopting right-to-work legislation. This is true without exception and by almost every generally-accepted economic measurement.

With the exception of only one very special situation, these right-to-work states stand far below the national average in per-capita income and stand far lower in per capita income than they did before adopting right-to-work.

These states did not benefit from the general economic expansion which the rest of the nation has enjoyed in recent years. Along with a drastic drop in per capita income, repressive anti-labor right-to-work legislation has brought these states increased personal and business bankruptcies, reduced employment, an increase in home foreclosures, a drop in new car ownership, a drastic decline in new construction and a loss of population to other states.

Right-to-work legislation invariably brings about these results because it is an attempt to bring back the laissez-faire industrial capitalism of the 19th century. This is the 20th century however, and the United States' economy has progressed far beyond those dark days. Right-to-work cannot and will not function in the United States today, and this has been best proven by the plight of those states that have tried it out.

Whatever facades, excuses or outright lies the proponents of right-to-work use to disguise their real objectives, the purpose of right-to-work is simple, and always the same. Its purpose is union-busting—to outlaw the closed shop, destroy the labor unions, cut wages and increase profits.

DOWNWARD SPIRAL

But there's something wrong with the formula. Instead of going up, profits have gone down in these states. Business went down, employment went down, construction went down, and eventually population went down. The drastic cuts in workers' wages that came about so reduced buying power that stores began to close. With store outlets closed, manufacturing began to decline. Unemployment increased. With low wages and unemployment on the increase, there was little money available to invest in new homes and the construction industry skidded badly.

This further increased unemployment. With still less money available more stores closed. As job availability fell and unemployment rose, young families began moving away to states without right-to-work, where business was booming and jobs were available. This further reduced general business in the right-to-work states and the downward spiral continued faster and faster.

Just how far have the economies of these right-to-work states declined since adopting this legislation under the authority of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act? The following is based on figures compiled by the U.S. Department of Commerce in the August, 1966 Survey of Current Business:

CASE HISTORIES

Alabama—When Alabama passed its right-to-work law in 1953, it was $680 below the national average in per capita income. By 1965, it was $836 below—a loss of $156 in relation to the national average per capita income.

Arizona passed the law before 1948. The figures go back only to 1948, but since that date Arizona has fallen farther behind the national average in per capita income. It was $156 below in 1948 and $376 in 1965—a loss of $220.

Arkansas in 1948 was $555 below the national average. It passed a RTW law in 1947. In 1965 it was $901 below—a loss of $346.

Florida enacted a RTW law in 1944. In 1948 it was $250 below the national average. By 1965 it was $323 below—a loss of $73.

Georgia in 1948 was $462 behind the national average. In 1965 it was $587 below—a loss of $125.

Iowa in 1948 was $159 above the national average. In 1965 it was $70 below. It has lost $229 in relation to the national average in per capita income.

Kansas passed a RTW law in 1958. It was at that time $5 above the national average. By 1965, after 7 years with a RTW law, it had fallen $107 below the average—a loss of $112.

Mississippi passed the law in 1954, and was $877 below the national average at that time. In 1965 it was $1,138 below—a loss of $261.

Nebraska in 1948 was $79 above the national average. It had adopted a RTW law in 1947. By 1965 it was $117 below—a loss of $196.

North Carolina passed a RTW law in March, 1957. In 1948 it was $457 below the national average. In 1965 it was $705 below—a loss of $248.

North Dakota passed a RTW law in 1947, when it was $130 above the national average per capita income. In 1956 it was $467 below—a loss of $597.

South Carolina in 1954 when it passed the law, was $666 below the national average per capita income. In 1965 it was $900 below—a loss of $234.

Tennessee in 1948 was $486 below the national average. In 1965 it was $733 below—a loss of $247.

Texas—This state was $231 below the national average in 1948, after having passed a RTW law in 1947. After eighteen years of this law, in 1965, it was $408 below—a loss of $177.

Utah passed the RTW law in 1955. At that time it was $251 below the national average. In 1965 it was $391 below—a loss of $140.

Virginia in 1948 was $300 below the national average. In 1965 it was $327 below—a loss of $27.

Wyoming in 1962, the year before the law was passed, was $18 above the national average. In 1965 it was $188 below—a loss of $206.

South Dakota in 1948 was $67 above the national average. By 1965 it was $533 below—a loss of $600.

Nevada is the only exception to the rule that right-to-work states stand below the national average in per capita income. Nevada passed a RTW law in 1951. At that time it was $598 above that national average. In 1965 it was still above in per capita income, but only $565, or a drop of $33. But Nevada's prosperity has been based almost entirely on income derived by the state's huge gambling casinos. It is this heavy influx of out-of-state money that keeps Nevada afloat.

DISMAL FAILURE

The dismal failure of right-to-work legislation and the economic disaster which adoption of such legislation has brought upon every state that has given in to the fast-talking proponents of right-to-work has been well documented. Although RTW proponents have never ceased their propagandizing and have even stepped up their campaigning in state legislatures and within the United States Congress, they have met with no success during recent years.

Since 1958, only one state has adopted right-to-work legislation. That was Wyoming, which put its law on the books in 1963. During that period Indiana, which was a right-to-work state decided it had enough of this destructive legislation and repealed its RTW law in 1965. It is significant that since repealing RTW, Indiana's per capita income has jumped nearly ten percent—much higher than the national average of 6.5 percent.

Wyoming is a good case study in what right-to-work legislation can do to a state in terms of depressing its entire economy and even reducing its population.

Since adoption of right-to-work legislation in 1963, Wyoming has dropped from a position where it was $18 per person above the national average in per capita income to $188 below that figure. During the same period, personal bankruptcies have risen by 30 percent. Private employment has dropped 2.9 percent in Wyoming during a period when it increased by 6.7 percent in the rest of the nation. The state has the highest move-out rate in the nation. It has lost citizens at the rate of 8.2 percent in the last five years and its population which stood at 335,000 in 1963, when it adopted RTW, was down to 330,000 in 1965.

Home foreclosures have quadrupled in Wyoming to where they are now twice the rate for the nation as a whole. New construction has dropped by 17 percent in Wyoming, contrasted against an 8 percent increase in the entire U.S. for the same period.

An ironic example of how the depressing effects of right-to-work legislation affect everyone in a state, worker and employer alike, is exemplified in the case of a Wyoming contractor who was one of the prime movers in the original campaign to get the Wyoming legislature to adopt RTW. With construction down 17 percent since 1963, this contractor recently sold all of his equipment in Wyoming and announced that he would henceforth concentrate his efforts in other states. Right-to-work had completely ruined his business.

THE MYTH

Proponents of right-to-work continually claim that they seek such legislation to stimulate business and improve the economies of the states. It is clear, however, that RTW does just the opposite.

The truth is that proponents of right-to-work are simply seeking a legal weapon to aid in their traditional union-busting by assuring an open shop in which their specially hired finks and discriminatory hiring practices are aimed at destroying established unions and make it impossible for further organization to take place.

Worst of all, their anti-labor hatreds are so great that they would destroy the economic security of an entire state and its whole population to achieve their ends.

It might be said that any state foolish enough to swallow the bait of the right-to-work proponents deserves what it gets. Such an argument is not really valid because of the tactics used by these men in their right-to-work campaigns. Vast amounts of money are spent. Old animosities are re-kindled. Statistics are juggled. Almost before the people of a state know what is happening, right-to-work legislation is passed—and then it is too late. The downward economic spiral has begun.

The cure for the dangers of right-to-work must be made at the source of the disease—by repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which makes it possible for the state to adopt such legislation.

The American labor movement has been waging a vigorous campaign for repeal of Section 14(b), and has pledged itself to continue fighting against this repressive, anti-labor measure until repeal is achieved. 14(b) repeal is of the utmost importance to the entire nation, workers and employers alike, because while 14(b) exists the specter of right-to-work legislation and its disastrous effects continue to hang over the head of every man, woman and child in every state of the union.

Like Fish at the Outfall From a Sewer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD T. HANNA
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, as the dialog on our deteriorating physical environment increases, more detailed information on the impact these deteriorating qualities have on man becomes

available. West magazine, the Sunday supplement to the Los Angeles Times, featured last weekend an excellent article by Victor Boesen. Mr. Boesen's article discusses the injurious effects polluted air has on the human being. The article centers its discusion on the serious conditions facing the residents breathing the air of the acutely poisoned atmosphere of Los Angeles. Boesen describes the situation faced by Angelinos as not unlike "that of fish at the outfall from a sewer."

Pointing out that the California death rate from smog irritated emphysema had climbed fourfold in the past 10 years, Boesen asks that the public be made more aware of what air pollution is doing to their health. I agree. More emphasis must be placed on this dimension of the problem of pollution. I encourage the Members of Congress to read Mr. Boesen's article "The Poisoned Air Around Us." The article follows:

THE POISONED AIR AROUND US

(By Victor Boesen)

Dr. Oscar J. Balchum looked out on the city from his 11th-floor office at the Los Angeles County General Hospital. The smog, forecast as "light-to-moderate" that day, hung thick in all directions. "This," he said, "is going to be a bad day for them."

By "them" Dr. Balchum meant the growing thousands of Southern Californians who suffer from breathing ailments—from emphysema, bronchitis, asthma. Through his research, carried on in a room down the hall from his office at County General, Dr. Balchum is finding out more about how the victims of these diseases are affected by polluted air.

The room is crowded with advanced apparatus that enables him to get the answers with a precision not possible a few years ago. It includes the newest air filtration system, assorted devices to test the patient's breathing, others for measuring foreign matter in the air. "Sophisticated" would be the way the space writers would put it.

"We have found that in smoggy air, three out of four patients with emphysema use more oxygen," said Dr. Balchum, who heads the Pulmonary Diseases Department of the University of Southern California School of Medicine. "We also have found that it takes more work to breathe, because there is more resistance in the air passages."

The difference in effort can be critical, especially among people who have a bad heart as well as ailing lungs. The extra load on the heart may kill them.

In the past five years 7,000 respiratory patients have passed through the County Hospital; and the number of new patients is accelerating. "We will have to double our intensive care capacity for emphysema cases," Dr. Balchum said. And, moreover, he is afraid the day may come when any capacity the hospital may have suddenly won't be enough. "We shouldn't assume that just because a disaster *hasn't* happened it *won't* happen."

What is happening to Californians as they go on breathing poisoned air, year after year? Much is said of what is happening to their property. Little is said of what is happening to their health. Five years ago, 670,000 Californians had "some disability from chronic respiratory conditions," an estimated 400,000 of them workers in Los Angeles County. Twenty-five thousand were "permanently and totally disabled." *Three thousand were expected to die during the year.*

These findings were contained in a report to the California State Senate by the Department of Public Health in December, 1962, responding to a Senate resolution in April. The document, which Dr. Malcolm Merrill, Director of Public Health, hoped would serve as "a basis for possible action in meeting a serious and growing health problem in California," appears to have had about the same circulation as the Dead Sea Scrolls.

"Never heard of it," was the reply, in effect, at several of the offices of the county supervisors, who would supply some of the action Dr. Merrill was hoping for.

One person in eight—over two million Californians, the report went on—was troubled in some degree by a chronic respiratory problem. The death rate from emphysema had gone up four-fold in the preceding 10 years—with actual deaths perhaps "two times higher than the number reported," because the symptoms were still being confused with those of other diseases. Emphysema had become "the most common chronic lung disease and appeared to be steadily on the increase," reported Dr. David M. Caldwell of the Santa Barbara General Hospital.

"The entire picture of chest disease has changed," declared Dr. Alfred A. Thurlow Jr., thoracic surgeon of Santa Rosa. "Cancer of the lung has received great attention of late and deservedly so, but a respiratory disease of even greater public health significance is now with us. This is pulmonary emphysema."

Today, five years later, "the trend is continuing," said Dr. Reginald Smart, chairman of the Public Health Committee of the Los Angeles County Medical Association, referring to the 1962 study. Californians with afflictions of the lung now include a good portion of the State Assembly. Tests of pulmonary functions among the members showed that 10% of them have some kind of difficulty in breathing.

Emphysema has become the fastest-rising cause of death in the nation, says the U.S. Public Health Service. As a disabler of men under 65 it is second only to heart disease, according to the Social Security Administration, which pays out $80 million annually in disability claims.

In the Golden State, the center of respiratory diseases remains Southern California, the one-time apotheosis of blossom-scented, sun-washed paradise. There is more lung sickness here than anywhere else in the United States, with the possible exception of Florida and Arizona, where the ailing go for relief.

"Fifteen per cent of the population have some type of pulmonary disorder," estimated Dr. Hurley Motley, professor of medicine and director of the Cardio-Respiratory Laboratory of the University of Southern California school of medicine, working at the Good Samaritan Hospital.

For the victims of emphysema there is no road back. Drs. William H. Oatway and Robert S. Eisenberg of the La Vina Sanatorium, in the hills above Altadena, described what happens. The lungs, a device for taking oxygen out of the air and putting it into the bloodstream, are made up of 600 million tiny air sacs. Spread out, their combined surfaces would cover a tennis court. Emphysema brings them down to the size of a ping-pong table.

Dr. Oatway, associate professor of medicine at USC, compared the sacs to tiny balloons. These break through to one another, making dead space. As this fusing proceeds, the whole lung system balloons up, leaving the victim with a flabby, inadequate bellows with which to breathe. "Emphysema," a Greek word, means "swelling or inflation due to the presence of air."

Emphysema used to be known as a man's disease. Now the women are getting it and are fast catching up to the men. Doctors note that this coincides with the increase in cigarette smoking by women, who took up the habit in strength some 30 years ago, long enough for the consequences to start showing up.

For the same reasons the doctors predict that lung cancer, another disease of men, likewise will soon be as common among women as men. The rate of lung cancer deaths in California has nearly doubled during the past 15 years.

"Cigarette smoking is air pollution probably at its worst," Dr. Motley said. "We almost never get a patient with emphysema who isn't a ciragette smoker. These are the most vulnerable to smog, and as their emphysema advances the more dangerous the cigarettes become."

This is because of the high concentration of the irritants in the smoke; nothing is lost in delivery. Of carbon monoxide, for example, there are 40,000 parts per million in cigarette smoke. In smog, 100 ppm of carbon monoxide brings an alert!

While there is no cure for emphysema—in fact, it is slowly progressive—it *can* be slowed down and the patient made reasonably comfortable. "Almost anyone with emphysema can be helped in some way," said Dr. Eisenberg, who is researching the disease at La Vina Sanatorium for the Pasadena Tuberculosis Association.

The patient is given antibiotics, moist air and an anti-asthma mist. His bronchial tubes are opened wider, allowing better passage of air. He is given breathing exercises and taught how to use other muscles.

Vital in making life livable for the emphysema sufferer is the technique of "IPPB" (Intermittent Positive Pressure Breathing). This technique, administered by a machine which has become standard equipment in Southern California hospitals, helps the patient to breathe—doing the whole job, if need be—and getting medication into his lungs. Often it saves his life.

Finally, clean air is basic to the emphysema victim's well-being. When the filters at La Vina went out one day, it wasn't long before the patients were having breathing troubles. On smoggy days, patients ready to be discharged plead to stay, offering to sleep in the corridor. From the outside on such days come calls from emphysema victims for emergency treatment.

Meanwhile, on this 20th anniversary of the Air Pollution Control District, the atmosphere goes on being camel-colored. To airline pilots approaching the city, Chateaubriand could as well have been describing the Los Angeles Basin when he wrote, in 1822, "Soon I saw before me the black skullcap which covers the city of London. Plunging into the tulf of black mist as if into the mouths of Tartarus, I crossed the town . . ."

"You can always tell where Los Angeles is," a transPacific pilot said. "It's where the brown layer is, with mountain tips showing around the edges. It's like a tobacco stain on the landscape." One fourth of the time, he said, it's necessary to take on 5,000 pounds of extra fuel at Honolulu, so they can go on to some other airport.

Into the air above Los Angeles County go 15,000 tons of garbage a day. In this sustained gas attack, from which each of us breathes 6,000 gallons a day, are more than 50 different contaminants, making life below a little like that of fish at the outfall from a sewer. "A sea of carcinogens," Dr. W. C. Hueper, former head of the National Cancer Institute, calls it—swirling with arsenic, mustard gas, benzol, tar, asphalt, creosote oil, carbon black, paraffin oil and chromium, to name a few of those so far identified.

Who is doing it, after all these years of more or less grappling with the problem, is still a matter of argument. The APCD says 1,500 tons come from industry, all the rest—13,500 tons—from automobiles.

Industry, we are told, is now controlled. It has fought the good fight and there is little or nothing more it can do. This bemuses those citizens who see the long plumes streaming inland from the stacks of the power stations located along the coast, upwind from the city. Among other devastations, complain the residents beneath, the fallout from these sulphurous emanations takes the paint off automobiles and eats holes in the sails of boats.

Under Rule 62.1, the power plants may burn fuel oil from mid-November to mid-April, on days when there isn't enough gas to go around. That, somehow, seems to be every day. On January 9, an average day, the Department of Water and Power consumed 51,629 barrels of oil in its four stations, at Seal Beach, Wilmington, El Segundo and in the San Fernando Valley.

"To get what the Edison company uses," said a DWP official, confirmed by Edison, "multiply our figure by two. Their operation is roughly twice the size of ours."

A hundred-and-fifty-thousand barrels, then. At 42 gallons to the barrel, that's 6,300,000 sulfur-laden gallons—this on a random day in a time when "all stationery sources of air pollution are controlled." For comparison, the automobiles, which, it is insisted, make 80% of the smog, use 7,400,000 gallons of gas a day.

To these native steam plant contributions to the Los Angeles County atmosphere, depending on the winds, must be added those from Orange County. This is east of Suez so far as smog control is concerned, and there are no commandments against burning oil the year around. The outcries heard at Long Beach State College and elsewhere in the vicinity are occasioned by the gritty black fallout showering down on the school like volcanic ash from the Edison plant safely across the county line.

The APCD had its work cut out when it was formed on October 14, 1947. On this day, too, one notes, man for the first time flew faster than the speed of sound. Things have since gone rather better in getting through the air than in cleaning it up.

The APCD attack tended to follow in directions where the resistance was more manageable. An early target was the householder's backyard incinerator—"Smokey Joe," as it suddenly came to be called.

After several years of incantations, during which the incinerator was built up from a minor suspect to a major offender, accused of spouting forth some 6,000 tons of contaminants a day, it was finally outlawed. The trumpet rolls attending this event included word that the burgeoning bureaucracy of the APCD had been expanded by 40 new inspectors to enforce the ban, working with the help of householders who were expected to snitch on one another.

When the banishment of the incinerator seemed to leave things pretty much as they were before—to the surprise of a few except the members of the City Council, who peevishly threatened to keelhaul smog boss Smith Griswold one hot day as the smog got to them in chambers—attention was refocused on the citizen's automobile. The tailpipe of this had been identified some time before as a ranking source of pollution by Dr. A. J. Haagen-Smit, biochemist of the California Institute of Technology. The tailpipe was really the chief culprit, reiterated Dr. W. L. Faith, of the privately financed Southern California Air Pollution Foundation, accused by Supervisor Warren Dorn as being among the "special interest groups" which sought "to divert the public's attention away from such sources as the automobile industry and the oil industry."

Get rid of the pollution coming from exhaust pipes, Dr. Faith kept saying, and we would be back to the salubrity of 1940. Any regulations on oil refineries, therefore, would be "nonsensical," he declared as the County Supervisors prepared to consider rules on gasoline composition and a ban on the burning of fuel oil by the refineries, steam plants and other heavy industries. Unless this was done, APCD Chief Griswold urged, "We might as well give up the whole air pollution control program."

The Western Oil and Gas Association joined the APF's discomfiture. Burning oil had nothing to do with smog, it insisted, looking the weeping Angeleno straight in his smog-stung eyes. "We do not feel that the reduction of sulfur emissions to the atmosphere is conducive to reducing smog," protested Felix Chappellet, WOGA's general manager.

But Rule 62, eliminating the use of fuel oil from May to the end of September, the so-called "smog months," brought telling results in its first test, in 1959. or the first time since the smog-alerting system was set up, four years earlier, no smog alerts were called during these five months. It appeared the smog warriors at last had scored an important breakthrough.

Meantime, as the years went by and the air stayed poisoned, the doctors kept up a drumfire of warnings. From a survey of its members, the Los Angeles County Medical Association estimated that in one year they had advised *more than 10,000 patients to live elsewhere*. A third of the doctors, themselves, had considered getting out. "Air pollution represents a deleterious influence on the public health, as well as an imminent danger of catastrophic proportions," its smog committee said. Many believed there had already been a disaster, when a heat and smog siege in September of 1955 brought 1,000 deaths over normal for the period.

Los Angeles was in danger of a disaster in which deaths "would not occur in tens, hundreds, or even in thousands, but in tens of thousands or possibly in hundreds of thousands," grimly declared Dr. Frazier Johnstone of the University of Illinois. The killer, he said, would be sulfur dioxide, a gift to the atmosphere chiefly from the burning of fuel oil. In the Los Angeles air, Dr. Johnstone pointed out, *was 10 times as much sulfur dioxide* as in that of Donora, Pennsylvania, where, in 1948, 20 persons died and 5,910, nearly half the population, fell ill.

While the competing power titans at last are going to let more gas come into the Los Angeles Basin, further reducing the excuse of burning oil, there is yet a better answer on the way. This is a pair of immense coal-burning power stations, each putting out three times the power of any local station, being built outside the basin, with the power to be sent in by high voltage transmission, a recent development with double the capacity of the present system.

One plant is in the Four Corners area of Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, at the site of a vast coal field. The other is near Davis Dam, in California. Coal for this will be brought to it by slurry line—a method in which the coal is powedered and mixed with water—from Indian-owned deposits in the Kapairowits Basin of Utah. Power from these sources is due in two years, said Joseph R. Rensch, of the Pacific Lighting Service and Supply Company.

"Then nuclear power will push aside this coal power as the next step," Rensch added. "This will be the big factor after 1973."

This will take care of the sulfur in the air. As for the pollutions from the automobile—10,000 tons of carbon monoxide daily, 2,000 tons of hydrocarbons, 500 tons of nitrogen dioxide, a dash of sulfur, and a few other things—a technology which expects soon to put a man on the moon may reasonably be expected to find a better answer to this problem than it has so far produced, after a dozen years and many false dawns. Present devices, says APCD chief Louis Fuller, are falling far short of doing the job. Perhaps it will come easier when it is found how to make a buck along with it.

While we're waiting, there are other things which can be done to stop the fouling of our nest, beginning with the power stations. "It is thoughtless and irresponsible to go on developing oil-burning power plants upwind from the city," said Dr. Goldsmith, chief of Environmental Hazards Evaluation for the California Department of Public Health. "There is no reason why power plants have to be on the ocean."

Fuller agrees. He remembers the experience of his predecessor, Smith Griswold, who first denied the power plant building permits to build on the beach, then denied them permits to operate. He was reversed each time by an appeals board, that handy instrument in local government for getting around the law.

We should get on with building a public transportation system, clearing some of our automobiles from the streets, Dr. Goldsmith further suggested. "The people of Los Angeles," he said, "were very short-sighted in turning down rapid transit five or six years ago because it would cost too much." Presumbaly aware of the grave diplomatic implications of his words, he added, "It is time to recognize that in this regard Los Angeles has been shamed by San Francisco."

The state health department this year plans to take a look at the smog alerting system, which is now based on only four components, out of more than 50: carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides and ozone. "Other constituents of smog may be more harmful than the four pollutants used as criteria," Dr. Motley said.

Alerting levels may be too high, Dr. Clarence Mills, professor of experimental medicine at the University of Cincinnati, told the board of supervisors when he visited here.

"But if we lower them," it was protested, "we'll be on a permanent alert status."

"That's the way it should be!" Mills reported, preparing to hurry back home. "I wouldn't stay here a minute longer than I have to."

Even when an alert is called, when the ozone count reads .5 parts per million, the counteraction is scarcely dramatic. The APCD asks the public please to avoid "unnecessary driving," as if in Los Angeles you have an option in the matter. At the second stage, 1 ppm of ozone, never reached, the APCD speaks a little more firmly; it may *tell* the people not to drive. At the third stage, at 1.5, the governor may be asked to declare an emergency, assuming there is someone around still able to drag himself to the telephone and call Sacramento.

"The trouble with the pollution standards," Dr. Motley said, gazing out the window at a brown plume streaming inland from a power station stack against the Palos Verdes hills, "is that industry wants to set them at the same levels as for their factories, where there is only eight hours' exposure. The public is exposed 24 hours a day."

He spoke of the sulfur in the air, which turns to acid as it combines with moisture. "It is quite irritating and could cause pulmonary edema." This means the formation of fluid in the lungs, the same as tears are formed in the eyes by irritation, he explained. Enough fluid and foam could be formed to block breathing. "A temperature inversion persisting for a week, holding down a fog mixed with chemicals such as sulfur, could bring a tremendous increase in deaths. Just because it hasn't happened yet doesn't mean it won't." He referred to London, where 4,000 people died in a four-day siege.

Dr. Goldsmith is worried about the carbon monoxide in the air. "This may be producing serious difficulties," he said. "It may be causing more actual impairment than eye irritation."

Present alert levels were established arbitrarily, for want of knowledge here to place them, Dr. Smart pointed out. "Such beginning levels are always lowered as more is learned. I feel sure that the SO$_2$ (sulfur) level will be lowered for California as it has been in other States and by the U.S. Public Health Service. Garbage in the atmosphere is just as unhealthy as garbage in the drinking water, and we have to face the fact that clean air, unlike clean water, cannot be imported. We can always pipe in water from some place we haven't yet fouled up, but we're stuck with the air directly above us. We've got to keep it as clean as humanly possible."

In the struggle against air pollution Dr. Smart considers it wrong to follow the courtroom principle that the suspect is innocent until there is proof of guilt. "Chest internists and surgeons have seen for years that cigarettes are harmful, but they couldn't prove it," he said. "If we go on like this, waiting for legal proof—or even scientific proof—to catch up with clinical proof that polluted air is dangerous, millions of people may be harmed."

As he put it to a Senate committee in Washington, "The man in the street simply cannot hold his breath until the expert determines to the 10th decimal place the precise quantitative relationship between air pollution and human health."

Anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDNA F. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, 24 years ago, on April 19, 1943, the Jewish people imprisoned in the Warsaw ghetto by the Nazi regime gallantly and desperately chose to resist their oppressors in a final struggle against overwhelming odds.

For the 40,000 Jews remaining in the ghetto by April of 1943, spring was a time of death. However, death was not a foreign concept to them. They were the survivors of some 400,000 people who, because of their religious preference, had been forcefully herded together by the Nazis in 1940 into an area of 100 square city blocks, separated from the "Aryan" Warsaw by guarded brick walls 100 feet high, topped with barbed wire. They had seen their fellow worshippers die from starvation and disease. Even so, the bulk of them had been carted off in freight trains to be resettled in "labor camps," as the cunning Nazis phrased it. What really awaited them was the gas chambers of Treblinka and other extermination camps.

As murders and demands for deportees increased, and as the degree of protection afforded by labor certificates and wealth diminished, tension intensified among the ghetto inhabitants. Hope and passive resistance were no longer relevant or effective. A decree had been handed down from Himmler: the Warsaw ghetto was to be made "Judenrein"—purged of Jews.

At this point Jews of all ages, backgrounds, and ideological persuasions united to form the Jewish fighter organization—ZOB. Resolving to resist the enemy to the end, this underground group set itself to the task of smuggling arms into the ghetto, eliminating all Jews who collaborated with the Nazis, building an underground labyrinth of shelters and bunkers, and generally preparing themselves for confrontation with the Nazis.

The first active resistance occurred on January 18, 1943, when the SS troops entered the ghetto to effect the final extermination of the Jews. To their surprise, they were met by armed ZOB defenders. After 3 days of fighting, the Nazi forces retreated, leaving behind several dozen dead.

The January resistance was only a preview of what was to come. Realizing that the Nazis would return in greater numbers and in more savage fashion, the ZOB improved its organization and training while continuing to smuggle and manfacture weapons.

The Warsaw ghetto uprising was sparked by renewed demands for thousands of Jews for deportation. On April 19, armed German forces surrounded the ghetto and marched in to crush the last inhabitants. Again they were surprised, for now every Jew within the walls was determined to resist so long as a spark of life remained in him.

The ZOB fought the Nazis openly until April 23. Then the modern artillery and reinforced troops of the Nazis began to drive the hungry and exhausted Jews underground. Their homemade weapons were becoming less effective, forcing them to resort to guerrilla warfare and to fight from subterranean positions. These tactics did not last long. The Nazis, eager to complete the liquidation, began to bomb and burn every house and undergound shelter. Thousands of Jews died as their homes and bunkers became infernos. Those who did not suffocate or burn to death were shot as they attempted to escape.

The fighting lasted for 44 days. For the Jews, the uprising was clearly suicidal. Less than a handful escaped. Yet they had anticipated and accepted their doom. Thus the Jews of the Warsaw ghetto will always be remembered as heroes. They dared to be the first subjected people to resist the bestial Nazis openly; and they inspired subsequent defiance by others.

In recalling the fate of these brave victims, perhaps we may prevent any atrocity of this type from ever occurring again.

Speech Given by Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, USAF, Retired, to the California Republican Assembly Convention at Long Beach, Calif., April 1, 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JERRY L. PETTIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. PETTIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct to the attention of my colleagues the following address delivered by Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, USAF, retired. In view of America's deep involvement in Vietnam at this time I think General LeMay's speech has special significance.

The speech follows:

HOW TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

(Speech given by Gen Curtis E. LeMay, USAF, retired, to the California Republican Assembly Convention at Long Beach, Calif., April 1, 1967)

That is a universal question. It is on the lips and in the heart of every American. It must be the major concern of our national leadership. The whole world is watching—and waiting—and wondering.

I doubt that there has ever been popular war. Not with the men who have to fight it, anyway. As a military man I can tell you that. But I doubt if there has ever been a war more unpopular than this one. Nor a war more criticized. No one is satisfied with the way the situation is going. Neither the doves nor the hawks. But it's a war—and we're in it.

It's a very unsatisfactory kind of war. There are no bands playing. There are no Red Stamps—no "C" cards. The other day they tore down the Hollywood Canteen.

But it's a real war. And it's rotten!

It's real to the 8000 American boys who have been killed there so far. And it's real to their families. Very real.

It's a real war that—as far as we can tell—is costing us two billion dollars a MONTH. Two billion in taxes—right off the top.

It's a real war to 400 thousand American men over there right now. More men than we had in Korea.

It's real—and it's tragic—and it's necessary. Worse—it's no closer to the end than it was when it started. Five years—and eight thousand men—ago. Maybe it's even farther away.

So what do we do—

That's what I came here to talk about.

For a few minutes, let's take a three-part look at the situation. First, let's recall how we got there. Then, let's see what we are doing there—and why. Finally—the big question—how can we end it.

To begin with, it is necessary to understand that Vietnam is a part of a much larger and much longer war—a war between the Communists and what we call the Free World.

This larger war was declared by the Communists. It was declared by Karl Marx before there was even one Communist country in the world. It was declared by Lenin. It was waged by Stalin. And it has been carried on relentlessly by every Communist leader since.

It is a war waged simultaneously on many fronts and in many forms. It is a Cold War—and a Hot War. An Economic War—and a Political War. A Propaganda War—and an Idealogical War. It is waged by the Communists according to their own timetable and on battlefields of their own choosing. Although the war has many facets, it has but one objective: Communist control of the entire world.

This is not my idea; it is theirs. It is not my definition of their goal. It is the Communist definition. They have stated it frequently and they believe it. I believe it, too.

On the international scale, Communism is not a political party; it is a way of life. Their announced intention is to extend this way of life to every part of the world—through force or through guile. This is not a scare phrase. It is a fact. And we must reckon with it.

After the 1917 revolution, Communism was largely a Russian matter until World War II. However, little Finland did, you will recall, resist Communist infiltration and armed aggression but it was during and following World War II that Communist leadership began to be conspicuously successful in their international ambitions.

Winston Churchill, the only world leader (except for Stalin) who understood Communist ambitions, tried to head them off. To keep eastern Europe from falling unopposed into Russian domination, Churchill argued for invasion of Europe from the Southeast. "Through the soft and vulnerable underbelly" Sir Winston called it.

But in Summit Meetings he was out-voted. And the Russians alone moved against Germany from the east. The result: a divided Germany—a sectored Berlin—and Russian occupation of eastern Europe. It is still that way—20 years later!

At the end of World War II, the United States was tired of war. But we were the strongest nation in the world, and we were optimistic about the future. We turned our strength and our optimism to post-war problems. The re-habilitation of war-ravaged countries. The relocation of displaced persons. The application of wartime scientific discoveries to peace-time uses which would advance the world standard of living. We put together the United Nations. We were confident that we could maintain world peace through international cooperation.

As an American, I am proud that we assumed that kind of world leadership.

But while the ink was drying on the United Nations Charter, Soviet military forces barricaded the communist-occupied world. They stripped eastern Europe and northern China of their industrial machinery. They set up communist puppet-governments in most eastern European countries. The Communists were carrying through their announced plan of world domination. But we somehow could not believe it. These people were our allies! They were the heroes of Stalingrad.

It took Sir Winston Churchill with his famed Iron Curtain speech at Fulton, Missouri, to shock us out of our naive complacency. Clearly he explained the significance of Soviet actions. He warned of things to come. And America listened.

A year later—when Greece was threatened by Communist-supplied insurgents and Russia was pressuring Turkey for control of the Bosporus—our passive reaction to Communist aggression ended. We spoke in a new voice. We offered the Greek and Turkish governments military and economic aid. The American President told the world of our determination (quote) "to help free people maintain their free institutions and their national integrity against aggressive movements that seek to impose upon them totalitarian regimes." (end quote)

This was the Truman Doctrine and it marked the turning point for America. It announced our decision to defend the Free World against the expansion of Communism. It set the stage for the Marshall Plan. It was a beginning.

During the late Forties, our practical education as to the true nature of the Communist threat and their policy of "Socialist Revolution" continued. In the Spring of 1948, Czechoslovakia, the last free nation in eastern Europe, fell to a communist coup. In June, The Soviet army blockaded Berlin. A year later, Communist Chinese forced Chiang Kai-Shek off the Asian mainland. Soviet-veto after Soviet-veto was hamstringing the U.N. And in September, Russia detonated its first atomic bom.

Within nine months—with Soviet blessing and support, Communist North Korea invaded South Korea. Our announced role as ally to the nations of the Free World was being pointedly put to the test—as the world watched.

In the meantime, however, we had not been inactive. Our expanded strategic nuclear forces had been deployed to forward bases in England. Here they posed a powerful counter-threat to any Soviet expansion into western Europe. Our commitment to European defense was further underscored with the creation of the NATO Alliance and the stationing of U.S. forces on the continent.

Our involvement in the Korean crisis was immediate and decisive. It served unmistakable notice to the communist world that overt aggression anywhere would not be tolerated. Our strength—and our willingness to use it formed a strategic deterrent against Soviet aggression—east and west.

We can prevent major wars.

Time and again the Communists tested us to make sure our policy had not weakened. They engineered confrontations—in Berlin, in Lebanon, in the Taiwan Straits, and in the Cuban Missile Crisis. In every case, we evidenced our willingness to respond to the threat of direct conflict.

It was time for the Communists to adjust their strategy.

In 1961, Premier Khrushchev officially proclaimed the new, preferred method of advancing Communist control of the world with his endorsement of so-called "Wars of National Liberation." His statement, with similar encouragement from the leaders of Red China, gave new impetus to the upheaval then already in existence in Southeast Asia.

Normally, these Wars of Liberation take a recognized form. They are low intensity wars—fought by guerrillas against the established government—using techniques perfected in China against the Japanese and later against the Nationalists.

The tactics involve a wide variety of engagements—some large, some small. There are border incidents—hit-and-run raids—sudden terrorist massacres—bloody ambushes—and a continuous flood of propaganda. The tactics work.

They were successful in Algeria. They brought Castro to power in Cuba but nowhere were they more successful than when they forced the French to withdraw from Southeast Asia—creating a power vacuum and political chaos still not resolved.

To counter this growing threat, we developed a new military concept known as Flexible Response. In implementing this concept, we put together a package of land, sea and air power carefully adjusted and limited to the given level of provocation. Not too little and not to much. It stresses global mobility. And because world tensions and international politics are involved, direct and specific control of all military action is retained by our national leadership in Washington.

It is this policy of Flexible Response that shapes our military activity in Vietnam today.

And why are we there today? We are there because we were asked to come. First to advise—then to assist—and now to fight. We were asked by the government of South Vietnam which was under heavy pressure from a War of Liberation being conducted by the Viet Cong—inspired, directed and supplied by the Communists to the north. It is important to understand this.

This is not a civil war. It is not a local war evolving out of local issues. It is not a peasant revolt—any more than the Red take-over of China was a peasant revolt. The war in Vietnam is a typical and clearly identifiable part of current Communist strategy for world domination. It is a calculated act of aggression. It is an act of aggression directed against you. And your brothers, and your sons, and your husbands are fighting in Vietnam for you—against that Communist aggression.

What are they doing? What are we doing in Vietnam?

We are implementing our policy of Flexible Response. Let's see what that means.

Flexible Response introduces several new features to the use of American military power. Traditionally, the ultimate goal of military action is total defeat of the enemy. Even in Korea, despite severe restriction on the use of our air-arm above the Yalu River, there were no holds barred within the combat zone. Flexible Response changes this approach.

Under this doctrine, military forces are still expected to eliminate their immediate adversaries. But only the precise increments of force believed needed to achieve limited objectives are committed to combat. The military objective is restricted to halting enemy aggression and punishing him enough to make him willing to negotiate.

The underlying idea is to make it plain that we could destroy the enemy if we wanted to—and that he would prefer to negotiate a settlement once our determination was clear.

Our leaders in Washington are attempting to apply military power according to this new concept. They establish carefully controlled campaigns with limited political objectives. They try to use military resources to apply subtle pressures—employing military power as a versatile and precise instrument. They want to bring the enemy to the conference table—without damage to our image in the mirror of world opinion.

Let us realistically appraise the results.

There are some positives. We have learned to fight guerrillas—and to inflict heavy casualties on a capable, secret and swift enemy. We have developed ways to employ our superior technical and tactical weapons to give us mobility and deadly striking power. We have made it increasingly difficult and costly for the Communists to operate. And we have spent five years doing it.

Our objective has always been the same—to make it clear to the Communist that he can't win—and from our vantage point of obviously superior strength, to force him to the conference table through frustration and exhaustion.

And what is the score at the five-year mark?

Basically, I think it would be fair to say that the Viet Cong has gotten stronger—and we are the ones who are frustrated. The long, drawn-out conflict has created dissention and dispute in America—and a greater sense of determination and purpose in North Vietnam.

Every American instinct makes us want to jump in with both feet and get this unpleasant job over with—as quickly as possible.

Traditional oriental patience makes them willing to extend the struggle unto generation after generation, if necessary.

We are fighting the war with the commodity most precious to us—and held much cheaper by the enemy—the lives of men.

And toward what objective?

Negotiation.

I submit to you that it is not possible for us to lose the war. We are too strong. But it is more than possible for us to lose the negotiation. And the longer it is delayed, the more likely we are to lose it.

After all what is there to negotiate? The separation of North Vietnam and South Vietnam and the boundary between them has already been established by negotiation at the Geneva Convention. Any concessions to the Communists and any abridgement of freedom for the people of South Vietnam—will reward the Communists for their aggression. We cannot allow aggression to be politically profitable. This would encourage political aggression in every corner of the world. Communist aggression must result in Communist disaster.

And you won't get that at the negotiation table.

We must never forget that the world is watching us in Vietnam. Our national leaders are very right about that. We have announced ourselves as the champions of free people everywhere—the ally of every country in the Free World. And every country in the Free World is watching to see just what kind of an ally we are.

Can we—and will we—join with them to resist Communist aggression? To resist it—and repel it. We are the only force in the world capable of giving any country the strength to remain free from Communist domination. The world is watching us in Vietnam to see if we will put our money where our mouth is. It's just that simple.

We are not engaged in a world-wide popularity contest with the Communists. In all candor I must point out that the strong and the rich are seldom the popular. They are sometimes feared—and sometimes resented, but they are usually respected—if they deserve it. So I thank God that we are rich and I thank God that we are strong. Because, I know, that it is for those reasons we are free. And it is our freedom and our strength and our riches that offer hope and encouragement to people everywhere.

So—how do we end the war in Vietnam?

The way to end the war in Vietnam is to win it.

We must revise our objective. Instead of negotiation, our objective must be to make the war so costly for the Communists that they will end it. The Communists started the war. The Communists must end it.

We must fight the war from our strength—not theirs.

We must fight it with the least cost to ourselves and at the greatest cost to the enemy. We must change the currency in this game from men to materials.

America's greatest strength in this military situation is our air and naval power. We must use it strategically. We must use it decisively. We must use it now.

I also think it is important that we tell the world about this change in objective—so the world can correctly interpret our motives and evaluate our results. And we will also tell the Communists.

We will tell them that we are going to bomb increasingly costly targets in North Vietnam. They can decide how much they want to pay for the privilege of invading their neighbor. First, we must destroy the ability of the North Vietnamese to wage war and then, if necessary, their entire productive capacity.

We can pin-point the targets we will hit—and warn the civilians in advance to evacuate. In modern warfare—with modern warning devices—there is little element of surprise in bombing raids. Hanoi, for example, is ringed with far more and far better anti-aircraft devices than were ever in Berlin in World War II.

You will recall that North Vietnam is a rather recent arrival to Twentieth Century technology and industry. Her resources, by our standards, are meagre and hard-earned. They are more valuable to her, in many respects, than human life. And North Vietnam must be made to pay for this war with her dearest coins.

The harbor at Haiphong—and the entire capacity to receive outside supplies. Eliminate it!

The power system that fuels every war-making facility.

The transportation system—rails, rolling stock, bridges and yards.

Every factory and every industrial installation, beginning with the biggest and best—and never ending so long as there are two bricks still stuck together.

And if necessary the irrigation system on which food production largely depends.

We must be willing to continue our bombing until we have destroyed every work of man in North Vietnam if this is what it takes to win the war.

We shall avoid the civilian population. And we shall warn the population. But we will destroy the capacity of that population to slaughter innocent people for political gain.

I do not think it will be necessary to use nuclear weapons to accomplish this task. But I would not rule out any strength that we have, if the situation demanded it.

Admittedly, there is one big question unanswered. If we adopted this policy, would Red China and Russia come directly into the fight?

I don't think so.

The possibility, of course, exists. But in my opinion, Red China has plenty of internal trouble. And they don't have the weapon strength to attack us. Yet. The longer we delay, the stronger Red China will become—and the more likely they might be provoked into direct involvement—later.

Soviet Russia has indicated more than once that she does not want to project herself into a showdown with the United States. Not now, anyway. I again call your attention to Berlin, Lebanon, Taiwan Straits and the Cuban crisis.

I think we should also face the possibility that should this strategy fail—we might have to mount a land invasion. But that is very remote. In my opinion, the Communists would seek an end to the war long before their country was destroyed. The Communists are realists. Much more so, I think, than we. They will not continue on a course whose only reward is total destruction.

And I believe that the course I suggest will end the war quicker—with less loss of life on both sides. I'm sure it will cost fewer American lives. And those are my primary concern.

The policy I suggest will not result in compromise at the peace table. And it will not reward the Communists for their aggression.

It will encourage our allies in all parts of the world. It will bolster the determination of free men everywhere to fight for their freedom.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have tried to bring out 3 points here today.

1. The current situation in Vietnam is not a civil war or local disturbance into which we have immorally thrust ourselves—but it is a clearly identifiable and well documented act of aggression on the part of the communists to impose their way of life on this part of the free world by force. It would be immoral for us not to be there.

2. Our present strategy in Vietnam has not produced the results we desire, but on the contrary has led the North Vietnamese to believe they can win. This has resulted in an ever increasing casualty list on both sides.

3. The only solution I see is to use our strength, our air and naval power in the most humane manner possible to destroy North Vietnam's capability to wage war against the free people of South Vietnam.

But the end of the war in Vietnam will not end the war with Communism. They have already probably developed the tactic to replace Wars of Liberation. And we will have to develop a counter-tactic to oppose that.

For—like it or not—we ARE the leaders of the Free World. We are the world's one hope to contain Communism and Communist aggression—until it destroys itself.

We must not fail that hope. We must not fail in Vietnam. We must not fail our allies. We must not fail ourselves.

We must not fail the world.

Imports and the Wool Textile Industry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MARGARET M. HECKLER
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on April 12, 1967, Mr. Morton H. Darman, chairman of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, appeared before the General Subcommittee on Labor to testify on H.R. 478.

Mr. Darman presents a reasonable and factual account of the relationship between wool imports and the domestic wool industry. I commend his testimony for the RECORD:

First, allow me to express appreciation for this opportunity to describe for you the dimensions of the import problem faced by this nation's wool textile industry and its employees. I propose to discuss with you in some detail four important aspects of the situation which our industry and its employees face today:

1. The ratio of imports to domestic production of wool products has risen steadily for the past ten years, and now stands at over 27% with even greater concentration in some major sectors such as worsteds, knitwear and wool shirts.

2. The United States wool textile industry has experienced a severe downturn which began in July 1966 and continues unabated, shortening work hours and adding unemployment.

3. The policy of the Administration in favor of imposition of reasonable limitations of wool product imports has been affirmed in unequivocal terms by the President and other high officials. Foreign exporting nations have, however, effectively frustrated every effort by our government to carry out its policy through negotiation of voluntary international arrangements regulating trade in wool textiles.

4. The national interest, in addition to the interest of the industry, its employees and their families, its suppliers including the 300,000 wool growers of the United States, and the countless thousands of persons in service industries who are dependent upon them, calls for prompt implementation of the President's policy. Assuming continued recalcitrance on the part of the governments and industries of foreign exporting nations, unilateral action by the United States clearly will be necessary to the achievement of its objectives.

The impact of imports on the wool manufacturing sector of the domestic economy has increased dramatically since 1961 when we reported to this Committee "the swift upward surge of wool textile imports since World War II and their role in the severe contraction of the industry, including employment. . . ." In 1966 imports of wool textiles and apparel were more than double those in 1961. These rapidly rising, low-wage imports inevitably injure and displace American workers. In a period of generally high prosperity and employment, the imports caused yet a further decline in the number of wool textile workers.

The overall problem has worsened since our report to you in 1961 and I particularly call your attention to these salient points:

Imports of woven wool cloth, chief product of the wool textile industry, in 1966 were 64% over those in 1961. In terms of labor, the 1966 cloth imports alone displaced about 20 million man-hours of work in U.S. mills.

Imports of other products of the industry, such as wool tops and yarns, in 1966 were more than double those in 1961.

Imports of wool garments, the products made by the customers of the wool textile industry, in 1966 were more than 2½ times those of 1961.

U.S. 1966 production of woven wool apparel fabrics is estimated to have been about 10% below that in 1961.

The percentage of the U.S. market for wool manufacturers supplied by imports increased from 13% in 1961 to 27% in 1966, according to measurements by the Department of Commerce in terms of fiber consumption. (Carpets and rugs are excluded.)

The wool textile ratio is higher than that of any textile product area.

The penetration in certain wool textile categories is even greater. For every regular weight men's suit being cut in the United States from U.S.-produced wool cloth, another is being cut from imported cloth. This means that on the average every second man in this room is wearing a suit made of imported cloth. Similar inroads have been made in women's wool sweaters and in wool shirts.

Not only have imports of wool manufactures increased dramatically but more and more of them have been arriving in the form of apparel where their impact injures workers in both the apparel and the wool textile industries. In 1966 imports of wool wearing apparel were more than 2½ times those in 1961.

The source of imports of wool manufactures has been rapidly shifting to Japan and to other Oriental countries with even lower wage scales. For instance, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan in 1966 supplied about two-thirds of the imports of woven wool cloths against one-third in 1961, and in wearing apparel the imports supplied by Japan and Hong Kong more than doubled between 1961 and 1966.

In short, there has been a long-term, almost uninterrupted rise in imports. In 1966, as compared with the previous year, there were continued gains in some categories, dips in others due to the economic downturn here. The ratio of imports to domestic production, however, continued its upward trend.

The import influx has seriously disrupted the American industry, its employees and the communities in which they are situated. Low-wage imports have contributed substantially to the wool textile industry contraction in the 1961–66 period which has seen the loss of over 50 wool textile plants.

A major downturn in United States wool textile industry activity began about mid-1966 and continues at this time, resulting in layoffs and short time for employees.

Lessened activity in the last half of 1966—which had a promising beginning—is believed to have resulted in a decline of perhaps 5% from the 1965 total of woven apparel cloth production.

Those who oppose the industry's efforts to obtain import controls frequently cite statements by the heads of public companies concerning the financial conditions of their firms. I am reminded of the reply made by J. Spencer Love, late head of Burlington Industries, Inc., at a Tariff Commission hearing several years ago. He had cited disruption from imports and the need for more safeguards. Then he was asked how this could be consistent with an optimistic remark he had made at a stockholders' meeting. His reply—and here I am paraphrasing him—was that his stockholders expected him to be optimistic and that if he was not they would find a president who was.

But sometimes there is tangible evidence that speaks louder than words. To be specific, a large textile company recently announced that it was dispensing with the services of some 600 employees, most of whom were in supervisory, administrative and research and development positions. This cutback, the company president said, was part of a consolidation and reorganization plan necessitated by the rise in imports. Let me stress that this is a large, well-capitalized, highly efficient, multi-fiber company with private research and development facilities second to none in the world.

In your state, Mr. Chairman, the Energetic Worsted Corp., Bridgeport, Pa., a spinner of worsted yarn with a normal complement of 250 employees, ceased operations in January.

Unfortunately, I know of other worsted spinning companies which are expected to announce that they will shut down and there are many wool textile firms which are considering their future, particularly in relation to unfair foreign competition.

In this connection, it has sometimes been alleged that our industry's problem is not imports, but rather competition from other textile fiber products or from non-textile items. We have never agreed with this allegation. Had it been valid it would follow that imports—as well as domestic wool products—would be affected by the same types of competition. The continued growth of imports proves that the allegation was baseless. Today there is absolutely no room for disagreement because the textile downturn which began last year unfortunately affects textiles generally whatever their fiber content. In short, it is an all-fiber downturn and we seek an all-fiber solution.

Both the late President Kennedy and more recently President Johnson have recognized the need for action to limit imports. President Johnson said:

"I share with our late beloved President Kennedy the view that wool textile and apparel imports must be kept at reasonable levels . . . I can assure you that we shall work hard at this problem. I consider it esential that the wool textile industry be restored to good health."

Unfortunately, little has been accomplished to solve the basic problem of the industry, its workers and the communities dependent on them.

In June of 1965 I had the honor to be the industry/labor spokesman at the United States-Japan wool textile conference in Tokyo initiated by President Johnson to discuss the U.S. import problem with a view to a broader international conference. I forecast that if an international wool textile arrangement could not be reached, Congress certainly would prove responsive to the necessities of the situation.

Last August, a member of the Ways and Means Committee took me to task on the House floor for having told the Japanese that Congress would respond. I thought then and reiterate now my belief that the wool product import situation has become so critical as to command remedial action by our government. These hearings are indicative of the increasing concern and search for a solution.

The Japan effort was the last which the government has made and had been preceded by attempts to interest European nations in an international wool textile trade agreement. They too had flatly rejected American proposals.

In addition to the impact of imports on employment, national security is directly involved. Wool textiles specifically and textiles in general are officially recognized as defense essential.

Though the Vietnam conflict is mainly a "cotton" war, during the recent buildup there was a sharp increase in military buying of wool textiles, especially worsted and worsted blend fabrics. A few months ago one of the few remaining worsted manufacturers was delivering over 40% of its production to the military. The predicament in which we would find ourselves in an all-out emergency is obvious and thus it is incongruous that the government is permitting worsted imports in such volume that they equal about 50% of U.S. production.

Congress established in the National Wool Act an incentive payment program designed to stimulate the production of wool "as a measure of national security and in promotion of the general economic welfare". Certainly the rising imports of wool products—none of which is made of domestic wool—run counter to the aims of the Act. In 1966 the total of wool product imports, tops through apparel, was equivalent to 1966 U.S. production of shorn wool. American wool growers are thus directly affected and vitally concerned by mounting wool product imports because U.S. mills are the growers' only customers.

It must be recognized, as we often have pointed out, that wool and other fibers have no national security value unless the United States possesses a manufacturing industry to convert these fibers into essential civilian and military textile products.

The serious balance of payments problem confronting the United States is substantially aggravated by the imbalance in textile trade. The figures are startling. In wool textiles and apparel alone, imports exceeded exports by $144 million in 1961. In 1966 this deficit had soared to $310 million. Inclusion of carpets and rugs would add another $24 million to the 1966 differential. The wool textile deficit amounted to one third of the total textile trade deficit in 1966.

In major degree, the rise in imports stems directly from the advantage resulting from low-wage foreign labor. *Average* wages abroad do not even compare favorably with the hourly *minimum* prescribed under the United States Fair Labor Standards Act, now $1.40. The U.S. wool textile *average* of $2.10 an hour is about 6 times the Japanese *average* and some 2½ times more than the British *average*.

The United States industry and its employees can only read the facts—rising imports and the contraction of the U.S. industry, including employment—in one way. They see them as clear evidence that United States tariff and trade policies are failing them.

An absolute embargo is imposed upon American-made products at each and every state line when they are produced at wages below the FLSA minimum. Not so with imports. Once in the United States they cross state lines without restraint and with devastating impact on U.S. employment. The basic inconsistency between these two policies is obvious.

Would exports, as some suggest, offer a means of offsetting the import problem? The answer is no. Exports are negligible, but we do not shun foreign markets and indeed we cultivate them to the greatest degree possible. Is it not apparent, however, that if the industry could compete successfully abroad there would be no major import problem in our home market?

Though the American wool textile industry is the most efficient in the world, its efficiency cannot possibly overcome the foreign low-wage advantage. Nevertheless, the industry wants to increase its efficiency further. It wants to see the trend toward contraction halted and reversed. It wants to participate in the growth of the U.S. economy, offering ever better products to American consumers at reasonable prices and employing more and more Americans at American wage standards.

Once imports are held at the reasonable levels called for by President Johnson, thus providing a measure of fair competition as we in this country know it, I am fully confident of the industry's ability to achieve the goals we seek.

We are grateful for the Administration's support in closing tariff loopholes on low-priced woven wool cloths. While loopholes have been closed or brought under control in several areas, new openings spring up. Currently, importers are bringing in cheap Italian fabrics containing about 75% wool or reclaimed wool with the balance in silk. The silk is alleged to be the fiber of chief value and this results in a considerably lower duty than that on goods in chief value of wool.

The loophole problem led the House Ways and Means Committee to request a study by the Tariff Commission. This recently was submitted and we urge that legislation to close present and potential loopholes be supported by this Commitee and its members. Our concern can be readily understood when it is realized that in the 1962–66 period imports of the loophole cloths, almost entirely from Italy, have exceeded 81 million square yards.

Let there be no misunderstanding, however. As damaging as the loophole situation is, it is subsidiary to the general problem. In short, closing tariff loopholes will not solve the overall problem of wool product imports.

Recalling President Johnson's statement that he favors reasonable import limitations, I am impelled to say to this Committee that the time for action is growing short. Management in any industry must continually plot the future and make decisions based upon the forecasts they make. The U.S. wool textile industry has expended enormous sums of money to keep its plants and equipment the most efficient in the world. In rare cases, however, have members of this industry felt justified in spending substantial amount for expansion of productive capacity in view of the steadily rising trend of imports.

On the other hand, reasonable limitation of imports would give rise to confidence among management, investors, and employees alike, leading to reversal of the dangerous and critical contraction our industry has suffered.

Leaders in both Houses of Congress from textile, apparel, and fiber producing states have strongly restated their deep concern and interest in the textile import problem—in the Senate on March 1 and in the House on March 9. The position they took, which we strongly support, may be summarized as follows:

Limitations on imports of wool products and man-made fiber products through international agreement, or that approach failing, by unilateral action.

Extension of the Long-Term Cotton Textile Arrangement, which expires this year, with stricter enforcement by the United States.

No textile duty cuts in the Kennedy Round, now rapidly nearing its closing deadline.

The wool textile industry and all sectors of the entire textile/apparel complex, including management, labor and fiber producers, are solidly joined in seeking an all-fiber solution to the ever more dangerous import problem. We long have sought quantitative limitations on imports of wool products, by category of product and by country of origin. If limitations cannot be achieved through international agreement, then we believe the United States, acting in its own best interests, must unilaterally apply controls. Limitations are obviously in the interest of the industry and its employees but they are in the national interest as well.

We heartily applaud the efforts by Chairman Dent and this Committee to point up the critically dangerous import problem of this and a growing list of other industries. Enactment of H.R. 478 and H.R. 479 in our judgment would constitute a constructive step in the right direction.

Anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, today, April 20, concludes a week's observance of the heroic Warsaw ghetto uprising of 24 years ago. It is fitting that people everywhere who believe in justice and brotherhood pay tribute to the Warsaw ghetto victims who symbolized the best and noblest qualities of mankind.

The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising Commemorating Committee of Essex County, N.J., representing 50 organizations, conducted a highly impressive commemoration program at the Weequahic High School Auditorium, Newark, N.J., on Sunday, April 16, at 7 p.m. Approximately 2,000 persons, including leading representatives of our State and local governments, attended this significant event. The program included addresses by prominent members of the rabbinate, two choral presentations, a dramatic reading of "Babi Yar," a cello recital, songs of the ghetto, and a candlelighting and memorial service.

The following message was sent by me to the notable assembly:

April 16, 1967.

Mr. Irving Dolgow,
Warsaw Ghetto Uprising Commemoration, Weequahic High School Auditorium, Newark, N.J.:

I am most sorry that prior commitments that I am obliged to keep precludes my joining the notable assembly gathered to commemorate the 24th anniversary of the heroic Warsaw ghetto uprising. Time and distance cannot dull the memory of this shocking tragedy, one of the most infamous acts against humanity in history. The uprising epitomized both the most glorious and most dastardly deeds of which man is capable. The dignity, courage, and resolute spirit of the victims of the Nazi nightmare will live forever in the minds of all freedom loving people. As we commemorate the heroism of those who resisted to the end the forces of evil and terror, let us rededicate ourselves to building a society in which there is no oppression, in which all men can live in peace, harmony and justice. My warmest greetings and best wishes go to the sponsors of this significant event and all present whose attendance signifies their allegiance to the noble principles that animated the Jews of the Warsaw ghetto twentyfour years ago. Kindest personal regards.

Joseph G. Minish,
Member of Congress.

Improved Benefits Under Social Security

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to insert in the Record the text of a statement I submitted to the House Ways and Means Committee on my new and revised bill, H.R. 8701, introduced on April 18, 1967, to amend the Social Security Act and to improve the various benefits under this act:

Statement of Congressman William L. St. Onge, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives

Mr. Chairman, I very much appreciate this opportunity given me by the House Ways and Means Committee to present my views and comments on the bill, H.R. 8701 to amend title II of the Social Security Act.

INTRODUCTION

There are 78 countries of the world which now have general social security systems, and although the concept was first applied in the medieval guilds of the 14th and 15th centuries, the broad application of the methods of social insurance as distinct from relief and public assistance has been almost entirely a development of the present century. Social security is taken for granted by the generation that has grown up since 1935 as much as is free public education or the government-operated post office. Although bitterly opposed at the time it was introduced, these controversies are now forgotten and both layman and expert agree that it is undoubtedly the most successful of modern welfare programs. While differences of opinion exist concerning changing various aspects of the social security law, the basic function itself is no longer under serious attack.

Few new institutions have grown so fast or received such widespread acceptance so quickly. In 1950, only about one-fourth of the population aged 65 and over were covered by social security. Now 86 percent are covered, and if civil service and railroad retirement systems are included, a total of 91 percent are enrolled. Of those 65 and over in 1966, 95 percent were covered by one of the Federal retirement systems, and by 1985 it is estimated that the coverage will be 98 percent.

In absolute terms, social security now provides retirement benefits to 14.7 million workers and their dependents, survivors' benefits to 5.3 million widows and orphans, disability benefits to nearly 2 million disabled workers and their dependents, and medicare benefits to almost all retired persons over 65, regardless of their eligibility for social security cash benefits.

While the program has gained widespread acceptance and has proven enormously successful, there remain significant areas in which benefits and financing must be improved if it is to measure up to the serious social needs presently facing our nation. Cash benefits have been increased only twice during the 12-year period, 1954–1966. The 7½ percent increase in 1958 did not restore the 1954 buying power of cash benefits and the 7 percent increase in 1965 fell short of restoring the 1958 purchasing power of benefits.

During the same period of time, man-hour output increased about 43 percent, permitting the American people to enjoy an increased standard of living. However, unduly low benefit increases deprive social security beneficiaries of the opportunity to share in the nation's progress. The aged population, who in their active years made an increased standard of living possible, have every right to participate in the increased productivity of the nation during their inactive years. Benefit increases which merely keep pace with or even fall behind the cost of living do little but keep poverty current.

The problem becomes increasingly acute because people are living longer and therefore are dependent on social security payments for more years of their lives. The object should be not just to protect the benefits of future retirees and those already retired against the loss of purchasing power, but also to ensure the aged population a share in an increasing standard of living for which they built the foundation.

Social security is the only retirement system for about 85 percent of the beneficiaries, and the combination of social security and a supplementary pension plan provides the retirement income for the rest. Even for the 15 percent whose retirement income is a combination of social security and a supplementary plan, it is important to note that social security usually accounts for more than half of the total pension. Over the next 25 years these figures might change to

75 percent with only social security and 25 percent with the combination. There is no real likelihood in the foreseeable future that a majority of older people would become eligible for supplementary pensions. Also, much of the problem of income maintenance in old age is a problem of survivors insurance for widows, which is seldom covered by private pension plan. In addition, too many jobs are difficult to include in private pension plan, and very early membership would be necessary to supply protection to the large number of employees who change jobs frequently.

I wish to direct the rest of my statement to those aspects of my social security bill which I believe will substantially improve the program and provide the necessary relief to those most in need.

GENERAL BENEFIT INCREASES AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A $90 MONTHLY MINIMUM

The Social Security Administration estimates that about 5 million persons 65 and over are living in poverty and another 5.5 million are kept out of poverty by their social security benefits. The social security definition of poverty is an unusually strict one, placing it at about $1500 a year for an individual 65 or over and $1850 for an aged couple. The U.S. Department of Labor budget estimate for a minimum but adequate living for an elderly retired couple is about $3000 a year in a large city and $2500 in a smaller community. In 1964, 40 percent of the aged couples in the nation had incomes of less than $2000.

Over 91 percent of the people now age 65 and over are getting social security benefits, and a small proportion receive supplementary benefits from some other governmental program. In spite of these payments, our older people are among the poorest in the nation, and the reason why many of our older citizens are poverty-stricken is that the social security benefits on which they must depend to meet their needs are inadequate. Even at the upper levels, the benefits are barely sufficient to provide subsistence in most parts of the country. About half of the aged social security beneficiaries had less than $12.50 a month in regular retirement income over and beyond their social security benefits. The economic well-being of our older citizens, disabled workers, widows and orphans—about one-tenth of our population—depends largely on the extent of which social security benefits are adequate.

A considerable increase in social security benefits is needed if the program is to be a really effective instrument in relieving and preventing poverty. Under my bill, all social security beneficiaries will be provided a substantial increase in cash benefits beginning January 1968, amounting to about 50 percent on the average. I am also proposing a substantial increase in the minimum payment to $90 per month. This new minimum will assure more adequate benefits for people who are now getting low payments because they were too old at the time their occupations were covered by social security to build entitlement to sufficient benefit payments.

Some workers who have been enrolled under social security only occasionally or for short periods and who were not dependent for a living on their earnings in such employment might receive a disproportionate benefit from the increase to a $90 minimum. However, few people receiving minimum social security benefits are in this category. In fact, of the beneficiaries who get minimum payments, only 3 percent of the unmarried men, 4 percent of the unmarried retired women, 5 percent of the aged widows, and 15 percent of the retired couples, receive either public or private pensions.

Those drawing minimum social security benefits are far more likely to be in need or in poverty than those drawing higher benefits. A recent study conducted by the Social Security Administration of people who become entitled to social security benefits shows that people getting very low social security benefits have very little outside income, and that the lower the social security benefit, the less likely the beneficiary is to have any other retirement income resources. Among beneficiaries on the rolls at the end of 1962, over half (55 percent) of the retired workers getting the minimum benefit (then $40, now $44) had no retirement income other than their social security benefits, and over 20 percent were getting public assistance.

The situation is very little better at benefit ranges just above the minimum. Among workers getting benefits in the $41–$59 range, 46 percent of the married men, 63 percent of the single men, and 48 percent of the single women had no retirement income other than social security benefits. Of the widow getting benefits in this range, 43 percent had no outside income. Again in this range, 20 percent of the retired workers were on the public assistance rolls.

These figures should be compared with those citizens receiving benefits at or near the maximum benefit then payable. Among retired workers getting benefits in the upper ranges, 87 percent of the married men, 76 percent of the single men, and 89 percent of the single women had other retirement income and less than 1 percent of the workers in this benefit range were getting public assistance.

Increasing the minimum benefit to $90 a month will thus reduce welfare expenditures substantially.

INCREASE IN WIDOWS' BENEFITS

Under our present social security system, widows in particular receive inadequate benefits and, consequently, are subject to the greatest amount of deprivation and suffering. In 1962, 70 percent of the widows were living in poverty and a 1966 report shows the average social security payments to the 2.5 million aged widows receiving them were only $74 a month. This is about one third less than the average weekly earnings of workers still in employment.

My bill proposes that widows benefits be increased from the present 82½ percent of the amount of the pension to which her deceased husband was eligible to 100 percent of that amount. The President's Commission on the Status of Women made this same recommendation in its report of October 1963.

A further problem is that the older the widow the less adequate the cash benefits prove, since these benefits are computed on earlier times when both incomes and prices were lower. A reasonable goal for a widow living on a pension would be the maintenance of a standard of living up to the level of moderate comfort similar to that which she had while her husband was living. She should be assured of at least some amenities and independence and the opportunity to live in security and dignity.

WIDOWS' BENEFITS TO DISABLED WIDOWS UNDER AGE 62

I wish to direct special attention to the plight of disabled widows who are ineligible for mother's insurance benefits or for widows' insurance benefits. The Social Security program now provides benefits for persons who become disabled during their adult years only if they meet rather substantial requirements relating to their work in covered employment. The ineligible widow who does not meet these requirements is totally without protection under the program until she can qualify for widows' benefits at age 60.

Both the President's Commission on the Status of Women, in its report in 1963, and the most recent Advisory Council on Social Security in 1965, have recommended that benefits be provided for disabled widows. The 1965 Advisory Council recommendation was that "benefits be paid to the widow so disabled that she cannot work—provided, however, that she was disabled at the time of her husband's death or before her youngest child reached age 18, or within a limited period after either of these events."

There are about 70,000 widows of insured workers who do not qualify for survivors benefits under present provisions and who became disabled before their husband's death or before they ceased to be entitled to mother's benefits, or within 7 years after either of these two events. If benefits were provided for these widows a very significant gap in their protection would be filled. The cost of such a change in the present program is estimated to be 0.06 percent of the taxable payroll.

ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF COMPUTING THE PRIMARY INSURANCE AMOUNT

The number of years over which earnings are averaged is increasing with the passage of time. As more and more years are used in the computation, the average monthly earnings on which benefits will be based may be only remotely related to the level of earnings the worker had just before his retirement. Since earnings levels have risen substantially since the program began, and undoubtedly will continue to rise in the future, a worker's average monthly earnings figured over a long period of years will generally be much lower than his earnings level at the time of his retirement.

Instead of basing benefits on a lifetime average, the changes that I have proposed would provide that the worker's average monthly earnings would always be computed on the best 10 years of earnings. Quite naturally, in most cases this will mean that the ten-year average will be the decade at or near the time of retirement. The change also includes a factor to take account of the length of time the person worked under the program. If this were not done the same benefit amount would be provided for a person who may have worked only long enough to be insured (10 years out of a 40 year working lifetime), as was provided for a person who worked in covered jobs over his entire adult life but whose average monthly earnings in his best 10 years were the same as those of the short-term worker.

AUTOMATIC COST-OF-LIVING INCREASE IN BENEFITS

The legislation I have introduced calls for the automatic adjustment of benefits to meet changes in the cost of living. The adequacy has been seriously weakened because the benefits have remained more or less stationary, while the cost of living has risen. Under the provisions of my bill, benefits will rise one percent with each corresponding rise in the consumer price index. The benefits granted by Congress under my bill will therefore continue to keep abreast of inflationary trends, rather than merely make up for what has been lost. It is, however, of the greatest importance that before any automatic adjustment provisions are enacted the level of benefits be raised at least to the level called for in my bill. If this is not done those receiving social security benefits would be frozen into a level of permanently inadequate incomes, which is just what we are seeking to avoid.

The benefit amount that a worker and his family get at the time they come on the benefit rolls will become less meaningful unless it is increased as prices rise. Over the years Congress has attempted to keep social security benefits abreast of price changes, but this has been done only irregularly and with a considerable time lag between price increases and benefit increases. The provision for automatic adjustment of benefits to changes in prices would assure that as prices rose, benefits would always be increased accordingly.

The enactment of my proposal would follow the pattern set by other Federal programs. For example, the Federal Civil Service and military retirement annuities are automatically adjusted to changes in the price level. The Civil Service Retirement provisions were changed to include automatic increases in 1962 and the military provisions were changed to include automatic increases in 1963.

Adjustment of benefits to changes in price levels coupled with adjustments of the contribution and benefit base to increases in earnings levels could be provided without additional financing, since as earnings rise additional income would become available to the system. Since wage levels usually rise faster than price levels, the additional income would be more than sufficient to pay for adjustment of benefits to changes in prices.

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TRUST FUND

Under the present social security program, the combined contributions of future workers and their employers will be about 50 percent higher than the benefits payable to these future generations. This is a result of the fact that, to make the social security program effective for the short run, full-rate benefits are being paid to people who were already old or in their middle years at the time their work was first covered under the program. Only a small percentage of the actual cost of the benefits paid to these people could be met by the contributions they and their employers paid. The balance of the cost of making the program effective in the early years of operation will have to be paid for by future generations.

While present beneficiaries get a high return in relation to their contributions, future generations of covered workers will not get protection worth the combined employee-employer contributions paid with respect to their earnings. The value of the benefits paid on the account of the long-term contributor will be considerably less than it would be if the same employer-employee contribution rates were maintained but a different revenue source were called on to finance the full-rate benefits being paid in the early years.

Since there is a limit to the percentage of covered payroll that can be taxed for social security purposes, and since under the financing policies now in effect a significant portion of the proceeds from the social security tax over the long-range future will be used to finance the benefits already paid to the first generation of workers, the protection provided under the program is much less effective than it otherwise could be.

My bill provides for benefits to be financed partly out of general tax revenues. The bill provides a formula whereby equal amounts will, for the first time, be contributed out of general revenues beginning in the fiscal year 1969. By 1977, general revenues will finance 35 percent of the social security system.

Arrangements for the partial funding of the program over the broader base of general taxation has been considered for many years. In recommending a Government contribution, the 1938 Advisory Council said, "Since the Nation as a whole will materially and socially benefit by such a program, it is highly appropriate that the Federal Government should participate in the financing of the system. With the broadening of the scope of the protection afforded, governmental participation in meeting the costs of the program is all the more justified since the existing costs of relief and old-age assistance will be materially affected."

The contribution from general revenues toward the initial cost of getting the program started will mean that all of the contributions paid with respect to the earnings of future generations of workers, by employers as well as employees, would be available to furnish protection for them. As a result, the value of the insurance protection provided under the program could be made equivalent to the actuarial value of the ultimate combined employee-employer rate paid over a full working lifetime. In addition, the adoption of such a financing policy would make possible an improved social security program without increases in the social security tax rates.

Financing cost in part from general revenues would represent progressive taxation, and would take advantage of the broadly based graduated individual and corporate tax structure and place more of the burden on those best able to pay. Attempting to meet all of the social security costs by means of a payroll tax would be regressive taxation and place a disproportionate burden on those we are trying to help most, and those least able to carry such a burden.

BENEFITS FOR DEPENDENT DIVORCED WIVES AND WIDOWS

I hope that favorable consideration will be given to the plight of the divorced women whose marriages ended too late in life for them to have remarried or to have worked long enough to qualify for benefits on their own right. Under the present law, these women must have been married for at least twenty years prior to the divorce in order to qualify for divorced wife's or widows' benefits. My bill would shorten this period to 10 years while retaining all other protective clauses of the present act.

The cost of the over-all system by reducing this time requirement is quite insignificant, and yet the benefits which would accrue to those who are presently unable to qualify could mean the difference between a decent living standard, and destitution and poverty.

INCREASE OF EARNINGS COUNTED FOR BENEFIT AND TAX PURPOSES

In raising the benefit level it is necessary also to increase the contributions base, i.e., the maximum amount of annual earnings that are taxed and counted for benefit purposes. Periodic adjustments have been made in the contribution and benefit base sufficient to keep it approximately in line with the $3,600 figure adopted in 1950 but the maximum has not been adjusted to anywhere near the degree needed to keep up with the rise in earnings since the beginning of the program. If the base were to be restored to a figure comparable to the $3,000 figure provided in 1935, it would have to be raised to about $15,000. This latter amount is the figure my bill will reach in a two-stage increase by 1970 in order a responsible base for providing both benefits and financing.

If the protection provided by the social security program is not to deteriorate, this contribution and benefit base must rise as earnings levels rise. This is truly the key point in keeping the system strong. To the extent that the base does not keep up with increased earnings, a larger and larger proportion of workers have earnings above the base, and a smaller and smaller proportion of workers get benefits related to their full earnings. Eventually the program would pay to almost everyone a benefit unrelated to his previous earnings because almost everyone would have had earnings above the limit set by the base. Keeping this base up to date is the factor that determines how much of the job is to be either left undone or left only partially done by private pension plans.

Failure to raise the base as earnings levels rise may also limit seriously the ability of the program to respond to new and emerging needs because it weakens the financing of the program; if the base remains frozen a smaller and smaller proportion of the nation's payrolls are subject to social security contributions. The effect of this decrease in the proportion of total earnings that are taxable is that the tax rates have to be higher to finance a given part of the cost of the program falls on the lower-paid workers—those earning less than the limit set by the base—than if the base were raised. The weighted benefit formula and percentage contribution rate makes the financing of the system progressive over the long run, provided that the contribution and benefit base is relatively high. Flat rate benefits and flat contributions, as in the basic British system, for example, add up to a very regressive and weak system of financing.

INCREASE IN EARNINGS LIMITATION

My bill will assure those receiving social security payments a greater opportunity to supplement their benefits through earnings from part-time or intermittent work. The amount that a beneficiary can earn and still receive full benefits is now $1500. If a beneficiary's earnings exceed $1500, $1 in benefits is withheld for each $2 in earnings between $1500 and $2700 and for each $1 of earnings above $2700. I propose to raise this $1500 exempt amount to $2400 and the $1-for-$2 span to $3600. This will enable beneficiaries to increase their incomes without suffering a deduction in benefits, thereby enabling them to attain and keep a more comfortable standard of living after reaching retirement age.

Under my proposed changes it would be possible for beneficiaries to have fairly substantial earnings and still receive some social security payments. For example, a worker reaching age 65 and retiring in January 1968 (the year the changes would become effective), who has had maximum earnings in all years, would be potentially eligible for a monthly benefit amount of $194.80 and a total of $2337.60 for the year; he could earn $5000 a year and still get $337.60 in social security benefits for the year. If the beneficiary is a married man, he and his wife would get monthly benefits of $292.20 with a total of $3506.40 for the year; he could earn $5000 a year and the couple would get $1506.40 in benefits for the year.

The additional cost to the program would be 0.30 percent of payroll (based on a $15,000 contribution and benefit base), figured on a level premium basis.

I believe this is a desirable improvement to existing legislation in that it allows our older citizens, who are willing and able to work, to do so with a minimum cost to the system and still retain most of their social security system. It reinforces our support in the belief of individual initiative, and allows society to benefit from the skills, experience and know-how of a lifetime of work. In addition, it will keep many older people active and occupied which is widely accepted as the best form of therapy for the aging.

REDUCING THE SCHEDULED TAX RISE FOR THE SELF-EMPLOYED

At present and since the self-employed were first covered by social security in 1950, the contribution rate paid by the self-employed for the cash-benefits part of the program has been roughly 1½ times the rate paid by employees. This self-employment rate for cash benefits is scheduled to rise in three steps from 5.8 percent in 1966 to 7.0 percent in 1973. My bill calls for stabilizing the tax rate for the self-employed at 6 percent for any taxable year after December 31, 1968.

To the extent that the self-employed person does not contribute at rates as high as the combined employee-employer rate, there is a financial disadvantage to the program in covering an employee. From the standpoint of an individual contributing toward his own protection, self-employed people who will pay over a lifetime on the basis of maxmum covered earnings at the ultimate rate now scheduled may be shown in some analyses to pay total contributions having a value in excess of the actuarial value of their benefit protection. It is true that no one can know, before the fact, that he will be self-employed and pay over a lifetime at the maximum rates. It is also true that no one can buy from any private carrier benefit protection which can be expected to be kept up to date and yet pay as little for it as he will pay under social security.

Part of the contributions paid by self-employed people are, like employers' contributions to the program, used to help provide protection for low-paid workers, workers, with large families and workers who were already on in years when their jobs were first covered. It is reasonable to use the contributions of an employer for general purposes, rather than for the benefit of the particular employees on whose earnings the contributions are based, as long as the employee can in general be said to get his money's worth. On the other hand, a self-employed person may find it difficult to understand why his contribution rate should be set at a level beyond that needed to pay for the protection provided to self-employed people by the program.

A reduction in the rates now scheduled for the self-employed would, of course, mean a loss of income to the program that would have to be replaced with income from other sources. For example, if the rate for the self-employed were kept at the present 5.8 percent, the level-cost of the program would be increased by 0.08 percent of covered payroll. On the other hand, if the present ratio is maintained then it can be expected that some among the self-employed will object to future improvements in the program and even to participating in the program as it now exists, on the ground that both the rates and the amount of contributions paid by the self-employed are considerably higher than those paid by employees and higher than they are willing to pay for the protection provided.

CONCLUSION

I believe that my bill substantially strengthens and improves what is already a widely applicable and thoroughly acceptable program. The objective of the program is not only the abolition of poverty among the aged, but its efficient operation can prevent poverty and it can be used much more effectively for this purpose. Perhaps one-fourth to a third of all the poverty that exists in the United States could be prevented by the improvement and broader application of the social insurance principle. A very significant part of the poverty problem is best solved by the expansion of insurance against the loss of job income so that retired people, the disabled, widows and orphans, and those between jobs can have an assured and adequate income when not working.

The Social Security Administration has informed me that the program changes I have introduced are in actuarial balance, and that there is adequate provision for funding all of the benefit increases. Naturally, in view of our nation's present exceptional international obligations, I am not proposing that fiscal commitments be made beyond the limits of our income. Likewise, I do not intend that we should be committed to a system of financing which, while sound on the basis of present actuarial projections, turns out to be unperformable in the future.

It is important to consider that by the time the general revenue contributions of my bill reach the intended level of approximately 35 percent of the social security costs in 1977, general revenues at today's tax rates will be almost $100 billion more than they are now. In addition, our gross national product will probably be nearly a trillion and a half dollars by that time. I believe that this will be more than adequate to provide the basis for financing the benefits I have proposed in my bill. The National Commission of Technology, Automation, and Economic Progress reached the same conclusion when it stated in discussing social securities, "We are convinced that rising productivity has brought this country to the point at last when all citizens may have a decent sandard of living at a cost in resources the economy can easily bear."

From a purely national economic standpoint, it is sound and desirable that our elderly, poor, and disabled, receive additional income. Their funds are, of necessity, spent on services or consumer items, and thus the economy as a whole is continuously primed. However, the most essential elment is the social and human good that comes from providng a minimum adequate standard of living through the social security program, rather than supplementing deficient payments with relief and welfare subsidies.

Our social security benefits must now be raised and kept at a level sufficient to allow those who depend upon them as a source of income, to live in dignity, confidence, and with the minimum necessities of a decent life.

National Library Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, again we observe National Library Week with a more enlightened, better read and better informed public.

I want to take this opportunity to congratulate and commend our librarians, trustees, and library personnel for their dedication and devotion to reading as a means to a better understanding of our fellow men throughout the world, and also for their dedication and devotion to uplifting the educational level of our own people.

Our libraries are rendering our Nation a magnificent service and are contributing enormously to the cause of freedom and understanding throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, a splendid article describing Library Week in Newberry County and in the Nation appeared April 19 in the Prosperity Citizen, an outstanding weekly newspaper which is edited by my warm personal friend, W. G. Armfield. I commend this excellent article on National Library Week to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress and to the people of our country:

TO OBSERVE LIBRARY WEEK APRIL 16–22

Newberry County residents will join millions of their fellow Americans in well over 5,000 communities in all fifty states in observance of National Library Week, April 16–22. Mrs. Robert E. Summer, Jr. of Newberry is County Chairman for this Week which will be the culminating observance of the year-round program, designed to encourage lifetime reading habits and create wider use and support of libraries of all kinds.

With the theme, "Reading is what's happening!", Library Week provides special opportunities to emphasize the personal rewards in reading and increase interest in developing the reading resources that serve the community. In 1967, the program will continue to stress the need for more school libraries and will alert young people to the wide range of opportunities for careers in the library profession.

National Library Week's impact in past years can be measured in impressive gains in reading of all kinds, in increased library circulation and registration figures, and an upsurge of citizen support for expansion of library services. Many activities initiated through the impetus of Library Week have helped identify libraries as vital agencies of education and to link reading with lifetime learning.

Sixty national organizations actively participate in National Library Week, which is sponsored by the National Book Committee, Inc., a non-profit citizens' group, in cooperation with the American Library Association. The program for "a better-read, better informed America" has also had the full cooperation of newspapers, magazines and the broadcasting industry. Special assistance is given to National Library Week by the American Newspaper Publishers Association and the Magazine Publishers Association. The program is also approved as a public service by the Advertising Council.

Work on the expanding observance for this year has begun, with the formation of local, state and national committees, and the pledging of vigorous support by many individuals and groups of all kinds—religious, cultural and educational, fraternal and professional, business, labor, and government.

Questionnaire

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. M. G. (GENE) SNYDER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I recently sent somewhere between 75,000 and 80,000 questionnaires to residents of the Fourth Congressional District of Kentucky. The response was gratifying—I have received returns in excess of 10 percent and returns continue to trickle in daily. For the benefit of my colleagues, I include a tabulation of the responses:

1. What would you do about the war in Vietnam?

   (a) continue our present course of only bombing selected military targets; or

	Percent
Yes	5
No	18
No reply	77

   (b) Mount a strategically sound effort for military victory, as recommended by the Joint Chiefs of Staff; or

Yes	78
No	4
No reply	18

   (c) hold key positions and try to negotiate a settlement; or

Yes	10
No	13
No reply	77

   (d) withdraw as soon as possible

Yes	11
No	13
No reply	76

2. Do you favor President Johnson's request for an increase in income tax through a 6% surcharge to finance Great Society Programs in addition to the war in Vietnam?

Yes	5
No	93
No reply	2

3. Do you favor a plan whereby a substantial portion of Federal taxes would be returned to the States with no strings attached?

Yes	65
No	31
No reply	4

4. Increases are planned for Social Security benefits as well as a raise in Social Security taxes. Should Congress (a) raise benefits so as to only cover the increased cost of living; or

	Percent
Yes	68
No	11
No reply	21

(b) grant a flat raise of approximately 20%?

Yes	18
No	26
No reply	56

5. Do you favor raising the amount retired workers may earn without losing Social Security benefits?

Yes	80
No	17
No reply	3

6. Do you favor Federal regulation of the right to buy or own a gun?

Yes	41
No	57
No reply	2

7. Would you favor wiretapping under court control in cases involving the security of the Nation?

Yes	87
No	10
No reply	3

8. Do you favor a law making it a Federal crime to cross a state line for the purpose of inciting a riot or other violent civil disturbance?

Yes	93
No	6
No reply	1

9. Do you favor cross-city busing of school children to correct racial imbalance?

Yes	4
No	95
No reply	1

10. Would you vote for the President's proposed increase in postal rates to reduce the Post Office deficit?

Yes	46
No	51
No reply	3

11. Where industrial plants install anti-air and water pollution facilities, would you approve granting them a tax credit as an offset against the cost thereof?

Yes	65
No	30
No reply	5

12. Do you favor expanding trade with the Soviet Union and other Communist bloc countries?

Yes	26
No	68
No reply	6

13. Do you favor the sale of wheat and other commodities to Russia or other Communist countries?

Yes	28
No	66
No reply	6

14. Should Congress enact legislation outlawing strikes against the Government?

	Percent
Yes	64
No	30
No reply	6

15. Should Congress appropriate money for rent subsidies?

Yes	3
No	92
No reply	5

The number of people who responded with additional comments far exceeded my expectation. The people generally seem to be more concerned with the matters of Vietnam, the seating of Adam Clayton Powell and postal rates than with perhaps any of the other matters now facing the Nation.

Question No. 1 dealing with Vietnam is rather decisive. Most people checked only one of the four possibilities as can be seen by the return and they conclusively indicate that they believe this country can accomplish and should accomplish a military victory immediately.

Question No. 3, which deals with the return of a substantial portion of Federal taxes to the States, shows a margin of approximately 2 to 1 in favor of such a proposition. However, when all of the comments and reservations are considered, it must honestly be said that the thinking is probably not as conclusive in the minds of the people as the "yes" and "no" answers might indicate.

Question No. 10 involving postal rates drew as many comments as did the Vietnam question and the overwhelming response was to the effect that first-class mail should not be increased until other classes pay their own way. Many people, for instance, would check "no" and then comment "raise third- and fourth-class mail only"—while others might check "yes" and comment "but not on first-class mail." While the "yes" and "no" answers here appear to be fairly close, a reading of the comments leaves no doubt but that the overwhelming majority of my people do expect a more substantial increase in the classes other than first-class mail.

No question appeared in regard to the seating of Adam Clayton Powell, since that matter had been voted on in the House prior to my questionnaire reaching my people. His participation in the special election did precipitate a vast number of comments and it is clear that the people of the Fourth Congressional District of Kentucky do not believe that there has been any substantial change of circumstance shown—and they do not believe Mr. Powell should be seated.

On the other questions, I would say that the "yes" and "no" responses are consistent with the comments.

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H–112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

Appendix

Farm Labor Picture Brightest Since 1964

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent article appearing in the April 17 edition of the Los Angeles Times.

This fine article, written by Times Labor Editor Harry Bernstein, is entitled "For Growers and Workers Farm Labor Picture Brightest Since 1964," and it accurately depicts the highly prosperous condition of the agricultural industry in the State of California during this, the third year after the ending of the bracero program.

The article follows:

FOR GROWERS AND WORKERS: FARM LABOR PICTURE BRIGHTEST SINCE 1964

(By Harry Bernstein)

The 1967 farm labor picture is brighter for growers than at any time since 1964, when they had an almost unlimited supply of foreign workers.

And from the U.S. workers' viewpoint, the picture is better than ever before, although their current $1.54 hourly average in California still leaves most seasonal farm workers at or below the poverty level because they don't work a full year.

Despite these improvements, a struggle is intensifying between organized labor and growers, and between unions themselves as the unions press their campaign to organize farm workers.

A nationwide campaign to unionize farm workers started in California decades ago, but failed. It was started again about 1960, reaching a peak of activity today, with the AFL–CIO now claiming to have 17,000 farm workers as members.

This is only a fraction of the estimated 175,000 seasonal domestic workers in agriculture in the state, but is more than have ever belonged to a farm workers' union.

CAMPAIGN VIEWPOINTS

The campaign can be understood best by looking at it from the following viewpoints:

1—The state's farm economy generally.

2—The growers, who, for the most part, are still determined to resist unionization.

3—The AFL–CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee and the Teamsters, the two unions which are currently denouncing each other more than they are the growers.

4—The workers, who are excluded from almost all federal and state labor laws and who are still in the lowest economic brackets in the country.

5—The consumers and the retail food markets which are getting caught in the fight because retail stores also get picketed and there are no state or federal laws providing machinery to resolve farm labor disputes.

First, the state's farm economy is generally good, although there still is a long range trend toward fewer and fewer farms with more and more acres on each farm.

When the foreign farm labor program was killed by Congress in December 1964, growers and many political leaders warned of the economic disaster they said would result without large numbers of braceros coming in at relatively low wages.

DATA SHOW PICTURE

So far the predictions have proven unfounded.

The combined gross income of all farms in California is at an all-time high, and the net income per farm after production costs and taxes are paid was higher in 1966 than the 1960–64 five-year average.

Data from the California Department of Agriculture show this is what has happened to the state's farm economy since the braceros were virtually eliminated.

The gross income for California agriculture went up from $3.70 billion in 1964 to $3.75 billion in 1965.

And experts predicted toward the end of last year that the 1966 gross would finally hit about $3.8 billion, an all-time record which would have been well over $1 billion ahead of the nation's second largest farm state, Iowa.

In fact, 1966's gross turned out to be even more—$4.08 billion—and this year's gross should be about the same.

The combined net income for California growers in 1964 was $1 billion compared to $862 million in 1965. It rose to $936 million last year.

And as the gross continues to soar to record heights, the net income per farm is also rising, since the number of farms continues to drop as it has over the past decades with the movement from rural to urban life.

The net income, which is the amount the grower realizes after deducting costs of production and taxes, was actually up 14% in 1966 over the 1960–64 average on a per farm basis.

This means, obviously, that while some individual growers may have suffered losses in the transition from a heavy dependency on foreign workers to an all-American work force, the state's farm economy as a whole continues to do well since it is bringing more money into the state than ever before.

The averages of net income can be misleading, however, since about 24,000 of the 80,000 farms in California are marginal ones, farmed only on a part-time basis or just held by retired people.

While the net income per farm was up last year, the total net income for all growers combined was down slightly (about 1%) from the 5-year average. The individual farms still retained a higher average because there were fewer of them to share the total.

LABOR COSTS

Rising labor costs did affect the potential income of the growers since they had to pay more wages to attract workers and partly to keep off unions.

But the higher wages stayed in this country since they were paid mostly to Americans, and were not diverted to Mexico.

Also, the growers' immediate net income after production costs were paid was affected by some high investment costs of mechanization.

With the help of government money for research at the University of California, growers pressed ahead with mechanization at a rate which in some crops has never been equalled.

In 1964, less than 3% of the state's tomato crop was harvested by a dozen or so machines. This year, an estimated 1,000 machines which cost some $25,000 each will be used to harvest nearly 70% of the crop.

MORE PLANTING

The number of acres being planted is on the upswing, although one of the largest factors in the record farm income was the increase in livestock income in addition to gains made in field crops.

Weather is, as it has been from the start of farming a vital factor in the farm prospects for 1967.

But the state's farm labor and agricultural experts say that unless unseasonal weather causes to many crops to mature simultaneously, there will be no general labor shortages this year.

Asparagus growers may need some foreign workers, and there could be localized shortages of domestic workers in another crop or two.

But as of now there is still a surplus of farm workers.

And no serious problems are expected on a statewide basis, barring some freak weather, the experts say.

Peabody Award Presented to Milwaukee's WTMJ–TV

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, it was my pleasure and privilege to attend the 27th annual presentation of the George Foster Peabody Radio and Television Awards. Sponsored by the Broadcast Pioneers, these awards were presented in ceremonies at the Hotel Pierre in New York City.

George Foster Peabody, whose name the awards bear, was born July 27, 1852, in Columbus, Ga. He became a highly successful New York banker, and devoted much of his fortune to education and social enterprise. He was especially interested in the State university of his native Georgia. He was given honorary degrees by Harvard, Washington and Lee, and the University of Georgia, of which he was a life trustee by special legislative act. Mr. Peabody died March 4, 1938.

The George Foster Peabody Awards are designed to recognize the most distinguished and meritorious public service rendered each year by radio and television, and to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Peabody. They are administered by the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, University of Georgia, and a national advisory board.

The 1967 winners and the categories in which they received awards were:

Television news: Harry Reasoner, CBS.

Television entertainment: "A Christmas Memory: ABC Stage 67."

Television education: "National Geographic Specials," CBS, and "American

White Paper: Organized Crime in the United States," NBC.

Television youth and children's programs: "The World of Stuart Little," NBC.

Television promotion of international understanding: "The Wide World of Sports," ABC, and "Siberia: A Day in Irkutsk," NBC.

Television special awards: "Bell Telephone Hour," NBC; Tom John, CBS, for "Death of a Salesman," "The Strollin' Twenties," and "Color Me Barbra"; "CBS Reports: The Poisoned Air"; and National Educational Television.

Television-radio public service: "The Dorothy Gordon Youth Forum: Youth and Narcotics—Who Has the Answer?" WNBC-TV and NBC Radio.

Television local news-entertainment: "Kup's Show," WBKB-TV, Chicago.

Television local music: "Artists' Showcase," WGN-TV, Chicago, and "A Polish Millennium Concert," WTMJ-TV, Milwaukee.

Television local public service: "Assignment Four," KRON-TV, San Francisco.

Radio news: Edwin Newman, NBC.

Radio local public service: Elmo Ellis, WSB, Atlanta.

Radio local education: "Community Opinion," WLIB, New York City.

The Television Local Music Award presented to WTMJ-TV of Milwaukee, Wis., was well deserved. Its outstanding programing of the Polish Millennium Concert in Milwaukee most appropriately fulfills the quality of distinguished achievement for which the Peabody Award is presented.

By making available to a mass American audience the great beauty of Polish music, WTMJ-TV has contributed to the type of international understanding on which world peace must be based. It is particularly significant in this connection that the Polish Millennium Concert televised by WTMJ-TV was in itself an occasion for sharing in and enjoying a common heritage.

Conductor and musical director of the concert was Maestro Jerzy Bojanowski, an American of Polish ancestry and heritage and one of the most distinguished musical leaders in our country today. Participating as guest soloist in the concert was Miss Halina Sloniowska, renowned soprano of the Warsaw Opera Company.

That the medium of television was used to project the majestic beauty of this concert to the thousands who would otherwise not be able to enjoy it was most appropriate and in keeping with the highest standards of the American television industry. For their outstanding efforts in connection with the televising of this concert Mr. George Comte, vice president and general manager, and Mr. Sprague Vonier, station manager of WTMJ-TV, have truly merited the high honor which comes with the Peabody Award.

In his acceptance remarks Mr. Comte noted the people-to-people character of the program. At this point I would like to include Mr. Comte's statement of acceptance:

Thank you, Dean Drewry. We are obviously honored in receiving this award today and exceedingly happy, obviously, because we did win it.

I think what pleased us most, however, is the people-to-people implications involved. The award is actually in recognition of a musical concert performed for our stations in cooperation with the Milwaukee Polish Millennium Committee. It was the highlight of the celebration marking 1000 years of Christendom in Poland.

Jerzy Bojanowski, distinguished Polish-American conductor-composer, directed the Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra on this occasion in an all-Polish group of contemporary and classical selections.

The affair was held in St. Josephat's Basilica in the heart of the Milwaukee Polish community, one of the great church edifices of its kind in the world. The church was filled to over-flowing for the occasion. It was, to say the least, an artistic triumph in itself.

Most notable, however, was the fact that the Millennium Committee, through the work of its many members and the good offices of the Wisconsin Chairman, Wisconsin Congressman Clement Zablocki, succeeded in bringing from Warsaw, Poland for this particular occasion, and this occasion only, one of Europe's greatest sopranos, Halina Sloniowska of the Warsaw Opera.

It was a day to remember. It was truly a people-to-people occasion and we will remember that day and this day for the recognition accorded it.

I would like to take this opportunity to introduce the Chairman of the Wisconsin Millennium Committee and Congressman from our Fourth District, Clement Zablocki. Also the Polish Government's Cultural Attache who came here to be with us from his post in Washington, Mr. Henrik Walenda.

Again, on behalf of the entire WTMJ-TV staff, which deserves so much credit, a hearty "Thank You."

AFL-CIO Spokesman Explains Why Congress Should Abolish Municipal Industrial Financing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, Frank Fernbach, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Department of Research, has recently called for a ban on the use of tax-exempt bonds to finance private industrial plants—so-called municipal industrial financing.

Congressman CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI and I have recently reintroduced H.R. 5519, H.R. 5520, H.R. 5484, and H.R. 5485, respectively, two bills we previously sponsored in the 88th and 89th Congress to abolish this abuse of the Federal tax system.

Mr. Fernbach cogently presented the arguments for passage of these bills in a Labor News Conference radio interview on Tuesday, April 4. A transcript of the interview follows:

FLANNERY. Labor News Conference. Welcome to another edition of Labor News Conference, a public affairs program brought to you by the AFL-CIO. Labor News Conference brings together leading AFL-CIO representatives and ranking members of the press. Today's guest is Frank Fernbach, assistant director of the AFL-CIO's Department of Research.

To help communities meet growing needs for new and improved public facilities, the federal government long ago authorized state and local governments to issue tax-free bonds. But in a great many areas today, tax-free bonds are being used to finance factories, warehouses and other facilities for private, profit-making businesses. In view of the AFL-CIO, this is a perversion of the Congressional intent that the special tax-free bond privilege be used for public purposes. Here to question Mr. Fernbach about the problem of industrial bond financing, its extent and effects, are Ben A. Franklin of the New York Times and Murray Seeger, labor correspondent for Newsweek magazine. Your moderator, Harry W. Flannery.

And now, Mr. Seeger, I believe you have the first question?

SEEGER. Mr. Fernbach, when did communities first start using the tax-free bond method to finance industrial expansion?

FERNBACH. They began, Mr. Seeger, back in 1930. The first state to engage in this practice was Mississippi.

SEEGER. How big has the practice grown now?

FERNBACH. Well, it grew slowly initially. As late as 1956, only three states—Mississippi, Arkansas and Kentucky—were issuing these tax-free bonds for the improper purpose of financing private employers, often to attract runaways from other states—"pirate plants," so to speak.

FRANKLIN. You say "improper" purpose. I think one of the puzzling things about this is that not many people believe that organized labor is interested in improving job opportunities. If these states and municipalities are using these bonds to build factories, why does the AFL-CIO question the practice?

SEEGER. Well, for several reasons, Mr. Franklin. First of all, it is an improper practice to use public tax money, in our judgment, to build a plant for private purposes, which is used to entice a firm from another community. It simply "robs Peter to pay Paul." There is no net gain to the workers, nor to the people of the United States.

In addition, there are a number of other evils developing with the extended use of this practice.

But, before I discuss some of them, I want to go back to the question Mr. Seeger asked, to indicate the degree to which this practice is growing. As against three states issuing a million and a half dollars worth of tax-free bonds 10 years ago, just last year, 16 states issued half a billion dollars worth of tax-free bonds, and thus provided an opportunity for more than 125 American companies to get cheap factory financing at the expense of the American taxpayer.

FRANKLIN. Who benefits from the tax-free aspect of these bonds? Who are they tax-free to?

FERNBACH. Well, they are tax-free to the buyers of the bonds. Let me back up one moment and point out, as our moderator indicated, that initially, the Federal government gave state and local governments the privilege of issuing tax-free bonds to build schools, to build roads and other community facilities.

The fact that the bonds were tax-free made it easier for the local communities of the states to sell these bonds to raise revenues.

It was not intended that these bonds be used to build private factories. But now, as I have indicated, that is being extensively done, and the number is increasing each year—doubling every two years. Within two years time, we will probably have over a billion dollars of these tax-free bonds used for this particular purpose.

Seeger. Can you give us an example of how it works? Do the communities go out and look for companies, or do the companies look for a place to put their plant? Can you give us something specific?

Fernbach. I think both of these processes are at work at the present time, Mr. Seeger. The community looks for companies, and today, there are some substantial companies that are looking for communities going to be willing to issue these tax-free bonds to finance their plants.

And, let me go back for a moment to point out how highly profitable this process is to the employer. In the first place, the local government sells the tax-free bonds at a low interest rate. Thus, the cost of borrowing money to build the factory is substantially lower than if the employer had to lay out his own money for this purpose.

Flannery. How much lower are they?

Fernbach. Often as much as one-half to three-quarters of a point. And this, depending upon the size of the project, can involve thousands or actually millions of dollars.

Now very often, the employer buys these bonds himself from the community and therefore is able to pocket the tax-free interest himself.

Franklin. You mean he buys the tax-free bonds from the community—the bonds that are used to build his own plant?

Fernbach. That is entirely correct, Mr. Franklin. Then what happens is that the plant is built, generally to the specific specifications of the employer. The rent that he pays the community is generally exceedingly low. He then can turn around and deduct it as a cost of business operations. He deducts it tax-free when he makes out his federal income tax.

Franklin. Mr. Fernbach, to get back to my original question, does organized labor . . .

Fernbach. May I make one more point, Mr. Franklin? There is another point in the profiteering that goes on in this practice.

Because the plant is owned by the locality or by the state, or a specially created quasi-public authority—the employer is under no obligation to pay taxes—property taxes—for the use of the plant. This is another indication of the tremendous profiteering that is being undertaken by this process.

Franklin. Well, as you well know, all over the country there are local booster groups—Chambers of Commerce, industrial development commissions—this has become quite a popular thing. What alternatives does the AFL–CIO propose? Obviously—at least I don't think that organized labor is against industrial development.

Fernbach. Organized labor is a strong supporter of industrial development. We want to see America grow, because this is the source of America's wealth—it is the source for jobs for American workers, of course. This question almost answers itself.

But we reject this particular device as vicious for very many, many purposes. In its place we have supported, for example, aid to distressed areas, to help them grow industrially via federal laws such as the old Area Redevelopment Act—now, the Economic Development Act. Also, laws such as the Appalachian Regional Development Act, the Manpower Training Act and others.

But all of these laws provide that federal aid shall not be extended to an employer who is simply a runaway.

There is no point, in terms of the national welfare, of simply "robbing Peter to pay Paul"—creating jobs in "Community A" by stealing them from "Community B."

Seeger. What advantages are there to these communities to do this kind of financing? Why do they do it?

Fernbach. Well, these communities very often want to grow bigger. Others—particularly rural communities where there has been a tremendous displacement of farm labor—have unemployed citizens who are looking for jobs, and it is presumed that if they can build a factory and bring any employer in, it will create jobs and thereby enhance the welfare of the community.

Although, in many instances on the record, a community has gone to great expense via this process and the employer brought in is a runaway—other workers elsewhere have lost their jobs. Then that employer, after a year or two, for whatever reasons, finds he no longer cares to remain in the community, and perhaps moves down to Puerto Rico or over to Hong Kong, where wages are even lower.

Seeger. Well, in the meantime, is the community saddled with the debt that built the factory?

Fernbach. There are two ways in which these bonds are issued. In one case, they are—if the bonds are general obligation bonds. If, on the other hand, they are general revenue bonds, the community only has the obligation to pay the bondholders insofar as there is revenue from the process via the rents that are paid.

Seeger. The companies that use these, are they "gypsies" or are they established companies? Who is taking advantage of this?

Fernbach. In the beginning of this nefarious venture into publicly subsidized plant building, many of the plants were small. But in recent years—over the last five years particularly—as credit has become tighter and as interest rates have gone up, it seems to me that some of the most outstanding blue-ribbon corporations have said, "Here is a good gimmick. We can move in quickly and make money. We can let the local communities do the financng. Our obligation is nil, but our profits are substantially greater."

Seeger. What are some of the large corporations that have indulged in this practice?

Fernbach. In 1961, Armour and Company got into the act with a $25 million industrial financing issue.

Flannery. Is that the meat packing company?

Fernbach. That is, indeed. In 1963, Harvey Aluminum Company got into the act. It got a $50 million industrial bond financing proposition out of the little town of Lewistown, Kentucky, with a population of 750 people.

To mention a couple more very large corporations, the Revere Copper and Brass Company built a plant at Scottsboro, Alabama—the American Can Company last year came in to this operation. ArmCo Steel Company last year obtained $34 million assistance from Ashland, Kentucky, through municipal bond financing, to build its plant. And this very Spring, it has come in for $82 million, having convinced Middletown, Ohio to issue tax-free bonds to build its plant there.

Franklin. Mr. Fernbach, if this is becoming such a widespread practice, involving hundreds of millions of dollars, has the Administration taken any position on the possible reform of the practice?

Fernbach. I think it has. And I think it has been motivated in terms of its particular sense of the problem. This practice creates many problems for many groups, some of which we have not talked about.

From the standpoint of the United States Treasury, the issuance of these tax-free bonds deprives it of revenue which it badly needs. And the Treasury is therefore concerned about it. The Secretary of the Treasury last year and again this year, publicly stated that he feels that the issuance of tax-free bonds for private profit purposes should be ended.

In addition, the Council of Economic Advisers, in their report this January, for the first time, also warned against this particular practice.

Franklin. Would this take legislation by Congress, or could it be done administratively?

Fernbach. It is believed by some folks I have talked to at the Treasury Department that in all probability it would require separate legislation.

Seeger. Is anyone else against this, other than organized labor?

Fernbach. Yes, indeed, Mr. Seeger. One of the most active campaigners against industrial bond financing is the Investment Bankers Association. The Association represents the fraternity of people who are in the business of selling tax-free state and local bonds.

Seeger. What is their objection?

Fernbach. Well, they feel that this particular practice is so socially, economically and morally unjustified that it might set in motion a clamor in the Congress and around the country in opposition to the issuance of any tax-free state and local bonds. I think they feel that this practice is their "Achilles Heel."

Seeger. Is anybody in Congress upset about this?

Fernbach. Yes indeed. Voices were first heard in Congress as far back as 1954, when the issue was hardly a shadow in the sky. This year and in the last session, a dozen or more bills on this subject were introduced by Republicans and Democrats alike. A similar number of bills—perhaps more—have been introduced in the present session of Congress.

Franklin. Do the corporations that have the benefit of this practice of selling tax-free bonds—do they lose any control over the plant facilities? Are they "owned" by development corporations—say in Ashland, Kentucky?

Fernbach. I don't know the particular mechanism by which the sale in Ashland, Kentucky, was achieved.

Franklin. Well, typically. I just mentioned that as an example.

Fernbach. Essentially, these plants today, more and more, are being built for the employer who will occupy them—built to his specifications. The presumption is that over a period of time, these low rent payments—tax-free—that he makes, will give him an equity which will transfer the title to the property to him.

Seeger. Well, is this an issue that involves the North against the South primarily—the unionized states against the non-union states?

Fernbach. It was initially, Mr. Seeger. This practice grew in the South. Almost all of the southern states have legalized the practice for their local communities. But more and more of the states outside of the South are now doing precisely the same thing, for the reason that Maine, or Ohio, or Wisconsin, or any other state says, "If this practice—even though we don't like it—is being used to entice plants from our states to the South, we ourselves have to indulge in it." Today, 30 states have legalized the practice. In fact, Mr. Seeger, in due course—and I think in not many years—all 50 states will have legalized it. Then it will be an advantage to none, except the employer, who, at that point, might find that he is getting billions of dollars of public tax-free bonds earmarked to build his plants and make profits for him.

Seeger. Who will be left to object then, if all the states are doing it?

Fernbach. The AFL–CIO will be let to object, for the reasons I have indicated. It is bad public policy, even if there wasn't a runaway pirating of plants involved. May I add that the Treasury Department will object to it, because of the loss of revenue. I think the Investment Bankers Association would continue to object to it. And, may

I mention another group? I think those who are genuinely interested in the problems of distressed areas—in the aspects of regional development, where we need to develop regions that have lagged behind—should be tremendously concerned about this practice.

FLANNERY. This would include members of Congress?

FERNBACH. I should think it should.

FRANKLIN. Mr. Fernbach, the State of Kentucky, I believe, is the leader, at the moment, with 24 industrial bond issues outstanding, worth over $108 million—Kentucky being probably the heartland of the depressed area of the Appalachian Mountains. Is there unanimity within the labor movement? For instance, does the AFL–CIO in Kentucky endorse the position that you are taking, or do they feel that the expansion of jobs is so important in their depressed area that they are willing to go along?

FERNBACH. I have not heard, Mr. Franklin, that they do not support our position. I presume that they do, because all labor people recognize the danger of this kind of plant financing at the taxpayers' expense, particularly with respect to the inducement to runaways. Labor people uniformly—even in the southern states—have said, "We want to grow, but not at the expense of taking somebody else's job from another locality."

SEEGER. Isn't one way to stop the runaways to organize more heavily in the southern areas?

FERNBACH. Well, we seek to organize runaways wherever we find them. In fact, one of the largest runaways aided by industrial bond financing, the Borg-Warner Corporation, left Muskegon, Michigan, and went to Fort Smith, Arkansas, 700 miles away. In Fort Smith, Arkansas, a multi-million dollar tax-free bond issue was floated to provide proper, new, shiny facilities at great savings to the company. In Muskegon, Michigan, the workers were organized. Fourteen hundred were laid off, and I am advised that 235 of these were over 55 years of age. These people had contributed a total of 21,000 years of their lives to that particular company.

FRANKLIN. So what you are really saying is that this system has the effect, which is a damaging effect from labor's point of view, of encouraging companies to leave areas where labor organization may be established and move into areas that are traditionally sort of non-union?

FERNBACH. That is correct. And this particular company, I am informed, went to Fort Smith, not only enjoyed the benefits of a cheap plant at the expense of the taxpayers of the nation, but they also enjoyed the benefits of a substantially lower wage rate. They could walk away from the fringe benefits, the pension plans and the other things that were entitlements of their older employees.

I want to make the point, however, that the union proceeded to Fort Smith and ultimately, I have been advised, succeeded in organizing these workers. They themselves had an awareness of the injustice that happened to the workers in Muskegon, Michigan, and they were certainly aware of the fact that they were being exploited wagewise—and they organized.

SEEGER. Is there any legislation in the Congressional mill now that would stop this practice?

FERNBACH. Yes. There are bills in the hopper—two types. While these bills are somewhat different technically, the passage of either would receive AFL–CIO support—would effectively end the practice.

SEEGER. Well what is the approach? Would it be to stop the practice in the future of issuing the tax-free bonds? Would it affect the plants that are already operating under this?

FERNBACH. I don't think that in most of these cases involving tax legislation that the penalties are retroactive. I think they run to the future.

In the case of one approach to this problem, the law would simply bar tax-free status for bonds issued by states and municipalities when they are used for private, profit-making undertakings. This is one approach.

Another approach would be simpler. The Treasury would simply be authorized—the Internal Revenue Code by which the Treasury is guided would be changed so that employers who themselves buy revenue bonds issued to build the plants they occupied, would be disallowed tax-free status for the rent that they pay. This is the second approach.

SEEGER. And you would favor either of these approaches?

FERNBACH. I would say that insofar as I have been advised—I am not a lawyer and I have not studied the implications of one approach as against the other—but if hearings reveal that either approach would succeed for the purpose we pursue, I think labor would support either of them.

SEEGER. Mr. Fernbach, you said that in the case of many of the plants, the bonds are owned by the corporations that move into the new plants that are put up by bond issues. Is any information available that indicates who owns the great bulk of these tax-free bonds? Are they owned by individuals, or mostly by corporations?

FERNBACH. I understand that some of the companies that have benefitted have been able to get certain of their banking affiliates to buy some of these bonds. I believe they are buying them themselves in great numbers.

SEEGER. What do you think, the chances are of passing a law to stop this?

FERNBACH. Well, there is as much public support on our side on this issue. This is the first time that the Administration has spoken loudly about the evil menace of industrial bond financing. I have the impression that our recent Executive Council statement on this issue has reached the White House, and that the Administration is fully aware of how deeply concerned we and many others are about this problem.

FLANNERY. Thank you, gentlemen. Today's Labor News Conference guest was Frank Fernbach, assistant director of the AFL–CIO Department of Research. Representing the press were Murray Seeger, labor correspondent for Newsweek magazine, and Ben A. Franklin of the New York Times. This is your moderator, Harry W. Flannery, inviting you to listen again next week. Labor News Conference is a public affairs production of the AFL–CIO, produced in cooperation with the Mutual Radio Network.

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An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H–112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

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Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

Appendix

East-West Trade

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THRUSTON B. MORTON

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, a broad-gage and incisive view of East-West trade is presented in an editorial published in the April 7, 1967, issue of Life magazine. The editorial treats this important issue in dispassionate and reasoned terms. Senators who may not have read the comments would, I believe, find them most interesting. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SHORTSIGHTED VIEW OF BRIDGE

The East-West bridge builders have run into some construction snags. While the Congress has finally agreed to ratify the consular treaty with the Soviet Union, the outlook now seems less hopeful for an equally important link—the East-West trade bill.

The men who oppose trade with East Europe—as long as the Vietnam war continues—speak from the emotions of the hour. But their opposition hinders our own actions far more than those of the otherside—and unnecessarily restricts the President's diplomatic maneuvering room.

It is easy to protest that we should not deal with any nation that helps arm our enemy. But in the case of East Europe, we should apply the test of logic, not of emotion, to that policy, and ask, "What does it accomplish?" If the prime reason for our refusal to expand trade with East Europe is to force those countries to side with us against North Vietnam, then we are accomplishing nothing.

No Communist country is so independent of the others that it could side openly with us against a fraternal regime and we cannot expect this. But by restricting our trade we forfeit the chance to influence, in a thousand small ways, the direction in which East European countries will move.

Yugoslavia stands out as an example of what can happen when a country has options other than being locked inside the Communist bloc. Our continuance of normal trade with Yugoslavia was a vital support to that country after its split with the U.S.S.R. in 1948. Now 65% of Yugoslavia's trade is with non-Communist countries, its citizens can work and travel abroad, and while the government proclaims itself as stoutly Communist as other East European countries, Yugoslavs have recently been treated to the experience of seeing a vote of no-confidence against a regional government.

To help speed the development of other East European countries along Yugoslav lines, we need at least the East-West trade bill proposed to Congress last year by President Johnson. The bill's key provision would extend "most-favored-nation" status—already in force with Poland and Yugoslavia—to other East European countries. While the phrase "most-favored-nation" is a little misleading, it means, simply, that the goods of such a nation will not be assessed higher tariffs on entering this country than the goods of any other nation—as long as the reverse applies and our exports are not discriminated against at their end.

Without such a provision, it is nearly impossible for East Europeans to trade with us. With no backlog of the hard currency on which we now insist, they must nearly balance their trade accounts, exporting as much as they import. To buy from us, they must at the same time sell to us. And their goods cannot compete in our markets with others that have come in from West Europe under lower tariffs. We do not really, by our present policy, keep them from getting Western goods. There is hardly an item we make that East Europeans cannot buy from our West European allies.

The East-West trade bill, restricted as it is to the question of most-favored-nations, fortunately steers clear of other areas of trade with Communist nations which might be more open to argument. Congress, in its last session, voted two amendments to our food programs that prevent subsidized sales of commodities to countries that trade with North Vietnam or sell strategic items to Cuba. Since subsidized sales or guaranteed credits can be classed as forms of aid, they raise more questions than does the simple extension of "most-favored-nation" status.

There is no logic to cutting off what could be the normal trade of nations. And particularly so when, in the words of Secretary of State Rusk, "we need to make unmistakably clear to the Communist nations of Eastern Europe that their best interests lie in economic development and peaceful trade, not in support of futile attempts to gain advantage through the use of force."

Handicapped Workers: Community Assets

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the national winner of the 1967 "Ability Counts" contest is Louis E. Bathen, a resident of Louisiana's Sixth District, which I am privileged to represent.

Louis is 17 years old, and a student at Istrouma High School in Baton Rouge. He resides at 5088 Madison Avenue.

The contest, sponsored by the President's Committee and Governors' Committees on Employment of the Handicapped, received entries from juniors and seniors from public and parochial schools in 49 States and territories.

By winning first place, Louis will receive the $1,000 Judge Robert S. Marx Award, contributed by the Disabled American Veterans. The award is named in honor of the first National Commander of the DAV.

We in the Sixth District are proud of this signal honor Louis has achieved.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous concent I insert the first-place speech in the RECORD for my colleagues to read:

HANDICAPPED WORKERS: COMMUNITY ASSETS

America faces an immense problem: The employment of a group comprising ten times the population of West Berlin, and five times the total refugees and escapees of the past sixteen years from Communist Germany and Hungary. This problem is that of employment of America's handicapped.

Such a problem exists in communities across the nation. Businessmen frequently have emphasized disabilities rather than abilities possessed. Consequently, much rich and irreplaceable resource is left untapped, deteriorating for lack of utilization. However, in increasing numbers, community businessmen are discovering that "Ability, Not Disability Counts." The Biblical quotation "Judge not according to appearance" is seen as expressive of the antithesis formed by disabilities versus aptitudes, skills, and desirable characteristics.

Physical impairment does not mean unproductively. Were not Milton and Homer blind, and Beethoven deaf? Yet each contributed much to society. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, America's only four-term President, fought against polio; while Helen Keller, blind, deaf, and mute, courageously overcame her triple handicap. Were they not productive, community assets? . . . Take the electrical wizard Steinmetz and the immortal French writer, Voltaire; both overcame twisted bodies to go on to benefit mankind. Horatio Nelson and Sarah Bernhardt, both amputees; and Edison, who was deaf, are but a few examples of productive handicapped people. They display those qualities which make the handicapped good employees and community assets.

Proof has shown that the handicapped perform as well as, or better than, unimpaired workers—both in quantity and quality of work. Reasons for this exceptional skill, when properly placed, lie with two words: Compensation and Motivation. The impaired person compensates for his impairment by developing another sense, skill, or character trait. However, the more important factor lies with motivation . . . or the depth of the handicapped person's will to succeed. This motivation results in diligent workers who give more concentration to their work. Factors such as these constitute some of the admirable attributes the handicapped display.

A large, local, department store has ten deaf and dumb employees. The personnel manager describes them as "very diligent workers who apply themselves well." He noted that their performance equalled their unimpaired counterpart, that their attendance is better, and that they have a low turnover rate.

Another department store manager described a deaf mute employee as having done "a marvelous job . . . the handicapped do very fine jobs with better application naturally resulting."

The Director of the Division for the Blind said, "When properly adjusted, properly placed, the blind function quite well." He cites a blind man with a Master's Degree in Clinical Psychology and over sixteen years experience in the department as "a good example of a handicapped person making a contribution to society despite his disability."

A local bank employing five handicapped people has three employees of ten years service. One man "analyzes deposits made by corresponding banks." He is "proficient . . . dependable . . . has a good disposition . . . and probably would be the hardest person in the transit department to replace," says the Vice-president. Two employees analyze and file checks. Both are good workers; one is described as "capable of doing almost any job in the bank . . . adjusting well to any situation."

About twenty handicapped people are employed by a local limb and brace concern, making and fitting braces. Although this is highly exacting and skilled work, they excel. It might be noted that their turnover rate is very low; they are loyal to their jobs "and appreciative of the opportunity to work, showing it by working harder."

The state highway department has had three deaf-mutes working in its reproduction department. One mute runs a printing press, another a paper cutter; another, a blueprint machine. The jobs require much skill and dexterity. Additionally a partially blind man, with thirty-five years' seniority, runs the duplicating equipment, programs forms, and supervises other people. The assistant superintendent described these employees as being easy to get along with and 100% cooperative. He noted that their attendance is good, their leave is not abused; and when assignments are completed, they seek additional work. He found them to be ambitious workers who perform as well as others.

It is evident where performance is measured, the handicapped perform as well as their unimpaired counterpart; where diligence and concentration count, the handicapped far surpass the unimpaired worker; and where attendance and turnover is studied, the handicapped have a better record. Their experience, skill, and attributes are invaluable tools to be used by society. An amputee sums up a philosophy which more truly depicts the handicapped person: "I am not handicapped, but simply look that way." In view of accomplishment and dedication, handicapped workers are commmunity assets.

Stubble Mulching Against the Wind

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KARL E. MUNDT

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, South Dakota has long been a leader in our Nation's soil and water conservation effort. Our farmers continue to cooperate with the local soil and water conservation directors in applying the various practices to their land.

The April issue of Soil Conservation contains an article entitled "Stubble Mulching Against the Wind," written by our conservation agronomist, Walter Parmeter. The article contains much useful information, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STUBBLE MULCHING AGAINST THE WIND

(By Walter N. Parmeter)

Farmers and ranchers in South Dakota have learned by firsthand experience that any loss of topsoil or moisture by wind erosion is serious business. That is why they have turned with enthusiasm to stubble-mulch farming and field stripcropping for controlling wind erosion.

During recent years, wind erosion has annually damaged topsoil on as many as 175,000 acres in South Dakota. It has caused additional losses by cutting off or covering up young plants of winter wheat, barley, and other crops.

Stubble-mulch farming means managing plant residues on a year-round basis. Seedbed preparation, planting, cultivating, and harvesting are done in such a way that plant residues remain on the surface and protect the soil from wind and water erosion until a new crop provides protection.

Demonstrations of stubble-mulch machinery staged by the Soil Conservation Service and Extension Service in the fifties showed the types of blades, deep furrow drills, and other equipment available for good stubble-mulch farming. Farmers who saw how the use of this machinery helped to control wind erosion and conserve moisture saw a new future in farming.

After 7 years of stubble-mulch farming, William J. Asmussen, as cooperator in the Sully Conty Soil and Water Conservation District, says, "Regardless of whether your ranch is large or small, when the seedbed starts blowing away, it's a loss you can't afford to take. It can be rapid or slow, but it is always permanent and can never be returned. I think it's high time for all farmers with wind-erosion problems to start a stubble-mulching program."

Asmussen and his four sons—Stanley, Bill J., Kenneth, and Irving—operate 41,120 acres of farmland of medium-textured soil that is subject to blowing when left bare. Since seeing the stubble-mulch demonstration in 1959, they have used the practice along with field strip-cropping, to protect their cropland.

The Asmussens and other conservation farmers se deep-furrow press drills to plant their wheat. The 14-inch spacing with the 4- or 5-inch shovels leaves the field with prominent ridges and with residue on the surface, giving protection against wind erosion until the wheat is tall enough to protect the soil from blowing.

These drills have the shovels in two rows, one 28 inches ahead of the other. The shovels are spaced alternately in the two rows, making 28 inches between shovels in either row. The heavy residues on the seedbed pass readily between the shovels without plugging the drill.

Blade-type plows are popular with stubble-mulch farmers. The Asmussens use two 6-foot blades on each tractor. The blades cut through the soil 3 to 4 inches under the surface, killing the weeds and leaving stubble and residues on the surface. Each plowing is performed in a different direction across the field.

Stubble mulching uses Nature's principle of keeping the soil covered with plants or plant residues. Surface residues intercept and disperse most of the erosive force of wind and of raindrops and permit water movement into the soil.

Chairman William H. Tucker, of Interstate Commerce Commission, Outlines Urban Transport Needs of Our Nation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, in a recent address before the annual meeting of the Western Railway Club, the Honorable William H. Tucker, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, outlined the urban transport needs of our Nation.

Chairman Tucker outlined the emerging national patterns of urban growth and underlined the problems in the field of transport and transportation.

Because of the importance of this matter to my colleagues and the Nation generally, I include Chairman Tucker's speech in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The speech follows:

OUR URBAN TRANSPORT NEEDS

(Remarks of William H. Tucker, Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, before the annual meeting of the Western Railway Club, Sherman House, Chicago, Ill., April 17, 1967)

To speak about urban transportation these days is to enlist in a growing crops of scholars, technicians, businessmen, and government officials who recently have found this problem to be very much in the public eye. Hardly a week passes that the press does not report the emergence of at least one major speech, study, or symposium devoted to the problems of urban passenger and freight movement. Ten years ago, the term "urban transportation" meant very little to most people. Today it stands for a new collection of mid-twentieth century problems, and for the techniques being developed to solve these problems.

This change is a heartening fact. It is to the good that we are at least aware, acutely and anxiously, that some of our cities are threatened with strangulation due to lack of rational transportation—and that others are threatened with strangulation *because of* transportation. It is good that the Federal government has taken steps, such as the Urban Mass Transit Act of 1964, to alleviate the mobility problems of our cities. And it is good that our level of national concern over urban transportation is rising, as evidenced by the growing collection of published material dealing with this subject.

But public concern demands answers—answers of a clear, nontechnical, and positive nature. Whether the issue be taxes, trade, or transportation, an aroused American public will not be subjected for long to exposure to detailed dialogues of so-called experts in a specialized field. The public at large has neither the time nor the capacity, in this age of competing and increasingly complex issues, to become expert, en masse, in any one of them.

Thus, as a public, we do not base our opinions in such matters wholly on expert analysis. Rather, we base them on our more urgent needs and desires, tempered by what the specialists tell us is or is not feasible. And, often, we find it hard to understand the specialists.

Urban transportation is a clear and timely case in point. More than most other issues I could mention, its problems claim a high and sustained level of national public concern. All urban and suburban citizens are regularly subjected to these problems, and many contribute to them, unknowingly. All who visit our major cities are exposed, harshly and dismayingly, to the immensities of urban transportation problems. And many who once lived in what we still call "the country"—that shrinking land area which is unurbanized America—find that they cannot escape urban transportation problems simply by staying home. Sooner or later, it seems, the problems will spread to their doorstep.

Quite properly, the American public is demanding answers to questions involving elements of the urban transportation problem which have direct and immediate impact on people. The public wants to know why its swelling investment in highway construction is creating not just more roads, but apparently more highway problems; why a nationwide rail system, once the best in the world, is unable often to provide even the crudest kind of interurban passenger service; why freight that moves over highways, rail lines, and air lanes at impressive speed seems to practically stop moving when it reaches our urban areas—and in slowing to a crawl, adds to the already severe transport congestion of our core cities.

International urban planner Constantinos Doxiadis recently pointed out that a new law of transportation seems to be that the greater the distance, the shorter the time needed to cover it. "We fly between our metropolitan areas at speeds of 600 miles per hour," Dr. Doxiadis has noted, "and yet we travel within them at only 9 miles per hour, which was the speed of horse-drawn carts at the beginning of the century. What good is it to be able to afford a new luxury car if we have to spend four hours a day in it instead of two or one?"

Emerging national patterns of urban growth are more and more insistently calling for development of comprehensive programs to deal with that growth. The Urban Land Institute has estimated that by the end of this century—that is, in just about 30 years—60 percent of our national population will live in three giant urban regions. Its projections show an integral urban zone stretching from the San Francisco-Sacramento environs in Northern California to San Diego at the Southern tip of the State, and housing 44.5 million people—more than double the present population of California as a whole. A second major urban zone will cover much of Florida, extending from Miami to Jacksonville to Tampa, and housing nearly 14 million people.

And the primary urban concentration—the first real taste of what Dr. Doxiadis has called "ecumenopolis"—will be a massive ink-blot shaped region extending from Milwaukee around the Great Lakes, through Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and Buffalo, and through the New York Mohawk Valley to a connection with the now well-known New Hampshire-Boston-Washington-Norfolk "Megalopolis." This foreseeable—though in many ways unimaginable—urban giant will house about 129 million people, the equivalent of 2/3 of our present national population.

The harsh facts underlying these projections present an unprecedented responsibility and opportunity for advanced thinking and early planning of a maximum transportation response as the patterns of this probable growth unfold. There will be no sudden, overnight transformation of these land areas into the projected super-cities. The already familiar stages of growth will gradually increase in tempo and scope; urban populations will continue their rapid growth, but will spill over increasingly into suburban and exurban areas; commercial and industrial centers will proliferate on the outer reaches of metropolitan zones, ultimately bridging established metropolitan areas; central business district growth and employment will stabilize, as freeways, circumferential roads, or loops provide connecting ribbons of mobility and communication among suburban centers. The developmental factors at play in the three primary zones of super urban concentration will also be very much in evidence at numerous other metropolitan centers throughout the country, if with less intensity.

Looking ahead to the needs of the 21st century, it may well be that our advanced technology, our concentrated land uses, and our intensified needs for assured urban mobility will warrant public insistence and reliance upon such ultimate transit facilities as automatic cars in a wide intermetropolitan network of underground pneumatic tubes. But this ultimate possibility must not ennervate or undermine national efforts to plan effectively for currently predictable shorter range urban travel requirements. As a nation we cannot afford to wait 20 or 30 years before we act to rationalize and improve our existing structure of transportation facilities for urban and interurban mobility. In planning for the transportation realities of the 21st century, the quality of our economic development and the quality of our urban life in the intervening years must not be overlooked.

Thus, we are confronted with a number of policy choices. We can choose to delay meaningful planning until the more sophisticated technology for an ultimate 21st century urban mass transit system is engineered. Or, we can choose to develop metropolitan transit systems solely as parts of separate localities, without considered coordination of all available means of travel which might bind related urban areas into a rational whole.

Personally, I am convinced that there is an urgent need, today, for national, state, and local planners to build upon available transit facilities, and to identify and establish—for the immediate future of 5 or 10 years from now—a practical mixture of uses for our existing highways, railways, and airways.

I believe, furthermore, that our planning and engineering for specific systems of 21st century transit will be much more solidly based and quickly achieved if founded upon an intermediate "plateau" of technology, operation and demand-utilization experience. Such a plateau is now foreseeable. We need now—and by 1975 our need cannot reasonably be left unfulfilled—a truly integrated system of high-speed air and surface transit facilities. Our 1975 system must be a balanced and rational interconnection of all useful air and surface transit capacity, taking into account such things as distances between origin and destination cities; distances between airports and central business districts and metropolitan housing centers; and an undeniable requirement for sensible interchangeability between intermodal travel facilities.

Dr. Ronan, Chairman of the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation Authority of New York, has placed a searching light on some aspects of this problem in a recent discussion of metropolitan transportation:

"Failure to approach transportation on an integrated basis has been chiefly responsible for the present imbalance between rubber and rail transportation. In the New York metropolitan region, for example, during the last five years, the federal government has made available over $2 billion of aid for highway purposes and less than $55 million for urban mass transportation. And not one major airport in the New York metropolitan region can be reached by rapid rail transit, nor are there freight rail facilities at such airports."

The time has come, I believe, for each of us who is involved in any degree in planning transit's future, to thoughtfully balance the potentialities of our present facilities with our probable needs for 1975 and 1985.

This balancing, I will concede, must embrace a willingness to discontinue the operation of those rail passenger services which cannot be justified by either economic factors or broad public considerations—and which, in turn, will not be specifically underwritten by governmental authorities. A new look on the part of carrier management and government is needed to identify those trains which will provide a basis for a feasible and economically sustainable passenger operation, bearing in mind the capacities of both intercity highway facilities and intercity airline service, and weighing both national and regional interests.

As soon as possible, I believe, we should proceed to the business of defining the specific outlines of a national rail passenger transportation system—a system fully integrated with available highway and airline facilities, and fully engineered to assure both interurban and intraurban mobility. The ultimate utility of each transit mode is, after all, heavily dependent upon the reliability of the other connecting modes.

There is an urgent need to stimulate a prompt, broadranging, and widely coordinated program to meet immediately foreseeable urban transportation needs. A substantial part of such a program should relate to available rail passenger service, supported by the following concepts.

1. Each railroad and each territorial group of railroads should proceed to develop, in conjunction with enlightened governmental planning and support, thorough analyses of the rail passenger service they can and should provide.

2. The most critical area of rail suburban passenger service is the need for substantial capital investments in new modern equipment. And with this fact in mind, I believe a policy for rail passenger equipment subsidies should be established to go along with the excellent technical progress in research we are achieving by way of the 1964 Mass Transit Act. Two things in this regard are elementary: (a) new equipment can put an end to the losses generated by many suburban passenger carrying railrroads; and (b) most passenger railroads simply are not going to commit the capital investment in modern passenger equipment needed, without an assurance that their return will at least approach the return they can get by investing in new freight cars. Yet the most ardent advocates of rail passenger service cannot envision, either next year or in the next ten years, a 20 percent return on passenger equipment investment while such opportunities are plentiful in rail freight operations.

In implementing the concept of an integrated national rail passenger system, passenger trains should not be continued in operation merely because they are a *convenience* to the travelling public. A tougher and more realistic standard is needed. Under any standard, the nation will need, by the 1970's at least, a strong network of high-speed, medium-range passenger trains—of the Tokaido line genre—supplemented by a small but viable core of long-haul overnight services between the emerging megalopoiltan communities, and to and from primary sites of national historic interest.

In terms of planning for tomorrow, we need have no hesitancy in terminating those interstate or intrastate passenger trains which are not demonstrably needed in either the short or long term. On the other hand, however, we should not—regardless of short-term cost considerations—allow the termination of trains which foreseeably will be essential to the rational development of urban mobility in the next decade.

The probable transit and long-distance travel needs of the 21st century should define the optimum objectives of our efforts to plan for national and regional mobility, and we should recognize that these needs will become critical sooner than later. They will begin to make demands upon us even in the 1970's. Adequate public policy will permit us to do no less than face these challenges to our transportation resources at as early a stage as possible, and plan to meet the challenges. We cannot put off these tough decisions simply because the shape of 21st century transportation technology is still unclear. The needs of the 1970's must dictate our course of action today in providing a rational urban transportation system for tomorrow.

The Case for Equalization

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, I have long contended that the abolition of the principle of recomputation of retired military pay was a breach of faith with the men who have devoted their lifetimes to military service. For more than a hundred years those who accepted the rigors and inconveniences of a military career were promised at least impliedly that after their retirement their retired pay would be geared to a certain percentage of active duty pay. But in 1958 the Congress reneged on this implied promise.

The Retired Officers' Association, headquartered in Washington, D.C., has recently formulated a very excellent and succinct statement of the case for equalization of military retired pay. Under unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, I submit this statement, along with a table which shows the disparity between retirees with the same length of service:

THE CASE FOR EQUALIZATION OF MILITARY RETIRED PAY

Retired members of the uniformed services have suffered a grave loss in their earned compensation due to the actions of Congress in precipitously suspending the direct relationship between retired pay and current active duty rates in 1958, and in abandoning that formula for a less favorable one in 1963.

As a result, military retirees of the same rank, who have served for exactly the same time, enduring equivalent hardships and dangers, now draw seven different pays, depending entirely upon the date on which they retired from active service.

The difference in retired pay between the most advantageous rate drawn by the younger retirees and the rate drawn by the older retirees amounts to as much as 26.4 per cent for a typical Sergeant (Pay Grade E–7) and 23.7 per cent for a typical Major. In every case, for both officer and enlisted, the lowest rate is for the oldest group of retirees and as successive pay raises are granted in the future, the disparity against the older groups will continue to increase. A table showing examples of the disparate rates for different classes of retirees is attached.

These injustices have come about because of the failure of Congress to recognize the moral obligation of the United States to pay retired pay on the basis of the laws in effect during the active service careers to today's retirees. These persons understood very explicity during their active careers that in accord with the clear provisions of the U.S. Code, their retired pay would be determined upon current active duty rates, being adjusted upward or downward whenever those rates were changed, and Congress itself, in establishing pay rates for the active forces during that period, invariably took into consideration the favorable retirement system then in effect, setting the active duty rates at a lower figure than would have been adopted otherwise.

Now, having drawn relatively lower rates during their active careers in anticipation of a favorable earned retirement system, they have seen Congress take away that favorable system during the very time that benefits for almost all other classes of workers are being tremendously broadened. The Social Security system, initiated after many of today's retirees were committed to a military career, is now being liberalized, and company retirement programs, almost unheard of when the military retirement system was devised, are now the rule rather than the exception.

Meanwhile, pay scales for employed persons are escalating rapidly and both the Executive Branch and Congress appear committed to a course of providing "Pay Comparability" with private industry and with Federal Civilian employees for the current active members of the Armed Forces.

But under the 1963 legislation which tied military retired pay raises to the Cost of Living Index, "Pay Comparability" is forever denied to military personnel who have already retired, although regular military retirees, in conrast to civilian retirees, remain subject to the jurisdiction of military courts and to involuntary recall to military service, are subject to restrictions on their employment, and to salary deductions if they work for the Federal Government.

Correction of this injustice can only be accomplished by again directly linking military retired pay to current rates.

Legislation to accomplish this result would do much to reestablish the good faith of the Government in carrying out its moral obligations and would create confidence among the current active duty members of the Armed Forces that their earned rights would not also be swept away after their service has been completed, a confidence that cannot exist under the current circumstances.

Military retired pay—Amounts of retired pay presently payable to retirees with 24 years of service, as affected by date of retirement

	Before June 1, 1958	After June 1, 1958	After Apr. 1, 1963	After Sept. 1, 1964	After Sept. 1, 1965	Between July 1 and Dec. 1, 1966	After Dec. 1, 1966	High-low differential	
								Amount	Percent
Major	$417.31	$428.76	$480.74	$492.64	$500.25	$516.30	$497.88	$98.99	23.7
E–7	231.21	238.72	259.83	266.39	283.16	292.31	281.88	61.10	26.4

Four Hundred Pennsylvanians

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, I have recently learned that some 400 young men from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have died since January 1966, fighting Communist aggression and defending freedom in Vietnam.

I would like to pay tribute to these men who have given their lives for a cause halfway around the world. And I would like to offer whatever consolation can be offered to their families, for if the loyalty and devotion to duty of these men belong to their country, their loss is felt most deeply by their loved ones.

I have called them men when many of them really were boys. And I referred to the cause of freedom halfway around the world. Freedom anywhere in the world remains an integral part of our own.

Mr. Speaker, it may be presumptuous of me to want to list the names of all 400 in the RECORD. But I would dearly love to include the names of nine who lived in the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, the district which I represent, the northeast part of Philadelphia. In this small way I hope the memory of their courage will live on in the RECORD of the Congress which owes them much.

Pfc. George W. Abey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Georfie W. Abey, 7809 Whitakes Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LCpl. Charles L. Isley, III, Marine Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Isley, Jr., 5946 Hasbrook Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

LCpl. Frederick G. Lynch, Jr., Marine Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Lynch, Sr., 999 Lardner Terrace, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cpl. Stephen P. Miller, Marine Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter A. Miller, 9581 Cowden St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Cpl. Anthony J. Nigro, Marine Corps, son of Mrs. Naomi Juisto, 12134 Sweet Briar Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sp4 Frank J. Nostadt, Jr., Army, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Nostadt, 7527 Whitaker Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sgt. Sofford S. Pye, Army, husband of Mrs. Judith Ann Pye, 2626 Hemlock St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Pfc. William Wilknowsky, Jr., Army, husband of Mrs. Gloria L. Wilknowsky, 75117 Totresdale Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

A2c. Ronald C. Kinsky, Air Force, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Kinsky, 7146 Lawndale Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Remarks of Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Donnelly, U.S. Army Reserve, Retired

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I wish to include a talk given to Maj. Gen. Thomas P. Donnelly, U.S. Army Reserve, retired. General Donnelly gave this talk to the secretaries prayer breakfast last week.

General Donnelly served in the European theater under Gen. George S. Patton in the 4th Armored Division as a commander of armored infantry, and was in the vanguard of the 3d Army in the breakthrough out of Normandy. He was also active in the relief of the beleaguered 101st Airborne at Bastogne. His many decorations include a Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster.

It is refreshing to find a man so dedicated to American Christian principles upon which this Nation was founded.

It is more refreshing to have someone willing to stand up and speak out for freedom. I recommend the reading of this brief talk:

The foundations of our Social Order are being eroded by those who want freedom without responsibility—who overlook the fact that with every Right there is a corresponding duty—who ignore the truth that, in the democratic tradition, liberty can only survive as a coordinate of authority.

These are the draft-card burners, and those who desecrate our flag; the ones who cannot distinguish between liberty and license. And to these may be added the many others who abuse the freedoms guaranteed in the Bill of Rights. This document assumes that people who want self-government want to live in voluntary cooperation with each other.

The learned British historian, Toynbee, pointed out that civilizations die more from decay than from conquest. The evidence of such decay in our own American society has made many concerned citizens avail themselves of every opportunity to communicate the essentials of Constitutional Democracy. By doing so, it is their hope to generate a renewed patriotism—a responsible citizenship.

We in the District of Columbia are indeed fortunate that there are many scholars whose professional knowledge and personal dedication make them available to this cause. In his book, "Can Capitalism Compete?", Dr. Raymond Miller mentions Dr. Charles Lowry and Dr. John Broger, both of whom have made outstanding contributions in defining American ideology. We have many others such as Dr. James Atkinson and Dr. James Carter who have contributed significantly in this effort. I am indebted to each one of them for the personal guidance they have given me. The recently appointed American Revolution Bicentennial Commission is an encouraging sign and deserves the strong support of responsible citizens. Dr. Miller's book, "Can Capitalism Compete?", written at the request of Harvard University, has been cited by some as a companion book to "Image of America" written by F. Bruckberger. Every high school student should include these books in his reading list.

These essentials of Constitutional Democracy can be summarized as follows:

First, we believe that all values arise from a spiritual source. The dicta of the Supreme Court of the United States in the 1952 Zorach case capsulized our hereditary belief in the following language, ". . . our institutions presuppose the existence of a Supreme Being." This is the complete opposite of Communistic Totalitarianism which conceives of man and nature solely in material terms.

Second, Constitutional Democracy's metaphysical reality leads to the conclusion that each and every individual has a worth and dignity of his own. He is born with natural rights—or as Jefferson called them, "unalienable" rights. These are rights that inhere in man's nature as a moral means to fulfill the personal destiny that is proportioned to his capacity. With every such right, as well as with rights given by positive law based on these natural rights, there is a corresponding duty. Our American Law and Society are built on this belief in natural rights. When this doctrine, so ably stated by Jefferson, is attacked as a "metaphysical myth", the attacking forces are contributing to the erosion of that foundation. Conversely, Totalitarianism does not center its interest on the individual, rather the individual only exists to serve the collective interest. From this we conclude that it is the proper object of government to protect these "unalienable" rights and that brings us directly to the need of a central authority at all levels of community for that purpose. This in turn brings us to the source of that authority.

Third, we believe that all sovereign authority is vested in the people and that the Constitution is a constant structural emanation of that vested sovereignty. As the late Dr. Corwin said in annotating the official bound version of the U.S. Constitution, its chief purpose is to limit the powers of government. Under the principle of dual citizenship, the people delegate all matters of local interest to the State and all matters of national interest to the National government. This is the difference between residual and enumerated powers. The concept of popular sovereignty gives the people importance in government. Totalitarianism vests all sovereign authority in the State and ignores any such authority in the people. In effect, Totalitarianism is divesting the people of their rightful sovereign authority. Authority seeks powers in order to function and that brings us to the question of the different ways of handling powers between Constitutional Democracy and Totalitarianism. The comparison is striking.

Fourth, we take cognizance of Lord Acton's dictum that power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. Also, we take cognizance of our Founding Father's concern over faction. We know that powers that originally have their source in the sovereign authority of the people, may in due time be used against the people. That is why the experience of history tells us that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. The Founding Fathers sought a remedy in this by limiting all powers by law as well as separating them so that one would act as a check on the other according to the principle of balance. Since Totalitarianism recognizes the State as being the sole repository of sovereign authority it centralizes all powers in the State—a Government by men and not a Government by laws. This is where we distinguish between arbitrary rule and rule by law.

Fifth, we believe our goals to be idealistic and should be achieved over a period of time by evolutionary change while still maintaining order in society. Jacques Maritain, the brillian philosopher formerly at Princeton University, dismised the charges of materialism that have been leveled at America. He pointed out that there is a thirst for spiritual life that is deep in the American soul. He said that Americans possess an "ontological generosity". Americans seek justice through law in the world but are mindful of the Niebuhrian formula that power can be the servant of justice. We achieve our goals by law and balanced education but not through violence or anarchy. The ideals of freedom and equality are component parts of American justice; they exist in tension to one another, but we resolve this opposition by balancing them to obtain the ends of both. Violence characterizes Totalitarianism.

Dr. Lowry, referred to above, appeared before a Congressional Committee in 1958. He made a very penetrating analysis of the five absolutes of American ideology pointing out that freedom and pluralism were derivatives of these absolutes. Yet we see the beatniks prostituting this freedom by tearing down the foundations that permit them to express themselves freely. They want freedom without authority. They completely fail to distinguish between the authority of Hitler and Stalin which was arbitrary and the American concept of authority. Our authority is subordinated to the sovereign will of the people expressed in law.

Many of us that witness those who wish to follow the "Rule of the Jungle" instead of the "Rule of Law" wonder what they have to offer as a substitute. Fortunately, there is great promise in the non-beatnik majority of our American youth. There are present plans to use historical pageantry to communicate a better understanding to these youth of the American values that will engender responsible citizenship. I saw a very heart warming gathering of good American youth last January. The Rotary Club of Alexandria, Virginia, sponsored their annual recognition banquet to the Eagle Scouts. They invited me to be the speaker and I offered them some "clues" that I had developed to arrive at a better understanding of Constitutional Democracy and Totalitarianism. I sometimes term it the 5 & 10 method. It uses in all but 15 words. By taking five words—Source-Rights-Sovereignty-Powers-Goals, we add two words after each one that have opposing meanings as follows: Source, Divine vs Material—Rights, Individual vs Collective—Sovereignty, People vs State—Powers, Separated vs Centralized—Goals, Order vs Violence.

It is my belief that when the genius and inspiration of America is defined more fully there will be a proportionate increase in individual responsibility. We are using pageantry as a means of articulating the American dream—plans are now being developed—we hope others will follow suit.

Law and Order Must Prevail

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOE L. EVINS
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, all of us are concerned over the continued outbreaks of violence and disorder in our major cities.

If this trend continues, our democratic society will be weakened—because it is the cement of law and order which holds our free society together. We must rededicate ourselves as Americans to the principles of law and order that are the foundation of our Nation.

In this connection, because of the interest of my colleagues and the American people in law and order, I include my weekly newsletter, Capitol Comments, in the Appendix of the Record.

The newsletter follows:

Law and Order Must Prevail

(By Joe L. Evins, Member of Congress, Fourth District, Tennessee)

It has become increasingly evident in recent weeks that forces and influences are at work in our country which are tearing at the very foundation of our democratic society. These disrupting forces and influences are manifest in the violence, demonstrations, lawlessness and unrest which have been too much in evidence in many sections of our Nation.

The lawlessness in Nashville, Louisville, Chicago and in many other of our big cities in recent weeks—if continued—will serve to undermine our system of laws. The cement of law and order must prevail to hold our democratic society toegther.

This Nation and its people traditionally have lived within the law—because to live outside the law is to live in a world of chaos, anarchy and disorder. This country was founded on a system of law and order—respect for law and order—and it is time we rededicated ourselves to these principles.

Our Nation was formed so that a democratic people could live together in peace and harmony, each engaged in his pursuit of happiness. Our society was formed in order that our people could think for themselves, govern themselves, fulfill themselves—in a land of freedom and liberty within the framework of law and order.

The only successful way to achieve these goals is to strive for personal objectives in a society of law and order. This Nation has made great progress in providing opportunities for our people—and the resort to violence and force leads to distrust and apprehension, and reacts strongly against further progress and advancement. Thomas Jefferson once said: "The execution of the laws is more important than the making of them."

Where law ends, tyranny begins.

Where order ends, anarchy begins.

Certainly there are conditions in our Nation that must be corrected—and this must be done at all levels, local, state and national. Great strides are being made in improving education, providing better housing, and in creating jobs and opportunities for all our people.

America became the greatest Nation in the world under a system of laws. With a disregard for law and order, our country would be weakened. Let us rededicate ourselves to the maintenance of law and order in our land and thus insure that freedom and liberty will be preserved, promoted and perpetuated.

Elbie Jay Picks a Target

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, I believe the readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD will enjoy the following column by Mr. Arthur Hoppe, which was published in the San Francisco Chronicle on April 16, 1967:

ELBIE JAY PICKS A TARGET

(By Art Hoppe)

Howdy there, folks. How y'all? Time for another tee-vee visit with the rootin'-tootin' Jay Family—starring ol' Elbie Jay, a brave-hearted feller who don't know the meaning of the word fear. Though it's the only four-letter word he don't.

As we join up with ol' Elbie today, he's in the parlor as the door opens. Who's that limpin' in? Why, it's Elbie's happy helper, Hubert Horatio Whatshisname, fresh home from his trip. And he looks mighty fresh, too, what with being covered with fresh eggs, fresh paint and fresh fruit.

Elbie (jovially): Welcome home, my boy. You return covered with—er—glory. A true hero. I'm glad I dragged you out of obscurity for this crucial role. You deserve the fame, Herbert.

Hubert: Hubert, sir (blushing). But I'm proud you're pleased with the way I explained Vietnam, cemented the Western Alliance and created goodwill abroad.

Elbie (surprised): Did you do all that, too? But first things first. How were you received?

Hubert (looking pained): With yellow paint in Rome and eggs in Florence.

Elbie (shaking his head): Excitable, those Italians. How about Berlin?

Hubert: There was talk of an explosive welcome, but the police broke it up. So it was only more eggs, plus bags of flour and beer mugs.

Elbie: Beer mugs? Those Germans are dangerous.

Hubert: Oh, that's nothing. In Paris, ten were injured, 129 arrested, an American Flag was burned and they tossed paint and more eggs.

Elbie: Ah, April in Paris.

Hubert: And then in Brussels I kind of tapered off by merely dodging eggs and fresh fruit.

Elbie: Fresh fruit at this time of year? But, Humbert, I can't tell you what a great job you did—just what I had in mind.

Hubert (hesitantly): Frankly, sir, I'm none too sure I convinced anybody about Vietnam.

Elbie: Oh, that's all right, Herbert.

Hubert: And to be honest, I don't know how much good will I won (brightening). Come to think of it, though, I did get one letter urging me to hurry back soon.

Elbie: That so? Who from?

Hubert: The Common Market Egg Producers.

Elbie: Well, now, don't you fret. You accomplished your major task. Your sacrifice, my boy, may well alter the direction I had planned to take.

Hubert (excitedly): Gosh, sir, on Vietnam? On NATO? On . . .

Elbie: No, I mean after seeing what happened to you, I'm reconsidering going to Europe this summer. In gratitude, Humbert, I plan to groom you for even greater roles.

Hubert (thoughtfully examining his suit): Frankly, sir, I find I don't care much for being groomed. Couldn't you please just drag me back into obscurity instead?

Well, tune in again, folks. And meantime, as you mosey down the winding trail of life, remember what Elbie's ol' granddaddy used to say:

"In time of danger, never fear, for courage will find a way. So just look for some idiot with courage and send him on ahead."

Dr. Konrad Adenauer

SPEECH

OF

HON. BASIL L. WHITENER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, in the death of Dr. Konrad Adenauer the United States has lost a wise and stanch friend, and the world has lost one of its greatest statesmen.

Winston Churchill compared Dr. Adenauer to Otto von Bismarck, the great Chancellor of Imperial Germany. Bismarck and Adenauer will be remembered as two of the greatest German leaders. Both led their nation to greatness.

Bismarck and Adenauer were quite dissimilar, however, in character. Bismarck forged a Germany based upon his philosophy of blood and iron. The Iron Chancellor was a man of war; Adenauer, a man of peace.

To Adenauer was given the task of lifting his people from military, economic, and political defeat. He was 73 years old when he assumed the post of Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Through his undaunted efforts and the example of his personal life he gave new hope to the German people and a will to rebuild the German nation from the ashes left by the Nazi defeat. Through his leadership the German people were to overcome the effects of a devastated economy, a divided country, and Communist pressure.

The great German nation today stands as a monument to the character, the statesmanship, and the genius of Konrad Adenauer.

When he laid aside the burdens of his office in 1963, I think one of the greatest compliments he received was from former Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion of Israel. Ben-Gurion said of Adenauer that he was a man "who will be remembered in German and European history as one of the great statesmen of our time."

President Eisenhower said of him that he was a "towering international figure from whose wise counsel and keen analyses of international problems I have profited immeasurably."

Former President Truman said of Adenauer that—

> He is one of those extraordinary men who took over leadership at a decisive moment of history.

President Kennedy wrote him in 1963 that—

> Germany today is respected by all free nations as a champion of peace and freedom for you have created in your own land a stable, free, and democratic society which stands in sharp contrast to the repression still enforced on so many of your countrymen. To them you have given both help and hope, rightly refusing to accept as permanent the unnatural division of your nation, capital, and people.

"The vanquished must have patience," Chancellor Adenauer said upon assuming the leadership of his country. His philosophy of patience, his Christian character, and his devotion to freedom were the lamps which lit the pathway by which he led Germany from darkness into light.

Churchill has left us, and now Konrad Adenauer has passed into eternity. No one can take their places, but the contributions they made to peace and freedom will be remembered through the ages.

Konrad Adenauer

SPEECH

OF

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, with the death of "Der Alte" Konrad Adenauer, the world has lost a great and good leader. Americans are mourning his death because of the many fine Germans who have lauded his world influences and because of the stability and commonsense he gave to Germany.

My father, Gerhardt Schwengel, and my mother, Margaret Stover Schwengel, were both natives of Germany. They were born in the province of Oldenberg near Westerstede and, like Adenauer, were fortified and motivated by moral lessons that came from deep religious convictions. With these qualities and the desire to find a better opportunity for their family, my parents came to the United States soon after the turn of the century—coming with a religious German, Baptist background, they were well prepared for citizenship in this country. Fortunate were they that they settled in northern Iowa where they could find a favorable atmosphere to continue making contributions through the tilling of the soil and through helping with the development of American culture.

Like so many Americans, I was fortunate to have parents of this kind of background. They instilled in all of their children great feelings for and appreciation of the moral values and with this a good understanding of the basic freedoms. They also imparted to me an everlasting interest in the rich heritage of this country that came from Germany. Because I see in Adenauer many similar characteristics to my own interest, I will, like so many Americans, sense a great loss of world leadership.

My father, throughout his life, maintained an avid interest in Germany and her problems. Like Adenauer, my father was very disturbed about the rise of Hitler and the resulting tragedy for Germany and the world.

After I came to Congress, I had the good fortune to meet "Der Alte" Konrad Adenauer when he addressed the Senate on May 28, 1957, and again when he appeared briefly before the Senate on April 13, 1961.

We talked about Germany and conversed in the German language. He knew well the area of the Fatherland from which my parents came and recognized our family name.

Konrad Adenauer was a great man. His leadership in wartorn Germany rekindled in all of us a hope for a peaceful Europe and a Germany dedicated to the basic freedoms.

"Der Alte" led Germany through a most difficult time. Under his leadership a strong economy grew again in Germany. He helped build and mold a government of laws, based on the true principles of freedom. For this he will be remembered and for this he should be praised.

When Konrad Adenauer addressed the U.S. Senate in 1957, he said:

> The first principle, the guiding motive of our policy is freedom . . . Our second goal is peace . . . The third basic principle of our policy is unity.

On that memorable day the then Chancellor of Germany concluded:

> Political action is the art of bringing to life those concepts which have been recognized as the ethical foundation of justice. Freedom, peace, unity—these are the aims of our policy, a policy designed to give effect to the great ideals that determine the progress of humanity.

These are the words of a man who knows of tyranny, war, and disunity. His words carry with them the wisdom of experience. What he uttered in the Senate Chamber in 1957 serves us well today. Freedom, peace, and unity—those words are a message for mankind. They provide the only basis for a world in which all peoples can live together in harmony to build a better life.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad to associate my remarks with all who are this day paying tribute and especially with those of the Hon. DON H. CLAUSEN, of California, with whom I have visited and, who, like myself, feels a special kinship to the people of Germany and who had through the years felt the tragedy of wrong leadership under Hitler, and who rejoiced with the advent of Konrad Adenauer.

Justice Thwarts Crime Control

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, when unelected Federal judges use their power to prevent an elected district attorney from carrying out his mandate and constitutional duty to control crime, we citizens had best become alert and concerned. These inferior Federal judges are creatures of Congress, and Congress alone can and must act to limit these runaway judges if our people are to have justice and any semblance of local law and order. Why should any judge be afraid of a people's representative investigating how taxpayer's moneys are spent?

I ask that the following AP story, dated April 22, 1967, covering this uncalled-for coddling of criminals and commie fellow travelers be herein inserted in the RECORD.

PROBE OF ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS HIT BY ORDER

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—State officials were blocked by a federal court order today from investigating two poverty programs in southwestern Lousiana.

An emergency three judge federal appeals panel enjoined Dist. Atty. Bertrans DeBlanc of Lafayette from enforcing or issuing subpoenas against Southern Consumers Education Foundation (SCEF) and a related organization, the Southern Consumers Cooperative, Inc.

The court, by a 2–1 vote, also directed U.S. Dist. Judge Richard Putnam of Abbeville to hold a hearing on a claim by the lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union that DeBlanc's investigation should be prohibited as a racially motivated and unfounded attack on the two organizations.

The ACLU committee said the main target of the alleged attack is the Southern Consumers Education Foundation, which has headquarters in Lafayette. It has held Head Start programs in eight parishes involving about 3,000 children, most of Negroes.

PRIEST ORGANIZED

The foundation was organized by the Rev. A. J. McKnight, a Negro Catholic priest from Brooklyn, N.Y., and now leader of a parish in Delcambre. He also held remedial reading classes and has run agriculture cooperatives and credit unions with grants from the Office of Economic Opportunity of more than $1 million, according to the ACLU committee.

DeBlanc, whose district includes Lafayette and other southwestern parishes, last week seized the records of the foundation, the now-defunct Acadiana Neuf and other antipoverty groups.

Attorneys for the ACLU committee charged that his actions were not good faith investigations of theft but were racially motivated harrassment of the leaders and members of the agencies and a conspiracy to discourage further OEO and other funding.

My 4–H Club Story

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS G. ABERNETHY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, the 4–H Club program has made a great contribution to the development of American youth. This fine program is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and particularly by the Extension Service.

Thousands of young Americans have affiliated with 4–H Club work with the result that it has made each and every one of them better citizens. In my own State of Mississippi the program is widely supported. One of our enthusiastic members is Miss Tambrey Turner, of Blaine, Miss. "Tammy," as she is known, expresses her opinion of and enthusiasm for 4–H Club work much better than I could.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to include her expressions, as set forth in her writing, entitled "My 4–H Club Story," in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as follows:

MY 4–H CLUB STORY

Take a boy and girl! Add projects and hard work! Stir in adult leaders and county Extension agents! Sprinkle with county rallies, fairs, shows, and Club Congress! Sprinkle liberally with smiles and a few tears! Top it off with achievement and crown it with green and white for decoration, and what do you have? *A 4–H CLUB!!*

What is a 4–H Club? 4–H is learning, 4–H is winning, 4–H is losing, and 4–H is fun! These things you learn after you have been in 4–H.

I first joined 4–H Club when I was in the 4th grade. My projects were clothing, foods and leadership. That is also when my song leading career began—I was elected Recreational Leader.

1964 was a year of many "Firsts" for me. My first year as a Senior 4–H'er began with being elected Secretary of the Blaine Community Club, a job which required many hours of work.

Our club made and sent a box of stuffed animals to the Baptist Children's Village in Jackson as a Christmas project. This project made the club members more conscious of the many blessings we enjoy such as good homes and loving parents.

This was also my first year to attend State Leadership conference. At this conference we were trained to be junior leaders and leaders. It brought out leadership ability that I did not know I possessed. It brought out the inspirational part of 4–H, that part which is most important in all of our lives. At this conference I came to know myself better. Since then, I believe I have been a better person to live with.

Also this year I attended State Club Congress for the first time. At Club Congress Jan Bush and I gave a Girl's Safety Team Demonstration. Jan and I work diligently on this demonstration for six weeks. Here is where many 4–H experiences came together, including personal development work, and helped make a more successful demonstration.

My clothing project has been very successful. But I was not nearly as proud of my winnings as I was of my sister's winnings. How hard she worked on her apron! How I hoped she wouldn't be disappointed, for it seemed such a short while ago when I was a little girl working on an apron, hoping to do as well as my older sister. How excited I was for her when she won first! She was so proud!

I made my television debut with my State winning Electric Demonstration in Jackson on Channel 3.

The year 1967 is only one-third over, and what a busy time it has been. Again I was elected president of the Community Club. I made another Television appearance, this time to promote the enrollment of the 4–H Club.

For the "March of Dimes" campaign this year the Sunflower County 4–H Clubs built a float for the community chest parade. This year as a 4–H activity at Christmas, our club prepared baskets of oranges, nuts, soup, and candy and carried them to the elderly couples in our community who were sick and lonely.

So, what is a 4–H Club? 4–H is Learning, 4–H is Winning, 4–H is Losing, and 4–H is Fun! 4–H is this and many things more. If YOU were ever a 4–H'er you need no explanation, you'd know!!!!!!!!

President Johnson and Vice President Humphrey Carry Nation's Worldwide Responsibilities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson and Vice President HUMPHREY are traveling extensively on missions of peace and good will, which are necessary and essential because of the Nation's position of world leadership.

President Johnson today is in West Germany, attending the funeral of former Chancellor Adenauer, to be followed by discussions with West German leadership.

Vice President HUMPHREY recently visited a number of European nations and President Johnson recently has attended the Latin American Conference and the Manila Conference of Asian Nations, among others.

In this connection, because of the interest of my colleagues and the American people in this matter of foreign policy and our international responsibilities, I ask unanimous consent that my newsletter, Capitol Comments, be inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The newsletter follows:

THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE PRESIDENT TRAVEL EXTENSIVELY AS UNITED STATES EXERCISES WORLD LEADERSHIP RESPONSIBILITIES

The position of world leadership held by the United States again has been clearly demonstrated in recent weeks and months as President Johnson and Vice President Humphrey have traveled to Asia, Europe and South American as goodwill ambassadors and to exercise the responsibilities of this nation's leadership in world affairs and the promotion of peace.

The President last week attended a Latin American hemispheric conference in Punta Del Este, Uruguay in South America, to strengthen our Good Neighbor Policy—initiated by Cordell Hull—and to reassure our friends in this hemisphere of our continuing concern for their growth and progress. This nation's Alliance for Progress with South American nations is a part of the general effort to stop the onrush and spread of Communism by assisting these nations in eliminating conditions that provide seed beds for the growth of Communism.

The Vice President last week flew to Germany, Italy, Great Britain, Belgium, France and other European nations where in his visit he sought to strengthen the bridges of friendship with our European allies. He also has visited Canada earlier this year.

President Johnson recently played the major role in the Manila Conference of free Asian nations—and has twice met in Guam in the Pacific recently with representatives of South Vietnam and our military and civilian leadership from Saigon to discuss the progress of our effort to halt Communist aggression and promote accord and peace. En route from the Manila Conference, President Johnson went on to Vietnam to visit our fighting men there and to reassure them and our allies of our determination to stand firm and to halt Communist aggression.

Responsibility rests heavily upon the shoulders of our country as the most powerful nation in the world. In this modern world, with transportation and communications cutting distances constantly, events in any part of the world can have an effect upon our future. Each development must be studied and evaluated—and appropriate action taken.

President Johnson and Vice President Humphrey are striving constantly to bolster the cause of freedom in the world and their journeys to the far ends of the earth emphasize the concern and importance to our nation of developments everywhere.

It is significant that communism finds little support in nations that are healthy economically. Our technology and our agricultural and industrial know-how are assisting undeveloped nations in building strong foundations for democratic governments.

The Education of Secretary Freeman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHESTER L. MIZE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, those of us from the Nation's farmbelt, where there is so much at stake and where there is so much unrest, are pleased that Secretary Freeman is continuing his on-the-job training as Secretary of Agriculture.

His latest foray into the Midwest, where one of his stops was Hutchinson, Kans., indicates that he is still learning how to deal with the thorny problems of supply and demand and the cost-price squeeze. There is some evidence that his education has advanced a couple of notches since his ill-advised remarks of last year when he expressed elation over lower farm prices and appeared to be more the Secretary of Consumer Affairs than he did the Secretary of Agriculture.

Now that he seems to be back on the farmer's side, we can only hope that he will continue his education and that he will use the weight of his office to actually do something about the real causes of the present plight of the farmer.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include an editorial from the Topeka, Kans., State Journal, "Freeman and the Farmers." It gives an excellent summary of the education of Secretary Freeman. The editorial follows:

FREEMAN AND THE FARMERS

Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman spent Wednesday in Kansas gathering advice on how to run his department but it's doubtful if any of the clouded atmosphere that hangs over the farm problem was cleared by his visit.

The fact he was willing to face 1,600 farmers from over a five-state area at Hutchinson shows that Mr. Freeman is no timid soul. He was before a microphone for more than an hour and a half, talking some and listening some. He was seeking advice and he got it from farmers in the audience.

The upshot of it all was, however, that nothing new developed. Freeman admitted present government controls haven't worked since last August when farm prices dropped sharply. He viewed the future as a choice between three alternatives: Elimination of all government controls, rigid production controls and high support prices, and farmer-government cooperation to make present flexible controls work.

Of the three, the secretary said elimination of controls would be worst for the farmer. He preferred mandatory controls but admitted these are not politically feasible. He admitted that something has to be done to ease up on the cost-price squeeze that is punishing farmers more severely than ever before.

The Freeman who spent the day in Kansas was a different Freeman who aroused farm ire a year ago. At that time he was wooing the consumers. His boss, President Johnson, was advising housewives to buy lower priced cuts of meat.

But Wednesday, Freeman was all for the farmers. "Consumers must realize," he said, "that if farm prices are not strengthened the nation's farm system will go down the drain. I think the consumer would be willing to accept higher prices if he were assured the farmer got the money."

Quite a switch by the man who at one time sought to have agriculture carry an undue share of the anti-inflation burden.

The secretary has no illusions about his position in government. "I'm not running for anything," he said. "You couldn't get elected dogcatcher in this office."

Textile Imports

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago a number of my colleagues expressed on the floor of the House their concern over rising levels of textile imports to the United States. The Members of Congress from Kansas are especially concerned with the drastic rise in wool textile imports since the close of World War II and the consequent disappearance of many of our wool textile plants. We know that this contraction has been caused to a large extent by the inability of these mills to meet the unfair competition from countries such as Japan and Italy, where wages and production costs are much lower than ours.

This problem affects all segments of the industry, including the wool growing segment. Wool growers in Kansas, as well as other States of the Nation, are concerned when they see their domestic markets shrinking and with the prospect that if wool textile imports are not held at reasonable levels they may eventually lose their only outlet for domestic wool; namely, the domestic wool manufacturers.

The concern of the entire Kansas delegation was expressed in a letter to President Johnson on April 18, 1967. Mr. Speaker, I insert this letter at this point in the RECORD:

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., April 18, 1967.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The Kansas congressional delegation would like to join with the many other members of Congress who are urging prompt implementation of the expressed policy of the Administration for reasonable limitations of imports of wool products.

While Kansas is not a wool manufacturing state, one of our agricultural products is wool. Our growers have no outlet for their wool except through our domestic mills. Since World War II some 300 domestic wool textile plants have disappeared, along with 60 per cent of key manufacturing machinery and tens of thousands of jobs.

Mr. President, in 1964 when you stated that imports of wool products must be held at reasonable levels and that the industry should be restored to good health, the volume of wool textile imports had reached 22 per cent of our production. However, this past year the ratio increased to 27 per cent. In some categories such as worsteds, knitwear and wool shirts, we are advised that import concentration is in the range of 50 per cent.

From your address to the agricultural groups who met with you at the White House a few weeks ago, we know that you share our concern for the well being of agriculture as well as our wool textile industry. If wool textile imports continue to decimate our domestic mills, domestic wool growers in Kansas and the other 49 states (all of which produce wool) will have no market for their raw wool production.

Therefore, Mr. President, in the interest of our entire U.S. wool industry, we strongly urge the Administration to do everything possible to insure that wool textile imports are held at reasonable levels.

Sincerely,

ROBERT DOLE.
CHESTER L. MIZE.
GARNER E. SHRIVER,
JOE SKUBITZ.
LARRY WINN, Jr.
FRANK CARLSON.
JAMES B. PEARSON.

Position of Economic Envy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, in the Birmingham News of April 23 there appeared an article summarizing economic and business conditions in the eight congressional districts of the State of Alabama.

The section dealing with the First Congressional District was written by a highly respected and capable man, Mr. R. H. Allen, of Mobile.

Mr. Allen reviews the recent growth in dollar investment in the district and gives other reasons for the great business optimism which is evident in southwest Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the First District of Alabama is really on the move, and I am proud to represent such fine and energetic people.

I ask permission that Mr. Allen's portion of the article appear here:

R. H. Allen, Mobile, 1st District—"This district is moving toward a position of envy in its economic growth. Unlike any period in the history of the southwest section of the state, the past two years graphically illustrates this surging development.

"The dollar investment in new and expanded industry announced in 1966 for the district counties of Choctaw, Clarke, Mobile, Monroe, Washington, and Wilcox was nearly five times that of 1965. During 1965 the district recorded $58,830,000 in industrial capital investment; but in 1966 this jumped to an amazing $213,298,000, approximately 66 per cent of the State's total.

"Most of this success is attributed to the great Alabama-Tombigbee-Mobile River basin which enjoys a plentiful supply of fresh water, navigation, and a wealth of resources.

"In addition to the industrial expansion, the district is deriving an economic boost in the development of the Alabama River. Two docks and dams are presently under construction by the Corps of Engineers, costing more than $100 million.

"The effects of these vast developments have yet to fully reflect the impact on the economy, though it is presently visible. For instance, the effective buying income in these counties jumped $62 million in 1965 over the previous year to a grand total of $775 million. Significant five-year growth in the district has been reflected in an increase of 24 per cent in retail sales since 1960. Manufacturing employment recorded an 18 per cent gain from 1960 to 1965, and it is likely that the 1966 developments will provide an additional 10,000 jobs for the people in these six counties.

"It is easy to note the optimism among the people in this part of the state. They feel that things are beginning to happen and this runs true from the largest city to the smallest town."

Armenian Memorial Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, today Armenians all over the globe are observing the 52d anniversary of the ruthless Turkish massacres of the Armenian people.

In 1915, the Turks set out to exterminate the whole Armenian Christian population within the Ottoman borders, and brutally tortured and murdered 1,500,000 innocent men, women, and children. Whole families were wiped out with a single blow, and a new word—genocide—was coined to describe the Turks' efforts to destroy an entire race.

The Genocide Convention, which declares the destruction of nations, racial, and religious groups to be an international crime, has been before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for 18 years. Although the United States took the lead in the United Nations to draft the Convention, we have not yet ratified it. Already, the Genocide Convention has been ratified by 69 nations, including the Soviet Union.

The time is long overdue for our country to make its position on genocide known to all nations. The United Nations General Assembly has designated next year as "International Human Rights Year." the most appropriate way for the United States to observe it is to act promptly and favorably, not only on the Conventions on Slavery, Forced Labor, and Women's Political Rights, but also on the Genocide Convention.

Today, as we solemnly observe the greatest martyrdom the world has known, the Armenian genocide, it is fitting that renewed efforts be made to ratify the Genocide Convention. By ratifying the convention, we will to some degree alleviate the memory of this unjustified crime against the Armenian people.

Mr. Speaker, on this occasion, I would also like to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an editorial which appeared in the April 20 issue of the Hairenik Weekly about Armenian memorial day. The editorial follows:

APRIL 24

April 24 is a reminder of twin nature.

To the Armenians it is a sad reminder of a colossal national tragedy which they cannot forget as long as justice remains unsatisfied. It is a reminder of the first genocide of modern times. It brings back the horrendous days of April, 1915, when the government of a barbarian race put into execution a deliberate plan of uprooting from their ancestral homes an entire innocent people and slaughtering them in cold blood with a savagery and beastiality the like of which had never been seen since the days of Genghis Khan, the scourge of mankind. It is the anniversary of a human holocaust which cannot easily be forgotten.

To the criminal Turk, the author of this unutterable crime of April 24 is a grim reminder of an offense against mankind which clings to him, and shall continue to cling throughout eternity as a badge of dishonor and ill fame.

And as long as justice remains unsatisfied the Armenians shall continue to remember while the Turks shall continue to live under the ignominy of their crime.

Neither will it do for the Turks to call on the Armenians, as has been their studied custom, "to forget and forgive" as if nothing had happened. It should be plain to them that such behavior on the part of a fearfully wronged nation is both unnatural and immoral.

There are natural laws which govern the universe and one of those proven laws is that forgiveness comes only in the wake of sincere penitence on the part of the wrong-doer and equitable reparation and redress for the wrong inflicted.

The Turks who base their claim to admission in civilized world society as a modernized nation with democratic orders should recognize this law of nature and make rectification accordingly. As long as they persist in their recalcitrance and their incorrigibility they should be denied admission into civilized society and should suffer the penalty of their incorrigibility.

Efforts have been made and continue to be made by the Armenians to make this supreme appeal to the Turkish sense of justice as a preliminary step which will pave the way for resolving, once and forever, the festering feeling of ill will between the two nations, for enabling the Armenians to forgive and forget, and for establishing a lasting peace in the world.

The Turks committed a fearful wrong against the Armenians some fifty years ago. They destroyed approximately two thirds of the nation by the most barbaric and inhuman methods of killing, they looted and destroyed Armenian properties estimated at billions of dollars, which can never be replaced.

They committed this heinous crime and for past fifty years they got away with impunity.

A shocked world brought the Nazi criminals to justice, and a regenerated Germany made reparation to the Jews for the fearful wrong committed by their kinsmen against the helpless Jews.

To date the Armenians have been unable to arouse a shocked world to do the same to the Turks, and a so-called "modernized" Turkey to date has failed to make a gesture of reparation to the Armenians.

The Armenian suffered the wrong inflicted; the Turk was the wrong doer. It is not up to the Armenian to take the initiative. The initiative belongs to the Turk.

It is entirely within the power of the Turk to take the initiative in bringing about the reconciliation between the two nations and the establishment of friendly neighborliness.

This can only be done when the Turk admits his guilt and makes proper redress for his crime. Given a penitent spirit and a willingness to meet half way, the rest will be easy. It should not be difficult for two nations to resolve their differences in a civilized manner.

But as long as the Turk remains unregenerate and incorrigible, and as long as justice is denied, the Armenian will remember. We shall remember lest we forget our Armenian dead.

Medical Mission Sisters

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, a team of 700 women dedicated to medical assistance in developing countries has its American headquarters in Philadelphia. Trained as doctors, nurses, pharmacists, technicians, administrators, secretaries, and so forth, these women, known as Medical Mission Sisters, operate hospitals in the 13 countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Their aim is to give professional medical care, in its full scope, including surgery and obstetrics, and to educate local people in nursing, midwifery, and other paramedical services.

The Medical Mission Sisters were one of the voluntary agencies honored by President Johnson on December 12, 1966, for their work in Vietnam. Speaking for the President, Vice President Humphrey said:

> Throughout the years, the compassion of our people—by individuals, by private groups, such as are here represented today, and by our Government—has brought comfort to people in distress in many countries and under many and difficult circumstances.

Representing the Medical Mission Sisters were Sr. Virginia Sayers, M.D., of Toledo, Ohio, and Sr. Karen Gossman, of Louisville, Ky., administrator of Holy Family Hospital, Qui Nhon, South Vietnam. This hospital, started by the Medical Mission Sisters 6 years ago, has cared for over 100,000 Vietnamese people, many of them refugees.

Washington, D.C., was the birthplace of the Medical Mission Sisters in 1925. They were founded by a 33-year-old woman, Anna Dengel, M.D., with another doctor and two nurses. Dr. Dengel had worked for several years in northern India, where she had been overwhelmed by the vast medical needs of Muslim women whose religious and social situation would not allow them to be treated by male doctors. Realizing that a group of dedicated women, professionally equipped to give complete medical care, could make a much greater contribution than her own individual efforts, Dr. Dengel, returned to Europe and the United States for help. For a number of years the Sisters concentrated their efforts on India. As the group grew in numbers, the Sisters spread out into other countries. Now they are in Vietnam, Indonesia, the Philippines, Jordan, Venezuela, and six countries of Africa, besides India and Pakistan.

Some of the American girls who join the Medical Mission Sisters already have professional training. The others are educated by the Sisters. As the medical standards keep rising, more and more specialization is necessary. This month Sr. Miriam Paul Klaus, M.D., of Louisville, Ky., will be installed as a fellow of the American College Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the first Sister to receive this honor. She is now practicing her profession at the Medical Mission Sisters' 150-bed Holy Family Hospital in Dacca, East Pakistan. Sr. Frederic Niedfield, M.D., of Brooklyn, Sr. Matthias Zimmerman, M.D., of Fort Loramie, Ohio, and Sr. Austin Jung, M.D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, are all fellows of the American College of Surgeons, and are practicing in India and Pakistan. Several others of the society's 50 doctors are also board-qualified in various specialties.

> When you're the only doctor around, and a woman is brought in from a village after three days of labor with a ruptured uterus, you *have* to know just what to do, and do it quickly—

Says Sister Mary Luke Gray, M.D., of W. Hartford, Conn., who has just passed the exams that make her a diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and will return to Pakistan.

The Sisters consider their training schools one of their most important contributions to the countries in which they work.

> We can't work like a hundred people—

Says Sr. Bernarda Bilsborough, a medical technologist who has spent nine years in Venezuela—

> but we can train a hundred people to work with us.

Last year, when the University of Zulia in Maracaibo, Venezeula, decided to open a school of nursing, they asked the Medical Mission Sisters to take charge of it. In Ghana, West Africa, they were asked by the Government to undertake the training of all the midwives in the Brong-Ahafo district.

The Medical Mission Sisters' work is financed through voluntary contributions and by help from the people of the countries in which they work. They report that it is a day-to-day struggle to make ends meet, and in some cases their work is severely limited by lack of resources. For example, the Government of Ghana has just upgraded nursing education to a state-registered nurses program. There are only two schools in the country qualified to give this type of training. The Brong-Ahafo district, where the Medical Mission Sisters operate a 100-bed hospital in Berekum, needs one of these schools of nursing for the benefit of its 600,000 residents. The Ghanaian Government has asked the Sisters to undertake the project, which would necessitate a 25-bed addition to the hospital and classrooms and dormitories for the students. The Government itself is unable to contribute toward it at this time. The Sisters have a promise of help from Misereor (an organization of German bishops in connection with the German Government), but still lack $200,00 to make the project possible.

The American Province of the Medical Mission Sisters is headed by Sister Miriam Hoover, at 8400 Pine Road, Fox Chase, Philadelphia. Over half the Sisters in the society are American. Other nationalities are Dutch, Indian, English, Filipino, and Indonesian. Working together for the people in developing countries, they try to show the brotherhood of man.

National Conference of State Societies—OAS

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES KEE

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, I should like to call to your attention a recent event which I believe exemplifies public effort to further the worthy mission and goals of the Organization of American States. The notable occasion was the grand ball of the National Cherry Blossom Festival sponsored by the National Conference of State Societies and held for the first time in the Hall of the Americas, Pan American Union, Washington, D.C., April 4, 1967. An attendance of over 800 distinguished persons represented all of the States of the Union, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Territory of Guam, and most of the Latin American countries. The entire court of princesses, as selected by State societies, military escorts, and beautiful young Latin American girls in native costume were presented to the 1966 festival queen, who flew into Washington from Chattanooga University, Tenn. The queen, Miss Adele Geraghty, was honored by the presence of His Excellency Dr. Savillia-Secasa, Ambassador representative of Nicaragua; dean of the diplomatic corps and OAS Council Chairman, His Excellency Dr. Ritter-Aislan, Ambassador representative of Panama, and Senora Ritter, who were seated adjacent to the throne. The spectacular pageantry was enhanced by the music of the Chilean Folklore Singers, Sonny Seixas Latin Orchestra and the U.S. Drum and Bugle Corps. Television celebrities Miss Inga Runvould and Mr. Mac McGarry of WRC–TV officiated as mistress and master of ceremonies.

The well-chosen remarks of National Conference President Robert James Schissell, of Nebraska, which introduced the main presentation event, are considered most descriptive of conference background and objectives. Mr. Schissell said:

> For over a century State Societies have functioned in our great Nation's Capital, bringing together those whose lives were influenced through past residence in their home State. The result was a rewarding experience for many individuals representing the fields of Government, business, the arts and communications. Noted public officials have served and are currently serving as leaders of their respective State organizations. The President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson, in fact headed the Texas State Society while serving in the United States Senate.
>
> So great was the impact of these groups on the social and cultural life of Washington that in the year 1952, the Congress chartered the National Conference of State Societies to "promote friendly and cooperative relations between the various State and Territorial Societies in the District of Columbia, and to foster, participate in, and encourage educational, cultural, civic, and patriotic programs and activities." On this occasion, the Grand Presentation Ball, the Conference has fully accomplished its educational and cultural mandate by joining all of the Americas within the international scope of the Cherry Blossom Festival.
>
> This evening we are gathering in a magnificent building, rich in tradition, the House of the Americas and the permanent seat of the Organization of American States. For over 140 years the peoples of this hemisphere have been working together, in a cooperative fashion, toward peace, understanding and a better relationship. The OAS embodies today the aspirations of 440,000,000 Americans from Alaska to the southern-most tip of Argentina, and its outstanding achievements in the political as well as the economic and social fields are world history. It is therefore appropriate tonight in the presence of this distinguished representation from all states of the hemisphere, and in the spirit of the Cherry Blossom season, we salute the OAS and the Inter-American System on its 77th Anniversary, and express our hope for the continued success of its worthy mission.

The highlight of the evening was receipt of a telegram communication from honorary chairman Hubert H. Humphrey, Vice President of the United States, and read to the audience by his sister, the charming, vivacious Frances Humphrey Howard, who served as vice chairman.

Mr. Humphrey's message read:

> From Western Europe, I send warmest greetings to your gala Cherry Blossom Princess Presentation Ball. I have asked my sister to bring this message of pride and pleasure from afar. Best wishes for a joyous evening to one and all. My congratulations to the attractive Princesses and special thanks to the National Conference of State Societies. Hubert H. Humphrey.

Subsequent to his return from Europe, Mr. Humphrey kindly forwarded an autographed program to each of the court. Inasmuch as the majority of the 1967 princesses are currently attending college, it is believed that this fine gesture on the part of the Vice President will stimulate academic interest in the Organization of American States. Great personal interest in Latin America was expressed by all who witnessed the ball pageantry.

Serving the occasion were the Honorable Charles H. Wilson, Member of Congress, chairman of the ball; his Excellency Dr. Jose A. Mora, Secretary General, OAS, honorary first vice chairman; his Excellency Raul Diez de Medina, Ambassador representative of Bolivia, honorary vice chairman; the Honorable Santiago Polanco-Abreu, Resident Commissioner, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, honorary chairman; the Honorable F. Joseph (Jiggs) Donohue, District of Columbia, honorary vice chairman; his Excellency Mr. Sol M. Linowitz, Ambassador representative of the United States to the OAS Council, honorary vice chairman; the Honorable Joseph Montoya, U.S. Senate, honorary vice chairman; the Honorable James Kee, Member of Congress, honorary vice chairman; and Mrs. Rush D. Holt, chairman, princess committee.

From Red to Red, White, and Blue

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the defection of Svetlana Stalina, only daughter of the late Soviet Premier Stalin, is most significant and most indicative of the basic desire for freedom that lives in the heart of freedom-loving people everywhere.

After a lifetime of exposure to communism and thought control, Mrs. Stalina has turned to this land of freedom and liberty as her hope of freedom of expression and fulfillment.

In this connection because of the interest of my colleagues and the Nation, I include an article in the Nashville Tennessean, concerning Mrs. Stalina's arrival in the United States, in the Appendix of the Record.

The article follows:

Stalina Gains Freedom in United States

New York.—Red-haired Svetlana Stalina, only daughter of the late Russian dictator, arrived in the United States as a defector from her Soviet homeland yesterday.

"I have come here to seek the self-expression that has been denied me in Russia," she said in a statement that climaxed her six-weeks hegira. It has taken her from India to Italy to Switzerland and finally to this country.

Behind her in Moscow, Stalina left her two children and she said, "Let God help them. I know they will not reject me and one day we shall meet—I will wait for that."

Stalina, 42, declined to say whether she has been granted permanent asylum in the United States.

In English, with relatively little accent, she told newsmen, "I am very happy to be here . . . I hope next week I will be able to meet you at a press conference and answer any questions you have."

In Washington, the State Department ducked questions as to whether she had been granted asylum.

State Department Press Officer Robert J. McCloskey told a news conference: "She is free to remain here as long as she wishes and is free to leave whenever she wishes."

He added that the Soviet embassy in Washington had been informed that Stalina was on her way here from Switzerland.

Stalina's defection and her wish to come to the United States have caused anxious moments in Washington, where it was feared her defection might affect warming U.S.-Soviet relations.

However, publicly at least, Moscow has taken the attitude that it doesn't care where Joseph Stalin's daughter goes, so long as there is no attempt to "turn her arrival into an anti-Soviet propaganda feast."

Stalina's Russian passport bears a temporary U.S. visa issued last month in New Delhi, where her defection began. It is valid until June 6, but McCloskey said, "She is free if she chooses to ask for an extension."

A friend in India has described Stalina's defection as "the continuation of her bid to escape from the memories of the past."

But she reportedly brought her memories with her in the form of an 80,000-word life-with-father manuscript completed in 1963. It is scheduled for publication by Harper & Row Oct. 16.

Stalina arrived at Kennedy Airport aboard a jetliner from Switzerland. She looked trim in a gray suit and dark green blouse. She said, "I will stay with friends."

She told of leaving Moscow last December for India with the ashes of a man described by the Soviet government as her husband. She continued:

"I fully expected to return to Russia within one month's time. However, during my stay in India I decided I could not return to Moscow.

"It was my own decision based on my own feelings and experiences, without anyone's advice or help or instruction. The strongest struggle was going on in my heart all that time because I would have to leave my children and not see them for quite a long time.

"I did everything to force myself to return home. But all was in vain. I felt it impossible to go back and went instead to the United States. . .

"Despite the strong motives and deep desires which have led me to the United States, I cannot forget that my children are in Moscow. But I know they will understand me and what I have done.

"They also belong to the new generation in our country, which does not want to be fooled by old ideas. They also want to make their own conclusions about life."

In Moscow, Stalina's 21-year-old son, Joseph, said he had spoken with her about a week ago on the telephone and she had mentioned no plans to go to the United States.

Stalina's statement continued:

"Why did I leave Russia and come to ask for your hospitality? There are many reasons.

"Since my childhood I have been taught communism, and I did believe in it, as we all did, my generation. But slowly, with age and experience, I began to think differently.

"In recent years, we in Russia have begun to think, to discuss, to argue, and we are not so much automatically devoted anymore to the ideas which we were taught.

"Also religion has done a lot to change me.

I was brought up in a family where there was never any talk about God, but when I became a grown-up person, I found that it was impossible to exist without anybody's help or preaching.

"There are no capitalists and Communists and ideologies. There are no capitalists and Communists for me—there are good people, or bad people, honest or dishonest, and in whatever country they live, people are the same everywhere, and their best expectations and moral ideals are the same."

Svetlana was the pampered darling of Stalin, the ruthless dictator who ruled the Soviet Union from 1929 until his death in 1953. Her mother, Nadia Allilueva, died in mysterious circumstances in 1932.

Stalina was married at 17 against her father's wishes and the union was short-lived. Since then, she reportedly has had four or five husbands.

Her last was an Indian, Brijeah Singh, who died last year after a long illness.

After her arrival in India with her husband's ashes, Stalina was said to have asked the Indian government for asylum. But reportedly her request was refused because of the possible adverse effects on India's relations with Russia.

Last March 6, she appeared at the U.S. embassy in New Delhi, seeking asylum in this country. It is believed to have been granted on the embassy level and Stalina was flown to Rome.

There she learned her request had caused some concern on a higher level because of possible harmful effects on harming U.S.-Soviet relations.

Stalina was diverted to Switzerland, where she was granted a 45-day visa. She then came to the United States.

Liberty Award Winner

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, Mr. William "Catfish Bill" Carrigan, radio station announcer in Baton Rouge, La., has recently received national recognition with the presentation to him of the Liberty Award by the Congress of Freedom, Inc.

Mr. Carrigan was cited for the Liberty Award "because of your dedication to American ideals as exemplified in your broadcasts."

The Congress of Freedom is a voluntary organization devoted to the defense of constitutional government and liberty under the law.

Mr. Glenn O. Young of Sapulpa, Okla., is president of the group. Other officers are from the States of Mississippi, West Virginia, Ohio, and Nebraska. Members on the board of directors represent 15 different States—which gives the Congress of Freedom a truly national stature.

We in the sixth district are truly proud of our fellow American, Mr. Carrigan, for his efforts in behalf of Americanism and the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the following article from the April 12, 1967, State Times in the RECORD, which announced Mr. Carrigan's achievement:

BR ANNOUNCER NOMINATED FOR LIBERTY AWARD

The Congress of Freedom Awards Committee announced today that William (Catfish Bill) Carrigan of Radio station WIBR had been nominated for the Liberty Award of the organization.

Mary D. Cain, nationally-known weekly newspaper publisher at Summit, Miss., is chairman of the awards committee.

The announcement said the designation was given Carrigan for "dedication to American ideals as exemplified in your broadcasts."

College Education—What Is the Payoff?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, a constituent and friend of mine, Mr. Anthony J. DelPopolo, Sr., who is assistant superintendent of the District of Columbia Youth Center at Lorton, Va., delivered a speech at the Knights of Columbus Toastmasters Club in Arlington, Va., recently, which I believe is worthy of thoughtful consideration by my colleagues.

Mr. DelPopolo is a graduate of George Washington University and the University of Virginia, and has been a teacher for the last 25 years. In addition to his work with young people at Lorton he teaches public speaking at the Institute of Adult Education at Catholic University.

Mr. DelPopolo's speech reads as follows:

COLLEGE EDUCATION . . . WHAT'S THE PAYOFF?

I would like to ask each of you this evening a pertinent and personal question. Are you planning to send your children to college soon? You are? This will probably be a big financial investment for you. What do you expect in future dividends? What will your son or daughter expect as a payoff? Is a college education a way and means to a "better paying job . . . . . . more security . . . . . . social position"? If parents and children think these are the primary rewards . . . . . . they are in for a disappointment and a lot of trouble. They may reason that a college education costs too much . . . . . . so do cars . . . . . . television sets . . . and refrigerators.

Some may ask . . . is college education worth it . . . it's just a four-year loaf on the old man's dough.

Certainly, it is not a means of reforming students or amusing them . . . . or making them expert technicians.

Nor does education have to be an intellectual taxidermy . . . . . . the scooping out of the mind and stuffing it with facts and figures . . . . . . and way out ideas.

A man could go to the greatest university in the world . . . . . . and emerge a (learned) jackass. Yes, degrees are very useful . . . . . . on a thermometer . . . . (or in a circle) . . . . but a man can acquire degrees without their signifying that he is a great personage.

Did you read in a local newspaper the other day a story about a college student who on the day of graduation . . . rushed out and exclaimed, "Here I am world . . . I have my A.B. degree!" And the world replies, "Sit down, Son, and I'll teach you the rest of the alphabet."

A college education should not convert the mind of a student into a filing case with a more or less orderly assortment of facts and figures.

What are the higher significant values of a college education?

The first marks of an educated man are sympathy and understanding.

The marks of ignorance are bigotry and intolerance.

Education should make students happier. It should also enable to make others happier.

They say you can send a boy to college but you can't make him think. . . . The right education will help him to think for himself . . . and so he will then ask himself: "What do *I* think?" rather than "What does the book say?" or "What did the professor say?"

A thinking man or woman is the heart of American education . . . this is true Americanism itself.

Education is the tool that helps you seek the truth . . . the truth makes you free. . . .

A college education does not end with an A.B. . . . or a M.A. . . . or even a Ph. D. . . . it ends when you do.

The college years should help each student as an individual . . . . . then he must lose himself, ... in worthwhile interests . . . . . causes . . . . . and ideas . . . . . larger and more enduring than he is.

Unless college education promotes character building . . . . . unless it helps men and women to be moral . . . . . kinder to their fellow men . . . . . more law-abiding . . . . . more patriotic . . . . . American-style . . . . . and more public spirited. . . . . We might as well burn down all the schools in existence.

Finally, a college education must help the student see himself as a participant in one of the most exciting eras in history . . . . . and in turn, possess a sense of purpose in relation to it.

Thus if the final payoff of a college education is not a better paying job . . . . . is not more security . . . . . is not social position . . . . . (although they are essentials to modern living) . . . . then the dividends gained must be in the development of a student's capacity as a human being. The college must help him find a major pleasure in learning.

It must help him live richly and responsibly so that he is ready to do his part to help create a better world—not only for his fellow Americans—but for all mankind.

(REFERENCES.—W. H. Taft, Horace Mann, R. H. Hutchins, Elbert Hubbard, and William A. Donaghy.)

Government and the Insurance Industry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I wish to include an article by Warren Jefferson Davis. This article deals with the encroachment of the Federal Government into the field of privately owned insurance industry.

I have long contended that the Federal Government has been moving in this direction for some time, not only in the insurance industry but in every other industry that it can take over.

Socialism has never worked for the benefit of the people but only for the benefit of entrenched government. Socialism will lower the standard of living and the individual dignity of every member of our society, and we must reverse our direction if we do not want to be reduced to the lowest common denominator of society.

Socialist Planned Government Seizure of 50 Billion Privately Owned Insurance Industry—Untapped Insurance Billions the Objective of the "New Frontier"—Great Society Fabian Socialists Planners

Active forces in the United States today, eager to extend the paternalistic influence of a centralized government, would take down the office sign of "John Doe," Insurance broker, and supplant it with "Uncle Sam Exclusive Insurance Agent."

Such a happening is more than a possibility!

Hidden tendencies in bureaucratic Washington indicate that the Insurance Industry, with Billions of assets, could be swallowed by socialist in government, and incorporated into the socialist "New Frontier—Great Society Planned Economy."

Early signs of projected governmental invasion of the lucrative fields of industry and business, particularly the enormously rich insurance field, contribute to disquieting influences in the American home and business world.

An excursion into the insurance field by the socialists in government, and those with whom they have joined forces, would affect a vast majority of the men, women and children of America. Already, a socialist-democratic Congress has taken over the business of the health and accident companies under medicare.

Deceptive and subversive abandonment of Constitutional government by Washington devotees of absolutism, and others in high places stung by the "New Frontier—Great Society greed virus," make possible such moves to "advance the general welfare." They lean on a new concept of government to justify their plans, now that the Constitution has been so emasculated by a majority of activists in the so-called "Warren Court," that we live under an unorthodox code of rules promulgated by official Washington governmental agencies.

Insurance officials and policy holders, sensing ulterior motives by government officials and others in Administration maneuvers, fear an attempt will be made by Mr. Johnson, and his socialist appointees to substitute federal control over insurance instead of state supervision. They exhibit concern that some newly fashioned federal bureau will "cover" into the United States Treasury the billions of insurance company assets and hold them as "securities," using the vast funds for further socialistic schemes.

Should such a transfer of control be effected by the federal contralized government, and insurance assets "covered" into the United States Treasury, policy holders would have left only a claim against the government, the same kind of claim that statutory participators have under the Social Security Act. In other words, they would become pensioners of Uncle Sam!

One may observe: "This is incredible! Impossible!"

It is entirely possible, not improbable!

Here is why:

Under the socialistic welfare view of the Tax Clause in the United States Constitution, evidenced by the Supreme Court decisions in the "Triple A," and numerous other cases, Federal Socialism, or the Welfare State, is now on the way—unless stopped—to become firmly established.

Extension of the Commerce Clause, giving Congress almost absolute control of industry, is one of the most vital changes in Constitutional government that has come out of the continuing national crises since 1933.

As so well pointed out by the Hon. Samuel B. Pettengill (noted author and former member of Congress from Indiana):

"We have had a Constitutional Revolution in this country.

"When the Supreme Court held in the Triple A cases that Congress can tax and appropriate for the General Welfare, it amounted to the most important Amendment ever adopted to the constitution."

Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Galatin, said that the interpretation to be given to the General Welfare Clause in the Constitution was the only vital difference between the two political parties then in existence. The "New Deal-Raw Deal-New Frontier-Great Society" socialist party—formerly the Democratic Party, therefore has violated the most basic principle of Thomas Jefferson. With unlimited power to tax, under the Sixteenth Amendment, and unlimited power to SPEND—erroneously assumed by the two major political parties, but not accepted by the Constitution Party, we now have unlimited power, and therefore unlimited government.

The centralized government (under Mr. Johnson, headed towards the "Great Society," is now assuming under the present Executive, almost unrestricted paternalistic authority to invade any business by first making it the object of Federal subsidy, and then subjecting it to Federal control as interstate commerce.

The Insurance Business, reliable observers in Washington note, is early on the list of things "planned for the more abundant life." Its vast exchequer of savings is the magnet, ear-marked for use in further social experiments.

What early evidences of such contemplation by advocates of socialized insurance have been noted?

The insurance industry was shaken several years ago during a conclave of its leaders at Los Angeles, when the general counsel of the National Association of Insurance Agents said:

"There is a planned program abroad in the land to destroy totally the insurance business, and with such destruction will fall in crashing ruins the whole agency system and the livelihood of all its members. The program has been devised, and is being propagated by the CIO, whose political power has been demonstrated more than once."

After reviewing the first skirmish of the Congress of Industrial Relations Organization in a four-point program of insurance "reforms," flavored with socialistic slants, before the New York State Legislature at Albany, the insurance men were warned:

"Coming sessions of the various State legislatures of this country will see this program brought into full flower as a CIO movement."

To our amazement, we see the grasping advocates of socialistic government and "planned economy" teamed up with labor dictators in another liaison bent upon eventually absorbing into bureaucracy one of America's richest, privately owned-and-operated industries.

Observers say that the leaders of paternalism will not be satisfied merely to switch control of compensation and health and accident insurance to a Federal Agency, but will seek to bring about governmental acquisition of fire, life, casualty, automobile, and all other forms of insurance.

Governmental acquisition of the vast insurance industry would include, of course, its two score or more Billions of Dollars of savings that would prove useful to bureaucratic politicians in expanding the "planned socialization" of the country's industry.

Socialists in government have long cast interested eyes on the great insurance exchequer. The Nation's socialist minded Executive in April, 1938, directed that inquiry be made into the "tremendous investment funds controlled by our great insurance companies . . . with particular relation to their use as an instrument of economic power."

If covered into the United States Treasury today, these funds, said to exceed fifty billion dollars, or more, would undoubtedly be used in further excursions into the realm of socialization.

Thus, with the passing of the "New Frontier," we now witness new steps by the present Executive to achieve what his political idol, Mr. Roosevelt's covetous eyes centered on twenty-nine years ago.

First inroads on attempted conversion of control were made on Workmen's Compensation Insurance, in which the CIO was defeated at Albany.

When the ramifications of the temporarily-defeated plan of attack at Albany were studied, and new patterns of attack noted by insurance leaders, it was seen that the ultimate objective of the scheme was to force all insurance companies into retirement, and have the business taken over by State or federally-owned-and-operated governmental monopolies.

While the socialist planners have set out to destroy the insurance companies, if possible, the AFL–CIO is trying desperately to organize insurance agents into unions, and from dues collected from such an organization, use millions of dollars to expedite the job of eventual destruction.

Oddly, here is observed one of the very few instances in which a labor organization has joined hands with government in an effort—in its opinion—to "do something for the public interest," but, at the same time, stuff its own coffers and do something profitable for itself.

The first phase of the astonishing plan was based on the effort to convert workmen's compensation insurance in New York State into a State-owned-and-controlled vehicle, but persistent reports now indicate the socialist planners and their labor organization allies, seeking a softer spot in the armor of the insurance industry, will diversify the attack and probably direct an early blow against all insurance.

"Why," one might ask, "would fire insurance be more vulnerable and possibly offer less resistance to the conspirators?"

Undoubtedly, the hectic history of fire insurance during the last few decades, with periodic demands for reform in legislation having to do with fire insurance, and in certain aspects of the manner in which the business was conducted, influenced exponents of socialized government and their AFL–CIO affiliates.

Before planning to direct their big guns against fire insurance, believing its armor had been materially thinned in previous attacks, they surely considered these highlights in seeking a way to secure more readily a successful victory in the plot to socialize a great industry.

They must have sensed the current disquietude among fire insurance policy holders, who feel, among other things, that the present fire insurance contract is not an equitable instrument, but one that favors the insurers. Many lawyers feel that the standard fire insurance form is so one-sided that it does not deserve to be classed as a contract.

They must have noted that the Standard Fire Insurance Form—an instrument conceived by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and its powerful insurance industry lobby, is in force in the majority of the States.

They were aware of criticism of practices attending adjustment of losses after fires, and charges that privately owned-and-operated companies are guilty of fraud in selling "'coverage," the full amount of which they do not contemplate paying even in the event of a total loss.

They undoubtedly surveyed the conduct of so-called "Adjustment Bureaus," maintained by the privately-owned-and-operated companies, and the inequity of enforced appraisement proceedings.

They noted, it is certain, that one State—Minnesota—has provided by statute for the highly equitable "valued policy," through which the insured, in the event of total loss, is assured full payment. They probably also discovered that a score of other States had junked this highly equitable provision under pressure of the Insurance Lobby.

Abuses, long tolerated by Americans doing business with privately owned-and-operated fire insurance companies, and failure of individual companies and the industry to heed warnings to "clean up their questionable practices," undoubtedly motivated the AFL–CIO leaders and bureaucrats in launching secretly their effort to bring about socialization of one of the Nation's wealthiest and most influential industries.

The insurance business is charged with a public interest. Fire insurance companies do a quasi-public business and today they are subject to the regulation of, and supervision by the States. Insurance contracts are matters of public interest to such an extent that they may be reasonably regulated under the Police Power.

Consider the plight of the home owner today who holds a fire insurance policy assuring him of certain protection against loss, as he views with concern the drastic and threatened change in the form of protection, should the paternalist succeed. Little wonder that he asks:

What is the value of a fire insurance policy in the event of loss by fire, under rapidly changing economic, governmental and social conditions, and the continued devaluation of the dollar?

Despite obvious inequities in the current fire insurance policy, the average policy holder, opposed to the invasion of our government by socialism, probably prefers the current means of protection against fire loss, with all its asserted inequities and objectionable features, to the one that looms through attempted socialization of the insurance industry.

And, if the conspiracy between the bureaucrats in Washington, and the AFL–CIO leaders, committed to socialization of the great industry is pressed, the insurance lobby may find itself grasping a great bear by the tail, because it failed to heed decades of demands for reforms.

The fair settlement of claims for fire losses is not the only hurdle which the insurance industry faces today.

Some chiseling health and accident companies, which have newly invaded a field almost exclusively reserved heretofore by the Old Line, conservative companies, have brought up anew the abuses which once prevailed only in the settlement of fire insurance claims. For example, one company is notorious for refusal to pay claims for "total disability," even properly certified by reputable physicians; offering to pay only for "partial disability," and insisting upon "total disability," "total loss of time," and "continuous house confinement," and "regular attendance by a physician," all of which elements of a loss are rarely present in any one illness or accident. There are many cases where physicians have to treat patients at their office, and not at the home of the insured. It seems obvious that where physicians have certified a claim as one of "total disability," causing "loss of time," the company's policy is meaningless, where insistence is made that only "partial disability" is involved, unless there is continuous house confinement," and "regular home attendance by a physician." The insured pays for protection against either "loss of time" from work, or "total disability," and only in exceptional cases does house confinement result from an accident or illness. These loopholes should be closed for the protection of the insured. Unless they are, the Federal government will move in and take over.

The United States Government has a stake pile of some one hundred fifty billion dollars in insurance, loans, factories, railroads, and countless other business enterprises, ordinarily handled by private industry. Insurance alone represents over fifty billion dollars. The tide of creeping socialism is nearing its crest. The need now, instead of increased power in a strongly centralized, socialistic government bureaucracy, functioning at the expense of sovereign States, is for decentralization and curtailment of unconstitutional government activity. First steps were taken by the late President Hoover to get the Federal Government out of the business of generating and distributing electric power. The wings of all socialistic federal enterprises will have to be clipped, and government operations confined to their Constitutional limits, if the public welfare is to be served, and private industry protected.

Freedom in Communist Yugoslavia?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, who is it that suggests that Communist countries are becoming "more like the United States"? They must be listening to the British-trained minds in the State Department.

Earl Warren has been behind the Iron Curtain and knows better. Yugoslav Author Mihajlo Mihajlov was just recently sentenced to 12 months in prison at Belgrade for daring to spread anti-Yugoslav propaganda and defying Tito's communism.

Earlier Mihajlov received 5 months in prison for daring to write that the Russians introduced concentration camps before Adolf Hitler, and applied genocide before the Nazis.

Who is afraid of the truth? Tito, the Yugoslavs, or the Communist Party?

And as recently as April 18, 1967, according to the AP wire service, Tito reaffirmed his belief in communism as the directing force in Yugloslavia and the "decisive role in our entire life."

If only our State Department people would read these releases.

I ask consent for these two news articles to be here inserted in the RECORD:

TITO REAFFIRMS RED PARTY ROLE FOR YUGOSLAVIA

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA (AP)—President Tito reaffirmed Monday that the Communist party remains the "directing force" in Yugoslavia. He warned party members on the need for unity and discipline.

"The Communist party is not a liberal organization in which everybody does what he wants," Tito said. "It is a Marxist organization which is not surpassed.

"The party continues to have the decisive role in our entire life."

His remarks, made to a conference of the Communist party organization of Belgrade, apparently were prompted by a continuing fight between liberals and dogmatists in the party.

Tito said those who do not agree with decisions of the Communist majority have no place in the party.

"Without purging our party (it) cannot play the role of leader."

Arguing against those who claim the Communist party should abandon its leadership role, Tito said: "In Yugoslavia the working people hold the power. Communists are part of the people. They create the domestic and foreign policy of the country."

In order to pursue their role "Communists must be united, have unity in action," he said.

Tito added that unity is as important now as it was in 1948 when Joseph V. Stalin attempted to break the Yugoslav party and overthrow Tito.

Tito claimed the lack of alertness in the party had permitted recent outbursts by Croatian and Serbian nationalist intellectuals. He added that "rotten liberalism" was the other cause for these outbursts.

SLAVIC AUTHOR FACING TRIAL IN COURT TODAY

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA (AP).—Mihajlo Mihajlov, Yugoslav author who gained fame abroad for defying President Tito's communism, will face a court here Monday charged with spreading hostile propaganda. If convicted he could be sentenced to a maximum of 12 years imprisonment.

Mihajlov was sentenced last September to 12 months imprisonment by the district court of the Adriatic city of Zadar for spreading false information. He is serving this term and will be brought to the district court here Monday from prison.

The new charge against him is that he wrote three articles last summer in which he presented the situation in Yugoslavia in a false and untrue way and so spread hostile anti-Yugoslav propaganda.

Mihajlov, 33, first got in trouble with Yugoslav authorities in the spring of 1965, when he published an article about a trip to the Soviet Union, entitled "Moscow Summer." In it, he said the Russians introduced concentration camps before Adolf Hitler and applied genocide before the Nazis.

The Zadar court sentenced him to nine months imprisonment. But, on appeal, the Supreme Court of Croatia acquitted him of a charge of derision of the Soviet Union but sentenced him to five months imprisonment, suspended for two years, for distribution of banned printed materials.

In August 1966, he announced plans for an independent magazine. A planned meeting with his followers never was held because Mihajlov was arrested, charged with spreading false information and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment.

Passover Season

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my greetings to those of my constituents of the Jewish faith. The Jews, throughout the world, are now celebrating the Passover season.

Not so very long ago, many American Jews were subjected to discrimination and religious prejudice. However, the work and accomplishments of the Jewish people in America could not be ignored. They were an enormous part of our American heritage and helped to broaden and better the lives of all Americans. Those who preach anti-Semitism are considered by Americans today as belonging to a lunatic fringe.

I joined with my colleagues in Congress in signing a statement this week, condemning the suppression of Jewish spiritual and cultural life in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is presently severely restricting the religious life of the Jewish people. Jews in Russia are forbidden to establish any nationwide federation of congregations or clergy.

It is my hope that this statement with the signature of 284 Members of Congress, may make the Soviet Government aware that we here in America strongly disapprove the Soviet Union's policy toward the Jewish people. It is my further hope that the Soviet leaders will amend their present policy and permit the people of the Jewish faith freedom to engage in their religious practices with no state discrimination.

It is time now for men to repudiate all forms of religious persecution, realizing what wise men have long known, that men of all nations and creeds are brothers.

Antipollution Law Not Workable

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced an amendment to the Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966. My amendment, designed to make the act more completely effective, would prohibit any careless or accidental discharge of oil into navigable bodies of water. It would not confine prosecution solely to shipowners who willfully or through gross negligence dischared oil into navigable waters.

Support for legislation of this type can be found in an editorial which appeared in the Buffalo Courier Express last week. I include this editorial in the Record today:

ANTIPOLLUTION LAW NOT WORKABLE

Hearings next week before a House Public Works subcommittee will provide an opportunity for doing something about a regrettable situation involving enforcement of the federal oil-pollution law.

The fact is that Justice Department figures show that the 1966 clean-water law which took effect last Nov. 3 and was intended to strengthen the 1924 oil-pollution law actually has crippled enforcement of it, a remarkable example of legislative foul-up. The foul-up came about this way:

Under the 1924 law the Justice Department was prosecuting about 100 cases a year of ships' pollution of territorial or inland waters. All the department had to do was prove that oil discharges came from a particular ship to get a verdict. A ship-owner could escape liability only by proving that a discharge attributed to his vessel was due a serious emergency or unavoidable accident. An amendment to the 1966 clean-water act, however, although the act increased penalties, defined oil discharges from vessels as "any grossly negligent or willful spilling." This changed the original wording of the definition of discharge as "any accidental, negligent or willful spilling."

The result of the change, according to Justice Department attorneys, is that the department has not filed a single case against shipowners for polluting territorial or inland waters since the new law became operational last November. The new wording has made the law unenforceable because of the extreme difficulty of proving that an oil discharge was due to gross negligence or willful spilling.

The vast damage caused by the oil flow from the wrecked tanker Torrey Canyon, the oil slick washed upon Cape Cod beaches and the oil slick polluting Buffalo Harbor and the Niagara River all emphasize the need for prevening such discharges or assessing penalties if they should occur. For this there will have to be a law that is enforceable, not stymied by crippling amendments.

The whole subject of pollution has aroused great public concern and put the spotlight on the efforts of government at federal, state and local levels to cope with its complexities. Among those complexities should not be legislative handcuffs.

At next week's hearings the House Public Works subcommittee will consider the adequacy of federal antipollution laws. It may be hoped that recommendations for removing the hampering conditions that now exist will be produced and headed toward enactment.

The Nation and Its Newer Universities—Source of the Country's Vitality and Strength

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD J. IRWIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, the University of Bridgeport, located in the biggest community in my district, recently began observation of its 40th year of uninterrupted service to American education.

In ceremonies recognizing this achievement, the great Governor of Connecticut, the Honorable John Dempsey, was awarded a doctorate in tribute for his contributions to the field of higher education.

Chosen to introduce Governor Dempsey at the convocation ceremonies was another renowned citizen of Connecticut, the Honorable William Benton, former U.S. Senator and now U.S. Ambassador to UNESCO.

Senator Benton had some pertinent comments to make in the process of introducing the Governor about institutions of higher learning, comments which I would like my colleagues in Congress to read.

Therefore, I would like to offer for publication in the Record Senator Benton's speech at the University of Bridgeport convocation ceremonies on April 19, 1967:

Although my family ties have been with the elms and ivy at Yale, my own active personal interests have been with the newer and younger universities.

Without any disrespect for the great and venerable institutions of learning that number their years in the hundreds, may I say that this nation must largely look to the newer universities for its vitality and strength?

My grandfather, my father and I, and my two sons, are all graduates of Yale. One of my wife's ancestors, Jacob Hemingway, was Yale's first graduate. My ancestors and hers thought of Yale as the nearest and cheapest local college. I find myself working hard as a trustee for a number of today's "nearest and cheapest" universities—for example, Chicago, Connecticut, and Brandeis. And I am honored by the opportunity today to work as a trustee for the University of Bridgeport, which is growing rapidly in stature as well as enrollment.

I am proud to present to you a message just received by wire from the White House. I do so as one of President Johnson's ambassadors, his ambassador to UNESCO. The message is signed by Douglass Cater, the President's special assistant for education:

"The President was delighted to learn that the University of Bridgeport is observing its fortieth year of uninterrupted service to American education.

"He has asked that I extend to you personally, and to your faculty, students and alumni his warm congratulations on this conspicuous and meaningful milestone.

"Institutions such as yours give your President and your fellow citizens reason to look with confidence upon the young men and women of America who are to perpetuate the work of our democracy.

"The President is heartened by the example you have set and he is encouraged in his own efforts on behalf of American education."

* * * * *

In recent years, this university, like UNESCO and a large number of American and international institutions, has become the beneficiary of most generous federal support. It has received very substantial loans, on a self-liquidating basis, for dormitories and for a student center. It has received $300,000 toward the erection of the College of Nursing building. It has received grants through the National Science Foundation, and money for conducting institutes and seminars for teachers of mathematics, history and other projects. It is expected that the federal government will contribute $500,000 toward the cost of a new building for arts and humanities. It has even received a grant to help make possible the creation of a closed-circuit educational television system for the university's own use! In view of such federal largesse, can't we take pleasure here today at confirmation directly from the White House that President Johnson is actively aware that the University of Bridgeport is not in Texas?

Federal support of private universities has been necessary and indeed inevitable, and the formula which is evolving should and will grow in importance. I take some pride in the fact that I was among the first, on my return in 1955 from the first of my five visits to the USSR, to advocate a vast program of federal scholarships for college students. Our University of Bridgeport is today receiving from the federal government some $300,000 a year for student loan funds.

I am particularly delighted to participate in a ceremony which honors Governor Dempsey. Surely Connecticut has had no governor in modern times who is more beloved. It seems to me that the University of Bridgeport has been particularly perspicacious in the award of its honorary degrees. In the last few years it became the first and only university to give an honorary degree to the gentleman who has become Prime Minister of England, Mr. Harold Wilson, who tells me he regards this university as his American alma mater. I am lunching with him next Saturday at No. 10 Downing Street as I return to my duties at UNESCO. Chancellor Halsey and Governor Dempsey, I shall carry to him his alma mater's greetings. In the last few years this university has also given an honorary degree to Mme. Indira Gandhi, who thereupon became Prime Minister of India. Can it be that there is a portent here for the future of our governor? Can it be we of Connecticut shall keep him in office as the city of Birdgeport kept McLevy—on indefinite tenure? Governor, we of the University of Bridgeport salute you. There are some young ladies here who want me to tell you that they love you. They are not alone in this. Among other great benefits to the state from your administration, this audience here today is particularly proud of your leadership in the field of higher education and your determination to provide it to every Connecticut boy and girl with the motivation and aptitude. We proudly welcome you to your new role as an alumnus. With all its attendant opportunities and obligations!

The Meaning of Passover in Our Time

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, beginning at sundown this evening, and for the next 8 days, Jews all over the world will celebrate Passover commemorating the exodus from Egypt.

The story of the exodus continues to have a profound meaning for all of us even today and its recounting reminds us of the ever-present struggle for freedom throughout the world.

This meaning, and the symbolic celebration of the Israelites' flight from slavery are ably expressed in the following editorial from the Miami newspaper, the Jewish Floridian:

THE MEANING OF PASSOVER IN OUR TIME

Passover will open with the first Seder on Monday night, April 24, when Jews throughout the world gather to recount the story of the Exodus from Egypt.

The Haggadah unifies into a meaningful religious whole the significance of the ceremonial rites performed at the Seder, the special foods eaten or symbolically employed, and the many songs rendered as part of the liturgy.

Passover is the backdrop against which we repeat the story of man's struggle to be free from bondage. It reminds us of his continuing struggle to be the master of his own fate.

When the 600,000-odd Israelites left Egypt under the mighty outstretched arm of God and the leadership of Moses, they enacted one of the most profoundly moving events in the saga of human liberty.

Passover features more numerous religious symbols than almost any other Jewish holiday: the "charoseth," the clay with which the Jewish slaves worked on the great pyramids of Egypt; the "marror," recalling the bitterness of their lot; the "zroah," the representation of God's strength and devotion to the cause of man's freedom.

There are also the wine, the matzoh, and the "karpas," among many others.

It is these that place Passover within the context of our broadly religious and historical past and that also make of the holiday a continuing celebration of man's determination to be the arbiters of his destiny here on earth.

But if Passover is all of these positive and hopeful things, it is also a reminder of the dispossessed, the poor, the forgotten and the outcast. In this sense, our own time and our own nation, seeking to forge ever newer and broader horizons of human liberty at home and abroad, seem to reflect the central spirit of Passover.

Altogether, Passover is one of the most universal holidays—one that is warmest and nearest to our hearts and forever meaningful.

Rising Rates Blamed on Many Things

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM T. CAHILL

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Speaker, it has been my privilege in recent days to call to the attention of the Members of this body my deep and continuing interest in and concern about automobile liability insurance. In continuation of the subject, I desire to call to your attention today another column by Tom Flynn, of the Camden, N.J., Courier-Post staff, entitled "Rising Rates Blamed on Many Things":

AGENTS SPEAK UP: RISING RATES BLAMED ON MANY THINGS

(By Tom Flynn)

Bill Mehrer was driving home . . . it was late and it was raining . . . and the roads were slippery . . . there were headlights approaching . . . bright lights . . . blinding . . . Mehrer slammed on the brakes . . . the car skidded on the wet pavement . . . there was a sickening thud . . .

Fortunately, for William D. Mehrer, 70, of 48th Street, Pennsauken, he missed the oncoming car and crashed against a parked car. He escaped injury and there was damage only to the two vehicles.

But for Bill Mehrer, trouble was just beginning. His insurance company, a national concern handled by a big Pennsauken agency, canceled his policy after more than 20 years of accident-free driving. He was forced into an assigned-risk category handled by another agency. His premiums jumped from $170 to $280 annually.

Bill Mehrer's troubles aren't singular. Rather, they're symptomatic of the trouble that involves the whole insurance field. Driver after driver complains as policies are canceled or as premiums are increased.

But the agencies and the underwriters insist they are powerless to change the course of things. They freely acknowledge that there was a rate increase of nine per cent in 1963, another of 15 per cent in 1965 and still another in 1966 of 20 per cent.

Yet a Camden agent shrugs off the increases by saying, "For every $100 I take in automobile insurance premiums, I pay out $117. I don't even solicit the business any more. I try to stick with the other kinds of insurance."

The reasons cited for the ever-increasing rates are almost as numerous as the number of agents. They blame lawyers, doctors, auto repair men, juries and even the clients themselves for the increasing premiums.

A Pennsauken agent, who preferred to remain anonymous (as all agents contacted did), didn't attempt to hide his feelings. "Doctors are the worst offenders," he claimed.

When he complained to a doctor about a $75 charge for "X-ray studies" ("if it hadn't been an insurance case it would have been $15"), he was politely told, "you take care of your business and I'll take care of mine."

An agent for a Blackwood underwriter agrees with colleagues but hits out hard at lawyers whom he refers to as "road runners." He says, "They're out after the client, living up cases before we know the accident has happened." Then he adds, "They're all 'experts' on whiplash."

And everybody points the finger at the repair men. The agents claim the body shops charge for work which is never done, for new parts when used parts are installed and then increase the price to "try to save some guy, his $50 deductible cost."

High jury awards come in for criticism. One agent recalled a case involving a 19-year-old Blackwood Terrace youth, a carpenter's apprentice, who recently won a $40,000 award for the loss of one finger in an accident.

"How can a jury possibly explain that," the agent asks.

Finally, a Camden agent claims the insured themselves are to blame. "They have a 'what can I get out of it' attitude," he says.

All these factors have combined to drive auto insurance rates upward at a dizzying pace. The Department of Insurance and Banking authorized three rate increases in four years although they did not grant the full requests by the companies in all cases.

Auto insurance rates are a complicated business. The basic rate is predicated on an accident-free record for a person driving under ideal conditions. Any factors which alter this picture cause a surcharge to add to the basic rate.

Young drivers, under 25 years of age, pay a surcharge. So do older drivers. A man who drives his car for business pays more. A man who drives in a congested urban area pays a surcharge that a resident of a rural area does not pay. And finally every accident claim results in a surcharge.

A Haddonfield man who works for a Camden agency acknowledges that his company tacks a 30 per cent surcharge on the rate after the first accident claim. A second claim means a 70 per cent surcharge.

Another company limits its surcharge to 10 per cent for each accident. The agent will admit that if a 20 or 30 per cent surcharge is added at the same time the basic rate has been raised by the state, the premium takes a big jump.

The Blackwood agent says companies are being "more selective" in whom they insure and the Camden agent says "the companies are running scared."

The Haddonfield man admits "it's a problem insuring the aged."

The answer in the eyes of the Blackwood man rests with the people themselves.

The Pennsauken agent says, "The roads are inadequate. Going around the Airport Circle is like taking your life in your hands.

"And cars go too fast today," he says. "Pileups at 60 miles an hour are a lot worse than at 30 miles an hour."

But with 3,235,063 motor vehicles in this state, plus the out-of-staters who use New Jersey roads, it's difficult to eliminate the pile-ups at any speed.

"The public has simply got to accept that as long as this slaughter on the highways keeps up, they're going to have to pay for it. They'll just have to pay until they become more careful when they get behind the wheel," one agent says.

A Government Postal Corporation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, Postmaster General O'Brien must be pleased and probably even a little surprised at the near-unanimous approval the Nation's press has given his proposal to establish a Government corporation to run our mail delivery system. In hundreds of newspapers across the country the Postmaster General's idea has been hailed as one that holds great promise for producing a solution to the burgeoning problems that plague the postal service. Those papers which have not bestowed an outright endorsement on the proposal have urged that it be given serious consideration. I am sure Congress will respond to this call. Four typical editorial reactions to Mr. O'Brien's plan appeared in the Detroit News, the Flint Journal, the Muskegon Chronicle, and the State Journal, and I include them in the RECORD at this point:

[From the Detroit News, Apr. 5, 1967]

Turn Post Office Into a Corporation? It's a Good Way Out

Almost any suggestion to do something about the Post Office Department is bound to gain support, if only because its present course is intolerable. Thus Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien's proposal to turn the archaic monster into a government corporation should merit at least a full review and, we hope, affirmative action.

The Post Office Department, as it operates today, handles first class letters and air mail at rates which yield a small profit. Newspapers, magazines, and other educational materials are carried at 30 percent of the actual cost of service. And bulk or junk mail is handled at 60 percent of cost.

All postal revenues accrue to the general treasury while Congress appropriates operating funds, providing enough money to cover the persistent deficit, which this year will probably exceed $1.2 billion.

The President has asked for a postal rate increase this year which will raise rates for the first class letter from 5 centes to 6 cents—a 20 percent increase for a class of mail which is already paying its own way.

Changing the operation of the Post Office Department to a government corporation would offer considerable advantages over this system. The deficits involved in carrying educational and junk mail would be obvious, as would the hidden costs of other services, such as free mailing privileges for federal officials.

Once the deficits are faced, the public could decide whether subsidies should be continued. It might be very interesting to hear the reaction of the citizen who is reduced to the status of "occupant" and then discovers his first class letter rates have been paying 40 percent of the cost of mailing the interminable flow of junk mail which he must dutifully carry out to the trash.

The citizen might also ask whether the changing historical setting and the other open means of communicating still justify a subsidy of 70 percent for "educational" materials which are often more commercial than cultural.

But, regardless of the deficit the nation may choose to provide, the corporate form would offer other improvements over the present setup. Today, for example, the Post Office Department is woefully short of automated equipment. Yet it finds that funds intended for capital purposes are absorbed by what seem to be insatiable payroll demands. A government corporation could issue bonds for capital purposes and speed the introduction of laborsaving machinery. Payrolls would not necessarily fall—but their rate of growth could be slowed.

The Post Office Department now has 700,000 employees who have received three pay increases in the last four years and still there are serious problems of finding capable personnel. The improvement of service at reasonable rates must be accomplished through higher pay for employees who can handle a rising volume of mail. That means automation, and the corporate re-structuring of the department may be the easiest way to get it.

[From the Muskegon (Mich.) Chronicle, Apr. 6, 1967]

U.S. Postal System Should Be More Independent, as Mr. O'Brien Says

If Congress can shake off the barnacles of the past, it will order a prompt, detailed review of Postmaster General O'Brien's proposal to turn the nation's postal system over to a nonprofit, independent government corporation.

Patronage and other political implications of the Post Office Department lost their significance years ago. Today the operations of this department ought to be on the best possible business basis.

Automation is an enormous need. Failure to make rapid progress in handling an ever-increasing volume of mail can, as Mr. O'Brien has said, produce a giant-sized headache in some future period for government, business and everyone else. Mr. O'Brien admits that the current rate of modernization is not sufficient.

Having a postmaster general of cabinet status is a throwback to the days when the person who held that post was also the political ringmaster for the party in power. In our time, side-duties of a political nature have no place in postal problems.

There is precedent for the type of new organization Mr. O'Brien recommends. A number of independent agencies exist in the federal government. These include the Atomic Energy Commission, Federal Reserve System, Federal Aviation Agency, Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., Federal Trade Commission, General Services Administration, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

The volume of business handled by the Post Office Department is much larger, which is all the more reason for giving it independent status, subject only to congressional review. It should be noted that the postal deficit has risen from $363 million in 1955 to $1.2 billion today.

Congress cannot hope to mastermind internal postal policy under today's conditions. It will be a double boon, both to Congress and to the postal service, if a new type of managerial direction is created, with the top posts filled by seasoned experts in the problems of mail-handling.

The biggest concern will be on the question of rates. Here a whole new attitude will have to come into existence. Congress will want to retain some kind of veto control. Nonetheless, the degree of efficiency in the postal system is the main factor in rates, both for mail users and for taxpayers. Improved efficiency from better management is the best assurance of fair rates for users and lower subsidies from the public treasury.

[From the Lansing-East Lansing State Journal, Apr. 11, 1967]

Postal Chief's Plan Merits Close Study

It rarely happens that a government official seeks to abolish his own job but this would be one of the effects of a proposal by U.S. Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien.

The other and more far-reaching effect would be conversion of the Post Office Department into a nonprofit government corporation which hopefully, would be operated like a private business instead of being bogged down in what O'Brien calls a "jungle of restrictive legislation and custom" that makes it almost impossible to improve the postal service.

The postmaster general said he had made such a general recommendation to President Johnson "and he feels it worthy of intensive study."

We think so, too.

In our judgment, it doesn't make any sense for an operation as important to the public and as extensive as the postal service to be so deeply entangled in politics as it is.

Under the present system, the man who heads the operation is appointed by the President and usually as a reward for service rendered the party in power.

More than that, the thousands of local postmasters throughout the nation are political patronage appointees whose selection is often delayed by intra-party squabbles between factions differing as to who is most deserving (politically) of the job.

Instead of continuing this spoils system, O'Brien proposes that the Post Office Department be removed from the cabinet and replaced by a nonprofit government corporation operated by a board of directors named by the president and confirmed by Congress. It would be managed by a professional executive appointed by the board.

"The postal service should fully reflect the genius of American management and industrial skills," O'Brien said. "Management and amployes alike should be paid according to standards of comparable industry. The United States is perhaps the most ingenious nation ever to appear in history. I think it is about time to devote more of that ingenuity to the vital area of postal communications."

The postmaster general recently told Congress that the department, hampered by bureaucratic processes and an increasing volume of mail, is "in a race with catastrophe."

There is no guarantee, of course, that O'Brien's plan would result in better mail service. But if the influence of partisan politics were kept to a minimum and the service were operated in accordance with the standards of private enterprise by a board of directors—with the authority to solve problems such as that created by mountains of junk mail that now are distributed throughout the land—the chances for improvement would appear to be far better than they are under the present system.

O'Brien's proposal is certainly worthy of careful and unbiased study by Congress as a basis for a non-political determination of what will be in the best interests of those who are dependent upon the postal service.

[From the Flint (Mich.) Journal, Apr. 5, 1967]

O'Brien's Plan To Abolish His Job Worth Considering

Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien has earned a reputation as one of the most competent "all-around" men in the higher echelon of public service.

Somehow the words capable, talented and respected seem to find use by writers who have occasion to discuss him or his activities.

His talents have resulted in his holding three "jobs" currently. He is first, postmaster general, a task to dismay the most stout-hearted man these days; he is also President Johnson's top political confidant and political soothsayer; furthermore, he still acts as the President's key agent in promoting major legislation in Congress.

He has a peculiar ability to "lay down the law" in politics and within the postal service without stirring undue resentment or dislike.

He has a reputation for directness and for being clear-headed. He is one of the few John F. Kennedy appointees remaining with President Johnson and yet retaining the respect of those Kennedy followers who seem unable to depart from the "Camelot" of the Kennedy regime.

For those reasons, his surprise suggestion Monday that his job as postmaster general be abolished deserves more than casual consideration.

O'Brien thinks the post office operation should be taken away from its presidential Cabinet status and turned into a nonprofit government corporation.

He is only the latest of many governmental officials both in and outside the postal department to point out the postal service is in a near-catastrophe stage and demands radical surgery.

He believes that his job should be handled by a professional executive operating a corporate-like governmental agency divorced from its traditional status as a political catch-all.

O'Brien has striven mightily to bring some sort of order out of the chaos that is our postal system. He has sought to do some of the things previously attempted by our own Arthur E. Summerfield when he was postmaster general, including greater use of automation and more modern business methods.

Whether there is much possibility of divorcing the sprawling postal system from its unholy alliance with legislative political patronage would be a hazardous guess today.

It can only be hoped that such urgings will force Congress to do something about the problem before the entire wobbly structure collapses into one great state of confusion.

Teacher Corps: True Educational Challenge

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Gardner has said that education is the opportunity for a person to attain individual fulfillment, to reach full stature.

Very shortly we will be asked to consider the legislation to extend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and there are those who propose alternatives to the administration bill, one of which would eliminate the Teacher Corps.

At this point in the RECORD, I would urge my colleagues in the House to read the Washington Post editorial of April 24 in support of the National Teacher Corps, which also cites the appraisal by the National Advisory Council on the Education of Disadvantaged Children. Bearing in mind that the Teacher Corps is designed to work with special children to encourage this release of human potential, it surely merits our special consideration.

The article follows:

TEACHING TEACHERS

Congress ought to give thoughtful consideration to a report just released by the National Advisory Council on the Education of Disadvantaged Children. The report is an appraisal of the Teachers Corpe during its first yeer of operation; and it is striking enthusiastic about the performance and the potentialities of this fledgling group in a period when it was peculiarly handicapped by problems of organization and by inadequate funds. At the same time, the report is something more: it is an insightful discussion of the special problems of teaching "disadvantaged" children.

A major educational challenge confronts the country. Public school systems in every major city are flooded today with the flotsam of a vast new migration—from rural areas to urban centers. Many of these migrants, uneducated, even illiterate and accustomed to agricultural employment, are wholly unequipped for participation in an industrial economy; and often, in consequence, they find themselves crowded into decaying neighborhoods, unemployed, exploited and desperate. Their children, often, are in a real sense disinherited—deprived of any cultural stimulation or any incentive to learn.

It is for these children that the schols must today undertake a special task—a task analogous to but different from the task accomplished by the public schools at the turn of the century in making the melting pot a reality for the children of the migrants from Europe. "For centuries," the report of the Advisory Council observes, "schools have dealt almost wholly with students who have valued learning and have come to school in search of it. Among the children with whom the Teacher Corps works, the first task is not so much to *teach* them as to *reach* them, in order to persuade them that they can learn—and that learning can be useful, interesting and rewarding."

The Teachers Corps recruits idealistic and committed young college graduates who want to do this specialized and difficult type of teaching; and it trains them for the task in participating universities and in the public schools of disadvantaged neighborhoods which have asked for their help. During the past school year, some 1,200 Corps members have served in 275 schools in 111 school districts in 29 states, serving in each case at the invitation of a local school system. Usually they work in teams of three to ten interns, headed by a team leader who is an experienced teacher. They are subordinates of the local school authorities, conforming to local rules and practices, paid at a rate equal to that received by the least experienced teachers in the local school district.

The Teachers Corps brings with it not only specialized training and some fresh ideas; even more significantly it brings the ardor of dedicated young people. It has made a great beginning; it can, if it gets the chance, render even richer service in the future. But it will be obliged to go out of business entirely by the end of June unless Congress quickly votes to extend its life and to give it the supplemental appropriation it needs to carry on through the summer. No better investment could be made toward the education of the disadvantaged.

View From Mount Vernon Again in Jeopardy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, this 90th Congress is standing on the threshold of discarding one of the best investments—in public funds and in the protection of scenic resources—that has ever been offered to the U.S. Government. I am referring to the Piscataway Park, which is the overview from Mount Vernon, the estate of our first President, George Washington.

This park would be a success largely through the donations of land and scenic easements by farsighted and dedicated private landowners and two nonprofit foundations in the area. They are unanimously agreed on the vital need to preserve the view from Mount Vernon and to preserve some badly needed open spaces and scenic values in this exploding metropolitan area.

The donations of land and scenic easements will more than match the Federal share of land acquisition. Nowhere in the Nation is there a better bargain in parkland because of these donations. As Miss Shirley Elder puts it in her Washington Star article of April 23:

> At Piscataway, the Federal government has an opportunity to develop a large park area at relatively small cost.

Unfortunately the House Appropriations Committee has not acknowledged the overwhelming benefits that would be derived to the general public at this park. It has denied the Federal share of $2.7 million. It is my fervent hope that the Senate will restore this tragic cut.

In the meantime, I recommend the following article to my colleagues so they may see how valuable this project is in all respects:

[From the Washington Sunday Star, Apr. 23, 1967]

VIEW FROM MOUNT VERNON AGAIN IN JEOPARDY

(By Shirley Elder)

On a clear day, you can see for more than 200 years.

Pause a moment on the sloping lawn below the handsome, white-columned mansion.

Look out across the river.

Listen.

Soon you will hear the chatter of youngsters and you can almost see a small boy and his brother scrambling across the lawn. They may stop briefly to gaze, as you are gazing, across the river at the wooded, gently rolling hills of Maryland.

You feel things haven't changed much in these 200 years. The mansion still is there although no muddy boots clutter the hall as doubtless they did in George Washington's day and no greatcoats are thrown casually across a chair.

Preservation of the buildings that make up Mount Vernon has involved the dedicated work of many persons. In the forefront has been the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association. But, even they, though dedicated, have had to turn to Congress for solution to a totally-unexpected problem: the view across the river.

MRS. BOLTON'S GIFT

Thanks to an incredibly-generous gift from Rep. Frances Bolton, R-Ohio, a Mt. Vernon vice-regent, the assault of commercialization on the river view has been slowed. Now, if Congress will do its share, the millions who visit Mount Vernon each year will be able to look across the river for another 200 years and see the same view that greeted this country's first President in the 1730s.

But Congress must act swiftly or the valuable waterfront property, which straddles the Prince Georges-Charles county line, will become available once more to the developers who have threatened with oil storage tanks, sewage treatment facilities, vast commercial recreation areas and, at one point, an airfield.

The 90th Congress already has dealt the project a weakening blow: the House Appropriations Committee last week cut the necessary funds for the federal share. Changes in the committee budget seldom are made on the House floor so hopes for restoration now rest with the Senate.

"All we're asking," said Mrs. Bolton, "is that they (Congress) finish up what they promised." To fail to do so, she added, would be "perfectly tragic and totally unnecessary."

The deadline is August. If Congress refuses to appropriate the $2.7 million in already-authorized funds by that time, the view from Mount Vernon, now carefully guarded by a unique partnership of easements and government-owned land, could again become available to commercialization.

The drive to hold off development of the Maryland shore began in earnest 12 years ago with a telephone call from Mount Vernon's resident director, Cecil Wall, to Mrs. Bolton. Wall said the land across the Potomac was about to be sold to some Texas oil men who planned to erect oil storage tanks there.

Mrs. Bolton said she appealed to the Rockefeller Foundation and to several others in New York but failed to come up with the amount needed to block the tank farm. At about this time, she inherited some money of her own and, with some $750,000, bought the 450 acres that formed the basis of the Accokeek Foundation.

"This," said Mrs. Bolton, in the Foundation's latest annual report, "was just the beginning."

By 1960, almost half of the seven miles of shoreline along the Potomac and Piscataway Bay had been donated to the Accokeek Foundation. A program of research and restoration was begun with special focus on creation of a historically-accurate National Colonial Farm. The Foundation agreed to donate most of its land to the federal government.

The view-saving project was not destined for a smooth, uneventful life, however.

One day, an "unthinking local agency, armed with the power of eminent domain," came forth "determined to condemn the land we sought to preserve," Mrs. Bolton said.

It was the greatest indignity. The local agency—the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission—wanted to build a sewage treatment plant.

The threat, Mrs. Bolton said, was too great for any private group to handle. So, they turned to the federal government and, in 1961, Congress enacted legislation establishing Piscataway Park. Nearly a million dollars was authorized to buy land and $391,132 was spent.

PRICES ARE RISING

For some reason, the federal program bogged down and, five years later, acquisition of the land still was unfinished. By this time, two significant developments had taken place.

1. Land prices quadrupled.
2. Some 130 landowners had joined the preservation effort with pledges of scenic easements on their own property. The total now committed is 2,975 acres but it will be lost if the federal government fails to buy a "substantial" part of the 1,058 acres of park area by August. That's the way the agreements read. Only 240 acres have been acquired.

To meet the first problem, Congress raised the authorization from $1 million to $4.1 million.

To meet the second problem, the Interior Department asked Congress last October to approve a bookkeeping maneuver called "reprogramming" that would release $1 million right away.

"We need the million dollars desperately," said a Park Service spokesman. "It is a critical item. In fact, we needed it last fall." With the million dollars, he said, the Interior Department could begin condemnation immediately of 139 acres, which probably would be enough to meet the legal requirement for a "substantial" start on the land acquisition.

Congress still has not acted on the October request.

Interior has asked Congress to appropriate the rest of the $4.1 million in the fiscal 1968 budget. If past experience is any test, however, the budget may not clear Congress before August even though the fiscal year begins July 1.

THE PROTECTION

Donors of the easements get no money but they get the mutual scenic protection of the surrounding easements and park area. They agree to keep the land in single-family, five-acre lots and cannot cut down any large trees without permission from the Secretary of the Interior.

Prince Georges County recently has joined the conservation effort with a further incentive to easement donors. They will receive a 50 percent real estate tax credit on the land involved. The tax break does not include the value of buildings.

Piscataway Park involves some $11 million worth of land on one of the outer rings of the rapidly growing development that is centered in the District. Its success would meet one of the Park Service's own definitions of today's recreational needs:

"Our mission is to maintain and preserve a park atmosphere within the nation's expanding urban environment."

AS A NEW CONCEPT

At Piscataway, the federal government has an opportunity to develop a large park area at relatively small cost. The park is divided into three uses: a public area of about 77 acres with campsites, roads and the like; a preservation area of 172 acres that will include scenes of natural scientific and historic interest such as the Indian camp site at Mockley Point, and a private development area of 272 acres that will have "compatible uses" such as farming, grazing and orchards.

It is experimental. It is a new concept. It is a chance to build an ambitious, extensive park in an urban area with the enthusiastic and unusual cooperation of federal, local and private citizens. And, it could fail for want of a word from Congress.

New Market: Antique Capital of the East

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. MATHIAS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, many of my colleagues and other residents of the Washington area have already discovered the charming town of New Market, Md., and the wealth of antique shops located there.

In the winter 1967 issue of Valleys of History, there appeared an interesting article describing the history of New Market, and its current fame as "a mecca for the knowledgeable antique collector and the neophyte bargain seeker." To acquaint the entire Congress with this Maryland asset, only an hour from the Capital, I insert this article in the Record:

NEW MARKET: ANTIQUE CAPITAL OF THE EAST

The town of New Market in eastern Frederick County, amid the rolling Maryland countryside, is perhaps the antique capital of the country. Today there are 23 antique shops in this village on the historic National Highway eight miles east of Frederick.

Incorporated in 1878 by a Special Act of the Legislature, New Market is bounded on the east by the Seven Sisters, and on the west by Whippoorwill Hallow—the first designation being a series of small hills; the second, a roller-coaster dip on the highway. Both of these traffic hazards were bypassed when the state built Interstate 70 several hundred yards south of the town.

Most communities would send up a howl about being bypassed, and merchant groups would be buttonholing the nearest power-wielding politician. Not so New Market, a hamlet of nearly 400 people whose principal livelihood is derived from the lack of progress—living off of the past, not in it!

New Market, less than an hour's drive from the metropolitan centers of Baltimore and Washington, was first thought of as an early real estate developer's dream. This advertisement appeared in Maryland newspapers in the Spring of 1788: "Laid out for a town to be called New Market, on public road nine miles from Frederick on road to Baltimore. Two principal streets in town. Lots are 66' front x 165' back. There is a lot of ground reserved for a church and a market house. Lots on Main Street will be sold at $3.00 each, the lots in back for 40 shillings."

Evidently the population explosion of the day was not as acute as at present, since the sale of lots did not move until early summer of 1793; terms being revised in the meantime to 66⅔ cents a year rental, with the privilege of purchasing at any time. The first house built in the town in 1770 is still standing. Originally used as a tavern, it was constructed of logs, which have now been covered with wood.

The earlier industry in the village was a button factory, but it failed many years before the invention of the zipper. A wrought iron nail factory was the only other venture, and it likewise had an uncertain future. The upswing in the life and mores of the townspeople of New Market began on July 4, 1936, when Stoll D. Kemp of Frederick opened the first antique shop in the town. Little did he reckon that in a few years his initial endeavor would indeed create a "new market," mushrooming the antique business into a bonanza.

With Main Street having been transformed into a mecca for the knowledgeable antique collector and the neophyte bargain seeker, the routing of the new highway away from town promoted the practice of jaywalking into a way of life. One prospective purchaser after another may be seen crisscrossing back and forth between shops at random, seeking bargains in Hepplewhite, Duncan Phyfe, Waterford, and Amelung pieces. Shoppers can also find a wooden cigar-store indian, plaster life-size cow, or animal figures separated from a bygone carrousel.

Dealers hesitate to declare sources of supply, but they will tell you they often sell, re-purchase, and sell again the same item, since they keep a close tab on the locations and movements of the better pieces they trade in.

New Market has always been a popular stopping point for travelers on the Old National Highway. Mealey's Hotel, built in 1800, has been almost continuously the site of an inn since that date.

Across the street from Mealey's is the second antique shop to begin operations in the town. This fine old structure was formerly a popular tavern that catered to the thirst of drovers and passengers of the goods wagons and stages that traveled the Baltimore and Fredericktown Turnpike.

With the arrival of more and more shops catering to the antique trade, the dealers decided to hold an annual New Market Day to promote the community.

If you have never been to New Market, then put this charming village on your list of places to visit. If you are an antique admirer your trip will be rewarding. Most of the shops are open daily, including Sunday.

Representation of the District of Columbia in Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, on April 20, 1967, I addressed the Democratic Central Committee of the District of Columbia on the subject of representation of the District of Columbia in Congress. Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I am pleased to include my statement and the text of House Joint Resolution 396, which I introduced on March 7, 1967, to amend the Constitution to provide for such representation.

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN CONGRESS

I cannot tell you how pleased I am to be here with you tonight, and so to have this opportunity to talk to you about the constitutional amendment which I introduced to provide for one Representative from the District of Columbia in the House, and for such additional representation in the House and Senate as Congress may from time to time prescribe.

I consider this to be one of the most significant pieces of legislation before the House in the 90th Congress and I propose to have hearings before the full Judiciary Committee in a matter of weeks so that this proposal can move forward. I am not for one moment under the illusion that this will be an easy task. I am depending on people like you to give me and other like-minded Members every assistance you possibly can.

I need not tell you that opposition to this proposal will come from quarters who will hide the real reason for their opposition behind superficial arguments like—

(1) This is the Nation's capital and should remain in a special status;

(2) The people in the District are not really interested in having a Member in the House;

(3) We have committees in the House and Senate which can adequately look after the interests of the people of the District;

(4) Two committees in Congress can provide better representation than one Member out of 435 and, hence, a Member would be superfluous;

(5) The committees plus the Commissioners should suffice to protect the residents of the District;

(6) Let's not disturb the unique position of the District; and

(7) Taxes for the inhabitants of the District would increase, and so forth and so on.

I will not seek tonight to demolish each of these arguments. I think you know the answers as well as I do. I want to point out, however, a few very interesting facts. The population in the District, as indicated by the 1960 census, was 763,956. Based on the same census, we find that the average Congressional district is composed of 410,000, based on population count. No reason exists why 410,000 people living outside of the District are entitled to representation, and the 763 odd thousand people of the District are not. Significantly, Alaska was made a State with only 226,167 and Hawaii was made a State with 632,772.

The major prohibition, of course against representation in Congress for the District of Columbia lies in the Constitution. This we propose to remove. The Constitution does provide in Article 1, Section 8, that

The Congress shall have power . . . to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such District, (The District of Columbia) not exceeding ten miles square, as may by cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States.

Article 1, Section 2 states that "No person shall be a Representative . . . who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen." The District of Columbia is not a State. Article 1, Section 3 requires that the Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each *State*. Once this constitutional amendment has passed the House and Senate and been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States, these provisions will not be applicable.

We must note that in the Committee on the District of Columbia in the House there are twenty-five members, only three of whom comes from States adjacent to the District. The chairman of the committee is from South Carolina. There is one member from Mississippi, two members from Illinois, two members from New York, one member from Texas, one member from North Carolina, one member from California, one member from Michigan, one member from Georgia, one member from Florida, three members from Minnesota, one member from Washington, one member from Indiana, one member from Wisconsin, one member from Ohio, one member from Virginia, two members from Maryland, one member from Kansas, and one from Arizona.

On the Senate committee, we have one Senator from Nevada, one from Oregon, one from New York, one from Maryland, one from Virginia, one from Vermont, one from Colorado, and one from Kentucky. There we have it, all around the mulberry bush, far and near, but the District stands in "splendid isolation"; that is, splendid isolation from representation in the House of Representatives or the Senate, but not isolated from all the needs and aspirations common to all the districts in the United States.

No home rule, no representation in national legislation—and it was only by dint of the hardest kind of labor that the people of the District of Columbia gained the right, the privileges, and the duty to vote for the President and Vice President of the United States.

Of course, if representation is a valueless thing, a hollow word, then why bother with representation for all the other areas of this vast country. Back in 1802, the inhabitants of the City of Washington and the District of Columbia could have a mayor and counsel; in 1812, the District of Columbia could have a mayor, a board of aldermen, and a board of common council to be elected by ballot, all of which elected officials were to be residents of the District.

All of that has long since changed. In what way have the people of the District of Columbia changed, that now it shall be presumed, and is presumed, that they can only exist as political wards of Congress?

Many is the time when a resident of the District of Columbia walks into my office, seeking advice and help. Were I to undertake all the chores requested of me by the residents of Washington, it might preempt all the time I must give to my own constituents; and what is true of me is true of all other Members of Congress. What recourse do I have but to send a supplicant to the District of Columbia Committee? Yet no one on the District Committee comes from the District of Columbia.

I need not belabor these points here. I had best save my ammunition for those who need convincing—and there are far too many who do! The argument I hear more often than any other is that the people of the District are not really interested in having representation in Congress. They must be convinced otherwise and this is part of your job. If you have friends in areas outside of Washington, let them make their wishes known to their Congressmen. We need every newspaper editorial we can get in *all* parts of the country; we need radio programs, television programs, magazine articles which will reach beyond the confines of this district, for the irony of it all is that the fate of this constitutional proposal will depend upon the will and whim of Members of Congress whose constituencies are far removed from this area.

If I make such a program seem difficult, I do so only because of my knowledge that the responsibilities of Members of Congress are so great, that the demands upon their time are so heavy, that it is understandable that a large chasm of indifference lies between the introduction of this proposal and its final enactment, and then upon its ratification by three-fourths of the States. If I exaggerate the enormity of the task, then I say, "Far better this exageration than to under-assess the difficulties." In that direction lies failure.

When I proposed the amendment granting the vote to the District in the Federal election of President and Vice President, I learned this lesson—one does not take justice and right and fair play for granted. These are earned by work, more work, and still more work.

Again I assure you that there will be hearing, that I will press with all the energy at my command for the adoption of this constitutional proposal. I believe that we will succeed if we want it badly enough, and as you know from my record, I do not brook failure easily.

The first proposal to give representation to the District of Columbia in the House of Representatives was introduced in 1877 in the 45th Congress. Shall we not say that we have waited long enough for this proposal to become a reality?

Thank you.

The text of the Joint Resolution follows:

H.J. RES. 396

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress:

"ARTICLE—

"SECTION 1. The people of the District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall elect at least one Representative in Congress and, as may be provided by law, one or more additional Representatives or Senators, or both, up to the number to which the District would be entitled if it were a State.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"SEC. 3. This article shall have no effect on the provision made in the twenty-third article of amendment to the Constitution for determining the number of electors for President and Vice President to be appointed for the District."

Theory on the Cause of the World Ice Age

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 1967

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, there has been called to my attention an excellent paper by S. Lee Bear on an improbable cause of the Ice Age, which ended about 10,000 years ago.

As I believe this top-level scientific paper will interest not only the scientists but also the lay members interested in basic science and climate, I am including it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The author of this paper, S. Lee Bear, is a graduate of Penn State College with a degree in electrochemical engineering, and is a member of the American Geophysical Union, the Glaciological Society, and the Pittsburgh Geological Society.

The paper follows:

AN IMPROBABLE CAUSE OF THE ICE AGE

(By S. Lee Bear, presented to the first annual meeting of the northeastern North America branch of the Glaciological Society in Hanover, N.H., Oct. 1, 1966)

As you know, the title of my talk is "An Improbable Cause of the Ice Age". The objective "improbable" was selected because of its use by that very shrewd, observant, analytical and fictional gentleman named Sherlock Holmes. His creator, Conan Doyle, had him utter these words, "It is an old axiom of mine that when you have excluded the impossible what remains, however improbable, must be the truth". The purpose of my being here today, in brief, is to prove that climatic causes of an Ice Age are impossible and to outline what remains, however improbable.

In my previous paper entitled "The Climatic Requirements of an Ice Age", I endeavored to show that if, in accordance with the generally accepted theory, the Laurentide ice sheet had its beginning in a huge expanding glacier that formed in Labrador-Ungava or on Baffin Island or both because of a temperature decline of 12–15° F. then such a glacier should exist somewhere else in the world under similar climatic and topographical conditions. A description of the climate and of the glacierization on Frantz Joseph Land, Spitzbergen or on Northern Greenland in the Arctic or on Trinity Peninsula, or Marguerite Bay on Graham Land in the Antarctic, shows clearly that there is no trend toward the growth of massively overwhelming glacierization in these areas. Such being the case, it is difficult to believe that the type of glacier required to give birth to the Laurentide ice sheet of the Wisconsin stage could have come into being under the postulated conditions.

Disregarding all the evidence to the contrary, it will be assumed in this paper that a decline of approximately 15° F. in the mean monthly temperature in Labrador-Ungava and on Baffin Island resulted in a lowering of the snowlines and in the creation of valley and of piedmont glaciers. In time, the glaciers expanded until eventually they overtopped the nearby mountains and began their slow, steady movement toward the west and south. The Laurentide ice sheet was thus born but the snowfall that fed it and brought it into existence, constitutes problem one.

Despite the unfavorable climatic conditions the ice sheet grew and, after the passage of countless ages, expanded both in surface dimensions and in thickness. By this time the warm moist winds from the Gulf and Atlantic are supposed to have played an important role in supply the badly needed precipitation. Here problem two requires an answer. How can the great ice sheet with its acute need for nourishment reliably depend upon sources thousands of miles away? The moisture ladened masses of air originating in these sources will drop its moisture in response to insolational and radiational processes, orographical influences, collisions of great bodies of air, temperature, entropy, turbulence and other thermodynamic and hydrodynamic properties. After being subject to all of these influences, how much precipitation would be available for the ice sheet out in the tundra of the Hudson Bay area?

The third problem to be overcome would be produced by the dust and pollen collected by the winds as they pass over prairies and the wooded areas on their way from the southlands to the glacierized north. The dust and pollen deposited upon the ice would lower its albedo and make it much more subject to the rays of the sun and the advective heat.

An even greater problem, the fourth, would be the low albedo of the dark rocks and woods that the ice sheet would have to pass over on its way southward. The most interesting examples of low albedo are to be found in the Antarctic. Such areas which are devoid of snow and ice are called "oases". Shumskiy, in describing Bunger's Oasis in East Antarctica said "The dark surface of the Oases' rocks, absorbing 80 to 85% of the solar radiation (compared with 10 to 15% on the surrounding glacier) is heated up in summer to a temperature of 25° to 3° C. (77° to 86° F.)". The Laurentide ice sheet, advancing into the sun and constantly reaching areas with a low albedo would encounter great resistance to its progress. It is possible that the entire land might have been one vast oasis.

The fifth and greatest problem faced by the advancing ice sheet would be the rising air temperature encountered in the southern areas. At the 45° parallel present mean summer temperatures are about 60° F. If the periglacial temperatures were about 15° F. lower than today we may approximate a 45° to 50° F. mean summer temperature when the ice sheet reached the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes. If it be assumed that the snowline was in the neighborhood of an m.s.t. of around 32° F. the height above sea level might have been 5,000 to 6,000 feet. The total height of the ice massive might then have approached 10,000 feet in order to provide an adequate area of accumulation to offset the ablation. The quantity of snowfall required to maintain the integrity of the ice sheet under these conditions, with even worse to come, presents a problem without an answer. At or around sea level the snowmelt was probably no less than 150 inches water equivalent whereas the present precipitation is about 30 inches annually.

Although the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes should have presented an insurmountable barrier to the Laurentide ice sheet, a crossing was made and the ice continued on its way until it reached almost to the fortieth parallel in New York and Pennsylvania and even further south than that in Ohio and Indiana. Having gone so far with no help from Nature and with the greatest obstacles imaginable in its path, one wonders why the ice sheet came to a halt when it did. All of this came to pass as the glaciated evidence, the till and drift deposits and the moraines and the other glaciated features of the earth's surface, proves beyond any possible doubt. How then could it have happened if the climatic causes were ineffective and must be ruled out?

If we now have excluded the impossible, namely the climatic causes, what remains, however improbable, certainly involves the ice. The very simple molecular constitution of ice belies its exceedingly complex and confusing characteristics. It is, of course, well known that many different types of ice can be produced at extremely high pressures and low temperatures but none of these forms of ice can exist naturally on earth. What is postulated here is a form of ice that may have prevailed on earth thousands of years ago. Its properties may have been identical with our present ice except that its specific gravit is assumed to be greater than water, say 1.15–20 or in that neighborhood.

The advent of heavy or what might be called glacial ice on earth would almost certainly affect the polar areas first. The ice cover of the Arctic Ocean would sink to the bottom and assuming an isothermal state of water at the freezing point, new ice as it formed would precipitate somewhat in the nature of a sediment. At present summer temperatures melt as much as two feet off the ice cover. Under similar weather conditions no ice would be melted although the surface water might be warmed somewhat. It follows therefore that after many, possibly a thousand years and more, the Arctic would be frozen solidly. On land, bordering the Arctic Ocean, shallow lakes and ponds would be frozen solidly very quickly and the streams would gradually fill with ice sediment, mixed possibly with clay and sand so that in a short time the streams would be choked and the drainage lines completely destroyed. As a consequence, the thaw water from the hills and mountains would remain in the nearby low lands and shallow lakes in great numbers would be created. The first days of cold weather would freeze the lakes and the snows of winter would accumulate upon them. Thus would come into existence the first phase of a great ice sheet. This same performance would take place in a somewhat diminished form further south and the heat of the sun and other factors that played havoc with the ice sheet composed of the present form of ice would perform a much less effective role.

The existence of glacial ice would make it easy to explain much of what glaciers and ice sheets have accomplished in altering the surface of the earth and producing the glaciated features such as the glacial lakes, the moraines, the striations, the glacial erosion, the drift and till deposits, the U-shaped valleys and the scoured land, all of which bear evidence to the one time presence of ice sheets. Some of this might have been contributed by valley glaciers, flowing swiftly on steep descent but this could hardly be true of the great ice sheets. Much, if not all of this, might be explained by the conversion of glacial ice into the present form which conversion led to the retreat of the glaciers and the end of that particular stage of the Ice Age. Glacial ice, which may have had a specific gravity of 1.10–20 compared with .916 for the present form of ice, would thus expand in volume as much as 25 to 30% during the conversion. Here was a geodynamic force capable of producing many of the glacial forms attributed to the ice sheets and glaciers.

There is another feature possessed probably by glacial ice that is difficult to explain in the case of the present non-glacial ice and that is the presence of Ice Age glacierization in so many parts of the world at about the same time. It is difficult enough to attempt an explanation of the Ice Age due to a 15% drop in the mean monthly temperature here in North America but to do so in Europe, Asia, Australia, New Zealand and even in Antarctica is just too involved. On the other hand, the conditions which created glacial ice could understandably operate at the same time over the whole world.

Finally, the argument might be put forth against glacial ice that if it ever existed why has it not been discovered before this? Maybe it has been seen and not recognized as such. What about anchor ice that in winter is very plentiful on the bottom of rivers, such as the St. Lawrence? According to Barnes who has written extensively on this subject, anchor ice forms on the bottom of rivers under a clear night sky and frequently rises with the coming of the rays of the morning sun. Although anchor ice has the same specific gravity as normal ice, no report has been made of any tests of it at the moment of its formation.

But the most definite evidence of the existence of glacial ice is in a report made by A. Norman Shaw of McGill University at the 1924 Meeting of the Royal Society of Canada. In a laboratory experiment with a Wallaston cryophorus, heavy ice appeared accidentally and inexplicably. Before any tests could be made, it melted, and although many attempts were made to reproduce it they all failed. Almost twenty years before this encounter, Professor Cox of McGill University in the same laboratory and with the same experiment also produced heavy ice. He too was unable to reproduce it.

If the Ice Age had come into existence because of a climatic change, it would clearly and unmistakeably have been apparent and there would have been only one self-evident cause of it. Deductive reasoning makes it possible to postulate a change in the nature of ice that would create an Ice Age but deductive reasoning is not enough. It is necessary to prove that glacial ice can exist albeit in unstable form under present earth conditions. This is the task for the physicist and geophysicist rather than the glaciologist and it is work that should be done if the truth is to be learned.

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Armenian Sacrifice—A Lesson for Today

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 19, 1967

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, April 24 marks the anniversary of the greatest single disaster in the history of the Armenian people. It was on that date in 1915 that the Turks commenced the wholesale deportation of its Armenian population of 1,750,000 to Syria and Mesopotamia. Despite pledges of loyalty, the Turks claimed the Armenians comprised a dangerous foreign element and used this as a pretext for an outrageous act of genocide. The operation was conducted with extreme barbarity and brutality, and it is estimated that 600,000 Armenians died or were massacred en route with only one-third escaping deportation.

On the anniversary of this senseless, sad, and tragic event, let us honor the memory of those martyrs of the proud and ancient Armenian people whose lives were so needlessly sacrificed. While we cannot bring them back to life, we can, however, best memorialize them by following the lessons this catastrophe has taught, and we can also rededicate our own actions in remembrance of them.

First, let us realize the basic worth of all men. This is nowhere more evident than in the history of Armenia. Throughout the centuries the Armenian people have suffered enormously as a buffer zone between rival empires, yet its people have created and maintained a marvelously rich culture. Its architecture is distinguished by great diversity and holds an important place in the history of medieval art. Armenian sculpture and painting were known from before the Christian era, and as early as the 10th century Armenian carving was renowned for its decorating effect in the Church of the Holy Cross which was situated on an island in Lake Van.

The crafts of Armenia likewise have long been recognized, especially those of the gold and silver smiths and weavers. In addition, this venerable race developed and kept its own language, church, and literature. The present-day inheriters of this culture, who have immigrated to the United States, have brought these same gifts of creativity with them and we are the richer for it.

Second, let us recognize that man's inhumanity to man does not find a more debased expression than in senseless and unreasoning racial prejudice and injustice. History has consistently demonstrated that the first step to any nation's destruction has been the recourse to ethnic bigotry, prejudice, and the deportation or slaughter of minority groups.

Third, in memory of those who died in this terrible tragedy, let us vow to put aside racial animosity wherever it exists and go forward to preserve and uphold human dignity and existence whether threatened by disease, famine, or genocide.

The Carl Duisberg Society

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, on April 21, 1967, the advisory board of the Carl Duisberg Society in the United States met in Washington to discuss various aspects of the work-study programs in which this society is involved in the United States.

The American division is the oldest of the three divisions of the Carl Duisberg Society. Its main purpose is to establish a close and meaningful relation between young Americans and young Germans by enabling these young people to gain firsthand experiences in both the vocational and educational fields.

During the past 10 years this society has been responsible for entering into exchange relations with 21 American universities and colleges; and through them with many American companies. In addition to the academic values, the campus experience has brought participants in both countries into personal contact with young Americans and Germans and their families. During the past few years 54 American companies have taken part, extending from New York to California, and 18 American universities have participated, including small colleges such as Albion, Antioch, Beloit, and Depauw—as well as the larger universities includfng Oklahoma, Michigan State, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

The Carl Duisberg Society is named after a distinguished German chemist, researcher, scientist, and leader in industry. He was one of the pioneers of the idea to create possibilities for young Germans to go abroad for university and practical training in their fields and to invite young foreigners to come to Germany for the same purpose. The society was founded in 1949 by former work-study program partipants who were in the United States as trainees in the early 1920's on a program sponsored by Carl Duisberg.

On the occasion of the first meeting of the advisory board, an address was given by Dr. Walther Casper, member of the board of trustees of the Carl Duisberg Society. He is also a member of the board of management of the Metallgesellschaft in Frankfurt, Main, and a member of the Development Policy Council of the German Government and chairman of the Administrative Council of the German Volunteer Service. He is well known in the United States and Germany for his efforts to strengthen the cooperation between Germany and the United States. In 1964, Dr. Casper, together with the then Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY, was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree by Marquette University for his services in this field.

I herewith append the address of Dr. Casper on the occasion of the first meeting of the American Advisory Board of the Carl Duisberg Society.

I

We have come together for the inaugural session of the American Advisory Board of the Carl Duisberg Society. This board has been founded to assist and advise the society in its American activities.

The Carl Duisberg Society has in the past years played a significant role in the field of international exchange of students and trainees. But before I shall give you a brief survey of the tasks and accomplishments of our organization, let me try to answer one question which I can read distinctly on your faces: Who was Carl Duisberg?

So let me first talk to you about the man whose name our society bears. Carl Duisberg was, above all, a man of science. His epochmaking discoveries in the field of pigments as well as his revolutionary innovations in largescale chemical production have had their historic impact on the industrial development of his country until this very day. In Germany and in the world of chemistry Carl Duisberg's name will forever be associated with the establishment and the build-up of the IG Farben Company.

However, what has made this man so remarkable is not alone his pioneer work and legacy in the field of industry. What distinguishes Carl Duisberg among the other great industry founders of his time was his strong social consciousness and dedication which reached far beyond national boundaries towards the tasks of international cooperation. It was his moral inspiration that made him devote his influence and experience untiringly to programs designed for the international exchange of students, especially after the First World War.

Some day in the early Twenties he received letters from German students in the United States who reported enthusiastically about the management style and working atmosphere they had found in American companies. These reports gave Carl Duisberg the idea to create a regular German American exchange program for young students and professionals. His thoughts were soon turned into action with the result that through Carl Duisberg's initiative between 1925 and 1930 each year 200 young German engineers and farmers could be given the opportunity of a two years' training in the United States. The great economic crisis of the Thirties ended this program abruptly.

Yet already during those early beginnings the program had gained the magnanimous support of the US Department of Commerce. It had been operated by the New York Office of the "Economic Aid of the German Students' Organization" which was at that time also assisted by an American Advisory Board. I should like to mention here the names of three Americans whose wholehearted and active help was particularly beneficial in those years: first the then Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover; secondly Mr. William Walter Husband, at that time chief of the US Immigration Authorities, and, last not least, YMCA President Mr. John D. Mott.

During this early stage of our exchange activities, all in all, 500 young people were sent to the United States and at the same time the first American exchangees were brought to Germany.

II

One of the most difficult problems for postwar Germany was to find a way out of the deadly isolation. Ties that had been disrupted so tragically had to be renewed. In those days the experience and the old connections of our former America returnees proved to be highly instrumental in opening new relations with the outside world. First contacts were established, old ones revived and soon a genuine interest in taking up the old exchange work again grew on both sides of the Atlantic. In 1949 a group of our American friends with the help of the Rockefeller Foundation was able to send a first study commission to Germany. Together with a number of former Germany exchange students the "International Council for the Progress of Youth and Self-Help" was founded. This organization changed its name into "Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft" in 1955 after its operational basis had been considerably broadened. The difficult task of reconstructing the society was mainly accomplished under the direction of the late Herr Johannes Funke who had also been in charge of our New York office during the Twenties. His close personal relations with many American personalities were especially gratifying for this work.

What has this society accomplished during the past years?

Financing had initially been managed with the help of private donations. This was gradually improved when funds of the then High Commissioner Mr. John McCloy and of the German Ministry of Commerce could be made available. In 1951 the first group of German engineers and farmers set off for the United States. Other groups followed. In the same year a memorandum was submitted to the Marshall Plan Administration proposing an extensive "On the Job Training" Program which was to include all the other OECD countries. Based on this proposal which found the approval of the American Government the "Work Study Training for Productivity Program" was then established.

Until 1955 400 young German businessmen, engineers and farmers participated in this program, organized in close cooperation with American universities and colleges. While between 1955 and 1958 exchange programs had been carried out mainly among European countries, American exchange programs could be continued after 1958 with means from the ERP Special Funds.

This German-American exchange program of the Carl Duisberg Society which engages on the American side more than 30 universities and colleges follows a pattern that has proved to be wholly successful: it combines a college or university curriculum of one or two terms with a subsequent professional or industrial training period of up to 18 months. 1,000 young Germans have participated in this program since its start. During the same time 80 American students joined the program arranged for them by the Carl Duisberg Society in Germany.

Before I turn to the details of the German American exchange activities of our society I must draw your attention to the new and important responsibilities that have accrued to us in the recent past. First I can report about a remarkable growth of our internal European exchange capacity, which brought 3,500 Germans to European countries and 1,800 Europeans to Germany. But our main energies are concentrated on a comprehensive vocational training program for young people from development countries. This program covers a wide range of basic and advanced courses in fields from technical crafts and skills to agriculture, management, medicine, social work and sciences, to mention only some.

This work is being done by our 11 regional branches with their 140 branch offices in the Federal Republic. The total staff of our centers consists of 200 fulltime regular employees supported by over 1,000 volunteer helpers. In the past years our staff has carried out orientation and professional training courses for 12,000 young people from development countries. At present we are sent an annual total of 2,500 participants from these countries. Their study and training periods are financed through German Government grants. If we add to this figure the number of development country students enrolled at German universities who also use our facilities, one can say that Carl Duisberg Society at present takes care of about 8,000 to 10,000 young people from development countries per year, who come to Germay for academic studies or vocational training. To give you another overall figure: we estimate that about 30,000 to 40,000 students and young practitioners have been patricipants of our society's programs, during the last ten years.

It was also the Carl Duisberg Society which played a major part in stimulating the idea of volunteer service in overseas countries.

Thus Herr Funke, whom I have mentioned before, was the ideal person to preside over the commission that handled the preparatory work for the DED, the German Volunteer Service, inspired by and built after the American Peace Corps. Together with President Kennedy and Minister Scheel he signed the document of the foundation of DED. I had the honour to be elected as chairman of its Administrative Board. This may give you an idea of the very friendly relations and the close cooperation that exist between the German Volunteer Service and the Carl Duisberg Society.

These few facts and figures may demonstrate to you the effective contribution our society has been able to make and is making within the framework of foreign aid policy. This work has found the support and backing of both the German government and the German people. Its successes have had international repercussions.

The training of foreign practitioners in German companies offers a unique chance to bring the German population also in small and remote communities into personal contact with young people from overseas countries. With the help of the press, of the churches and of the German youth organizations the support of the German public for the mission of foreign aid could be mobilized on a broader basis. Thus many a young German came into touch with the German Volunteer Service through the training centers of the Carl Duisberg Society. In fact, many a young German joined the Volunteer Service after initial volunteer work for the Carl Duisberg Society.

A few words about the organizational structure of the society: its supreme body is the board which is supported by an advisory council, comprising representatives of the churches, the universities, the government, of industry and of the unions. Our managing directors are Dr. Krug, who is also a member of the board, and Winfried Böll. The latter is also a member of the Administrative Board of the German Peace Corps.

III

Of course, the imminent question to be raised at this our first meeting must concern itself with the practical work that is expected of our American Advisory Board.

First of all, the board members can help us to expand our German-American exchange projects, because it is on this area that we shall concentrate our major and continuing attention. This is, by the way, precisely what our first Advisory Board did in the Twenties. Today your aid and guidance could certainly facilitate many of our sometimes complicated negotiations with interested public and private groups, with government agencies and with American universities. Your help could at the same time be greatly instrumental in properly placing our participants. I may also mention that as a concrete step for the near future we plan to establish a branch office in New York or Washington.

Moreover, we would like to receive your support and encouragement for a project which we consider to be equally important and to which we shall devote increased energies. I am speaking of our German program designed to bring young Americans to our country. This program definitely needs beefing up. I have already told you how small its scope is compared to what could be accomplished for our German students in the United States. It is, however, our firm belief that a combined studying and training period for young Americans in Germany conveying to them academic education together with a first-hand professional orientation will be as relevant and instructive as it has evidently been for our participants in your country.

After all, we want to operate this program on a basis of active exchange and in the spirit of a genuine give-and-take. Both sides have much to contribute and much to learn.

Finally, let me summarize in a few observations some principal aspects of the work done by the Carl Duisberg Society. This summary will also bring us back to the origins of the society as I have described them to you earlier.

We do not see our purpose in magnifying what critical minds have come to call, somewhat ironically, "academic tourism". Our endeavours are focused on small and carefully selected groups of qualified young academics and practitioners. To them we want to offer a unique chance of theoretical and practical education abroad. But we do not want to send them abroad because abroad is the fashionable place to have been. Our programs are constructed in a way that enables the participants to make themselves familiar with the ingredients of American progress in science, technology and management. The solid educational benefits of such participation lie in the immediate insight and experience to be gained in new and different methods of research and production. In addition to improving his language proficiency and broadening his general outlook this experience will strengthen the young participant's ability to adjust, his critical judgment and his self-confidence. Thus our cause exceeds that of the average "student abroad" movement, both in impact and substance. Our program is aimed at the future leaders of our countries. We also wish to create a nucleus of talent for the future partnership between our two nations. For the gifted members of our young generations we want to open a way out of their national narrowness and routine, to confront them with the demands of a new environment. We believe that this challenge will help to prepare them for their future roles in managing the complicated mechanism of an interdependent international society.

You know as well as I do that mankind will only be able to cope with the evergrowing problems of tomorrow if the advanced nations bring forth leaders of high standards and dedication. It is our responsibility to help these leaders grow.

Let me end by saying that I hope that in this spirit of cooperative efforts you will share and support the increased activities of the Carl Duisberg Society. I am fully aware that your own offices impose upon you manifold duties and commitments. The more encouraging and inspiring to our society will be the aid and advice you will be able to contribute as members of its American Advisory Board.

I thank you.

Bill To Prohibit the Desecration of the Flag

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I insert at this point in the Record an editorial from yesterday's Kingsport, Tenn., Times-News which expresses full support for my bill to prohibit the desecration of the flag.

I am extremely pleased that hearings have been scheduled to begin on this legislation in the second week of May, and I again urge my colleagues to join in this effort to halt the disrespect and violence that have been directed at our flag in recent demonstrations. The editorial follows:

THE FLAG

We do not know of any proposal that would have quicker support by the American people than that of our congressman, Jimmy Quillen, which would bring the law down like a ton of brick on those who desecrate the flag of our country.

Of course a flag is just a piece of cloth with a design of stars and stripes upon it. It can be replaced at small cost. But the treatment of the flag symbolizes treatment of the country for which it stands. To deliberately destroy the flag is indicative of a will to destroy the country. With the draft card the burning is symbolic of resentment to a law. That is a man's right. But the flag does not represent a law; it does not represent the government. It represents the country.

Actually for anyone who feels that way about his country there ought to be a way to separate him from the country as Philip Nolan was separated. That is not possible, but the action of desecration of the flag is not to be taken lightly. It should not go unnoticed.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

Appendix

Israel Bissell?—He Rode on Patriots' Day, Too

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, often as I walk through the Halls of Congress and see the various statues that have been placed there by the legislatures of the 50 States I wonder what part that person played in the history of our great Nation. It brings the thought to mind that there are many people whose light does not shine brightly in the annals of our history but to whom we are indebted.

I read an article in the Boston Sunday Globe of April 23, 1967, concerning Israel Bissell. Although I am from the Northeast section of the country and an area where so much of our history was written, I had never heard the story of Israel Bissell. I am including a copy of the article written by Barry Locke on this thrilling episode in that great chapter in our history when men were engaged in a great struggle.

The article follows:

FROM WATERTOWN TO PHILADELPHIA—ISRAEL BISSELL?—HE RODE ON PATRIOTS' DAY, TOO

(By Barry Locke)

Another Patriots' Day has come and gone and that famed Boston silversmith Paul Revere has been accorded the hero's accolade which he so much deserves.

But it is only on the hazier pages of history that you can read about a ride that night. The 345-mile gallop of Israel Bissell who started riding from Boston to bring word of the battle of Lexington to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia.

Bissell rode his steed for five days and five nights. He departed from Boston only a few hours after Paul Revere had completed his ride through "every Middlesex village and farm."

He left Watertown 10 a.m. Wednesday, Apr. 19. He was reported to arrive in Worcester, a ride of some 30 miles, two hours later. And as Abram Wakerman's report of the Lexington Alarm notes, "It is not surprising his horse dropped dead."

The Battle of Lexington already was underway. Bissell's task was to notify Congress that the first blow had been struck for independence and liberty.

He was instructed to spread the word of the Revolution along the way so that sorely needed patriots would rally to the cause.

"The effect of the battle with the British at Lexington was instantaneous.

"The famous ride that carried the news southward and westward from township to township and from city to city aroused fiery excitement."

Israel Bissell from East Windsor, Ct., one of the Post Riders between Boston and New York, and well acquainted with the people and roads, was selected.

He was dispatched from Watertown, about 10 a.m. Wednesday Apr. 19, 1775.

A history of Worcester County records:

"Before noon the 19th of April, a horseman dusty and weary with hard riding, galloped through the town shouting 'To Arms, To Arms, the War has begun.' "

His white horse, bloody with spurring and spent with fatigue, fell dead near the Meeting House.

It was the shouts of Bissell as he passed through the villages and cities, "To Arms, To Arms, the War has Begun!" that changed defeat to a glorious victory.

At Worcester, there was a delay while the message was copied and the Committee had signed it. Bissell apparently did not leave until Thursday morning. He arrived at Brooklyn, Ct., about 11 a.m.

Near Putnam, Ct., he met Israel Putnam. Putnam's Magazine recorded:

"The news of the Battle of Lexington arrived at Pomfret by express on the morning of the 20th.

"The intelligence reached Israel Putnam as he was ploughing in the field, with his son Daniel, 16, and who afterwards wrote, 'He loitered not, but left me, the driver of his team to unyoke in the furrow, and not many days after to follow him to camp.'

"Having doubtless made haste to consult with the authorities, the old soldier received in the afternoon the tidings of the fight at Concord, and at once set out on horseback for the seat of hostilities, riding a distance of well nigh a hundred miles."

He was in Concord the following morning.

At Brooklyn there was also a delay and it was nearly 4 p.m. when he arrived at Norwich, and New London at four, Killingworth seven, seven. Friday morning, one o'clock, Apr. 21, he left Lyme, passing through Saybrook at four, Kinningworth seven, East Guilford eight, Guilford 10, and at Branford it was nearly noon.

Upon hearing the news of Lexington Alarm, Brandford set on two companies, one of infantry, the other light horses to help the patriots.

Early in the afternoon, Bissell arrived at New Haven, having ridden on horseback from Lyme, a distance of nearly 40 miles, in the remarkable time of 12 hours.

Bissell was in New Haven Friday afternoon, and left very early Saturday morning, Apr. 22, arriving at Fairfield in the afternoon about four.

From "Connecticut as a Colony and as a State," Forrest Morgan, editor-in-chief, wrote:

"At Fairfield, without orders, without a commander-in-chief and without time to make preparations, these brave men marched in a quick and orderly manner, all spontaneously moving as if by magic from an earnest sense of sympathy and patriotism."

"There were 40 men that marched from town of Fairfield. The message was here endorsed by a full Committee, and while Bissell was there, an unofficial Express arrived from Woodstock and was orally told of the British retreat from Concord.

Passing through Saugatuck Bridge, Norwalk, Stamford, Horse Neck, Rye, and New Rochelle, at East Chester Bissell crossed due West to King's Bridge and thence down to Bloomingdale road to Wall street, arriving at the Merchants' Coffee House, Sunday noon, Apr. 23. Christopher Colles (1789) gives the distance from Fairfield to Wall Street, New York, as 63 miles.

Judge Jones, the Tory historian, was in New York while Bissell was there and probably relates the most accurate description of what took place:

"On Sunday morning, April 23, a confused account arrived from Boston of a skirmish at Lexington between a detachment of the King's troops and a party of the rebel army.

"The Republicans instantly took the alarm they had wished with avidity.

"Isaac Sears, John Lam and David Campbell (a half-pay officer) paraded the town with drums beating and colors flying (attended by a mob of negroes, boys, sailors and pickpockets) inviting all mankind to take up arms in defence of the "injured rights and liberties of America."

The posts were stopped, the mails opened and letters read. In the afternoon a number of the faction under their old leaders; of whom Peter R. Livingston, John Smith, Joshua Hitt Smith, Leonard Lispenard Jr. and Anthony Lispenard, were the most active, seized upon a sloop with provisions for Boston, unloaded her and cast the cargo into the dock.

On the same evening, the same set of fellows under leaders, broke open the arsenal in City Hall, and forcibly took away 1,000 stand of arms belonging to the City Corporation, and delivered them out to the rebels to be used as the demagogues of rebellion should direct.

The whole city became one continuous scene of riot, tumult and confusion. Troops were enlisted for the service of rebellion, the Loyalists threatened with the gallows and the property of the Crown was plundered and seized upon wherever it could be found.

From this we know of the excitement Bissell's arrival caused in New York. The Stage Coach time between Boston and New York was six days during the Summer, but in Winter it was nine days. Bissell's time was about five days from Watertown to Philadelphia, including stops.

While this seems almost impossible, the official endorsements confirm it. Sunday afternoon at 4:30, Bissell left New York for Philadelphia.

The message had the following endorsement: "New York April 23—4 p.m. Received the within account by press to New Brunswick, with directions to stop at Elizabethtown, and acquaint the Committee there with the following particulars."

By order of the Committee
Isaac Low, Chairman."

The "Particulars" was the message from Watertown and Worcester.

From Pennsylvania Gazette, Philadelphia, April 26, 1775.

"On Monday Evening last by an Express arrived here from New York by whom we have the following advices, Watertown, Wednesday morning near 10 o'clock.

Five days after leaving Boston, Bissell arrived in Philadelphia. And only then did the Continental Congress receive word that the first blood had been shed in what was to be the war for independence.

Bissell's Ride had taken him across Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and parts of Pennsylvania. He established a new record by cutting in half the six-day post schedule between Boston and New York.

The mission was completed, but Bissell's work was not ended. He returned to Connecticut where he joined Captain Wolcot's company of volunteers in 1776 at East Windsor.

History barely mentions the name of this obscure Revolutionary War hero buried in Hinsdale, Mass.—or his 345-mile ride.

The Spirit of Free Inquiry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE J. McCARTHY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, colleges and universities have a special responsibility in a democratic society to search for truth, and for this work a spirit of free inquiry of ideas and policies is necessary.

It is perhaps inevitable that universities should be subject to political pressure to cut off inquiry about political and ideological matters when such ideas raise questions about traditional values. The universities must stand firm on the right of inquiry; and in addition, citizens must be willing to give support to academic freedom.

I have recently read an article by James K. Hutsell, associate editor of the Huntsville, Ala., Times, about the spirit of free inquiry. Mr. Hutsell defends the action taken by President Frank A. Rose at the University of Alabama in response to legislative criticism. Mr. Hutsell has made an effective statement on the meaning of democracy and on the necessity for free inquiry in education. I ask unanimous consent that his article be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

The Spirit of Free Inquiry: To Reckon and To Measure Is To Learn

(By James K. Hutsell)

In Alabama and in Tennessee, new assaults have been launched upon the toleration and examination of a wide spectrum of ideas by university communities.

Responding to legislative criticism of a University of Alabama publication, President Frank A. Rose has taken his stand on the side of students. "I'm going to stand with them," Dr. Rose said, "as long as they are not vulgar, obscene or seditious."

No recent statement by an Alabama official has received such an immediate appreciative response. Friends and alumni of the University have expressed concern that obviously is deep and heartfelt.

Dialogue on the true concept of a university is nothing new. But it is a healthy sign that so many feel it vital that the dialogue be ever-continuous.

Campus controversy has a way of breaking out in Spring. Reflecting upon that, suggests that, rather ironically, such tempests are a bit comparable to our hemisphere's tornadoes. Not only are they chiefly seasonal phenomena, but most of them build around such trivial incidents that they are nearly vacuum. Furthermore, the usual political and ideological assaults upon the institutions are winds that are counter-clockwise, as a true tornado's winds always are.

The storm rarely covers a wide path and frequently blows out quickly. But the twisted pressure can build rapidly and can be deadly explosive and is to be dreaded.

It is best in a season of such storms if the public pauses to examine the character of the phenomena and attempts to avoid the issue of personalities and personal intemperances.

The question of import is: What is a university's purpose?

It is impossible to talk of the purpose of a university without speaking of the aim of education.

The aim of education is wisdom.

Ours is a nation that professes a faith in democracy. And it would be impossible to retain and expand that faith without considering education in relation to democracy. In the words of Thomas Jefferson: "I know of no safe depository of the ultimate powers of society but the people themselves; and if we think of them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion by education."

The bulk of us cannot leave responsibility to someone else and live our lives as the vegetable beneficiaries of the moral and intellectual virtue of other men.

Today's democracy succeeds to whatever degree that the most of us attempt to live at the height of our times. It is an enterprise that is in peril to whatever extent we believe we do not have to think for ourselves and make the most of ourselves—and grant that right to each other.

No man need be afraid of ideas openly debated and openly arrived at. The death of democracy is not likely to be by assassination from ambush. Such a death far more likely would be by slow extinction from apathy, indifference and undernourishment of ideas.

Political freedom cannot last without provision for the free, unlimited acquisition of knowledge. It cannot survive unless the people continue to rethink their knowledge in the light and shadow of each successive era.

To deny any university student the right to examine ideas is to deny him the right to reckon and measure. The discussion of fundamental issues is the only way any generation gains some conception of a bad world and a good one—and some notion of the ways the one might be transformed into the other.

Ideas are the rationalizations of the social conditions that exist at any given time. To put an end to the spirit of inquiry is to deny the student the right to understand either himself or his fellows.

A reduction of the citizen to an object of propaganda—private or public—endangers democracy, and many an alarmed observer has pointed this out. Many such an observer cries out that too many good souls are in danger of being bamboozled.

"Look," say these observers, "at the great snow of propaganda and distortion that falls upon the impressionable."

True. And the only way the majority of us is to be saved from becoming a prey to the loudest or most adroit is to strengthen more minds so that they can appraise issues for themselves—and to see that they have access to information on which to base judgment as well as an ability to make judgment.

If it is impossible to talk of the purpose of a university without speaking of the aim of education, it is equally impossible to speak of the success of a university without examining the degree of academic freedom which exists.

Academic freedom knows its darkest hours when it is caught in crossfire on a political or an ideological battlefield.

When it is threatened it is usually violated by hasty or stupid actions.

It is gratifying to note that a surprisingly large number of institutions exist in this country which have been tested and found to possess great spiritual riches: Governing boards that will defy unwarranted external pressure, chief administrators who accept their duty to lead and protect free scholars, and faculty and student populations that recognize their meaningful roles as present and future servants of their fellow-men.

In the academy—as many a resident has learned—the recurring problem is one of thinking fast enough to avoid being sidetracked, sometimes irretrievably.

The forces that have bedeviled higher education and academic freedom for so long change but little from decade to decade. The solution to that sad situation apparently must wait. Freedom's fate at any specific moment still appears determined by the hour-by-hour fear in the public mind or heart. Do something to change that and you will have changed academic history.

Voting Rights

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, much ado has been made over the recent election in New York's 18th District, Harlem. But, what has not been said—rather than what has been said—causes me to make these remarks.

Powell's duchy contains somewhere in the neighborhood of 125,000 registered voters. He received 27,900 votes and his opponent polled 4,091 for a total of less than 32,000 votes out of 125,000 possible. What happened to the other 93,000 voters? Yes, Adam received 87 percent of the votes cast but why this "responsibility" gap in the news releases about the election?

Had this election been in a southern State and only 25 percent of the voters turned out, it would have been presumed that evil and sinister forces were afoot and had prevented the exercise of voting rights.

The southerners would have had their communities invaded and investigated by the full power of our Federal Government. We would have had the FBI, the Justice Department, CIA, observers, "Federal spies," Army, Navy, Marines, and Federal judges turning our area upside down looking for anything to cry threats, intimidation, and racism.

But not so in Harlem. Big brother wants the truth suppressed that over 75 percent of Powell's voters shunned his candidacy and stayed home in protest. And to top it off, the Manhattan New York Borough president and a Harlem assemblyman have now gone to Mississippi to raise money to help get colored folks to the polls. Maybe these two 20th century carpetbaggers think they can do better in Mississippi among the country people with their money than they could do in Harlem for Adam.

Mr. Speaker, I include the news article by David Lawrence from the April 18 State Times, and the AP release from the April 18 Morning Advocate in the Record:

[From the Baton Rouge (La.) State-Times, Apr. 18, 1967]

Powell Election Shows What Irresponsibility Does

(By David Lawrence)

Washington.—The eyes of the nation were on the election in Harlem and now that the tragic results are clear, the cause of civil rights has received a stunning blow.

The American people have listened for several years to the cries that discrimination has been practiced against Negroes. When, however, three Negroes ran for public office—one of them under serious charges by the House of Representatives—the voters in the Harlem district apparently decided that no matter what Adam Clayton Powell had done, he must be returned to the House of Representatives. They allegedly were convinced that he had been discriminated against by the House because he is a Negro.

But how many of the voters actually had read the report of the committee of the House of Representatives which told of Powell's misdeeds? How many knew of the Harlem congressman's various statements scorning the members of the House and of his refusal for several months to come back to his district to get the views of his constituents on the problems of the day?

Many people now are saying that the Negroes in Harlem—by the overwhelming majority given Powell—have proved that prejudice supersedes every other consideration. The Chicago Tribune, in an editorial, states the case bluntly:

"The judgment that he (Powell) was unfit to sit made no impression on the voters of his district in New York City. They chose to regard him as a martyr and a hero.

"Powell's disreputable antics, in the eyes of these people, were what made him virtuous. He could get away with the kind of stuff which less favored men wouldn't even try. His behavior would have been discreditable in any man, black or white.

"He is in both civil and criminal contempt of the New York courts for failing to satisfy a judgment for slander. He does not dare to return to his district for fear of arrest. A House investigating committee found that he had diverted more than $56,000 in public money to his own use. He and members of his family and entourage, which numbers a runner-up for the title of Miss Universe, charged the government for plane travel and living expenses on pleasure trips. His wife, tho resident in Puerto Rico, was on his Washington payroll, but testified she never saw the salary checks made out to her.

"These are the accomplishments for which Powell is glorified by Harlem."

It is significant that, out of the approximately 32,500 persons—virtually all Negroes—who went to the polls, only 4,500 voted against Powell. This was the total vote received by the other two candidates, both Negroes. It has been argued again and again that Negroes are capable of exercising the duties of citizenship on a par with the majority of their white brethren.

The 15th Amendment of the Constitution says that the right of every citizen to vote shall not be denied or abridged "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Many states have set certain qualificatons for all voters. But the Supreme Court has gradually removed such restrictions, so that even literacy tests are questionable today, though it is contended that they may still be applied provided they are not utilized as a device for discrimination.

Certainly the election in Harlem will encourage a movement for the closer study of the qualifications of voters. If a survey were taken of the citizens of Harlem, it would undoubtedly be found that a relatively small number of those who voted for Adam Clayton Powell had learned or actually understood the facts about what had happened in the House of Representatives. It is doubtful whether the text of the important paragraphs in the report of the House investigation committee ever reached the majority of the voters in Harlem.

These are the tragic aspects of the latest election of Adam Clayton Powell. Resentments will arise that will tend to build up new obstacles to the civil rights crusade.

[From the Baton Rouge (La.) Morning Advocate, Apr. 18, 1967]

TWO NEW YORKERS PLEDGE NEGROES POLLING MONEY

SUNFLOWER, Miss.—Two New York City politicians left this Mississippi delta town Monday with a vow to return with money and support before May 2 elections.

Percy Sutton, president of Manhattan Borough, and Charles Rangle, a New York assemblyman from Harlem, said they would return to New York and raise funds and enlist sports and entertainment personalities to aid in getting Negroes to the polls.

The two New Yorkers spent the weekend touring Sunflower County urging Negroes to vote in the elections and reminding them "of the power in their hands."

Federal court set aside elections in Sunflower and Moorhead last spring on grounds that not enough time had elapsed since the court ruled that Negroes had been denied the right to vote in the county.

About 20 members of the militant Deacons for Defense arrived in the county over the weekend. A spokesman said the group was from a unit at Jonesboro, La., and some were from Chicago.

They said they were hodling a "voter education series" in the county.

The deacons are a militant civil rights arm pledged to physically defend Negroes and others engaged in civil rights activities against harm.

The Deacons render personal bodyguard service for key figures and man patrols in Negro neighborhoods.

Svetlana Stalin

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, Svetlana Stalin is a living eyewitness to a period of Russian history that will probably never be fully explained or explored. The late Sir Winston Churchill once described the Soviet Union as "a mystery wrapped in a riddle inside an enigma." The secret, closed nature of the Soviet state has effectively prevented the rest of the world from probing too deeply into the intrigues and mysteries of the Kremlin and its rulers since the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917.

Svetlana Stalin was born in 1925, 1 year after Lenin's death. Not until 1966 had she ever left the Soviet Union. She was 28 years old when her father died in 1953. For this period, it is probably no exaggeration to say that she was closer to Joseph Stalin than any other human being.

Until publication of her memoirs, no one can say for sure just what new light will be thrown on this dark and bloody period of Russian history. Millions died in purges and the Soviet state was very nearly destroyed in World War II. American experts who have seen the manuscript of Miss Stalin's memoirs say it is essentially nonpolitical but will still be quite valuable as a historical document.

I believe the most significant statement has already been made by Miss Stalin. Upon her arrival in the United States she said, in part:

> I was brought up in a family where there was never any talk about God. But when I became a grown-up person I found that it was impossible to exist without God in one's heart. . . . Since that moment, the main dogmas of communism lost their signifiicance for me.

She went on to say that she hoped to find in America "the main purpose of my journey here—the freedom of self-expression which I seek."

Let us hope that Miss Stalin's actions and remarks will be carefully noted by those Americans who attack their own country and praise the Soviet Union. Let them be carefully noted, as well, by the world at large. They stand as a clear and ringing rebuke to the baseless and slanderous charges made against our national integrity, our national honor and our basic international goodwill.

It must be a shock to those who condemn the United States—Americans as well as foreigners—to read what this woman has done, and her own words telling why she has done it. Miss Stalin's father was for years the world's most powerful man and she has had an unequaled opportunity to see at first-hand exactly what communism is, and what it means. Joseph Stalin's very name was synonymous with atheism and godless communism. His policies and intrigues shaped human history in the past and what he has done will influence mankind for decades to come.

Now his daughter, by her own choice, has sought the very opposite of all that in which her father believed. And she has chosen to seek it in the United States of America, the country that more than any other has stood against her father, and the heritage of tyranny and despotism he has left to the world.

Festival of Passover

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, as the Passover season begins it is a pleasure for me to extend greetings to my colleagues of the Jewish faith and to invite my other colleagues to join with us in observing another anniversary of the Exodus.

Like many others in this House, however, I am concerned that some people in parts of the world may not be allowed to celebrate the occasion because of continuing religious persecution. I know that a very great number of my colleagues have joined in supporting House Concurrent Resolution 114, including the leadership on both sides of the aisle. On the first day of this holiday I am proud to be in their company in expressing the sense of the Congress in condemnation of religious persecution in the U.S.S.R.

The compelling need for enactment of this resolution is obvious. In the Soviet

Union places of worship have been closed, religious education of children has been prevented, and severe restrictions have been placed on activities of rabbi and other religious leaders. I cannot think of a more appropriate time for a joint effort calling for religious freedom, not only for Jews, but for all people who are being harassed and persecuted in practicing their religion.

Lowering Social Security's Retirement Age to 60

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge a simplification of our social security system, which would substitute full benefits at age 60 as a right for everyone, men and women alike, with no reduction in benefits, for the present jigsaw puzzle of alternative retirement ages which older people must face.

In the original Social Security Act of 1935, age 65 was somewhat arbitrarily set over 30 years ago as the appropriate retirement age for everyone. Writing of these times, Wilbur J. Cohen—then a staffman for the Committee on Economic Security which outlined the original act and now Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare—has written:

> There was no scientific, social, or gerontological basis for the selection. Rather, it may be said that it was the general consensus that 65 was the most acceptable age.

We have recognized through the years, notably with the increased efficiency of our productive plant, that waiting until they reach age 65 in our times causes real hardship for many of our older people whose jobs have become obsolete or who find themselves unable to continue the pace of their younger years. Sometimes this means that they must resort to charity. In other cases, where they can continue on the job but for shorter hours and less pay, the amount of their benefit can actually be reduced because of the lower wages. But we have recognized these developments in a sporadic and expedient way.

In the 1956 amendments we lowered the retirement age for women to age 62, with full benefits for widows, but only actuarially reduced benefits were provided for wives and women workers who retired at the earlier age. In the 1961 amendments men were made eligible for actuarially reduced benefits at age 62. Moreover, the fact that the period for computing benefits—and insured status—for men is based on the period up to the year of attainment of age 65—rather than age 62 used for women—can have the effect of further reducing men's benefits. In the 1965 amendments, widows were made eligible for actuarially reduced benefits at age 60. It is a pretty confusing situation especially for older women who can find themselves having to choose from the many alternatives—knowing the choice of an actuarially reduced benefit can lower rather substantially the amount they will receive for the rest of their life. And I can see no "scientific, social, or gerontological basis" for paying men a lesser benefit at age 62—thereby usually reducing his wife's benefit, too—than the one a woman worker with an identical record of contributions becomes entitled to. Thus, at a time of life when they are usually least able to support themselves people are called upon to confront a topsy-turvy set of decisions as to what is the best thing to do—and I think the "topsy" is appropriate because, like Topsy they "just growed."

I applaud the efforts which are being made to discourage age discrimination in employment so that people can continue to work. But I am also convinced, when I talk with the people in my district, that too many of them are simply unable to work at their peak or, more tragically, many of them are unable to find a job which can use the skills they have developed over a lifetime—or, for that matter, any work at all. According to data which was assembled for the Republican Coordinating Committee's Task Force on Problems of Aging, 71 percent of women and 22 percent of men between the ages of 60 through 64 were not in the labor force in 1960. Currently, 65 percent of women and 25 percent of men are in this position.

The only valid justification for the anomalies we have produced is the scramble of assorted retirement ages in that they "save money." I think we must ask ourselves at this time if this area is the appropriate one in which to make savings. This question is, I think, particularly valid right now because, last fall, it was announced that an updating and revision of future cost assumptions to the social security trust fund revealed savings of some 0.74 percent of payroll. At that time the idea was to translate those savings into an 8 percent increase in benefits across the board, with no increase in tax.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that we should consider the alternative of, instead, lowering the retirement age to 60 with full benefits—a change which could be made at exactly the same cost of 0.74 percent to the system. The earnings limitation of our social security plan provides a built-in assurance that those people who are fortunate enough to stay on the job after age 60 at good wages would hardly want to retire and draw benefits. The major beneficiaries, therefore, would be the less fortunate people who cannot work or whose earnings are so small as to barely keep them alive.

We could also, at no further cost, add the principle of providing automatic cost-of-living adjustments benefit increases for the future, such as those proposed by the ranking minority member of the House Ways and Means Committee, the Honorable JOHN W. BYRNES. You will recall that in 1965, we provided a 7-percent increase in benefits. With the automatic cost-of-living adjustment to provide for the future, I am convinced that the alternative now of using the savings to lower the retirement age to 60 with full benefits should receive the very serious consideration of this committee. And because I am aware of the careful consideration you give to all possible alternatives, I am sure my proposal will get that kind of consideration.

Adenauer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the death of Konrad Adenauer leaves a void in the Western World. He was a great statesman and world leader.

"Der Alte" was also an excellent writer. In 1966 on his 90th birthday, Konrad Adenauer wrote the following column which gives us an insight into the thoughts and ideals of this great man:

[From the Des Moines (Iowa) Register, Apr. 20, 1967]

STRUGGLES OF OUR TIMES

(By Konrad Adenauer)

BONN, GERMANY.—The struggles which have shaken the world during recent years cannot be compared to the wars of nations during past centuries. Those wars aimed almost invariably at the extension of areas of national sovereignty.

I don't think the future will see much of that type of war. The great struggles of our time are not concerned with territorial dominion but with the clash of different and opposed ways of life—between democracy, which is ultimately founded upon the Christian concept of individual freedom, and a materialistic conception of the world in which the freedom of the individual is subordinated to a collective whole.

ROOTED IN MATERIALISM

These collectivist concepts, whether they are called national socialism or Communism, are invariably rooted in materialism and therefore must inevitably lead to the totalitarian state.

This struggle has now spread over the globe. Europe, and in particular Germany, is placed at the focal point of this conflict. It is a struggle which will continue for many more years, and in my view the world will not finally achieve peace and freedom unless the concept based on Christian principles emerges victorious. Thus, the continuing world conflict today is essentially a conflict between Christianity and Communism.

TECHNICAL WORLD

The modern technical world in which we live, with its cinemas, radio and television, favors development toward a mass society, and this "mass man" will always incline toward materialism.

To counter-balance this, we need, in all countries, Christian parties which penetrate not only political, social and economic life with a Christian spirit, but over and above that aim at creating the essential conditions for a Christian existence of the individual.

A MEASURE OF PROPERTY

Among these essential conditions are a modest measure of property which will relieve the working man of his fear of starvation and misery: an adequate home for the family where the children can grow up in healthy surroundings, in fresh air, light, sunshine and enough space to move in; sufficient leisure and free time, for any true personality needs calm exercise and rest in order to develop. And, above all, there must be a Christian education of the young.

For the great world struggle between Christianity and materialism is being fought out today in the soul of youth. Unless we succeed in persuading the young person to conceive of himself as a Christian personality, with a duty to account for his life to God, we shall have worked in vain.

Pennsylvania and Tax Sharing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE M. RHODES

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, a member of the House of Representatives in the State of Pennsylvania has taken Governor Shafer to task on the issue of tax sharing.

Assemblyman Bob Gerhart, who represents Reading in the Pennsylvania House, in his weekly newspaper column which follows, shows how the tax-sharing proposal can be a device to kill progressive Federal programs and an opportunity for States to blame the Federal Government for their own shortcomings.

TAX SHARING

(By Bob Gerhart)

Early in this session of the Legislature I wrote that Governor Shafer was building up a straw man on the subject of sharing federal taxes with the states. In his inaugural address he belabored the subject because his strategy was to prepare for the day when he would have to come to the Legislature and ask for increased taxes.

That time has just about arrived. We were told by Republican leaders that Shafer will submit his budget and tax proposals possibly next week—and that's when the fat's in the pan. I honestly hope the air conditioning is working this summer because I anticipate a long, hot session of the Legislature as a result of what now looks like a Republican request for $200 million in new funds.

As part of the Republican play acting, one of their leaders stood in the well of the House of Representatives last Monday afternoon and piously proclaimed that what we need is a federal constitutional convention to write an amendment which would force Uncle Sam to hand billions of dollars in revenue over to the states for use as the states see fit.

At first blush this proposal seem meritorious until you analyize it. Over the years the press and the Republicans have sought to cast suspicion and distrust upon the federal government and speak of Washington as a despicable place in which all sorts of sins are committed against the people. Their purpose, of course, was to block or kill social welfare legislation designed to overcome the failure of individual states to meet human needs and solve complex social problems.

Traditionally, the entrenched lobbies of big business and finance have been able to perform more ritualistically at the state level than in Washington where the entire nation can watch the goings-on. Consequently, conservative forces prefer to shunt social issues into state legislatures where plans for human revitalization can be crippled or conveniently forgotten in some dust bin.

So it was not out of character for Governor Shafer and his Republican machine to propose that Pennsylvania try to hold up Uncle Sam to solve Shafer's financial problems. Everybody likes to tap Uncle Whiskers although Republicans have been saying for decades that we should quit running to Washington. Shafer now is a temporary resident of the national capital, judging from his repeated propaganda moves to raid the Treasury.

Having laid down the artillery barrage on this phony issue, Shafer is now in a position to go to the people of Pennsylvania in another week or two and say something like this: "The cost of providing services for the people of Pennsylvania is going up by another $200 million. We could easily offset this need for more money if Uncle Sam returned to Pennsylvania our fair share of the federal income tax. We can spend it more wisely from Harrisburg than they can from Washington."

It has a pleasant ring, right? But it is loaded with fallacies. First off, if the states loot the federal treasury—particularly now when the Vietnam War already is creating a huge federal deficit—it will be necessary for the federal government to increase income taxes. This, in itself, exposes Shafer's hypocrisy because he is the leader of a movement to block a graduated income tax in our state which would be based on ability to pay. Even his proposal for a constitutional convention contained a ban on a graduated income tax.

But to me there is an even more potent reason for opposing the Shafer Grab. By siphoning vast funds from the federal treasury, Shafer and his GOP colleagues would be destroying the vast social program such as aid to education, Headstart, urban renewal, anti-poverty and many others which could never succeed at the state level because too many states have neither the know-how nor the will to move ahead on such a broad scale.

Right here in Pennsylvania the programs for improving our cities, constructing vast interstate highways (with only 10 per cent state funds), providing new scholarships and educational aid, retraining manpower, giving work experience to underprivileged youth, introducing pre-kindergarten children to Headstart programs—all these and more—are the result of creative and enlightened federal programs. Is Governor Shafer trying to tell us that he would substitute a state program in each instance? Or is he really trying to grab a pile of federal cash—and still insist on federal grants-in-aid?

Democrats in Harrisburg aren't buying the Shafer Scheme. It's irresponsible—and what's more, it will make the states even more dependent on the federal government in the future. States will simply quit solving their own problems and turn to Uncle Sam for everything. This is going to be a hot issue—and Shafer knows his plot has no chance to succeed. It would take years even to hold a convention and work out a formula. So the political aspect of his propaganda is quite apparent. He wants to soften up the taxpayers with sweet talk to prepare them for his own demand for new taxes—including, quite possibly an unfair, flat wage tax. Democrats, I am sure, will not be taken in by Shafer Sugar.

Support Our Servicemen Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly endorse the designation of the week of May 29 through June 4 as "Support Our Servicemen Week." It is indeed appropriate that this 1 week be set aside, clearly identified, as a time for giving proper recognition to the more than 3⅓ million men and women who defend our Nation throughout the world. The sacrifices that these individuals are making, the hardships they bear, and the difficult assignments they face must not go unnoticed.

Interracial Assaults

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 18, 1967]

INTERRACIAL ASSAULTS—STUDIES SHOW THAT MOST VIOLENT CRIMES BY NEGROES ARE AGAINST OTHER NEGROES

(By Sidney E. Zion)

There have been a number of unsolved murders in Brooklyn and Manhattan in recent weeks in which white people were slain by persons identified by witnesses as Negroes.

These killings included the stabbing of a postal worker in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, the shooting of a Marine Corps hero in Greenwich Village and the knifing of a college student on a Brooklyn street because he did not have any cigarettes.

The sensational nature of these murderers, and the publicity surrounding them, has apparently served to confirm the view that Negroes are attacking whites.

But available evidence does not support this view and in fact indicates that violence against white people by Negroes is relatively infrequent both in New York City and nationally.

Prof. Marvin E. Wolfgang of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the nation's foremost sociologists, wrote in a 1964 pamphlet published by the American Jewish Committee and entitled "Crime and Race":

"It should be celar that if whites are afraid that Negroes are likely to attack and slay them, the fear is not supported by what we know about interracial crime."

LITTLE INTERRACIAL VIOLENCE

The experience of the police, the research of sociologists, criminologists, and the few statistics available indicate that the victims of the vast majority of violent crimes are Negroes. And most violent crimes are committed by and against persons of the same race.

For example, almost 85 per cent of the 543 murders solved in New York City last year were within racial groups, a figure that has remained virtually stable since the police department began compiling these statistics in 1964.

Forty-three of the murders, or less than 8 per cent, were committed by Negroes against whites. On the other hand, 289 killings were Negro against Negro. Ninety-four whites who were not Puerto Ricans were killed by whites, also not Puerto Ricans. Sixty-four Puerto Ricans were murdered by Puerto Ricans. Seven Negroes were murdered by whites. The 46 other murders involved groups in which Negroes, Puerto Ricans and other took part.

While New York shows a far larger percentage of Negroes' killing whites than whites' killing Negroes, this apparently has not been true around the country.

Prof. Wolfgang said in his article:

"The amount of interracial homicide and the relative frequency of whites and Negroes in crossing the race line vary slightly in different parts of the country, but usually indicate that more whites slay Negroes than vice versa."

Professor Wolfgang particularly pointed to the South, where he noted a 1948 study showing that whites probably kill five times as many Negroes as Negroes kill whites.

Like nearly all police departments, New York's does not keep race statistics on the other violent crimes, such as forcible rape, felonious assault and robbery.

But neighborhood-by-neighborhood statistics indicate that a large majority of violent crimes are committed within ghetto areas such as Harlem, East New York and the precincts surrounding the Grand Concourse in the Bronx. Police officials agree that the great preponderance involve persons of the same race.

"The white people yell the loudest when somebody gets raped or killed in the neighborhood," a veteran police officer said last week. "But it's the Negroes that are getting hurt the most, and that's not because they're colored but just that they are living in the slums."

The New York police officer pointed to the recent clamor that arose in Peter Cooper Village on the East Side, a predominantly white neighborhood, after a girl was raped in one of the buildings.

"I don't say they have no right to be upset, far from it," he said, "but that area happens to have a very low crime rate. The fact that a few murders and rapes happen doesn't say anything about a neighborhood on the character of a neigbborhood. These guys can strike anywhere."

Contrary to popular belief, there are few crimes of violence in Central Park and Brooklyn's Prospect Park. There were no murders in either park last year and only two rapes in Central Park, three in Prospect Park.

There were 42 felonious assaults in Central Park and the police attribute most of these to youngsters fighting each other. There were eight felonious assaults in Prospect Park.

PRESIDENTIAL STUDIES AGREE

The most extensive studies into the incidence of violent crimes that cut across racial lines were conducted recently in Chicago and Washington, by the President's National Crime Commission and the President's District of Columbia Crime Commission.

In Chicago,. 13,713 cases of assaultive crimes against the person other than homicide were studied.

"The most striking fact," the national commission concluded in its report that appeared in February, "is the extent of the correlation in race between victim and offender."

"Thus," the report said, "while Negro males account for two-thirds of all assaults, the offender who victimizes a white person is most likely also to be white."

ROBBERY AND ASSAULT

These statistics would hardly surprise the nation's sociologists and criminologists, who have long pointed out that violence is usually inflicted on relatives, friends and acquaintances, often indoors and generally in the neighborhood. The primary exception is robbery and while this is a violent crime in that it involves a personal confrontation, actual physical injury does not always result.

There are no national statistics on the likelihood of injury from robberies, but a survey by the District of Columbia Crime Commission of 297 robberies showed that some injury was inflicted in 25 per cent of them.

The scholars and the police attribute most of the apparent increase in the Negro crime rate to the fact that Negroes are now demanding and getting better police protection and are thus reporting more crime than in the past.

In any event, as Professor Wolfgang noted in his pamphlet:

"Enough research has been conducted to permit the definite statement that criminal homicide, like most other assaultive offenses, is predominantly an intragroup, intraracial act."

But as is sometimes the case, the facts are not as important as what people think the facts are.

And so sociologists say that the Negroes are being blamed, not for what they are doing to one another in the ghettos, but for what they are not doing to the whites in the nice neighborhoods.

Or, as the old Negro blues number has it: "If it wasn't for bad luck I wouldn't have no luck at all."

Moreover, a Negro man in Chicago runs the risk of being a victim nearly six times as often as a white man, a Negro woman nearly eight times as often as a white woman, according to the figures.

In Washington, the statistics were more detailed and perhaps even starker. Only 12 of 172 murders in 1966 were interracial. Eighty-eight per cent of rapes involved persons of the same race. Only 9 per cent of the aggravated assaults were committed outside racial boundaries. Robbery the only violent crime in which whites were victimized more often than Negroes, is the one that was predominantly interracial, according to the Washington report.

Communists Promote Junk Mail Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, further encroachment upon the rights and safety of our individual citizens has followed the "free" society philosophy of permitting unobstructed use of the U.S. mails for Communist propaganda and "smut" matter. The objectional material has increased greatly with "Warren Court" recognition of the Communist Party and the breakdown of privacy and law and order.

I have received a release from the March 20, 1967, South Bend Tribune, of South Bend, Ind., which I feel is of interest to our colleagues and emphasizes the need for closing the unrestricted "mail bridge" to Communist countries.

The release follows:

COMMUNIST AND OBSCENE LITERATURE "PERPLEXING, FRIGHTENING" IN GOSHEN

(By Louis Purvis)

GOSHEN.—An elaborate propaganda calendar from Communist China is the latest in unsolicitated mail received by Goshen residents who are reportedly perplexed and "scared" to find themselves on mailing lists for not only foreign propaganda, but obscene literature.

The problem is a matter of concern to Postmaster Don H. Neff, who says, "You just have no idea how bad some of the stuff is that has been turned over to the post office."

He estimates that at least "a couple of dozen envelopes a week" bearing sales circulars for obscene material are turned over to him, besides the countless pieces received by people who don't know just what they should do with them. Twenty or 30 pieces of Communist-type propaganda are also rolling in to post office officials, and Neff keeps busy coping with people's complaints.

SMUT FLOW WORSENS

The flow of obscenity material seems to have worsened in the last six months, he says, and in his opinion is due to the growing laxity of morals, the generally approved "freedom of thought," and the fact that some people are apparently becoming more vulnerable to "bargain" sales.

Neff said the post office is now beginning to get advertising on film strips of pornography for club entertainment, with ads for three to 10-minute films, at a starting price of $15.

He appeals to people receiving the unwanted mail to bring it in to the post office. He in turn forwards it to the postal inspectors at Washington who attempt to interpret the statues in an effort to prosecute the purveyors of illegal pornographic material. Prosecution does result many times, he says.

Neff quoted from a 1965 report of the postmaster general, which says, "vigorous enforcement of the postal obscenity statute resulted in 874 arrests, an all-time record. However, the constantly increasing flow continues to be a major problem. Popular sentiment is evidence by the receipt of 128,140 complaints from postal patrons objecting to the receipt in their homes of solicitations for the purchase of such matter."

In the past two years, the flow of Communist propaganda has increased, Neff said, beginning about the time the Communist Party was legally recognized in this country by the U.S. government. He says, "Now they are getting braver." Many people have received newspapers unsolicited from Russia and Poland.

Neff says, "It scares them to death because they are on the Communist mailing lists." He has no idea how names are chosen, but says it is comparatively easy to obtain mailing lists.

For instance, he is convinced that two years ago one purveyor of pornographic material had apparently obtained the names of the entire Goshen High School graduating class, basing his knowledge on the amount of material brought in to the post office by graduating seniors.

Goshen ministers often find themselves on mailing lists for obscene material, and, the fact that worries Neff most, many children receive such advertising. Recently the mother of a 14-year-old boy turned in a circular advertising literatures on homosexuals.

As an example of the fact that convictions do occur, he cited the case of a Goshen professional man who a number of years ago received an ad from Paris, utilizing pornographic art. Within 60 days of the time the circular was sent to the postal inspector, Neff received a letter informing him that the French government had co-operated and the offending parties were arrested and convicted and all their literature destroyed.

The situation is complicated by the fact that some people do send for the obscene material, Neff said. A prisoner, arrested on a morals charge and confined to the Goshen jail awaiting disposition of his case, apparently had his name on as many as 10 lists, since ads and circulars kept coming to the jail from all the sources.

The Communist calendar was brought in to the post office recently by a woman, who postal workers said "was so scared she threw it down at the window and ran out without giving her name." The calendar, made of highly embossed paper, two feet long and 18 inches wide, displayed a picture of Mao Tse-tung on the pages of every month, along with well-clothed, well-fed Chinese in the background, and words in English under Mao's picture to the effect, "Let us keep our country as it is. Do not let Americans come in and overpower us."

Neff immediately sent the calendar to Sen. Vance Hartke, who turned it over to the State Department. Hartke advised Neff later upon advice from the State Department, that patrons who receive unwanted material from Communist China should mark it, unopened, "refused, return to sender," and it would then be sent back to China by the post office.

"Addressees may also request the postmaster in writing to withhold from delivery for a period not to exceed two years specifically described items of foreign printed matter," Hartke's letter continued.

Neff had this final word for post office patrons, on any unwanted or unsolicited mail, "Just bring it in to us and we will do all we can."

The American Economy Runs on Wheels

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, it has been said, and with good reason, that the American economy runs on wheels. What is meant by this expression is that the strength and vitality of the national economy and the strength and vitality of the automobile industry are practically inseparable. When auto sales go down, when auto plants close—even temporarily—when production schedules are lowered, the entire economy shudders for both psychological as well as economic reasons. Psychologically, the climate for growth comes under storm clouds when it appears that people are not going to buy new cars to the extent that they have. Economically, the auto industry creates a need for so many different products from such a wide range of industries that no major industry can completely escape the consequences of a downturn in automotive production or sales. These industries include: gasoline and petroleum products, rubber, textiles, steel, electronics, plastics, and many others.

There has been some justifiable concern in recent months at the prospects for the automotive industry in the near future. Consequently, everyone will take satisfaction at the announcement by two major auto producers yesterday that they intend to step up their output. The American Motors Corp., according to press reports, plans to double the production of its smaller cars from 1,200 per week to 2,400 per week. It will decrease production of its larger cars, but the overall effect will be an increase in both production and new jobs.

The Chrysler Corp., at the same time, has announced that it will increase its April production by 7,000 units. This decision, according to newspaper reports, was based, in part, on Chrysler sales reports for the period April 1 to April 10.

These two items of news, coming at this time, will give a shot in the arm to carmakers, and to the thousands of companies across the Nation whose business prospects are linked to the viability of the auto industry.

No Substitute for Fresh Fluid Milk, But—

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, recent events, including the milk holding action of the National Farmers Organization, have pointed to the situation facing the American dairy farmer. Our dairy farmers are, unfortunately, faced by lower prices for the products they produce and rising prices for the goods and services they purchase.

The concern of many of us in Congress has been evident by the statements made and legislation introduced aimed at providing the dairy farmer with a climate in which to receive a fair return on his investment.

The March 1967 Reader's Digest carried an article by James Daniel on "How To Save Money on Milk." Because of the vast circulation of this magazine there have been some interesting comments on this article.

I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to this discussion of saving money on milk and point to the rather clear description by the author of the prices farmers are receiving for milk that is turned into nonfat dry milk.

There is no real substitute for fresh fluid milk. But, the article does point to the critical need for the Department of Agriculture and the Congress to examine the "crazy quilt economics of the dairy business" as well as to crystallize the need for the dairy industry to intensify its promotional efforts for fresh fluid milk.

For the information of my colleagues, I would like to include in the RECORD the Reader's Digest article "How To Save Money on Milk," and an article from the For Your Information of February 22, 1967, published as a service to the dairy industry by the American Dairy Association:

[From Reader's Digest, March 1967]

HOW TO SAVE MONEY ON MILK

(By James Daniel)

The recent sharp rise in the cost of living has made many Americans acutely conscious of their food bills. Several million families, however, have discovered one way of economizing: they use instant nonfat dry milk. This readily soluble powder lets you cut your milk bills by as much as two thirds.

The latest cost-of-living reports out of Washington show that nationally, in the year ending last October, the price of home-delivered milk rose 8.7 percent; store-bought milk, which usually costs a few cents less per quart, rose 9 percent. And since then the price rises have been accelerating even more dramatically. The price of delivered milk in the half-gallon "economy" size ranges from 26 cents a quart in Detroit to 35 cents in Philadelphia. In contrast, nonfat dry milk can cost as little at 9 cents per quart!

Moreover, nonfat dry milk is convenient. A "family-size" package—2 pounds 6⅔ ounces—is equivalent to 12 quarts of fresh milk (from which only the water and butterfat have been removed), yet it occupies a mere 20 square inches of pantry shelf space. That much milk in half-gallon bottles would occupy 104 square inches of crowded refrigerator space and weigh 36 pounds.

For a generation that has switched from weight-lifting to weight-watching, nonfat dry milk also fits neatly into the latest dietary preferences. It contains all the important food values of milk—all the protein, calcium, riboflavin and other water-soluble minerals and vitamins—except butterfat and vitmain A, which are abundantly supplied by other foods in the average diet.

Until recently, nonfat dry milk had a bad name with most American consumers. Produced by a high-heat process, it had a disagreeable cooked taste, and it left a residue of incompletely dissolved particles at the bottom of the glass. Modern technology, however, has corrected these problems. Preliminary processing starts with fresh pasteurized milk. It skims off the butterfat and about a third of the water, leaving a concentrated milk, which is then sprayed through currents of warm, dry air in a stainless-steel chamber. The result: moisture-free milk particles, which have only to go through the final step—an agglomerating process—to be instantly soluble when added to water.

Today nonfat dry milk is so good that it is commercially reconstituted into whole milk all over the world. Wherever a traveler goes—from the parched, pastureless deserts of Arabia, to the steaming, insect-ridden jungles of the Amazon, to the barren atolls of the Pacific—he is likely to be served reconstituted milk scarcely distinguishable from whole fresh milk. Even in the United States many commercial dairies use nonfat dry milk to make a wide range of dairy products, including coffee cream, half-and-half, cottage cheese, ice cream, yoghurt, "fortified" diet skim milk and low-butterfat fluid milk.

The economies available to users of nonfat dry milk flow from the crazy-quilt economics of the dairy business. Traditionally, dairy farmers are paid different prices for their milk, according to how it is used. Milk for bottling, for example, usually brings the highest price, while milk used to make nonfat dry milk usually receives the lowest. These prices reflect, primarily, not the food value or the quality of the product, but the use for which the marketing dairy eventually sells it.

As a longtime Washington correspondent specializing in agricultural economics, I have known for years of the opportunity for saving that nonfat dry milk offers. But it was not until two years ago that I began to use it regularly, and the feature that got me started was its convenience.

My wife and I had recently moved to rural Connecticut. We were dependent on thrice-a-week home deliveries, and with children either away at school or coming home unexpectedly with friends, we found it almost impossible to plan our milk purchases accurately; either the refrigerator was loaded with more milk than we could use, or there was none at all.

So one day, after the second emergency trip to the supermarket 15 minutes away, I bought a box of instant nonfat dry milk and hurried home to establish Daniel's Dairy. Although the directions on the box were somewhat vague, I soon discovered by trial and error that the best way to reconstitute it was to sift the powder onto the top of the water slowly, wait until all that was going to sink had sunk to the bottom, and then stir with a spoon. At first, my "milk" tasted watery and flat—a bit like chalk. But I found that when I left it for several hours in the refrigerator, the natural flavor of skim milk emerged.

Curious about this, I called Dr. B. H. Webb, chief of the Dairy Products Laboratory of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C., one of the nation's most distinguished milk scientists. He told me that storage is desirable to achieve maximum natural flavor "because some of the tiny particles of protein, even when seemingly dissolved, are still in suspension. They require time to disperse completely."

Straight skim milk, however good, does not appeal to everyone's taste buds. My family and I, like most people, prefer some butterfat in our milk. So, next, I mixed a quart of my reconstituted skim milk with a quart of homogenized whole milk obtained from the milkman, stored it overnight and used it the next day. No member of the family knew what I had done, and nobody was able to tell the difference from our usual homogenized milk.

One day, however, there was no homogenized whole milk in the house, and I faced the problem of manufacturing milk completely on my own. Fortunately, there was a scarcely touched container of fresh cream in the refrigerator, for like many families, we buy cream for special occasions and usually end up throwing most of it out. So, with an eggbeater, I beat some cream into my reconstituted skim milk. The result tasted like whole milk.

Another time, there was no cream. But I recalled that commercial milk recombining plants use nonfat dry milk and a butterfat oil, which is obtained by removing proteins and water from butter. Fresh unsalted sweet cream butter, available at most grocery stores, should serve the purpose just at well or better. So I sifted a cup and a quarter of nonfat dry milk into a cup of warm water, ran it at high speed in our electric blender for a couple of minutes, then added three pats (about three-quarters of an inch) of sweet cream, butter dissolved in a cup of hot water. I ran the machine another minute or two, and just before stopping added a pinch of plain unflavored gelatin. (This keeps the butterfat from separating as "cream".) Finally, I poured the blended fluid into a pitcher and added two more cups of cold water. Stored overnight in the refrigerator, this home-recombined milk product had a more decided butter flavor than the bland commercial dairy product but one which reminded me of the taste of cold, really fresh milk on my grandfather's farm.

Once the consumer has grasped the essential principle that nonfat dry milk *is* really milk, minus only the water and butterfat, the possibilities for using it are boundless. I have used it, for example, to make such things as cultured buttermilk and yoghurt, in each case using a small amount of the commercial product as a starter.

Moreover, the fact that it has no water actually makes it more versatile in cooking than conventional fluid milk. The housewife can add a cup of it, plus bread crumbs and water, to hamburger to "stretch" a meat loaf, or to get more calcium into children's diets. The milk proteins substitute nicely for the more costly beef proteins. Or it can be added directly to vegetable, meat or poultry stock to make a creamed soup. Mixed cup for cup with cold water, it whips up into a dessert topping that substitutes for whipped cream. (A few drops of lemon juice added with the sugar, just as peaks begin to form, stabilizes the whip and improves flavor.)

Of course, not all Americans take readily to nonfat dry milk. But for those who take the few seconds necessary to prepare it, impressive savings are possible. Our supermarket still sells nonfat dry milk in the large economy package at the equivalent of nine cents per quart when reconstituted. In half-gallons, our homogenized whole milk costs 28½ cents per quart. So, by mixing equal parts of reconstituted nonfat dry milk and whole milk, we save nearly a dime a quart. This is a saving of more than $35 a year, if the rate of consumption is one quart daily; or $71 for two quarts daily; $107 for three quarts; $142 for four quarts.

Recently I was pridefully telling neighbors of my accomplishments as a dairyman. These neighbors, a youngish executive and his wife, are the parents of three children, live in an expensive house, have two cars, and even a 35-foot sailboat. They seemed perhaps the least likely people to be interested in such small economies. But my tale was interrupted when Millie looked at Ed and Ed at Millie, and they both laughed. It turned out that they had been using nonfat dry milk for some time. Who told them? Another couple from their yacht club!

[From For Your Information, Feb. 22, 1967]

READER'S DIGEST TELLS "HOW TO SAVE MONEY ON MILK"

How to reconstitute instant nonfat dry milk as a replacement for fresh fluid milk is the subject of "A Reader's Digest Report to Consumers" in the March 1967 issue of that publication which has a circulation of 14,801,920. The article was written by James Daniel, a roving editor for the magazine.

Basically the article is quite accurate in its presentation of the report. There are one or two very minor issues which might be challenged as technically inaccurate, but the magazine has presented a story that is based on the situation that exists. Dairymen in the fluid milk business will not like the effects of the article, but it should be kept in mind that *the magazine is not responsible for the situation which allows the sale of instant nonfat dry milk at a price which makes it possible to make odious comparisons with the price of fresh fluid milk.*

Daniel describes in the article how he mixes, in a blender, melted unsalted butter and nonfat dry milk to add butterfat to the reconstituted product. However, the process as he describes it sounds difficult, and we are told that it does not work well more often than it does. Women who may try to follow his instructions for this probably would be discouraged. However, he also suggests easier ways to get cream into the reconstituted skim milk: mix it with equal parts of regular whole milk or add fluid cream to it.

Our Assessment: The Reader's Digest has a massive circulation and has proved time after time that it is a very influential publication in terms of convincing people to try new products or ideas. There is little doubt that this article on nonfat dry milk will encourage more homemakers to reconstitute the nonfat dry milk product and use it instead of fresh fluid milk—especially at a time when milk prices have risen and have attracted a great deal of attention.

However, it would appear to be a terrible waste of blood pressure to be angry with the magazine for having issued a report on a situation that exists, a situation created by the dairy industry itself. Rather than being angry with the Reader's Digest, the better part of wisdom would be for the dairy industry perhaps to take a look at what the author of the article calls the "crazy-quilt economics of the dairy business." In the meantime, every effort should be made to continue to intensify promotional efforts for fresh fluid milk.

Dangers of a Professional Army

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, the admitted inequities in the Selective Service System combined with the issuance of two major studies on the topic have brought forth a number of suggested renovations. Some suggestions have considerable merit; others do not. Among the least fruitful is the concept of a "volunteer Army." It contains troublesome, if not disastrous, consequences. And these are best explained in the April 24, 1967, issue of the New Leader which carries an article by Gus Tyler of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Under unanimous consent I place in the Appendix of the RECORD this article and a brief letter to the editor from John P. Roche, special consultant to the President, that appeared in the same issue:

DANGERS OF A PROFESSIONAL ARMY

(By Gus Tyler)

(NOTE.—Gus Tyler was chairman of the recent National Conference on the Draft, sponsored by the American Veterans Committee. Assistant President of ILGWU, he wrote "The Labor Revolution," published last month.)

The volunteer army, for many generations the darling of military establishments around the world, has recently won the heart of some anti-militarists and liberals in the United States. The love affair has blossomed in the hot season of debate over Vietnam. The most ardent words spoken for the volunteer army come from opponents of our Asian involvement who, in their eagerness to halt the draft of reluctant young men, may unintentionally institutionalize a military manpower program that would do serious damage to the objectives of American liberalism for decades to come.

The basic argument for the volunteer army is that it would end the "involuntary servitude" implicit in the draft. The men in uniform would be those who want to be in uniform, fighting a war in which they believe. The present Selective Service System that appears to discriminate against lower income groups, especially Negroes, would be ended. Those who view the fighting in Vietnam or anywhere else as "immoral" would not be called upon to violate their conscience. To these moral, libertarian, and socio-political arguments are added occasional technical points: Modern weaponry calls for skilled technicians requiring long periods of training; by cutting down on military manpower turnover there would be sizable savings in training costs.

The debate over the volunteer army is not new. It began in Europe more than half a century ago when revolutionary Marxists, with a healthy distrust of a professional army officered by a conservative elite, demanded an end to a mercenary military and the institution of universal military service. The debate was renewed in the United States in 1916, when the military brass called for a standing army that could draw additional strength in an emergency from volunteer enlistments. President Wilson, sensitive to the danger of a career army, argued for a system that would draw upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. In the encounter between the military brass and the civilian-minded Commander-in-Chief, the professional soldiers won. The National Defense Act of 1916 set up a blueprint for an enlarged permanent army of volunteers.

In the ensuing years, the argument subsided. From 1948 on, the U.S. lived with a "peacetime" draft. The last time the Selective Service Act was extended, in March 1963, it was without significant protest and debate—indeed, with virtual unanimity. Not until the Vietnam conflict necessitated drafting men on the campuses did the protests against the draft mount and the volunteer army idea reappear—coming this time from those who had been the traditional opponents of a professional army.

The curious irony of this *volte face* is the fact that so many advocates of the professional army are militant opponents of The Establishment. But if the military hierarchy is not a major pillar of that Establishment, then who is? In 1956, in *The Power Elite*, C. Wright Mills placed the military at the apex of the ruling trinity alongside the corporations and the politicians. "The warlords," he wrote, "have been only uneasy, poor relations within the American elite; now they are first cousins; soon they may become elder brothers."

Without any blanket indictment of the top military men in the U.S., among whom have been outstanding statesmen of profound civilian commitment such as George Marshall, it is necessary to caution eternal vigilance vis-à-vis the "warlords." President Eisenhower, in his Farewell Address, warned against the dangers of the military-industrial complex, the close cash nexus between the soldiery and high finance. In President Kennedy's Administration, Senator Fulbright exposed the Rightist infiltration of the Armed Services. By birth, by marriage, by social connections, by future economic prospects, brass tends strongly to turn to gold.

The battle between top civilians and top military in the Pentagon is one of the continuing, unresolved, albeit hushed-over, struggles in Washington. The scales would be dangerously tipped toward the professionals by a volunteer army. Of necessity, those most readily attracted to the military carrer in the lower echelons are those who have not fit successfully into the civilian society. They give up the options of citizenry to accept the discipline of the uniform—and they do so with an initial measure of hostility for that "outside" world. Of necessity, the soldier is isolated from the vital social struggles of his times: strikes, sit-ins, civil liberties, social legislation, poverty, urban upheaval, or—if you please—even peace movements. To the extent that he is called upon now and then to make contact with these disturbing elements, he does so in an adversary role—to maintain law and order. He develops a police mentality; but more so, since he does not have the policeman's after-hours return to family, friends and social problems.

Because American social struggles, with the exception of the War Between the States, have never reached such crisis proportions that the armed forces have had to be the ultimate social arbiter, the military's potential for oppression has not been tested in the last century. But this does not mean that it never will be. A brief glance at other nations of the modern world, where a natural affluence has not softened social struggles, proves repeatedly that an officer corps with an army of declassés under its command can topple governments and constitutions.

It is argued, in reply, that a draft does not change the professional character of the present Army, since about two-thirds of those now inducted in any one year are volunteers. The truth is, however, that about half of the volunteers are men who enlist only because they feel the hot breath of the draft on their back. After a tour of duty these volunteers, like most of the draftees, return to civilian life, to be replaced by other citizen soldiers.

If the country turned to a volunteer army, attracting men with higher pay, better working conditions and fringe benefits, how many and who would respond? The response would be so weak that it is doubtful whether the needed quota could be met. A Bureau of the Census study reveals that among young men in age bracket 16–19, only 4 per cent would rate "equal pay" with civilians as of prime importance in volunteering and only 17 per cent would consider "considerably higher pay" as a real enticement. And the closer the nation moves to full employment, the less attractive these offers become.

Volunteers tend to be young men who are unemployed, denied first class citizenship, discriminated against: those who would rather be "in" with the army than "out" with the—to them—sick society. In sum, the volunteer army would be an army of that "other America," especially Negroes.

At present, about 11 per cent of the men drafted are Negroes, an almost exact reflection of Negroes in the military age group of the total population. Perhaps the rate would be higher if so many Negroes were not *rejected* for military service: 50 per cent are turned down, while only 25 per cent of the white potential is rejected. *But when it comes to re-enlistment about 40 per cent of the Negroes opt to continue in the service while only 18 per cent of the whites do so.*

This last figure is crucial in forecasting the nature of a volunteer army. It will be low income and, ultimately, overwhelming Negro. These victims of our social order "prefer" the uniform because of socioeconomic compulsions—for the three square meals a day, for the relative egalitarianism of the barracks or the foxhole, for the chance to be promoted. (One out of every six sergeants in the Army is Negro.)

While one must respect the motives of the young men who demand a voluntary army, it is not improper to suggest that they briefly introspect to see whether, when they call for an end to "involuntary servitude," they are not indulging in self-righteousness tained with self-interest. When a young man proposes that a private's pay be doubled or tripled so that "those who want to fight" may do so, he is in effect saying "I do not intend to enlist, because I have a better way of life; but let those who do not have a better way, go do it."

Ending the draft eliminates legal compulsion to enter the military service, but it does not eliminate circumstantial compulsion to do so. Both forms of compulsion are disquieting to a free soul. But to liberate the well-to-do from "legal" compulsion while enslaving the poor with "circumstantial" compulsion is hardly in keeping with a democratic ethos.

The argument that a draft is "involuntary servitude" is true only to the extent that any form of legalized social compulsion is a form of greater or lesser servitude. Compulsory education could be so classified. Income and inheritance taxes are indirect ways of making an individual work for the state rather than himself. Keeping a person in quarantine is broadly in the same category.

But again this is no new argument. The first great draft in the United States was imposed by President Lincoln in the Civil War. Tens of thousands of New Yorkers considered it "involuntary servitude." Protestors took to the streets to burn down Negro orphan asylums, and hang Negroes from lamp posts. The riot ran for half a week and was finally quelled when the Great Liberator moved the Third Army of the Potomac to New York City to restore order. The objectors to the temporary "servitude" of the Union Army were quite prepared to let the Negro continue in permanent "servitude" to the slavocracy. Another one of those confusions between self-interest and self-righteousness, between prejudice and principle.

If the draft is "involuntary servitude," then some 14 million Americans under arms in World War II were tossed into this dismal dungeon. As righteous as that cause was—our showdown with world Fascism—we could not have carried through the operation with a volunteer army. The draft was necessary. America had to choose between involuntary "servitude" under Roosevelt and "voluntary" slavery under Hitler.

It should be noted that most advocates of the voluntary army grant that a draft would be admissible in the event our nation is endangered directly. This admission moves the entire debate on to another plane. The draft is no longer rejected on principle as "involuntary servitude." The discussion becomes political and pragmatic; namely, when is the national interest vitally involved.

As an alternative to the draft, it is suggested that young men who serve in the Peace Corps or Teacher Corps be exempt from military service. While "national service" in one of these socially useful projects is commendable, to grant exemption from the military is once more to discriminate against the underprivileged. Who is equipped to teach Nigerians to read, cure the sick, or impart modern knowledge on cleaning out a malarial swamp? Only the better educated and *ipso facto* the better-to-do. Who is left for the military? The already unfortunate, our brown brothers whom we allegedly are rescuing from the draft.

All of the foregoing is not to be interpreted as a defense of the way in which our Selective Service System has been run up to the present. It is filled with inequities, inefficiencies, and plain misuse. It is badly in need of reform. Nor do I mean to imply that there is no room in the military service for volunteers. There always has been and there always will be.

But the American community should be warned against turning a momentary discomfort into a permanent disability. Committing the United States to a professional army would be a vast injustice to the country's minorities; would create a class army with a social elite at the top and the socially dispossessed at the bottom; and would place civilian control over the military establishment in serious jeopardy.

There has been no attempt here to examine in depth the impracticality of a voluntary army; its fabulous costs and its inability, no matter the expenditure, to recruit the needed manpower in a relatively affluent economy. There is more than ample evidence that some who argue for a volunteer army know that the idea must fail and conceive of it as a device for "deescalation." As a tactic, it may be cute. But if this prank is turned into a principle it may ultimately turn the trick against those who value a free society.

Voluntary Army

Washington, D.C.

Dear Editor: I have recently been intrigued by the enthusiasm shown in liberal circles for a "voluntary army." Lawrence Grauman Jr. ("Prospects for the Draft," NL, March 27) now suggests that we could field a wholly voluntary army, eliminate the draft, draft boards, and draft-card burnings, and liberate the children of the middle-class from *angst*, all for less than $3 billion a year in military pay increases.

The notion is perhaps worth considering, but there is an alternative Grauman does not seem to have considered. Why not revert to the Civil War system and let individual affluent draftees hire a substitute?

This would have the same effect, but it would cut down on public expenditures in the military sector and require no elaborate reshaping of the system.

John P. Roche,
Special Consultant to the President.

Black Man's Territory

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the story of the white educator at Howard University being beaten in a restaurant here in Washington has no connotation to poverty, heat, or rights.

Yet there have been no newspaper protests or TV clamor for the arrest of the violators of this do-gooder's civil rights.

I insert here the news release from the Washington Evening Star, dated April 21, 1967, in the Record for all to read:

WHITE AIDE AT HOWARD IS BEATEN NEAR CAMPUS

A white official of Howard University was beaten last week when he entered an off-campus restaurant with a Negro woman.

The victim, John C. Price, 27, an information specialist for the University's public relations department, said yesterday none of more than 30 customers came to his aid when he was attacked.

Price and students who were in the restaurant at the time of the attack last Friday said three Howard coeds and two men carrying book satchels fled after Price was battered about the head.

As one of the men beat Price with his fists, witnesses said, the other man and the three coeds urged the attacker on. All were Negroes.

ENTERS WITH ASSISTANT

According to Price, he entered the Kampus Korner restaurant at 2600 Georgia ave. at 2:30 p.m. with Shirley Dunn, 24, an assistant in his office.

Price said he made a phone call, then started walking toward the counter when "someone came up to me and grabbed my arms and said, 'Do you have any business with that lady?' "

Price said he told the man, "Sure, I work with her at Howard." The Howard official said he moved toward the counter again and "then immediately got clobbered."

"I got hit in the face a couple of times, in the eye, in the mouth and in the back of the head," he said.

Price said his attacker told him, "Don't you know this is black man's country?"

WOMAN IS CHALLENGED

Miss Dunn said that while Price was in the phone booth one of the two men "touched me and said, 'Is that your husband?' I said he wasn't and the guy said, 'Doesn't he know this is black territory?' "

Referring to recent racial incidents on the Howard campus, Price said yesterday that "Things are pretty hot right now so I can't say I was surprised" by the beating.

Police were called to the restaurant by owner Alvin Weinstein. Price refused hospital treatment.

Common Situs Picketing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, I very much appreciated an invitation recently to offer testimony in behalf of H.R. 100. I sponsored a related bill, but as I told the special subcommittee, even if the rules of the House allowed, there would be no pride of authorship on my part in regard to this bill. It matters not that H.R. 7363 is or is not adopted over H.R. 100. I feel very strongly that what does matter is that some legislation is passed to correct inequities which exist over the problem of common situs picketing.

The Denver building trades decision of the U.S. Supreme Court notwithstanding, it seems to me that those of our citizens who happen to make their living in one or more of the building trades have been placed at a great disadvantage; one that is not shared by their counterparts in almost any other trade.

Were these men employed in a factory, for example, they would be able to bargain collectively with other members of their craft, with their entire plant, with other employees of the company regardless of craft, or even with all other employees of the industry across the country. Thus, a railway clerk at least theoretically is in a position to bargain to improve his lot together with engineers and trainmen on his railroad, and indeed, with employees of a great many transportation companies. Under collective bargaining, the same rights extend to steelworkers, rubber workers, automobile workers, and practically all other labor groups.

Many times these employees, too, are assigned by their employers to temporary locations or sites that are not part of the primary facility in which they were hired. Why, then, should a plumber, painter, carpenter, or laborer be unable to bargain for himself and his colleagues? The fact that his employer may be one of several, all fulfilling parts of a general contract on a common site is not reason enough for denial of this right.

I am sure the Members of this House know of upheavals caused among the building trades since the Denver building trades decision was handed down. This has been as difficult a decision for affected tradesmen in this field to understand as it has been for them—and many others of us—to accept. There can be no real justification for singling out the building trades as a group apart from other segments of American labor. I feel sure Congress never intended to establish such discrimination; yet we have allowed this situation to persist since 1951.

I must permit myself to believe that the 90th Congress is ready to correct these inequities. For while this bill favorably affects a segment of our population that could be called labor, it is primarily designed to end a large slice of nonsense. And this Congress already has been labeled a "no nonsense" one.

I have tried to point out that similar restrictions on collective bargaining do not apply to members of other labor organizations. Similarly, they do not apply to trade and manufacturing organizations or combinations of companies.

My plea to you at this time is not to help create an advantage for a disadvantaged group, but rather to eliminate a disadvantage under which one segment of our population has suffered for 16 years.

Heroism of Harvard, Ill., Busdriver Saves Children

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, last Friday afternoon one of the most destructive tornadoes in history raced across northern Illinois, leaving death and heavy damage in its path.

My heartfelt sympathy and personal concern have gone to all those who suffered as a result of this terrible disaster. Truly, the loss of lives and property damage caused by the tornado has brought a solemn sadness into our hearts.

Yet, amid this widespread sorrow, there are reasons for rejoicing and for renewed hope. Countless citizens have responded immediately to the tragedy, giving aid, comfort, and encouragement to those in need. The rebuilding has already begun.

One special act of great heroism occurring in my congressional district warrants comment. On Friday afternoon Boyd Jones, a young man from Harvard, Ill., was driving his schoolbus down a country road in Dunham Township, McHenry County. The bus was filled with 32 children ranging from kindergarten youngsters to high school students. When Boyd Jones reached Busse Road just off State Route 23, he spotted a dark funnel cloud bearing down rapidly. Jones brought his vehicle to a quick standstill, led the children out of the bus, and directed them to lie down in a mud- and water-filled ditch on the west side of the road.

No sooner were they in the ditch than the violent wind struck the bus, completely destroying it. The body was torn from the chassis, and parts were tossed high into the air severing nearby powerlines. Only debris remained.

All of the children were safe, and only a few received minor injuries. As Boyd Jones and the children looked up, they saw the road their bus had traveled, which was now strewn with piles of boards that had been farm buildings only moments before.

Boyd Jones marched the children a block and a half up a dirt road to a nearby farmhouse where they telephoned the school authorities—and reported the safety of the children who had been entrusted to his care. His quick thinking and fast action averted what could have been a catastrophe.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that Boyd Jones, hero, is my constituent, and I am proud to bring his accomplishment to the attention of my colleagues.

Pittsburgh's Model Neighborhood

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, today the city of Pittsburgh submitted its application for a planning grant to the Department of Housing and Urban Development in the amount of $441,700 to develop a plan for 3.5 square miles in an area which includes the Hill District, South Oakland, Soho, and Polish Hill sections of the city. This is a section which has the largest single ghetto of low-income people in the city, oftimes called an island of misery in a sea of prosperity.

Mayor Joseph M. Barr, accompanied by Mr. Robert Pease, executive director of the Urban Renewal Authority, and Mr. Morton Coleman, human services coordinator of the mayor's office, presented their plan for a "model neighborhood," on the authorization of city council, which demonstrates how the cooperation of public and private agencies, together with participation of neighborhood residents and business and civic leadership can mobilize a coordinated attack on the problems of health, education, housing, physical, social and cultural improvement.

I am proud of Pittsburgh's entry in the demonstration city applications for the $11 million authorized by Congress last year, because it reflects the determination of Pittsburgh leadership—which has been a forerunner in civic renaissance and urban renewal—to do something to rehabilitate and revitalize this troubled neighborhood.

Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago, the Pittsburgh Press carried a story under the byline of Ralph Brem which I ask to insert at this point in the RECORD, along with the release describing Pittsburgh's application, because I feel it lends emphasis and support for Pittsburgh's "model neighborhood" concept. The articles follow:

A RELEASE OF APRIL 25, 1967

Mayor Joseph M. Barr today delivered Pittsburgh's application for planning funds for a Model Cities Program to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Mayor Barr met in HUD's Washington office with Ralph Taylor, Assistant Secretary for Demonstration and Intergovernmental Relations, to submit the proposal and urge its early approval. Accompanying Mayor Barr were Robert B. Pease, Executive Director of the Urban Redevelopment Authority and Morton Coleman, Human Services Coordinator of the Mayor's Office.

The application requests a Federal grant of $441,700 to develop a detailed plan for a 3.5 square mile area, including the Hill District, South Oakland, Soho and Polish Hill sections of the City.

City Council authorized the planning application two weeks ago.

More than 25 public and private agencies, together with involved neighborhoods and various organizations, were represented by staff personnel and citizen leaders in the preparation of the Model Cities application.

The Urban Redevelopment Authority, as designated by Mayor Barr, is serving as the City's agent in submitting the planning application and coordinating activities in the development of a program in cooperation with the Mayor's Planning Advisory Committee for Model Cities.

In general, the basic objective is to employ all available public and private resources in a coordinated attack on social welfare, health, educational, economic, cultural and other human problems in relation to housing and physical improvement needs in the target area.

Thus far, planning funds only are available under the Administration-sponsored Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966. HUD officials expect some 70 cities across the nation to participate in the planning phase, for which Congress has appropriated a total of $11 million for the country as a whole. No funds have been earmarked yet by Congress for actual operation.

If the City's planning application is approved by HUD, six to 12 months will be required by public and private agencies to formulate a specific program of action. When that is completed, the City will then submit to HUD a request for a capital grant to carry out the program.

[From the Pittsburgh Press, Apr. 2, 1967]

AID BID TIED TO 77,000 IN TROUBLESPOT—POVERTY MIXED WITH WEALTH ON THE HILL

(By Ralph Brem)

It is a seedy island of prosperity in a sea of opportunity.

It squats between the two rivers Alleghany and Monongahela and runs from the plush precincts of Chatham Center and Washington Plaza in the Lower Hill to the tree-lined streets and prosperity of Shadyside, Squirrel Hill, and parts of Oakland.

It covers 3½ square miles of land in the City of Pittsburgh, one of the nation's most prosperous cities, headquarters of billion-dollar corporations, and front-runner in urban renewal.

It is mostly a barren poor man's land with cases of affluence around health, educational and governmental complexes.

HOME FOR 77,000

Some people call it The Hill; some, The Slums, or The Jungle, or Uptown, or The Ghetto, or The Bluff, or Soho, or Polish Hill.

It's home for 77,000 people.

It's not all bad, but what good is left is in danger.

And, it's Pittsburgh's entry in the Federal Government's Model City Demonstrations sweepstakes.

Usually, when someone talks of a model, he means it is one of the best, as in model parent, model child, model village; something worth looking up to or copying.

Here, it is just about everything the City is trying to get away from, and the term model means showing what could be done to scrape off the scabs of poverty, disease, and apathy to cleanse the sores underneath.

The City wants a chunk of U.S. funds to demonstrate how this could be done—and so do 30 or 40 other troubled towns.

VIE FOR MILLIONS

They're all competing for a piece of the 900-million-dollar jackpot; 400 million, in 1967–68; 500 million, 1968–69.

Right now, the cities are applying for a bit of the 12 million dollars set aside for planning the attack.

And the architects of this plan in the Mayor's Office figure this program is the single best chance the City has to pull together, direct, and push efforts to reverse the area's 50-year downhill run.

That these pockets of misery could exist in a city as rich as Pittsburgh is a paradox in itself.

To end this paradox, the City is avoiding another—that of planning for people without consulting them. In every planning session, representatives of the 77,000 residents of the model area are included.

Their ideas, hopes, fears, suggestions are interwoven into the professional thoughts and plans of City planners from every type of agency. Included are planners from public and private agencies and authorities, the health, welfare, education and social firms; any group with a contribution to make in a program geared to upgrading the neighborhood and the residents within it.

LARGEST GHETTO

Here's what a summary of the planner's application for a model cities demonstration planning grant brings out:

Pittsburgh is the nation's third largest headquarters city, ranking behind New York and Chicago.

Decisions made here affect some 13 billion dollars' worth of plants and machinery scattered throughout the world, and the jobs of 787,300 people.

Surrounding the tiny island of poverty are the region's headquarters of management, office employment, Government, health, finance, service, education, culture, tourist attractions and transportation.

Yet, the model area is the single most deteriorated and socially and economically depressed area in the entire City.

It's the largest single ghetto—40,000 of its 77,000 people are colored—and the biggest chunk of low-income population in the region.

WORST HOUSING

It has the most health and social problems, the lousiest and oldest housing.

Crowded into the 2275 acres are 21 per cent of the City's 1500 juvenile delinquents; most of the families making less than $4000 a year; and most of its public assistance cases.

It's home for many of the aged and sick.

Three times as many babies die here as elsewhere in the City, and there's twice the number of cases of tuberculosis and three times the number of venereal disease victims.

. . . All within blocks of one of the nation's major health centers.

Only 13 per cent of the Hill District people finished high school; nearly 5700 have less that five years of schooling.

. . . All within the shadow of four of the area's major colleges and universities and two junior and two senior high schools.

A WASTELAND

Around 21 per cent of the City's unemployed live within blocks of Downtown Pittsburgh, the region's biggest job opportunity market.

According to the funds application, the area is the City's biggest wasteland of human and financial resources, the biggest blight on home and spirit, and a hodgepodge of obsolete and wasted development opportunities.

There are sections on Polish Hill and Herron Hill and Schenley Heights where the blight has not reached, the grime beaten back, the dignity of spirit untrampled.

What the City hopes to do with its winning share of the jackpot—if it is picked for a grant—is this:

Speed up housing programs for the poor and the elderly, both within and outside the area, by pushing for new and rehabilitated units.

Expand and beef up housing and health code enforcement, block by block.

Relocate families that need this help.

Tear down unsafe and vandalized structures.

Promote new businesses, and train more people for health, education, government or business service jobs.

Set up small medical facilities and clinics, and clean up health hazards such as rubbish and garbage.

Provide more police surveillance.

Not all of this will be done with the Federal money. The program works in conjunction with all other urban renewal and will get funds on a matching basis, as well as supplementary grants.

But, first—by May 1—comes this application for planning funds; then a grant to plan with, then a crack at the jackpot sometime next fall.

Edward H. Ziegner Wins American Political Science Award

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased and proud to read that my good friend Ed Ziegner, of the Indianapolis, Ind., News, has been named as one of the top 41 political writers in the United States by the American Political Science Association.

All Indiana knows that the byline "by Ed Ziegner" means a factual and interesting story on some important phase of State politics or governmental affairs. He has the enviable ability to handle the most difficult and complex matters in a style unmatched for clarity and readability. Ed is one of the truly outstanding figures in Hoosier journalism, and I am pleased that his award will give him the wider acknowledgement he so well deserves.

The following editorial appeared in the Indianapolis News on April 21, 1967:

WELL-EARNED AWARD

Edward H. Ziegner of The News staff is among 41 outstanding political writers in the nation honored by the American Political Science Association for excellence in public affairs reporting.

The award is made by a group of leading journalists and political scientists whose criteria are ability to clarify a complex issue, persistence and imaginativeness of research, originality of presentation and quality of writing.

It is gratifying but not surprising to his colleagues at The News that Ed Ziegner should be named as one of the award recipients. Those who work with him every day are well aware of his diligence and his persistence in reporting the complex affairs of Indiana politics. His years of experience as head of The News legislative bureau and as a political reporter have given him a profound knowledge of Indiana governmental affairs.

We congratulate Ziegner for the honor to himself and this newspaper, and the American Political Science Association for its perception in selecting him.

Washington State Salutes U.S. Navy Seabees

SPEECH

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, this year of 1967 marks the 25th anniversary of the U.S. Navy Seabees, the great Navy construction battalions formed in World War II.

This marks the 100th anniversary of the Navy Civil Engineer Corps, whose officers lead the Seabees in action.

Mr. Speaker, today, in Vietnam, the Seabees are again at work, helping a friendly people to defend their freedom and to build toward a future of peace and progress. These builder-fighters have built a splendid reputation during this past quarter century.

Whether the job to be done is on deck or on land; in Europe, or a Pacific island, or on the mainland of Asia—in peace or in war—the Seabees and their Navy Civil Engineer Corps officers are ready to do it in the spirit of the famous Seabee slogan, "Can do."

Symbolic of this splendid spirit is the fact that the first Congressional Medal of Honor awarded to a U.S. Navy serviceman in the current Vietnamese conflict was posthumously granted to a Seabee, Marvin G. Shields, construction mechanic third class, U.S. Navy, a resident of Port Townsend, State of Washington.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, in recognition of the 1967 Seabee Silver Anniversary, Gov. Daniel J. Evans, of the State of Washington, recently proclaimed Seabee Year in the State of Washington.

Under unanimous consent I place the text of this proclamation in the RECORD at this point:

A STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON

With the beginning of WW II, our military support operations demanded the creation of a force of highly skilled men to perform construction in combat areas. Our Navy met this Challenge by organizing the United States Naval Construction Battalions, which soon became known as the "Seabees." The Seabees established a proud heritage during WW II, as nearly a quarter of a million of these "can do" men labored day and night to construct airfield, roadways and vital facilities in the face of enemy fire.

Today in Southeast Asia the Seabees are expanding their heritage in defense of freedom. In addition to numerous large construction jobs supporting military operations, small teams of Seabees are bringing technical skills to the village level in order that these people "can do" for themselves. This aid and spirit of cooperation is a vital factor in building a desire for freedom in Southeast Asia. Backing up these overseas operations is a strong, experienced Seabee Naval Reserve of civilian engineers and construction workers who stand ready whenever the need arises.

The year 1967 marks the Silver Anniversary of the Seabees and the 100th Anniversary of the United States Navy Civil Engineer Corps, and has been commemorated as Seabee Year. In honor of the gallant Seabees of the past and of the present, it is most fitting that the people of the State of Washington join in the recognition and observance of this year.

Now, therefore, I, Daniel J. Evans, Governor of the State of Washington, do hereby ask the people of this state to participate in the observance of Seabee Year in the State of Washington, and further call upon the citizens to commemorate the Seabees of the past, honor the Seabees of the present, and extend our wishes for continued success to the Seabees of the future.

DANIEL J. EVANS,
Governor.

Will Your Pension Plan Move With You?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, on February 1, 1967, I introduced legislation, H.R. 4462 to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and the Social Security Act to assist in providing means for portability of credits under certain private pension plans. Since introduction of this bill, I have received a great many indications of support, in private communications as well as in the press. An article by Assistant Editor Sigrid Marczoch in the March 1967 issue of the American Engineer is of particular interest. Pursuant to permission granted, the article, entitled "Will Your Pension Plan Move With You?" follows:

WILL YOUR PENSION PLAN MOVE WITH YOU?

Fear of loss of pension rights has tied many an engineer to a declining industry or firm longer than the prevailing job market required. Further, the loss of benefits discourages laid-off employees from seeking new fields of employment as long as they can still hope to return to their old jobs with all their accrued pension rights. An engineer's mobility is often severely restricted by his employee pension plan.

This problem could be overcome through development of a portable pension system. A portable pension would give an employee credits for the funds paid over the years, and these credits would go with him from job to job throughout the United States. Such a system could probably best be operated through a clearinghouse. Some companies today provide for portability of pensions without a clearinghouse through early partial vesting. This entitles the employee to at least a partial pension when he reaches regular retirement age, even though he is no longer with the employer providing the pension funds. A common form of vesting gives an employee a 50 percent permanent interest in his pension after ten or fifteen years on the job plus an additional ten percent interest for each of his next five years.

A Bureau of Labor Statistics study of 15,818 pension plans covering 15.2 million workers found that three out of five employees had some kind of vested rights. To get even part of his pension, however, an employee had to stay with his company at least ten years and reach a qualified age, often 40 years.

The study found that only 14 out of 10,634 plans that had some kind of vesting had immediate full vesting.

The private pension system in this country is growing rapidly. In 1940, only around four million workers were covered. The number climbed to ten million by 1950. Today some 25 million employed people are covered by about 34,000 pension plans. The President's Committee on Corporate Pension Funds has estimated that by 1980 the number of workers covered by private pension plans will climb to 42 million, or three out of five workers then expected to be employed in private industry. It has also been estimated that as many as 50 percent of these workers never receive any benefits from their private pension plans.

A proposal for portability now before Congress calls for a Government-administered plan. Introduced by Rep. John D. Dingell (D.-Mich.), this proposal suggests a special fund within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. When an employee with vested credits under a qualified pension plan leaves his job, the pension fund manager can (a) keep the accumulated assets and pay the pension when the ex-employee reaches retirement age, or (b) transfer the accumulated assets to the special fund. If the assets were transferred to the special fund, the Secretary of HEW would either (a) transfer the assets to the qualified pension fund of the new employer, or (b) keep the money in the special fund and pay the worker a pension when the time comes, based on his total accumulated credits.

The Dingell bill also provides that private pension plans should qualify for tax advantages presently allowed them under Federal tax laws only if they provided that after a specified period of employment—not exceeding ten years—an employee's rights to amounts credited to his pension account were non-forfeitable. Under such a provision, an employee's pension rights would be vested after he had worked the specified number of years, and he would not lose them if he was laid off or quit his job before he reached retirement age.

NSPE members polled for a position on the Dingell bill generally opposed Federal administration of portable pension plans for professional employees, but many supported the principle of portability as introduced in the bill. Many felt that the suggested time for vesting privileges should be shortened from ten years to five or even one or two years.

Engineer employers see the matter differently. Writes one of them: "If there were an attempt to shorten that period of years to a mandatory period of less than ten years, for example, it might work a serious hardship on some firms. I am sure that many firms consider pension plans as an inducement of some loyalty to the firm, and to require this bill to apply to persons who have only stayed a short period with the firm would seem unjust. However, after a period of ten years it would seem that the employee had demonstrated a significant loyalty to the firm and should deserve some protection for the benefits he has earned."

The NSPE Portable Pension Committee believes that around 30 percent of the Society membership may already be covered by some sort of portable pension plan. One group enjoying immediate vesting—and thus portable pension—is made up of college teachers. More than 1400 colleges and universities participate in the nonprofit Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association (TIAA), founded in 1918. Contributions are pooled in TIAA permitting teachers to move from school to school without loss of pension benefits. Some craft groups also have pension systems similar to the TIAA plan, with unions providing a plan with transferable vested rights. Many engineers employed by Federal, state, and local governments feel their pension plans permit sufficient mobility among various agencies as long as they stay in government service.

One of the first professional groups to show an interest in a pension plan for its members was the American Chemical Society. At a 1965 meeting, ACS polled its member chemists and chemical engineers to determine if the Society should encourage the development of an industry-wide system for transferring pension rights of members who msut change employers. Over 80 percent of the voters favored the idea. Looking further into the matter, ACS found that useful statistical information on existing pension plan coverage for chemists and chemical engineers was virtually nonexistent. So the Society set out to survey its membership and got responses from 49,902 members working for 647 employers.

The findings show that chemists and chemical engineers are well-off in terms of having their retirement age looked after by private pension income: "Among the 647 employers, only 41 (6 percent) were reported to have no pension plan available for their employees. Further, of the 647 employers, 42 percent pay for the entire cost of the plan, another 51 percent share some portion of this expense, and in considerably less than 1 percent of the instances are the employees themselves responsible for underwriting the plan. This outlook becomes even brighter when viewed in terms of the total number of people included in the survey. Of the 49,902 individuals included in local sections' replies, only 347—again, less than 1 percent—were not covered by an employer pension plan. Still better, 44 percent of the total were enrolled under a noncontributory plan, i.e., one which costs them nothing. The remaining 56 percent contributed something to their accruing retirement income and their employer paid the balance."

The ACS survey, naturally, got a feedback from industry. Charles E. Tosch, Consultant-Employee Benefits, General Electric Company, had these comments at an ACS symposium on pension plans for chemists and chemical engineers: "It seems to me that at this stage of development of pensions when only 7 percent of the employers included in your survey have no plan, it would be quite impractical for your Society to expect that any appreciable number of the 93 percent of the companies that have plans would be willing to cover their chemists under a Society-sponsored plan. Although the TIAA plan does cover the employees of some 1400 educational institutions, you should recognize that there are considerable differences between their plans and those in industry. For one thing, the number of individuals covered by TIAA is about 160,000 and varies from about two per employer to a maximum of approximately 8000. This is quite different from the employers of your members which include among others, Standard Oil (N.J.) with nearly 150,000 employees and General Electric with more than 250,000.

"Under the TIAA plans, all employees of an institution are covered by the same plan. However, if your Society were to have a universal plan for chemists, you would have to persude employers that they should provide a different type of benefit for their employees who are members of your Society than they do for other employees. The implications of such action go far beyond your membership. For example, if you were to set up a plan for your members, why should the electrical engineers, actuaries, lawyers, accountants, and the like, not also set up plans for their members?"

Industry has shown signs of disenchantment with the idea of portable pensions in general. It representatives say that the principle of the portability runs contrary to the idea that led to the development of private pension plans in the first place—the expectation that pensions would induce an employee to stay with his job for a long time. Industry argues that because of the diversity of present plans the concept of portability cannot work without Federal regulations or eventual standardization of plans. This standardization would not only raise the cost of pensions but also would lead to the replacement of pension plans by some sort of an expanded Social Security system.

NSPE's Portable Pension Committee is gathering information on the feasibility of a portable pension program within the Society. A panel discussion on the pros and cons of such a program is planned for the NSPE Annual Meeting in Hartford with Congressman Dingell, Mr. Tosch of the General Electric Company, and Andrew Melgard, senior associate, Human Resources Development Group, U.S. Chamber of Commerce. This discussion will give the NSPE Board of Directors a better understanding in its decision to favor a program within NSPE, a program administered by the Federal government, or just doing nothing at this time.

Support for the Programs of the National Endowment for the Humanities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL E. BUTTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. BUTTON. Mr. Speaker, I should like to express my support for the programs of the National Endowment for the Humanities. In the short time which the Endowment has existed, it has increased dramatically the amount of fellowship support available for young scholars and teachers in the various disciplines of the humanities; it has provided virtually the only Federal funds for support of basic research in the humanities; and it has begun to operate innovative programs aimed at improving education in the humanities in schools and colleges, and at creating greater opportunities for the general public of this country to utilize the humanistic resources in museums, historical societies, and various media of communication.

Most of all, Mr. Speaker, the programs of the National Endowment for the Humanities have shown the thoughtful citizens of this country that the Congress is concerned about the values necessary to preserve a free and informed society—one in which the weight of our fantastic material advances is balanced by a commitment to seek the ways in which these advances can be applied to free us rather than to hobble us. It would be unfortunate if the programs of this new agency were crippled.

I cannot forbear to remark that in terms of our national budget, those who oppose this program and wish to cut expenses by reducing the funds available to the Endowment might almost appear to be shortsighted. The total amount requested for the whole National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities by the President's budget for 1968 is a microscopic sum in the context of the whole budget. It is folly to nip in the bud this promising new endeavor in order to save an amount which represents less than one two-hundred-and-fiftieth of 1 percent of the budget.

Mr. Speaker, my view is expressed exactly by a letter from one of my constituents in response to an article by Howard Taubman in the New York Times—both of which I insert into the RECORD:

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT
ALBANY, DEPARTMENT OF SPEECH
AND DRAMATIC ART.
Albany, N.Y., April 4, 1967.

Congressman DANIEL BUTTON,
U.S. House of Representatives,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BUTTON: This column in the *New York Times* by Howard Taubman worries me greatly, and I thought I would call it to your attention. The National Endowment of the Humanities authorizes only a $5-million appropriation for the next fiscal year, a pitifully inadequate sum, and yet that small appropriation is threatened. The National Endowment of the Humanities has been an enormous morale booster for people in the humanities. I know my professional journals have been full of excited articles about projects given impetus by the Endowment. I know that it is easier for congressmen to justify the practical programs of the sciences, but I hope you will help to save and promote the program aiding the humanities. The story of one man's work in opening a new world of artistic and recreational enjoyment to New York City (Thomas Hoving in Central Park) is a tantalizing example of what the arts and humanities could mean to the people.

Sincerely,

KATHLEEN EDGERTON.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 4, 1967]

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT'S GRANTS SCORED IN HOUSE AND BUDGET FACES REDUCTION

(By Howard Taubman)

Storm signals are blowing for the National Endowment of the Humanities. Although the 1965 act that set up the endowment authorizes a $5-million appropriation for the next fiscal year, there are indications that a House appropriations subcommittee will recommend next week a drastic shrinking of this figure. In every Congress there are men who take a dim view of spending funds, however minuscule, on such apparent fripperies as scholarship and the arts. This Congress has its share of doughty warriors against anything smacking of intellectualism. If you take the trouble to peruse the pages of recent Congressional Records, hardly anyone's idea of exciting reading, you will encounter the remarks of Representative Durward G. Hall, Republican of Missouri, as he slashed away at the Humanities Endowment.

It is evident that the Missouri knight in shining armor has no use for the endowment's grants. In the Congressional Record of March 7, he whacked away at an endowment news release that announced $936,000 in research grants. He suggested that an appropriate heading for this release would have been "How to Go Broke Without Even Trying." He saw to it that the Record ran the full list of grants and advised his colleagues on the House Appropriations Committee to review them.

To Mr. Hall, virtually any scholarly grant is "a waste in a time of national economic crisis," but the one that has annoyed him most is an award of $8,789 for completion of a study of the comic strip in the 19th century. This grant went to Prof. David Kunzle of the University of California at Santa Barbara, and Representative Hall has taken several opportunities to ridicule it.

"Would you believe a comic book that cost $8,789" he asked on one occasion, conveniently overlooking the fact that the study itself was not to be a comic book at all.

REPLY BY ENDOWMENT HEAD

Dr. Barnaby C. Keeney, chairman of the Humanities Endowment, took the trouble to write Mr. Hall a reasoned response. The gist of this letter was that "cartoons and comic strips are an important source for history, particularly of the history of public thinking and public attitudes." Dr. Keeney recalled that Thomas Nast, the brilliant cartoonist, created the Tammany tiger and "probably had a good deal to do with the downfall of Boss Tweed." He suggested that we need to understand the background of such art, not necessarily for art's sake, but as a way of understanding ourselves better.

Mr. Hall reported to the House that his criticism of the grant had "rubbed a raw nerve" at the Endowment. He had Dr. Keeney's letter printed in the Congressional Record as well as his own reply.

In his letter Mr. Hall took a position firmly in favor of the "art and skill of the cartoonist and the comic strip writer." He even conceded that "the cartoonist has had a significant impact on history" and deplored the fact that comic strips have not had even greater impact.

"If more members of the Supreme Court read Dick Tracy regularly," he went on, "and became aware of the growing crime rate in America, perhaps we would not have some of the decisions which have created such a flourishing climate for the rising crime rate."

Mr. Hall wanted to know why a foundation was not approached for this grant. In a presumably jovial mood he asked whether the Central Intelligence Agency had been tried.

THOMPSON GIVES A REBUTTAL

The Missouri Republican's thrusts were not allowed to go unanswered. According to the faithful Record of March 21, Representative Frank Thompson Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, characterized the "recent attacks" on the grant as "the ugly face of a anti-intellectualism that closely resembles the McCarthyism of the early 1950's."

Mr. Thompson pointed out that the cost of the research program in the humanities on the basis of the last Congressional appropriations represented less than 1/250th of 1 percent of the national budget.

Calling for "a new birth of freedom for the humanities," Mr. Thompson went to the heart of the issue with these words:

"The humanist scholar needs to be encouraged to attempt large-scale evaluations along with his specialized research. And eventually the humanist needs to have the courage to ask fundamental questions which may shake the foundation of our society."

Congress, which established the Endowment, needs to be reminded, as Thompson reminds it that "the act under which the endowment was created is quite revolutionary, and it ought to be put to revolutionary uses."

National 4-H Conference

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, the 37th National 4-H Conference is being held here in Washington this week at the National 4-H Center, attended by delegates from each of our States and Puerto Rico. The 103,000 4-H members from New York State will be represented by five delegates, one of whom is Miss Janice Glover, a constituent of mine from Westbury, Long Island.

Recently the Long Island Press, a leading newspaper on Long Island, carried a feature story, "The Glover Family Operates as a Unit." The article quotes Mrs. Glover's praise of Janice, the oldest daughter, that:

> A night never goes by that I don't walk in from work to find dinner ready to be served. Janice usually gets home by three o'clock in time to greet the little ones, plan the dinner and keep up with the ironing.

This is much appreciated by a busy mother of six who has a full-time job and takes classes beside. It was through her 4-H work that Janice learned to cook.

Despite the unusual demands at home, Janice manages a well-rounded school and social life. An excellent student with her eye on a career in science, she has just been accepted into the National Honor Society.

Janice has been a 4-H member for 7 years, giving special attention to projects in clothing, food, home improvement, horticulture, and gardening. She has been a full-fledged junior leader for 3 years where she says her responsibilities and opportunities are unlimited. Her leadership work in 4-H has contributed to her goal to be a vocational guidance counselor in an underdeveloped area.

She is vice president of the teen club of her council, and is on the student council for Westbury High School in Nassau County. Janice edits the county 4-H paper, "4-H Bugle."

Mr. Speaker, I should like to take this opportunity to congratulate each and every 4-H member on the fine work they are doing in their respective communities and wish them every success in the future.

Unit Labor Costs in Manufacturing Have Declined

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. LAURENCE J. BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, all of us are concerned about worker wages and reports that they have been lagging far behind profits in recent years. Irving Beller, a member of the AFL-CIO Department of Research, made such a report recently on an AFL-CIO public service program, "As We See It," heard on the American Broadcasting Co. national radio network. What he has to say is especially important at this time when many union-management contracts are being negotiated.

One point is especially worthy of our attention—the fact that unit labor costs in manufacturing have declined in recent years. This is because productivity has been rising much more rapidly than worker compensation. Since the middle of last year, according to Mr. Beller, unit labor costs have been going up slightly, but they are still below the increases experienced in other times when the United States was engaged in a war.

Mr. Speaker, it appears to me that

what Mr. Beller said in this broadcast should be read by all of us in order to better understand some recent economic developments. I therefore ask unanimous consent that a copy of the interview be printed in the Record as follows:

[From the AFL–CIO public service program, "As We See It," Apr. 16, 1967]

Do Higher Wage Costs Mean Higher Prices?

Participant: Irving Beller, AFL–CIO Dept. of Research.

Moderator: Harry W. Flannery.

Flannery. "As We See It."

Do increased wages mean increased prices? What are labor costs in the United States? After a long period of remarkable stability, they are rising. What does this mean for the American consumer?

These are questions asked Irving Beller of the AFL–CIO Department of Research, for this radio station of the ABC network and the AFL–CIO. Your reporter, Harry W. Flannery.

Mr. Beller, to begin with, I think we ought to define terms. First of all, what are labor costs?

Beller. Well, in the broadest sense, Mr. Flannery, labor costs would include the salaries of executives, the wages of production workers and the fringe benefits of both as well, including, Mr. Flannery, the fringe benefits that are legally required, as well as those that are negotiated.

Even in this sense, however, Mr. Flannery, there are different ways of stating labor costs. The company may talk about its total yearly cost or its hourly average labor costs or its unit labor costs. Now, unit labor costs are simply all labor costs divided by the volume of production. Or, we can look at it in terms of all compensation of labor per hour divided by output per hour. This latter term, the latter way of looking at labor costs, unit labor costs, that is, is most meaningful if we are concerned about prices.

Flannery. What determines unit labor costs?

Beller. Essentially two factors determine unit labor costs. One is the compensation paid to workers, including, as I said, their fringe benefits and their productivity. People, I think, Mr. Flannery, often forget the second one. That is why they aren't always aware of one of the most important principles of economics—which is that wages can go up without putting pressure on prices.

Let me explain this for a moment. When hourly labor costs go up, if output per hour goes up as fast, unit labor costs will remain constant. When output per manhour goes up faster than hourly labor costs, unit labor costs go down. Now, in the former case—that is when hourly labor cost and productivity are going up at a corresponding pace, unit labor costs remain constant and, in the latter case when productivity is going up faster, unit labor costs will go down and make it possible for prices to come down as well.

Flannery. This is extremely important, I imagine Mr. Beller, because a lot of people just think of increased wages instead of thinking of unit labor costs although they really determine the cost of a product as far as labor is concerned. What has been happening to unit labor costs in the United States?

Beller. Mr. Flannery, they have risen far less rapidly in the last five years than before. In the period, for example, from 1947 to 1960, we had an annual average increase of about 2 percent a year. That was in the total private economy. Since then, it has been about half of that. And the reason is simply that productivity rose more rapidly during this later period while workers' compensation rose more slowly. As a result, we have had a far smaller increase in unit labor costs.

In fact, Mr. Flannery, during a good part of this recent period, unit labor costs in manufacturing—a very crucial sector of the economy—was declining. It is true they began to rise after the middle of last year, still they were only 100.8 in 1966, compared to 100 in 1957 and 102.2 in 1958. They have continued to rise in the first two months of this year—that is, I am talking now about unit labor costs in manufacturing—yet the increase is still well below the increase experienced in other post-war expansions.

Flannery. Why are labor costs going up at this particular time?

Beller. Well, for two reasons, Mr. Flannery. One, productivity gains have slowed down. Secondly, the increases in compensation have speeded up. Let's see why productivity gains have advanced at a slower pace in the more recent period than in the past.

For one thing, the slow-down of the economy in general can be blamed in part. In the second quarter of last year, our gross national product rose at an annual rate of only 2 percent and in the following quarters at a rate of only 4 percent per year, approximately. Our industrial production index began to hit a plateau towards the middle of the year and began to decline. When this happens, manpower and machine begin to be used less efficiently.

Also, productivity gains slowed up, Mr. Flannery, because we had imbalances in the economy. While certain parts of our economy were operating at less than capacity and, as a result at less than maximum efficiency, other parts were operating at extremely high levels—high levels which resulted in inefficiencies because of the need for overtime hours and the need for using marginal equipment.

Why did greater increases in compensation occur? Here again I think we have to point to a couple of things, Mr. Flannery. One was the legally required increase in the employer contributions for Social Security and Medicare and the other was the fact that rising prices have eroded the real value of workers' income while profits have been soaring.

I think, Mr. Flannery, we ought to explain the second factor. In most of this current expansion, wage increases have been very modest. As a matter of fact, all of the mathematical studies that I have seen indicate that they have been far lower than one might have expected on the basis of past experience. And yet, prices have continued to rise and the buying power of workers has continued to fall considerably behind the gains in productivity.

One startling statistic, Mr. Flannery, on this: for six years, the total compensation for all employees fell more than $50 billion short—that is, $8 billion per year—short of the amount that would be required for workers to have gotten real increases in their hourly compensation equal to the 3.2 percent that the guideposts called for. Workers were short-changed while profits were rising.

Price increases really began to hurt last year when they rose 3.3 percent from December of 1965 to December of 1966. Workers knew that at that rate, a 3.2 percent increase in wages left them with less buying power than they had before, they knew that not even 5 percent would be enough to provide them with a fair share of the gains of increasing productivity and, as a result, we have had increases in wage demands last year and are likely to get such increases this year again.

Flannery. Won't these increases require price increases?

Beller. No, not in most cases, Mr. Flannery. For one thing, some of this can be offset by more rapid gains in productivity. These can be achieved by proper national policies. Also, an enormous amount of modern equipment is coming on stream as a result of the huge investment in capital goods in recent years.

Beyond this, higher wages can and should be absorbed by most firms. They have made enormous profits in the past and they are likely to continue to do so this year.

You know, in recent years, Mr. Flannery, profits have been going up at almost twice the rate of increase of the gross national product and the rate of increase of employee compensation. They are not likely to do so this year—they may even decline this year, although businessmen and other people apparently don't think so. Even if they do, however, profits are likely to be one-third higher than they were as recently as 1963. So, there is no question about the ability of most corporations to absorb higher wage increases without increasing their prices. Some, as a matter of fact, can give substantial increases in wages and even cut prices, Mr. Flannery.

Flannery. At the same time, won't it be more difficult for us to compete with foreign producers because they pay lower wages than we do?

Beller. The fact is that the competitive position of American producers, in general, their competitive position—vis a vis foreign producers—has been improving with respect to unit labor costs.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics recently made a study which said: "From the standpoint of labor costs per unit of output, American manufacturers in the mid-1960's have achieved a better competitive position relative to foreign producers than they held in the late 1950's."

And they actually cite statistics to prove this Mr. Flannery. For example, from 1957 to 1965, our unit labor costs went up in manufacturing around 5 percent or so. In France they rose about 19 percent, even after making allowances for changes in the value of the French franc. In West Germany they went up during this period about 35 percent. In Japan about 18 percent and the Netherlands about 39 percent and so on. This year, even though our unit labor costs have gone up, unit labor costs in most of the advanced industrial countries in Europe have gone up even faster.

Flannery. Mr. Beller, a lot of us are concerned about the rising costs in construction. What about this?

Beller. This is an area, Mr. Flannery, in which the data is extremely unreliable. It is true, I think, that prices have been rising in construction, but I doubt very much if this can be attributed primarily to the rise of unit labor costs. For one thing, some studies show the construction—output per manhour—construction productivity, barely rising. Now, this is shown in a few studies. On the other hand, there are other studies that are now making the point, very convincingly—at least to me, Mr. Flannery—that productivity in construction has been going up in the post-war period almost as rapidly as for the private economy as a whole. I find this later data more convincing when I look at the technological changes which have occurred in construction, Mr. Flannery. I am talking about the computers that are being used to make construction more efficient—the towering cranes that you see on construction projects throughout the big cities, the power tools, the slip form pavers that are used in the construction of highways and so on.

I think besides two other points have to be kept in mind in assessing construction price increases. One is that the real increases of their incomes have not been excessive. Last year, as a matter of fact, Mr. Flannery, the real take-home pay of construction workers increased by less than 1 percent.

Secondly, other costs, including rising land costs, rising interest rates and rising taxes have all contributed substantially to the rise in construction prices.

Flannery. All kinds of things have been rising. Prices, generally, have been rising and a number of unions have sought to negotiate escalator clauses, as you know, Mr. Beller. Aren't these liable to lead to spiralling labor costs in prices?

Beller. Well, Mr. Flannery, this is the contention of some people. However, I think we ought to remember that prices have to rise first before workers get anything out of escalator clauses. Escalator clauses don't initiate increases—as a matter of fact, they react to price increases with a lag. If proper policy succeeds in keeping our prices down, escalator clauses will be inoperative. If they don't workers shouldn't have to suffer because of this failure of policy.

Secondly, Mr. Flannery, in the absence of escalator clauses, workers will be compelled to protect themselves by negotiating wage increases which anticipate rising prices rather than following in their wake. And I certainly think that that would be more likely to intensify inflationary pressures than escalator clauses.

Flannery. Do you think price stability can be achieved without severe wage restraints?

Beller. I think reasonable price stability can be achieved. In the absence, let me put it this way, of an all-out war, it can be achieved without a severe wage restraint. If Congress and the Administration keep a watchful eye on administered prices, and if they come up with positive measures for improving productivity in bottleneck sectors of our economy—such as transportation and medical services, severe restraints will not be necessary even in a full employment economy. And let me add that if we do get into a crisis situation in which they do become necessary, I think then labor would be willing to accept such restraints if they were imposed, even-handedly, on all forms of income.

Flannery. Thank you, Irving Beller of the AFL–CIO Department of Research.

Your reporter, Harry W. Flannery, invites you to be with us next week at this same time when AS WE SEE IT again comes as a presentation of the AFL–CIO and ABC public affairs. This program has been brought to you by the ABC network and the affiliated station to which you are listening.

Washington Star Hails Piscataway Park Bargain

SPEECH

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Evening Star long has been recognized for its outstanding editorial policy on conservation and in this special field the Star speaks with a clear and progressive voice.

Today the Star reiterates its consistent support of the cooperative Federal-private landowner pilot program to save the view from Mount Vernon at Piscataway Park. I applaud the Star's editorial, "Potomac Bargain," for its recognition of how significant a bargain completion of Piscataway Park would be because of the 168 donated scenic easements protecting more than 1,190 acres and the large donations of scenic land to the Government.

I highly recommend the Star's editorial of Tuesday, April 25, 1967, to my colleagues:

POTOMAC BARGAIN

In the absence of a last-minute rescue, the long, carefully developed campaign to preserve the Potomac shoreline across from Mount Vernon as a lovely natural park is apt to be scuttled tomorrow in the House. And if that occurs, Congress will be allowing an extraordinary bargain to slip down the drain.

The threat is created by the House Appropriations Committee's inexplicable failure to recommend a $2.7 million expenditure representing the federal government's modest share in the venture. Two foundations, displaying a good deal more foresight than the committee, have generously offered to contribute 500 acres of the expensive shoreline to the government. About 170 individuals have also agreed to donate scenic easements vital to the conservation. These offers will expire, however, unless Congress this year purchases other strategically necessary portions of the proposed Piscataway Park—at a cost that is only a fraction of the true value.

Representative Machen, who has worked in behalf of the park for more than a year, pledges, if necessary, to carry on the fight in the Senate. The actual decision, however, may well be made in the House. Surely, in voting the massive $1.3 billion Interior appropriation bill, some way can be found to salvage this important item while there still is time.

A 21-Gun Salute for War Hero

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud that a paper in my district, the Newport, Tenn., Plain Talk carried the outstanding editorial that follows.

We can all be grateful that we have fine men like Specialist Joel who overshadow all the demonstrators and rioters who ignore the full meaning and purpose of our Nation for one, brief moment of sensationalism.

Mr. Speaker, I include the Plain Talk's editorial at this point in the Record:

CARMICHAEL, KING SHOULD NOTE THIS 21-GUN SALUTE

On March 9, the White House lawn was decked out for the kind of ceremony usually reserved for visiting chiefs-of-state. In this case, however, the honor guard and the 21-gun salute was for the first medic to be given the Medal of Honor, for his service in Vietnam.

President Johnson observed that this soldier's heroism "indicates as nothing else could the willingness of his country to sacrifice to stand and to persist in freedom's cause."

This paratroop medic was Specialist 6 Lawrence Joel. He is a Negro. While the protesters were calling on young Americans to refuse to fight in Viet Nam, this 39-year-old soldier was receiving the nation's highest award.

Specialist Joel was one of 10 children, born in Winston-Salem, N.C. At the age of 8, he was placed with foster parents because his own parents were too poor to care for him. After high school, Specialist Joel enlisted in the army. Except for a four-year break he has remained in the service.

At the ceremony, Army Secretary Resor read a citation telling of the actions which won him the Medal of Honor. On November 8, 1965, while Joel was serving as a medical aidman, the Viet Cong ambushed a company of American soldiers. They wounded or killed nearly every man in the lead squad.

Specialist Joel treated the men initially hit, then moved forward to assist others. He was wounded in the leg, but bandaged his own wound and moved out again. Struck a second time he dragged himself over the battle field and treated 13 more men before his medical supplies ran out. He saved one man's life by placing a plastic bag over a severe chest wound to congeal the blood.

Gaining new supplies, Specialist Joel continued to treat the wounded and to encourage the troops as he crawled through a hail of gunfire. The battle lasted for 24 hours and 410 Viet Cong were killed. Through it all, Specialist Joel "never lost sight of his mission . . . and continued to comfort and treat the wounded."

Stokely Carmichael may say "the hell with the United States" at Berkeley, while Dr. Martin Luther King stands in Beverly Hills and tells his audience that our fight in Viet Nam should be ended and that it has "impaired the right of dissent."

But if it weren't for men like Specialist Joel in our history, Mr. Carmichael and Dr. King would be living in a country where they could never speak in dissent—of anything.

Maryland Toolmaker Hosts Training Program for Foreign Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, one of the most successful and public-spirited firms in Maryland is the Black & Decker Manufacturing Co., with plants at Towson and Hampstead. This firm, the world's largest producer of power tools for home and industry, recently extended valuable cooperation to the Department of State in its program for training Foreign Service officers.

It is my pleasure to insert in the Congressional Record an account of this cooperation reported in a recent issue of International Commerce magazine:

MARYLAND TOOL MAKER HOSTS TRAINING PROGRAM FOR FOREIGN SERVICE—"E" AWARD WINNER BLACK & DECKER GIVES TOUR OF PLANT, EXPORT ADVICE

An introduction to some of the business practices of U.S. companies operating internationally ,was afforded to new U.S. Foreign Service officers recently by a Baltimore tool firm.

A tour of the Hampstead, Md., plant of the Black & Decker Manufacturing Co. is included in training programs of U.S. Government and educational institutions in the Washington, D.C., area.

The State Department group was addressed by Manuel V. Nodar, vice president of advertising and public relations, and Fred Alden, plant manager. Maxwell R. Sacra, director of export, discussed Black & Decker's international marketing program, providing the Foreign Service officers with relevant material for their future assignments when they will be dealing with American businessmen and companies abroad.

The Commerce Department's international trade specialist N. A. Lalich said of the visit, "The opportunity to visit Hampstead provided a fitting supplement to the basic training of foreign service personnel in that it enabled them to view at first hand the production and assembly of industrial products which have such a high degree of relevance to productivity and industrial growth for emerging nations—the modern power tool. In addition there are relatively few countries on the globe where the Black & Decker label is not found."

Black & Decker, an "E" award winner, claims the world's largest production of power tools for home and industry. Its Hampstead plant contains 12 acres of factory space under one roof, employing more than 3,000 people to produce 45,000 motors per year.

The Black & Decker tour, in addition to giving some of the Foreign Service officers their first look at a modern assembly line operation, gave them the opportunity to ask questions about operating American businesses abroad. For example, the group learned that the company's ratio of foreign nationals to Americans in their overseas operations is 1,000 to 1—of more than 4,000 employees, only four are Americans.

Builders Back Rent Plan—Giving GOP Unusual Foe

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL J. RONAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. RONAN. Mr. Speaker the April 13 edition of the Evening Star carried an article entitled "Builder Back Rent Plan, Giving GOP Unusual Foe." This is an excellent analysis of the rent supplement program.

The article describes two of the more salient features of the rent supplement program. First, the program will provide clean, decent housing for low-income families without the institutional aspect of stigma for public housing by having the Government contribute to the rent. Second, it will bring private enterprise into the monumental task of providing low-cost housing in urban areas.

We should not let the controversy surrounding this program obscure these two important objectives. The leaders of the homebuilding and financing industry found these objectives meritorious and have offered their support for the program.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I commend this article to my colleagues:

BUILDERS BACK RENT PLAN—GIVING GOP UNUSUAL FOE

Congressional Republicans trying to kill the admintstration's controversial rent supplement program are facing an unfamiliar foe—leaders of the home building and financing industry.

Normally allied with GOP causes, the bankers, builders and real estate boards have become friends of the program that House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford has called "a radical, revolutionary gimmick."

With a hostile House Appropriations Committee about to consider a request for $40 million to keep it moving, the program needs all the friends it can get.

Last year a $20-million appropriation was approved by a margin of four votes in the House and one in the Senate. Since then Republicans have gained substantially, particularly in the House, and many GOP members predict they will bring the program to a halt.

WOULD HELP PAY RENT

The idea of the program is to make clean, decent housing available for low-income families without the institutional aspect or stigma of public housing by having the government help pay the rent. It also permits tenants to stay on as their income rises, even if they no longer need any federal supplement.

Public housing tenants face eviction if their income goes above specified levels—often leading to falsification of income reporting, a stifling of initiative to improve one's income, and a housing hardship when the still relatively poor family must move.

Another major aim of the program—and the reason the home building industry is behind it—is to bring private enterprise into the monumental task of providing low-cost housing in urban areas.

All housing in the rent supplement program is privately built and is owned and managed by either nonprofit, limited-dividend, or cooperative organizations, with the government furnishing mortgage insurance at market interest rates.

Two years after Congress voted to let the federal government pay part of the rent, only a handful of low-income families are actually living in housing made available by the program.

But far from being discouraged, officials at the Department of Housing and Urban Development hail it as the most successful multifamily program at this stage that the government has ever had.

"It's also the most misunderstood," says a HUD official. "People thought we were just going to start handing out rent checks. But this is a construction program, and it takes about two and a half years to get a project all the way through."

To speed things the department has approved several structure rehabilitation projects and is paying supplements for some elderly couples living in existing homes for the elderly. Only one project is actually under construction at this point—a 104-unit apartment in Pasco, Wash.

As of April 1, however, $19.1 million had been allocated for 347 projects that will provide housing for 25,336 families. The projects, in various stages of study and planning, are in 251 cities in every state except Alaska, Delaware, Maine, Nevada and Utah.

The government currently is paying rent supplements on only 1,500 units, all of them in housing for the elderly except for a rehabilitation project in Cleveland.

By the end of summer, HUD hopes to see occupied 689 rehabilitated living units in Boston and 350 in New York City.

When the administration pushed the legislation through Congress in 1965 it estimated rent supplements would average about $40 a month. They are running closer to $75 a month, due mainly, HUD says, to the higher interest rates now prevailing.

Water Pollution Hearings Launched

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, today's public works inquiry into the status of the Nation's water pollution program was launched by one of the most able, informed, and concerned citizens in the person of noted TV personality John Charles Daly. We are fortunate to have this former President's Water Pollution Control Advisory Board member behind the cause of clean water.

Mr. Daly has in his own way helped immeasurably to replace apathy with action in the field of water pollution abatement. He brings to the committee years of concern as a private citizen as to what course of action must be taken if we are to win the pollution challenge.

I commend his brilliant speech on this timely subject for the reading of all:

STATEMENT BEFORE RIVERS AND HARBORS SUBCOMMITTEE OF HOUSE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE

My name is John Charles Daly. I reside at 45 East 66th Street, New York City. My bona fides in the field of pollution are: appointment by President Eisenhower for one term, 1960–62, on the Water Pollution Control Advisory Board established by Congress under Public Law 660; past Honorary President of The Izaak Walton League of America; honorary membership in the Water Pollution Control Federation and membership on the National Air Conservation Commission of the National Tuberculosis Association. I wish to stress, however, that I appear only as an interested individual, representing no organized group.

My concern with the water pollution problem is deep. I appreciate the invitation to appear before your committee to express my concern at what—to come directly to the point—appears to be a marked diminution of commitment, purpose and conviction in the campaign to control the contamination of our nation's vital water resources. It seems to me we must ask ourselves, as the problem grows more acute with the passage of time, whether, at the very threshold of girding the nation to meet the challenge of water pollution, we are in danger of losing the enthusiasm and will to proceed. This committee is surely the one to ask the question and to determine the answer.

Federal interest in water pollution control was born in this committee. Sub-committees, under your leadership, Mr. Chairman, and with the support of the ranking minority member, formulated the legislation to make clean water one of the prime objectives of our Federal government and, consequently, the goal of many of the individual states.

Under the wise and determined leadership of the appropriate committees of this House and the Senate, the nation has been made clean water conscious in one short decade. Now, we must consider if ten years of conscientious effort is to be compromised because of a lack of conviction and purpose.

Mr. Chairman, I address myself particularly to the drastic reduction in wastewater treatment plant construction grants requested in the Administration's fiscal 1968 budget. As you are aware, the authorized $450 million has been cut to $200 million. However, my concern is heightened when this reduction is viewed in the perspective of a water pollution program already, it seems to me, wanting in the vitality which has produced such extraordinary progress and public involvement over the last decade.

There was no federal water pollution control program at all before 1948—aside from research and studies carried on within the Public Health Service.

There was no permanent Federal Water Pollution Control law until 1956. You, Mr. Chairman, and your colleagues of this committee, then guided the Federal Water Pollution Control Act through the Congress. The 1956 Act laid a solid foundation for the program establishing the principles of construction grants, research, comprehensive river basin studies and enforcement, which continue to be the basis for the program to this day.

Soon thereafter began the Public Awareness phase of the program, of which I was to become a part as a member of the Water Pollution Control Advisory Board. The campaign was a gratifying success in stirring public awareness and action. What is vitally important is it stirred action at the state and local levels.

In 1961, the Blatnik amendments increased the amount of funds authorized for grants to attract localities into the pollution control program, and broadened the government's enforcement powers.

Interstate agencies came into being in the great river basins, as the individual states joined their neighbors to solve jurisdictional and geographic conflicts. Cities tackled long-neglected problems of industrial and municipal waste disposal. The press was full of news stories and editorials promoting the cause. We can, I fear, almost look back on that period as the good old days; good with promise yet unfulfilled.

This era of good feeling led inevitably to the next step in the development of a real federal pollution control program: the passage of the Water Quality Act of 1965. As the chairman knows, I opposed one part of this act—the transfer of water pollution control from the Public Health Service to Administration status in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. I felt then that water pollution control, oriented to the health of our people could assure water clean enough for other purposes. More, aware that the best of trained technical manpower for the pollution control program was lodged, in large degree, in the commissioned corps and civil servants of P.H.S., there was the possibility that a percentage of this trained manpower might elect to remain with the Public Health Service and be lost to the program. I supported the other provisions: the establishment of water quality standards, widened and strengthened enforcement powers, new regional research laboratories, and broadened support to local communities. Shortly thereafter, the new Federal Water Pollution Control Administration was transferred from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to the Department of the Interior.

Little is to be gained by dwelling on the reasons for my opposition to the move to the Department of Interior. Let it suffice that, in my view, the dislocations inherent in such a move have already damaged the program and slowed its momentum. The loss of skilled personnel—both among the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service and the civil servants—has been tragic and, very naturally, morale has been affected by these losses and the uncertainties of a change of command.

Last year, the adoption of the Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966, once again inspired in this House by the chairman of this committee, established a truly formidable program. Expanded research and development grants were extended to the two critical areas—treatment of storm water and of advanced waste treatment. Training and information activities were funded at 60 million dollars. Grants to state and inter-state Water Pollution Control Agencies were doubled to 10 million dollars each Federal Year. The Act increased funds to help communities build waste treatment plants from 100 million dollars in fiscal year 1965 to one and a quarter billion dollars in fiscal year 1971. Furthermore, the Federal government was authorized to increase construction contributions to 40% of the costs of these waste treatment plants if the states made maching contributions; to 50% if the states adopted enforceable standards plus additional incentives, if planning was on a comprehensive metropolitan basis.

Surely, the past ten years tell a tale of achievement, of commitment and of purpose. In that period, from a budget of less than a million dollars, the Congress, last year, brought the program to realistic measure with an overall authorization for fiscal 1968 of 581 millions. The President, in this theme of commitment and purpose, said to the nation, "Today, we proclaim our refusal to be strangled by the wastes of civilization. Today we begin to be masters of our environment."

Today, we are gathered here to discuss the provisions of the Administration budget requests for fiscal 1968, bearing directly upon our refusal to be strangled by the wastes of civilization. As already noted, the administration's fiscal 1968 budget request for construction grants is $200 million, against a Congressional authorization in the "Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966" of $450 million.

Mr. Frank C. DiLuzio, Assistant Secretary of Interior for Water Pollution Control, has endorsed the Administration reduction of wastewater treatment plant construction grants by $250 million for fiscal 1968, pointing out that the states are now engaged in an all-out effort to prepare acceptable water quality standards by June 30th and, since standards will not be in effect until after June 30th, full impact of construction grant money would not be felt until the last half of the year. Mr. DiLuzio also notes a "$25 million to 40 million" overlap of funds from 1967 to 1968, whatever weight that might have, considering the funds appear to have been committed.

I would note here that the issue of standards is an archaic device for malingering in the war on pollution. My own state, New York, until the recent Rockefeller administration insistence on action, happily traveled about the realm, busily classifying streams for years and years but did nothing about the pollution of them.

Let us look at the hard facts. To repeat, to any municipal action program in waste treatment facilities construction, the federal government will now contribute 30%, if matching state funds are available 40% and with enforceable standards 50%, with metropolitan comprehensive planning an additional 10% of the grant is authorized. I see nothing here which suggests all should be at a stand-still until standards are agreed. Rather, I see a program which, with state matching funds available, as in the case of New York, Maryland and others a program which demands 40% grants should be immediately available to encourage the most rapid possible construction activity.

It appears that the additional 10% federal grants available if enforceable standards apply, is lost if programs are initiated before standards are accepted. I suggest the Congress can easily remedy that situation by making the grants retroactive. Further, the members of this committee would, I'm sure, be among the first to recognize that it's unlikely many state legislatures will have affirmatively acted on enforceable standards by June 30th next. The state of the art, it seems to me, is well enough advanced to affirm that standards must come into the national program but it offers no justification to delay the construction of treatment facilities—the basic index of progress in our present desperate need.

Desperate need may best be illustrated by reference, once again, to my home state, New York. The state has an estimated cost of one billion, seven hundred million dollars to clean up the backlog of necessary waste treatment plant construction, piled up during the years of classification of our rivers and no pollution control action. My understanding is that if the full $450 million authorized by the Congress were appropriated, New York State would receive only $37 million in fiscal 1968. In New York City alone, indicated expenditure in 1968 is $179,585,000. If all of the State's grant were allocated to New York City alone, the city would receive a little over 20% of its cost—and this in a state whose citizens have voted a one billion dollar pollution control bond issue. The State, obviously, is ready and willing to provide a 30% matching grant, establishing the federal share at 40%. Under the administration's budget request, the $37 million grant to New York State, under Congressionally authorized funds, would be reduced by more than half.

May I suggest that if there is any real conviction appropriated funds will not be utilized, the Congress could consider allocating larger percentages of construction funds to state programs affirmatively proceeding, supported by financing approved by the state's citizens, and balance the national program out in future years, when lagging states are either inspired to act, or commanded to do so under enforcement proceeding.

My understanding is that New York is going forward with its pollution control program without the indicated federal participation. The state is pre-financing the federal portion, hoping, eventually, to recapture the funds when available. Translated to national basis, it seems to me the necessity for such action in New York and other states must deal a devastating blow to the over-all program in terms of momentum.

At the very least, to encourage states and communities willing to go forward under the pre-payment pattern, I urge this committee to recommend amending the law to provide that funds advanced by a state or community to pre-pay any portion of a federal grant for which a project would have been eligible had sufficient federal funds been available, be repaid from the next federal appropriation before funds are allotted to the states, without prejudice to the full and usual allotment to such state. This, we may hope, will insure a continuation of the conviction and will to act in those states moving dramatically forward.

There are, and have been, too many signs of loss of momentum many probably attributable, in some measure, to the dislocations inherent in command changes in recent times. Enforcement proceedings appear to have drastically slowed. Again, there are explanations: foremost among them—the familiar do-nothing argument—that the states must have time to formulate their water quality standards to comply with the federal statutes. Here, we are told, the adoption is slowed by multiple legislative action frequently required, and by inadequate staffs. Meanwhile, the enforcement program is at a virtual standstill.

Let it not be supposed that I lean heavily on enforcement actions. My philosophy during my service on the Advisory Board was that enforcement action should be a last resort, applied only after exhaustion of every other device. Those who argeed with me felt that the state or municipality, inspired and educated to its pollution problems, would develop a long range comprehensive program. On the other hand, enforcement action would produce, in most instances, stop-gap action, short-ranged and grudging—only that which could be ordered under the latitude given to the courts by current legislation. My own state, which passed a pollution bond issue of one billion dollars for a long range program, would have planned much less and, surely, performed much less enthusiastically under the lash of enforcement.

At the intra-state level, we see an example of the need for public participation and interest. I would cite the case of the nearby Patuxent River in Maryland as illustrative of the need to encourage public momentum. The river, it is agreed, is, under the pressure of the growing population, becoming intolerably polluted. The Maryland House overwhelmingly approved a seven-county compact to deal with the problem. Last month, however, a committee of the Maryland Senate—under pressure of local self-interests and with the public apathetic, killed the plan, on the same day it approved Maryland's entry into the inter-state Susquehanna River pact.

Finally, with regard to public awareness—to the information and education program—I am under a distinct impression of slowdown. Two years ago, as I have indicated, the vast majority of the press were giving full voice to support of the anti-pollution program. Radio and television—network and local stations—were promoting the cause in programs and in public service announcements. People at the grass roots were responding. Literally thousands of inquiries were being received by the Water Pollution Control Administration from local citizens and civic organizations. How can we help? What can we do?

Now, it appears to me, the steam has gone out of the effort. To be sure, the critical area of air pollution has broadened the focus of public interest. But I do not think that the programs should, in any fashion, be allowed to become competitive, for dollars, or for public support. In both cases, public interest and support is the only way to solution of the environmental problem. It is my contention that we cannot turn from one crisis to another, at the cost of depriving either of the continuing effort necessary to a solution.

We are all aware of the many demands on the public awareness as well as on the budgets—federal and local—but, I take it, it is now public policy that we will clean our environment—as a matter of national necessity and as a demonstration to the world that our system provides the means for making that ever-changing environment healthy and habitable.

In Lincoln's phrase: "We cannot escape the responsibility of tomorrow by evading it today."

The construction grant is not the only element in clean water restoration demanding attention. I have focused on the construction question but consider further review of additional funds to assist in developing and maintaining adequate technical, administrative and supervising competence at the state and local levels vital. Adequate staff at the federal level also needs continuing attention, as does an expanded program enlisting the talents of the industrial research establishment, including laboratories of industrial polluting groups. Much may be gained if the talents of those who know most about the industrial processes involved in pollution are bent to doing something for pollution control.

To support my concentration on the construction grant issue, however, I refer you to the report, issued last week, by the Presidential Committee on Water for Peace, the incipient international program to assure pure and plentiful water supplies. The introduction to the report states that progress in solving water problems would be measured by new capital construction, ranging from simple sanitation facilities to large scale river basin projects. I submit construction of treatment facilities is the critical measure of success or failure here at home, and nothing should be done to delay or diminish that construction.

Senator Henry M. Jackson recently noted that "a massive infusion of money from the U.S. Treasury will not provide the final solution to the (water) problem. The Senator also quoted what he described as the "poetically" phrased view of Secretary of Interior Udall that "Both sides of the Congressional aisles are full of aspiring Mr. Cleans, vying for the whitest hats and the fullest canteens." And, finally, Senator Jackson expressed the conviction that "the major burden of prevention must be borne by the states, municipalities, industry and (volunteer) organizations.

Well, we who have been involved in the Water Pollution Control problem for the past ten years accept that a massive infusion of money from the U.S. Treasury is not a solution of itself. We also remember when the Congressional aisles were virtually barren of "aspiring Mr. Cleans" and find only immense satisfaction in the broad, enthusiastic support of pollution control in both houses of Congress. Also, we have always recognized that if a control program was to be successful, the burden of prevention had to be borne in partnership with the federal government by states, municipalities, industry and volunteer organizations. The question has always been how to inspire these elements to their duty. The grants program in the earlier years generated the expenditure of five dollars at the state and municipal level for every federal dollar expended. With the more generous allowances in Federal grants under current legislation, the ratio is still 3 to 1.

That, it seems to me, is inspiration of the highest order. More, it is a vital key to the solution of our water pollution problem.

In the light of this record of achievement, surely we must be concerned when Mr. Phillip S. Hughes, Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget, admits that "The federal budget for water pollution projects in fiscal 1968 will be higher than in fiscal year '67, but still will not be adequate to meet the demand for federal aid in this area."

This is no time for inadequacy in any sense. The dislocations already noted in the move to the Department of Interior cry out that there must be neither new blows to internal morale, nor further discouragement in construction of treatment facilities or in the critical area of retaining and recruiting competent personnel. Rather, there must be the conviction that the entire organization of government gives first priority to pollution control. In the nation as a whole, the momentum attained over the past ten years must be maintained and, if possible, increased, or we shall see the well of public enthusiasm dry up—and who is to say if that day comes that pump-priming, by federal grant programs of billions a year, will see it flow again. If action, interest and enthusiasm at state, municipal and volunteer levels falls away—there is no final solution to the problem of environments pollution.

Machine on the Moon or Man on the Moon?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, the New York Times, of April 23, 1967, published a thoughtful editorial concerning the deadline for sending a man to the moon. The Times editorial suggests the use of scientific instruments to explore the moon instead of the far more dangerous and costly plan to send a man to the moon. The editorial also points out the risks in trying to send a man to the moon by 1970. In light of the Apollo tragedy and the loss of the Soviet spaceman, the Times editorial should be read and studied by all of us. It follows:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 23, 1967]

Alternative to Apollo

Surveyor 3's successful moon landing has occurred during the national re-examination of the space program touched off by the Apollo tragedy. Inevitably, Surveyor 3 calls attention to the fact that the first stages of lunar study and exploration do not require men, that the moon can be investigated to a considerable extent without incurring either the great risks or high costs of manned lunar flight. From the scientific and technical points of view, Surveyor-type flights are a rational and feasible alternative to Apollo.

The television camera and the extensible shovel on Surveyor 3 are man-made surrogates for human eyes and hands on the moon's surface. The shovel can manipulate lunar soil, and the results of that work can be radioed back to earth, without the presence of a human being. Those first small trenches that that tool has already dug on the moon demonstrate on a tiny scale the potentially important lunar uses of remotely controlled instruments.

Future Surveyor vehicles can have more elaborate equipment: for example, miniature chemical laboratories or instruments for measuring radioactivity. It is technically feasible also to send a capsule to the moon properly equipped to take samples of the lunar surface and to return them to earth for analysis. All this could be done without endangering anyone.

Moreover, unmanned exploratory vehicles are cheaper than the Apollo capsule and require less powerful rockets. Recent years have seen fantastic progress in miniaturizing electronic gear. As a result, much of what human beings might do on the moon could instead be done by apparatus weighing less than the three Apollo pilots, their food and oxygen, and the numerous safety devices required for manned flight. Thus if the United States wants to learn as much as possible about the moon most economically and quickly, exploration by instruments is preferable to analogous manned activity.

The death of the three Apollo astronauts brought home to most Americans for the first time the great risks being run by the United States moon project. Even greater risks lie ahead when and if this country proceeds with the untried technique presently envisaged.

Manned space exploration has unavoidable dangers, but these are multiplied many times by the pressure of the 1970 deadline that dominates the Apollo project. What Surveyor 3 has done is to remind us that—aside from propaganda and prestige considerations—there is no need thus to endanger brave men's lives.

Patriotic Citizenship Needs Optimism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK BRINKLEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, as a new member of the Science and Astronautics Committee, I have been most impressed with the faith of the committee members, of the NASA team, and of our dedicated astronauts in the great potential and future of space-related technology and exploration. In spite of adversities, the optimism of these dedicated people reflect the spirit and belief of the American people in their own strength and ability, under God, to accomplish.

Indicative of "faith" is the following Optimist Speaking Contest zone win of Mr. Bill Willis, 2740 Schaul Street, Columbus, Ga. The Optimist Clubs of America are to be commended for this fine speaking project, and the family of this young man is also to be commended for giving him a keen insight into successful living.

The speech follows:

Patriotic Citizenship Needs Optimism

(A speech by Bill Willis)

Nothing could be more truthful than the fact that patriots everywhere need optimism. But, I ask you, "Can you really be a worthwhile and responsible patriot to your country if yôu are not optimistic?" I think not, because without optimism, which represents faith and hope, there is only despair and failure.

Never before in any other period of civilization has there been a greater need for optimism than there is today. The world is in a state of confusion, with fighting and destruction, crime and poverty. In this nuclear age the world could be destroyed instantly and end in annihilation. This thought makes it easy for citizens to become despondent and act with despair. Therefore it is not only important but absolutely imperative for citizens to maintain optimism.

Our actions are controlled by our thoughts. It is impossible to put forth our best efforts if we are pessimistic. We must suppress our thoughts of fear and defeat and think in term of success and victory.

Winston Churchill will always be remembered for his optimism during World War II. In the darkest hours he continued to hold his hand high and express victory by forming a V with two fingers, thus giving optimism to millions of people and encouragement to continue to fight until the victory was won.

Every morning people are saying to their friends, "Have a good day." How does one have a good day? Simply by thinking good thoughts all day and putting them into action. The decision is ours to make.

Most professions depend on optimism, doctors, lawyers, ministers and athletes to name a few. We have all witnessed ball games that were won in the last few minutes of the game because the team was filled with optimism.

An interesting illustration of athletic optimism was described some years ago by Hugh Fullerton, a famous sportswriter. He tells the story of a star team in the Texas baseball league whose manager was Josh O'Reilly. This team lost many games, due to pessimistic attitudes. O'Reilly recognized the trouble and took two bats from each player to a famous faith-healer, by the name of Schlater. The players were informed that Schlater had blessed the bats and they now contained a power that could not be broken. The players were of course astounded, but led by this thought they won the championship. There was no difference in the bats, but a new thought pattern changed the attitudes of these men.

Ignorance may be bliss, but knowledge determines the destiny of every nation. Progress depends on education and the optimistic viewpoints of its citizens. We are concerned about the welfare of our fellowman. With modern modes of transportation and communication we have numerous opportunities to travel, study, observe and listen. A statement uttered today may be heard around the world, therefore making it possible to become informed on all issues of world affairs. With this knowledge, we become capable of making the necessary decisions which enables us to be responsible, loyal Americans. It is a challenge for each patriot to discipline their thoughts and control their actions to make this a better and more peaceful World in which to live. This challenge can only be met with optimism.

Remember—
Knowledge creates ideas.
Ideas promote actions.
Actions determine progress.
Progress depends on optimism.
Therefore, Patriotic Citizenship does Need Optimism.

Journalism Prize to Leonard Victor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert in the Record at this time an article from the Long Island Press, April 15, 1967, which reported the Meyer Berger Award, conferred by the Columbia University School of Journalism upon Leonard Victor for his series on Long Island's teenage drug addicts. The award was accepted by David Starr, managing editor of the Press, who had the courage and foresight to promote this examination of drug addition among the young and its affects upon the community.

I think that the Long Island Press is to be congratulated for its interest in what is one of our greatest social problems. Only when the public is presented with facts such as these will action be mobilized which will provide a remedy.

Under extention of my remarks I would like to have the story included in the Record at this point:

Award for Press Staffer: Gets Berger Citation for Dope Series

For distinguished reporting, Press staffer Leonard Victor has won the Meyer Berger award from the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism for his spotlight series on Long Island's teenage drug addicts.

The award recognizes distinguished New York reporting in the tradition of the late Meyer Berger, a Pulitzer-prize winning reporter for the New York Times until his death in 1959.

"Mr. Berger's sympathetic feeling for life and his ability to build impact with simple fact are the characteristics of both winners' work," the judges declared.

Victor shared the award with Murray Schumach of the New York Times. They each receive $500 and a framed certificate.

It was the 19th award for the spotlight series, which exposed the growing number of drug addicts among high school and college students.

Victor's series resulted in county, city and state legislative action to curb addiction.

Among the other honors the series has won are the Sigma Delta Chi Award for distinguished public service in journalism; the "Page One Award for Crusading Journalism from the Newspaper Guild of New York; the New York State Medical Society Award; a Public Service citation from the Society of Silurians, an organization of veteran New York newspapermen; and an award from the One Hundred Year Association, a group of civic workers dedicated to the improvement of New York City.

Two weeks ago, Victor received the Scripps Howard Foundation's top prize of $1,000 for the nation's best writing on conservation for his series on "Ugly Long Island."

Winners of the Meyer Berger award were chosen from 31 nominees by three judges—Louis Starr, associate professor of journalism at Columbia; William A. Caldwell, assistant editor of the Record in Hackensack, N.J., and Richard L. Tobin, managing editor of the Saturday Review.

The award was accepted by David Starr, Press managing editor, in ceremonies yesterday at Columbia University. Victor is recuperating from a heart attack in his Syosset home.

Schumach, 54, was cited for his story "Upstate Hamlet's Heart is in Vietnam" which appeared in the Times last Dec. 5. He is also the author of the book, "The Face on the Cutting Room Floor."

Victor, 53, was a photographer with the Newhouse Newspapers when, six years ago, he began his reporting career.

He was a photography officer in the United States Military Transport Service during World War II. His photographic honors include the award of the Photographic Society of America for the best photo of the year in 1961.

He was born in Manhattan and received his higher education at New York and Columbia Universities.

The Cause

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the April and May 1967 issues of Sports Afield magazine carried an excellent two-part article entitled, "Gun Laws—Their Cause and Cure," by Mr. Zack Taylor. Pursuant to permission granted, part 1 of the article, "The Cause," which appeared in the April issue of Sports Afield, follows:

The Cause—Part 1

(By Zack Taylor)

"How could it all have happened? Why did none of the girls scream for help or break away while their captor was out of the room? The answer probably lies in the power of a gun; the helpless victims were evidently paralyzed by the thought that the assailant might shoot them before any move could succeed."

Once again—this time with the brittle persuasiveness of *Time* Magazine—attention was focused on a small piece of iron, and a sense of uneasiness was felt in the land.

Neatly and quickly the fears of millions were leveled against one clear, easily understood target. The power of a gun. The very real ability of a firearm to threaten to hold at bay, to terrorize and to kill.

Society's gorge is slow to rise, but it has been goaded beyond endurance. A President of youthful charm and promise was cruelly cut down. Little girls were led, one by one, like sheep to their slaughter. A mad marksman soaked a quiet campus in blood. Women were arranged like the spokes of a wheel and shot by a murderer who wanted to "be somebody."

Painfully slow to wrath, society now seeks to fix the origin of its harassment. With each passing moment the source seems to become more evident. It is there—in the power of a gun.

So on the floor of the U.S. Senate, men debate firearms-homicide rates. From the White House comes the cry for controls. Most of the state legislatures ponder a parade of bills aimed unerringly at one single target: Curb the power of guns.

Against this overwhelming tide, a small but vocal group has risen up in protest. These men have defended their constitutional rights and have quoted crime statistics. They have hinted of conspiracies and have described the healthy aspects of their sport.

Plaintively, they have cried out: "We are honest men, hunters and target shooters. Why take away our guns? We don't commit crimes."

But each new attack by a madman sweeps aside their protests. Society is so frightened it cannot take the time to listen. Anything, the public says, is better than nothing.

The hard reality is that we are caught in the crush of an escalating crime wave. Vast sections of our cities are perilous by day and uninhabitable at night. Armed robbery, rape and slayings have followed the exodus of decent citizens. Crime now stalks the quiet suburban streets.

Who isn't scared? No one seems able to cope with organized gangs. They steal a truck in one state, fill it with the contents of a house in a second and sell the goods in a third.

Who is unconcerned about rightist groups arming themselves with automatic weapons and silenced guns? How do you ignore the stories of racial violence and the hotheads who are openly threatening the forces of law and order?

Who among us is not sickened when a mother turns a hunting rifle on her children? What man is not shocked when a mind snaps and an unsuspecting policeman falls dead?

This worried society is given the incredible news that Britain is strengthening her laws dealing with criminals while lawyers and courts in our land are weakening ours. In the face of a wholesale breakdown in law and order, we see a confounding liberalization in criminal procedures. The police protest. And their hands are tied.

This is the climate of the day. It is an atmosphere supercharged with fear. And we are ready to grasp at any placebo. Those who hear the cries first are our elected representatives.

For an armed criminal, there is little risk in robbing, raping and murdering the defenseless. Even in the hands of a woman or a youngster, a light firearm can be stunningly effective. Such is the power of a gun.

So our lawmakers draw up a law to restrict that power. Only the right people shall be allowed to have weapons. Who can argue with that idea?

The police know it is easier to lock up a man for unlawful possession of a firearm than for attempted robbery. They go along.

The citizens, scared out of their wits, go along too. Maybe they support it. Maybe just stay neutral. Maybe, they hope, this will disarm the criminals.

But somewhere something goes wrong. It doesn't work out the way everyone hoped. The robberies and shootings continue as before or get worse.

What do we do now? Some (but not many) seek to find causes, turn for advice to those whose business it is to fight crime. The rest panic. They blame the guns again. What else is there to do? They show their desperation in sledgehammer tactics. Their public reasoning becomes hysterical.

The way New Jersey got its new, tough gun law is revealing. The Garden State had on its books some of the toughest gun controls in the nation. But they weren't enough. Crime was still on the increase. Instead of seeking professional advice, the Governor went for the headlines. Without consulting his own state police, he drew up a tougher law. And so he could get all of the credit for doing something, he made it a plank in his party's campaign platform.

Power politics stems from patronage. Those who deliver votes get jobs to hand out. So after perfunctory hearings, legislators in the Garden State sided with their respective parties. The Democrats voted that a new gun law was needed. The Republicans voted that it was not. But the former outnumber the latter. Now, in a state that cannot educate its college-bound students or cleanse its air and water of the foulest pollutants in the land, an honest citizen must be fingerprinted 28 times before he can buy a shotgun.

The discussions held prior to passage were incredible. Proponents of the measure never denied that the law would have little or no effect on criminals. Crooks, they agreed, would get guns no matter what restrictions were placed upon them.

Instead, this law was proposed only to inhibit crimes of passion. It presumed to disarm the mother who goes berserk and shoots her children; the man who vents his hostility with gunfire. Proponents of the new law rolled their eyes heavenward and intoned piously, "If we save the life of just one little girl, the law will be worth it."

New Jersey's Governor has triumphantly take his new law to Washington and stated: "This is what the nation needs." Therefore it would be well if sportsmen had some knowledge of its provisions. Some attention should be given to examining the cost at which New Jersey is saving little girls—or whether indeed this new law hasn't doomed to certain death an even greater number of little girls.

What one of the law's supporters habitually termed "the main thrust of the legislation" is to require every prospective purchaser of a firearm to establish his identity. There is but one way to do this. It is by fingerprints. So the law requires purchasers to go to their local police chief, fill out forms and file fingerprints. The prints are checked against the 70-odd million on file; and if the purchaser is found never to have been convicted of a crime, has never been treated in a mental institution, says he is not a drug addict or drunkard, and two character witnesses okay him, and the chief of police likes his looks (and he has $2)—he gets a firearms identification permit. This is good for his entire life unless he commits a crime or goes crazy. (In this event, the law solemnly requires the holder to turn in his permit.)

As an example of its thoroughness, the form asks "Are you an alcoholic?" in one place: "Are you a habitual drunkard?" in another place.

The human frailty of police chiefs was recognized, and the bill allows anyone denied a permit for reasons he thinks invalid to state his case before a county judge. There is no fee for this hearing.

Hardest (and most unreasonably) hit are young men under the age of 18. Although qualified to drive a car, and to shoulder a gun with the armed services, they are forbidden by New Jersey's new law to buy or own a weapon of any kind.

The law has been in effect long enough to give an idea of its consequences. They bear close scrutiny.

Gun dealers have been devastated. Estimates of their losses range as high as a 65-percent reduction in gun sales statewide.

Apparently as a result of the harassment many hunters have chucked in the sponge. A tally of hunting-license sales since enactment of the law is not yet available, but it seems likely the fish-and-game department will have to work within a budget reduced by as much as 20 percent.

Police are fighting the law. They know it for the phony it is. They resent yet another demand on their steadily deteriorating resources. Only an estimated ten percent of police chiefs are complying with the law without adding undue harassment. The rest—particularly where handgun-purchase permits are being sought—have resorted to tactics that range from delay, excess fees, demands for notarized statements, to outright denial on the grounds of suspect character. The stated intentions of glib theorists have become different in actual practice.

The heaviest penalties are falling on those least deserving of them. Spokesmen for the conservation department sound the death knell for the state's young-hunter entering the field. The exact number of youths intimidated by a busy police station and the criminal implications of being fingerprinted will never be known.

But all of these discouraging by-products become superficial if the law does, in fact, save the life of one little girl. It is not enough to point out that there are some 2000 highway deaths yearly in the Garden State, weighed against 70-odd deaths by firearms. This might indicate that New Jersey should screen motorists for undesirable traits with 30 times its present intensity and by doing so should avert the death of many little girls.

The problem starts in this area of the unknown. How many lives the gun law will or won't save is unmeasurable. As the attorney general so poetically put it: "Like the lighthouse, we will never know how many ships its beams have saved." (Except that you can always turn the light off and find out.) With his words he established the fact that he did not wish the law's main purpose to be tested.

Be that as it may, it is certain that the residents of New Jersey are receiving less police protection as a result of the law. Police departments all over the state have had to divert men from other duties to administer the law. And funds that might otherwise go for needed equipment have gone to hire civilian personnel to handle the voluminous additional paper work.

Some mentally deranged persons snap without warning. It is horribly evident that we lack the knowledge and means to intercept them before they commit acts of violence. (Indeed, even if their dangerous ideas were recognized, it wouldn't make much difference. Laws tie the hands of those we hire to protect us, which doesn't really matter anyway, since the institutions built to house and treat the mentally ill are already full.)

The psychopaths will continue to vent their rages. The person saved from gunfire is not necessarily saved from danger. Removal of all guns won't reduce a psychopath's raging hostility.

Who is called in during neighborhood fights? Who is trained to spot potential suicides and nuts? Who, if anyone can, can come to your defense and get help before it is too late? Spend a day in a police court and you'll see. It's a cop. To the extent to which the gun law burdens the police, it adds risk, rather than protection, for potential victims.

It is my firm belief that this new gun law has doomed more New Jersey residents to certain death by its diversionary effects.

Citizens of the Garden State have been aroused. Their fears have been focused. But on the wrong target. It is the criminal use of guns that is the cancer eating at their society.

Their new law will not still their fears, because the criminal use of firearms is certain to continue with undiminished vigor. They will be preyed upon by armed hoodlums, rapists and murderers who will become bolder as more victims are disarmed. The strongest gun law—the legal abolition of all weapons—will not prevent crime.

What then is the solution? What can New Jersey residents do to protect themselves? They can vote for men who will seek methods of restraining the criminals rather than ways of restricting law-abiding citizens.

Secretary Robert C. Weaver Addresses Pittsburgh Conference on "People in Motion"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, midway through last week's Second International Conference on Urban Transportation, held in my home city of Pittsburgh, more than 1,000 delegates from seven States and 25 foreign countries heard the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Honorable Robert C. Weaver, speak on HUD's role in developing urban mass transportation.

Mr. Weaver told the delegates that although the theme of their Conference was "Cities in Motion," they should be aware of "the needs of people" in developing balanced mass transportation systems.

Emphasizing that transportation is a key element in HUD's efforts to make cities livable, Mr. Weaver warned that a transit system which fails to serve all areas of a city, or which destroys or blocks the view of its natural beauty, or which contributes to its air or noise pollution, will hasten that city's decline rather than enhance its future.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I insert the text of Mr. Weaver's address at this point in the RECORD and commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

MASS TRANSPORTATION IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(Address by Robert C. Weaver, Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Second International Conference on Urban Transportation, Pittsburgh Hilton, Pittsburgh, Pa., Apr. 18, 1967)

The theme of this conference is "Cities in Motion" but I want to put it in terms of people in motion. They are not quite the same things. You have talked in this conference about various aspects of urban mass transportation: the politics, the technology, the research, the financing, and other matters.

I want to deal with the Department of Housing and Urban Development's role in keeping the needs of people as a highest priority in the development of a balanced, transportation policy.

Mobility is rightly one of the nation's proudest achievements.

People can move upward to higher incomes. They can move outward to fresh, green suburbs. They can go downward to study the deepest ocean depths.

We could move a mountain, if we chose to expend our explosive resources to do it.

We have moved armies, by aircraft, across half the world almost overnight, to prove to ourselves, and to our friends and potential enemies, that we could do so.

We have even moved the hometowns of supposedly immovable Major League baseball teams.

One of the most agreeable facts about American life today is that anyone who can afford it can get into his automobile and go almost anywhere he pleases. It gives a man a sense of well-being just to know that a vehicle of escape sits waiting in his garage.

But—and you knew a but was coming—if anyone is going to escape, it had better not be on one of those days, which every driver has experienced, the day when wherever it is that he happens to want to drive, another vehicle is already there, blocking his way.

The national search for a place to park, or for room to maneuver your car around another car, is legendary.

It has been a good many years now that people have been discovering there are some ironies in mobility.

If you want to take a long trip by airplane, it takes a relatively short time; but if you want to take a short trip by auto, it can take a relatively long time.

Airports are moving farther and farther out of town, and often they are jammed with people even before the terminals are finished being constructed, while at the center of many American cities, monumental train depots stand nearly deserted.

In some Vietnam battles we have been able to pluck wounded soldiers out of the jungle and transport them by helicopter to a base hospital in an average of 16 minutes, but an ambulance in this country cannot get across town in 16 minutes—unless it is 3 o'clock on a Sunday morning and there is no rain, snow, sleet or fog.

There are many ironies in mobility, and some of them are cruel.

We live in a nation where many men change jobs, and careers, and hometowns, several times within a lifetime. They can reasonably expect that, with patience at least, there will be some transport system to take them to their new opportunities.

But other men cannot even get out of the slums they live in, to go to work, or to a doctor, or just to a movie, except by a major expenditure of time, patience and precious dollars.

In some American cities, the bus and subway lines simply don't go through the slums, unless those neighborhoods happen to be happily situated on the route to somewhere else.

That is why HUD recently made sizable grants to both the Watts area of Los Angeles, and to Nashville, Tennessee. In both of those cities, it was found—after dramatic proof you well remember—that there was no good, cheap public transportation between the neighborhoods where many low-income families lived and hospitals, employment centers and, in fact, the rest of society.

Instead, there had been actual, physical isolation and alienation. That is something we can cure without even pondering the deeper questions of race prejudice and the causes of poverty. We can put a bus system in now, and that is being done.

The problems of cities will not be solved by that; the deeper questions will have to be faced. But that is a subject for another forum. For this forum, it raises the question of developing a balanced, national transportation system that does not permit this isolation of neighborhoods to occur, or continue, or recur.

It is a question very much alive at this moment in a number of places, where the decision must be made soon on where the first subway line will run. Will it be out one street through middle and upper class neighborhoods, or out another street, just a few blocks away, through low-income neighborhoods?

This is a question that many cities will be facing as they move toward mass transit systems. They will have to decide where to invest billions of dollars in the coming decades. And even though it is a lot of money, it will never be enough in any city or metropolitan region to satisfy everybody at the same time.

In the end, these are political decisions, in the best sense, that political leadership has the responsibility. It is our responsibility in HUD, if only because Federal dollars are utilized, to participate from a perspective of national concerns.

In practice, we consider that to mean we will want to know from communities seeking Federal help that they have included a careful inquiry into economic development and social welfare in deciding how best to serve a total region.

The development of a transportation system is an equation of many quantities, some of which are still unknown to us, or at least insufficiently investigated.

But we do know that the efficient movement of people and goods involves a lot more than vehicles and tracks, and goes beyond the fundamentals of speed, convenience, comfort and cost. Transportation by its nature crosses political boundaries and raises questions of intergovernmental relations.

It embraces economic and social dimensions. It expands the options for preserving and enhancing the environment, and it surely ought not to destroy natural beauty or block the view of it.

Transportation involves as well the opportunity for bringing governments and private enterprise and research institutions into joint endeavors to establish rational public policy.

Federal involvement in transportation is about as old as the Republic, if you count the military protection for the covered wagons. But as most of you know, it is also about the newest of Federal activities. The Department of Transportation came into being on the first of this month, the newest of the Cabinet-level departments, the only one newer than my own Department of Housing and Urban Development which was created in November, 1965.

HUD's province is, of course, urban transportation for, as President Johnson put it, "The life of a city depends on an adequate transportation system."

Our activity is not much older than the Department, stemming largely from the 1964 Urban Mass Transportation Act. In these few years, we have been making commitments of funds for capital improvements, tests, demonstrations of new ideas, and research, approaching half a billion dollars through next year. It will reach two-thirds of a billion by the following year, if Congress approves the requests now before it.

The statistics have little meaning, however, unless you also know our intentions and the directions in which we are trying to move. HUD is involved in many programs to help local officials help themselves in central cities and metropolitan areas. We are attempting to look at all of their problems in a coordinated way. Transportation becomes a paramount concern in this broad view of all the programs that can make urban areas livable. We seek to formulate a transportation equation that will include all of the necessary factors.

One essential step is to develop a transportation research and development program. We are required to submit our proposal for that to the Congress by next March. To develop the objectives of such a research effort, we are revewing the Department's own studies in land use, human needs and capital grants. And we are asking many others to help in what will become the proposal to Congress next year.

In February we provided four grants to research firms, and we expect to announce several more shortly. The first four indicate our approach to research and development.

We are asking one firm to suggest improvements to existing transit systems that can be introduced six months to three years after its study.

Another firm, not coincidentally the Westinghouse Air Brake Company of Pittsburgh, is asked to study how to minimize the dislocations of neighborhoods and people when transit systems are introduced, and we seek solutions likely to be available in three to eight years.

A third firm is asked to consider the impact of new transit technologies on the shape of the city, and on passenger movement, in systems that might be developed in five to 15 years.

The fourth project is to conduct a sophisticated but practical systems analysis by computer of the strengths and weaknesses of urban transportation from the view of passenger origin and destination, points served and lands traversed.

Among the unsophisticated, I suspect there may be some skepticism in doing research about research. But a moment's reflection will reveal that we are talking about expenditures eventually in the billions, about the complexities of moving people, and the diversities of many kinds of communities. This is not a subject that yields to cure-alls, and certainly not to quick or simple ones.

Still there are steps we are taking for even more immediate relief to haggard commuters.

One is here in Pittsburgh. I am announcing here today a grant of $200,000 to the Port Authority of Allegheny County to look into what may seem to be a simple subject, but one that is actually most often neglected. That is the question of how to tell the transit riders what service is available, and how to get the riders to tell the system what services they need.

I don't understand why it is that so many bus and subway systems have been developed with hardly sufficient consideration to telling the riders how to get where they want to go. In Paris, you can figure out the Metro system without knowing a word of French—by pushing a button that lights up the routes on boards that are in every Metro station. In this country, there are subway systems where you have to get on the train before you can get to a map that tells you what train you should be on.

Still another immediate step is our request to the National Academy of Sciences to look into the design of buses. We hope to have that report early next year.

In this study, we are searching for a bus design that incorporates efficiency with comfort—including year-round climate controls—and above all provides a bus that does not contribute either noise or fumes to the cities already polluted with both.

There ought to be a sense of moral outrage in this nation that publicly-owned vehicles such as buses are now aggravating the pollution problems of urban areas. It has only been within the last few years that we have begun to understand just how much our automobiles, trucks and buses are creating air pollution. We have long understood how much they created noise pollution.

Government has a special obligation here, and it is not just to complain about it. Thus we have in this bus-design grant the opportunity to help the manufacturereres find the ways to solve a transit industry problem, and thus help to solve an urban problem.

It is intriguing, of course, to think far beyond the possibilities of transit information systems, and bus designs, and consider the fresh answers that can be made possible by the new technologies.

They involve such ideas as computer scheduling of buses and trains, curb dispensers of tickets and even curb calling of the vehicles, as well as automated highways.

Last summer at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, we had a group of experts from many fields and many disciplines considering what we ought to be doing across the whole range of housing and urban development, and transportation was one of the important centers of interest.

We think this is entirely a proper role for government to stimulate the broadest and longest-range thinking, as well as in terms of immediate solutions. We feel that the total program being developed will permit us to move on short, middle and long-range problems.

As we fit all these factors into the transit equation, it becomes more certain all the time that there is a special responsibility to emphasize the esthetic design of transportation systems, so that they preserve and improve communities, as well as move people and goods.

HUD is making concerted efforts to stress excellence of design in many programs, but there is an unusual opportunity in transit systems where physical design can be combined with social considerations and planning.

We expect design will be a major topic in two-week seminars being sponsored this summer at West Virginia University and Kent State in Ohio for key management officials of transit systems. They will be examining the potentials in planning, economic policy, financing, land use, and engineering advances, for the total development of transportation systems.

Even more directly, we are inviting several hundred transit officials, engineers, architects, urban planners, bus and subway train manufacturers to Washington in May. We want to show them, and to hear from them, what is being done around the nation to make design an essential component from the beginning of transit development. They will also review European and Canadian approches.

As so many American cities and their metropolitan regions begin to move into mass transit in a major way, it is clear that some are highly conscious of the importance of design, but some also are not. The quickest way to make them all aware of the possibilities is to permit them to exchange views. And that, too, is entirely a proper role for government.

As I said at the beginning, the theme of this conference, and perhaps the theme of our time, is people in motion. We can be proud that this is a nation in which so many people can move in so many ways.

But we can also take little comfort from it. For the final irony in mobility is that it creates problems—problems of so many vehicles in motion that it blocks some people from moving, and it raises questions in the minds of others about why they do not share freely in all the new capabilities for coming and going.

We feel it is HUD's particular responsibility to see to it that these ironies are not overlooked in the design and the development of the urban public transportation systems of the future.

Los Angeles County Supervisors Endorse Bilingual Education Bills

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to announce that the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, at its regular meeting on April 18, 1967, unanimously endorsed the growing number of similar bills recently introduced in the House and Senate to provide a new bilingual educational opportunities program to offer the Nation's more than 2 million non-English-speaking elementary and secondary school children a better chance to realize their full educational aspirations.

In presenting this matter to the board for its official consideration, Supervisor Ernest E. Debs declared that the implementation of Federal legislation is vital to the resolution of one of the the country's most serious educational problems, that of hundreds of thousands of American children who are members of non-English-speaking ethnic and nationality groups.

Supervisor Debs pointed out that the problem exists not only in Los Angeles, but is also apparent in many other areas throughout the Nation.

As the author of H.R. 800, the Bilingual Educational Opportunity Act, one of the bills endorsed by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, I am particularly encouraged by such evidence of increased local support for this most worthwhile legislative proposal.

The Bilingual Educational Opportunity Act is specifically designed to assist local school districts in setting up new and imaginative systems of bilingual education, individually tailored to meet the specialized needs of Spanish-speaking grade and high school students living in the Southwestern States, New York, and Florida. French-speaking youngsters in certain areas along the United States-Canadian border, as well as other non-English-speaking children residing in widely scattered sections of the country.

There is an urgent need, Mr. Speaker, to find constructive solutions to the unique bilingual-bicultural education problems faced by the hundreds of thousands of American schoolchildren who are members of our non-English-speaking ethnic and nationality groups.

The situation is just beginning to receive national recognition as one of the most critical education problems in the United States, calling for immediate, aggressive remedial action to help overcome the serious learning difficulties experienced by this important segment of the Nation's school-age population.

So far, little or no progress has been made toward finding adequate answers to the highly complex problems involved.

And today, job opportunities, income levels, economic advancement, in fact, all the aspects of personal and family well-being, are closely linked to educational achievement and the ability to communicate effectively with one another.

Those who are severely handicapped because of language barriers in our modern, predominantly English-speaking society suffer a continuing denial of the opportunity to participate and share fully in the rich abundance of 20th-century America.

My bill, therefore, is an effort to develop the kind of local-State-Federal cooperative approach I believe is necessary to meet the special educational needs of the large number of students in the United States to whom English is a secondary language.

The measure would provide $7 million the first year to enable local school districts to initiate comprehensive bilingual systems of teaching non-English-speaking students.

The Bilingual Educational Opportunity Act authorizes Federal financial assistance to local educational agencies to conduct a variety of programs such as: original research and demonstration pilot projects in the field of bilingual education; intensive preschool Headstart-type programs specifically designed to orient and prepare non-English-speaking children for smoother transition to and more rapid advancement in the elementary school environment; activities to emphasize the use of the ability to speak a language other than English as a bridge to the learning of English; regular, ongoing school-systemwide bilingual education programs; the teaching of English as the first or primary language; the teaching of the language spoken in the home as a second language; programs designed to impart to non-English-speaking students a knowledge of and pride in their ancestral language and cultural heritage; programs to attract and retain as teachers promising individuals of non-English-speaking ethnic or nationality background; and community efforts to establish closer cooperation between the school and the home.

Mr. Speaker, because of its importance as a symbol of widening grassroots support for a system of bilingual education, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the pertinent sections of the letter I have just received from the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors announcing their wholehearted endorsement for Federal legislation to establish new programs designed to improve educational opportunities for bilingual children.

The letter follows:

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES,
Los Angeles, Calif., April 21, 1967.

Each Member, House Education and Labor Committee, Each Member, Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, California Congressional Delegation.

GENTLEMEN: At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors on April 18, 1967, Supervisor Ernest E. Debs directed the Board's attention to proposed federal legislation to establish new educational programs intended to improve educational opportunities for the bilingual child.

In presenting this matter for the Board's consideration, Supervisor Debs declared that the implementation of federal legislation is vital to the resolution of one of the Country's most serious educational problems, that of hundreds of thousands of American children who are members of non-English speaking ethnic and nationality groups. He pointed out that the problem exists not only in Los Angeles, but is also apparent in many other areas throughout the Nation.

Therefore, on motion of Supervisor Debs, the Board adopted an order unanimously endorsing the bills which propose the kind of local-state-federal cooperative approach so necessary to meet these existing educational handicaps.

The Board further ordered that the House Education and Labor Committee, the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, the California Congressional Delegation, and Senators Thomas Kuchel and George Murphy be informed of its sponsorship and support of these Bills.

Very truly yours,

JAMES S. MIZE.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point the text of H.R. 8000, the Bilingual Educational Opportunity Act:

H.R. 8000

A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 in order to provide assistance to local educational agencies in establishing bilingual educational opportunity programs, and to provide certain other assistance to promote such programs

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress hereby finds that one of the most acute educational problems in the United States is that which involves the more than two million bilingual and bicultural children of non-English-speaking ethnic or nationality background; that little headway has been made in finding adequate and constructive solutions to this unique and perplexing educational situation; and that the urgent need is for comprehensive and cooperative action now on the local, State, and Federal levels to develop forward-looking approaches to meet the serious learning difficulties faced by this substantial segment of the Nation's school-age population.

BILINGUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS

SEC. 2. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 is amended by redesignating title VII as title VIII, by redesignating section 701 through 706 and references thereto as sections 801 through 806, respectively, and by adding after title VI the following new title:

"TITLE VII—BILINGUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS

"SHORT TITLE

"SEC. 701. This title may be cited as the 'Bilingual Educational Opportunity Act'.

"DECLARATION OF POLICY

"SEC. 702. In recognition of the special educational needs of the large numbers of students in the United States to whom English is a second language, Congress hereby declares it to be the policy of the United States to provide financial assistance to local educational agencies to develop and carry out new and imaginative elementary and secondary school programs designed to meet these special educational needs.

"AUTHORIZATION AND ALLOTMENTS

"SEC. 703. (a) For the purpose of making grants under this title, there is authorized to be appropriated the sum of $5,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, $10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and $15,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and the succeeding fiscal year.

"(b) From the sums appropriated pursuant to subsection (a) for each fiscal year the Commissioner shall allot an amount to each State based upon the number of non-English-speaking elementary and secondary school students in such State and the per capita income in such State in such manner as he determines will best carry out the purposes of this title. For the purposes of this title 'non-English-speaking elementary and secondary school students' means elementary and secondary school students born in, or one or both of whose parents were born in, a non-English-speaking area such as Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, or French Canada, and in States for which such information is available, other students with Spanish surnames, and where the Commissioner establishes additional objective criteria which he deems appropriate for carrying out the purposes of this title, other students determined on the basis of such additional criteria.

"(c) A State's allotment for a fiscal year pursuant to subsection (b) shall be available, prior to such date in such year as is established by the Commissioner, for grants to local educational agencies in such State pursuant to this title. Allotments not reserved prior to such date may be reallotted to other States and made available for grants pursuant to this title prior to the end of such fiscal year in such manner as the Commissioner determines will best carry out the purposes of this title.

"USES OF FEDERAL FUNDS

"SEC. 704. Grants under this title may be used, in accordance with applications approved under section 705, for—

"(a) planning for and taking other steps leading to the development of programs designed to meet the special educational needs of students who speak English as a second language, including—

"(1) special bilingual and bicultural educational research and demonstration projects; and

"(2) pilot projects designed to test the effectiveness of plans and programs so developed; and

"(b) the establishment, maintenance, and operation of programs, including minor remodeling of classroom or other space used for such programs and acquisition of necessary equipment, designed to meet the special educational needs of students who speak English as a second language through activities such as—

"(1) intensive preschool, Headstart-type programs specifically designed to orient and prepare non-English-speaking children for smoother transition to and more rapid advancement in the elementary education environment;

"(2) the utilization of the ability to speak a language other than English as a bridge to the learning of English;

"(3) regular, ongoing comprehensive bilingual educational programs;

"(4) the teaching of English as the first or primary language;

"(5) the teaching of the language spoken in the home as a second language;

"(6) programs designed to impart to non-English-speaking students a knowledge of and pride in their ancestral culture and language;

"(7) programs to attract and retain as teachers promising individuals of non-English-speaking ethnic or nationality background;

"(8) efforts to establish closer cooperation between the school and the home; and

"(9) other activities which meet the purposes of this title.

"APPLICATIONS FOR GRANTS AND CONDITIONS FOR APPROVAL

"SEC. 705. (a) A grant under this title may be made to a local educational agency or agencies upon application to the Commissioner at such time or times, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by such information as the Commissioner deems necessary. Such applications shall—

"(1) provide that the activities and services for which assistance under this title is sought will be administered by or under the supervision of the applicant;

"(2) set forth a program for carrying out the purposes set forth in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of section 704 and provide for such methods of administration as are necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the program;

"(3) set forth a program of such size, scope, and design as will make a substantial step toward achieving the purposes of this title;

"(4) set forth policies and procedures which assure that Federal funds made available under this title for any fiscal year will be so used as to supplement and, to the extent practical, increase the level of funds that would, in the absence of such Federal funds, be made available by the applicant for the purposes described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 704, and in no case supplant such funds;

"(5) provide for such fiscal control and fund-accounting procedures as may be necessary to assure proper disbursement of and accounting for Federal funds paid to the applicant under this title; and

"(6) provide for making an annual report and such other reports, in such form and containing such information, as the Commissioner may reasonably require to carry out his functions under this title and to determine the extent to which funds provided under this title have been effective in improving the educational opportunities of persons in the area served, and for keeping such records and for affording such access thereto as the Commissioner may find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports.

"(b) Applications for grants under this title may be approved by the Commissioner only if—

"(1) the application meets the requirements set forth in subsection (a);

"(2) the program set forth in the application is consistent with criteria established by the Commissioner for the purpose of achieving an equitable distribution of assistance under this title within each State, which criteria shall be developed by him on the basis of a consideration of (A) the geographic distribution of non-English-speaking students within the State, (B) the relative need of persons in different geographic areas within the State for the kinds of services and activities described in paragraph (b) of section 704, and their financial ability to provide those services and activities, and (C) the relative ability of particular local educational agencies within the State to provide those services and activities;

"(3) in the case of an application for assistance for a program for carrying out the purposes described in paragraph (b) of section 704, the Commissioner determines (A) that the program will utilize the best available talents and resources and will substantially increase the educational opportunities in the area to be served by the applicant, and (B) that, to the extent consistent with the number of children enrolled in nonprofit private schools in the area to be served whose educational needs are of the type which this program is intended to meet, provision has been made for participation of such children; and

"(4) the State educational agency has been notified of the application and been given the opportunity to offer recommendations.

"(c) Amendments of applications shall, except as the Commissioner may otherwise provide by or pursuant to regulations, be subject to approval in the same manner as original applications.

"(d) The Commissioner shall encourage local educational agencies to utilize in programs assisted pursuant to this title the assistance of persons with expertise in the educational problems of the non-English-speaking. He shall also encourage local educational agencies to make optimum use in such programs of the cultural and educational resources of the area to be served. For the purposes of this subsection, the term 'cultural and educational resources' includes State educational agencies, institutions of higher education, nonprofit private schools, public and nonprofit private agencies such as libraries, museums, musical and artistic organizations, educational radio and television, and other cultural and educational resources.

"PAYMENTS

"SEC. 706. (a) From the amounts allotted to each State under section 703 the Commissioner shall pay to each applicant in that State which has an application approved under this title an amount equal to the sums expended by the applicant under the application for the purposes set forth therein.

"(b) Payments under this title may be made in installments and in advance or by way of reimbursement, with necessary adjustments on account of overpayments or underpayments.

"ADVISORY COMMITTEE

"SEC. 707. (a) The Commissioner shall establish in the Office of Education an Advisory Committee on Increasing Educational Opportunity for Bilingual Children, consisting of the Commissioner, who shall be Chairman, and eight members appointed, without regard to the civil service laws, by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary. At least four of the members of the Advisory Committee shall be educators experienced in dealing with the educational problems of children who speak English as a second language. In addition, at least four of the members of the Advisory Committee shall be of non-English-speaking ethnic or nationality background.

"(b) The Advisory Committee shall advise the Commissioner (1) on the action to be taken with regard to each application for a grant under this title, and (2) in the preparation of general regulations and with respect to policy matters arising in the administration of this title, including the development of criteria for approval of applications thereunder. The Commissioner may appoint such special advisory and technical experts and consultants as may be useful in carrying out the functions of the Advisory Committee.

"(c) Members of the Advisory Committee shall, while serving on the business of the Advisory Committee, be entitled to receive compensation at rates fixed by the Secretary, but not exceeding $100 per day, including traveltime; and, while so serving away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of substance, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5 of the United States Code for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

"LABOR STANDARDS

"SEC. 708. All laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors on all minor remodeling projects assisted under this title shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar minor remodeling in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a—276a–5). The Secretary of Labor shall have with respect to the labor standards specified in this section, the authority and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 and section 2 of the Act of June 13, 1934, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276c)."

AMENDMENTS TO TITLE VI OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT OF 1958

SEC. 3. (a) Section 601(a) of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 is amended by inserting after the second sentence a new sentence as follows: "Any such grant or contract may include a curriculum designed for the special training of teachers of bilingual children."

(b) Section 603 of such Act is amended by striking out "$18,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$19,000,000".

AMENDMENTS TO TITLE XI OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT OF 1958

SEC. 4 (a) Section 1101 of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 is amended by striking out "and each of the two succeeding fiscal years" and inserting in lieu thereof "and the succeeding fiscal year, and $51,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968".

(b) Such section is further amended by striking out the word "or" at the end of clause (3), by striking out the period at the end of clause (4) and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the word "or", and by inserting after such clause a new clause as follows:

"(5) who are engaged in or preparing to engage in special educational programs for bilingual students."

AMENDMENTS TO COOPERATIVE RESEARCH ACT

SEC. 5. subsections (a) and (b) of section 2 of the Cooperative Research Act are each amended by inserting "and title VII" after "section 503(a)(4)".

Community Leadership Conference on World Problems—II

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. BINGHAM. As previously reported, on February 22 I had the honor of cosponsoring, with New York University, a community leadership conference on world problems, specifically dealing with such areas as Vietnam and southeast Asia, the Middle East, Rhodesia, and southern Africa, and Europe.

The following is a summary of the remarks made by speakers on the panel on Rhodesia and southern Africa. The panel was moderated by Prof. Conor Cruise O'Brien, of New York University, and consisted of such distinguished authorities as Chief Adebo, Nigeria's Ambassador to the U.N., Lord Caradon, the British Ambassador to the U.N., Mr. Christopher Phillips, president of the U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce and a former U.S. Representative on the U.N. Economic and Social Council, and Dr. Tilden J. LeMelle, assistant professor of political science at Fordham University.

PANEL ON RHODESIA AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

The moderator of this panel was Prof. Conor Cruise O'Brien, of New York University, well-known expert on Africa.

The first speaker was Chief Adebo, permanent representative of Nigeria to the United Nations.

Chief Adebo said that the purpose of the panel was to explore the problems of southern Africa, and the possible solutions to them. The Union of South Africa and Rhodesia, he said, presented the most serious problem areas. The question is not one of destroying the white people in South Africa or of making Africa completely black, but of creating countries where all people, white and black, could live in peace with complete equality. The peoples of the area need to be given the right of self-determination.

South Africa is the greatest problem, Chief Adebo said. Although 62½ percent of its population are black, the Government does not recognize them as people, but merely as objects of exploitation. They are segregated politically, socially, and economically.

Rhodesia, which at one time had the possibility of becoming a free country where all the inhabitants would be able to work and live together as equals, is now becoming a slave country where the majority of people will be held in subjection. It is for the conscience of all people to decide whether the right of self-determination should be given to the people of Rhodesia. The test should not be whether other African countries are having problems with independence after long years of servitude. It is true that, because the Africans in Rhodesia have not been given any experience in self-government, a democratically constituted Rhodesia might run into difficulties, but people are entitled to make their own mistakes in learning to govern themselves. The African countries could be given technical assistance from others to minimize their errors.

Unfortunately, Great Britain's reaction to Rhodesia's acts has been merely to issue declarations and to support sanctions. If words alone could dispose of apartheid or colonialism, there would not be an acre today in Africa under apartheid or colonialism, so many have been the words of protest. However, words are not enough and the sanctions which were imposed, both voluntary and mandatory, have been ignored by various countries.

The problem of South-West Africa, Chief Adebo further said, is separate in some senses from that of the Union of South Africa. South-West Africa does not belong to South Africa, but it is a trust territory having international status. The people are refused the right of self-determination by South Africa which continues to administer the area nondemocratically even though the mandate has now been terminated. The International Court having refused to act responsibly on the issue, the last U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution taking away from South Africa the right to administer South-West Africa. Further U.N. action is being awaited.

Mozambique is also an area where the people are oppressed and denied the right of self-determination. Portugal claims that Mozambique is not a part of Africa but an extension of Portuguese territory put in Africa by mistake by God. Of course, the Portuguese do not give the right of self-determination even to their own people in Portugal. Hopefully, someday this policy will change.

The Portuguese attitude toward Angola is the same as toward Mozambique.

All these four areas, Chief Adebo said, are albatrosses around the neck of the rest of Africa and of the United States, the United Kingdom, and all the other countries who are allies of these regimes. Shall we merely denounce, or shall we take action? The United States is taking steps to eradicate its own racial problem. Furthermore, in the United States racism is not official Government policy, as it is in these African lands.

The U.N. will do nothing effective unless the people who choose the governments sending representatives to the U.N. are prepared to act forcefully.

What do we propose be done? We propose punitive measures. If you do not agree, please advise us what other effective measures we can take. We think you should start with moral pressures. Do not merely keep ships from landing in South Africa, but see to it that no ships are sent there at all. Tell South Africa: "Until you abandon the policy of apartheid, we shall play no more games with you, since you are not members of a decent society."

Unfortunately, the Western countries keep increasing their assets in South Africa. Stop doing so. We need to take effective steps through collective action. Collective action is a matter of collective responsibility. All the great powers are to blame for not having done enough so far. Some small countries have ignored their responsibilities also, and are also to blame. We must all work together now to be effective if the problem is ever to be solved.

The next speaker was Lord Caradon, permanent representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations.

Lord Caradon stated that he agreed with Chief Adebo's analysis. North of the Zambesi River the forces of African nationalism are dominant and the African peoples control their own destinies. South of the river no African has any effective say in the Central Government of his country. The governments south of the river are governments of white supremacy.

These problems of southern Africa cannot be settled by resolutions and words. They will not be easily or quickly resolved. There are powerful political and military forces and we must deal with these problems step by step. If we attempt to deal with them all at once, we may well fail in our efforts, betraying those who depend on us and perhaps weakening the U.N. in the process. We must end the domination of one race by another, but we can only succeed by advancing on sure ground.

Rhodesia is at the top of the list, Lord Caradon said. There Great Britain has a special and acknowledged responsibility, deriving from the fact that Rhodesia is a British colony. But we have to remember that there has not been any direct British administration in Rhodesia, nor any British forces present; the country has been administered by the white people of Rhodesia, as it is still so administered today.

It would have been easy for the United Kingdom to have said in November 1965, when Rhodesia illegally declared its independence, "We will take no action." But the United Kingdom took positive steps first to block oil delivery through BEIRA and then to cut off all British trade with Rhodesia, suffering economic loss as a result.

The contribution of the United Kingdom has been greater than that of any other country. However, it has so far been ineffective in achieving its purpose and therefore the United Kingdom asked the U.N. to have its member countries refuse to accept exports from Rhodesia. As a result, such exports have fallen substantially.

No country can continue to survive when it suffers impairment of its exports to the serious extent of their dropping by more than half. We miscalculated in that it was not expected Rhodesia would be able to last so long. But the United Kingdom is determined to continue these economic measures and it has now declared that it will never grant independence to Rhodesia except under majority rule.

There is criticism that the United Kingdom should have used force by invading with an army brought in by air. Such an air invasion has never been attempted. It is easier to start a war than to stop it. The British policy has been to solve the problem without bloodshed.

There is another criticism, Lord Caradon said; namely, that the United Kingdom has not been prepared to impose sanctions against South Africa. But who will provide the ships and meet the enormous cost of a blockade? Who will suffer the losses? The United Kingdom would suffer most, since it would be impossible to maintain its balance of payments. The new nations could not possibly compensate for such a loss.

We are dealing with a vast problem and the practical method is to go step by step. No one disagrees on the principles involved or on the purposes of the action to be taken. The question is how to go about it. Great Britain has made its position known and firmly intends to carry out the policy it has stated.

Professor O'Brien commented on Lord Caradon's use of the word "invasion." Since Rhodesia is part of the British Dominicas, the movement of troops does not constitute an invasion. Certainly, when the British used to move their energetic forces around his own country of Ireland, they did not call it an invasion.

Lord Caradon replied that he meant invasion in the sense that it would mean moving in troops against resistance. The Irish question could be left till another time.

The next speaker was Mr. Christopher Phillips, president of the U.S. council of the International Chamber of Commerce, and a former U.S. representative on the U.N. Economic and Social Council.

Mr. Phillips commented that there is no easy panacea to the complex problem of apartheid in South Africa. The question is what practical means are there available to influence South African policies?

U.N. resolutions have proven to be quite ineffective. Economic sanctions, even if they could be enforced, would not moderate the Government's policies and might well lead to even greater xenophobia. The use of force is impractical. Isolation of South Africa tends to increase resistance to change and to result in greater fears of the outside world.

What we should do is to try to bring South Africa back into contact with the rest of Africa. Although this in itself would not produce any quick changes, an improvement in relations with other African governments might begin to create a better climate in which change is more possible. Recently, there have been one or two straws in the wind indicating slightly more flexibility: relaxation of apartheid in certain international sports contests; the reception by the Government of the heads of black African states for the first time.

The existence of new, independent black African states within southern Africa, economically beholden to South Africa, may have the effect of mitigating

South Africa's pathological fear of black Africa.

These may seem like small and inadequate changes when viewed against the repressive actions of the South African Government. But the business of having to maintain decent relations with independent black states, of having to meet and deal with their leaders, could in time bring about adjustments in thinking and attitudes.

They could become the basis for a détente to relax tensions, to improve understanding, and to reduce fears. Of course it would be a slow process at best.

Certain economic factors within South Africa might also chip away at apartheid. Labor shortages, not merely of menial labor, but of technical, administrative, and professional personnel, will bring more Africans into white cities and will tend to increase de facto integration. Black Africans will have to fill the jobs and so create a more integrated society. It may not work, or it may work too slowly, but what better course is there now available to cope with this complex and dangerous problem?

The last speaker was Dr. Tilden J. LeMelle, assistant professor of political science at Fordham University.

Professor LeMelle stated that Rhodesia, South Africa, Angola, and Mozambique are all part of the same problem. There is a conflict between the aspirations of the indigenous African peoples for democratic majority rule and the intransigent determination of the minority to continue arbitrary minority rule. The problem has both a political and racial dimension, both of which must be solved.

The political aspect is that a relatively small minority arbitrarily makes all the decisions and has absolute control over the affairs of the nation. The majority is systematically excluded from even minimal participation in decisionmaking. The majority has risen in passive and active rebellion against this intolerable situation. The resistance began peacefully, but only hardened the minority's intransigence. The majority was threatened with death or imprisonment, and faced with the choice of acquiescence or rebellion. They chose the course of rebellion, so that today violence has become the official policy of both the ruling minorities and the oppressed majorities. The course of violence is a threat to international peace.

The racial aspect of the problem, Professor LeMelle said, is based on the minorities' assumption of white racial superiority. In South Africa, Rhodesia, and South-West Africa, the racial policy is expressed by forced separation of the races; in the Portuguese colonies by forced assimilation. The Portuguese have given the "inferior" black man the benefit of the doubt; that is, he can be lifted up to the white's level.

To both types of racist policies, the Africans have reacted to assert the black man's essential worth and equality.

The problem in southern Africa, then, is an intimately intertwined politico-racial one, the socioeconomic aspects being functions of the other two. Even the political problem can also be viewed as a function of the racial problem. Viewing the problem of southern Africa as basically a racial one, lends the problem to practical and nonviolent solutions, both at the domestic and international levels. None of the other approaches has worked, nor are they likely to work in the near future. Indeed, in the light of the recent court ruling in the South-West Africa case and the total involvement of the U.N. in the problem, it seems unlikely that other approaches will lead to more than finely worded resolutions. Economic sanctions have never been effective in changing the attitudes and policies of intransigent target states. Violence does not seem likely to solve anything in South Africa, which is the key to the entire southern Africa area.

Accordingly, it would seem that the only policy that can be pursued with any hope of success is that proposed by Mr. Phillips.

REBUTTAL

Professor O'Brien suggested that rebuttal concern itself with the problem of South-West Africa, where South Africa no longer has any right to be. What should the U.N. do, faced with the contumacy of South Africa?

Chief Adebo said that he disagreed with Lord Caradon that the problem of southern Africa should be nibbled at piece meal. So long as South Africa helps Rhodesia, no sanctions can be effective. Until we have dealt with South Africa, we cannot succeed.

It is impossible to avoid violence since violence is already present in South Africa. How can you deal with a violent man, by peace and patience? Sanctions will not work if we do not want them to work.

South Africa acknowledges that it has no right to ownership over South-West Africa. Until we are willing to confront South Africa, the nearly unanimous resolutions of the U.N. will be meaningless. South Africa has to be shown that we mean it when we say that it has no right over South-West Africa. The people of South-West Africa have the same right to self-determinations that those of Botswana and others of her neighbors have.

Two methods can be used: Persuasion or force. If the friends of South Africa would say that they won't be her friends any more unless she changes, South Africa will change. Announcing in advance that we intend no confrontation with South Africa does not help. The General Assembly cannot solve the problem on its own and eventually the problem must go to the Security Council, which is likely to denounce South Africa, but do nothing else.

Chief Adebo said that he was not asking Britain to commit economic suicide, but it was for Great Britain to invoke the principle of collective responsibility under article 50 of the U.N. Charter. Even though Great Britain's calling on the Security Council for action under this article may involve laborous discussion, the step is worth taking. If the Western nations continue to support South Africa, then the Security Council will be unable to act effectively. International resources to destroy apartheid exist, and should be used.

Lord Caradon stated that Great Britain had been to the Security Council twice. It has taken the first steps. Is an economic war against southern Africa practical? Will it be effective? Lord Caradon said he thought not, and believed in the step-by-step approach. Rhodesia, the most recently established outpost of white supremacy, should be first.

Professor LeMelle agreed that a step-by-step action is necessary, but the first step should be in South Africa. Since the West will not do anything effective to bring change in South Africa, the use of force should be considered if the black African countries have the power to use it effectively and if the positive approach suggested by Professor LeMelle and Mr. Phillips fail.

The results of a question period follow:

QUESTION PERIOD

Question. If this is a democratic conference, why was no one from Rhodesia invited to explain their position?

A member of the audience answered that the U.N. had decided the case and it didn't seem necessary to go over Rhodesia's defense to discuss disposition of the problem posed.

Question. Why not aim our attack on South Africa through military action over Southwest Africa, the area where South Africa is most vulnerable?

Chief Adebo stated that the U.N. has taken the position that South Africa has no right to continue to administer Southwest Africa. The friends of South Africa should press her to avoid a confrontation. The U.N. should proceed according to the provisions of the Charter and impose economic sanctions, and if these do not succeed, military sanctions.

Question. What will the African countries do if the Western countries do nothing?

Chief Adebo answered that the African countries can do little by themselves without assistance from the U.N., the countries of the West and the East. But those who have the power now should use it wisely.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

Appendix

Prize-Winning Essay by Robert Buck, 4-H Club Member From Apopka, Fla.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPESSARD L. HOLLAND

OF FLORIDA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, this week the national 4-H conference is being held here in Washington. This is an organization, Mr. President, in which, as a member of the Agriculture Committee, I have a keen interest. The 4-H is a wholesome and effective organization where our young people gain knowledge and ability through the many and varied activities of 4-H.

It is heart warming indeed, particularly during these times when we hear so many adverse reports about our young people that we can take pride in the development of those in the 4-H program.

Mr. President, Robert Buck, of Apopka, Orange County, Fla., has been a member of 4-H for 9 years and president of the 4-H council. He has written an essay entitled "What I Have Done and Learned in 4-H Club Work." I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the essay was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

What I Have Done and Learned in 4-H Club Work

(Note.—Robert Buck, of Apopka (Orange County), 9-year member of 4-H and president of Florida's 4-H Council, looks forward to a future career in agri-business. He explains how his 4-H experience contributed to his growth in many ways.)

It gives me a feeling of satisfaction to look back and remember the sense of accomplishment I had at the end of each 4-H year. Of course, there was a great deal of work and effort involved, but I was always glad I had taken the time to do the work. And as I look forward to the balance of the year as president of the Florida 4-H Club Council, I know that my past experiences will always help me serve the council youth of my State more effectively.

I have been especially active in my project work. I have completed a total of sixty projects in eighteen different areas, and each one of them has helped broaden my knowledge and experience.

Since I live on a 30-acre tract of woodland, such projects as forestry, home beautification, ornamentals, entomology, soil conservation, and many others have been particularly enjoyable and have fit conveniently into my home life. I have planted a total of 3750 forestry trees around our tract of land in the last six years. Forestry is the project area where I have won national honors.

During the past year I served as photographer on the yearbook staff at school; therefore, I felt that a project in photography would be a great help to me. I also completed two projects in the town and country business program this year since my future studies will probably include agri-business. And my career exploration project has given me the opportunity to investigate several possible future careers.

Individual project work is the lifeblood of the 4-H program, carrying it to every member. I have continued to work and expand in several project areas, learning as much as I could about each and exploring various possibilities for the future.

The 4-H also introduced another very important opportunity—public speaking. I gave my first speech in the local club after being encouraged to do so by our 4-H leader. Competing in a total of 27 contests since then, I have won 18 first places, 6 second places, and 3 third places. My most recent speaking award was second place in the State 4-H speaking competition.

As a result of my public speaking record, I have been invited to speak to the Orlando Rotary Club, the Optimists, the Kiwanis, the Grange, the local and State chapters of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Exchange Club. These invitations have been especially pleasing to me and have added to my desire to be a speaker.

On several occasions I have acted as master of ceremonies at 4-H activities, including the 1965 going-away luncheon held in Jacksonville for the State winners leaving for National 4-H Congress. I have presented the official welcome at numerous programs, and I have had many opportunities to lead discussions and present reports at meetings.

I feel sure that I will continue in the field of public speaking. It creates a deeper self-confidence and heightens your communication with others. I know that it has helped develop me into a more well-rounded person than if I had remained in the audience.

And so my story of 4-H effort, thrill, and achievement continues. I feel sure that my 4-H experience will always help me to set my goals higher while giving me the background to reach them.

Community Goals and Transportation Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED B. ROONEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, in recent days my congressional district was visited by a distinguished public servant, the Honorable Alan S. Boyd, Secretary of Transportation, who addressed the 61st annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of Allentown, Pa.

Highlight of the meeting was the presentation of outstanding service awards to four prominent citizens of the community, and a native son whom most of us know as a former congressional aid now attached to one of our regulatory agencies.

The Secretary's talk was a well-thought-out discussion on "Community Goals and Transportation Policy." More than 700 persons from government, industry, and business heard his remarks and were unanimous that this great country of ours is indeed fortunate to have a man of Alan Boyd's stature in the important position he holds today.

Under unanimous consent I include the news story appearing in the Allentown, Pa., Morning Call describing this memorable event and a copy of Mr. Boyd's talk in the Congressional Record:

Transportation Chief Says Community Must Help Plan

(By Ted Mellin)

Local leaders must join highway engineers in planning new traffic routes, Alan S. Boyd, newly appointed U.S. secretary of transportation, said last night.

"It is important for a community to choose the consequences—not just suffer the consequences," he said.

"It is wrong, in my opinion, to allow a decision of such cutting effect on the social fabric of a community to be made solely by one group."

Boyd, who took over as the nation's first transportation secretary April 1, spoke at the 61st annual dinner-meeting of the Allentown Chamber of Commerce.

More than 700 persons attending the event in Seegers Union on Muhlenberg College campus also witnessed the presentation of five awards.

Boyd's audience considered his consternation about the proposed Allentown Spur Route and Interstate 78.

Seven alternate plans have been drawn by the State Highways Department for linking the Lehigh Valley Thruway with midcity. A decision has not yet been reached on which of the seven courses will be followed.

The State Highways Department is planning I-78 south of Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton. The U.S. Bureau of Roads has been in conflict with the proposed routing.

The chamber's annual Distinguished Service Awards were presented to:

Rep. Marian E. Markley of Macungie R. 1, for "outstanding leadership in better government and social service."

Philip I. Berman, chairman of the Allentown Redevelopment Authority, for "outstanding leadership in the fields of culture and community development."

I. C. Gutman, president of the Industrial Development Corp. of Lehigh County, for his outstanding contributions in industrial development and civic service.

F. E. Hanson, associate director of development at Muhlenberg College and former Allentown Works manager for the Western Electric Co., for his leadership and "good citizenship."

A special award was presented to Jack Yohe, public relations director for the Civil Aeronautics Board and former Morning Call reporter, for his "outstanding contribution to aviation and continued devotion to Allentown and the Lehigh Valley."

Boyd told the gathering that it is essential that civic leaders "bring a strong sense of community conservation to transportation decision-making."

"In the department a few days ago, a dispute on the location of an urban highway was under review," he recalled. "A letter was brought to my attention from the head of a local group which said, in effect: "Our position is that we just want a direct route into the center of the city and we're willing to let engineers decide where it should go.

"I was deeply disappointed by this all-too-reasonable position, for it seemed to me that a civic responsibility was being evaded.

"There simply must be a close and thoughtful collaboration between highway engineers and local leaders."

He said a community must set the terms of existence for transportation, "not the other way around."

"A transportation route or facility may have momentous consequences for a city. It may undermine, or it may bring new vigor, or it may trigger some changes that make no fundamental difference at all."

He said he believed the Lehigh Valley has only one "really fundamental" transportation problem.

"And that (problem), in all candor, is not a problem that transportation should be asked to solve. It is a question of your identity. This community has yet to determine what its economic relationship should be to the New York metropolitan area.

"Is the Lehigh Valley eventually going to be an extension of the eastern megalopolis? Is that what you want? Or is the Lehigh Valley going to find its own future fulfillment as the Lehigh Valley?

"This choice, whichever choice you ultimately make, will have a very basic effect on your transportation needs. It will influence almost every transportation decision you face from tomorrow on.

"Personally, I feel that we have more than enough New Yorks in our country and not nearly enough Lehigh Valleys."

In retaining the valley's identity, Boyd said a priority decision would be the scenic and recreation development of the Lehigh River. Another would be the possibility of "naturalized open space, providing your community with a beltway and a green-forested buffer zone."

"I would place these both in the category of forestalling future transportation problems. It is far easier to shape the future than to revise the present day."

He also noted that metropolitan areas have been reluctant to put the additional costs on developers for new transportation facilities.

"All over America new subdivisions and high-rise apartments are allowed to go up with little concern that they impose on local transportation facilities. They create more congestion and a multitude of other side effects.

"The evil is not real estate developers and urban growth, for we need both. The evil is not congestion as such, for a certain amount of traffic delay in urban areas is just plain unavoidable.

"The abuse that we must seek to curb in the public interest is the thoughtless use of land, land-use which generates additional traffic where the facilities cannot be expanded except at prohibitive cost."

John Henry Leh, chairman of the chamber's award committee, presented the Distinguished Service plaques. He described the backgrounds of the four recipients.

Mrs. Markley, the first woman to represent Lehigh County in the State House, has been active in the Lehigh Valley Guidance Clinic, the Allentown Quota Club, the Cancer Society, March of Dimes, Red Cross, Needlework Guild, Cystic Fibrosis and other local campaigns for public welfare. She also has sponsored legislation to aid handicapped children. She is serving as a member of the State Board of Public Welfare and chairman of the Joint State Government Commission.

Berman heads a number of businesses and is a member of the Allentown Mayor's Citizen Advisory Committee and chairman of Citizens for Lehigh County Progress. He has been active in Boy Scouts, YM-YWCA Council, Allentown Symphony, as a trustee of the Lehigh Valley Educational Television Corp.; a member of the board of Baum Art School; a trustee of Cedar Crest College, several Jewish organizations, and he and his wife have provided works from their art collection for display at Allentown City Hall, Lehigh County Courthouse and in other cities around the world.

Gutman, president of Modern Transfer Co., Inc., has headed the Lehigh County IDC since January 1960. Since then the county's jobless rate dropped from about 8 to 2 per cent. Gutman also has been a member of the Lehigh County and Lehigh-Northampton planning commissions, the Allentown School District Authority,. Lehigh Valley Junior Achievement, the United Fund and other organizations.

Hanson was plant manager of the Allentown Works of Western Electric from 1947 to 1951 and works manager the following 11 years. He is a trustee and vice president of Allentown Hospital, director of the Hospital Service Plan of the Lehigh Valley, a director of the Lehigh County United Fund and the Allentown Civic Little Theater. He also has been active in Boy Scout and United Fund programs and has helped to establish the Unlimited Skills Workshop at the Good Shepherd Home.

William D. Reimert, vice president and executive editor of the Call-Chronicle Newspapers, presented "a very special award to a very special son of Allentown—Jack Yohe."

Reimert said Yohe has distinguished himself as a news reporter and as a representative of the Civil Aeronautics Board. And, Reimert added, Yohe has "given honor to Allentown, the place of his birth."

Yohe was described as "an Allentown ambassador to the nation's capital."

Albert V. Moggio, chamber president, presented a plaque to his predecessor, Alfred Kramer, "in deep appreciation of the citizens for all you have done in their behalf."

Moggio said the chamber is entering a "new era of relationships" between the business and the community segments of Lehigh County. He pointed to the work done by the chamber to promote the county's community college, area technical school, water authority and highway system.

"Joint planning and coordination are essential," he declared. "Your chamber of commerce is people—people joined together voluntarily in a common cause, the welfare of the community . . . We owe our allegiance only to the common good."

Among the guests attending the dinner were Robert G. Bartlett, state highways secretary; Robert P. Gerholz, chairman of the board of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce; Rep. Fred B. Rooney; representatives of the transportation industry from Washington, New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and members of other Lehigh Valley chambers.

Atty. Donald V. Hock, toastmaster, noted the theme of the meeting was "Transportation." He said mobility is the "word that brings us here tonight. We realize that there must be mobility to transport a person, to transport a product. To meet that challenge, there must be in all of us a mobility of the mind."

Mayor Ray B. Bracy presented a key to the city to Boyd and welcomed the visitors.

Community Goals and Transportation Policy

(Remarks of Alan S. Boyd, Secretary of Transportation)

I thank the Chamber of Commerce for this welcome opportunity to think out loud on a subject that very basically affects our social and economic life.

It is the question of improved transportation facilities for the Lehigh Valley, the State of Pennsylvania, and the nation as a whole.

As you would expect, the new Department of Transportation is deeply involved in the care and cultivation of this $425 billion private-public investment. Wherever people travel and wherever goods are shipped—by water, land or air—our broad assignment from the Congress and President Johnson is to bring on transportation progress. And we hope to make an immediate contribution.

This summer, not too many miles east of here, the rapid-rail demonstration project, linking Boston, New York and Washington, should produce some history-making results. But since the Department was officially born only eleven days ago, our major contribution to transportation progress, thus far, has been in the form of shorter after dinner speeches.

People and businesses located here in the Lehigh Valley are spending perhaps $350 million a year on transportation service and equipment. So you have a very good reason for demanding the best transportation system obtainable—one that is fast, safe, efficient, convenient, and economical. And also one that will preserve the natural beauty of the countryside.

I have been asked by the enterprising officers of your very civic-minded organization to comment on some of the local transportation problems of this community. I would be only too willing to do so. However, no one is really competent to advise you on these matters who has not spent considerable time on the scene, listening to the heartbeat of the community.

The engineering and economic arguments are always loud enough for an outsider to hear, but the social and cultural considerations speak in a very soft register, and these, in the end, often determine whether people will approve or be forever resentful of a transportation facility.

After the warmth of your reception, I certainly do not feel like an outsider to Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton. But fully aware that I could not, in these few hours, become much of an expert on local matters, I am going to have to discuss your community's transportation problems in rather general terms.

Happily, I can be specific about one thing. And that is my admiration for this valley. This is a remarkably solid industrial area with a fascinating history and unique human resources. I know of no urban area comparable in size which has your locational advantages and your growth potential. I congratulate you on having such an able and respected man as Fred Rooney representing your interests in the Congress. And I congratulate you further on the rare sense of unity that your several cities and countries have achieved in their common identification as the Lehigh Valley.

Transportation is a force which, depending on your use of it, can either reinforce or erode that unity. It is essential that civic leaders bring a strong sense of community conservation to transportation decision-making.

In our Department, a few days ago, a dispute on the location of an urban highway was under review. A letter was brought to my attention from the head of a local group which said, in effect: "Our position is that we just want a direct route into the center of the city, and we're willing to let the engineers decide where it should be placed."

I was deeply disappointed by this all-too reasonable position, for it seemed to me that a civic responsibility was being evaded. It is wrong, in my opinion, to allow a decision of such cutting effect on the social fabric of that community to be made solely by one group. Here there simply must be a close and thoughtful collaboration between highway engineers and local leaders. I really think I would have been less disturbed by that statement of position had it concluded, ". . . we're willing to let the theology students decide where the highway should be placed."

For a student of theology does not understand construction problems, but he must be concerned with ethical problems, and he should be quick to discern where human values were being penalized to abstractions such as efficiency or economy.

So the first generalization I want to make about improvements in the Lehigh Valley is simply this: The community must set the terms of existence for transportation, and not the other way around. A transportation route or facility may have momentous consequences for a city. It may undermine, or it may bring new vigor, or it may trigger some changes that make no fundamental difference at all. It is important for a community to choose the consequences, not just suffer the consequences.

In the Lehigh Valley, as in every live urban center, there is a continuing effort to balance the various social and economic interests. Usually, transportation is the falcrum of that teeter-totter, as each element in the community tries to transfer the cost of movement away from itself.

Thus, the car owner wants someone else to provide the parking. The merchant wants someone else to absorb the delivery charges. The pedestrian wants someone else to subsidize urban transit. The industrial plant wants someone else to underwrite the access road. The developer wants someone else to pay for the interchange. The owners of private planes want someone else to support the airport. And so on.

This is not anything to be cynical abcut. It is the nature of our society. It forces everyone to pay attention and results in a very healthy political life. Nevertheless, someone has to pay for transportation improvements.

The ideal approach, of course, is providing the payment for all improvements out of the government general treasury. That system is great until you add up all the costs and discover you'd need a hundred times more money than there is in the treasury.

In general, our society seems to follow three principles of transportation finance. In one, the user bears the cost of the transportation system, as our fuel taxes pay for the highways.

Another is called the almost-swear-word, subsidy. This simply means that the user couldn't afford to pay what the service really would cost. Nevertheless, it is very important to the community, for whatever reason, that this service be provided. So, as a matter of public policy, some part of the transportation costs are defrayed from the general treasury. This is customary, at the present time, for urban transit, local air service, and the merchant marine. Arguments for and against a particular subsidy are, of course, necessary and desirable. This is the way we get at the truth. This is the way in which our society determines what is, and what is not, in the public interest.

The third principle is the conception that transportation is a cost of doing business. We usually see this applied to the large suburban shopping centers, where free parking and shuttle-bus service are provided. In other words, an enterprise which imposes the need for additional transportation facilities should bear those additional costs.

Now, I must say, metropolitan areas have been very reluctant to extend this principle to residential real estate development, where it logically belongs. All over America, new subdivisions and high-rise apartments are allowed to go up with little concern for the added burdens they impose on local transportation facilities. In plain language, more congestion. And a multitude of other side-effects. Usually, no calculation is ever made of these costs. No attempt is made by the community to obtain compensation from the developer, in advance. He takes his profits and the community takes the consequences.

I'm reminded of the tale told about a state legislature in the 1870's. Powerful interests were favoring a measure by personal incentive means that would be frowned upon today. On the floor of the assembly, member after member was getting to his feet and lavishing praise on this particular bill. And its passage seemed assured. Until one old legislator who had somehow been overlooked stood up and began ferociously attacking the proposal. He lambasted it from every angle, for almost an hour, pointing to the evils in every paragraph. Meanwhile, news of this opposition reached the sponsors behind the scenes, and a messenger suddenly appeared on the floor with a bulky envelope which he casually dropped on the assemblyman's desk. The old politician, who was waving his arms in a peroration, scooped up the envelope and riffed through its contents. And as he put it in his coat pocket, he said, "Gentlemen, so much for the few bad parts of this bill. Now for the many good parts."

The evil is not real estate developers and urban growth, for we need the enlightened variety of both. The evil is not congestion, as such, for a certain amount of traffic delay in urban areas is just plain unavoidable. The abuse that we must seek to curb in the public interest is thoughtless or opportunistic use of land. Land-use which generates additional traffic where the facilities cannot be expanded except at prohibitive cost.

I know of no major city which possesses, or has the power to enforce, the kind of comprehensive zoning laws needed to defend the efficiency of its internal transport system.

But congestion, in moderation, is not the villian. If the moderate traffic delays encountered in the business center of Allentown were thought to be unacceptable, you could very quickly alleviate the problem. You would only need to close down one of the nation's great department stores which lures so much of that traffic into town!

The value of such a proposed solution, which I assure you is offered in jest, is that lots of people suddenly realize how much they prefer to live with the problem itself.

It is safe to say that many of the area's transportation difficulties are local versions of a broadly national experience.

Railroad passenger service, for example. Back in the 1880's, I am told, the city of Easton by itself had no less than 64 passenger trains arriving and departing *each day*! How many are there now for all three cities combined? Ten. Today, as you know, most railroads are eager to get out of the long-haul passenger business. They can hardly be blamed for that. It's unprofitable. To try to force any private firm to remain in any business at a loss, beyond a brief period of time, would amount to nothing more than confiscation of property.

Nevertheless, the disappearance of rail passenger service for local and intermediate distances is a matter of serious concern. Among rail-commuter operations, there is now only one railroad in the entire country that is able to show even a modest profit on a suburban line. I believe we are going to have to take some new initiative to promote profitability in those operations.

On the other hand, I don't think your geographical area suffers from any deficiency in railroad freight service. Nationwide, the rail freight business has enjoyed a very substantial upswing in the past five years. The growth of piggybacking is one of the major reasons. But the railroads have been encouraged by other developments, as well, in the realm of public policy—a very historic labor settlement, tax credits on investments, a more permissive ruling on mergers.

These and other decisions of the Johnson Administration have made the railroads more confident of their economic future, have inclined them to modernize and rationalize and economize. In so doing, they have become more competitive with other transportation modes. This, in turn, has made it easier for the railroads to attract fresh capital for further investment. And the upward spiral of progress yields benefits for the entire nation.

In jet air travel, this valley holds some very definite advantages. Related to size of community, your A-B-E airport is the equal of any in the nation. It is only a few minutes away from your home or place of business; which is to say, it is not only physically close, but you have no problems of surface access. It is actively and intelligently used by private industry, and illustrates the value of general aviation, organizationally as well as competitively. Moreover, your scheduled airline service makes you a next-door neighbor to the great metropolis, with all its cultural and commercial resources. Yet your own airport suffers from none of the air traffic congestion that plagues the East Coast.

In that sense, perhaps, your airport is under-utilized, but by that same token, it has great growth potential. In the jet age, I would say that you folks have the best of both worlds!

I am left with the feeling that the Lehigh Valley has only one really fundamental transportation problem. And that, in all candor, is not a problem that transportation should be asked to solve. It is the question of your identity. This community has yet to determine what its economic relationship should be to the New York metropolitan area.

Is the Lehigh Valley eventually going to be an extension of the eastern megalopolis? Is that what you want to see happen? Or is the Lehigh Valley going to find its own future fulfillment as the . . . Lehigh Valley?

This choice, whichever choice you ultimately make, will have a very basic effect on your transportation needs. It will influence almost every transportation decision you face from tomorrow on.

Personally, I feel that we have more than enough New Yorks in our country and not nearly enough Lehigh Valleys.

One of the priority decisions, in that connection, would be the scenic and recreational development of the river. Another is the possibility of naturalized open space providing your community with a beltway and a green-forested buffer zone.

I place these both in the category of forestalling future transportation problems. It is far easier to shape the future than to revise the present day.

With bold strokes of a well-conceived, far-sighted policy, we can hand down to our great-grandchildren a marvelously improved environment. But dealing with current problems, the improvements usually come by small increments. Even the relatively minor changes for the better are hard to make.

The best illustration of that is perhaps the Department's High-Speed Ground Transportation project which I mentioned at the beginning of this talk. This experimental rapid-rail link-up of Boston-New York-Washington is the major activity in a $26 million project. When the Boston-New York segment goes into operation, some time in July, the running time—if our calculations are correct—will be cut from the present four fours and ten minutes to about three hours and fifteen minutes. And when the New York-Washington segment starts up, at the end of October, the running time will be reduced from the current three hours and thirty-five minutes to a flat three hours.

Do you see the point I'm trying to make? All that money expended, and all that work by the best technical experts in the field, for a net savings of fifty-five minutes and thirty-five minutes, respectively. And when the project is completed, we will then first be in a position to find out whether the thing can be economically justified, whether the public will ride the rapid-rail in sufficient numbers.

In sufficient numbers for what? In sufficient numbers to justify a further investment in much faster equipment, so that the savings in time will begin to get really dramatic.

Please don't misunderstand me. I'm not criticizing one of my own projects. I know it is worth the effort. I believe it will succeed very dramatically. But it *is* an experiment. There's no other way of getting at the truth of certain transportation ideas.

It may, in fact, be justified on other than strictly economic grounds. Perhaps it is in the public interest—hence worth a subsidy—to have good surface transportation connecting the nation's commercial, intellectual and political capitals. That, however, would be a matter for the electorate to decide.

The nineteenth century historian, Macaulay, was once comparing two schools of philosophy. He noted that Plato's followers (the Stoics) aimed at producing men who were virtuous and wise and above the vulgar, material needs. Whereas the followers of Bacon (scientific experimenters) were only trying to satisfy those vulgar needs as best they could.

Then Macaulay observed with a sigh of regret: "The wise man of the Stoics would, no doubt, be a grander object than a steam engine. But there *are* steam engines. And the wise man of the Stoics is yet to be born."

I believe that life without idealism is a great waste. But I am inclined to agree with one of the historian's commonsense conclusions: *the smallest actual good is better than the most magnificent promises of impossibilities.*

The Department of Transportation has been given a mission that is both Platonic and Baconian.

We must try to conceive of an ideal transportation system, a system that will ideally serve your community and the rest of the nation.

We must, at the same time, take practical steps to do away with a railroad crossing having gates that come down on a main business street at rush hour.

Progress in transportation, like progress in community life, is a matter of seemingly minor adjustments. A dangerous knob removed from a dashboard. Agreement about the wording on an export form. Getting an aircraft to make less noise. Getting a railroad man to say hello to a barge man.

I hope that you, in your community work, and I, in my transportation work, are granted two essential qualities:

The wisdom to perceive the ideal, and the resoluteness to advance by small but useful steps in the ideal direction.

A Letter to the Public: The Other Story

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT T. ASHMORE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. ASHMORE. Mr. Speaker, it seems that the public has been getting a one-sided story from labor union leaders and from the National Labor Relations Board. We all know there are at least two sides to every story, and I am pleased to present the following material for the edification of the public at large. This has appeared in several papers in the Carolinas, and it explains the major reason for the unsuccessful attempts by labor unions to coerce the J. P. Stevens Co.:

An Open Letter to the Public From J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.

Within recent months, there has been an increasing amount of publicity with regard to various attacks which are being made upon our Company by the Textile Workers ALF–CIO Union. Much of this publicity has not been in accord with the truth and the facts.

It is not our desire to burden the public with this controversy. But the accusations against us have received such widespread attention that we believe the time has come to set forth a brief account of the whole situation.

Our Company is engaged in the manufacture and sale of textile products. We are one of the Nation's oldest companies, our business having been established in 1813—one hundred and fifty-four years ago. We operate a number of plants in various states, principally, however, in North Carolina and South Carolina.

We take especial pride in the good relations which we have with our employees—who now number more than forty-four thousand. We constantly strive to provide for them wages and benefits and working conditions which are among the best and most progressive in the entire textile industry. Above all, however, in dealing with our employees, we proceed upon the conviction that their good will and loyalty depends basically upon their being treated with consideration and fairness, and with individual recognition and personal respect.

Onto the scene came the Union four years ago. Having failed repeatedly in earlier efforts to organize the Southern textile industry, the Union officials announced with great fanfare that they were determined to mount a massive all-out drive, and that the Stevens Plants in North Carolina and South Carolina were to be their first major target.

They did indeed wage a prolonged and intensive campaign, one in which both money and manpower, drawn from the wide resources of the AFL–CIO, seemed to be almost unlimited. For three years, scores of professional organizers moved among the employees of these Plants, seeking by every form of influence and persuasion to align them with the Union. But, as events turned out, they failed to win the people.

During 1965 and 1966, the Union brought the matter to a head by requesting the National Labor Relations Board to conduct secret ballot elections involving eight of the Stevens' Plants. The Union selected these plants. The union and the Labor Board controlled the timing of the elections. The Company had no choice on either score.

Stevens, as was its lawful right, did seek to persuade the employees not to bring the Union's in, centering its appeal upon the theme that it was not only to the best interest of the Company—but just as truly to their own best interests—not to permit a third party to intervene in the direct relationship which had thus far existed between them and the Company.

In all of the elections, the employees voted against the Union by clear and decisive majorities. In the Company's largest Plant, the Union demanded, and the Labor Board granted, a re-run election. The Union also demanded that this re-run election be held away from the Plant. This too the Labor Board granted. But the employees still went to the polling place and voted the Union down by a margin more than twice as large as before.

Meanwhile, however, the Union had been initiating legal actions against the Company. During the years 1964, 1965 and 1966, the Union and the Labor Board conducted proceedings in four Federal Courts, seeking injunctions against the Company on account of what they claimed to be unlawful actions on the part of the Company. After thorough study and deliberation, the Courts, in each and every instance, ruled that the issuance of an injunction against the Company was not justified.

Numerous charges were also filed by the Union with the Labor Board, alleging principally that the Company had discharged a number of employees without cause and solely on account of their being Union adherents. To this the Company replied that unfortunately it is, and always has been, necessary occasionally to discharge an employee. The Company presented in detail the circumstances of failure in performance or other offense for which the individuals in question were terminated, and pointed out that their terminations would have occurred regardless of whether they were members of the Union or not.

It is to be noted that in the North Carolina and South Carolina Plants which were under the Union attack, the discharges claimed to have been wrongful during the years since the Union's campaign began, constituted an average of approximately one employee per Plant per year.

The Labor Board conducted hearings and ruled in favor of the Union and against the Company on most of the charges—as is virtually routine procedure for the Board in such cases. The law expressly provides, however, for the right of appeal from the Board to the Federal Courts, and the Company has entered such appeals.

It is, and it always has been, the intention of our Company to abide by the law. The final decision of the Courts will, of course, determine the outcome of these cases, relating to the terminations of former employees, which are now on appeal.

But the Union has now taken up a campaign of loudly denouncing the Company because it is exercising its legal right of appeal rather than meekly submitting to the edicts of the Labor Board. On account of these discharge cases which are still to be decided by the Courts, the Union officials have decided to raise a great public outcry—vehemently and unceasingly—against Stevens.

A few examples will illustrate why the Company appeals from the Labor Board. In the principal series of hearings before the Board, four hundred and forty-three witnesses testified on all the numerous details of the cases. Most of these were witnesses for the Company, and they included many rank and file employees and persons unconnected with the Company as well. But not once in case of conflict of testimony on any material question—not once did the Board accept the testimony of any witness for Stevens or reject the testimony of any witness for the Union.

Another example: During the course of the Union's campaign, the Company stated to the employees in writing "our sincere belief" that if the Union were to get in, it would not "in the long run" work out to their benefit. The law specifically declares that an employer has the right to express such viewpoint and opinion to his employees.

Several United States Courts of Appeal have passed on this exact statement by an employer to employees, and all have agreed that it is entirely lawful. No Court has held otherwise. Yet the Labor Board, disregarding the law and the repeated Court rulings, held that Stevens committed a wrong by making such a statement to its employees.

Still further examples as to the Labor Board rulings from which Stevens is appealing: A former employee admitted on the witness stand, that upon being reprimanded for operating a lottery in one of the Company's warehouses, he "quit" his job. Yet the Labor Board ordered the Company to reinstate him in its employment and pay him "back pay."

Another employee admitted on the witness stand that, upon being told by her supervisor that she would be terminated for poor performance, she slapped him in the face "as hard as" she "could". She, too, the Board declares, the Company must reinstate to its employment with back pay.

Nor does the Union content itself with publicly condemning Stevens for not accepting the Labor Board's rulings. Our Company for many decades has been, through competitive bidding, a principal supplier of specification textile products to the Government, particularly for the use of the Armed Forces. Now the Union has gone to the President of the United States and has requested him to take action which would withhold further government contracts from Stevens, and from Stevens employees. This could also affect the flow of some of the vitally needed supplies to our Armed Forces in Viet Nam and elsewhere.

It is to be regretted that the Union—which once so ardently declared the interests of our employees to be its main concern—now seeks to shut off from them work on which they and their families depend for their livelihood.

The Union officials apparently believe that by putting one pressure after another on our Company from enough different directions, they will eventually force us to surrender our convictions and welcome the Union into our plants, whether we believe it to be desirable and whether our employees want it or not. *We do not intend to do so!*

We remain of the basic belief that we have no asset of greater value than our close and direct relationship with our employees.

Mail Delivery for the Small Town

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, we have some 190 towns and villages in the Sixth Congressional District of Minnesota. About 25 of them have house-to-house delivery. The rest of the folks in our area—both in towns and on farms—do no have adequate delivery service.

I recently received a letter from Lloyd Nelson of Grove City, Minn. In that letter, Mr. Jones describes a few of the difficulties that our people face because of the present delivery service.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I would like to have his letter inserted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

I live in a small town in the middle of Minnesota. One day in October when walking home from our store I caught up with an old lady. She was standing on the sidewalk by a fire hydrant, catching her breath after walking up a hill. We visited for awhile and then she said to me with tears in her eyes, "I am afraid I have made a bad mistake. I have just been down to the post office and mailed a letter and got my mail. It is quite a walk and I get pretty tired. I wonder how I will make it when winter comes with the snow and ice." She had just moved here from a larger neighboring town and lives alone. She said, "In the other town the mailman brought my mail to the house every day and I gave my letters to him to mail. Maybe I should have stayed in the other town but after my husband died I wanted to come back here where my church is and my old neighbors live." She had lived here nearly all her life.

As I walked on home I pondered on her problem. Then I decided to do some checking. I found that in order to qualifv for mail service to the homes our town must have a population of 2,500 people, a gross business in the post office of $10,000 yearly, houses numbered and streets named and indicated. The Post Office Department said part of these regulations were federal law and part were postal rules. Our town of about 600 people cannot qualify.

Most small towns can qualify quite easily except for the population regulation. I wonder why the size of an incorporated town should make any difference. Part time help is easily hired.

I checked further and learned that in Minnesota we have over 700 incorporated towns too small to qualify. The population of these 700 towns total over 400,000 people. This is about 12 percent of the population of Minnesota. It is obvious that in our state thousands of old people and sick people cannot get their mail or mail their letters without the help of their neighbors and friends especially during inclement weather.

Can it be fair to deliver mail to the homes of 88 percent of our people and leave the rest out?

The larger towns and urban centers do not pay extra for this service. The cost comes out of the general fund. The small towns are helping to pay for this service also. If the other 49 states compare with Minnesota then over 20 million people in the United States are living in small towns. Let us deliver mail to the homes in the small towns and be kind to all the people.

LLOYD M. NELSON.

GROVE CITY, MINN.

"Wars"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, much has been said and written about the "doves" and the "hawks" who would impose their will upon our Government to end the Vietnam war.

Just recently an article, entitled "Wars," written by Rev. Charles G. Yopst, a minister serving the Green Valley Presbyterian Church in Hillcrest Heights, Md., came to my attention. Assuming neither the position of a hawk, nor that of a dove which claims many followers among the clergy, Reverend Yopst reflects on the need to work for humanity, not only after a peace settlement is reached, but now.

With permission, I wish to bring this article, which follows, to the attention of my colleagues:

WARS

"Take heed that no one leads you astray. For many will come in my name, saying, 'I am the Christ,' and they will lead many astray. And you will hear of wars and rumors of wars; see that you are not alarmed; for this must take place, but the end is not yet. . . . But he who endures to the end will be saved." (Matthew 24:4–6, 13; Mark 13: 5–7, 13; Luke 21: 8–9, 19)

My good friends and fellow Christians, this is the only recorded reference Jesus makes to war, and a passing remark at that. It is made in Jerusalem during Holy Week.

What might this say to shed light on the current conflict in Vietnam? That conflict is now in the worst of all positions—the deadcenter of stereotypes. Both the "hawks" and "doves" positions, as well as those of the conflicting powers are now in the agonizing, stagnant deadlock of clichés.

The God Israel lay unique emphasis on the social dimension of human life, and in Jesus Christ affirmed "man's" HUMANITY to man." This is the key issue of life: the social—*not* socialistic—dimension of human life.

The key issue in the Vietnam conflict, as I see it, is not bombing, honor or "saving face," aggression, Asian mentality or civil wars, democracy, communism or the "domino theory," the size of the contestants, not even negotiations nor anything else. It is—HUMANITY, issuing in active social relevance and progress. All other factors must be weighed by this one. And simply the cessation of bombing will not ensure it.

Significantly, both parties in the Vietnam struggle insist *in different ways* on one point: *free elections* with the subsequent reduction of hostilities. This holds the *most viable and promising element* toward negotiations. The freedom of elections is determined by *a goal which upholds and enhances mutual individual rights and social progress, social improvement and reciprocity.* For, this is the direction of—humanity. Either men can benefit by foresighted initiative in this, or learn the hard hindsighted lessons of history all over again.

The *key wedge,* waiting to be struck into the current conflict, is the melting and reevaluation of stereotypes and panic fear which hedges at HUMANITY. The situation is too complex for moralisms of any kind. The point at which initiatives have least been taken, there has been least escalation, and there exists the greatest vacuum which is that of common social goals and action. He who takes initiative on this has the greatest chance of resolving this conflict equitably and effectively. Until there is social progress in this, there is little chance for real progress in anything else, militarily or politically.

When Jesus said, "See that you are not alarmed," He was well aware that there is much to be alarmed about. But it is in the courageous, strong search for HUMANITY in social concern that armed conflicts can be healed, and that at the very least, individuals can contribute something even amid conflict, that the futile pitfalls and extremes of simplistic "hawk-ish" annihilation and simplistic "dove-ish" pacifism can be avoided. Amid the complexities, this truth stands.

Re-examine the stereotypes and your thoughts of this current Vietnamese conflict in the light of this and see, lest history do it for you in much more brutal fashion. As with Jesus Himself, in this one must stand guard aware of inescapable risks—"take heed that no one leads you astray," and at the same time work for this HUMANITY. Without this, anything else is irrevelant, even negotiation and peace empty and precarious.

"He who endures to the end will be saved."

Anecdotes and Antidotes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWIN W. EDWARDS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the careful consideration of the House as a followup to those articles I inserted on April 20 in the RECORD by two nationally syndicated writers, the following column by Bob Angers which appeared in the April 7 issue of the Lafayette Daily Advertiser:

ANECDOTES AND ANTIDOTES

(By Bob Angers)

Students, Saturday is the first day of a Communist-conceived plan called "Vietnam Week" plotted to get the young people of the nation involved in a so-called "united front" designed for the aid and comfort of the enemies of your country.

Congressman Edwin Willis, chairman of the

House Committee on Un-American Activites, aptly describes this crowd as "An assortment of Communists of both the Peking and Moscow varieties, fellow travelers, Marxists, radicals, pacifists and professional 'peace' agitators." And he says that they seek to ". . . undermine and sabotage U.S. resistance to Commuinst military aggression in Vietnam." It's all supposed to end up with mass demonstrations in San Francisco and New York on April 15.

No computer is needed to help the thinking patriot get to the bottom of it all. Mr. Willis' committee has been of invaluable help in providing a timely study dated March 31, 1967, that is called "Communist Origin And Manipulation of Vietnam Week" (April 8-15, 1967).

Since Lafayette was the scene of a recent and significant expose of how the Redniks operate and get others to help carry their messages, the Willis report takes on special meaning.

For example, does the "American Youth Festival Committee" ring a bell? That's the outfit that was hustling kids for the Ninth Communist World Youth Festival in Algeria. Remember? Well, one of the recruiters was a gal called Jackie Goldberg. She represented the Berkeley Campus Women Strike for Peace. She was also a leader in the "Free Speech Movement" out at Berkeley.

Well, Mr. Willis provides us with the following bit of intelligence in his committee's report on Vietnam: A Chicago telephone number is given for those who want information on the "Spring Mobilization Committee" and the number is registered to three women, one of whom is you guessed it—Jackie Goldberg!

Now Jackie has other interesting "credentials." She attended the Fifth World Congress of Women held in Moscow in 1963 under the auspices of a worldwide Communist front called the "Women's International Democratic Federation."

That's not all: She was associated out in California with Bettina Aptheker, a self-professed Communist, who actually issued the original "call" for the Vietnam Week agitation Bettina's Papa is called Herbert (remember the references to him, Student?) and Herbert is regarded as the leading Red theoritician in the U.S.

The web spins on. The Willis report on the upcoming anti-US policy bit mentions now familiar names like the "Dubois Clubs" and "Students for A Democratic Society" and the "Southern Conference Educational Fund" and "Spartacist" and "The Southern Patriot" and people like identified Commies Carl and Anne Braden—and so forth.

The Dubois Club is a Communist youth organization. Mr. Willis says so in his report. He also reminds us what J. Edgar Hoover has said about the U.S. attorney general asking the Subversive Control Board to have the outfit registered. Students For A Democratic Society is a radical youth organization substantially penetrated by the commies. SCEF is an identified Red transmission bell that operated in New Orleans for a long time before moving to Louisville, Ky., after exposure by the Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities. The Southern Patriot is the subversive paper of SCEF (and a representative was in Lafayette for the hearing in March). Spartacist is a Trotskyite organization. The New Orleans woman identified as a Communist at the Lafayette probe worked for SCEF and tried to recruit a government agent into Spartacist.

Ho! Hum! You might say, therefore, when you read the list of the "invited" to a "student strike conference" last December called to make plans for this week's event. The organizations included the National Students Association, Students for a Democratic Society, Young Socialist Alliance, American Friends Service Committee, Southern Student Organizing Committee, Congress of Racial Equality, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Chicago Peace Council, W.E.B. Dubois Clubs, Young Christian Students, National Coordinating Committee, Spring Mobilization Committee To End the War in Vietnam, Inter-University Committee for Debate on Foreign Policy, Midwest Faculty Committee, and Fifth Avenue Peace Parade Committee.

Student revolution. That's what Red Lady Bettina has in mind. She hopes that this will lead to "erosion of the democratic form of government" and eventual establishment of a Kremlinlike leadership in the U.S. She and the other Comrats want "unity" to bring in an even-larger number of people, and in true dictator style call for increased "militancy."

The strike conference held at her instigation was called—get this—"Chicago Peace Council!" The sponsorship list is manipulated to try and conceal the key role Bettina Aptheker plays. The building in which the Chicago Peace Council is headquartered is owned by a former official of the Communist Party and of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (Lee Harvey Oswald's fraternity).

Organizers of the Chicago conference included the Communist Party, the Dubois Clubs, the Peking-oriented-communist "Progressive Labor Party," the Trotskyite Communist "Socialist Workers Party," the youth branch of the SWP called "Young Socialist Alliance" and the "Youth Against War and Facism" (the youth arm of the Workers World Party, a Trotskyist splinter group). On opening day it was revealed that the sponsorship list was expanded to include the Students for a Democratic Society and the "Ford Hood Three Defense Committee." The latter is supported by a mixed group of professional and identified Communists, fellow travelers and pacifists.

Communist influence on the Chicago meeting is shown by the fact that sponsors included four members of the National Committee of the Communist Party and eight other identified Communists, including the Bradens.

Franklin Alexander, national leader of the Dubois Clubs, went to jail in Houston earlier this week for the part he played in a demonstration at Texas Southern University. Mr. Willis' report shows Alexander as one of the sponsors of the Chicago conference.

Students, don't let the Reds and their dupes sucker you into any kind of "final exam" on your country. Consider some of the points made by Congressman Willis' HCUA in the conclusions drawn: (1) The proposal for a nationwide student strike was completely Communist in origin, (2) The Chicago conference, at which the Vietnam Week (April 8–15) decision was made was instigated and dominated by the Communist Party and the Dubois Clubs, and (3) A deliberate effort has been made to conceal the major role the Communists are playing in organizing and promoting the project.

The Reds play dominant roles in both Student Mobilization Committee and the Spring Mobilization Committee the report shows. Immediate objective of Vietnam Week and the April 15 demonstrations is to reverse the U.S. policy of resisting Communism in Vietnam.

Peace pitch is pure propaganda, Red Brand. Ultimate aim is undermining our beloved country, destruction of any possibility of establishing a stable democratic government in Vietnam, the promotion of a Communist takeover in Vietnam and the general advance of world communism. The congressional committee study makes these revelations.

You hear "Drop-out" kicked around a lot these days. Don't become a drop-out from the ranks of America to march with any sell-out mob. To dissent is one thing but to give aid and comfort to the enemy in wartime could very well place you in line for a treason charge. The vast majority of Americans have just about had it with the domestic termites who conspire with the international criminal communist apparatus. Birds of a feather flock together. Be an eagle; not a buzzard.

What Are We Afraid Of?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, assertations have been made in this Congress that we can ignore applications of several State legislatures calling for a constitutional convention because those legislatures were not apportioned constitutionally when the applications were passed. It has also been claimed that this call for a convention is supposed to be some sort of threat to the Congress in which our "rights" may be at stake.

Since when does the Congress have any rights that were not given us by the people? Are we afraid that the people will be able to express their will if such a convention is called? Have we reached the point where the people are no longer capable of knowing what they want and what is best for them? Why on earth is this Congress afraid of the very same people who elect us to office? All these applications ask for is an amendment assuring the electorate in each State the right to apportion its State legislature as it sees fit. It is not the function of the Congress to tell the American people what is best for them. We are all supposed to be representatives of the people, acting according to their will.

I would like to insert in the Record at this point an excellent editorial by David Lawrence, which appeared in Saturday's Evening Star, April 22, 1967:

Constitution Specific on Convention

(By David Lawrence)

Within the last few days certain senators in their speeches have come up with the amazing idea that the Constitution doesn't really mean what it says and that a constitutional convention cannot be called to consider amendments unless Congress first examines those proposals and agrees to permit such a convention to be held.

This would be a defiance of the Constitution itself. The document says plainly that Congress, "on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments." The Constitution doesn't say that Congress "may" call a convention, but declares explicitly that it "shall" call a convention. The provision is mandatory and discretionary. It doesn't matter if different states give one or more reasons. The simple fact remains that the states merely present their "application" for a constitutional convention, and Congress is obligated to honor it.

Recent statements by senators, however, assert that Congress need not call a convention if it thinks the kind of amendments proposed are going to be unpalatable. These same senators are contending that Congress may refuse to call such a convention if "for any reason" the resolutions passed by the legislatures "appear to be invalid."

This would make Congress virtually a judicial body, substituting for the Supreme Court of the United States, which usually passes on the validity of state and federal actions. It now is argued that Congress has the authority to decide whether the state legislatures are properly constituted and whether they have a right to ask for a constitutional amendment on certain subjects.

Never before in the history of the United States has Congress asserted any such power over state legislatures. Again and again Congress itself interprets the Constitution in its own way and may pass a law which the Supreme Court could later invalidate. But for Congress to assume it has the right to use its own judgment on a simple call for a constitutional convention is, in effect, a nullification of the provision which specifies that amendments to the Constitution may be made without the consent of Congress.

The argument is being offered that, since 32 states have passed resolutions asking for a national constitutional convention—and two more are shortly going to make the necessary two thirds—it is the function of Congress to examine these resolutions and pass on their validity.

The Supreme Court of the United States itself has jurisdiction over any disputes that arise in interpreting the Constitution, but no case has ever arisen in which Congress, though specifically obligated by the Constitution to take a certain action, has refused to do so.

If it were possible for Congress to pass on the composition of state legislatures and to tell them whether they were properly apportioned, then all the acts of these legislatures would be jeopardized. Some of the legislatures, for instance, are considered to have been improperly apportioned, yet they voted for the constitutional amendment which provides a procedure for the handling of presidential disability and succession. If state legislatures are held to be illegal and their resolutions are questioned, this means that any amendments already embodied in the Constitution could be defied on the ground that they are unlawful.

Nowhere in the Constitution is the right given to Congress itself to refuse to let the legislatures function because the wisdom of their resolutions is being questioned. The custom has been for Congress, as well as the state legislatures, to take whatever action they wished and to allow the courts to pass upon its validity.

The exercise of the right of a state to participate in a national convention and to "propose" constitutional amendments is not a final step. The delegates of the states in a constitutional convention may propose an amendment, but the final ratification must be by three-fourths of the states. Whenever amendments have been proposed at a constitutional convention and ratified by three-fourths of the legislatures, the Supreme Court can review these actions and determine whether in each case the state legislature was properly composed and whether enough states have participated in a legitimate ratification process.

H.R. 510

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, early in this session of Congress I introduced a resolution, H.R. 510, which would provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States, underlying Lake Erie, to the city of Buffalo.

The city wants to develop this land, referred to as the Times Beach property, into an 11-acre swimming pool and cabana-type recreation area, but does not feel free to do so until it has uncontested title to these offshore lands.

Development of Times Beach, which is located at the foot of Erie Street near the Coast Guard station, has been a city project for many years, but the plans have been stalled by confusion over who owns the land.

The question of ownership was not cleared up until last October when a Corps of Engineers title search resulted in the conclusion that the two underwater parcels, consisting of a total of 50½ acres, had rested unchallenged in Federal Government hands for 60 years and that, as a result, Government ownership could no longer be challenged. This has cleared the way for the Federal Government to cede the land to the city for recreational purposes.

Since the development of recreational areas is high on the list of administration projects, and the Federal Government has been prodding the city to go ahead with the Times Beach plan, I hope that early action will be taken on my bill.

With permission, I include below a copy of a resolution adopted by the board of supervisors of Erie County, in Buffalo, N.Y., on April 11, 1967, memorializing the House Committee on Public Works to act favorably on this legislation.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, there is now a Bill in the Committee of Public Works of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, known as HR 510, and

Whereas, this Bill will provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States underlying Lake Erie to the City of Buffalo, and

Whereas, the Erie County Board of Supervisors is in favor of this conveyance.

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board of Supervisors memorialize the Committee on Public Works of the United States House of Representatives to vote this Bill on to the House of Representatives with a recommendation that the full House vote in favor of this Bill, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be sent to members of Congress representing Erie County and to the Chairman of the Committee on Public Works of the United States Congress.

DAVID J. MORAN, Jr.,
Supervisor, 1st Ward.

Attest:

LUKE C. OWENS,
Clerk of the Board of Supercisors of Erie County.

A Well-Deserved Tribute

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT T. ASHMORE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. ASHMORE. Mr. Speaker, the J. P. Stevens Co., one of the largest textile manufacturing companies in the world, has long been a significant contributor to the well-being and economy of the people of South Carolina. In recent years the Stevens Co. has had an uphill battle with contentious labor union leaders and a National Labor Relations Board which seems blind to arbitrary and forceful labor union activities. The following "letter to the editor" appeared in the Greenville News, Greenville, S.C. I include it in the RECORD. It indicates the attitude of one Stevens employee, and I am sure that his feelings are shared by an overwhelming majority of the company's 44,000 employees:

FORMER STEVENS WORKER'S VIEWS

I would like to put in my two cents worth for my former employer, the J. P. Stevens Company, against the textile union.

I don't understand why somebody hasn't already given the union a kick in the pants for trying to push something they don't want or need on the good people who are employed by Stevens.

The Stevens Company cannot be reproached as far as fringe benefits, salary and family-like association between managers and employees are concerned. The only way that I can see that the union could possibly "help" the Stevens employees is by relieving them of a part of their financial problem by taking part of their pay checks that they need to help raise and educate their children.

I believe that I am joined by most, if not all, of the J. P. Stevens people when I say that the folks hereabouts don't want or need an organization to tell them when they can go to work or how much they are allowed to make. We are a free people and we have enough knowledge to know how much better off we are with out a union to dictate to us how much we should have or not have.

I worked for the Stevens Company for twelve years, and I don't believe that there is a company in the South, union or non-union, that can surpass Stevens in any respect. Someone should tell the union that they are talking and pushing when they should be looking and admiring a textile chain that can mold fellowship between management and employees, such as the Stevens Company has done.

BEN H. GOSNELL.

CFR 29

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DON H. CLAUSEN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, I was recently furnished a copy of a newsletter published by the 42 Counties Carpenters Apprenticeship, Training and Education Committee, in Santa Rosa, Calif.

The lead article appearing in this newsletter is entitled: "CFR 29, title 7—Civil Rights Versus Regimentation?" and deals with a recent directive issued by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. This directive requires labor unions having apprenticeship programs, to report annually the number of apprentices participating by sex and selected minority groups. The directive even suggests five methods of getting the necessary data such as existing records, visual survey, tally from personal knowledge, self-identification or, if all other methods fail, by direct inquiry.

I believe my colleagues may be interested in learning the reaction of one labor spokesman in my district to the aforementioned EEO directive and I, therefore, insert this newsletter item in the RECORD at this time:

CFR 29, TITLE 7—CIVIL RIGHTS VERSUS REGIMENTATION?

The Congress of the United States very properly adopted the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This establishes, among other things, as a matter of public policy, prohibitions against discrimination in employment because of race, color or national origin.

We subscribe to the principles of this belated action of our government in implementing the Declaration of Independence which states, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. . . ."

Our founding fathers, who were much wiser than some of today's legislators and bureaucrats, acted to insure the people against the tyranny of authoritarianism by writing into the Constitution of the United States legal prohibitions against arbitrarily punishing the people, either individually or collectively, for alleged failure to abide by the principles of the law. The Supreme Court has consistently held that an alleged violation of the law must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt; that the burden of proof rests on the prosecution; and that the accused is presumed to be innocent until he is proven guilty in a court of competent jurisdiction.

The current rash of demands for affirmative proof of compliance with CFR 29, Title 7, flagrantly attempts to circumvent and subvert the above principles upon which our nation is founded.

Those charged with implementing the Civil Rights Act of 1964 need an elementary education in civics.

It is not civil disobedience to refuse to supply affirmative evidence of your non-guilt. Demands for such evidence should be refused.

Bureaucratic efforts to intimidate or coerce you into furnishing affirmative proof should get a "go to hell" response.

E. A. BROWN,
Director.

The Younger Generation Is Heading in the Right Direction

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES F. BATTIN
OF MONTANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. BATTIN. Mr. Speaker, those who shake their heads and wonder, "Where is the younger generation heading?" should look to organizations such as the 4-H Clubs of America. The young people in 4-H assure me that a good part of America's coming generation is heading in the right direction.

For every vandalizing teenage gang, I venture to say there are at least 10 responsible civic organizations of youths that more than compensate for the bad. 4-H Clubs which give their members a pride in our Naticn's history and in the products of their hands and the good earth are a vital part of the responsible movement in America.

4-H teaches these young people the joy of achievement and gives them an independence that cannot be substituted through schools and books. Through these clubs, young people can learn to provide for themselves and their feelings for others are also enriched.

The activities and accomplishments of young people who belong to and grow with the 4-H Clubs are well known to the parents, teachers, leaders, businessmen and other persons with whom they come in contact. These four statements by young Montanans express, more than any adult can, the values and meaning of 4-H.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the papers of four young people from Montana:

WHAT 4-H MEANS TO ME

(By Ardith Gregory, Forest Grove, Mont.)

Deep down inside, I know 4-H has been my challenging reason for living in the past nine years.

This great reason began when I was ten years old. Galloping through the fields, I triumphed in being a first class "tomboy." Then 4-H work started with people all around and project work to complete. I started to realize there was more to life than having fun with horses and caring only about my little self.

Throughout the following years, I grew up with my friend, 4-H. Each year, the community fellowship of this organization gave me the fun of extra activities, the happiness of knowing others and the joy of meeting new individuals. The 4-H system also offered goals of personal success. I discovered the joy of putting my being in a job by giving it all I had, doing my best and trying for perfection. I learned to dislike an average feat and expect myself to perform above the median. Thus, 4-H gave me a valuable inner drive for personal goals.

Those people and projects in 4-H combined to provide me with a fortress of creative leadership. Office positions, county committees, camps and training held a multitude of opportunities to lead—for me to stand up and share my enthusiasm and knowledge with grace and effectiveness.

The 4-H system has also been elemental in giving me understanding and realization. It meant a broader understanding of agriculture and industry with their interdependence. It meant an understanding of the great importance of government and active participation for our country's welfare.

Throughout those nine years—4-H filled me with enthusiasm—to warm up, believe in myself and get excited. 4-H filled me with a tolerance of others and the vision to see things from anothers point of view. 4-H also filled me with the goal of usefully using knowledge.

To me 4-H gave defeats like flop cakes—and accomplishments—like sewing 260 garments. To me, 4-H gave humility and pride and a reason for living—yesterday, today, and tomorrow.

WHAT 4-H MEANS TO ME

(By Rodney Pribyl, Great Falls, Mont.)

It's a hungry world teenagers have to enter as adults today. Hungry for knowledge, for purpose, for bright young men and women to lead it to the peace and justice it craves. The 4-Hers of today are qualified to lead this world, and I believe this quality of leadership is the biggest reward 4-H provides youth of today and tomorrow. 4-H can best be explained as young people learning to plan and work together under skilled leadership. Development of this quality is probably one of the biggest rewards that I received from 4-H.

For me, it all started when I was nine at the club meetings. I learned the responsibility of being a good officer and how important it is to be able to cooperate with my fellow members to get the job done as quickly and efficiently as possible. I learned to use common sense, to do my part cheerfully, and to respect my fellow club members, all of which helped develop my character. The new ideas I learned, the interest I had in the world around me, and the improvement I learned to make in my life helped me to develop my own individuality.

From my projects I learned the responsibility of getting a job done, to improve my projects by the mistakes I made, and learned new methods. I discovered how important it is to have a good leader to make a 4-H club successful. His guidance and the many hours he spends in training sessions, and learning new methods is evident in what he has taught and what his 4-Hers have accomplished.

My leader taught me not only to make my project profitable and enjoyable, but to be responsible for a job given to me and how to accept constructive criticism. The mistakes I made not only helped to improve my project but myself. My leader not only helped me to make blue ribbon projects, but also tried to make every member blue ribbon. He always stressed the important point that if a member produced a blue ribbon project and wasn't blue ribbon himself, then he gained no value from his experience. My projects have developed my confidence to strive to do my best.

My work in the leadership area was the most rewarding. In my junior leadership project I had the opportunity to help younger members, and gained confidence and joy in helping others. I learned what some of the important qualities of a leader are by the experiences I had, by hard work and failures, disappointments, as well as successful adventures. I found we are not a leader for our own good but for the betterment of others. All these added to the development of my becoming a better citizen.

Through participation in 4-H activities and events I was able to exchange my ideas with others 4-Hers, which gave me a broader outlook on life. Judging events gave me an opportunity to learn the value of participation, taught me good sportsmanship, and gave me a great deal of knowledge which I always will be able to use.

Demonstrations and speeches were a big help in overcoming my shyness and I have learned to give my opinion without hesitation. The quality of being able to communicate with people is a great asset which will help me all of my life.

4-H has meant wonderful trips and awards through which I learned to appreciate the help and encouragement we receive from Friends of 4-H. The trips provided a great opportunity to see new and interesting places, meet people, and exchange ideas.

My participation in 4-H has also meant many other things. It has meant long hours of hard work with my projects, tears, disappointments, pushing, prodding, encouragement from my parents and leaders, pride, knowledge, lots of fun, and many new friends.

Though my 4-H participation as a member is about over, I will have reached one of my goals. This was to finance my college education from my herd of 4-H beef cattle. In attempting this goal I have received much experience and knowledge that I will always be able to use. I can never express gratitude enough to my parents, leaders, and the friends of 4-H, for their generous help and encouragement.

To me, 4-H is like a story I once heard:

It seems a small boy was in his father's study one day, and found a map of the world. For some unknown reason he suddenly tore up the map and hid it under a book. The act was soon discovered and the boy's father called the young boy in and asked him the reason for tearing up the map. The boy had none, so the father, to punish him, told him to go into the next room and not to come out until he had put the map together.

In a few minutes the boy came out with the map all assembled, much to the father's surprise. The father asked how he had done it so fast. He said, "It was easy, there was a picture of a boy on the back. I just put the boy together."

Well, the moral of the story is—if the boy is put together right the world will fall into place. 4-H is putting young people together in a way no other program of its type ever will.

What 4-H Has Meant To Me

(By Gary Haase, Glendive, Mont.)

Unless I wrote a book, I could not fully tell what 4-H has meant to me. I imagine any loyal 4-H member feels this way, but I am sure that 4-H has done more for me than it has for anyone else. It was the key to so many wonderful opportunities that I wish every young girl or boy would join and share them with me.

I have gained a wealth of worthwhile information and experience from my projects which will help me no matter what career I might chose. During the past 8 years I have carried entomology, electric, beef fattening, horse, swine, garden, home improvement, home grounds beautification, poultry and junior leadership. Through these I have gained knowledge in marketing, selling, maintenance, how to use what I have to the best advantage, how to start all over again when something goes wrong, have also acquired many new skills, how to keep records, how to have patience with myself and younger members, how to teach others and let others teach me, have gained understanding by working with leaders and extension agents, and take pride in trying to make the best better. During these 8 years I was given the chance to perform the duties of an office each year and learned Parliamentary Procedure.

I have taken part in the many activities 4-H has to offer such as county and state demonstrations, county and state livestock judging, talks at meetings, junior leadership camp, county fair, county picnic with its stunt, song and banner contests, working at the county 4-H foodstand, usher at the county dress revue, assisted at workshops, and have made myself available whenever needed. By taking part in these activities, I have gained self-confidence, poise, social status and a host of many wonderful friends. I have found that no matter where I am and I meet another 4-H'er, we have a mutual interest; therefore, 4-H'ers are never strangers.

Last but not least, through 4-H I have won many (never-to-be-forgotten) trips, awards and have received recognition which I would never have gotten if I wouldn't have belonged to 4-H. I think 4-H can reach and do more good for all available and eligible youth than any other organization in the world. It makes no discrimination between race, creed or color; boy or girl; rich or poor; rural or urban. As far as I am concerned, we 4-H youth are "cream" of our nation and I have yet to meet up with a delinquent who is an active 4-H member. I urge everyone to stand behind 4-H all the way and give it all the support possible because the government of the future will be in our generation's hands.

What 4-H Has Meant To Me

(By Sharon Surgart, Sidney, Mont.)

Four-H has meant opportunities for personal gain: for developing and recognizing myself for what I am. Through demonstrations, project work and other various county, club, and individual activities, 4-H has lead to a greater development of my personality. Being able to think, to plan, and to reason on my own: Being able to associate, to work and to play with people of all ages. Being able to see what needs to be done and to have the initiative and the know how to go ahead and do it. Most important, 4-H has taught me that it is better for one to take on few tasks and to do them well, then to try to do too many things at one time and to do a mediocre job of them.

Through my nine years of 4-H experience, I have learned to live: to enjoy the little things, to help and to work with others, and to participate and to do MY best—not necessarily the best.

Mr. James Daniel and Mrs. Walter Vollmer Write on "How To Save Money on Milk"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I included in yesterday's Record a Reader's Digest article on how to save money on milk, as well as an article from For Your Information, February 22, 1967, on the same subject. I include at this point in the Record correspondence between the author of the Reader's Digest article, Mr. James Daniel, and Mrs. Walter Vollmer of Hilbert, Wis., a constituent of the Sixth District.

I call my colleagues' attention in particular to Mrs. Vollmer's excellent comments concerning the present plight of the American dairy farmer.

The letters follow:

Hilbert, Wis.,
February 22, 1967.

Dear Mr. Daniel: It was with interest I read "How To Save Money On Milk." Your information and suggestions were all very true. Many more housewives will use nonfat dry milk after reading your article.

I am an ex-dairy farmer's wife. My son and son-in-law are each excellent farmers. I don't know how long they will be able to continue with the present set-up of prices paid for milk.

If one reads between the lines in your article it is easy to figure out that the dairy farmer isn't being paid anything near a fair price for milk which is being dried.

I don't suppose you are interested in the farmers. If you run across articles pertaining to dairy prices please give it a little thought.

All these guys want is a fair return for their investment and labor so they won't be forced out of business. So many are selling out, those who are left must pick up the tax load which is sky rocketing.

I wasn't surprised to hear of your neighbors, the youngish executive and his wife being interested in small economies. That whole college bunch like to "put on the dog" with luxuries but when it comes to food they sure "howl."

How do you think agriculture affects our economy? I feel "things aren't good."

Thank you.

Mrs. Walter Vollmer.

March 10, 1967.

Mrs. Walter Vollmer,
Hilbert, Wis.

Dear Mrs. Vollmer: When the wife of a dairy farmer, who is also the mother of dairy farmers, says the suggestions and information in my Digest article are "all very true" and adds that she expects "many more housewives will use nonfat dry milk after reading" my article, that is expert testimony, indeed. Thank you.

May I say, in reply, that I fully understand your concern about the present dairy price situation, the rising costs and the staggering burden of taxes. But a good press for nonfat dry milk will not add to these problems; it will relieve them.

This is so because the more anything is in demand the better the producers' bargaining position.

Moreover, I am convinced that the rising interest among consumers in nonfat dry milk is bound to give a lift to the whole dairy line. Dairy products are mutually supporting; that is to say, a household that is sold on nonfat dry milk will also buy fluid milk, and milk drinkers will naturally buy other dairy products.

Thus, in my observation, nonfat dry milk really competes, with no-calory soft drinks and other non-dairy beverages. I cannot emphasize this too strongly because some people supposedly interested in promoting consumer use of nonfat dry milk bitterly resisted my article, fearing injury to fluid milk.

On my last visit to a doctor for annual physical, he gave me what I think is the germ of a good promotional idea for the dairy industry. He said that he tells his patients who want to stay slim and live long to limit their between-meal eating to skim milk or a non-caloric soft drink.

What the dairy industry needs to do is to stake out a claim to the first half of this prescription by emphasizing that reconstituted nonfat dry milk is a natural food loaded with minerals, vitamins and desirable proteins.

Such a promotion would catch not only the middle-aged but the no-breakfast teenagers, whose diet is a national scandal. Since we can assume that a great many people will continue to want the convenience of pouring directly from a bottle, pushing nonfat dry milk will not cut into the market for fluid milk.

On the contrary, to the extent that infrequent home deliveries and less frequent visits to the store (because of improved home refrigeration) have cut into the sale of fluid milk, nonfat dry milk will hold for the dairy industry that portion of its market which is steadily being lost to non-dairy beverages.

Clearly, the dairy industry needs something it can push as the preferred beverage of the pace-setting, swinging younger population.

You bridle at my mention of Ed and Milly, who have three young children, a nice house, two cars, a sailboat and who take winter ski vacations. You infer that they are putting on the dog by making small economies. In truth, they are people who know how to get the most out of life and out of their money.

If I told you that one of their cars is a middle-aged station wagon and the other a beat-up Volks for commuting, and that Milly makes all her own clothes, even suits and coats, plus childrens' things and curtains on a sewing machine Ed gave her for a wedding present, would you still resent them?

Actually, Milly and Ed when they moved to our Connecticut commuting town joined the local Grange. For many years Milly has won the Grange's sewing contest and last year was Connecticut state champion. They are not putting on the dog at all. If Ed were transferred by his company to Hilbert, Milly would be in your Home Demonstration Club in a month.

The point of this letter is that the dairy industry's supposed spokesmen, and many good, decent people in the dairy industry, need radically to adjust their thinking about their marketing problems. Since my article was published I have received some abusive letters from a few dairy farmers who completely missed the point of it. Even a college professor of agricultural economics has taxed me with wrongly implying that milk was overpriced, loading me with comparative charts on food values and relative per-calory costs of milk and other beverages.

All I really said was that nonfat dry milk was good, was fun and was a bargain. What industry could ask for a nicer thing to be said about one of its products?

On reading back what I have written, I realize that our partyline conversation has raised some issues and angles justifying consideration by those folks who make national policy. Accordingly, I have just called the Capitol in Washington and asked who represents Hilbert, Wisconsin in the House. I'm sending Representative William Steiger a copy of my letter to you, in the hope that he as your Congressman may be able to do something that will improve the economic conditions of your son and son-in-law who are in dairying.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES DANIEL,
Roving Editor, Reader's Digest.

HILBERT, WIS.
March 15, 1967.

DEAR MR. DANIEL: Thank you for your reply to my letter of Feb. 22.

I hope you understand the only criticism I had in regard to nonfat dry milk was that the dairy farmer isn't being paid a fair price for the milk which is being dried.

In regard to Milly and Ed, I compared them to youngish executives of my acquaintance. I agree those I know operate about the way you describe your neighbors. To add to that I wish to say when they go out they spend their money for expensive drinks and fancy steaks and never complain about the price.

These youngish farmers I am referring to would enjoy this sort of recreation as well as their city cousins do. They would love to go on a few weeks or even a few days trip to visit this grand country of ours. They would like to get more out of life through relaxation.

No one will take over and manage their dairy herds for the wage the farmers realize.

What we need is a balanced economy.

It was nice of you to contact Rep. Wm. Steiger in Washington.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

MRS. WALTER VOLLMER.

HILBERT, WIS.,
April 7, 1967.

JAMES DANIEL,
Roving Editor,
Weston, Conn.

DEAR MR. DANIEL: No doubt you thought of us folks in Wisconsin during the milk holding action. I hope to give you something of a ring side report.

My son belongs to the National Farmers Organization. When the order came to hold milk that meant dump it. His production is about 1,900 pounds a day from his 40 cow herd. They fed some milk to calves and heifers and salvaged some of the cream to make butter for family use.

The fact that the dairy farmer must still feed and take perfect care of his herd even though he must destroy his product proves how desperate and determined he is. A dairy cow is like a lady and must be treated as such.

The holding action did make known to the consumers, labor and all government officials the fact that farmers earn less than 68¢ an hour in return for their labor. The dairy farmer has the greatest investment and is willing to work the longest hours, if only given a fair return. He hasn't had a raise in 20 years while taxes have increased 400%.

I learned a few things myself. How delicious pure sweet cream butter really is. What the consumer is getting for his food dollar in dairy products.

We live here in the heart of dairyland in the Fox River Valley. Two plants in this little town of 700 have warehouses full of imported cheese, ice cream base, etc. The government admitted that imports increased 300% since last year. This is against the laws which limit imports. While some of the farmers were holding milk (many nonmembers joined the holding acting) many others sold their milk as usual. There is where they lived up to the name "dumb farmers" with which they were always labeled.

Behind the scenes there was much tension. At first the press, television and radio tried to ridicule the farmer. Eventually it seemed they became educated to the whole situation. I think they still have a lot to learn. Many farmers were scraping the bottom of the barrel to keep going. The loss of their meager milk check will cause many families to do without many necessities. What about the next round? The business men in these rural areas just won't be paid. The banker, gas men, garages, feed & seed dealers, implement dealers, etc. Thank God the farmers will be smart enough to buy food first. It is such a good bargain they won't have to go hungry.

My son-in-law is not a member of N.F.O. However, he decided to hold his milk during the holding action. If *all* farmers had cooperated they wouldn't have had to dump any milk. The consumers in this area agree that the 2¢ per quart increase in price to the farmers was acceptable to them.

The families of my son and daughter won't have to do without because of the milk they dumped. However, I think they are in for it too, if dairy prices aren't raised to balance with the rest of the economy. In farm magazines and all over they advise the farmer to get more efficient to make a go of it. That isn't the answer. Prices should be so the average guy can make it go. The way prices are now, all besides the efficient guys will be selling out. This tax will have to be picked up by the efficient farmers. This tax load will force them out of business. The question is, Who will buy the farms? Very likely it will be corporations. In Russia there are large inefficient farms and a food shortage. The Russians pay 53% of their dollar for food. In the United States only 18% of the dollar is spent for food.

Ma & Pa operating a 100 thousand dollar dairy farm working 90 hours a week cannot earn as much net income as Sonny can working in a factory 40 hours a week with only a dinner bucket as an investment.

The Government is trying to stall off any action so as not to give N.F.O. any credit. The Farmers Union flew 150 members to Washington to get congress to act so as to get prices up to farmers.

The N.F.O. isn't solid in this area but its members are farmers that hope to stay in business for the future. The farmers who don't join are going out of business anyway. Also those with personal grudges refuse to join.

The N.F.O. had much more effect than any of the higher ups admitted. We have men in Washington who never milked a cow or know anything about the individual care required for dairy cattle setting our prices. I hope they will heed the voice of agriculture.

Yours for rural America,

MRS. WALTER VOLLMER.

The Declining Rural Economy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, Minnesota's Sixth Congressional District is primarily an agricultural area. Its livelihood depends upon the progress and growth of our farm-business economy. Present administration policies have jeopardized that economy. Unless they are reevaluated and altered, rural areas will face even more difficult days ahead.

The December issue of Farm Tempo U.S.A. contained an article by Pat DuBois outlining what is ahead for banking in the agricultural community. Mr. DuBois is a member of the Minnesota House of Representatives. He has been president of the Independent Bankers Association of America, and is president of the First State Bank of Sauk Centre, Minn. He is a past chairman of the IBAA Agriculture-Rural America Committee.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I would like to have that article printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE DECLINING RURAL ECONOMY—CHALLENGE TO THE COUNTRY BANKER

(By Pat DuBois)

For five years, the Agriculture-Rural America Committee of the Independent Bankers Association of America has been warning Congress, top Administration leaders, bankers and the American people that something effective must be done to end discrimination against the farmer and rancher in the market place. Since its formation at our Washington, D.C., convention in 1961, the committee has been admonishing that underpayment to the farmer and rancher is a drag impeding the whole nation's economy.

You may ask: What right do we have, as an association, to regard the farmer's plight as our problem too? Well, agriculture is the economic keystone of rural America, and of our organization of community and country banks, medium size and smaller. To prove our stake in Rural America, I cite these figures: one-half of the banks of our association are in towns of 2,000 or less. And nearly 4,000 banks, comprising two-thirds of our association, serve communities of 5,000 or less.

The rural community and its independent banker are in the same plane; they rise or descend together. And our association, led by the research of this committee, has publicly and repeatedly advocated an adequate price structure for agricultural production.

Other organizations have used material developed by our committee and its officers to carry the message far and wide. It is our hope that people of rural America will realize the need for concerted action to gain a fair price structure for agricultural products.

The country banker's dilemma is trying to meet the farmer's and rancher's need for more credit and bigger loans as their operations necessarily expand to keep going. The 50 per cent increase since 1960 in the dollar volume of non-real estate credit used by farmers and ranchers will be duplicated in another five years, putting extra pressure on human and financial resources of the banks in farm areas.

Agricultural banks mostly are small banks. Country banks have held a relatively small amount of total time deposits, and have been less aggressive in competing for interest-bearing deposits. Since money flows toward a rate magnet, country banks will have to meet the rate challenge of competitors if they are to retain a deposit base necessary to supply the larger credit needs of their farm and ranch customers.

And finally, the country bankers must conspire to keep bright young people in rural America to be a leaven of talent for tomorrow. A better earning prospect in farm, ranch and agribusiness enterprises must be offered as the attraction.

In conclusion, I ask you to consider five questions:

What about *people?* Isn't it the responsibility of those who live in rural communities and on the farms and ranches, and of our government, to find a way to hold a reasonable number of alert, interested and trained young people on the farms and ranches, and in the farm and ranch communities, who will provide the backbone of tomorrow's agricultural and agribusiness enterprises?

Should not the people who reside on the farms and ranches and in the rural communities be entitled to prices on a par with other prices in the economy? I refer back to 1952 and a price structure that was adequate, when we had 43 per cent more people living on the farms and ranches, and our cities were not as congested. Should not this have been the more desirable situation?

Isn't it the responsibility of government to do what is necessary to insure fair agricultural prices for all farm communities—prices that will permit the rural economy to prosper, that will provide profits which in turn will bring deposits to rural banks and supply the funds necessary to meet the rural communities' financial needs?

Isn't it unfair for some overly zealous economists to call for a program to get rid of our farmers and ranchers, a planned evacuation from the land? Rationalizing their position by claiming that 2¼ million farms are nothing but a socio-economic problem, who have for too many years been the image of American agriculture, these misguided prophets assert that the one million commercial farms in operation today, that produce 95 per cent of our food and fiber for domestic and foreign needs, are more than adequate, and, in fact, could be further reduced to 500,000.

Isn't agriculture today really in the broad sense made up of more than just the producers of food? Doesn't agriculture also encompass farm supply organizations, credit institutions, processing and marketing organizations? These *all* are components of American agriculture, and as such, should they not be singly and collectively nurtured, safe-guarded and permitted to grow and prosper for what they alone and together contribute to the growth of this nation, and to its stability?

Only you can decide what the future will bring.

Lake Erie-Lake Ontario Waterway

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Army Corps of Engineers has undertaken a study to determine the feasibility of a Lake Erie-Lake Ontario Waterway. Additional funds are necessary to complete this study which is essential to ascertain the future development of traffic on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway area.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the following resolution adopted at a meeting of the board of directors of the International Association of Great Lakes Ports:

RESOLUTION

Whereas, the International Association of Great Lakes Ports, whose membership consists of 16 major United States and 5 Canadian Great Lakes Ports, was organized to consult and take appropriate joint action on matters of common interest to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway region; and

Whereas, approximately $1,100,000 has been expended to date on the Lake Erie-Lake Ontario Waterway study by the United States Army Corps of Engineers; and

Whereas, the United States Congress appropriated $300,000 for the fiscal year 1967 to continue this study,

Now therefore be it resolved, that the International Association of Great Lakes Ports urge that additional funds be appropriated to ensure completion of this study during the next two fiscal years.

And be it further resolved, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Public Works Subcommittees of the Senate and House of Representatives, Appropriation Committees, United States Congress.

Respectfully submitted.

NIAGARA FRONTIER PORT
AUTHORITY,
——— ———,
Executive Director.

Texas Aerospace Industry Representation at Paris International Air Show

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, there are today an estimated one-quarter million employees working in the aerospace industry and affiliated supply and service firms in central Texas. The industry generates over $1.5 billion in payrolls in central Texas annually and direct employment by six of the largest firms in the area runs over 86,000 people.

The 27th Paris Air Show, Salon International De L'Aeronautique et de l'Espace, May 26 to June 4, 1967, will include a proud display of United States civil, commercial, and military aircraft. Three brand new models designed and built by Texas firms will participate in the flight demonstrations and static displays.

The F–111A variable-geometry fighter is manufactured by General Dynamics, Fort Worth, for both the U.S. Air Force and the U.S. Navy. This airplane design represents a first in the use of variable sweep wing principles in an operational military airplane.

The newest airplane in the Navy's inventory, the A–7A Corsair II, designed and fabricated by Ling-Temco-Vought of Dallas, will make its international debut by participating in the flight demonstration program. A second Corsair II is in the U.S. aircraft display area.

Especially noteworthy is the fact that both A–7 Corsair II's will be flown across the Atlantic Ocean by Navy pilots on a nonstop flight from the Naval Air Test Center at Patuxent River, Md.—just 40 miles from here—to Mildenhall, near London. This nonstop transatlantic flight will be made without the use of inflight refueling. This approximate 3,500 statute-mile flight indicated the confidence our naval aviators have in their equipment and airplanes.

The A–7, incidentally, is the only single-place, combat aircraft in the U.S. inventory capable of a flight of this distance without inflight refueling. The U.S. Air Force is also purchasing the A–7D for its Tactical Air Command to perform the close-air-support role.

The third Texas aircraft to be flown at this international exposition of the world's aircraft is the XC–142, a triservice V/STOL transport also manufactured by Ling-Temco-Vought, Inc. of Dallas, Tex. The XC–142 will be transported by Navy carrier to the U.S. Naval Air Station at Rota, Spain, where it will be prepared for the flight by military pilots to Le Bourget. This airplane, the world's largest aircraft capable of vertical takeoffs and landings with payloads of more than 8,000 pounds, will demonstrate for the world the possibilities and potential for V/STOL transport aircraft to provide city-center air passenger service. This concept of commercial air transportation will be depicted in the commercial aviation section of the U.S. pavilion.

It is interesting to note that all three of these products of the Texas aerospace industry are destined for use by more than just one of our armed services.

Protecting Consumers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES KEE

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include last week's public service television and radio newscast, "The Kee Report." The subject discussed is "Protecting Consumers."

The report follows:

This is Jim Kee—bringing you the Kee Report.

The American people, as we all knew, enjoy a higher standard of living than any people on earth. We have more automobiles, and more telephones, than anyone else—more washing machines and more cooking utensils, better and tastier food items for the family table, and easy access to the world's most extensive system of public recreation.

We are thankful for these blessings. However, this bountiful prosperity has brought with it new hazards and new dangers. Most of these were unknown when life was simpler and the housewife had to do the family chores without the help of modern kitchen gadgets. These gadgets have taken much of the drudgery out of house-keeping. But even if the buyer is careful, he may be defrauded in buying sub-standard household machines or he may risk injury and death in their use.

To help solve these complex problems of modern living, Congress is now endeavoring to draft legislation which will protect purchasers from deceit, injury or death. This is known as protective legislation for consumers. How badly is it needed? The accident figures compiled by insurance companies and other agencies are quite startling. Every year, there are 400,000 accidents caused by the misuse or malfunctioning of cooking utensils, washing machines, power lawn mowers, and power tools. In other words, the home has become just about as dangerous as the highway.

Many accidents are unavoidable. But the Government can protect against the shipment of faulty machinery across the state lines and it can outline safety standards which will be helpful to local and state authorities.

The hazard of fire has existed ever since human beings learned how to make articles out of wood and textiles and other flammable materials. But in the present day America, the hazard of fire has grown to alarming proportions. In one year alone, there were 12,000 deaths caused by fire—a death rate 20 times higher than in France, and four times higher than in Great Britain. The property loss approached $2 billion. Experts in the field believe that the fire loss may be sharply reduced, especially by the wider use of inflammable fabrics in public gathering places.

In the early years of this century, a bitter controversy broke out when it was first proposed to protect consumers against the menace of contaminated food shipped across state lines. This issue arose when food canning developed into a major industry. Many sincere people believed that it was unwise for the Federal Government to enter the field of inspection and control. But it was soon realized that the alternatives were worse. Either the death list from contaminated food would grow to enormous proportions, or the canning industry would be forced out of business by lack of customers. Today most meat products are Federally inspected before they move across state lines. But the standards of inspection must be changed from time to time to meet new conditions.

In this century, more healing remedies have become available for general use than in all the previous centuries. These new drugs and medicines have brought relief from pain and misery to millions of citizens. But to avoid obvious dangers, Federal control of drugs moving in interstate shipment was established many years ago. This control of the drug traffic is now under scrutiny to see if firmer controls are needed.

A Good Year at the Health Center

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BYRON G. ROGERS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, the important role that the neighborhood health center plays in the Nation's strategy against poverty was described recently in an editorial in the Denver Post which I would like to call to the attention of the House. The editorial tells of the success of Denver's neighborhood health center in its first year of operation—a year that has seen 14,400 poor people—half of them children—make 61,000 visits to the center.

Health problems representing an obstacle to present or future employment are being corrected in many cases in a vivid example of the good that is coming from the emphasis that is being placed by this Government on the difficulties of those in poverty. The editorial follows:

A GOOD YEAR AT THE HEALTH CENTER

In its first year of operation, the Neighborhood Health Center at 29th and Welton Sts. in Denver has become one of the shining successes of the nation's "war on poverty."

It has been praised by national magazines and newspapers in other states; and it is difficult to think of any recent project in Denver that has had as much favorable attention in other parts of the country.

On the center's first anniversary this month, it is appropriate to examine the statistical record, even though that does not begin to measure the gains that have been made in human terms.

Of the 18,500 poor people in the target area served by the center, 14,400 visited the center during its first year of operation, and nearly half of them were children. In all, the 14,400 people made 61,000 visits.

What is especially striking is that more than one quarter of the people who visited the center had never made use of Denver General Hospital; and many of them presumably would not have had medical attention if the center had not existed. Some had never seen a doctor or a dentist before.

The center, which was planned to receive about 600 visits a week, is now receiving about 1,400; and there has been no drop in the number of visits at Denver General Hospital. The total amount of medical and dental care for the poor in Denver has simply increased.

It is not feasible, in the space of a year, to measure the effect that better health care has had on the attitudes and motivation of the people who were helped and to determine how many of them were able to pull themselves out of poverty.

But the staff at the center has seen improvements in the morale of patients and sensed that better health was enabling people to cope more effectively with the problems of their lives. A study later on may be able to confirm this impression.

The work of the center has made a sufficient impact in Washington to bring a doubling of federal funds (from about $800,000 to $1.6 million) in a year and to bring Denver another $1.6 million for a second neighborhood center on the West Side and some smaller health stations elsewhere.

Denver has become, in fact, a kind of laboratory for a new approach to the health problems of the poor. It is a promising and hopeful approach—with a good record of acceptance by the poor in its first year—and we believe its success will be evident both in the health statistics of the future and in the statistics on human rehabilitation.

TV Links Industry and Classroom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RAY ROBERTS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, in the Fourth Congressional District of Texas, private industry is working with a private educational institution to bring the classroom to the student, even though the student is 40 or more miles away.

Ling-Temco-Vought Electrosystems, Inc., of Greenville, Tex., has established a closed-circuit television network which enables students in Greenville to receive fully accredited instruction from Southern Methodist University, located in Dallas, 40 miles way. The tremendous impact this will have on the field of education is ably stated in the following article which recently appeared in Dallas magazine.

I congratulate all the parties responsible for this big step forward, but especially do I commend Dr. Thomas L. Martin, Jr., the distinguished and concerned educator and innovator of this system, and the people at Ling-Temco-Vought Electrosystems, Inc., for making this classroom instruction possible for the people of the Fourth District of Texas.

Following is the article to which I referred:

TV LINKS INDUSTRY AND CLASSROOM

Southern Methodist University and Ling-Temco-Vought Electrosystems, Inc, separated by 40 miles of suburban residences, open range and farm land, have inaugurated a succesful approach to the problem created by distance and time between teacher and pupil. And now the program holds promise of a minor revolution in the ranks of local teaching programs.

Vortex of the new program is a closed circuit television network which already is brightening the futures of aggressive young scientists and engineers who have learned that learning must never stop.

The network went on the airways early this year with the activation of a microwave link between SMU's Dallas campus and the Greenville, Texas, plant of Electrosystems. But before the year ends, this modest beginning promises to expand to include at least four other major industrial plants in the area.

"We have firm commitments to proceed with plans from Collins Radio, Texas Instruments, LTV Aeronautics and General Dynamics," Dr. Thomas L. Martin, Jr., the mover behind the new system, explained. A distinguished educator and innovator at age 45, Dr. Martin set up the nation's first such network in Florida when he was dean of Florida's College of Engineering.

"It seems unlikely that these additional outlets in Dallas, Grand Prairie, and Fort Worth will be the end of it," the new dean of the SMU Institute of Technology, said. The Texas Association for Graduate Education and Research (TAGER), a consortium of higher educational institutions in the Dallas and Fort Worth areas, in planning to participate too.

"When this comes about, however, the link between these seven institutions will be considerably more sophisticated than the system we developed in Florida," Dr. Martin said. The Florida system, headquartered in Gainesville, linked Daytona Beach, Orlando, Cape Kennedy, the Merritt Island space launch complex, Cocoa Beach and Patrick Air Force Base—a distance of some 200 miles. The network provided advanced classes for 600 students enrolled in 35 technical courses.

Dr. Martin's plan for TAGER calls for each participating institution to have its own classroom-studio which could originate classes to be beamed to any or all of the other six participating TAGER members or to receiving sets located in the classroom-studios of participating private industries.

The need for such a complex in this area is plain to those who have studied the situation, D. L. Hearn, vice president and general manager of Electrosystems' Greenville plant, laid it on the line when he participated in brief ceremonies inaugurating the new TV network.

"For the progress of the North Texas area, there must be better educational facilities and a better climate for education in the area of advanced technical knowledge," he said. "This association with SMU is a move on the part of LTV Electrosystems, as a private industry, to work with a private educational institution to meet these needs."

Mr. Hearn, an executive keen on the value of higher learning, sees the potential of the new network as "money in the bank." "It is no accident that California has about 25 per cent of the nation's defense business when they have some 30 institutions offering educational opportunity in advanced areas."

The research executive practices what he preaches and the sprawling, multi-million-dollar LTV corporate complex backs him. It was LTV which underwrote the development of the ideas offered by Dr. Martin.

Mr. Hearn's hard-hitting statements touched a key problem for the engineers and scientists assigned to the Greenville operation. East Texas State University, 20 miles east in Commerce, is the nearest such institution and it has limited facilities for the advanced training of engineers. Dallas is too far for the Greenville employees to commute to classes available in institutions within the city.

The answer, obviously, was to take education to the student. Since it was economically and physically impractical to provide professors nightly for in-house classes in the widely-spread industries of the North Texas area, the TV hookup seemed an ideal approach.

Students sitting before their television set in Greenville are just so many more students to a professor who is teaching a course. They answer roll call and participate in classroom work by way of a radio hookup.

Papers written and problems solved by the Greenville students are put aboard a small shuttle plane which LTV flies between the Hunt County plant and its Dallas headquarters. The papers are graded along with the papers submitted by resident students and returned on a subsequent flight.

The instructors seem to have taken to the new teaching situation with little difficulty. Dr. Martin said. "It is our desire to educate, not entertain," he said. "We don't have any makeup or elaborate gimmicks."

Three small cameras, all remotely controlled by a single engineer housed in an overlooking control room, do the entire job. Automatic zoom lenses on the cameras and remotely operated panning heads allow the Greenville students to see and hear the instructor. They may occasionally get a quick shot of their fellow students 40 miles away.

Dr. Martin estimates the permanent equipment—cameras, control equipment, and other electronic gear—represents an outlay of about $18,000. LTV pays another estimated $15,000 a year to the telephone company for the lease of transmitting time on the microwave equipment.

"We don't tell anybody it's cheap, but there is no better way we can find to reach the interested students and get the job done properly," Dr. Martin said. "And they are more than just interested students," he said, "they are hungry for education."

Though the system has only been recently launched, the spreading acceptance of what the network has to offer is beginning to generate new demands from students at Greenville.

We had about 25 of our people enroll for classes before we were certain just how the thing was going to work," an official of LTV said. "We already find evidence of a growing interest among more students for next semester."

One of the students, a young engineer with an eye on his future, summed it up this way: "Without the availability of these courses, I probably would have had to eventually seek other employment where I could get what I know I must have. I think it is the greatest thing to come along."

A wide range of courses is available now and there are plans to broaden the offerings even further as the need increases. The graduate level courses now available are in the areas of industrial and systems engineering, mathematics, and mechanical engineering.

As the network expands, courses from other divisions of the Institute of Technology will go on the screen. These courses could come from such science divisions as electronics, information and control, computer technology, thermal and fluid dynamics, solid mechanics, and environmental engineering.

Dr. Martin, like all the others concerned with the new network, sees a bright future for the electronic teaching aid. Dr. Martin is bursting with ideas and he is noticeably impatient to broaden the scope of the network.

"We may want to develop branch classroom-studios in those institutions within TAGER and within other companies which will join as the program expands," he suggested. Such an approach was quite successful in the Florida operation.

But while the transmission point probably will continue to be in SMU's Caruth Hall for a couple of years, development isn't standing still.

We are working to improve the electronic coupling with other companies which will participate," Dr. Martin said. "And we are developing closer personal and professional ties which will lead to a greater involvement in activities of mutual benefit."

West Germany Goes the British Route

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, indications are that the Bonn government, under Chancellor Kurt Kiesinger, plans on following the example of the British by trading with Red China. Possibly the West Germans are taking our new "bridge building" philosophy to heart.

We can now understand why Bonn was so desirous of retaining American troops that she made mercenaries out of our American boys rather than draft her own sons and husbands for military service. Mayhaps West Germany needs her young men to work in her factories to produce machinery for the enemies of free men. Money over principle.

Mr. Speaker, I include the clipping from the April 14 New York Times in the Appendix of the RECORD:

BONN AND PEKING CONFER ON TRADE—SECRET TALKS IN BERNE AIMED AT INCREASE—CHINA LIKELY TO GET BIG STEEL MILL

(By David Binder)

BONN, April 13.—The West German Government has been conferring secretly with representatives of the Chinese Communist regime about improving trade.

A knowledgeable source said the negotiations, which have been carried on in Berne, Switzerland, might lead to an exchange of trade missions or consulates.

A West German trade mission was reported to be in Peking to discuss arrangements for building a $196-million steel rolling mill in China. The project is to be financed by a consortium of German, French and Belgian concerns.

TRADE IS GROWING

Last week a Soviet Government newspaper published hints that a diplomatic agreement between Bonn and Peking was in the offing. A West German Government spokesman denied the report.

West Germany has become Communist China's biggest single European trading partner. Recently published statistics showed that exchanges between the two countries had trebled in six years, to $113-million in 1966. Most of the trade was in machinery and chemicals from West Germany and mattress feathers and sausage skins from China.

West Germany has a $36-million surplus in the exchange at the moment.

The Bonn Government's involvement with Communist China is a matter of strictest secrecy here. A top-level Government official who was asked about the relationship said he knew about it but could say nothing.

The gingerly approach is believed to be part of a complicated strategy conceived by the new coalition Government of Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger.

WESTERN TIES SOUGHT

It is recognized here that the Chinese Communist party has been interested in establishing diplomatic ties with West European countries, not only to improve Chinese access to modern industrial equipment but also to spite the Soviet Union.

Three years ago, when the ideological conflict between China and the Soviet Union broke into the open, the Peking regime put out feelers to West Germany for diplomatic links. At the behest of the United States, the Bonn Government headed by Chancellor Ludwig Erhard did not heed the approach.

But the new Kiesinger Government is interested in opening relations with Communist countries and has said so from its inception. The main obstacle so far has been the Soviet Government.

A flirtation with Peking is viewed in some circles here as a means for applying pressure to Moscow to ease its attitude toward Bonn.

TALKS ON STEEL MILL STARTED

PEKING, April 13 (Reuters).—West German businessmen began talks with Chinese Communist officials today about the possible construction in China of a large steel rolling mill.

The project drew objections from the United States when the plan was first made public last autumn. Informed sources said that if agreement were reached the contract would be the biggest so far between Communist China and a Western European nation.

The West German Government has offered a credit guarantee of 300-million marks ($75-million).

The negotiations, which began at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, could take several months, the informed sources said.

South Carolinians Honor General Westmoreland

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, a few moments ago Gen. William Childs Westmoreland was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of laws by the University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C.—his native State. The citation honoring this great American reads as follows:

WILLIAM CHILDS WESTMORELAND—SOLDIER, PATRIOT, SOUTH CAROLINIAN

William Childs Westmoreland was born in Spartanburg County, S.C., the son of James R. and Eugenia Childs Westmoreland. He attended the Citadel and was graduated from the United States Military Academy. He has received the Doctor of Military Science from his Alma Mater, the Citadel, and the Doctor of Laws Degree from Temple University. William Childs Westmoreland has had a distinguished service in the United States Army. Prior to World War II, he served at posts both in the United States and Hawaii, and in 1942 assumed command of the 34th Field Artillery Battalion at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. He led the Battalion in combat in Tunisia and Sicily. While under his command, the Battalion was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation in Tunisia.

Following D-Day, General Westmoreland fought with the 9th Infantry Division and in 1944 was appointed the Division's Chief of Staff, serving in that capacity in continuous combat to the Elbe River.

During the Korean conflict, he assumed command of the 187th Airborne Regimental Combat Team in Korea, and the unit was twice committed to combat, being awarded the Distinguished Unit Citation by the Republic of Korea. At the age of 38 during this emergency, William C. Westmoreland was promoted to Brigadier General.

He was next appointed Superintendent of the United States Military Academy.

In January, 1964, General Westmoreland reported for duty at the United States Military Assistance Command, Viet Nam. He was assigned first as Deputy Commander, then Acting Commander, and in August, 1964, Commander, United States Assistance Command, Viet Nam; this position he now holds.

General William C. Westmoreland has been decorated with the Legion of Merit, with two oak clusters, the Bronze Star, the Air Medal, the Legion of Honor (France), the Gold Star (Republic of Korea). He is a member of the National Council of Boy Scouts of America and this year received the annual USO Award for Distinguished Service.

The University of South Carolina joins with the State of South Carolina in saluting one of its native sons who has dedicated his life to carrying the banner of freedom throughout the world.

The Faculty of the University of South Carolina, presents, with the approval of the Board of Trustees, William Childs Westmoreland for the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Peace Talks Are Impossible as Long as the Communists Refuse To Talk

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, it is impossible to negotiate with someone who refuses to negotiate. This, unfortunately, is the position we find ourselves in with respect to peace talks in the war in Vietnam.

Our President has tried time and time again through every conceivable avenue to bring the communists to the peace table. In most instances they do not even brother to acknowledge his efforts and when they do their replies are either completely negative or affirmative with conditions attached which are impossible for us to comply with because they call for our complete surrender.

A very clear statement of the situation is contained in the following editorial from the New York World Journal Tribune of April 21, 1967.

I commend it to the attention of our colleagues:

CARROT AND STICK

It is one of Hanoi's most consistent cries that Washington accompanies or follows each offer of negotiations with an increase in military pressure. The North Vietnamese profess to regard this as hypocrisy. In fact, it is the harsh logic that stems from the application of force to politics.

The Viet Cong, with the assistance of North Viet Nam, sought to overthrow the government of South Viet Nam by force. That government, with American assistance, resisted. The Viet Cong have never offered peace on any other terms than that they be considered the voice of the Vietnamese people, and they continue to apply force with that apparent goal and with the continued aid of Hanoi.

The United States has repeatedly offered to discuss peace terms, proposed measures preliminary to such discussions, expressed a willingness to cease bombing the north for almost any reciprocal gesture, and has, on several occasions, actually halted its air raids.

None of these measures has produced any meaningful response. North Viet Nam and the Viet Cong have employed every pause in the fighting to strengthen their positions; they have never renounced the use of force, or suggested any limitation of force on their on own part. What they insist upon is the unilateral diminution of the American military effort.

Having tried that approach, the United States has refused to do so again. It is speaking the same language as North Viet Nam and Hanoi: keep on fighting, and you will get clobbered. And it is supported in this stand by SEATO, the nations most concerned.

But there is this significant difference: while demonstrating its ability to hit the Viet Cong and North Viet Nam, the United States—and South Viet Nam—have not ceased to put forward or to support various efforts to limit or end the conflict.

Thus both Saigon and Washington have backed the Canadian plan for a mutual withdrawal along the 17th parallel, to be followed by talks leading to further deescalation of the conflict and peace negotiations.

At the same time, American planes bombed the Haiphong area.

This conjunction of events is not hypocritical. It is part of the continuing application of force to secure a political result that Hanoi's intransigence has made inevitable.

Do-It-Yourself Is Now the Order of the North

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, elsewhere in the RECORD for today I submitted an article on thet self-help program in Ghana, which was sent to me by my former constituent and friend, the Honorable Franklin H. Williams, Ambasador to Ghana.

Under permission to revise and extend my remarks, I submit herewith a second article from the Daily Graphic for April 3, 1967, entitled "Do-It-Yourself Is Now the Order in the North."

These articles have impressed me greatly and certainly are a tribute to the work which Ambassador Williams and his associates are doing. The article follows:

DO-IT-YOURSELF IS NOW THE ORDER IN THE NORTH

(From Iddrisu Sein)

It is a universal fact that Governments all over the world are duty bound to provide social amenities which make life worth living for their peoples.

But, it is equally a fact that most of these Governments cannot provide every thing for their peoples because of limitation of funds.

Realizing this therefore, the people in their own way either individually or in groups try to provide for themselves the basic necessities of life through voluntary contributions in cash or through material help.

This is why Ghanaians, like other peoples elsewhere, embraced the Government's self-help programme to improve on their standards.

The people through their own voluntary contributions have been able to put up hundreds of classrooms and school blocks, built community centres, markets and feeder roads to improve their living conditions.

CONDITIONS

In Northern Ghana where geographical conditions are harsh and the people are poor, efforts are being made all the time to better the living conditions of the people through self-help schemes.

Here it is interesting or worthwhile to mention that Northern Ghanaians in their own traditional life are accustomed to communal labour.

It is estimated that during the past 3 years about 100 classroom blocks have been put up throughout the northern region, and that markets and community centers which help to promote the people's social lives are found in almost every nook and corner in the region.

Feeder roads which also play the most important part in food transportation from the rural areas to the towns are very actively being undertaken by every village and town community.

CONTRIBUTION

At Bimbilla, Mr. Sahfu Alhassan, clerk of council, told me that the council has contributed 4,198 cedia for the construction of feeder roads, a market and a community centre for the area.

Mr. Oase Yaw, a mass education officer in charge of the Yendi district said the spirit of self-help, has been embraced by almost all the communities in the area. The people were always ready to come out and undertake self-help projects especially after the rainy seasons when farming is suspended.

For instance, the people at Gbimsi, Kpabia and Gulli are contributing two new cedis per man and one new cedi per woman for the construction of dams in their respective areas.

Farmer Fuseini Dagbando of Kpabia had this to say:

"Since we people in the north do not allow our fathers to do everything for us, so must we not allow the Government to provide everything for us particularly now that Nkrumah has squandered the country's money and ran away to Guinea."

ROADS

He said the people in his village could come out with their hoes and cutlasses to construct roads for themselves but their most pressing problem is water for which they need technical and expert advice.

In the Bole district, constructional work on school and classroom blocks at Soma, Seripe, and extensions to existing schools at Bamboi, and Chiribanyo are also going on through communal labour.

Contributions have been made by the Bole Local Council and the people of Sawla and Sonyo towards the building of a postal agency and dam. A postal agency at Sawla is almost completed.

While the Bole Local Council is being praised by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development for being the best contributor to self-help projects in the region, the Roman Catholic Mission and the United States Aid Mission also deserve commendation for the efforts they are making to promote this programme in the region by providing funds and materials such as cement, nails and roofing materials to the people.

The United States Aid Mission is at the moment assisting in the construction of community centers at Gambaga, Cheriponi, Kpandai and a school at Soma.

While the building of schools, classroom blocks, markets, community centers, septic tank latrines and the rest are going on by this self-help programme, house wives and would-be-house wives take off time to attend women's classes being organized by the department of Social Welfare and Community Development.

These classes which were started last year are also being run on voluntary basis.

CLASSES

Subjects taught at the women's classes include sewing, home economics, cookery, gardening, baby care, literacy.

According to Mrs. Susuana Bennett Mahama, Senior Social Welfare and Community Development officer in charge of the women's work, the women are taught home economics to enable them to make their budgets.

Madam Adisa Dagomba who is in her second year said she could not have had the opportunity to learn how to sew if she had not attended the women's class.

Of course, it is one thing introducing some technical assistance and expert advice to those interested in the self-help programme and another thing implementing the schemes.

Most of the mass education officers, the people, and the principal community development officer in charge of the Northern Region, Mr. J. A. A. Salaam, complained bitterly about lack of equipment and frequent breakdowns of equipment and vehicles.

Mr. Salaam said that the demand for dams by the village communities was more than the department could cope with. This, he said, was expected since the most felt need in the region is water.

REGRET

Mr. Salaam regretted that the Department could not meet all the demands because the only two bulldozers the department has for digging dams are at the moment unserviceable. The lorries which carry the technical staff to the rural areas to assist in the self-help projects have also completely broken down.

Another problem facing the technical section of this department is the supply of gas and oil.

On the women's works, both the officers and the participatnts complained about lack of means of transport to convey them to the place and back to their homes since the centre is outside Tamale town.

While, the people of this country appreciate the self-help programme, they will also like the Government to see to its proper implementation by increasing the technical staff and the supply of more vehicles, gas and diesel oil.

Nation Must Deal From Strength

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include an editorial appearing in the San Diego Union on April 21, 1967, supporting the position of Gen. Curtis E. LeMay. I personally feel General LeMay proposes the only way to victory in South Vietnam, and should have the full support of all Americans. The editorial follows:

LeMay Points Way to Victory—Nation Must Deal From Strength

With the characteristic straightforwardness that has won him battles in other wars, Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, U.S. Air Force, retired, gave San Diegans the formula for victory in Vietnam this week.

"The way to end the war in Vietnam is to win it," he said.

"Instead of negotiation, our objective must be to make the war so costly for the Communists that they will end it. The Communists started the war. The Communists must end it.

"We must fight from our strength, not theirs.

"We must fight it with the least cost to ourselves and at the greatest cost to the enemy. We must change the currency in this game from men to materials."

As a military man who rose to the highest echelons of command, General LeMay is fully aware of what some misguided and misinformed will say. He answers that also with typical bluntness:

"Every time a military man stands up and says something about national defense, he is immediately charged with being a saber rattler, a warmonger, or at the very least having a stupid military mentality. This seems to be true of anyone who has any competence in defense matters . . ."

We might point out in the general's behalf, however, that the military brains of the United States have never lost a war in the history of the nation. The only defeats the United States of America has suffered has been at the hands of the word merchants at the negotiating tables in recent years.

There is nothing esoteric about the formula General LeMay has for winning the war.

In Vietnam General LeMay urges the use of "America's greatest strength in this military situation"—our air and naval power. It must be used with forewarning, so civilians can be evacuated. It must be used decisively and to the extent necessary to eliminate the enemy's ability to continue aggression.

This is the change in "currency." Instead of killing only the enemy troops, we will destroy his physical resources which he holds dearer than he does human life.

Warmongering? Hardly. As General LeMay points out after five years of U.S. presence in Vietnam our present formula of seeking negotiations through a stalement has resulted in a stronger, not weaker enemy.

Continuing this stalemate policy will require more U.S. troops, result in more deaths through a prolonged and bigger war, and leave the door open for future Communist aggression.

General LeMay, in his San Diego speech, has constructed a logical case for ending the war in Vietnam, based on history and fact, not idealism and hope.

And if enough people lend their voices to his, the chorus will be heard and heeded in Washington.

Day Care Programs for Children

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I shall soon introduce a bill to encourage communities to develop and improve their day care facilities.

Devising the proper day care program is the job of the local community. Neither Washington nor the State capital can assume this responsibility, but both of these levels of government can encourage local action.

The November 1966 Ladies Home Journal recently finished an impressive series on what local communities, here and abroad, have done in day care programs and how the Federal Government is neglecting its role. Extracts from the final article follow:

Who Is Sabotaging Day Care for Our Children?

(By Ben H. Bagdikian)

In Washington, D.C., where national policy is made by a Congress containing 13 female members and a Federal law states that it is harmful to discriminate against women just because they are women, there is a powerful 19th-century view among lawmakers that the woman's place is next to the wood stove, whether or not she wants to stay there—and whether or not there is a wood stove.

It is public policy in most developed countries to provide day-care centers for children whose mothers must work to support their families, or who are ill, or who must momentarily concentrate on special care for other family members, or who choose to spend part of their time outside the house at family chores, civic duties or a job.

Such centers, usually free for low-income families and charging a fee for those who are affluent, represent a safe, convenient and creative alternative to the idleness and jeopardy of the young who must be left in stultifying quarters or who become children of the street. To almost everyone who has studied and struggle with the modern dilemma of mother and child, torn between the desire to remain together and the demands of contemporary life that pull both into the outer world, such daytime facilities seem the civilized way to strengthen the family.

But in this country there prevails an undercurrent of hostility to this idea, and planned day care is actually viewed as an enemy of healthy family life. Influential members of Congress, notably in the Senate (which is 98 percent male, with an average age of 58), have stubbornly resisted the idea. Whenever there has been a confrontation in committee or on the floor, the centers have been ridiculed as "federalized baby-sitting," as encouragement of maternal irresponsibility, and an unneeded expansion of the welfare state. The effect has been to make sure that if ever a mother has to leave her house—for whatever reason—it should be as hard as possible on her and on her children.

This is hardly the unanimous view of government, of course. Regularly, the President, the Bureau of the Budget, and the House of Representatives have asked for substantial day-care appropriations to meet local needs, and regularly the Senate elders have knocked them down and weakened the program.

Powerful voices have pleaded for sensible public policy. Mrs. Lyndon Johnson said last year:

"I can think of no duty more important than seeing to it that children are given the protection and care they need, particularly in their formative years. Social changes within America, which have drawn an increasing percentage of mothers into the work force of the country, make this task more pressing. Your work is needed both for the immediate improvement of day-care services and to alert the country to the wisdom of continuing attention to this problem."

Senator Abraham Ribicoff, of Connecticut, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and a consistent fighter for more day care programs, says:

"Among the poorest of the poor in our great cities are women who have been left alone with large families. Their plight is an urgent social problem. These mothers must work if they are to move toward independence and useful lives. But mothers who must work are forced to leave behind one million children with no adult to care for them. Day care is an integral part of the web of social services we must provide."

Representative John Fogarty, of Rhode Island, who has been a leading fighter for the idea in the House, says:

"We seem to be fighting against people who pretend that these children and young people, alone in their flats or wandering the streets, do not exist. But when these children later fail in school, get into trouble with the law, discover they can't cope with modern adult life, or are not mentally or physically fit for military service, these same people who refuse to do something for these children when they most need it start complaining that something is missing in our national life."

Wilbur J. Cohen, Under Secretary for Health, Education and Welfare says,

"We can—and I believe eventually we will—eliminate the terms 'welfare,' 'relief' and 'categories' from our governmental programs. The state public-welfare agencies will become departments of social services or departments of individual and family services. They will include . . . day care for children available to every person who chooses to use them."

Dr. Ellen Winston, U.S. Commissioner of Social Welfare, says:

"The best place for the average child to grow up is in his own family under the loving care of his mother. No one disputes that. But we also have to recognize that there are thousands of young mothers who must work, and many, many more who periodically must leave the home for necessary and useful reasons. There are also mothers who lack emotional or physical stamina, or are recovering from illness, and need some supplement to personal attention. We must also recognize that, in addition to the warmth and intimacy of the home, the modern child needs to have blended in, from an early age, the intellectual and social stimulation one gets outside the home. The needs of the child must come first; the choice must be the mother's."

These are the words not of jet-set sophisticates hankering to get rid of their children, or of urban gadflies. The First Lady is, in her own way, an old-fashioned country girl. Senator Ribicoff, Congressman Fogarty and Secretary Cohen came from working-class and ethnic backgrounds with strong family values. Dr. Winston grew up in a small North Carolina town.

But all of them have had to look at our society as it really is, to grapple with its weaknesses, its tragedies, its lost opportunities, its desperate needs. They have had to consider the American family as it exists in this decade.

These are not small problems, and they are not solved by clichés and wishful thinking. More women than ever are working—up 73 percent just between 1950 and 1960, with the number still rising—and that is a fact of life. It appeals to some people to assume that the typical working woman is a mother trying to get away from her children to earn money for a second car. But this happens to be untrue. Women seldom work when children are very young, and they do so generally when they must.

* * * * *

The mothers who need day-care centers most urgently—those who are fighting off poverty either alone or in partnership with their husbands—are "the silent people." They are not often articulate or organized. For mothers who have less severe financial needs but still important ones there is a different kind of isolation. In the past, the affluent have had nursery school and kindergarten—constructive absences from mother that are somehow socially approved—while day care, where it existed at all, has been an institution of the poor. The rise in numbers of young children needing day care has not been accompanied by a rise in public understanding, so that even those who want day care very badly are usually bewildered about how to arrange it.

The program created by child-welfare groups and the early work of Congress has built the basic structure on which growth can come. Local and state welfare agencies vary in their concern with the problem. Armed with facts, women can often move local agencies and transmit some sense of urgency to Congress. And the facts are that day care is not designed to replace the American home but to make it richer. Dr. Winston put it this way:

"Not everyone needs day care. If a child has a good home with a loving mother in a middle-class community similar to the one he will be asked to cope with as he grows up, and if his mother takes him to the library, makes sure that he is part of a good play group, arranges for him to have broadening experiences—that child does not need day care. But millions of mothers have to work and millions more need to be absent from home. These periods should not be a threat to the child or a loss. In an urbanized society we need conscious reaching out to provide opportunity for the child to understand the quite complicated social world we confront him with at a very early age. Doing this for the child and removing the terrible tension from the working mother will strengthen the family, not weaken it."

Every neighborhood provides a field for study and a source of facts. Every child-service agency and state department of social welfare is a mechanism where convinced women can work. Once the local need has been established, it becomes easier to translate it into vigorous national policy.

Vice President Hubert Humphrey once told a group interested in the subject: "The availability of modern day-care services is no longer an individual convenience. It is a community and a national necessity."

Then he gave some advice on how to get good day care: "Go to work. There is nothing wrong about lobbying. I advise you to be a lobbyist. Go up to Capitol Hill and lobby your heads off."

The most fearsome political force is an angry woman speaking calmly for a good cause.

"Negro Soldier Courageous on Battlefield" —General Westmoreland

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, a moment after the Reverend John E. Huss, pastor of the Charleston Heights Baptist Church, Charleston, S.C., gave the opening prayer in this Chamber, Gen. William Childs Westmoreland was honored by a joint session of the General Assembly of South Carolina. Upon this occasion, General Westmoreland was presented to the general assembly by South Carolina's distinguished and respected Governor, the Honorable Robert E. McNair.

Mr. Speaker, the following are excerpts from General Westmoreland's remarks to the general assembly of his native State which I commend to the attention of our colleagues in the House, to the people of our country, and, indeed, to those who love and cherish freedom throughout the world:

EXCERPTS FROM WESTMORELAND'S SPEECH

Governor McNair, Mr. President, Members of the Senate, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House of Representatives, and Friends:

Thank you for the warm reception that you have accorded my mother and me.

Your resolutions are deeply appreciated and these on this occasion are cherished.

I accept the honor you have given me in my own right, but I also accept it on behalf of the native sons of South Carolina who are serving so magfinificently in Viet Nam in support of the free people of South Viet Nam in their confrontation with Communist subversion and aggression. The presence of our military power has stopped the almost inevitable enslavement of the people of South Viet Nam by the Communists directed from Hanoi as a first step in the engulfment by the Communists of all of Southeast Asia. Your native sons are playing a major role in this just and noble commitment of our country.

As I visit my troops in Viet Nam—which I do as often as I can—the native sons of South Carolina usually make themselves known to me. Therefore, I have observed and talked with hundreds of the sons, brothers, and fathers of the citizens of our State who are serving their country on the frontier of democracy and freedom. Their service is typical of that of all Americans representing a cross section of our country and our society. This includes all races, colors and creeds, and I say to the people of my native state and my country that the performance of the Negro serviceman has been particularly inspirational to me. He has served with distinction equal to that of his white comrade in arms. The Negro serviceman, like all servicemen, has been a credit to our country. He has been courageous on the battlefield, proficient in a cross section of technical skill. Like his white colleagues, he understands what the war is all about, he is loyal to his country and supports its policies and is carrying out his responsibilities with a sense of responsibility.

The support which has been given by the people of South Carolina to our efforts in Viet Nam is important, meaningful, timely, and appreciated.

I thank you, Governor McNair, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the State Assembly, and, through you, all citizens of South Carolina.

National Gallery of Art—Calendar for May

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES G. FULTON
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the calendar of events of the National Gallery of Art for the month of May.

We Members of Congress, as well as the many visitors to our Nation's Capital, are fortunate to have such an outstanding gallery available here in Washington, D.C. Each month the National Gallery schedules many top-level events which are open to the public.

I feel that the calendar of events for May is an outstanding one and I urge my fellow Members, as well as the visitors to Washington, to visit the National Gallery of Art:

THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART—CALENDAR OF EVENTS MAY 1967

Gallery hours—*Summer hours:* Through September 4: Weekdays 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Sundays 12:00 noon to 10 p.m. Admission is free to the Gallery and to all programs scheduled.

New exhibition: *100 European Paintings and Drawings from the Colletcion of Mr. and Mrs. Leigh B. Block.* Central Gallery. May 5 through June 11.

New publication: Catalogue. *100 European Paintings and Drawings from the Collection of Mr. and Mrs. Leigh B. Block.* 112 pages, 10″ x 7½″, with introduction by John Rewald, and 100 black-and-white illustrations. $3.00 postpaid.

Continuing exhibition: *Ginevra de'Benci* by Leonardo da Vinci. New acquisition. Lobby B.

Recent publication: *Ginevra de'Benci* by Leonardo da Vinci. Booklet illustrated in color and black-and-white, with text by Perry B. Cott. 10¢. Mail orders under $1.00, add 25¢ handling charge.

Sixteenth Annual Series of the A. W. Mellon Lectures in the Fine Arts. Mario Praz, Professor of English Language and Literature, University of Rome, Italy, will conclude his series of six Sunday lectures, entitled *On the Parallel of Literature and the Visual Arts,* on May 7.

Concerts: *The Gallery's Twenty-fourth American Music Festival* will conclude on May 14.

Daily films: *The American Vision:* Weekdays, 2:00 and 7:00 p.m.; Sundays, 1:00 p.m. *Art in the Western World:* Weekdays, 4:00 p.m. In the auditorium. Each film, in color, runs about one half hour. In the past year, *The American Vision* has received two more international film festival awards.

Cafeteria—*Summer hours:* Through September 4: Weekdays, Luncheon 11:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.; Snack Service 2:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.; Dinner 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. Sundays, Dinner 12:00 noon to 7:30 p.m.

MONDAY, MAY 1, THROUGH SUNDAY, MAY 7

Painting of the Week:[1] Murillo. *The Return of the Prodigal Son* (Gift of the Avalon Foundation) Gallery 51, Tuesday through Saturday, 12:00 and 2:00; Sunday 3:30 and 6:00.

Tour of the week: The Chester Dale Collection: Twentieth-Century Painting. Rotunda. Tuesday through Saturday, 1:00; Sunday 2:30.

Tour: Introduction to the Collection. Rotunda. Monday through Saturday, 11:00 and 3:00; Sunday, 5:00.

Sunday lecture: On the Parallel of Literature and the Visual Arts (VI). *Sixteenth Annual Series of the A. W. Mellon Lectures in the Fine Arts. Guest Speaker:* Mario Praz. Lecture Hall, 4:00.

Sunday concert: Twenty-fourth American Musical Festival: The Feldman String Quartet of Norfolk, Virginia; assisted by Hugh O'Meagher, *Harpsichord,* and William Montgomery, *Flute,* East Garden Court, 8:00.

MONDAY, MAY 8, THROUGH SUNDAY, MAY 14

Painting of the week:[1] Edward Hicks, *The Cornell Farm.* (Collection of Edgar William and Bernice Chrysler Garbisch), Gallery 66. Tuesday through Saturday, 12:00 and 2:00; Sunday, 3:30 and 6:00.

Tour of the week: The Collection of Mr. and Mrs. Leigh B. Block: the Impressionists and the Post-Impressionists. Central Lobby, Tuesday through Saturday, 1:00; Sunday, 2:30.

Tour: Introduction to the Collection. Rotunda. Monday through Saturday, 11:00 and 3:00; Sunday, 5:00.

Sunday lecture: Buckingham Palace: Its Building and State Apartments. Guest Speaker: John Harris; Curator, Royal Institute of British Architects, London. Lecture Hall, 4:00.

Sunday concert: Twenty-fourth American Music Festival: National Gallery Orchestra, Richard Bales, *Conductor,* assisted by Emerson Meyers, *Piano.* East Garden Court, 8:00.

Inquiries concerning the Gallery's educational services should be addressed to the Educational Office or telephoned to 737-4215, Ext. 272.

MONDAY, MAY 15, THROUGH SUNDAY, MAY 21

Painting of the week:[1] Louis Le Nain. *A French Interior.* (Samuel H. Kress Collection). Gallery 53, Tuesday through Saturday, 12:00 and 2:00, Sunday 3:30, and 6:00.

Tour of the week: *The Collection of Mr. and Mrs. Leigh B. Block: the Cubists.* Central Lobby, Tuesday through Saturday, 1:00; Sunday, 2:30.

Tour: *Introduction to the Collection.* Rotunda. Monday through Saturday, 11:00 and 3:30; Sunday, 5:00.

Sunday lecture: *Clouet, Caron, and French Political Satire in the Sixteenth Century. Guest Speaker:* Jean Ehrmann; Author, Paris. Lecture Hall, 4:00.

Sunday concert: Paul Sperry, *Tenor;* Alexander Farkas, *Piano.* East Garden Court, 8:00.

MONDAY, MAY 22, THROUGH SUNDAY, MAY 28

Painting of the week:[1] Gainsborough, *Master John Heathcote.* (Given in memory of Governor Alvan T. Fuller by the Fuller Foundation). Gallery 61, Tuesday through Saturday, 12:00 and 2:00; Sunday 2:30, and 6:00.

Tour of the week: *The Collection of Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Block: The Independents.* Central Lobby, Tuesday through Saturday, 1:00; Sunday, 2:30.

Tour: *Introduction to the Collection.* Rotunda. Monday through Saturday, 11:00 and 3:00; Sunday, 5:00.

Sunday lecture: *Leonardo's Ladies. Speaker:* Raymond S. Stites, Assistant to the Director (Educational Services), National Gallery of Art, Lecture Hall, 4:00.

Sunday concert: John Jacob Niles, *American Folk Songs,* East Garden Court, 8:00.

All concerts, with Radio Picture of the Week intermission talks, are broadcast by Station WGMS-AM (570) and FM (103.5).

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[1] 11″ x 14″ reproductions with texts for sale this week—15¢ each. (If mailed, $1.00 for 4; orders under $1.00, 25¢ each, plus 25¢ handling charge.)

A Warren Commission Member Speaks Out

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, for the past 2 years we have been deluged with books, articles, pamphlets, and speeches attacking the credibility and, indeed, the integrity of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following column from the April 21, 1967, edition of the New York World Journal Tribune which makes an excellent point regarding the Commission's work and its conclusions.

The article follows:

A WARREN COMMISSION MEMBER SPEAKS OUT

(By Bob Considine)

"One of the great misunderstandings of certain members of the public is to confuse the investigation conducted by the (Warren) commission with an adversary trial in open court," U.S. District Judge Walter Early Craig recently wrote to a friend.

Judge Craig was president of the American Bar Association when Chief Justice Warren requested his participation in the study of the Kennedy assassination. He and several of his associates were written off by anti-commission critics as sacred cow supernumeraries appointed by the chief justice to protect his flank as well as see to it that the constitutional interests of Oswald were not abused.

"The investigation was not such an adversary proceeding. No person or group of persons was on 'trial.' The function of the commission was to investigate the circumstances of the assassination and to present the facts as accurately as they could be developed, and to present them in a form of report with the conclusions of the commission in relation thereto.

"Lee Harvey Oswald was not on trial. I, as president of the ABA, was not Lee Harvey Oswald's counsel.

"My role and that of my colleagues was to act as independent representatives of the legal profession to observe and assist and work with the commission as distinguished from acting as counsel for any individual or group.

"It has not been my practice to respond publicly to such critics of the work of the commission as Mark Lane and others who, by their remarks, indicate that they are devoid of knowledge or information sufficient to qualify them to knowledgeably criticize the work. No one of them, to my knowledge, nor Mr. Garrison of Louisiana, has examined in detail the material upon which the report of the commission is based, which currently is in the department of archives in Washington.

"It was my conclusion, and that of my colleagues, that the investigation by the commission was conducted fairly and justly; that the investigation was in all probability the most exhaustive and detailed investigation in our history, or in that of any other country, in such a circumstance. It is my opinion, and that of my colleagues, that the conclusions of the commission were fully supported by the facts developed in the course of the investigation."

Akron, Ohio, Is Athletic Minded

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM H. AYRES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, the city of Akron, Ohio, and its environments is most athletic minded. We believe very strongly in those sports in which participation of the greatest number of people are possible.

The eyes of the Nation turn toward us when we conduct the great Soap Box Derby, the nationally televised American golf classic, and the great tournaments conducted by the well-operated Professional Bowlers Association tournaments. The headquarters of all of these public-spirited organizations are within our confines.

Our industry, our unions, and other associations have done much to encourage these activities for our youth and their elders. Our great newspaper, the Akron Beacon Journal, is always in the forefront in initiating and supporting all worthwhile sporting events.

Recognizing the benefit of living and working in this fine athletic-minded community, the American Baseball Congress, the largest amateur baseball organization for players beyond junior age has moved its national headquarters to Fairlawn Village, a suburb of Akron.

The American Baseball Congress founded by the late Mr. C. O. Brown, in 1935, has grown enormously and now has over 1,800 teams operating in practically all of our States. These teams are divided into two divisions—712 in the unlimited-age Stan Musial League and 1,136 in the Connie Mack League for players under the age of 19.

The newly created headquarters is under the supervision of two great public-spirited citizens—Leonar Hackim, as president; and Mrs. Kay M. Brown, widow of the founder, who acts as secretary-treasurer. These two dedicated people and their staff have given hundreds of thousands of our young people an outlet for their energies and have provided millions with great athletic entertainment.

The age of 16 is a most critical age for our youth. It is at this time that the AABC enters the picture and helps in the formation of good character in these young people. We know of no case of juvenile delinquency in the ranks of the American Amateur Baseball Congress.

The "graduates" of the AABC are amongst our leading citizens today. The spirit of "fair play" within the confines of a highly competitive sport gave them a good foundation for a fine life.

Many of these participants decided to follow baseball as a professional career and the good basic training that they received in the AABC leagues was of great aid to them.

Its most famed graduate was probably Hall of Fame member, Bob Feller, who played in the first AABC tournament in 1935. Among the many others who were ranked as superstars were Pee Wee Reese, Robin Roberts, and Harvey Kuenn.

A good all-star team could be made up of those alumni who are now playing baseball in the major leagues.

While the AABC is indeed proud of these fine professional ballplayers, its primary interest is for the over 40,000 youngsters who are now taking the field in their leagues.

I know that we who serve in the Congress of the United States are deeply concerned about the youth of our Nation. Most of us are grateful for the years of amateur baseball that lay behind us. Therefore, I know that we all support such beneficial activities as provided by the American Amateur Baseball Congress.

A Bill To Amend the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to introduce a bill to amend the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 to increase from $200 million to $500 million the amount of the annual appropriations authorized for grants for basic water and sewer facilities.

Demand for these facilities has gone up all over the country. Requests for funds this year have exceeded moneys on hand by 26 to 1.

People in my own western New York area need these basic facilities to replace their wells and septic tanks and to promote the efficient, orderly growth and development of their communities.

The bill I am introducing today was first proposed by my colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. Dow], and would provide up to 50 percent of the cost of improving or constructing basic water and sewer facilities for public bodies and agencies qualifying for assistance.

This would represent still another step toward the alleviation of water pollution. It should aid pollution control programs across the country.

All of the money would be used in the national interest. According to the HUD Development Act, projects to be financed have to be designed with an eye to future needs. They have to be ready to link up with other independent water and sewage facilities when it becomes necessary.

They must be built on a scale adequate to fulfill speculated growth needs of an area, and they must conform to a pattern of unification and coordination with other sewage and lateral facilities in that area.

New grants cannot be made under the HUD Act except in instances where the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare has certified that any waste material carried by prospective new or modernized facilities has been properly treated to meet applicable standards set up by all levels of government.

More money allotted for these commendable purposes would enhance the country's pollution and modernization efforts immensely. I hope the 90th Congress will see fit to pass this bill—or one like it.

Self-Help Projects in Ghana

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud that one of my former constituents, Mr. Franklin H. Williams, a man of great enthusiasm and ability, is doing a splendid job as U.S. Ambassador to Ghana. His most recent communication was so interesting that I would like to share part of it with the entire Congress.

Ambassador Williams was kind enough to send me the April 3, 1967, issue of the Daily Graphic which is published in Ghana. This particular issue was entitled "Self-Help Supplement."

There were many interesting articles, but in order to show the sincerity with which the citizens of Ghana are approaching their self-help program I shall reprint one in this extension of remarks and another will appear elsewhere in the RECORD today.

One comment which Ambassador Williams made in his letter to me is most descriptive and significant. He says:

> What a pleasure to have the opportunity of working with and helping people who help themselves.

The first article follows:

SELF-HELP PROJECTS IN GHANA

(By Kodzo Dumoga)

The Daily Graphic brings you today the story of self-help schemes in Ghana. It is a remarkable story of achievement, of enthusiasm, dynamism and sacrifice on the part of Ghanaians in the rural areas of this country to raise their own living standards.

The story of self-help schemes is equally a tribute to those Ghanaians of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Community Development—the various directors, mass education and community development officers, social welfare officers, their technical experts—the thinkers and doers, who have for nearly 20 years propagated the idea of mass education and community development, and have helped and continue to help to execute self-help projects in this country.

The story is also partly a tribute to international agencies, such as the United States Agency for International Development, the Danish Folk High Schools, the Workers Educational Association of the United Kingdom, the Operation Crossroads, Ghana's own People's Educational Association and several voluntary organisations in this country and elsewhere for their contributions, for supply of mechanical aides, ideas and personnel, without which the whole idea of community development would have floundered on the proverbial rocks of apathy, ignorance, disease and illiteracy.

Above all, this is the story of those remarkable Ghanaians, the voluntary leaders in the villages whose enthusiasm, dynamism and leadership rallied round the ordinary villagers, men, women and children, to contribute their share, sometimes, more than their fair share towards the execution of the various development projects.

These village voluntary leaders are a breed of men and women—they are in every community—who have from time immemorial devoted their own time and energies to serving their people, not with the hope of any reward, save that of rendering good service. It is this breed of men and women who have made it possible for Ghana to achieve all that has been recorded in this story.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The idea of community development in Ghana revolves around three questions:

1. What do we do in a programme of community development?
2. Why do we do it; and
3. How do we do it?

In community development programmes, an attempt is made to improve the general standard of living of the people by means that are immediately practicable with emphasis on voluntary effort.

For instance, in a programme of mass education, where an educational atmosphere is created, what is done is to teach the people methods by which they themselves may easily improve their living conditions.

In the Ghana context, the mass education teams provide the technical advice and assistance; the villagers are then urged to cooperate with Government agencies in providing extension services—that is the spread of modern ideas in connection with the things they have been doing for a long time.

With the spread of literacy, community development becomes an easier task since it is easier to arouse interest in literate communities than in largely illiterate ones.

Self-help projects in the rural areas of Ghana are due to the initial success of the mass education campaigns of the late 1940's and early 50's. Once village communities taste literacy, their interests are aroused; they feel the need for change and development and do not wait for Government to provide all their needs.

They are willing to take the initiative and here is where the voluntary leaders come into their own.

The thousands of self-help schemes completed in this country and those still under construction have been made possible through the use of mass education and community development officers.

These officers have won, and still win the confidence of the people. During the early years, the mass education officers conducted large number of campaigns to make village communities more self-reliant and responsible.

Mass education teams have talked about the necessity of payment of rates and taxes; they have taught the farmers how to grow cocoa more efficiently; taught them how to construct feeder roads and increase the purchasing power of the villagers by fighting disease, growing more food and even taught them how to build better houses.

FIELD UNIT

The mechanical field unit, using bulldozers, tractors, block-making machines, pipe moulds and wood work for prefabrication components have helped change the traditional way of life in many a village.

These are the tools and men who have changed the tedious monotony of village life within living memory in this country. But how community development is done depends on the people in a particular locality.

Where there are no voluntary leaders or where the leaders are not the right type or where they are apathetic, or where crooked local councillors muzzle in to feather their own nests, no appreciable development or self-help schemes have taken place.

The continued success of community developing programme and building of more self-help projects depend to a large extent on the honest disbursement of the funds entrusted to local councils by the ratepayers.

The rural population has come to accept the price of progress and education and are willing to pay it, but they are no more willing to tolerate corrupt local councils that will dissipate their funds recklessly.

The villagers will not be willing in the future to fall back on their "bitter strength" to build some of the village projects for which they had already paid rates. To give the rural people a fairer deal in future stringent controls must be kept on the use of funds of local and urban councils.

National Secretaries Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on April 26, National Secretaries Day, I am pleased to pay tribute to the many outstanding women who serve us here on Capitol Hill, and who serve throughout the Nation in every part of the business world.

The District of Columbia chapter of the National Secretaries Association, many of whose members are residents of my northern Virginia congressional district, has prepared a brief article concerning this most important week. I am sure my colleagues will benefit from the information they have presented concerning the importance of secretarial work:

NATIONAL SECRETARIES WEEK

In what has become one of the most widely noted annual events on this continent, Secretaries Week will be observed for the 16th consecutive year in 1967 from April 23 through 29, with Secretaries Day falling on Wednesday, April 26. The theme for Secretaries Week is "Better Secretaries Mean Better Business," and all programs and publicity material are geared to emphasize the message conveyed by this theme.

Few jobs offer as wide a variety of tasks as does secretarial work. One survey by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor turned up nearly 900 specific duties performed by secretaries. The National Secretaries Association's own Membership Profile Survey in 1966 shows that the six most common of these duties are: (1) handling incoming and outgoing calls for an employer; (2) reading, sorting and routing mail; (3) organizing and maintaining files; (4) composing letters, instructions or notes on own initiative; (5) making appointments for an employer; and (6) receiving customers and meeting the public.

The only recognized standard of measurement of secretarial proficiency is the Certified Professional Secretary (CPS) rating. This is earned by taking a two-day, six-part examination, administered by the Institute for Certifying Secretaries at leading colleges and universities the first Friday and Saturday in May each year. To date, there are 3,590 CPSs.

Encouragement to high school students to train toward a career as a professional secretary is carried out by the Future Secretaries Association, a department of The National Secretaries Association.

Elimination of Social Security Retirement Test

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, since the passage of the Social Security Act in 1935, one of its most controversial provisions has been the limitation regulating the amount of money a person may earn and still draw social security benefits.

As the system presently operates, each beneficiary under age 72, excepting disabled workers, may earn no more than $1,500 a year without suffering reduction in social security benefits. If the beneficiary exceeds these income limits, his benefits are reduced by $1 for every $2 of annual earnings between $1,500 and $2,700, and by $1 for every $1 of annual earnings in excess of $2,700.

There are proposals to again revise this retirement test this year. I am happy to offer one of these today. For the record, social security benefits should be paid as a matter of right. Benefits are related to the wages, over the years, of the employee contributor and should be payable without the imposition of any limitation on earnings in later life.

Mr. Speaker, during the depression, when social security was first enacted, it was thought necessary to remove older workers from the job market in order to make way for younger ones. If this was ever a valid concept, it has long since ceased to be. Our depression-ridden economy of scarcity has been replaced by an economy of plenty. There is no longer any need to remove older people from the job market. Indeed, the retention of the retirement test in our social security system, by preventing many older persons from working, actually deprives the country of valuable skills and larger productivity.

Furthermore, the current retirement test causes hardship for those individuals who must work to supplement their benefits. The maximum amount an individual can currently receive a year in a primary benefit is $1,631. The minimum is $528, and the average is only about $1,000. The retirement test causes great inequities in a large number of cases where the individual has need for more income than social security benefits can provide, forcing vast numbers of retirees to live on a marginal income bordering on poverty.

The present retirement test, moreover, operates in a most unfair way. It applies to persons who must work but not to those who draw nonwork income. A man, for example, who has an income of $15,000 a year, or more, from dividends, interest and rent can get every dollar of his social security benefits. On the other hand, a man whose only income is from his own work will lose some or all of his social security benefits if he earns over $1,500, one-tenth as much.

Under the present test, a man entitled to the minimum social security benefit of $44 a month will actually get none at all if he earns $2,548 a year. On the other hand, a man entitled to a social security benefit of $150 a month, who earns the same amount, that is, $2,548 a year, will be actually paid benefits by social security of $1,272 a year. He would not lose all his social security benefits unless he earned $4,500 a year. Thus the present system discriminates against those having the lowest social security entitlements, the very people who need the extra earnings most.

There is an exception to the provisions of the test, but it too favors the better off beneficiary. The law provides that benefits will be paid for any month a person does not earn more than $125. But if the man who has the $150-a-month benefit earned $500 in 1 month and $120 each month thereafter he would get all but $150 of his benefits for the year.

Obviously, people receiving minimum benefits and still able to work are the chief victims of the present restrictive law.

Mr. Speaker, while elimination of the so-called retirement test, or earnings limitation, is needed to eliminate these inequities, I am not as foolish as to think such a proposal can possibly pass this year. I propose at this time, however, an increase to $3,000 in the annual amount individuals may earn without suffering deductions.

Resolution To Make Columbus Day Federal Public Holiday

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL E. BUTTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. BUTTON. Mr. Speaker, the State Legislature of New York has recently, by Concurrent Resolution 43, urged the Congress of the United States to make Columbus Day, the 12th day of October, a Federal public holiday. I commend this action on the part of the New York Legislature and today lend it support by introducing a bill that would carry out the purpose of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I insert this concurrent resolution in the RECORD, and I hope my colleagues will carefully consider this proposal:

RESOLUTION No. 43

Concurrent resolution of the legislature of the State of New York memorialiizng the Congress of the United States to make Columbus Day, the 12th day of October, a Federal public holiday

Whereas, For many years the state of New York has accorded recognition to the great discoverer of this land, Christopher Columbus, by providing by law that the twelfth day of October in each year, the anniversary date of his discovery, be a legal public holiday in this state; and

Whereas, Although many other states have also made Columbus Day a legal holiday, the government of the United States has not provided the same recognition to that intrepid and famous explorer who met and conquered the then as yet uncharted extremities of the endless seas by making Columbus Day a federal legal public holiday; and

Whereas, It is just and fitting that Christopher Columbus be similarily honored federally for his memorable voyage and discovery of America; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be and it is hereby respectfully memorialized to enact suitable legislation to make Columbus Day, the twelfth day of October, a federal legal public holiday.

By order of the Senate:

ALBERT J. ABRAMS,
Secretary.

In Assembly, March 22, 1967, concurred in without amendment.

By order of Assembly:

JOHN T. MCKENNAN.

Washington, D.C.: Model City?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 17, 1967

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, as we all must live here at least part of the year, it is possible to call the District of Columbia our second home.

But I think it is difficult for us to be proud of our second home when report after report indicates the growing increase in crimes of all kinds.

It is shocking and dismaying to witness revolts against authority in the city that is the seat of our highest governmental authority. I doubt that Washington is now a model city in any way.

I hope that the District of Columbia Interrogation Act of 1967, which I have joined Congressman TAFT in introducing, will be a good beginning step to controlling crime, but I also hope we will move forward in other areas so that Washington can be called a model city in the near future.

Mr. Speaker, I insert at this point in the RECORD, an editorial of the air by Mr. Martin Karant, of WKPT radio station, in Kingsport, Tenn.:

CRIME IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

(By Martin Karant)

The President has come out with his program to reduce crime in the nation. It's about time a really concerted effort gets under way from the very top. Crime is costing this nation untold billions of dollars in money and in prestige throughout the world. And the alarming thing is how crime has grown among the younger people of our country, all out of proportion to the growth of our population. This trend has been going on for many years, as evidenced by J. Edgar Hoover's reports and his exhortations which seemed to fall on deaf ears. Now someone is beginning to take note that this must stop and is at least trying to get some momentum into the movement against crime.

We would suggest that the very first place to begin the fight is in the capitol. Washington, D.C.'s crime rate has gone far beyond the bounds of reason. There have been serious crimes committed in the very halls of Congress. It has gotten to be unsafe to walk the corridors of the national capitol. Those who live and work in Washington fear for their very lives when they go out on the streets . . . daylight or dark! That is not an exaggeration, but a fact!

Should not the national capitol be a model for the rest of the nation to follow? We think so. Let the Congress insist on it and it can be done! We hope our legislators will think about it!

Passover, 5727

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDNA F. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, the Passover, or Pesach, the great Jewish festival of religious freedom and national liberation, takes place this year from April 25 to May 1.

On this occasion I wish to pay tribute to the long history of Jewish devotion to the cause of religious freedom, and to acknowledge the debt America owes to this tradition of Israel.

As an American, proud of my own Irish heritage, in thinking of that historic event, the liberation of the children of Israel from bondage in Egypt, I recall the eloquent words of the Irish poet, Thomas Moore:

> Sound the loud Timbral o'er Egypt's dark sea!
> Jehovah has triumphed—his people are free.
> Sing—for the pride of the Tyrant is broken,
> His chariots, his horsemen, all splendid and brave—
> Now vain was their boast, for the Lord hath but spoken,
> And chariots and horsemen are sunk in the wave.
> Sound the loud Timbral o'er Egypt's dark sea;
> Jehovah has triumphed—his people are free!

At this Passover season, well may Ireland and America unite with Israel and with Jews everywhere in celebrating this festival of the essential freedom of the human spirit.

On this occasion, also, we would do well to recall that history, in many ways, repeats itself, and that some of the children of Israel are still suffering in bondage.

I have particular reference in this regard to the tragic plight of the Jews in the Soviet Union.

During the past couple of weeks, working together with a number of my colleagues, I have endeavored to focus public attention on the suffering of Soviet Jewry.

A number of Members of Congress have signed a letter endorsing a statement of the U.S. House of Representatives criticizing the discrimination practiced by the Soviet Union against its Jewish citizens.

The text of the statement and the list of signers as of April 24 follow:

STATEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON SOVIET JEWRY

The undersigned Members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United

States associate themselves with their fellow citizens and people of good will throughout the world in condemning the suppression of Jewish spiritual and cultural life in the U.S.S.R. The evidence presented by the American Jewish Conference on Soviet Jewry leaves no room for reasonable men to doubt that the government of the U.S.S.R. continues to pursue a program calculated to destroy the means of Jewish cultural and spiritual survival, and to break the will of Soviet Jewry to live as Jews. Such a practice not only violates fundamental human rights, it is contrary to the guarantees of Soviet law and asserted policy.

Alone among Soviet nationality groups, Jews are forbidden the schools and other institutions of Jewish learning, teaching and publishing, that are required if the heritage of Jews is to be perpetuated. Alone among major religious groups in the Soviet Union, Jews are forbidden the right to have any form of nationwide federation of congregations or of clergy. Alone among major religious groups in the Soviet Union, Jews have no formal and official contacts between Soviet Jews and their co-religionists abroad. A systematic campaign of initimidation inhibits them from openly protesting these inequities.

Premier Alexei Kosygin declared recently that all citizens, including Jews, are free to leave the Soviet Union to join their relatives abroad. We await translation of those words into deeds.

These inequities imposed on Soviet Jews must be protested by everyone who values human rights of all individuals and all groups everywhere.

E. Ross Adair (Ind.)
Brock Adams (Wash.)
Joseph P. Addabbo (N.Y.)
John B. Anderson (Ill.)
William R. Anderson (Tenn.)
Mark Andrews (N. Dak.)
Frank Annuzio (Ill.)
Thomas L. Ashley (Ohio)
Wayne N. Aspinall (Colo.)
William H. Ayres (Ohio)
Walter S. Baring (Nev.)
William A. Barrett (Pa.)
William H. Bates (Mass.)
James F. Battin (Mont.)
Page Belcher (Okla.)
Alphonzo Bell (Calif.)
Charles E. Bennett (Fla.)
Tom Bevill (Ala.)
Edward G. Biester, Jr. (Pa.)
Jonathan B. Bingham (N.Y.)
John A. Blatnik (Minn.)
Ray Blanton (Tenn.)
Hale Boggs (La.)
Edward P. Boland (Mass.)
Richard Bolling (Mo.)
Frances P. Bolton (Ohio)
John Brademas (Ind.)
Frank J. Brasco (N.Y.)
Jack Brooks (Tex.)
Donald G. Brotzam (Colo.)
Clarence J. Brown, Jr. (Ohio)
Gary Brown (Mich.)
George E. Brown, Jr. (Calif.)
James T. Broyhill (N.C.)
Joel T. Broyhill (Va.)
John Buchanan (Ala.)
J. Herbert Burke (Fla.)
James A. Burke (Mass.)
Laurence J. Burton (Utah)
Phillip Burton (Calif.)
George Bush (Tex.)
Daniel E. Button (N.Y.)
James A. Byrne (Pa.)
John W. Byrnes (Wis.)
Earle Cabell (Tex.)
William T. Cahill (N.J.)
Hugh L. Carey (N.Y.)
Bob Casey (Tex.)
Elford A. Cederberg (Mich.)
Emanuel Celler (N.Y.)
Frank M. Clark (Pa.)
Donald D. Clancy (Ohio)
Don H. Clausen (Calif.)
James C. Cleveland (N.H.)
Jeffery Cohelan (Calif.)
Harold R. Collier (Ill.)
Barber B. Conable, Jr. (N.Y.)
Silvo O. Conte (Mass.)
John Conyers, Jr. (Mich.)
Robert J. Corbett (Pa.)
James C. Corman (Calif.)
William C. Cramer (Fla.)
John C. Culver (Iowa)
Glenn Cunningham (Nebr.)
Emilio Q. Daddario (Conn.)
Dominick V. Daniels (N.J.)
John W. Davis (Ga.)
William L. Dawson (Ill.)
Eligio de la Garza (Tex.)
James J. Delaney (N.Y.)
John R. Dellenback (Oreg.)
John H. Dent (Pa.)
Edward J. Derwinski (Ill.)
Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (Mich.)
John D. Dingell (Mich.)
Harold D. Donohue (Mass.)
John G. Dow (N.Y.)
John Dowdy (Tex.)
Thaddeus J. Dulski (N.Y.)
Florence P. Dwyer (N.J.)
Bob Eckhardt (Tex.)
Ed Edmondson (Okla.)
Don Edwards (Calif.)
Jack Edwards (Ala.)
Joshua Eilberg (Pa.)
Marvin L. Esch (Mich.)
Edward D. Eshleman (Pa.)
Frank E. Evans (Colo.)
George H. Fallon (Md.)
Leonard Farbstein (N.Y.)
Dante B. Fascell (Fla.)
Michael A. Feighan (Ohio)
Paul Findley (Ill.)
Paul A. Fino (N.Y.)
Daniel P. Wood (Pa.)
Thomas S. Foley (Wash.)
Gerald R. Ford (Mich.)
William D. Ford (Mich.)
L. H. Foutain (N.C.)
Donald M. Fraser (Minn.)
Samuel N. Friedel (Md.)
Richard Fulton (Tenn.)
Don Fuqua (Fla.)
Nick Galifianakis (N.C.)
Cornelius E. Gallagher (N.J.)
Edward A. Garmatz (Md.)
Tom S. Gettys (S.C.)
Robert N. Giaimo (Conn.)
Sam Gibbons (Fla.)
Jacob H. Gilbert (N.Y.)
Charles E. Goodell (N.Y.)
George A. Goodling (Pa.)
Henry B. Gonzalez (Tex.)
Kenneth J. Gray (Ill.)
Edith Green (Ore.)
William J. Green (Pa.)
Martha W. Griffiths (Mich.)
James R. Grover, Jr. (N.Y.)
Gilbert Gude (Md.)
G. Elliott Hagan (Ga.)
James A. Haley (Fla.)
Seymour Halpern (N.Y.)
Lee H. Hamilton (Ind.)
John Paul Hammerschmidt (Ark.)
James M. Hanley (N.Y.)
Richard T. Hanna (Calif.)
George V. Hansen (Idaho)
Julia Butler Hansen (Wash.)
William Henry Harrison (Wyo.)
James Harvey (Mich.)
William D. Hathaway (Maine)
Augustus F. Hawkins (Calif.)
Ken Hechler (W. Va.)
Margaret M. Heckler (Mass.)
Henry Helstoski (N.J.)
Floyd V. Hicks (Wash.)
Chet Holifield (Calif.)
Elmer J. Holland (Pa.)
Frank J. Horton (N.Y.)
Craig Hosmer (Calif.)
James J. Howard (N.J.)
William L. Hungate (Mo.)
John E. Hunt (N.J.)
Edward Hutchinson (Mich.)
Donald J. Irwin (Conn.)
Andrew Jacobs, Jr. (Ind.)
John Jarman (Okla.)
Charles S. Joelson (N.J.)
Harold T. Johnson (Calif.)
Robert E. Jones, Jr. (Ala.)
Joseph E. Karth (Minn.)
Abraham Kazen, Jr. (Tex.)
James Kee (W. Va.)
Hastings Keith (Mass.)
Edna F. Kelly (N.Y.)
Carleton J. King (N.Y.)
Cecil R. King (Calif.)
Horace R. Kornegay (N.C.)
Theodore R. Kupferman (N.Y.)
Dan Kuykendall (Tenn.)
Peter N. Kyros (Maine)
Melvin R. Laird (Wis.)
Odin Langen (Minn.)
Sherman P. Lloyd (Utah)
Clarence D. Long (Md.)
Speedy O. Long (La.)
Donald E. Lukens (Ohio)
Richard D. McCarthy (N.Y.)
John W. McCormack (Mass.)
Joseph M. McDade (Pa.)
Jack H. McDonald (Mich.)
Robert C. McEwen (N.Y.)
John J. McFall (Calif.)
Torbert M. Macdonald (Mass.)
Clark MacGregor (Minn.)
Hervey G. Machen (Md.)
Ray J. Madden (Ind.)
Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (Md.)
Robert B. Mathias (Calif.)
Spark M. Matsunaga (Hawaii)
Lloyd Meeds (Wash.)
Thomas J. Meskill (Conn.)
George P. Miller (Calif.)
Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.)
Joseph G. Minish (N.J.)
Patsy T. Mink (Hawaii)
Chester L. Mize (Kans.)
G. V. Montgomery (Miss.)
William S. Moorhead (Pa.)
Thomas E. Morgan (Pa.)
Thomas G. Morris (N. Mex.)
F. Bradford Morse (Mass.)
Rogers C. B. Morton (Md.)
Charles A. Mosher (Ohio)
John E. Moss (Calif.)
Abraham J. Multer (N.Y.)
John M. Murphy (N.Y.)
William T. Murphy (Ill.)
Lucien H. Nedzi (Mich.)
Robert N. C. Nix (Pa.)
Barratt O'Hara (Ill.)
James G. O'Hara (Mich.)
Alvin E. O'Konski (Wis.)
Arnold Olsen (Mont.)
Thomas P. O'Neill (Mass.)
Richard L. Ottinger(N.Y.)
Edward J. Patten (N.J.)
Thomas M. Pelly (Wash.)
Claude Pepper (Fla.)
Carl D. Perkins (Ky.)
Jerry L. Pettis (Calif.)
Philip J. Philbin (Mass.)
J. J. Pickle (Tex.)
Otis G. Pike (N.Y.)
Richard H. Poff (Va.)
Howard W. Pollock (Alaska)
Joe R. Pool (Tex.)
Melvin Price (Ill.)
Robert Price (Tex.)
David Pryor (Ark.)
Roman C. Pucinski (Ill.)
Graham Purcell (Tex.)
Albert H. Quie (Minn.)
Tom Railsback (Ill.)
William J. Randall (Mo.)
Thomas M. Rees (Calif.)
Ogden R. Reid (N.Y.)
Ben Reifel (S. Dak.)
Ed Reinecke (Calif.)
Joseph Y. Resnick (N.Y.)
Henry S. Reuss (Wis.)
George M. Rhodes (Pa.)

John J. Rhodes (Ariz.)
Donald W. Riegle, Jr. (Mich.)
Ray Roberts (Tex.)
Howard W. Robison (N.Y.)
Peter W Rodino, Jr. (N.J.)
Byron G. Rogers (Colo.)
Paul G. Rogers (Fla.)
Fred B Rooney (Pa.)
Benjamin S. Rosenthal (N.Y.)
William V. Roth (Del.)
Richard L. Roudebush (Ind.)
J. Edward Roush (Ind.)
Edward R. Roybal (Calif.)
Philip Ruppe (Mich.)
William F. Ryan (N.Y.)
Fernand J. St Germain (R.I.)
William L. St. Onge (Conn.)
John P. Saylor (Pa.)
Henry C. Schadeberg (Wis.)
James H. Scheuer (N.Y.)
Richard S. Schweiker (Pa.)
Fred Schwengel (Iowa)
George E. Shipley (Ill.)
Garner E. Shriver (Kans.)
B. F. Sisk (Calif.)
Henry Smith III (N.Y.)
James V. Smith (Okla.)
William Springer (Ill.)
Robert T. Stafford (Vt.)
Harley O. Staggers (W. Va.)
J. William Stanton (Ohio)
Tom Steed (Okla.)
Sam Steiger (Ariz.)
Robert G. Stephens, Jr. (Ga.)
Samuel S. Stratton (N.Y.)
W. S. Stuckey (Ga.)
Leonor K. Sullivan (Mo.)
Robert Taft, Jr., (Ohio)
Roy A. Taylor (N.C.)
Charles M. Teague (Calif.)
Herbert Tenzer (N.Y.)
Fletcher Thompson (Ga.)
Frank Thompson, Jr. (N.J.)
Robert O. Tiernan (R.I.)
John V. Tunney (Calif.)
Morris K. Udall (Ariz.)
Lionel Van Deerlin (Calif.)
Guy Vander Jagt (Mich.)
Joseph P. Vigorito (Pa.)
Joe D. Waggonner, Jr. (La.)
Jerome R. Waldie (Calif.)
E. S. Johnny Walker (N. Mex.)
G. Robert Watkins (Pa.)
Charles W. Whalen, Jr. (Ohio)
J. Irving Whalley (Pa.)
Richard White (Tex.)
William B. Widnall (N.J.)
Lawrence G. Williams (Pa.)
Larry Winn, Jr. (Kans.)
Lester L. Wolff (N.Y.)
Jim Wright (Tex.)
Wendell Wyatt (Oreg.)
John W. Wydler (N.Y.)
Sidney R. Yates (Ill.)
John Young (Tex.)
Clement J. Zablocki (Wis.)
Roger H. Zion (Ind.)

Mr. Speaker, in commemorating the joyous event of Passover, let us not forget about the tragic fate of Jews in the Soviet Union and let us join in expressing the hope that they, too, may be delivered from their present situation.

The Blade of a Righteous Sword

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GEORGE HANSEN
OF IDAHO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 12, 1967

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, the Reverend Martin Luther King has mixed the civil rights issue with protests against the American position in the war in Vietnam. He has been sharply critical of the U.S. position and has said that the United States is "the greatest purveyor of violence in the world today."

Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the U.S. Senate, recently replied to Dr. King in an article entitled "The Blade of a Righteous Sword," as follows:

THE BLADE OF A RIGHTEOUS SWORD

(By Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain, U.S. Senate)

There is nothing inherently good or bad about a sword. The quality of sharpened steel may depend on whether it is in the hands of a surgeon or a bandit. Earth's greatest Teacher admonished, "Put up your sword; for he that takes it shall perish by it." That sword was drawn in anger and vengeance. It was a bad sword. But Jesus also said, "I am not come to bring peace, but a sword." That sword unsheathed against evil was a good sword. All depends upon the purpose for which the blade is to be used.

Without swords, coerced men are compelled to cry peace when there is no peace and to surrender the most heavenly things to the most hellish forces. There is a sword bathed in heaven. If swords are in the hands only of those who cannot be trusted with them, then the only peace possible between the lion and the lamb, which, it is prophesied, shall some day lie down together, is for the lamb to lie down inside the lion. There are present-day appeasers of evil who would label that arrangement peace. But a peace dictated by unethical force is the peace of slaves.

A nation must be strong to make its word for peace effective. A peace gained by constant retreat because of the threatening blackmail of superior force is not peace, but war. It will be a day of mourning for all the free world if ever our nation, whose potential force is the greatest, refuses to back to the hilt its belief in universal brotherhood and to use its terrible swift sword against aggressors ready to pounce on new victims.

There always is enough bad in the world to shatter any dream of an ethical peace, unless that ill will has a restraining fear of the power of organized good will. To weaken the national striking power is to vote to make it inevitable that the democracies shall be forced to do the bidding of oral perverts who have been allowed to fashion a preponderance of swords.

Of course, force never is the last word. At best, it but clears the way for the constructive agencies of friendship, good will and co-operation to do their healing work, so that at least swords can be turned into plowshares. But when you face men who have put the state on the throne, instead of God, you cannot conquer them by kindly example or a friendly smile. No gentle charms can stay the fangs of the cobra when it is ready to strike. To allow callous deviltry—whenever it is powerful enough—to trample righteousness into the mire at will, while the forces of good stand impotently by, is a tragic travesty of justice and judgment.

In England, before World War II, a group of influential clergymen, ignoring Germany's rearmament, led a movement utterly to renounce the sword of defense.

Declaring they were willing to risk all on meeting Hitler's threat with understanding and good will, they secured hundreds of thousands of signed pledges of a virtual refusal to take up arms. That futile policy, sincerely followed, helped to bomb the churches of which these preachers were the ministers and to fill the land with lamentations for the mangled and the dead. That crusade was a definite factor in Britain's unpreparedness when the foe struck. Time tragically proved it was no hour to exchange a clean sword for an olive branch.

In America, a man stood up in a free pulpit to preach. He quoted detached sentences from the Christ whose hand held the lash when His Father's House was made a den of thieves, and whose eyes were often as a flame of fire. The preacher declared that evil, no matter how diabolical, was never to be resisted with any physical weapons. Rhetorically, he asked, "What has a sword ever accomplished worthwhile?"

In a pew was a worshiper in whose heart was an aching void and in whose home was a Gold Star, speaking of the valor of a young crusader who marched forth with a righteous sword and came not back. At the church door, following the service, that worshiper said to the clergyman: "I can tell you one thing that the righteous sword has done."

"What?" asked the minister:

Replied the listener with deep feeling: "The sword in the hand of those who have resisted militant evil has given you the right to stand here today and to proclaim your convictions without fear of being liquidated."

The one who had publicly said that rampant evil was never to be resisted by force paused for a moment and then acknowledged, "I am afraid I cannot refute that."

There is no refutation in God's world and mans for the flash of the righteous sword!

State of Israel Has New Investor's Incentives

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Department of Commerce publishes a very useful and informative weekly magazine, International Commerce. The articles it contains are meant to stimulate thought toward the solution of problems confronting the international businessman and to provide constructive suggestions.

Inasmuch as the State of Israel is America's best friend in the strategically important Middle East, it was deemed advisable to invite the attention of U.S. investors to new incentives of the Israeli Government to encourage capital investments in that free and democratic nation.

Believing it to be of sufficient importance to warrant greater publicity, I request unanimous consent that the article regarding these new investor's incentives, which appeared in the April 24, 1967, issue of International Commerce be reprinted in the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The article is as follows:

ISRAEL HAS NEW INVESTOR'S INCENTIVES FOR TWO REGIONS

The Israeli Government has drawn up new measures designed to enhance the existing incentives offered under the 1959 Law for Encouragement of Capital Investment.

Currently awaiting formal adoption, which is expected shortly, the new measures would favor the southern (south of Beersheba) and northern (northeast of Nazareth) regions of the country where industry has not advanced as rapidly as it has in the narrow central region that brackets Tel Aviv and Haifa.

For an approved investment project in either of the two favored regions, a government grant would be available to cover one-third of the capital investment in machinery and equipment, plus one-fifth of that in land improvement. Also, up to 55% of the total investment in fixed assets would be financed by the Industrial Development Bank of Israel at a subsidized interest rate of 6½% (as against 10% without the subsidy), provided the total of the grant and the subsidized loan did not exceed 80% of the overall investment in fixed assets.

In addition, purchases of machinery and equipment would be exempt from indirect taxes, regardless of where it was purchased. At present, this exemption applies only to such items purchased with foreign exchange. The same incentives, but with the terms scaled down somewhat, would be applicable throughout the remainder of the country not falling within the favored northern and southern regions.

Meanwhile, the Israeli Investment Authority has drawn up a list of industries in which new investment is to be given special emphasis. Though the new incentives described above would not be limited to investments in these listed industries, the latter have been identified as of special interest because of their promising export potential.

Following are some of the industries listed by the Israeli Investment Authority:

Fur and leather fashion wear, Irrigation equipment, Agricultural equipment, Food processing equipment, Equipment for chemical industries, Commercial baking and cooking equipment, Construction equipment, Hospital and dental equipment, Laboratory equipment, Pharmaceuticals, Electrical instruments and Industrial diamond tools.

British Council Provides Useful Model for United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation (H.R. 7745) to provide assistance for private American organizations in their overseas activities, to operate certain information, cultural and educational programs of the Federal Government overseas, and to encourage persons active in political life in this country to share their knowledge and experience in an international political dialogue.

These activities would be carried out in a new Institute of International Affairs. In some respects, there is no precedent for this institute either in the United States or in other countries. Its proposal follows the revelation that the Central Intelligence Agency covertly assisted various private American groups operating overseas.

But the need for privately managed yet publically supported organizations to work overseas has been recognized by other countries, including Great Britain whose British Council is now 33 years old. To judge the extent that the British experience is relevant to our problems, I am including below an account of the British Council's operation, taken from its last annual report:

WHAT IS THE BRITISH COUNCIL?

"The British Committee for Relations with Other Countries" was established in 1934 by private initiative and with the support of the Foreign Office. The title was soon simplified to "The British Council". The main thought in the minds of those responsible for setting up the Council was that a body was needed which represented British life and institutions as a whole, and would have the long-term aim of bringing about a better understanding between Britain and other countries. This could only be done by a body which was not a Department of Government, and which would thus be free from the suspicion that its work was directed to short-term ends, or swayed by transitory political exigencies.

A Royal Charter was granted to the Council in 1940, which defined the Council's aims as the promotion of a wider knowledge of the United Kingdom and the English language abroad and the development of closer cultural relations with other countries. This very broad definition has enabled the Council to change the pattern of its activities to meet new needs.

The Council's affairs are directed by an Executive Committee of thirty members. A minority of these are nominated by Ministers and include representatives of the Foreign Office, the Commonwealth Office, the Ministry of Overseas Development, the Board of Trade and the Department of Education and Science. The other members of the Executive Committee are elected by the Committee itself, and include representatives of universities, literature and publishing, science, the arts, industry, the trade unions, and Members of Parliament from both sides of the House of Commons.

The Council also draws on the experience and advice of many leading figures in education, the sciences, the professions and the arts, who give their services to the Council through membership of a number of advisory committees. There are, for instance, advisory committees on English teaching, university interchange, British books overseas, the sciences, including engineering and agriculture, medicine, law, fine arts, drama and music. There are also committees to advise on the special contributions which Scotland and Wales can make to the work of the Council.

The Council's annual income now, in the second half of the 1960s, is over ten million pounds, provided almost entirely from public funds. It is natural to ask how this degree of support from the Exchequer is compatible with the Council's independence. There is of course a fairly close financial control by the Treasury, directed to ensuring the same standards as obtain in Government Departments. Nevertheless, the Council's position is in some respects analogous to that of other bodies which are not Government Departments, but which are financed in whole or in part from public funds, such as the overseas service of the BBC or the universities; and like these bodies the Council retains a considerable degree of real independence from Government control. Broadly speaking, and subject to the wishes of the overseas governments concerned, the Government decides in what countries the Council shall work, and on what scale and the Council decides what kind of work it will do. There is, of course, close and frequent consultation between the Council and Departments of Government, particularly the Overseas Departments. The non-political character of the Council's work is well recognised overseas, and no doubt is one of the factors which has led to the great friendliness and co-operation which the Council's officers overseas receive.

Two Partnerships for Nuclear Progress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, spoke at the dedication of a new headquarters for the Nuclear-Chicago Corp. on April 25, 1967, in Des Plaines, Ill.

Dr. Seaborg's remarks centered on the many valuable applications of radioisotopes and radiation instruments for the benefit of mankind. He commends the partnership between Government and private enterprise in applying nuclear research to agricultural, medical, scientific, and engineering problems.

I submit for the RECORD the full text of Dr. Seaborg's address:

TWO PARTNERSHIPS FOR NUCLEAR PROGRESS

I'm very glad to have a part in dedicating this new headquarters for the Nuclear-Chicago Corporation.

Last year Nuclear-Chicago and the G. D. Searle Company got married. I'm not sure whether this new headquarters is the offspring of that union or whether it was conceived before the merger. But in either event, it now has two legitimate parents, and I'm happy to be here at the christening to wish it well on behalf of the Atomic Energy Commission.

I'm glad to be here at the invitation of John Kuranz. John and I are old-timers in the relatively young field of nuclear science; both of us worked on the Manhattan Project. Now John is Nuclear-Chicago's *Senior* Vice President. The title Senior Vice President always makes a very strong impression on me, because I work for an organization—the Federal Government—that doesn't have a Senior Vice President. Mr. Humphrey is just the Vice President and there aren't any other vice presidents for him to have seniority over.

Senior Vice President John Kuranz is also the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission's Advisory Committee on Isotopes and Radiation Development. This group has done a lot toward disproving that definition which says that a committee is a group that keeps minutes and loses hours. His leadership on this committee has helped to encourage industry to use radioisotopes and nuclear radiation on a wider scale. Those of us at the AEC, along with many people in private industry, are indebted to John and his committee because they are really doing all of us an important service. And I am here today to acknowledge his contribution as well as to join in dedicating this new corporate headquarters.

Another reason why I feel especially privileged to be here today is that these new facilities have a significance that goes far beyond the fact that they will serve as headquarters for a company that is one of the United States' leading manufacturers and sellers of nuclear instruments and also one of the country's largest vendors of radiochemicals; for the new headquarters of Nuclear-Chicago symbolizes the growing vigor of two partnerships in American nuclear industry. One is the partnership between nuclear instruments and radioisotopes. The other is the partnership between government and private enterprise in the development of nuclear energy. Both partnerships are broadening the applications of radioisotopes and radiation instruments for the benefit of mankind.

The many valuable uses of radioisotopes are among the most remarkable applications of nuclear energy. Radioisotopes are now a common and vital tool in agricultural, medical, scientific, and engineering research. They are used to affect the properties of living and non-living things, to measure and test industrial products, to trace physical and biological processes, and to produce heat for the generation of electric power.

Many of the applications of radioisotopes would not be possible without radiation instruments. For example, advances in radiation instruments have led to greater and greater use of radioisotopes as tracers in medicine. The importance of radiation instruments has also grown as a result of the increasing use of radioisotopes for diagnosis and therapy in hospitals.

Just about every medical specialty has found a use for radioisotopes. When iodine-131 is used to diagnose and treat diseased thyroids, the patients drink it—in a form sometimes referred to as the "atomic cocktail." Each year in the United States about a half million of these "atomic cocktails" are served.

While I'm on this subject I might just mention that recently the AEC heard that it might receive an application for a license from a radiopharmaceutical company intent upon capturing new markets by diversifying its product line. The reports said that this applicant would request permission to market an elaborate "bar list" of ready mixed "atomic cocktails," including a plutonium punch, a cesium sour, a cobalt collins, a thorium toddy, a fermium fizz, and a strontium sling. The company is also reported to claim that its research and development division has discovered a new radioelement which they propose to name jupiterium and use as the basic ingredient for a jupiterium julep.

New medical uses for radioisotopes are constantly being developed. Among these is the possibility that radioisotopes may be used as a long-life power source for a heart regulating "pacemaker" that will be worn internally by the heart patient. There is even the possibility of a totally artificial heart powered by radioisotopes.

In industry radioisotopes and nuclear gauges are not only saving substantial amounts of material and manpower but are also raising the quality of manufactured products. Some examples of these industrial applications include studying engine designs and materials, testing the efficacy of lubricants, measuring the flow of liquids through pipes, controlling the amount of material going into a great many consumer products, and finding defects in welds, castings, and other metal objects. In agriculture radioisotopic tracing is being used to develop more efficient and economical ways of using fertilizer, to study animal and plant diseases, to develop better diets for farm animals, and to improve strains of food plants and grains.

As evidence of the growing economic, scientific, and medical importance of radioisotopes and the equipment associated with their application, there are now more than 14,000 AEC and State licenses for the possession and use of radioisotopes.

As I have already suggested, one reason why we are continuing to gain increasing benefits from radioisotopes is that very great progress has been made in developing more effective nuclear instruments. The nuclear instrument industry has successfully exploited some very significant advances in modern electronics. Today's semi-conductor detecting and measuring devices have an extraordinary capacity for energy resolution and precise measurement. With the aid of recent advances in electronics, nuclear instruments are now available that can measure time in units smaller than one billionth of a second.

We now have multiparameter analyzers that are highly sensitive in measuring low level radiation. Computers are being used more and more, making it possible for signals to be analyzed, discriminated, stored, and then displayed or used as an input to a control system. I can recall that during an earlier era this kind of instrument technology was beyond the imagination of most nuclear chemists and physicists who used to build and work on their own instruments with voltmeters and soldering irons.

One of the more sophisticated developments in nuclear instrument technology is the Anger Camera, which can make pictures of the distribution of radioisotopoes in living systems. The AEC financed the development of the Anger Camera, and Nuclear-Chicago applied the principle of this device when it manufactured the Pho Gamma Camera. The Pho Gamma Camera was the first instrument produced in the facilities we are dedicating today. It is another example of the partnership between radioisotopoes and nuclear instruments.

The Pho Gamma Camera is also a good example of teamwork by industry and the AEC. It illustrates the other partnership I would like to discuss: the partnership between government and private enterprise in expanding the peaceful development and uses of nuclear energy. The success of this partnership is reflected by the growth of the isotope and nuclear instrument industries—as a result of both government policy and private initiative.

Ever since the AEC was created back in 1946, one of the objectives of our government's nuclear energy policy has been to strengthen free competition in private enterprise. During the last two decades the AEC and private industry have worked to make this goal a reality. We have progressed to the point where President Johnson has been able to say:

"... Nuclear energy, after a period of intensive development, is now an integral part of the American industrial scene. It should not be regarded as a Government preserve. I look forward to the assumption by the private sector of our economy of a steadily increasing share of the responsibility for the development of the applications of nuclear energy."

The participation of private industry in the production, distribution, and use of radioistotopes is steadily increasing. The AEC is moving ahead with its program to discontinue the production and distribution of radioisotopes as the growing private capability in this area expands. As of October 1966 the AEC had withdrawn from the preparation and sale of 36 radioisotopes. A valuable government aid to industry was established in 1966 when the AEC formally opened an Isotope Information Center at Oak Ridge National Laborataory, which will collect, evaluate, and disseminate worldwide information on the production of radioisotopes and their use in industry and research.

While encouraging an increased role for private industry, the AEC's research and development activities are leading toward new uses and larger demands for radioisotopes. For example, the AEC is supporting work intended to apply activation analysis to industrial quality control. This project aims to go beyond the laboratory applications of neutron activation analysis and put it right on the production line. Such a technique would enable a continuous analysis of the constituents of raw materials used in manufacturing processes without the need for interrupting production. To meet the changing needs of science and technology, the AEC is continuing research and development on improving the technology for producing and separating isotopes with a view toward increasing their quality, quantity, and availability.

Work supported by the AEC has also led to the development of a radioisotope exciter for gold detection. There is a great deal of international interest in this gold detecting machine—not only by prospectors and miners, but also by customs inspectors and smugglers. Every Sunday morning I get up early to see if this gold-detecting device is being featured in Dick Tracy's crime-stoppers.

Besides the gold detector, neutron activation analysis is being applied to scientific crime detection. For example, over 600 cases are pending in which evidence obtained from activation analysis will be used. The Internal Revenue Service has already participated in at least 20 cases involving neutron activation analysis. Activation analysis is also being used to determine the origin of illegal shipments of narcotics, as well as to examine evidence related to mail robberies and other illegal activities involving the postal system. Those of you who follow the conflict between crime and law enforcement on television will appreciate the great contribution that nuclear energy can make to the investigation and prosecution of criminals. Even Batman and Robin might find it less of a struggle to foil the conspiracies of the Joker and the Penguin if the Dynamic Duo were equipped to do activation analysis.

The instruments that help us to gain the great benefits from radioisotopes are now produced by a full-fledged, privately owned manufacturing industry. Today's nuclear instrument industry is a far cry from an earlier time when nuclear instruments were custom built in AEC laboratories to meet specific needs. The manufacturers of radiation detection and measurement instruments were among the first independent groups to form after the government's nuclear energy program began to encourage commercial procurements of certain components. Today virtually all nuclear components and equipment are available commercially. In supplying nuclear instruments there is little if any competition between government and private industry. The nuclear instrument manufacturing industry is an excellent example of how an essential function can be transferred from a government laboratory to private industry with benefits to the government, to industry, and to the general economic welfare.

In the United States today, there are about 170 firms that manufacture nuclear instruments. Sales of nuclear instruments are expected to increase by about 15 percent annually and to approach $180 to $200 million by 1970. At present the biggest customers of the nuclear instruments industry are the Federal Government and its contractors, overseas buyers, and United States industry. In the future those parts of the market expected to grow most rapidly are the industrial, nuclear power, and medical sectors. The expected growth in the medical sector of the nuclear instruments market is one of the reasons why the marriage of Nuclear-Chicago and Searle holds so much promise for the future.

As further evidence of the importance and growth of the nuclear instruments industry, I was pleased to note the formation, early this year, of the Association of Nuclear Instrument Manufacturers.

Free competition has spurred the development of a constantly improving technology in nuclear instrumentation. The nuclear instrument business has been and still is highly competitive and technologically fast-moving. The market has demanded constantly improving systems with high performance specifications. It has been necessary for nuclear instrument companies to innovate in order to stay ahead—or even to stay alive.

As this new headquarters facility demonstrates, Nuclear-Chicago has succeeded in the rough and tumble of technological competition. Since its founding in 1946, Nuclear-Chicago has developed a diversified product line of instruments—including detectors, monitors, rate meters, scalers, analyzers, industrial gauges, and other equipment. Nuclear-Chicago has also become a leading supplier of radio-chemicals. It has sales offices in about 20 cities in the United States and Canada. For a company that was started from scratch only about twenty years ago, this is indeed a creditable accomplishment—something of which the officials and employees of Nuclear-Chicago may be justly proud.

The headquarters we are dedicating today is an important company facility. But it is much more than that. It is a symbol of the growing benefits of nuclear energy and the successes achieved through a policy of cooperation by government and business. I congratulate the people whose efforts made this headquarters what it is, and I wish you continued success in this our nuclear age.

"Protests Encourage Enemy"—General Westmoreland

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, Gen. William Childs Westmoreland made a timely and magnificent address at the annual meeting of the Associated Press in New York City.

General Westmoreland is a great American and a great South Carolinian who has devoted his life to the cause of freedom on a thousand battlefields. The following, Mr. Speaker, is a full text of General Westmoreland's challenging and historic New York address which appeared in the Washington Post:

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 25, 1967]

TEXT OF GENERAL WESTMORELAND'S REMARKS AT AP MEETING

A COMMANDER'S VIEW OF THE WAR IN VIETNAM

Almost 40 months ago I last visited this hotel just before leaving for duty in Vietnam. I came by to see my friend, Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Gen. MacArthur said to me: "I see you have a new job. I know you realize that this new assignment carries with it great opportunities, but it also is fraught with hazards."

I now wonder whether this occasion is an opportunity or a hazard.

The situation in Vietnam has been accorded the most intensive news coverage in history. As a result, every American should have, by this time, his own image of the war. How accurate is this image? Do most Americans fully appreciate the character of the war and its complexity? Today I hope to contribute to better understanding.

What kind of a war is being fought in Vietnam? How is it being fought? How is the battle going? And what lies ahead? These questions I will address.

The Vietnamese—and we, their allies—are involved in a total undertaking—a single, all-pervading confrontation in which the fate of the people of Vietnam, the independence of the free nations of Asia, and the future of emerging nations—as well as the reputation and the very honor of our country are at stake. At one and the same time, we must fight the enemy, protect the people, and help them build a nation in the pattern of their choice.

The real objective

The real objective of the war is the people. If the enemy could take Saigon, or the heavily populated areas of the Delta, or both, the war would be over—without negotiation or conference. He lost this chance two years ago, and I can promise you that his military tactics alone will not win him another opportunity. Yet, despite his staggering combat losses, he clings to the belief that he will defeat us. And through a clever combination of psychological and political warfare—both here and abroad—he has gained support which gives him hope that he can win politically that which he cannot accomplish militarily.

Many myths about the Vietcong still persist—and I hope I can dispel some of them here and now.

The doctrine of conquest in South Vietnam is from the book of Mao Tsetung. It is the standard three-phase pattern—the combination of subversive political cells, guerrilla units, and conventional military forces.

Between 1954 and 1963, political cells, trained and directed from North Vietnam, were installed throughout South Vietnam. At the same time, Hanoi directed that the Vietcong begin recruiting and organizing guerrillas, and training them in terror tactics.

By late 1964 the combination of enemy political-guerrilla warfare and governmental instability in the south resulted in a decision by Hanoi to enter the decisive, and final, phase. Vietcong companies were formed into battalions, regiments and divisions, and North Vietnamese army units began to infiltrate covertly to the south.

On Hanoi's terms

Never at any time during those 10 years of subversion, terror and attack did Hanoi relax its control over its war against the people of South Vietnam. The goal of this aggression was then, and still is, the conquest of the South—reunification on Hanoi's terms.

What we have is not a civil war. It is a massive campaign of external aggression from Communist North Vietnam.

The political cells have created an enemy pseudo-government that still pervades many villages and hamlets. The guerrillas wage constantly, mostly at night, the cruelest kind of war—terrorism—civilians are shot, bombed and mutilated as examples to those who might resist or defect, or simply because they are leaders.

A typical example of Vietcong terror took place shortly before I left Vietnam. During the early morning hours of April 16th, the Vietcong attacked a hamlet 20 miles north of Saigon. Among the victims were five revolutionary development team members. Three of them were women. Their hands were tied behind their backs and they were shot through the head.

During the last nine years, 53,000 Vietnamese—a large share of them teachers, policemen, and elected or natural leaders—have been killed or kidnaped. Translated to the United States, that would be more than 600,000 people, with emphasis on mayors, councilmen, policemen, teachers, government officials and even journalists who would not submit to blackmail.

At the other end of the war spectrum, we have fought, in the south, during the past year, major elements of eight North Vietnamese regular army divisions. We have captured thousands of weapons and large stores of ammunition and equipment that have been transported from North Vietnam.

In summary: The Vietcong is not a legitimate nationalist movement. It is a movement organized, controlled and supported by the Communist government of North Vietnam. What support it gets from the people of South Vietnam is largely the result of terror, intimidation, and murder of those individuals who oppose it.

Two years ago South Vietnam was on the verge of defeat. The enemy's main force units were attacking with increased intensity from hidden bases and sanctuaries. The government of Vietnam had arrived at a crossroad. It was a question of honoring a long-standing commitment by the Government of the United States to a young nation fighting for its freedom, or defaulting to the aggressor. Our President reaffirmed our commitment and made the courageous decision to stand firm—to stay the course. This meant using whatever military and economic power was necessary.

Once we had major forces ashore we began to look for the enemy, and he was not hard to find. Major battles ensued; they were bitter and bloody. But in them we learned that the enemy has little regard for human life and, for propaganda purposes, will turn losses and defeats into absurd claims of victory.

During the last year and a half we have sought out the enemy, caught him off guard, fought him before he was ready. For a time he stood and fought and we punished him severely. Now he is becoming more difficult to find. We have invaded his elaborate and widely scattered base areas—some of them built over a period of 20 years.

Working closely with the Vietnamese forces we have moved into many of the populated and productive areas which formerly provided supplies and recruits to the enemy.

Infiltration is costly

We have turned the enemy's ambushes against him and we have learned how to draw him into an ambush. We have sent our deep patrols to find him. He has been punished by B52 strikes and unparalleled close support from our tactical air, artillery and naval gunfire. And on land and sea we have made his infiltration costly.

Although the military picture is favorable, I emphasize the fact that we have no evidence to indicate that the enemy is slowing his invasion from the north, or that he is breaking up his major units and scattering them about, or that he has given up his plans to try to inflict major defeat upon us. He is taking great casualties and he does have logistics problems, but his leadership is good and his men are tough and tenacious. He needs a victory for political, psychological and morale purposes, and he will continue to strive for one.

So the end is not in sight. The enemy can hide in the jungles and mountains of South Vietnam where we cannot reach him without major effort. He rests and regroups, trains and replenishes in hidden camps and supply areas in regions along the borders of neutral countries and the demilitarized zone which he overtly violated almost a year ago. He continues to recruit and train guerrillas for use as guides and intelligence agents for his main force units and for sabotage and terror. So we must be prepared for more bitter fighting in days to come.

Before leaving the military situation, I must honestly say that I am concerned about cease-fire proposals. In other wars, a cease-fire was an acceptable condition; but, in this war, inevitably it will be a military advantage to the enemy and a detriment to our side. This is because of the clandestine character and covert methods of the enemy. Traditionally he has used covertly cease-fire periods to reinforce and resupply his units, and to strengthen and realign his political posture.

One of the regrettable facts of war—any war—is that casualties are not confined to military forces involved. There are civilian casualties in Vietnam and these are of constant concern to me, my commanders and men. But, civilian casualties do not result from indiscriminate use of our firepower. They are caused by mechanical failure or human error. This is in sharp contrast to the Vietcong policy of calculated attacks on civilians.

Never in the history of warfare have so many precautions been taken by men in combat. We cover an enemy-held area with leaflets and loudspeaker broadcasts warning of impending attack. We do not permit an air strike or artillery fire on a moving column of enemy until Vietnamese officials give approval. Every possible precaution is taken to avoid casualties among civilians. Never has a nation employed its military power with such restraint.

Now a word about the Vietnamese armed forces.

I have worked with the Vietnamese military for more than three years, and I have learned to understand and admire them. A look at their record in combat, as well as in political administration, reveals an exceptional performance, when all is considered. During the last three years I have seen them literally hold the country together. Despite their military background they have taken long strides toward developing democratic processes and institutions. They fought the enemy guerrilla and main forces alone, until our arrival, and, during that time, they were expanding their forces to the limit that their manpower and economy could support. Except for the continental army of our early years, never before in history has a young military force been subjected to such a challenge. In my book, the Republic of Vietnam armed forces have conducted themselves with credit. As I tour the country several times each week, I am encouraged by the obvious improvement in the morale, proficiency and quality of their fighting forces.

Staunch allies

Today the Republic of Vietnam armed forces are working and fighting side by side with their allies—the Koreans, the Australians, the New Zealanders, the Thais and the Filipinos, as well as the Americans, and they have earned the confidence of these staunch allies.

The Vietnamese armed forces and the Vietnamese people are aware of and appreciate our support. They know we have assisted them for 12 years in the development of their military organization.

More important to the Vietnamese, I think, is the fact that our American servicemen are eager to help them build schools, dispensaries, and other things of lasting value to their communities. These civic action projects, voluntarily undertaken by our troops and those of our allies, are inspiring to behold.

A young corporal undertakes the support of a Montagnard family whose breadwinner has been assassinated. An American squad or platoon adopts a hamlet, bringing to its people the material things they need and the spiritual uplift which will help them to self-sufficiency. Many communities in Vietnam are living a better life because of the encouragement and help our troops have given to them. A true missionary zeal among our troops is common place and is one of the unique characteristics of this war.

I am constantly impressed by the concern for the lives of others shown by the men of my command. As I travel among them, and I see their courage against the enemy and their compassion toward their friends, I am inspired by their example.

I would like to tell you more about the men of my command. Today your soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines and coast guardsmen:

Are better educated than before.

Are better informed.

Have traditional American ingenuity and initiative.

Are better physical specimens.

Have high morale.

And understand what the war is all about.

They know that they are helping to stop the spread of communism in Southeast Asia and to give the people of South Vietnam a freedom of choice. They have been given a job, and they are doing it well, and with pride . . . and they are dismayed, as I am, by recent unpatriotic acts here at home.

Who are these men? They are mostly youngsters representing every State of the Union—from the farms, the cities, the factories and the campuses. They are the sound product of America's democratic society. They are the sum of our educational system, our medical science and our communications. Their excellent morale results from knowledge of their jobs, sound military policies, professional unit leadership, and unprecedented material support. Their medical care is superb, their food is excellent and their mail is carefully handled. Shortages have been few and of short duration.

Forward with confidence

As an individual, this fighting man is a tough, determined professional in battle one day, and next day, a sensitive, compassionate friend helping the Vietnamese people. He is a fighter, a thinker, and a doer. He has seen—at first hand—Communist subversion and aggression at work; he has acquired a deeper appreciation of the importance of freedom. And from his ranks in the years ahead will come the confident, alert, intelligent citizens and leaders who will make this nation's future greater than its past.

With fighting forces like these, a commander cannot help but look forward with confidence as he views the military situation.

But I am mindful that the military war in South Vietnam is, from the enemy's point of view, only part of a protracted and carefully coordinated attack, waged in the international arena. Regrettably, I see signs of enemy success in that world arena which he cannot match on the battlefield. He does not understand that American democracy is founded on debate, and he sees every protest as evidence of crumbling morale and diminishing resolve. Thus, discouraged by repeated military defeats but encouraged by what he believes to be popular opposition to our effort in Vietnam, he is determined to continue his aggression from the north. This, inevitably, will cost lives—American, Vietnamese, and those of our brave allies.

I foresee, in the months ahead, some of the bitterest fighting of the war. But I have confidence in our battlefield capability. And I am confident of the support we and our allies will continue to receive from our President and from the Congress.

The magnificent men and women I command in Vietnam have earned the unified support of the American people.

Thank you.

Africa Trap Yawns for United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record, I wish to include an editorial appearing in the San Diego Union, sounding a warning to America with reference to being drawn into a military conflict in Africa.

I have long been warning the people of America on this same subject, and I am happy to have the influential support of the San Diego Union. The editorial follows:

Fledgling Nations Hurtful—Africa Trap Yawns for United States

Most of the 36 fledgling African states at the United Nations, and the Communists, would like nothing more than to see a direct confrontation between the greater Western powers and the countries of southern Africa—South Africa, Rhodesia and the two Portuguese territories.

Unfortunately encouragement has been given to these misguided and mischievous ambitions by public assurances from the State Department and by United States of America representatives at the United Nations.

When the special session of the General Assembly meets in New York today the question of South-West Africa will be debated with all the emotion and rancour, invective and untruth which has become symptomatic of discussion of the issues involved.

South-West Africa, mandated by the League of Nations to South Africa after World War I, has become the latest focus for intensive attack. In spite of an 8–7 decision by the International Court upholding South Africa's trusteeship, the Afro-Asian bloc at the United Nations, aided by the Soviet bloc, seeks to bring a change—by force, if necessary.

The United States supported a resolution last October which declared that the mandate had lapsed and South Africa had "forfeited" its rights. By this support the United States gave credence to falsehoods, and flouted the International Court.

The nations calling for force in Africa against South Africa and Rhodesia are the nations least able to supply anything but invective. They would do better to learn to develop their own countries into the viable units exemplified in southern Africa before calling for the destruction of others.

None among the 40 countries in the vast continent can compare with Rhodesia and South Africa in the educational and economic advancement of all their people. Their domestic political policies are no more the concern of the United Nations than are the domestic policies of the United States.

Before it is too late, and the United States finds itself urged along on a tide of communistically contrived conflict in Africa, we should call a halt. The offensive is against nations which not only are no threat to peace, but are the sole reliable bastions against atheistic communism of all the nations on the huge land mass of Africa.

Speech by the Honorable William S. Broomfield Before the Cutting Tool Manufacturers' Association Convention

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, in my last newsletter I asked my constituents to let me know what they think of the proposal to expand trade with the Communist nations. The responses varied from an unequivocal "never" to a qualified "yes, but only if." The great number of replies, however, indicated to me the keen interest in this crucial issue among my constituents.

One of my constituents, Robert A. Smith, of Hy-Pro Tool Co., is president of the Cutting Tool Manufacturers' Association, which held its convention in Puerto Rico a few weeks ago. Our distinguished colleague from Michigan's 18th District, WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD, delivered a particularly relevant speech which related current political issues to the economic interests of the cutting tool manufacturers. I am pleased to bring the text of his speech to the attention of the Members of the House, and suggest that they give particular consideration to the remarks pertaining to East-West trade.

SPEECH BY THE HONORABLE WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD ON APRIL 5, 1967, BEFORE THE CUTTING TOOL MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION IN PUERTO RICO

Thank you very much.

The late Sir John Maynard Keynes (canes), who has been the high priest of economic theory for the past few years, once made the observation that "economists have not yet earned the right to be listened to carefully."

As a politician, there is no doubt in my mind of the validity of Sir John's statement about the economist.

And there is also no doubt in my mind that the economist feels the same way about the politician, and probably just as correctly.

The reason for this sort of mutual suspicion between these two groups of people, the politicians and the economists, is that each is finding it increasingly necessary to stray into the backyard of the other.

The economist who ignores what impact political decisions can have on his predictions for the future, simply courts disaster for himself and his clients.

And the politican who does not have at least a working knowledge of the economic forces at work in our Nation, and ultimately upon his own political career, soon finds himself in the same shoes as the wayward economist.

There are probably no two fields of human endeavor which collect so many facts and then pay less attention to them than politics and economics.

Over the years the practitioners of both have learned to recite their predictions of things to come in somewhat the same manner of the Delphic oracles at a temple in ancient Greece with a maximum of dramatics and a minimum of useful information.

In other words, they've learned to hedge.

They've learned to couch their predictions in enough ambiguity so that all bets are covered.

I want to warn you right now that anything I have to say this evening in the nature of a prediction should be taken in that light.

I am going to give you some ideas of the way things look to me, at the moment, and then ask you to take them with a grain of salt.

The reason is that we are at one of those turning points in history when anything can happen—and probably will.

I am not an oracle. I don't pretend to be.

The best we can do is to take a hard look at what is and from that attempt to determine what will be.

I am not going to try to divorce politics from economics in these remarks, or vice versa.

I am going to treat these two topics, politics and economics rather as a marriage —the shotgun variety, perhaps—but a marriage nevertheless, as an entity rather than separate parts.

While I am going to try to make my remarks this evening as pertinent as I can to the cutting tool industry, I am going to have to warn you that I will have to stray pretty far afield at times in order to try to get a point across.

The reason is that it is important—perhaps even vitally important—that the forces at work in the world are understood and are treated with courage and imagination.

And believe it or not, you and your fellow businessmen are going to have the primary responsibility of facing these problems in the world—not the politicians. Not the economists.

There is a professor of economics at Michigan State University who tells his beginning students that he will give them an "A" in the course if they will but learn to ask two short questions and how to apply them.

The two questions he asks his students to learn are only two words apiece:

"Oh, yeah?" and "So what?"

As you can imagine, that certain professor is not noted for giving out very many "A's."

We know what a difficult thing it is to learn to question.

And once we have learned to question, how much more difficult it is to apply what we find to what we already know.

If we are to grow in our businesses and as human beings, we know we have to accept change. Not merely accept it, but live with it, understand it, to work with it.

Right now, the old order, the world in which those of us here this evening spent our formative years, is crumbling away in big chunks.

And, like Humpty-Dumpty, it can't be put back together again, at least not in the same way.

We used to know who our friends were in the world.

Now, we're not so sure.

We used to know that depression was "bad" and prosperity was "good."

Now, we are questioning whether this is always the case.

We used to "win" wars.

Now we know that nobody can win. Not when there are so many weapons of almost infinite destruction around.

I don't have to tell any of you in this room about the remarkable scientific and technical progress that has occurred over the past few years. Your industry and those associated with it have been the leaders in these innovations, and most of you have been in on the ground floor as these changes have occurred.

What you may not realize as fully is that the changes in the political and economic relationships between our country and the rest of the world that we are now experiencing are just as profound, just as deep, as those within your own industry.

This, I guess, is the proper time to ask the Michigan State professor's first question.

"So what?" you say. "I'm a hard-headed businessman. I've got plenty of problems of own without worrying about the whole world. When are you going to start talking about something that applies to the cutting tool industry?"

Well, the answer to that one is that I am right now.

Last October, President Johnson proposed a series of steps to improve relations with the Soviet Union and its satellite nations in Eastern Europe.

Of the four steps he proposed, all of them deal either directly or indirectly with your industry.

The President proposed:

First, the elimination of export controls on hundreds of industrial items, including machine and cutting tools, which formerly were classified as "strategic" so that they can be sold to the Soviet Union and all its satellites except East Germany.

Second, authority for the Export-Import Bank to guarantee commercial credits to Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria, in addition to Yugoslavia, also he asked for an increase in lending authority for the Bank of $3.5 billion for that purpose.

Third, authority for the Export-Import Bank to underwrite the purchase of $50 million in machine tools in the States to equip the FIAT auto plant being built in the Soviet Union at a cost of $800 million and with a capacity of 2,000 cars a day.

Fourth, an East-West trade bill which would give the President the authority to extend "most favored nation" treatment under U. S. tariff laws to all of the Eastern European countries, again except for East Germany.

For those of us brought up on the idea of "better dead than Red," what is being proposed by the President is pretty hard to swallow.

It is doubly difficult when we realize that this same Soviet Union and its satellites in Eastern Europe are supplying an estimated $1 billion year, or about 80 percent, of the strategic war materials being used against the Americans in Vietnam.

But there are reasons—good reasons—why the President and his Cabinet are proposing these moves toward ending the Cold War, at least as far as Europe and the United States are concerned.

The Administration's position is this:

They claim that the Soviet Union wants out of the war in Vietnam as badly as we do.

They say that, like the U.S., Russia has a tiger by the tail in Vietnam, and it doesn't know how to turn loose without giving its arch-rival, Red China, a political victory which would turn control of the Communist world over to Peking and the "hard line" doctrine which believes that war between Communism and capitalism is inevitable.

It is at this point that many of us bring up the other question raised by the Michigan State professor.

Our reaction is "Oh yeah?"

There are many of us who are not totally convinced that Russia is so anxious to get out of the war in Vietnam, no matter what her diplomats are telling our State Department.

One of the reasons for our doubts is a look at costs.

The Soviet Union and its satellites put about one billion dollars a year into supporting the war in North Vietnam.

The number of Russian troops involved, if any, is probably limited to a few "technical advisers" of the sort we supplied to South Vietnam's armed forces before the war became largely an American ground war.

To meet that expenditure of $1 billion a year, the United States is forced to spend better than $25 billion a year in Vietnam, and there are many of us who believe this figure is decidedly on the low side.

Moreover, the United States has added a much more precious ingredient than all the dollars we are spending there. That is almost a half million of her young men.

Now, what if the war in Vietnam should continue to escalate and spread to the neighboring countries of Thailand, Cambodia and Laos as it seems to be doing?

If that same ratio of 25 to 1 holds true, then Soviet Union would find itself in the position of being able to apply a hammerlock on American economy.

It could make the punishment on the United States very severe at a relatively small cost to itself.

If Russia resists temptation and limits its help to North Vietnam largely to defensive weapons, such as anti-aircraft installations, interceptor planes and radar installations, then perhaps the Soviet Union means what it says. Perhaps Russia does want to make friends with its former antagonists in West Europe and to learn to get along with the United States on peaceful terms.

Rather than Soviet words, I think Soviet actions will tell the tale in the future. Right now, it is simply too early to determine Russian intentions.

One of the facts we have to realize about our presence in Vietnam is that neither the Vietcong nor the North Vietnamese are our major enemy.

Let me put it this way.

If Red China should disappear from the face of the earth tomorrow, then the war in Vietnam would be over in a matter of days or weeks. Our troops could come home.

On the other hand, If North Vietnam should disappear from the face of the earth tomorrow, the major threat to the United States would not have lessened. It would still exist.

Over the years—or more correctly—over the centuries, China has developed a subtle and often effective method of winning wars.

In the days of the great dynasties, it was called "let barbarians fight barbarians."

Now, under Mao Tse Tung and his modern warlords masquerading under the guise of Communism, this technique is called "wars of liberation."

Red China regards Vietnam as the test tube of this new, but old, technique.

In essence, China says to a neighbor, "let's you and him fight."

"I'll be in your corner. I'll supply you with arms and moral support, and I'll be there when you need me."

The idea is not to "win" in what we consider the classic sense of the word. The idea is to kill Americans without committing Red Chinese to the battlefield.

By forcing us into a ground war on a man-for-man basis, and by slowly escalating that war so that our increased involvement is hardly noticed by us, Red China hopes to pin us down and to bleed us slowly of our resources.

In the meantime, Red China continues to make atom bombs, to work on hydrogen bombs and various systems of delivery until that inevitable day comes when Red China consders itself strong enough to take on the United States and to win.

In order to make Red China as invulnerable to our atomic bombs as possible, Red China's leaders deliberately set out to make their nation—not more civilized—but more primitive.

The reason was this:

Civilization means specialization.

Specialization means centralization.

And centralization means targets for atomic weapons.

By making Chinese villages as self-sufficient as possible, by deliberately moving away from higher living standards rather than toward them, Mao Tse Tung tried to prepare Red China for the time when it could first, challenge Russia for the control of the Communist world and, second, challenge the United States for the rest of the world that was left.

That strategy isn't as crazy as it sounds at first.

When we realize that roughly one out of every four human beings on the face of the earth lives in Red China, we can better understand what Mao Tse Tung was up to.

In essence, its leaders were saying, "If you kill every Chinese living in a city of over 100,000 people, you will have killed a hundred million Red Chinese. There will still be 600 million Red Chinese left."

As far as the Red Chinese—yes, and the North Vietnamese Communists—are concerned, everything is going according to plan in Vietnam.

When Ho Chi Minh talks about the war going on for another ten or twenty years there, he really means it. The North Vietnamese and the Chinese Communists are counting on just such a long-range commitment on the part of the United States as part of their plan to eat away at our resources and our will.

But Vietnam is about the only place that things are going according to plan for the Red Chinese.

Red China has met with some massive rebuffs, both at home and abroad.

Internally, Red China is tearing itself apart in a struggle for power between forces which are only dimly understood outside that massive country's own borders.

What seems to have happened is that the Chinese people have begun to rebel against the steady diet of sacrifice which Mao Tse Tung has insisted they endure.

There has been a drifting away from the "hard line" even by Communist officials themselves, and a series of purges is now going on in an effort to get the Communist party back on the track of strict conformity with Mao's views.

But even though both the United States and Russia have a huge stake in the final outcome of that struggle now underway within China, neither of us can do much except watch from afar.

Any interference by ourselves or the Russians would most likely only serve to rally the Chinese people around Mao and his announced policies of hate America and Russia first, last and always.

Red China has made many mistakes in foreign policy, but probably none so disastrous as what happened in Indonesia.

Indonesia had just about everything Red China needed in an ally.

It had a dictator who could be bought—Sukarno.

It had a strong Communist Party—the largest outside of the Iron or Bamboo Curtain countries.

It had a wealth of raw materials needed not only by Red China, but by the West as well.

It was in a strategic position geographically, as it controlled the straits through which all shipping must go from the Far East to the Middle East.

It had a strong army, navy and air force and the second largest submarine force in Asia.

But when the Reds rose up and tried to take over the country, evidently with Dictator Sukarno's help, the people had had enough. In one of the most terrible bloodbaths in history, they killed hundreds of thousands of the Reds.

Just how many Communists were killed is still not known. But the best estimates we have are that it was somewhere between three hundred and five hundred thousand.

Now, Indonesia, the fifth most populous country in the world, is on our side. In a few years, I think it will prove to be one of our strongest allies.

I think we can see that the main reason that the Soviet Union and the United States have been pushing closer together has been because of a giant common enemy, Red China.

I think we can also see that, while Red China poses a threat to our own security eventually, the threat to the security of the Soviet Union at the present time is much more immediate and much more serious.

China needs more land, and the Russian territory adjacent to its borders are virtually unoccupied.

China wants power within the Communist world, and the quickest way to gain that power is to wrest leadership of the Communist movement from the Russians whom the Chinese accuse of having become soft and decadent capitalists.

So now we have the opportunity, perhaps as we have not had before, of reaching some kind of "live and let live" relationship with the Soviet Union while that country is occupied with Red China.

As I mentioned earlier, one of the carrots we are holding out to encourage friendship with the Soviet Union are these trade bills proposed by the President and the lifting of embargoes on certain items which formerly were classified as strategic.

What the Soviet Union wants specifically are American machine tools.

If these tools are used to produce consumer goods for the Russian people, then I think most of us would agree that such sales might be not only good business but good diplomacy as well.

The richer the Soviet civilian becomes, the greater stake he has in protecting those things which are his, the less he is likely to be interested in pursuing warlike policies and the farther away he gets from the aggressive kind of Communism currently practiced in Red China.

But what if these tools are not used primarily for the production of civilian goods?

What if they are used, instead, for the production of weapons of war?

Weapons which could be used against Americans in places such as Vietnam?

Perhaps it is possible to control the types and kinds of tools which can be sold to the Soviet Union to the extent that their possible use for military purposes could be held to a minimum.

Perhaps it is not.

Most of us in Congress are going to have to turn to you for answers to questions such as these, because you have the technical skill and knowledge to give us the answers we are going to need to have if our decisions are to be sound and on-target.

Some experts have already warned us that the Soviet Union would probably buy only a limited number of American tools and then would use these as models to copy.

Other experts, just as able and just as sincere, tell us that it isn't that easy. They state it would take decades for the Soviet to unravel all the secrets of manufacture by the purchase of American machine tools, and by that time American technology would have gone on to newer and better methods.

Just as you in your business have to call on experts for evaluation and for answers, we in Congress have to depend upon the same kinds of advice upon which to base decisions which could, in the ultimate, determine whether we will live in a world of hostility or peace.

In this case, you are the experts. We are going to need your help and advice on these trade bills when they come before Committees of Congress and when they are considered on the Floor of the House.

If we are to best serve you, your business and our Nation, we are going to have to get from you many of the technical answers we need if we are to protect our own domestic industries in our search for peace.

Now, what about your business and the prospects here at home for the coming year?

Just recently, the Joint Economic Committee issued its recommendations on the business outlook for the foreseeable future, as well as some tentative conclusions on what should be done by government in order to encourage a high level of prosperity.

Even though that report is only a little more than two weeks old, some of its conclusions are already obsolete.

The reports calls for the reinstatement of the seven percent investment credit as an aid to business expansion.

Congress has already voted to give back to business this provision which should never have been taken away in the first place.

The report called for an easing of credit restrictions by the Federal Reserve Board. The Federal Reserve has, happily, already taken such action and we are now waiting to see whether the stimulus to business promised by this action takes place as predicted.

In trying to find some rays of sunshine for business in the months to come, they are pretty hard to come by.

Of the twelve leading economic indicators—the signposts most often used to point to the direction the economy is heading—nine signal thumbs down.

There are signs that the inventory build-up is not going to dissolve as the Administration predicted by the middle of this year in making its optimistic forecast of $787 billion gross national product and a sharp upturn in business by the end of June.

The Administration is still calling for the six percent surtax on individual and corporate income taxes, even though the Joint Economic Committee has warned that such a tax increase might throw cold water on the fire the Administration is currently trying to build under the economy.

However, I want to warn you that as things stand right now, at least a portion of the six percent surtax is going to have to be imposed.

And my guess would be that while the individual taxpayer might get away scotfree without a Federal income tax increase, business might not be so lucky.

I am basing this guess—and it is a guess at this point—on the fact that next year is a Presidential election year.

The Joint Economic Committee has said that instead of the surtax, the Federal budget should be cut between five and six billion dollars.

There is no doubt that there is room for cuts of this magnitude. But a great many of the political "sacred cows" of the Great Society would have to fall by the wayside.

Defense costs have already been slashed to the bone, in fact, some think into the bone to the point where troops are not getting what they need fast enough in Vietnam.

There seems to be no chance of substantial savings in this area, mainly because there is little chance for an end of hostilities before late in the year, at the very earliest.

Another unsettling factor in our national economy this year will be wages and labor. The Administration, junking its own wage-price guidelines, has all but issued an open invitation for a round of wage increases which business is going to have a difficult time meeting.

There are contracts in basic industries involving more than three million workers up for negotiation this year, and we will be lucky if a number of them don't end up in major strikes.

The Joint Economic Committee has foreseen this probable collision between industry and labor, and has recommended that the President be given sweeping powers to protect the public interest in such disputes.

But it is doubtful that Congress will be able to act in time, before the damage is done. And it is even more doubtful that the President would take action against labor on the eve of a general election, even if he had the powers.

This past year has been a rough one for some of the basic industries. For reasons known only to itself, the Johnson Administration used the machine and cutting tool industries and the home builders as brake shoes to slow down an inflation which threatened to reach runaway proportions.

Like the driver who misjudges a hill, the brakes were put on too late to do much good. The brake shoes have undergone a great deal of wear and tear in a short period of time, but there is still a great deal of danger but the car can be controlled.

There is still time to get back on the road to prosperity, and to do it safely and sanely.

But it will call for actions by government based upon what is rather than on what seems to be.

Politics and economics should and must go hand-in-hand in the future, because both can have great influence on each other.

In my opinion there is no room for political expediency where economic policy is involved.

In conclusion I want to thank all of you again for this invitation to be with you.

The Cure—Part 2

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the April and May 1967 issues of Sports Afield magazine carried a particularly timely two-part article entitled, "Gun Laws—Their Cause and Cure," by Mr. Zack Taylor. In view of the current drive to enact firearms legislation, which I find to be most repressive, I believe that the article will be of interest to my colleagues. Therefore, pursuant to permission granted, part two of the article, entitled, "The Cure," which appeared in the May issue of Sports Afield follows:

THE CURE—PART 2

August 16, 1966, was a remarkable day on the floor of the U. S. Senate. A bill that would virtually halt interstate shipment of handguns and importation of any firearms, and at the same time deny sales of sporting guns to youngsters, was up for debate.

Those who opposed the legislation spoke that day. As the hours crawled by, they invoked the traditional defenses of gun lovers against legislation that tends to restrict or control the availability and use of their weapons.

Defenses were much needed that morning in Washington. Two weeks before, an attractive young ex-Marine had gone berserk and massacred a new record number of innocent people in the long, bloody history of the land. Summed up, here are the points gun defenders read into the record:

Shooting is a healthy sport. Shooters aren't criminals or nuts. Shooting is valuable training for future soldiers.

Americans are guaranteed by the Constitution the right to bear arms.

There are plenty of antigun laws on the books at present.

The FBI list of crime factors doesn't include availability or nonavailability of firearms as one of the causes of crime.

New York State, with a strong gun law, has a higher murder rate than other states with no gun laws.

Antigun laws disarm honest people who obey laws, but they don't hamper criminals.

Antigun laws can be used by insidious forces who could take over the government after learning where the guns are.

One way to reduce crime is to arm honest men.

In various forms, these arguments appeared again and again among the 30,000 words of testimony. Then a Senator from Texas stood up. His name was Tower, and he had counted as friends some whose blood had recently been shed in Austin. He did not recount any of the traditional defenses. In fact, he didn't even say he agreed with the Senators who stated them. Here is what he said:

"I am concerned, Mr. President, that there is a danger that in our very worthy desire to avoid a repetition of this and other criminal tragedies we will strike not at the root and cause of the calamity but at a single secondary attribute: the weapon involved."

Senator Tower told of the rising concern of citizens over the steady increase in all kinds of crime. Then he said:

"I submit that the long-run solution to the problem lies in increased assistance to and improved facilities for law-enforcement officer, in objective, effective programs of research into the nature of mental health and of identification of mental diseases, especially criminal-oriented diseases, and possible treatments."

He went on to propose federal assistance to local and state law-enforcement agencies. He asked the Senate to set up a nationwide communication network for law-enforcement purposes. He asked stronger penal, probation and parole methods. And he suggested encouragement by the Federal Government in making law enforcement an attractive and profitable career.

In other words, Senator Tower implied that his colleagues were wasting time attacking or defending firearms. Instead, he proposed they get quickly to the task of effectively aiding those who can stop the criminal use of firearms by catching the crooks.

He suggested that if psychotics occasionally take up firearms to slay innocent people, the way to stop them is not restricting the use of guns among sane citizens, but increasing the pitifully little knowledge we have of how to seek out the dangerously insane.

He recognized that society's fear—the realization that it is in danger—is generating antigun laws. But the root cause of the fear is crime. Organized, juvenile, hoodlum, racial, rightist criminal elements increasing among us, which scare hell out of everybody.

Senator Tower set forth the logic for everyone to see: Fear is creating a climate that demands a remedy. Criminals are creating that fear. To calm the fears, catch the criminals. Antigun laws simply have nothing to do with the problem.

The problem is crime. The problem is not guns. Control crime. Then, men who hate guns and view them as instruments of prejudice and savagery will continue to submit proposals to curb their use. But nobody will listen any more. They won't have to. They won't be afraid.

That crime, not guns, is the problem is why police take such a casual view of antigun controls. They know the misdirected laws won't make their job any easier. It's the irresponsible man behind the gun they want.

That crime, not guns, is the problem is why, if you attend a convention of the nation's top criminologists, you won't hear discussed the subject of restrictive gun controls. Although they would probably favor stiffer regulation of handguns, the experts don't waste time with nonessential subjects like police-review boards and antigun laws.

That is because these men of experience cannot be bamboozled. They deal with solid facts. It is estimated that there are 200 million firearms stacked around this country. New-gun sales run about two million a year. Laws which (so far) are supposed to work by controlling gun sales can affect only one percent of the total. Statisically, they haven't a chance to do what their proponents so hysterically claim they can accomplish.

Crime scientists deal in facts, not the kind of fiction that sounds good in a political speech. They know that gun laws have produced not one measurable benefit. The simple truth is that despite great contrast in areas with strict gun controls and those with none, there is no evidence whatsoever that gun-control laws actually control guns.

Not one of the speeches by the lawmakers has yet produced funds to study the effects of gun-control laws. Until that study is made, anyone is free to weigh the advantages against the damage until he is blue in the face. The scientists will not join in. They have no evidence of benefits.

In fact, when talking to those who study crime professionally, one gets the impression that they view gun laws as gnats around a charging elephant. They wonder why shots are aimed at the gnats and not at the elephant.

They see a steady and unmistakable trend toward a complete breakdown in law and order in this country. It is shocking that there are insufficient crime statistics. The best are the FBI figures that tell them:

Seventy-five percent of armed robbers never get caught.

More than one out of three rapists gets away free.

Nearly one murderer in ten is never arrested; one armed assaulter in four never feels the arm of the law; an appalling 80 percent of breaking-and-entering hoodlums are never apprehended and only 74 percent of all thieves are brought to trial.

These figures immediately suggest the need for strengthening of the police force. But this only starts to solve the problem when the extent of the crime wave is revealed. In a section entitled "Careers in Crime," the FBI report shows that those who are caught and sentenced to prison are eventually released. With sickening frequency they repeat their crimes.

If you pick up a pleasant young hitchhiker 25 to 29 years old and he robs and terrorizes you at gunpoint, any cop could have told you he would. Chances are eight out of ten he had not one but two previous arrests. Criminologists know our prisons are the equivalent of schools for crime. Probation and parole personnel are America's forgotten servants—understaffed, undertrained, underpaid and overworked. Do gun laws help them do their job? No.

Gun laws have no known effects except bad ones. But they don't cost much money either. That is why shortsighted politicans are seeking headlines by proposing them. Strengthening of the police, parole and penal system raises the embarrassing question of where do we get the cash? Because of this, the FBI report shows:

"The ratio of police to population has remained relatively constant since 1958 despite the rapidly rising incidence of crime and the growing frequency of requests for police service."

Want to know the real reason New Jersey, a state with some of the strongest gun-control laws on the books, got yet another last year? Suburbs continue to be areas of the greatest crime increase in the nation. Why? "Law enforcement agencies" says the FBI report, "particularly in suburban areas, have been experiencing sharp resident population increases without a proportional growth in police personnel." Most of New Jersey's legislators live in the suburbs. They and their neighbors are scared.

The criminal use of weapons by the insane is a particularly thorny problem. Suicides, family murders, crimes of passion and the unfathomable outbursts of violence that are outside the ability of any law to prevent are tragedies that many feel could be controlled by restrictive gun laws.

This is a dangerously pat solution to an extremely complex problem. I do not wish to add other pat answers. It would seem, however, that the child, mother or father who lives because a mentally deranged person was prohibited from buying a firearm that moment, or that day, or even at all, lives in terrible danger. The sick-need-to-kill has not been fulfilled.

It is the police who are society's first line of defense against itself. It is the police who stay the suicides, get doctors out of bed to help berserk souls and break down doors to rescue threatened children. If someone becomes crazed, enraged, dangerous, no one scurries off to lock up the gun store. They call the police.

An excellent way to forestall crimes of passion would seem to be not to release deranged souls from mental institutions when psychiatrists say they are still dangerous. Of 50 out of a test group of 102 sex criminals at Sing Sing prison adjudged by doctors likely to repeat their assaults, 15 were released.

With mental institutions dangerously crowded and free mental-health clinics pitifully few, the ability of a gun law to assist would seem to fall woefully short. Especially if lives are only temporarily purchased at dangerously high cost.

To be sure, any cost is well justified if society lives a little more safely as a result of a law. Who wouldn't trade a small conservation budget to be able to walk the streets at night without fear? What gun dealer wouldn't forfeit business if a child's safety were ensured by his loss?

But no one lives more safely as a result of any gun law. Instead, he is cheated by the hope it brings. The real menace lurks unrecognized and unimpeded. The criminal use, the insane use, even the careless use of firearms is beyond the control of the strongest gun law.

But suppose, instead of gun laws, legislators gave us more police, better prisons and parole systems, new ways to catch crooks. Would that work? Would society purchase safety with this added expense?

The experiences of two of our larger cities prove it beyond a shadow of any doubt.

Shocked by its rising crime rate, the citizens of Philadelphia allowed their elected representatives to enact an ordinance requiring an application to purchase any firearm. "If only one life is saved, it is not too much to ask that the 3000 to 5000 prospective purchasers obtain permits." Has that life been saved? No one can say. Do police time and money go to administer the law? You bet. Has the law prevented one single crime? Nobody knows.

Shocked by its rising crime rate, the citizens of Chicago in 1960 set their lawmakers to work strengthening the police department and police techniques. It was a long, slow process. But in one year, major crime in Chicago dropped 12 percent from the previous year. This in the face of a rise in big-city crime everywhere else.

One way works because it recognizes the problem for what it is and takes the long, hard, expensive route to solution.

The other way doesn't work. It takes the easy route, the low-cost route, the cheat route. And it only makes things worse.

It is as frighteningly simple as that.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

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RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H–112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

Appendix

Veterans of Foreign Wars Gold Medal Awarded to Red Skelton

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS H. KUCHEL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, as many Senators know, a remarkable event occurred on the Red Skelton show the evening of Tuesday, April 18.

At that time, our beloved, highly accomplished minority leader, Everett McKinley Dirksen, appeared as the guest star. What Senator Dirksen said was particularly timely. In these days when some abuse their constitutional freedom by indulging in such things as burning our Nation's flag, it was good to hear the message of love of God and country which Senator Dirksen brought to over 40 million Americans who watch and listen to the Red Skelton show.

In bringing Senator Dirksen's message to such a large segment of the American citizenry, Red Skelton clearly demonstrated that popular entertainment and patriotism are compatible.

Red Skelton's friends have long known of his deep devotion to our Nation and to its institutions.

At a time when it is almost a fashion for many entertainers to belittle tradition and patriotism, Red Skelton has consistently demonstrated a respect for our flag and those things for which it stands.

I invite the attention of this Senate to a splendid editorial appearing in the April 20 issue of the San Diego Union. It is entitled "The Torch We Hold." Its subject is the importance of the patriotic message delivered by Senator Dirksen on the Red Skelton program. It properly commends Red Skelton for bringing this inspiring message to so many Americans. It points out, also, that the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States is awarding its coveted Gold Medal of Merit and citation to Mr. Skelton.

Red Skelton, in having Senator Dirksen as his guest star, brought the pledge of allegiance to the flag to the largest single audience ever to hear and witness the pledge in the history of our Nation.

I ask unanimous consent that the entire text of this excellent editorial be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THE TORCH WE HOLD

Passing years have dimmed somewhat his magnificent organ voice, but nothing can dim the luster of the patriotic message given by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen this week on the Red Skelton television program.

The message, contained in the senator's recording "Gallant Men" and "Man Is Not Alone," was heard by about 40 million television viewers. More Americans should have had the privilege.

Today Americans are dying, said the senator from Illinois, not for the hope of worldly gain, but to keep freedom; a legacy holding that we must dare all for our country if necessary.

Our men are dying so others as well as ourselves can be free. They are the kind of gallant men who have built our nation and passed us a torch. Tyrants cannot stand as long as the United States of America has gallant men.

Sen. Dirksen also had some advice for those who ask what can a single patriot do, or, as he put it: ". . . Lord, thy sea is so great, my boat so small."

No man is alone, he said, who keeps faith in the past of his country; in its traditions and in the great and glorious legacy of the United States of America.

Each American can remind himself daily of the legacy just as the senator did on the program: "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of American and to the republic for which it stands, one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

The appearance of Sen. Dirksen properly won a Gold Medal and Citation for Mr. Skelton from the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Hopefully the recognition will lead to more of the same kind of messages in television.

Concepts of Modern Seapower

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, last night I had the pleasure of hearing Rear Adm. R. L. Shifley speak before the annual convention of the National Association of Master Mechanics and Foremen of the U.S. Naval Shore Establishments. It seems to me that these thoughts are timely and important and I include them here as a part of the Congressional Record:

CONCEPTS OF MODERN SEAPOWER

Since most of you present are associated with the Navy, there is no requirements to explain fully the concept of sea power and its relationship to our national defense posture. I would like to refresh your memories briefly, however, you will recall that during the 1950's the doctrine of "massive retaliation" was foremost in our national deterrence policies. During this period the Navy, as well as the Merchant Marine, was hard put to obtain support for their objectives from both the policy makers and the public at large. Without a continuing understanding of the overall maritime role by the America people, a viable Merchant Marine and a strong, balanced Navy are likely to founder.

Fortunately for the Navy during this period, the ballistic missile and nuclear powered submarine, in complete agreement with national policy, obtained support at all echelons. I don't need to remind this audience of the effect this program has had on our deterrence posture; world leadership role, and the American industrial complex. I *would* like to point out now, however, that support of this program proved the feasibility of and fostered the accelerated development of nuclear-powered maritime propulsion machinery.

The Cuban missile crisis, more than anything else, brought out the need for a balance of forces to provide measured responses to varying world conditions and situations. A "balance of forces" implies a need for a strong air and surface navy supplemented by a modern merchant marine. These concepts are daily being emphasized in the hostilities associated with prosecution of our political and military commitment in southeast Asia. We are daily receiving a demonstration of the importance of nuclear power for surface ships. We are daily learning the importance and cost of logistic support of our ships at sea, and the importance of designing and building them so that they can be supported for the least effort and cost. Our aircraft carriers of the Seventh Fleet now spend 80 percent of their time at sea, sending destructive power from their flight decks into both North and enemy-held South Vietnam. The river patrol boats are reducing the influence of the Viet Cong along inland waterways; destroyers and other surface escorts are destroying coastal military facilities such as radar and missile sites; troop transports and landing craft are utilized in the rapid transfer of personnel to meet present or predicted threats; and, to support all these operations, as well as to supply most of the food, heavy equipment and other material to sister ground and air forces requires a large fleet of both MSTS and merchant marine vessels. Ninety-eight percent of all cargo for southeast Asia has been transported by ship. And even though there has been no actual requirement to date, in any war at sea the threat of a submarine attack is always present. Therefore, our ASW forces, surface and air, must remain alert, trained and ready. In other words, a balanced navy.

This is not to belittle the role played by our SSBN's. With the completion of the construction schedule this month and the forth-coming conversion to poseidon, over half of the programmed U.S. ballistic missile re-entry vehicles will be sea based. These forces, in conjunction with other national strategic forces, are designed to assure our capability to inflict unacceptable destruction on any threatening nuclear power in any eventuality.

We have also learned by the examples of Korea, Berlin, Lebanon, Cuba and now Vietnam that the threat imposed by nuclear strategic forces is not adequate to prevent non-nuclear aggression. There exists a valid requirement for strong, *conventional* warfare forces. Moreover, these forces must be capable of rapid deployment to threatened areas.

There has been a grat deal of comment and controversy about the impact of the FDL ship project both on the future defense role of the U.S.-flag merchant marine and on the U.S. shipbuilding industry. As you have undoubtedly learned from the public discussion to date, the FDL is a specially designed rapid deployment ship which will be maintained in an immediate state of readiness for deployment operations.

I welcome the opportunity to present to you this evening our plans for these ships and perhaps answer for many of you just why the Navy is so vitally interested in a program which is not Navy mission oriented. Broadly speaking, our total strategic lift mission consists of two main tasks: the initial rapid military repsonse to distant crises and the longer term requirement for continuing support and resupply of overseas military operations. The distinction between these two missions is very important. It helps determine what kind of airlift/sealift equipment we need, when and where it must be available, how it should be organized and deployed, and who should control it.

As far as initial deployment requirements are concerned, the Department of Defense has understaken a number of studies on strategies to counter limited war threats that may confront us in fulfilling our commitments to our allies. These studies consistently conclude that the length and cost of a war, as well as the size of the force ultimately required to terminate it favorably, are significantly affected by how fast we can bring the full weight of our military power to bear on the situation. This is why we have placed so much emphasis during the last few years on building a rapid deployment capability consisting of C-141 and C-5A aircraft, the FDL ships and land-based prepositioning of Army equipment.

These rapid deployment forces are designed to perform highly specialized military missions. They must be able to deploy the wheeled and tracked vehicles and other equipment and supplies of our land forces in a ready-to-use condition. Moreover, they must be able to deploy their loads into the relatively unprepared and undeveloped areas characteristic of many potential contingency areas. The impact of these considerations is evident in the design of the FDL ship; it must be capable of (a) long-range endurance at high speed, (b) rapid over-the-beach on-load/off-load capability using embarked lighterage and cargo helicopters, and (c) stowage of heavy wheeled and tracked vehicles and supplies in controlled humidity conditions for periods up to three years. These are the kinds of features which private operators do not normally find it profitable to incorporate into ships designed for earning revenues in commercial trade.

Our rapid deployment needs also justify our program for a fully available *military* airlift and sealift capability. Prompt and effective response to developing threats requires the timely availability of aircraft and ships. Recalling ships from commercial service and unloading and reloading them takes time. In the Korean conflict, by D+60 only 26 U.S.-flag ships were under charter to MSTS and engaged in movements to Korea. To have rapid deployment, we must have a ready military sealift and airlift capability to handle initial combat forces deployments. The cargo handling capabilities of the FDL are specifically designed for military operations.

Even so, several critics have still asked the Department of Defense, "why the FDLs?" They state, "suppose that the money you want to put into FDLs is spent instead on new, efficient commercial ships for the active fleet. We estimate that to acquire and operate 30 FDLs will cost about $2 billion over twenty-five years. Instead, you could subsidize the construction of 132 new container ships and lighter aboard ships." The answers to these questions are that none of these commercial ships would be able to return to port, unload their commercial cargoes, load military equipment and deliver it to southeast Asia or other future troubled areas within the first two weeks of a war. In contrast, FDLs would make their first deliveries during the first two weeks. Within the first month, some of these FDLs could have returned from the United States with their second loads. But, within this critical first month, less than 30 percent of new commercial ships could make a single delivery—less than a third of what the FDLs could deliver. Clearly then, new commercial ships would not solve our problem of getting combat forces on the scene quickly to stop a mounting attack.

The Navy's primary interest in the FDLs, however, is not primarily because of the strategic considerations.

Let me proceed with some of the related benefits which the Navy expects to achieve from this program.

The FDL ship program, under conventional procedures, could be divided among several shipbuilders and accomplished in the normal manner but at a considerably higher cost, in longer building periods, and at a reduced level of standardization of the thousands of components in the ships of the class. It is doubtful, however, that any single private shipyard is presently capable of delivering all 30 ships at the requisite rate with existing facilities, and, with some notable exceptions, existing facilities are out-dated and inefficient. The program will probably require improvement of production facilities in any event, and a new facility, according to Navy computations, will become more economical at between the fifteenth and twentieth ship. It is this aspect which makes the program so important, affording as it does an excellent opportunity for making a major step forward in shipbuilding methods. It could result in a new type of ship production plant, in which computer-aided ship design, mechanized hull erection, early and pre-planned outfit of subassemblies, computer-controlled production processes and numerically controlled tools are integrated into an advanced ship assembly plant.

The total package approach being used in the FDL ship project will result, in time, in lower cost of ships for both the Navy and the merchant marine. By series production of standardized ships we expect to take full advantage of production "progress curve" savings which result from improvements in management and production control, modernized facilities and tooling, and from economic-lot purchases of material and subcontracted items as well as from repetition of manual tasks—all of which are encouraged by a stable workload. Thus, in a thirty ship program as opposed to small, say two-ship buys, potential savings of up to one-third in the average cost per ship are possible. Experience in commercial shipbuilding has indicated that construction differential subsidies decrease when the number of the ships in a project increases. Multi-year procurement and series production in modern facilities for merchant ships could well result in substantial reduction in the construction subsidy rate from its present 55% level. Secretary Nitze recently related in his testimony to Congress, that the Maritime Administration is well aware of the possibilities and is already planning to enter a multi-year contract for several ships in its FY 1967 and FY 1968 programs.

Also, the shipbuilding industry, as represented by the president of the Shipbuilders' Council, generally supports our contention regarding the lower average cost of ships procured under the FDL total package approach and considers it is ". . . reasonable to assume that the application of these concepts will result in a superior product in performance or cost or both . . ." He has stated further that—

"There is, . . . universal agreement among our members that substantial cost savings result from the series production of a standardized ship design in a multi-year procurement. Additionally, our shipyards have long contended that significant cost savings can be derived when the shipbuilder is given an opportunity to influence the vessel's design. In this connection, it is believed that the yards can eliminate numerous construction bottlenecks which increase costs and suggest alternate, less costly features which in no way impair the vessel's strength or operating capabilities . . ."

The Secretary of the Navy has also indicated the Navy's deep concern with the aging active and reserve merchant fleet and the expense of building replacement ships. The multi-year approach should provide the private shipbuilding industry with an opportunity to develop new techniques through series production, and will demonstrate the benefits to be derived in the private sector for merchant ship construction from the multi-year procurement and ship standardization features of the FDL ship program. This is certainly an attractive prospect for both naval and commercial shipbuilding—one which, if the industry is to remain competitive in the world market, they can ill afford not to at least investigate.

Do you realize that today a support ship built in a United States shipyard requiring 220 manhours per steelweight ton can be built in Japan for a mere 39, with northern European shipyard performance falling between these two figures. This constitutes up to an 80% reduction in total manhours. New construction can be considered in two categories: hull erection and fitting out. In simple supports ships, hull erection represents 60 to 70 percent of the total cost of construction. This is the type of ship for which Japanese and north European shipbuilders have developed highly mechanized and automated steel erection processes. Complex warships, where 60 to 70 percent of the total cost is in fitting out, are still being custom assembled and, without exception, shipyards engaged in this type of work are operating as job shops. In order to improve that situation we're going to have to blaze our own modernization trail. The question that must be asked is, "What can be done to reduce the high manual labor content of this type of job shop assembly through capital expenditure on a cost effective basis?"

The Navy plans that, in the future, practically all shipbuilding programs which involve ships of the same design in successive years will be bought as multi-year procurements. This includes the LHA for which the first ship is in the FY 1968 budget. It may also apply to the DX/DXG program in future year requests. Experience with the multi-year award of 17 LSTs to National Steel and Shipbuilding Corp. And of 20 DEs to Avondale has demonstrated that excellent results are achievable. Because of the large size of the buys, both shipbuilders found it economically desirable to plan substantial capital improvements, $10 million in one case and $5.5 million in the other. Modernization carried out in this manner will provide a firm base for progressive modernization of private shipyards throughout the country.

There seems then to be ample evidence that both our private and Government shipyards are in need of modernization. The total program as planned by the Navy should move us positively to correct this situation. The FDL, LHA and DX/DXG ship construction programs will encourage a wide sector of the industry to modernize.

Improved ship procurement procedures should provide lower costs for ships. Permit procurement of more ships for both the Navy and the merchant marine and help overcome growing obsolescence. The modernization of private shipyards should place our country in a better competitive posture.

The naval shipyard modernization program will do the same for our Government yards and make them more responsive to fleet needs. Let me briefly discuss the naval shipyard modernization program.

The conflict in Vietnam is proving many things. Not the least of these is the requirement to maintain our fleet at peak fighting condition. Transit and on-station time have indicated that we can no longer permit the backlog at our naval shipyards where most repair, conversion and modernization take place. Just as in our private yards, naval shipyards have fallen behind in their equipment and facilities. For the six years from 1958 to 1964, annual capital investments in naval shipyards have been between $1.50 and $1.65 per $100 paid in wages as compared to $5 in private shipyards. Even this $5 figure is considerably lower than the current average of $20 per $100 in wages for all manufacturing industries in this country.

The Navy's average annual business, in the total naval shipyard complex, is approximately one billion dollars, of which 16%, last year, was for the construction of new ships and 84% for conversion alteration, repair and miscellaneous productive work for the fleet.

The same basic work categories that I discussed for private yards apply to naval shipyards as well. Also, the same question, "What can be done to reduce the high manual labor content of a job shop assembly," can apply just as well to alteration, conversion and repair. It seems perfectly clear to me that in order to effect significant improvements in the way we repair complex ships, we are going to have to make significant changes in our facilities and equipment.

The naval shipyard modernization program will result in modern machinery, new process lines, modern material handling facilities, and new functional buildings where appropriate. Although retaining generalized capabilities for servicing naval ships, our naval shipyards of the future will be primarily systems oriented (ASW, AAW, AIR, and nuclear) in order to obtain maximum gain from the performance of repetitive operations on specialized combatant systems. Although engineered estimates have not yet been fully developed, the order of magnitude cost of the program will be about $600M over a 5 to 6 year period: and will increase annual capital investments to about $20 per $100 in wages.

Under the systems oriented or what we might term optimum capability concept, each shipyard will be assigned the majority of its workload in its primary capability. However, sufficient secondary capability workload will be assigned to retain necessary skills in secondary areas. Using the primary-secondary capability concept, it will be possible to obtain in maximum gain from the performance of repetitive operations or specialized combantant systems. The specific assignments under this concept not only make maximum use of shipyard specialization, but will also satisfy all of the strategic and operational requirements of the Chief of Naval Operations.

During fiscal years 1965 through 1967, $81.7 million has been authorized for naval shipyard modernization. $49.3 million has been programmed in the 68 budget, and $31.5 million in the fiscal year 69 budget. We are attempting to have our total obligational authority for fiscal year 69 raised to $70 million.

These figures constitute funding requirements for short rang objectives such as conversion to numerically controlled tools. Indications are that an eleven million dollar investment in this area will result in annual savings of approximately five million with amortization in just over two years.—But what about the long range?

Five major objectives have been developed as guidelines for the long-range modernization program effort. The first objective is to define work requirements of each shipyard to support the fleet in the 1970–1980 era.

Objective number two is to produce the most efficient and modern way of meeting fleet requirements through intensive, modern industrial methods.

Objective number three is to insure that unnecessary duplication is avoided and maximum production is obtained within the shipyard complex as a whole.

Objective four is to convert, as nearly as possible, the shipyard complex from a job shop industry to a process type industry, and

Objective five—Improvements must be self-liquidating and cost effective to the maximum extent possible. Each project is being analyzed to insure that it will pay for itself in a reasonable time.

With these objectives, the shipyard modernization team took the workload projections, mission, tasks and function statements, and the state of the arts studies and developed to engineered methodology for determining the requirements for facilities and equipments that will satisfy fleet demand.

The problem was to translate a workload mix consisting of many ship types into manpower, facility and equipment requirements at functional work levels that could be indentified with shipyard capabilities.

The methodology was applied to two pilot shipyards, Philadelphia and Long Beach, for the purpose of developing a modernization program for each. The tentative cost of modernizing Philadelphia is $84 million and Long Beach $68 million. When these figures are extrapolated to the total complex, taking into consideration activity age and population, it is estimated that the total program will cost in the neighborhood of the $600 million I previously mentioned. The total integrated program will be submitted to the Secretary of Defense as a program change request a year from now, in April, 1968.

The benefits realized and the concepts developed under the FDL program to date are being utilized to the maximum extent in the modernization of naval shipyards. Similarly, improvements achieved through the naval shipyard modernization program will be available to benefit the Nation's private shipyards. Both programs can be viewed then, as major and inter-related steps forward in modernizing and revitalizing the entire U.S. shipbuilding industry, both public and private, and are of vital importance to the well being of the U.S. Navy and the defense of the United States.

Soil Stewardship Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, next week is being observed throughout America as Soil Stewardship Week. This is a nationwide observance which places emphasis on man's obligation to God as a steward of the soil, water, and related resources.

This is the 13th consecutive annual Soil Stewardship Week sponsored by the Nation's 3,000 local soil and water conservation districts and their national association and cooperating church groups. During the period of April 30 to May 7, observances are being held in literally hundreds of thousands of churches of all denominations.

It is fitting for the Senate of the United States to pause a moment in its deliberations to observe Soil Stewardship Week and pay tribute to its sponsors. This includes the 87 soil and water conservation districts in my home State of Oklahoma.

The people who serve on the governing bodies of these local units of State government deserve our praise for the leadership they are providing in our home communities for keeping before the people the relationship between soil, God, and man. They are performing a great patriotic service. I propose that the Senate take this occasion to say, "Thank-you."

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman has called upon all Americans to observe Soil Stewardship Week by considering what they demand of the land, and of the men and women who fulfill those demands. I join him in this appeal. In urging widespread observance, Secretary Freeman said:

> Seventy-five percent of the American land is cared for directly by the American people. This is the privately-owned land of farms and ranches, producing food, fiber, wildlife and timber and providing much of our outdoor recreation. This is the land that makes America a symbol of abundance around the world.
>
> Upon our privately-owned countryside we place increasing demands:
>
> More food for a growing population.
>
> More homes, as our cities choke from overcrowding.
>
> More water, as our needs double and triple in the years ahead.
>
> More space for recreation, as millions of us seek refuge from the tension of our growing cities.
>
> We ask much of our land: Utility, beauty, and refreshment, as well as high productivity. And we receive them because the men and women who work the soil are good stewards.
>
> Their stewardship is seen in green fields that once were gullies, and clear streams that once ran full of silt. The curved and contoured face of our countryside is a testimony to the care of our farmers and ranchers.
>
> Stewardship also joins us with the future. Our great-grandchildren have a right to receive the land in good condition because they, in their turn must live upon it.
>
> A better land and a better life upon the land are among the finest goals a man can work for. This is a part of creative conservation where the goal we must reach is enhancement of man's total environment.
>
> During Soil Stewardship Week let us remember with gratitude the men and women who keep our countryside "America the beautiful."

Mr. President, this statement by the Secretary of Agriculture eloquently outlines the importance of soil and water conservation to the future welfare and security of all people. Soil Stewardship Week will give each of us an opportunity to renew our dedication to this great national cause.

Shortsighted View of Trade

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, a refreshingly clear and forthright discussion of the issues involved in East-West trade appeared in an editorial in the April 7, 1967, issue of Life magazine. The editorial is entitled "Shortsighted View of Trade." I urge all Members to read this persuasive statement of why it is in our national interest to trade with

Eastern Europe. Accordingly, I ask permission to insert it in the Record:

Shortsighted View of Trade

The East-West bridge builders have run into some construction snags. While the Congress has finally agreed to ratify the consular treaty with the Soviet Union, the outlook now seems less hopeful for an equally important link—the East-West trade bill.

The men who oppose trade with East Europe—as long as the Vietnam war continues—speak from the emotions of the hour. But their opposition hinders our own actions far more than those of the other side—and unnecessarily restricts the President's diplomatic maneuvering room.

It is easy to protest that we should not deal with any nation that helps arm our enemy. But in the case of East Europe, we should apply the test of logic, not of emotion, to that policy, and ask, "What does it accomplish?" If the prime reason for our refusal to expand trade with East Europe is to force those countries to side with us against North Vietnam, then we are accomplishing nothing.

No Communist country is so independent of the others that it could side openly with us against a fraternal regime and we cannot expect this. But by restricting our trade we forfeit the chance to influence, in a thousand small ways, the direction in which East European countries will move.

Yugoslavia stands out as an example of what can happen when a country has options other than being locked inside the Communist bloc. Our continuance of normal trade with Yugoslavia was a vital support to that country after its split with the U.S.S.R. in 1948. Now 65% of Yugoslavia's trade is with non-Communist countries, its citizens can work and travel abroad, and while the government proclaims itself as stoutly Communist as other East European countries, Yugoslavs have recently been treated to the experience of seeing a vote of no-confidence against a regional government.

To help speed the development of other East European countries along Yugoslav lines, we need at least the East-West trade bill proposed to Congress last year by President Johnson. The bill's key provision would extend "most-favored-nation" status—already in force with Poland and Yugoslavia—to other East European countries. While the phrase "most-favored-nation" is a little misleading, it means, simply, that the goods of such a nation will not be assessed higher tariffs on entering this country than the goods of any other nation—as long as the reverse applies and our exports are not discriminated against at their end.

Without such a provision, it is nearly impossible for East Europeans to trade with us. With no backlog of the hard currency on which we now insist, they must nearly balance their trade accounts, exporting as much as they import. To buy from us, they must at the same time sell to us. And their goods cannot compete in our markets with others that have come in from West Europe under lower tariffs. We do not really, by our present policy, keep them from getting Western goods. There is hardly an item we make that East Europeans cannot buy from our West European allies.

The East-West trade bill, restricted as it is to the question of most-favored-nations, fortunately steers clear of other areas of trade with Communist nations which might be more open to argument. Congress, in its last session, voted two amendments to our food programs that prevent subsidized sales of commodities to countries that trade with North Vietnam or sell strategic items to Cuba. Since subsidized sales or guaranteed credits can be classed as forms of aid, they raise more questions than does the simple extension of "most-favored-nation" status.

There is no logic to cutting off what could be the normal trade of nations. And particularly so when, in the words of Secretary of State Rusk, "we need to make unmistakably clear to the Communist nations of Eastern Europe that their best interests lie in economic development and peaceful trade, not in support of futile attempts to gain advantage through the use of force."

Award of Honorary Doctorate of Laws Degree to Gen. William C. Westmoreland

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. STROM THURMOND
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, South Carolina is honored to have as one of its native sons Gen. William C. Westmoreland, who has provided exceptional leadership for our fighting men in South Vietnem. Yesterday the general was presented with an honorary doctorate of laws degree by the University of South Carolina, in Columbia, S.C. I was privileged to be present for this occasion, and the reception given the general at this ceremony and other events in Columbia indicates the warm affection in which he is held by the people of my State.

Mr. President, General Westmoreland will be addressing a joint session of Congress tomorrow. He has a widespread identification among the American people as a "soldier's soldier." This, in my opinion, is one of the highest honors a military man can be accorded. In connection with this identification there appeared in the Wednesday, April 26, 1967, issue of the State newspaper an editorial about the general entitled "I Am a Soldier." I ask unanimous consent the editorial be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

I Am a Soldier

The visit of General William Childs Westmoreland to the United States (and to his native South Carolina) gives the nation's Number One Soldier a brief and well-deserved respite from the awesome responsibility of directing the war effort in South Vietnam.

But whatever good may come to him, the greater benefit by far is the good it does America just to see and hear him. He brings to Americans—by press, radio, television, and personal contact—the word from Vietnam. And the word is soberly, almost somberly, encouraging.

He tells us, in blunt words, that "the end is not in sight," and that bitter fighting lies ahead. But he bolsters our spirits when he describes the caliber and the determination of American fighting men, the military resources at our disposal, the logistic base now well-established to provide the necessary supplies, and the increasing effectiveness of the South Vietnamese armed forces.

He reassures us of the correctness of our presence in Vietnam when he cites the United States' moral, military, and contractual obligation to aid South Vietnam in its fight for freedom. He confirms our belief that this is not a bona fide civil war but a flagrant example of outright aggression in the Communist pattern—beginning with domestic subversion and political sabotage, joined by guerrilla warfare, and culminating in the use of conventional military forces.

But General Westmoreland has his worries, and they should be *our* worries, for they lie beyond the realm of his military authority. He is concerned that the North Vietnamese may be achieving, through psychological warfare on a global scale, results which they cannot hope to secure militarily.

Cease-fire proposals, for example, give the enemy in *this* particular war opportunities to improve his situation through covert, clandestine, and utterly unscrupulous activities.

The demonstrations in this country, properly described by General Westmoreland as "unpatriotic acts," persuade the enemy that there is strong resistance in the United States to the war effort.

Such developments, far removed from the actual battlefields, increase Hanoi's determination to continue the war. And that, says Westmoreland, is bound to cost more lives—not only of Americans but of the allies fighting with our men in Vietnam.

General Westmoreland brought with him no appeals for more men or materiel and no magic formula for ending the war. He did bring word that our greatest need is for continued *resolve* to persevere in our opposition to Communist aggression in Vietnam. He feels that only the recognition of such a resolve will force Hanoi to reassess its strategy and acknowledge South Vietnam's right to determine its own course.

When that acknowlegement comes, much of the credit can go to the South Carolinian who has been the foremost symbol of such resolve for the last three years. There are rumors in and out of Washington that he may soon be re-assigned, since he always has held the command in Vietnam longer than is customary in the service.

His own reaction to such rumors, and to the accompanying speculation that he might become involved in politics (at the presidential level), is typical of the man:

"I'm a soldier and I think I have a fairly important job. I have no political intentions, ambitions or aspirations. I will remain at my post as long as my military superiors want me to."

We would like to see him given a chance to finish the job in Vietnam. But whether he stays there or is moved to another assignment in keeping with his ability, Americans can rest assured that his service to the nation, and to the men under his command, will continue to be of the highest order.

Lean of body, keen of mind, and clear in his dedication to basic American principles, William Childs Westmoreland of South Carolina is a credit to his calling—and to his country.

Civilian Police Review Boards

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN R. RARICK
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, current trends are intentionally directed against our law-enforcement officers in frantic efforts to control and regulate our local police. The name of the group may differ, but the goal remains the same—to slow down justice and make the law-enforcement officer "the goat," if not the criminal.

Where the police review boards are submitted to the people by a popular vote, they are rejected. Yet the overall plan by a small minority of dissidents continues, despite the contrary wishes of the American people.

I find it interesting that the source book for the safe streets and crime control bill, H.R. 5037, contains a list of some 482 names of experts and so-called advisers.

Could this be a National Police Review Board already in clandestine operation just waiting passage of the bill by an unsuspecting Congress?

I have leave to insert, following my remarks, an article from the Baton Rouge State-Times of April 24, 1967, and one from the Morning Advocate, Baton Rouge, La., dated January 15, 1966:

[From the Baton Rouge (La.) Morning Advocate, Jan. 15, 1966]

GROUP STUDIES LEGISLATION ON LAW OFFICER STANDARDS

A commission named by Gov. McKeithen Friday worked over a first draft of proposed legislation to set standards for peace officer training over Louisiana.

The office of Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion will redraft the proposal and prepare it for approval and submission to the May legislature.

The legislation was one of several projects undertaken at an organizational meeting of the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement, Officer Standards and Education.

Julian A. (Skipper) Martin, choice of Gov. McKeithen, took over as chairman of the 11-member commission. Martin, Baton Rouge, is head of LSU's law enforcement training program.

The commission named as vice chairman Sheriff Bailey Grant, Ouachita Parish, and Gremillion as secretary.

The commission will hold another meeting here Feb. 4.

It voted to write the U.S. Justice Department and notify it is open for business and propose two statewide projects for federal funds support.

The commission seeks a share of some $7 million available this fiscal year under President Johnson's Law Enforcement Training Assistance Act.

The proposed legislation would replace the commission with a permanent group, to be known as the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST). The commission would have authority to set basic standards for peace officers and oversee their training.

One of the projects for which the state would seek federal aid community relations for law officers.

The new course would be under the LSU law enforcement program, headed by Martin, but would be aside from the present 12-week basic law enforcement training the program now provides.

Courses on search and seizure as affected by recent court decisions, handling juvenile delinquency cases and dealing with minority groups under the law would be offered.

Specialized out-of-state lecturers would be provided, and the program would be framed along lines of one being set up in New Orleans by Police Chief Joseph Giarusso. The Orleans chief is a member of the commission.

Both the state and New Orleans programs would be similar to one provided by the National Conference of Christians and Jews for officers over the country.

A second proposal, for which federal funds would be sought, would lay groundwork for a statewide communications network making use of an electronic computer. The program would provide training for peace officers over the state in effective use of the information to be pooled in a computer.

Information such as auto license numbers, names of persons recently released from prison, and firearms purchases would be fed into the computer-communications system for use when needed on short notice.

Giarusso said this system would be of great use to the policeman on his beat.

The commission began a study into possible uses of so-called exotic devices in highway safety and law enforcement work. Devices mentioned were auto radio receivers and transmitters adapted with warning systems to be triggered by equipment at dangerous intersections or the nearness of a police car or ambulance.

[From the Baton Rouge (La.) State-Times, Apr. 24, 1967]

PHILADELPHIA ENGAGED IN BITTER FIGHT OVER POLICE ADVISORY UNIT

(By Lee Linder)

PHILADELPHIA.—The 6,000 police officers in Philadelphia say if you have a complaint about the force, tell it to police officials, not some civilian board.

The city, backed by civic and religious groups, argues that there is a definite need for an appeals board that will listen to citizen gripes about police, and recommend disciplinary action, if necessary.

The Fraternal Order of Police last month succeeded in getting the city's Police Advisory Board—created in 1958 as the first in the nation—declared illegal and void.

Judge Leo Weinrott, making the ruling in Common Pleas Court, said the board was an "unquestioned menace to law enforcement and hence to the public welfare." The city is appealing.

Police in the nation's fourth largest city contended in their successful suit that the board "is unnecessary, illegal, serves no purpose except harassment of police officers and lowers their morale."

"Hogwash," says Spencer Coxe, executive director of the Greater Philadelphia branch of the American Civil Liberties Union. "The people should have something to say about how the police department is run. It isn't a separate army."

Matthew W. Bullock Jr., deputy city solicitor who is handling the appeal, said the board "has improved police-community relations."

IMPAIRED MORALE

Judge Weinrott, however, found that the board "impaired the morale of policemen, hindered them in performance of their duties and has driven some of them to think of leaving the force."

"The evidence shows that the board's operations constitute an unquestionable menace to law enforcement and hence to the public welfare," the judge added.

Bullock said he is prepared to carry the city's appeal all the way to Pennsylvania's Supreme Court.

John J. Harrington, president of the police organization, says that if the city should win in a higher court, he will try to get the issue submitted to public referendum.

Voters in New York threw out that city's civilian review board last year. In Rochester, N.Y., where the board also has been an issue, a judge ruled that it was illegal.

In 8½ years the Philadelphia board handled 900 complaints and recommended suspensions—ranging from 2 to 29 days—for 50 officers.

"We weren't tough," said Mercer D. Tate, chairman of the eight-member board, which included two Negroes and a Puerto Rican clergyman.

"We've been criticized very strongly by some people that we weren't harsh enough, that we let police off the hook who didn't deserve to be off the hook," said Tate, a lawyer.

Harrington, however, insists that civilians don't know the problems of policemen.

"Only a police board of inquiry can do the job," he said. "A citizen always can make complaints about wrongdoing.

"He can go to the mayor's office; he can go to the police station or the police commissioner; he can go to the district attorney; he can go to a magistrate or a judge."

Coxe of the Civil Liberties Union countered:

"From 1952 until the creation of the Police Advisory Board in 1958 there was, to our knowledge, not one instance of the police department's disciplining a member of the force because of a wrong done to a civilian, on the complaint of a civilian."

Tate said a majority of the citizen complaints concern charges of illegal arrests and searches, principally of people in autos. He said Negroes comprise nearly all of the complainants.

MAJOR GRIPE

Harrington said that one of his major gripes was that a person who filed a complaint, which later proved to be false, "gets off scot free, and goes away laughing. Now is that fair?"

Among those joining the city in its effort to restore the board are the ACLU, the Fellowship Commission, the Presbyterian Interracial Council, the Philadelphia Urban League and the Rt. Rev. Robert L. Devitt, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania.

But Cecil B. Moore, head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People chapter, isn't opposed to the board's demise.

"I think now we can start locking policemen up instead of patting them on the wrist," said Moore. "The board was nothing but a debating society."

Eligibility of Convicts Serving Prison Sentences To Qualify for Unemployment Benefits and Social Security

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial entitled "The Most Fantastic Yet," published in the Staunton, Va., Leader.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE MOST FANTASTIC YET

It is well known that there are numerous abuses of Social Security system and of unemployment insurance allowances, but Sen. John J. Williams, R., Del., has called Congressional attention to some which should arouse nationwide anger. Unfortunately the capacity of our people for anger over public affairs seems to be at its nadir in this welfare state era.

Sen. Williams, relates the publication Human Events, has revealed regulations recently issued by the Department of Labor which permit a convict, solely as the result of work while serving a prison sentence, to establish his eligibility for unemployment benefits and to qualify for Social Security. Civil Service also gives retirement credit for time served in prison.

To enjoy these privileges, the convict doesn't have to await discharge from prison and employment in the outside world. He can qualify right in prison stripes! The Labor Department has dignified prison work as "federal service." This is an insult to government officers and employees and to everyone in the armed forces.

Commented Sen. Williams, who is one member of Congress who sees it as his duty to ferret out wrong practices and corruption and bring them to the light of day:

The "Great Society" finds that bestowing unemployment and Social Security benefits upon convicts is not enough. We find that the U.S. Civil Service Commission has likewise joined the parade of granting these fringe benefits. I refer to Schedule A of this agency . . . (This establishes retirement credit for prison time for any ex-con, theoretically at least, getting a civil service job.)

During the past four years, the "Great Society" has advanced some rather far-fetched proposals, but without a doubt this is the most fantastic concoction of them all.

In a letter to the Delaware senator, Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz himself declared that work done in prison could be considered "federal service" and that it is possible that upon release from prison a claimant may establish entitlement to benefits under a state unemployment insurance law as well.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has also confirmed the fact that this regulation has the effect of permitting a convict to establish elgibility for Social Security benefits solely as the result of work performed while serving his prison sentence.

If Congress doesn't do something to stop these abuses by the welfare staters who run the Department of Labor, the collaborating Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Civil Service, there should be a revolution at the polls in 1968.

Anarchy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON FUQUA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Palatka Daily News in Palatka, Fla., April 24, 1967, which I think is very appropriate, particularly in light of the recent comments by General Westmoreland, who also will address a joint session of Congress tomorrow on this very subject.

The editorial follows:

ANARCHY

Veteran newspaper reporter Merriman Smith told the American Newspaper Publishers Association that seldom had any public figure been subjected to the public vilification that has been aimed at President Lyndon Johnson. He said that it was not free speech or indicative of social change or revolution. He cited placards seen in the anti-Vietnam demonstrations in New York the previous week, which bordered on obscenity and books and play which imply that the President might have some responsibility for the tragedy in Dallas.

In his many years of reporting Smith said that he had never seen anything like it before. He called it anarchy.

Thoughtful citizens should heed the words of Merriman Smith, an objective journalist who has been covering the White House for many years. He warns of a trend that has grown to large proportions in the past year or two. The dissenters are not satisfied to dissent, but they are attempting to organize movements throughout the country to encourage young men to refuse to engage in military service; to "bravely" demonstrate against the war in Vietnam while their former high school and college classmates courageously face the perils of war in the service of their country; to form an "army" of 10,000 this summer to work in 500 cities mobilizing against the Vietnam war.

It is high time that the Congress take steps toward curbing this trend so ably pointed out by Merriman Smith. Free speech and dissent are one thing, but active mobilization of forces to fight the government when it is engaged in war is anarchy and it must be halted if this country is to retain its strength at home and abroad.

Vietnam—The Church's Dilemma

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. W. FULBRIGHT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a fine statement by Mr. John Norton Williams, the executive secretary of the Arkansas Council of Churches, entitled "Vietnam—The Church's Dilemma."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

VIETNAM—THE CHURCH'S DILEMMA

(By John Norton Williams, Apr. 21, 1967)

Henry Hitt Crane, a well known Methodist clergyman, now retired, frequently used to begin addresses on controversial issues by saying, "I have a blue thought. You have a yellow thought. Now before I can communicate my blue thought to you, I must get rid of your yellow thought. For if I try to lay my blue thought upon your yellow thought, we shall end with a green thought and I shall have failed in my purpose." Therein lies a clue to what is wrong with most of our efforts at communication.

I have something to say to you on the subject of Vietnam. The title of this paper hints at my approach, suggesting that the subject in some way presents a dilemma to the Church. Yet, no doubt, many of you do not share this view. Indeed, you may be questioning the propriety of your convention program committee for having included this subject on the agenda. Again, in as much as I have received a measure of notoriety in the state press for my participation, during Lent, in a national fast for the rebirth of compassion in America, you may feel that my position on the subject has already received a hearing and that, therefore, I cannot fairly bring an impartial presentation to you. Admittedly that is true. My remarks will naturally be prejudiced by the opinions I have formed as a result of my own investigation. I openly confess to being dovish in my attitude toward America's military involvement in Vietnam. This would seriously damage the effectiveness of the paper if it were my purpose to convert you. But let me allay your fears. That is not my purpose.

Finally, since I also represent your Arkansas Council of Churches, there is more than a remote possibility that you hold an opinion about this ecumenical agency of our Brotherhood in Arkansas. And while I sincerely hope that it is a favorable opinion, in all honesty I have learned, since coming into the state last August, that there are those who are suspicious of its activities, especially in the area of Christian social action. Let me assure you that your Council, while concerned about Vietnam, has adopted no policy statement upon this troublesome issue. In fact, the only action which your Council has taken in this regard has been approval of a priority program submitted by the Division of Christian Life and Work calling upon the churches to conduct their own seminars on Vietnam, preferably during October of this year. To that end your Council will make available reference material which will seek to fairly represent all views upon the subject.

Christian Education curriculum writers are fond of printing at the beginning of each lesson the "desired outcome" for the session. You have a perfect right to know at the beginning of this presentation the "desired outcome" for my effort this afternoon. Perhaps such an understanding will at least clear the air or any doubt about why I am now before you. My purpose is "to help Christians understand that the Church of Jesus Christ has both a right and a responsibility to address itself to the critical problems confronting men and nations."

I trust, then, that you will bear this purpose in your mind and evaluate my remarks, not in the light of some preconceived notion about Vietnam, but in relation to the mission of the Church to the world.

I

In a pithy passage, too often wrongly translated, St. Paul wrote, "in Christ, God was reconciling the world to himself." To understand his meaning one must be acquainted with certain fundamental tenets of biblical theology. One must accept, for example, the proposition that God is the Creator-Lord as well as the Reconciler and Redeemer of mankind. One must acknowledge, further, that man is made in His image and likeness. Finally, one must be willing to affirm that there is a chasm separating God and man that can be bridged only as God takes the initiative. All of this, of course, is what the Bible seeks to suggest to us and I am very sure that it is no news to you.

The world is God's creation. Not only is He its creator, but we can say further that, as God's creation, the world is essentially good. It partakes of His nature. Indeed, it manifests His spirit. Therefore, the Psalmist could sing, "The heavens are telling the glory of God; and the firmament proclaims his handiwork." Or again, "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, the world and those who dwell therein." And still again, "Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations." Nowhere in this idyllic description is there the slightest hint of evil. It is important that we affirm the essential goodness of God's creation, for apart from such an affirmation concepts such as reconciliation and redemption are meaningless. If the world were, by its nature, evil then there would be no hope of salvation and we would be the most miserable of men. Fatalism, not God, would reign and we would be caught in the depths of despair.

Now the biblical writers were not unaware of the presence of evil in God's world. Theodicy, the justification of the divine providence by the attempt to reconcile the existence of evil with the goodness and sovereignty of God, is a major theme running throughout the Bible. Indeed, the Book of Genesis includes this theme in its classic account of creation by making a rather remarkable assertion—God anticipated the "fall" of man when He set him in the garden.

What the Bible is suggesting is that there is a terrible freedom inherent in God's creation. It is the freedom to reject the Creator, rebel against His authority and appropriate to ourselves His dominion and sovereignty. It was this realized possibility that St. Paul alluded to when he wrote, "We know that the whole creation has been groaning in travail together until now."

We need not dwell long on the cause of this estrangement and its attendant sense of guilt. The temptation to play God roots in the anxiety of the finite in the presence of the infinite, of the mortal when confronted with immortality. In other words, the limitations of existence constitute a threat to our essential being. Adam in the garden had nothing to be anxious about until he became self-conscious. Then he perceived the distance between himself and God. Once known he experienced guilt and hid himself because he was afraid. Such is always the transition from essence to existence. Existence is the state of being self-consciously aware of our finitude, our mortality, the distance between our possibility and our actuality.

When God found Adam hiding in the garden, ridden with guilt and fear, He banished him with the judgment, "the man has become like one of us." The original sin is man's effort to play God. Eating the forbidden fruit is symbolic of man's futile effort to be God. What is orginal about this sin is not that it was committed once in the legendary dawn of human history. It is original in the sense that it is committed by every man in the moment of his awakening to self-consciousness. It is the mark of existential anxiety and guilt upon us. The creature is estranged from His Creator. Man uses his freedom to play God.

Here is an understanding of history that is basic to our Judeo-Christian tradition. It accounts not only for the psychological problems of human behavior but also for the rise and fall of empires with their attendant paranoia. We live in a world estranged from its Creator, a world whose history is the tragic tale of man's restless striving for power to overcome the anxiety of his guilt and fear, a world that has been more often than not only a stage upon which man may dramatically enact his inhumanity to his brother man.

Biblical theology asserts the futility of every human effort to overcome existential anxiety. Self-salvation is always a disaster. The world, estranged from its Creator, can never achieve utopia. History has witnessed the failure of every scheme to organize society about the grand designs of man. Just when a stable political order seems in prospect, the fallible quality in man's erratic nature emerges to destroy its clever design. Man, being as he is, can never unify the world about himself.

Thus we are informed that God, though He "was sorry that He had made man on the earth," still loves the world. The Bible does not end with the fall. In truth it is an heroic epic chronicling God's effort, through the life of one people—Israel—to reconcile to Himself estranged humanity and to redeem His lost creation. We know that this effort reached its supreme expression in the moment when God broke into history in the person of Jesus the Christ. Paul rightly identifies Him as being "the second Adam." Christ Jesus is the manifestation of man's essential nature, i.e., man as God created him, man before the fall. Paul Tillich speaks of the Christ as "the new being," for He participates in existence without experiencing the existential anxiety that marks our emergence into existence. He does not hide Himself from God. Nor does He seek to be God. Instead He manifests in His own person the presence of God in the life of the world.

In His death at the hands of anxious men we discover the enormity of God's love for the world. It is here that we learn the way out of our existential estrangement. We must die to self before we can be reconciled to God. We must rid ourselves of the aspiration to play God before we can overcome the dividing wall of hostility that separates us one from another. For reconciliation is possible only between peers. Had Jesus not died, disclosing His humanity, sharing in the suffering of the world, indeed, taking upon Himself the full weight of man's inhumanity to man, we would know nothing of the ministry of reconciliation. Let there be no mistake in judgment on this point. "In Christ, God was reconciling the world to Himself." It was and is a course of action basically foreign to the ways of men. It was foolishness to the Greeks. It is foolishness to men generally, who cannot find it in their hearts to love their enemies and do good to those who despitefully use them.

Now the Church of Jesus the Christ is, by its very nature, committed to the ministry of reconciliation. Yet, when I review her history, I cannot feel very proud of her record on this count. If the Church is to be authentically "the body of Christ," then it must bear on its body the marks of Jesus. This means that it must be prepared to suffer and die in overcoming the estrangement between man and God in this world. Unfortunately the Church has not displayed too much courage in this respect. In fact we hear too many strident voices counselling the Church to refrain from witnessing for her Lord where an application of the gospel would make a significant difference in the fate of men and nations.

II

Vietnam is a case in point. The title of this paper suggests that Vietnam presents a dilemma to the Church. A dilemma is a choice between two or more unfavorable alternatives. In this instance the choice would seem to be between:

First: supporting the Republic of Vietnam in a limited war against communist aggression.

Second: withdrawing our support, which would almost certainly mean a complete communist conquest in the south.

Third: increasing our support, which threatens the advent of a third world war too horrible even to contemplate.

One might remark, "But these are not choices for the Church to make. These are military and political decisions belonging to government." That of course is true. But it is true only in a military and political sense. The dilemma for the Church is not readily apparent until we examine these unfavorable alternatives from the perspective of the Church's mission.

Vietnam is more than "a dirty little war in Southeast Asia." It illustrates the hostility, anxiety and existential estrangement over again which God sent His Son into the world. If the Church has no mission, no ministry of reconciliation to perform in this conflict, then it has proved itself to be something less than the body of Christ. Herein is the real dilemma for the Church. Shall she remain silent in the presence of this grave international situation and thus betray her mission under God? Or shall she intrude in this critical situation and expose herself to the vilification of men?

This same dilemma, it should be noted parenthetically, applies to every social conflict involving justice. The redemption of mankind is her business and it can hardly be accomplished unless the Church follows the example of her Lord by breaking into history and yielding up her life to God for the salvation of the world.

Too often the Church has sought to resolve this dilemma by identifying herself with the position of the government of that nation under whose protective custody she finds herself. Thus she has sought to speak on crucial issues but making certain that what she says is in no way offensive to the establishment. But as the minister of reconciliation can she fulfill her role, under God, by being simply "chaplain to the Court?" The will of man is not necessarily the will of God. In point of fact, the will of God always stands over against and in judgement upon the will of man.

It is inept, to say the least, to believe that God could be in accord with any one political system. We ought not to forget that Jesus told Pilate, "My kingship is not of this world." His Church errs in giving unqualified endorsement to any form of government. That clearly is not her role.

Where then ought the Church to stand in relation to Vietnam? Two things should be apparent. First, the Church dare not remain silent on the subject. Second, the Church cannot give blind endorsement to the administration's foreign policy simply because we are Americans as well as Christians. Beyond this, as churchmen, we have both a moral right and a responsibility to examine and evaluate the conditions of the conflict as well as the objectives of the war.

Let us, then, take a close, hard look at the facts.

First: Colonialism—the right of a sovereign nation to exploit the resources of another people for its own advantage is contrary to the teachings of our Lord. We are taught to love our neighbor, not oppress him. While America has traditionally abhord colonialism and urged its end; the fact is that in 1945, at the close of World War II, the United States responded to the Declaration of Independence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, which read in part, "We are convinced that the Allied nations which at Tehran and San Francisco have acknowledged the principles of self-determination and equality of nations, will not refuse to acknowledge the independence of Vietnam." by announcing an American agreement to sell to France $160,000,000 worth of vehicles and miscellaneous industrial equipment for her use in renewing her colonial control of Indochina.

Second: The Geneva Agreements of 1954 were designed to free Indochina of French imperialism and provide the means of establishing three independent nations—Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. The United States refused to sign these agreements, because it would appear that we were endorsing the extention of communist held territory, and later we supported the Republic of Vietnam in its refusal to acknowledge their validity, even though the Agreements were binding upon the legal successor to the French. In consequence the free elections of 1956 were never held and therefore, the plan for the reunification of Vietnam failed.

Third: In direct violation of the Geneva Agreements, the United Nations Charter and SEATO, the United States invited itself into South Vietnam, changed the 17th Parallel from a military into a political line and today is supporting the establishment of an independent Republic of Vietnam, which means that we are committed to the recognition of two Vietnams.

The Christian, seeking to be an ambassador for Christ, ministering to the estranged and broken men of this world, has a perfect right and responsibility, in the light of these facts, to ask the strongest nation in the history of the world:

1. By what authority can the United States justify its presence in Vietnam?
2. Who has given the United States the right to impose its will upon the people of Vietnam?
3. How can the United States, with nearly half a million troops more than 13,000 miles from their homeland, with more bombs dropped on North Vietnam than were dropped on Germany in World War II, with more than two billion dollars a month being spent in this undeclared war, say, in the sight of God, that she is not the aggressor?
4. How can the United States justify its claim that it is helping the people of Vietnam to achieve their independence from communist aggression, when in fact a recent poll of several hundred thousand South Vietnamese people indicated that 86% favored stopping the war now, regardless of who won?
5. Who made the United States policeman of the world?

These are devastating questions which point up the dilemma of the Church in America today. We must be as embarrassed asking them of our government as she is of finding convincing answers for them. I honestly fear that America suffers from a messiah complex and is guilty of trying to play God.

We know, of course, the reign of terror inflected by the Viet Cong upon the innocent women and children of the south. We are appalled by these atrocities. But in a sense which we can hardly understand, terror is the only effective weapon available to them in what they consider to be a to-the-death struggle to rid their country of what they consider to be another example of colonial conquest by the West. We are too far removed from our own American Revolution to appreciate such fanatic commitment to independence.

Reason dictates that this war must end and end right now, before there is no country left worth fighting to win, before there is no world left worth living in. For the stark tragedy of war itself is the central issue here. As Christians, we canhot be unconcerned with the use of military power to settle human conflicts. In her self-consciousness, American gives evidence of suffering from the same anxiety and guilt that marked Adam when he went and hid himself from God. In mortal fear of those whose aims and aspirations differ from our own, we are witnessing the transformation of our nation into an arsenal with military commitments circling the globe. Let any country get out of line and it shall have to deal with American military power. If this is overstated, at least, it is the direction in which our nation is moving today.

War or even the threat of war has never been an effective means of reconciliation. It only breeds hostility, deepens enmity, and widens the chasm of man's estrangement. We wonder why the American flag is burned in Paris or why the Vice-President of the United States is jeered abroad. We cannot fathom the hatred with which our beloved nations is regarded by those whom we have sought to help. "It must be a communist plot," we reason, "or else they are just jealous of us." While I would not want to minimize the threat of communism to the free world, in the minds of many responsible foreign statesmen today, there is growing an even greater fear of the United States. You see, our commitment to military power as the only really effective deterrent to aggression, is not the good news to the rest of the world that we have calculated it to be. Not only is it antithetical to the faith of the Church, it also causes our nation to be regarded as a major obstical to world peace. We find that hard to understand. But if we lived in any of the developing nations, beset with all of the problems of poverty and hunger which they face, it would be fairly self-evident. Peace is not merely the absence of war. Peace is the condition of being reconciled to one's brother man. World peace, therefore, is dependent upon the elimination of the causes of man's estrangement. "He is our peace, who has made us both one, and has broken down the dividing wall of hostility," St. Paul reminds us.

In the midst of the Vietnam conflict, as in every hostile situation, the Church must witness to the redemptive love of God in Christ. As Christians, committed to the ministry of reconciliation, we must put our faith in God on the firing line, where it counts. This will mean standing over against the partisans to every conflict. The Church, by its very nature, cannot endorse war as a viable solution to man's existential estrangement, for war is the most horendous expression of that estrangement. Therefore, the Church, in lifting up the moral issue of America's military involvement in Vietnam, should not be thought to be in sympathy with the enemy. She must occupy a middle ground, against the imprudent judgments of man, but for the reconciliation and redemption of man, himself. God hates sin but loves the sinner. So too must His Church!

"In Christ, God was reconciling the world to himself." The Church must recognize this truth and act upon it. The dilemma of Vietnam is the dilemma of man himself. To fail to see this, to ignore our rightful responsibility to address ourselves, in Christian love, to the crucial issues confronting men and nations, is to betray the mission which God has layed upon His Church. Man cannot overcome the burden of his anxiety and guilt, alone. Man, with all of his power, cannot escape his existential estrangement. But God has already broken the strangle hold of evil and in Christ has set men free. When you and I, as Christian statesmen, really come to believe this and proclaim it with our lives, then and only then shall the Church bear witness to the transforming power of God in the life of the world.

God can affect the course of history. Mankind can exhibit the essential goodness of his Creator, in whose image and likeness he is made. It is our faith, that in the fulness of time the kingdoms of this world shall become the Kingdom of God of His Christ. It is to this truth that His Church must bear witness, for that is her mission in the world. God is victor! Therefore, let us not sit wringing our hands and crying in despair, "We can do nothing about Vietnam." That would be like saying, "We can do nothing about sin and evil in God's world." Either the Church is God's instrument of salvation or it is not. If it is not then let us abandon her with all possible speed for we have been duped! But if we know, with all of our heart, that Christ and His gospel hold for the world the only hope of its salvation, then let us be about our Father's business. Let us witness to the nations of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, for it is all of the nations of the earth, including our own, that stand desperately today in need of redemption.

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1968

SPEECH

OF

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 9029), making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield to me?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, this is an instance where this House spent years and years trying to get a program that would work. We are still interested in listening and talking to those who still have some reservations about the program. This amendment has taken us completely by surprise this afternoon, the amendment that the gentleman from Alabama has offered.

I would suggest that if each one of the members of this committee would stop and think a moment and try and realize what this amendment will do to the recreational program, not only in this one area of Alabama but throughout the entire United States, he will oppose the amendment.

If the Members wish to change the authorizing legislation, why, of course, that is their prerogative, and that is their responsibility, and the committee which I chair will be very glad to hear them. But if they want to gut this bill insofar as recreation is concerned, if they want to gut the outdoor recreational program which is an outgrowth of the Outdoor Recreational Review Commission's suggestions and recommendations, then all they have to do is to accept amendments such as this without proper hearing.

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1968

SPEECH

OF

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 9029) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Chairman, yesterday and today we have considered at length the appropriations bill for the Department of the Interior. There is one provision of that bill which I hope would be changed before the bill becomes law.

Page 14 of the bill concerns surveys, investigations, and research by the Geological Survey. There is a provision that $13,960,000 shall be available for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations, but that no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of any such investigation carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality.

This is the well-established State-Federal matching program to assist the States in planning their future water needs. Over the past years, every State has taken advantage of this sharing provision, and this year, it appears the States feel the need and are prepared to step up their research programs. In all but seven States, the estimated offerings for fiscal 1968 exceed the 1967 program.

The problem, however, is that this $13.9 million Federal appropriation will be insufficient to match the increased funds earmarked by the States. The 1968 budget, as we see it today, provides a total increase of $1,010,000 over the Federal matching funds available in 1967, while the States indicate an anticipated $2,273,800 increase over their 1967 programs. In other words, the States, in 1968, are willing to put up about $1,263,800 which, under this bill, cannot be matched by Federal grants.

I say that if the States are able to see themselves clear to make the sacrifice here, we should certainly do our part. It is my hope the other body will give consideration to this fact. I have talked to members of the Appropriations Committee, and I believe it would be agreeable if this amount was added by the other body, or in conference.

Gilbarco, Inc., Opens New Plant Near Greensboro, N.C.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HORACE R. KORNEGAY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. KORNEGAY. Mr. Speaker, this week it was my pleasure and privilege to participate in the dedication ceremonies of a new industrial plant near my hometown of Greensboro, N.C.

On hand to welcome my home community's newest industrial citizen was the Honorable Dan K. Moore, Governor of North Carolina, who said:

> North Carolina is very proud to have among our corporate citizens an outstanding company like Gilbarco.

I, certainly, enthusiastically share Governor Moore's remarks.

For Gilbarco, Inc., is a decided asset to our industrial community in North Carolina. The ceremonies in Greensboro this week were more than a dedication of a beautiful new manufacturing facility, they were also a rededication to the American business principles which permitted this 102-year-old firm to grow and to prosper and to have the faith in the future to leap into its second century in a new home and a new location.

Gilbarco, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey, manufactures gasoline pumps, air compressors, hydraulic lifts, and a number of other related automotive service accessories. The company began life in 1865 when Charles N. Gilbert and John F. Barker perfected a safe gas generator utilizing naphtha, a waste product of the promising new petroleum industry, just 6 years after the drilling of the first successful oil well in Pennsylvania.

Later, in 1910, Gilbert and Barker introduced the first Gilbarco gasoline pump. In short, from gaslight to aerospace, Gilbarco has kept pace with the march of technology.

In 1965, the management of Gilbarco made the decision that a new, completely modernized plant was essential to achieve challenging new goals. After careful study and analysis, Greensboro was selected as the most advantageous centralized location for its new home. Today, the Gilbarco name is known worldwide and I am happy that representatives from 13 foreign nations where Gilbarco has employees and licensees were in attendance at its dedication program in Greensboro.

Gilbarco's new plant, with automated production and computerized data systems, is situated on a 70-acre site. It contains 430,000 square feet of air-conditioned plant and office space for several hundred employees.

Dr. C. L. Burrill, vice president and member of the board of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, said the company recognized the superior qualities and attitudes in Greensboro even before Look magazine recently cited the community as one of 11 All America Cities.

Mr. Sidney Low, president of Gilbarco, and his fine management team have brought to Greensboro an old firm, but one with new ideas and new concepts. They will find in Greensboro kindred spirits.

For, in the immediate vicinity of the new Gilbarco plant, which is situated adjacent to the Greensboro-High Point-Winston-Salem Airport, some $35 million in new construction has been completed or is under construction.

Those of us who live in Greensboro are proud to welcome our new industrial neighbors and we will do our utmost to make them feel at home and to prosper here as they did in their former location.

Imports of Meat Products

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT B. (BOB) MATHIAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. MATHIAS of California. Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the plight of the American farmer and the continually worsening conditions of domestic agriculture. Earlier in this session of Congress I introduced a bill which would regulate the import quotas on foreign dairy imports. Because of the recent headlines telling of the serious dilemma facing our dairymen, the Congress has been notified of their economic frustrations.

But now, much the same problem faces our ranchers and cattlemen. Faced with ever-increasing imports on certain meat products, domestic meat prices are continually depressed.

Since last year, the price of cattle has declined sharply. Choice steers on the Chicago market in March averaged $24.67 a hundred pounds compared with an average of $29.22 for March a year ago. Cattlemen are facing, if not already, a repetition of the conditions of 1963–64 when imports were finally rolled back.

This unfortunate situation reflects an overall picture of American agriculture. Farm parity ratio for the past 2 months at 74 is the lowest since 1934. Per capita farm income is less than two-thirds the national average. The farm debt went up 10 percent last year.

In recent weeks, some very vital bills which would revise the quota control system on foreign meat imports have been introduced. These bills, which would be fair to both domestic and foreign producers, have broad bipartisan support in both the House and Senate, and should be passed. I urge my colleagues to give the closest consideration to this constructive legislation now before the Congress.

Older Americans Deserve a Chance—VISTA Program Is Giving It to Some

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JIM WRIGHT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, one of the starkest personal tragedies that can befall a man or woman in mid-20th century America is to have a personnel director smile and say. "I'm sorry, but we had in mind a younger person for this job."

If an applicant is not mentally or physically qualified for the job he is seeking, that is one thing. But for him to be eliminated merely on account of having reached his 40th or 50th or even 60th birthday is quite another.

Such discrimination against older workers not only crushes their spirit, but is demonstrably wasteful. Many of these people possess skills and experience and judgment that our country critically needs.

The VISTA program has been providing an opportunity for a number of these mature Americans to share and utilize their experience in the service of the country.

As the father of three high school- and college-age youngsters, I certainly do not have to be told what an incredibly bright and perceptive generation is now beginning to compete in the job market.

The day will come when these young people will guide our world into an era of intellectual excellence and material productivity of which people of my generation could not have even dreamed.

But the door to this new era has two locks. Knowledge can open only one of them. The other must be unlocked by wisdom born of hard, practical experience.

It is this invaluable commodity that our older workers are offering to America. They have lived; they have felt the disappointment and the pleasures, the failures and the successes, the frustrations and the satisfactions that fill all human existence.

They have a story to tell. They have hard-won lessons to share. If we ignore them, or if we deny them the right to contribute to our society, we are needlessly frittering away a sizable reservoir of human resources.

I know of no better example of value of the talents and skill of our older citizens than was cited in April 2 by the Fort Worth Star-Telegram. A bookkeeping supervisor found himself jobless and virtually without hope merely because he had committed the offense of becoming 58 years old.

Somewhere he heard about VISTA—the Government program, Volunteers in Service to America. To demonstrate what it has meant to this man to be given nothing more than the simple opportunity of being useful, I would like to share this Star-Telegram story with my colleagues:

HOPE FOUND WITH VISTA

When he looks back over his years now, Horace Henry of Fort Worth remembers 1965 as the year age and unemployment slammed him to the mat for an eight-count.

For 13 years he was payroll and bookkeeping supervisor for his brother's construction company. Then the chunky, aging Henry went off the rolls he kept when a construction slump hit that year.

Added to unemployment, Henry was bridled by recrurring heart trouble that forced him to take several months' rest.

As his health improved, however, he began to yearn optimistically for a return to business life.

He sought employment, offering 30 years of experience in fields including heating and ventilation, auto engine rebuilding and others.

But employers could only see a 58-year-old man nearing retirement.

"I am not ready for retirement," was his answer.

Then, in January 1966 Henry found a place where his skills, experience and his age were just the blend needed—Volunteers in Service to America.

VISTA, as it is abbreviated, offered Henry a chance to work with disadvantaged youth and at the same time to maintain pride in his accomplishment.

"Although industry thinks that at age 58 I cannot be of service to them, if in some small way I can help others, I feel it will be a benefit to them as well as myself," he decided.

The domestic Peace Corps ticked Henry for the Job Corps center in Royal, Ark. After training in New York, Henry was assigned to teach math and basic reading at the center to 16 to 21-year-old school dropouts.

Later, Henry was given the task of setting up and running a machine shop program in addition to his teaching duties.

All together, Henry sums up, a rewarding year.

"The relationship that the boys and I have come to realize has both brought great personal satisfaction to me and helped them in their efforts to lead a productive life," he says.

"The boys themselves have told me that they respect me because of my age and experience. Job Corps centers really need older VISTAs whom these boys can look to for training and guidance."

The major problem, Henry states, is helping the boys without becoming dangerously involved.

"The boys are embarrassed because they know that they are lacking in achievement. So you try to establish a rapport and an understanding, but then you run the risk of getting to personally involved for your or their own good. It's realy a dilemma."

But, it's worth it to Henry.

"The Job Corps center here is doing a lot for these boys. They have ambitions and they have the ability. Their past prevented them from doing much, but now they're learning. But they and society will gain from their experience here."

Fino Introduces Bill To Safeguard Civil Service Widows

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to eliminate the inequities in our Federal civil service retirement system under which a civil servant must gamble on whether or not he will outlive his wife in deciding what kind of retirement benefits to elect.

Under the present civil service retirement laws, a retiring worker must play the equivalent of Russian roulette with his wife's future. If he thinks he will outlive her, he gambles and gets more; if he is wrong, she's in grave financial straits.

The principle that a husband should not have to gamble with his wife's future is recognized in the social security system. A beneficiary cannot opt to deprive a wife or widow of her rights under social security. Separate and widows' benefits are a guaranteed right under social security. My bill adopts this principle by providing that the spouse of any retired civil service employee will be entitled to a 55-percent part of the deceased spouse's annuity. This will safeguard the wives of retiring civil service employees.

Distinguished Visitors

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES V. SMITH

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. SMITH of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, distinguished visitors in the Nation's Capital this week include a selected group of 4-H Club members here for the national 4-H conference.

We Members of Congress and the Nation, itself, can well be proud of these young people and the fine training they are receiving. My own son and daughter, Jay and Sarah, were 4-H Club members and their association with the leaders and the lessons they learned will be of value to them in the years to come.

A young woman Sue Gunkel, of Eldorado, Okla., has done such an outstanding piece of work with Spanish-speaking girls at the Altus, Okla., Spanish Mission that I would like to include her fine report in the RECORD:

CLOTHING WORKSHOP HELD BY 4-H JUNIOR LEADERS FOR TEENAGE SPANISH GIRLS

(By Sue Gunkel, Eldorado, Okla.)

This year, it has been my privilege as a 4-H Junior Leader to direct a four-night clothing workshop in the Altus Spanish Mission.. The purpose of the workshop was to teach the Spanish girls as much as we could about sewing, and help them construct dresses to add to their limited wardrobes. My aim was to make my explanations and directions simple enough so that the girls could understand. This was difficult because of the language barrier, and the fact that the girls had little educational opportunities. I feel that our four-night workshop could be termed a success, for these Spanish teenagers finished their dresses, and learned a little about sewing in the process. Not to be forgotten is the fact that I was able to understand and feel compassion for these girls who have so little, while I have so much.

Without the help of our county 4-H leader, Mrs. Pat Portenberry, and other Junior Leaders in the county, this workshop could never have been completed. We all profited from our experiences, and are eager to experiment with similar workshops in other areas.

The going was mighty slow at times and we 4-H Junior Leaders and other helpers got awfully tired, but our goal was achieved! All the dresses were either entirely finished, or near enough completed that the girls could finish at home. Needless to say, the Spanish girls were just as happy to be through as we were.

The workshop was quite an experience for all of us, and, who knows, we might have helped bridge the gap between these two races of people—Spanish and American.

Ben G. Shapiro

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, it is very seldom we read a column in newspapers that brings the reader pleasure, because it relates to a person who has led a fine, noble, constructive life, and one who is an inspiration and an example for all others to follow.

Such a person is Ben G. Shapiro, of Boston.

Mr. Shapiro, or, "Ben," as he is called, with friendship and deep admiration, has devoted the greater part of his life to creating understanding, particularly along the lines of race, religion, and color, and extending areas of agreement among our people.

It can be well said of Ben Shapiro that he is "one of God's noblemen."

In the Boston Herald of April 24, 1967, appears an excellent article about Ben Shapiro, written by Arthur Stratton, which I include, with pleasure, in my remarks:

AN EFFORT OF 30 YEARS—WE'RE A LITTLE CLOSER, THANKS TO BEN SHAPIRO

(By Arthur Stratton)

If we are a little closer to each other in this community than we were 30 years ago, we must consider this unobtrusive little man's untiring efforts in our behalf.

Every May since 1937 he has shepherded those of all our faiths to the table to "break bread" together, confident that each succeeding year the barrier would become just a little lower, just a little thinner.

His reward for this 30-year effort is his own firm belief that we have responded, and have shown greater regard for each other between each breaking of the bread.

One specific proof of his conviction is that a room in a big Jesuit institution like Boston College will hear his name—Ben G. Shapiro.

"Never in their fondest dreams did my good mother and my good father, who came to this country to escape persecution, ever envision their son's name would appear on a Jesuit campus," humbly observed the founder of the Massachusetts Committee Catholics, Protestants And Jews.

And it is certain his late parents never believed that one day their son, Ben would receive the personal congratulations from the President of the United States—John F. Kennedy—and adding that his committee "helped to set an example for the entire country in the area of Brotherhood and human relationships."

Or that the next President, Mr. Johnson, would send him a telegram saying it was "a must" that he accept appointment to the Citizens National Committee on Civil Rights.

Or that it would be set forth in the Congressional Record that the committee's annual junior goodwill dinners have been attended by nearly 3000 young men "and we know of no lad who attended these annual dinners who has been involved in any juvenile delinquency nor at any time been a discredit to himself or to the school he represents."

Or that Richard Cardinal Cushing would write to their son Ben and say:

"We have seen you, in your dedication to a great cause, bring all the powers of a sweet spirit to bear to make this community a happier and, I may say, holier place. Your work has been beyond all praise, but I know that you do not live for praise but for the satisfaction of a work well done. May God reward you and bless you."

Or that their son would be enheartened by his beloved Brotherhood of Temple Ohabei Shalom dedicating their 29th annual goodwill dinner to the Very Rev. Michael P. Walsh, S.J., president of Boston College, and to the college on its 100th anniversary in 1962.

Or that Father Walsh, when he heard the Brotherhood of Temple Ohabei Shalom couldn't hold its 33d goodwill dinner in March of 1966 because renovations of the Temple Hall were delayed, invited Ben to hold the dinner at Boston College, and it was held in Lyons Hall on the Chestnut Hill campus.

"A select cadre of students, members of the Golden Key Society, served as volunteer ushers at Temple Ohabei Shalom's meeting at Boston College," Ben proudly recalled.

"Cardinal Cushing and I were spreading the ecumenical gospel in our community two decades before the word ecumenical came into common usage," reported Ben. "Way back in 1946, the then archbishop of Boston, Richard J. Cushing, was guest of honor at Temple Ohabei Shalom in Brookline.

"I have been blessed with the friendship and confidence of Cardinal Cushing," he said. "I have been amply compensated by having the respect of such men."

He finds discrimination "a disease that has existed for a long time, but little by little we are making progress against it."

Ben has noticed that "not so many people are changing their names or shortening them as they used to years ago."

"Today they feel that they are being respected for what they are," he added.

"We have seen a great many changes and they are for the better. Men like Cardinal Cushing, and leaders in the other faiths as well, only see the good people and see the value of people working together."

The first dinner of the Massachusetts Committee Catholics, Protestants And Jews in 1937 was held at the old Boston City Club and was attended by 221 persons.

When the 30th annual dinner is held May 18 in the Statler Hilton, the big ballroom will be sold out to those of all faiths seeking to perpetuate the ideals of Ben Shapiro.

But just as he did at the first dinner, Ben will sit quietly off to one side, in a far corner, if possible. And like the others, the 30th dinner will be run like clock work, thanks to the many months of work that Ben devotes to the multiplicity of details.

Three of the most prominent members of the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths in this country will be honored May 18 and added to the long list of distinguished Americans who have been previous recipients of citations. The names of the three 1967 recipients will be announced in a few weeks.

"Our annual dinners are dedicated to that ever-widening circle of representative citizens who believe in and respect the rights and the dignity of the individual," said Ben simply. "They are true exemplars of the concept of brotherhood, their lives are eloquent testimonials to the greatness of democracy."

The idea of bringing together representatives of all races and creeds to sponsor good will and to strengthen the community first was discussed by Ben in 1936 with such men as Victor A. Friend, prominent Protestant layman, and with such community leaders of that time as Charles Francis Adams, A. K. Cohen, Judge John E. Swift, Judge A. E. Pinanski, Ralph Eastman, Walter F. Downey and Louis E. Kirstein. A meeting resulted in the foundation of the committee.

"I thought how wonderful it would be to bring together community leaders who could help direct good people of all faiths to the good we could do together," he recalled. "If people of various racial and religious backgrounds learned to know each other and judge each other as individuals, I felt that the average man wouldn't listen to hate mongers and agitators who were trying to defeat our principles."

Ben Shapiro is conscious that people occasionally ask: "What does that guy Shapiro get out of all this?"

His blunt answer is nothing of a monetary value, but in the richness that goes with having the respect of such men as Cardinal Cushing, of the late Charles Francis Adams and of Louis Kirstein, and now such men as H. D. Hodgkinson, Sidney R. Rabb, Oscar W. Haussermann, Joe Cronin, Dr. Abram L. Sachar, Peter Fuller, Edward B. Hanify, Josephy Linsey, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Ralph Lowell and many others.

Medic-Alert May Save Your Life

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DAN KUYKENDALL

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, a magic bracelet is guarding thousands of lives today. It is the Medic-Alert emblem, and its purpose is to remove the danger from emergency treatment of persons with hidden medical or health problems.

To inform the public about the Medic-Alert program, the 971-member Memphis Life Underwriters Association is sponsoring Project Lifeguard.

The Medic-Alert Foundation was originated by Dr. Marion C. Collins of Turlock, Calif., when his 14-year-old daughter almost lost her life as the result of an allergic reaction to an anti-tetanus injection given by a local doctor treating her cut finger. The purpose of this nonprofit, tax-exempt foundation is to record and distribute medical identification emblems, in bracelet and necklace form, made of stainless steel or silver, with a warning engraved on the back of the emblem naming the specific medical problem of the wearer. The warnings, for example, may indicate "Allergic to Tetanus Antitoxin," "Allergic to Penicillin," "Diabetic," "Epileptic," or "Taking Anti-Coagulants."

There are hundreds of incidents on record where diabetics or epileptics have been mistaken for drunks. In the case of auto accidents, victims have been given tetanus shots to prevent lockjaw or penicillin to avoid infection, sometimes with fatal results. A Medic-Alert bracelet, worn on the wrist or ankle or on a 24-inch necklace chain, will prevent these mistakes.

More than 200,000 persons are now wearing Medic-Alert emblems. However, according to American Medical Association figures, there are 40,000,000 U.S. citizens who would benefit from use of Medic-Alert identification—or approximately one person in every five. Moreover, all citizens will be better qualified to render emergency first aid if they recognize the Medic-Alert emblem.

All police, fire and hospital personnel in Memphis have been trained to look for identification when they come upon an injured or unconscious person. A collect call from anywhere in the world to the foundation, whose telephone number is engraved on the emblem, will be accepted from a physician or an authorized hospital staff member. The switchboard at the foundation's office is operated 24 hours a day. The foundation maintains a central file with the records of its members for use in emergencies. Each Medic-Alert emblem has an engraved serial number. Under this same number in the headquarters' office is filed the medical problem of that particular member, his address, the name and address of his attending physician and that of the nearest relative or friend. For double protection, a cross file is maintained under the name of the individual member.

This project of the Memphis Life Underwriters Association is the result of months or research. During this time conferences were held with doctors, nurses, hospital administrators, civic leaders, and people needing a warning device.

The entire one-time cost for membership, including the emblem, is $5 for the stainless emblem; $7.50 if silver is desired. There are no other fees or annual costs.

Life underwriters in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, St. Petersburg, and Albany have spread the message of Medic-Alert in their cities. This small metal bracelet has proved the difference between life and death for thousands of people involved in accidents or suddenly stricken ill while away from home.

Additional information can be obtained by writing Project Lifeguard, Post Office Box 1752, Memphis, Tenn. 38101, or Medic-Alert Foundation International, Turlock, Calif. 95380.

Mr. Speaker, as a part of these remarks I would like to include an editorial from the Memphis Commerical Appeal as well as a résumé of the organization and purpose of Medic-Alert:

[From the Commercial Appeal, Sept. 27, 1966]

Spreading Medic Alert

If you haven't heard of Medic Alert it's time you did.

The Memphis Life Underwriters Association is trying to get the word through to the public with its "Project Lifeguard." These words succinctly state the purpose of Medic Alert.

If you're a heart ailment patient, a diabetic, an epileptic, a person allergic to certain drugs or with a rare blood type, Project Lifeguard is looking for you because you should be enrolled in Medic Alert.

In brief, Medic Alert is a non-profit foundation which compiles and records personal medical data at its central headquarters in Turlock, Calif. Any doctor or authorized person can gain access to the data on an individual by making a collect call. The foundation's phone number appears on the back of a metal emblem worn on the wrist or around the neck of anyone enrolled.

What this means, for example, is that should a person wearing one of the emblems be involved in an accident, or should he for some reason be unable to communicate, the phone call would inform medical personnel of his medical history, his need for certain medication, his allergy to various drugs, and so on.

Presume that you are injured, unconscious, and need a blood transfusion. The phone call would produce the needed information on your blood type without a time-consuming blood test.

Tens of millions of Americans could benefit from participation in Medic Alert. More than 135,000 now wear the emblems, but this hardly touches the vast need for the service Medic Alert provides.

The Memphis Life Underwriters are understandably anxious to reach those who can be helped—perhaps whose lives can be saved by a simple phone call. The security that goes with the Medic Alert emblem can be as important as the air you breathe.

RÉSUMÉ

1. The Medic Alert Foundation International is a nonprofit, charitable, tax exempt organization dedicated to educating and encouraging individuals to wear on their person, identification of any medical problems that should be known in an emergency. It is urging doctors and nurses to advise persons of the importance of wearing such identification at all times.

a. To accent the vital message of an existing medical problem, the Foundation distributes a metal emblem, that has the Staff of Aesculapius, symbol of the medical profession, and the words, "Medic Alert" engraved and emblazoned in red on the face of the emblem.

b. On the reverse side of the emblem is engraved the immediate medical problem or problems such as "Diabetes", "Allergic to Penicillin", "Taking Anticoagulants", "Wearing Contact Lenses", "Neck Breather", etc.

c. The Foundation maintains a central file accepting on a 24 hour basis, collect calls from anywhere in the world, relaying information from the file pertaining to the wearer. Each emblem is registered and the serial number is also engraved on the reverse side as is the telephone number of the central file, (phone 209-634-4917). A percentage of each membership fee is placed in a special fund to help to perpetuate this important service.

2. More than 150,000 persons are now wearing Medic Alert Emblems.

3. Sister organizations have been established and are operated by their own Board of Directors in seven other countries: Canada in March 1961, New Zealand in August 1962, Spain in December 1962, The Netherlands in May 1963, The Philippines in 1963, Great Britain and the Republic of Ireland, and South Africa in 1964.

4. The Medic Alert emblem is registered in sixteen other foreign countries, and autonomous branches will be established in them, too.

5. The Foundation is conducting a continuous educational program to professional people in order to make the significance and availability of the Medic Alert emblem as well as the services of the Foundation known the world over.

6. Our Board of Directors and Advisory Committee, are for the most part, composed of persons interested in or actually administering first aid in an emergency. These persons are aiding our program by alterting their own organizations to look about the neck or wrist for the presence of a medical identification emblem.

7. The Medic Alert Foundation has been endorsed by the American Academy of General Practice and numerous associations as follows: International Chiefs of Police, National Sheriffs, International Fire Chiefs, International First Aid and Rescue, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Legion, National Rehabilitation, state medical, pharmaceutical, nurses, and medical assistants, farm bureaus, service clubs, and the President's Committee for the Employment of the Handicapped. Many are actively assisting in our educational program, some providing emblems to the indigent.

8. The Foundation has received considerable publicity from newspapers, magazines, radio and television, trade and corporate publications.

STATEMENT D

There is a great need for medical identification.

Medical disability statistics:

Diabetes—2,500,000 people.

Epilepsy—1,500,000 people.

Diseases of the heart and circulation—15,800,000 people.

Cerebral Palsy—550,000 people.

Multiple Sclerosis—500,000 people.

Muscular Dystrophy—200,000 people.

Totally blind—334,000 people.

Other conditions for which no specific figures are given but which can be very dangerous in time of stress, shock, or injury:

Allergy to Penicillin—5% are allergic to the second series of injections.

Allergy to Tetanus antitoxin. More than 10% have reactions to a second injection.

Allergy to Tetanus Toxoid.

Glaucoma—One in fifty persons have true or incipient glaucoma.

Hemophilia—One out of every 12,000 to 15,000 males have hemophilia.

Myasthenia Gravis.

Laryngectomees—More than 20,000 known cases in the U.S.

Bee Stings.

Contact Lenses.

The Bends may occur to anyone working under pressure such as scuba or deep sea divers, caisson workers, tunnel workers, etc.

Rare blood types.

Immunization records such as those against tetanus, typhoid, small pox, diphtheria and polio.

Those taking cortisone—approximately 10,000,000 people.

Please see "Why Medic Alert?" for further details.

Full Support Against Soviet Discrimination

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD recently included a copy of a statement endorsed by various Members of the House of Representatives, criticizing the discrimination practiced by the Soviet Union against its Jewish citizens. The statement, together with a list of the Members of the House who had signed it when originally circulated by the gentleman from New York [Mr. BINGHAM], appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 24. This statement and list were again inserted in the April 26 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. KELLY].

I am pleased to join in this statement and I communicated my support several days ago to the gentleman from New York.

My position on this subject is based upon information supplied by the American Jewish Conference on Soviet Jewry. I have requested that the State Department furnish me with additional information on this issue.

Education Goes Political

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the greatest fear of our people has been that Federal control of education would turn the program and our schools into a political football.

And here it is. The Commissar of Education, Mr. Howe II, already objecting to any change in his "guinea pig" playhouse because it is Republican. Not because the proposed bill has no merit but merely because it's GOP sponsored.

Could this be but a smokescreen by poor Mr. Howe because he blows up at any suggestion that might topple his throne and cut down on his power? You see, the proposed plan aims at provisions shifting control of our taxpayers' money from HEW to the respective States and the State educational agencies. Could it not be that Mr. Howe's fear is not in the bill but rather his resentment to the idea that mothers and dads, taxpayers and local educators might regain their rightful voice in their own community over the education of their little children?

An article from the Evening Star follows:

[From the Evening Star, Apr. 25, 1967]

HOWE SCORES GOP SCHOOL AID MEASURE

Commissioner of Education Harold Howe II says a proposed Republican substitute school aid bill "raises serious questions about the continuity of major reforms in education launched by the Congress two years ago."

The Johnson administration started last week marshalling its forces behind a version approved by the House Education Committee, but House Democratic leaders concede the bill may be in trouble.

Howe said yesterday the proposal tries to reach in the general direction of general aid, but the results are "neither general aid nor categorical aid but a mish mash in between."

The commissioner said the proposal, endorsed by the House Republican leadership, "removes a lot of focus of places where there are the greatest needs. . . . It really takes the focus off the major purpose of doing something for the disadvantaged."

Key provisions in the substitute for the administration's extender for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act would shift control of $3 billion of federal aid to the states.

States could use the money as they desire for eight listed categories of expenditures, provided that 50 percent would have to be used for educationally deprived children and 7 percent for library resources, textbooks and equipment.

President Johnson Defends the Great National Consensus on Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, our Chief Executive this morning stated in no uncertain terms that he believes the great American national consensus on aid to education is in danger from irresponsible attacks by men in this Congress who seek to destroy what years of effort have already built.

At a visit to the new Crossland Vocational Center in nearby Maryland, President Johnson today squarely accused the critics of his Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1967 of "raising the same roadblocks which halted Federal aid to education for 20 long years." And he added that such opposition has again stirred up passions about church-state relations and poor States versus rich States in a claim for Federal money.

I join with the President in decrying these efforts to wreck Federal aid to education and to set divisive forces loose in our society.

I join with the President in calling a halt to those who would change a law which has been in existence for only 2 years, but has already produced innumerable educational benefits to schoolchildren the length and breadth of this country.

What the President was telling the American people this morning was clear and direct. The Republicans are not trying to amend the Federal aid to education program. They are trying to kill it—to kill it with changes; to kill it with slogans which are meaningless. These are the same men who opposed this very program 2 years ago.

Education, as the President said, is as important as the gross national product. Education, in fact, has been the first order of public business of the Johnson administration. We cannot let the people down. We cannot let our children down. We must move forward with this great educational adventure into the future of our country.

I insert in the RECORD the President's remarks which I trust the American people will read in full:

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT AT THE CROSSLAND VOCATIONAL CENTER

Fifty-five years ago, the great Kansas editor William Allen White issued an appeal for vocational education in America.

"The end of all schools," he said then, "must be life—or public education will fail . . . we must provide for the practical, the vocational."

Five years later, President Woodrow Wilson signed the first great charter for vocational education: The Smith-Hughes Act of 1917, pledging Federal support to the states for the education of young people in useful work.

This law established an educational partnership which has helped millions of Americans learn vital skills in agriculture, in home economics, in industry.

This year, we celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of that historic law. And today, as we dedicate this new center for vocational education, we celebrate another step toward an important national goal: that every young American shall obtain as much education as he wants—as much training as he can absorb and use.

There was a time when we thought that merely sending a child to school for a given number of years was enough to prepare him for life. Now we know that is not enough.

There was a time when a young man could drop out of school, get a job and enjoy a secure future. But now, in an expanding universe of knowledge and change, we know that is not enough.

Once we considered education a public expense; we know now that it is a public investment.

Once we thought every man could have a job—if only the economy flourished. We know now that education, not the Gross National Product, is the real key to full employment.

This new building is an example of what we have been learning about education and the world of work.

Crossland Vocational Center, and others like it across the country, are a forge which will shape the lives and careers of young people—and through them, we will build the America of the twenty-first century.

As we approach the next century, every citizen who hopes to play a productive role in American society must have occupational training of some sort—whether he wants to be a brain surgeon or airplane repairman, X-ray technician, or astronaut.

Before the year 2000, we will see startling changes in science and technology: change will wipe out hundreds of occupations and create hundreds of others requiring new knowledge, new skills.

If we are to step into the future without stumbling, we must have trained citizens.

We must help the one million students each year who drop out—cutting themselves off from education, when education is what they need most.

We must smooth the transition from school to work. We must help students become employable by encouraging them to combine school with a job.

Four years ago, when I signed the Vocational Education Act of 1963, only four and a half million students were enrolled in Federally-assisted vocational classes. Today the number has grown to seven million.

Four years ago, there were fewer than 400 area vocational schools in the country. Today there are nearly twice that number.

Not many people realize how swiftly times have changed in federal support for education. Four years ago, the Federal Government was spending $4.2 billion for education and training programs. My budget for the coming year calls for $12.4 billion—almost 3 times as much.

Four years ago the Office of Education was spending only $700 million to support education. In the coming year it will spend $4.2 billion—7 times as much.

The Public Health Service, the Office of Economic Opportunity, the National Science Foundation, the Labor Department, the Defense Department, the Veterans Administration and the Department of Housing and Urban Development—all are giving top billing to education.

It looks easy now, but we spent 20 years in the Congress battling for this breakthrough.

There were big road blocks in the way: the poor states were feuding with the rich states; public schools versus private and church schools; the city schools versus the rural schools; the integrated schools versus the segregated schools.

During those 20 years, many members of Congress despaired of ever passing federal aid to education. But finally, we worked out a program which avoided the road blocks and settled the feuds. At long last we put the laws on the books and the money in the schools.

Now some so-called "friends of education" want to go back to where we started. They claim they know a better way to spend the money. They propose to discard the Elementary and Secondardy Education Act of 1965—to scrap it before it is two years old—and to substitute a different kind of legislation.

No one can tell for sure how they plan to change the law. Each day they trot out a new version. But already they have accomplished a great deal.

They have stirred up the suspicions of the poor states toward the wealthy states. They are reviving ancient and bitter feuds between church and public school leaders.

They have aroused fears of the big city school superintendents.

They are raising the same road blocks which halted federal aid to education for 20 long years.

I hope members of Congress will stop, look, and listen before they march down this blind alley.

It is a time of testing for American education.

The gains we have made so far are only the beginning. We must build on them. but we must not lose all we have gained by this reckless effort to rewrite our laws for partisan political advantage.

Thomas Jefferson said that "the most important bill in our whole code is that for the diffusion of knowledge . . . No other sure foundation can be devised for the preservation of freedom and happiness."

Those words are even more true for the twentieth century than for the eighteenth. I am glad to come here today, and see the foundations that you are building "for the preservation of freedom and happiness."

Thank you.

Jacksonville's Norm Davis Wins National Public Affairs Award

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, Francis Bacon once wrote:

> Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man.

Such a man who has all three of these attributes is Mr. Norm Davis, Public Affairs Editor of WJXT-Television—Channel 4—of Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. Davis has just been honored by the American Political Science Association for "excellence in the reporting of public affairs." I commend Mr. Davis for this high award, and insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a release announcing the honor:

WJXT'S NORMAN DAVIS HONORED BY AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

A second award for excellence in the reporting of public affairs has been made to WJXT's Public Affairs Editor, Norman Davis, by the American Political Science Association. Announcement of the awards was made by the Association in Washington on April 15.

Davis was recipient of a similar honor in 1964 when he was the only television journalist among winners of the competition. The 1967 awards will go to forty-one journalists across the nation, with only two practitioners in the field of television among their number.

As Public Affairs Editor of WJXT, Davis is responsible for the preparation of the station's editorials and supervises the preparation of special in-depth news reports and documentary programs.

Winning reporters in the nationwide competition will attend expense-paid seminars conducted this summer by political scientists, journalists, and public officials.

Three other Floridians were honored by the Association: Jack Nease and Bette Orsini of the St. Petersburg Times, and Peter Freedberger of WTVJ in Miami.

Davis, 35, joined WJXT in 1954.

Unit Labor Costs in Manufacturing Have Declined

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILLIP BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, all of us are concerned about worker wages and reports that they have been lagging far behind profits in recent years. Irving Beller, a member of the AFL–CIO Department of Research, made such a report recently on an AFL–CIO public service program, "As We See It," heard on the American Broadcasting Co. national radio network. What he has to say is especially important at this time when many union-management contracts are being negotiated.

One point is especially worthy of our attention—the fact that unit labor costs in manufacturing have declined in recent years. This is because productivity has been rising much more rapidly than worker compensation. Since the middle of last year, according to Mr. Beller, unit labor costs have been going up slightly, but they are still below the increases experienced in other times when the United States was engaged in a war.

Mr. Speaker, it appears to me that what Mr. Beller said in this broadcast should be read by all of us in order to better understand some recent economic developments. I therefore ask unanimous consent that a copy of the interview be printed in the RECORD as follows:

[From the AFL–CIO public service program, "As We See It," Apr. 16, 1967]

DO HIGHER WAGE COSTS MEAN HIGHER PRICES?

Participant: Irving Beller, AFL–CIO Dept. of Research.

Moderator: Harry W. Flannery.

FLANNERY. "As We See It."

Do increased wages mean increased prices? What are labor costs in the United States? After a long period of remarkable stability, they are rising. What does this mean for the American consumer?

These are questions asked Irving Beller of the AFL–CIO Department of Research, for this radio station of the ABC network and the AFL–CIO. Your reporter, Harry W. Flannery.

Mr. Beller, to begin with, I think we ought to define terms. First of all, what are labor costs?

BELLER. Well, in the broadcast sense, Mr. Flannery, labor costs would include the salaries of executives, the wages of production workers and the fringe benefits of both as well, including, Mr. Flannery, the fringe benefits that are legally required, as well as those that are negotiated.

Even in this sense, however, Mr. Flannery, there are different ways of stating labor costs. The company may talk about its total yearly cost or its hourly average labor costs or its unit labor costs. Now, unit labor costs are simply all labor costs divided by the volume of production. Or, we can look at it in terms of all compensation of labor per hour divided by output per hour. This latter term, the latter way of looking at labor costs, unit labor costs, that is, is most meaningful if we are concerned about prices.

FLANNERY. What determines unit labor costs?

BELLER. Essentially two factors determine unit labor costs. One is the compensation paid to workers, including, as I said, their fringe benefits and their productivity. People, I think, Mr. Flannery, often forget, the second one. That is why they aren't always aware of one of the most important principles of economics—which is that wages can go up without putting pressure on prices.

Let me explain this for a moment. When hourly labor costs go up, if output per hour goes up as fast, unit labor costs will remain constant. When output per manhour goes up faster than hourly labor costs, unit labor costs go down. Now, in the former case—that is when hourly labor cost and productivity are going up at a corresponding pace, unit labor costs remain constant and, in the latter case when productivity is going up faster, unit labor costs will go down and make it possible for prices to come down as well.

FLANNERY. This is extremely important, I imagine Mr. Beller, because a lot of people just think of increased wages instead of thinking of unit labor costs although they really determine the cost of a product as far as labor is concerned. What has been happening to unit labor costs in the United States?

BELLER. Mr. Flannery, they have risen far less rapidly in the last five years than before. In the period, for example, from 1947 to 1960, we had an annual average increase of about 2 percent a year. That was in the total private economy. Since then, it has been about half of that. And the reason is simply that productivity rose more rapidly during this later period while workers' compensation rose more slowly. As a result, we have had a far smaller increase in unit labor costs.

In fact, Mr. Flannery, during a good part of this recent period, unit labor costs in manufacturing—a very crucial sector of the economy—was declining. It is true they began to rise after the middle of last year, still they were only 100.8 in 1966, compared to 100 in 1957 and 102.2 in 1958. They have continued to rise in the first two months of this year—that is, I am talking now about unit labor costs in manufacturing—yet the increase is still well below the increase experienced in other post-war expansions.

FLANNERY. Why are labor costs going up at this particular time?

BELLER. Well, for two reasons, Mr. Flannery. One, productivity gains have slowed down. Secondly, the increases in compensation have speeded up. Let's see why productivity gains have advanced at a slower pace in the more recent period than in the past.

For one thing, the slow-down of the economy in general can be blamed in part. In the second quarter of last year, our gross national product rose at an annual rate of only 2 percent and in the following quarters at a rate of only 4 percent per year, approximately. Our industrial production index began to hit a plateau towards the middle of the year and began to decline. When this happens, manpower and machine begin to be used less efficiently.

Also, productivity gains slowed up, Mr. Flannery, because we had imbalances in the economy. While certain parts of our economy were operating at less than capacity and, as a result at less than maximum efficiency, other parts were operating at extremely high levels—high levels which resulted in inefficiencies because of the need for overtime hours and the need for using marginal equipment.

Why did greater increases in compensation occur? Here again I think we have to point to a couple of things, Mr. Flannery. One was the legally required increase in the employer contributions for Social Security and Medicare and the other was the fact that rising prices have eroded the real value of workers' income while profits have been soaring.

I think, Mr. Flannery, we ought to explain the second factor. In most of this current expansion, wage increases have been very modest. As a matter of fact, all of the mathematical studies that I have seen indicate that they have been far lower than one might have expected on the basis of past experience. And yet, prices have continued to rise and the buying power of workers has continued to fall considerably behind the gains in productivity.

One startling statistic, Mr. Flannery, on this: for six years, the total compensation for all employees fell more than $50 billion short—that is, $8 billion per year—short of the amount that would be required for workers to have gotten real increases in their hourly compensation equal to the 3.2 percent that the guideposts called for. Workers were short-changed while profits were rising.

Price increases really began to hurt last year when they rose 3.3 percent from December of 1965 to December of 1966. Workers knew that at that rate, a 3.2 percent increase in wages left them with less buying power than they had before, they knew that not even 5 percent would be enough to provide them with a fair share of the gains of increasing productivity and, as a result, we have had increases in wage demands last year and are likely to get such increases this year again.

FLANNERY. Won't these increases require price increases?

BELLER. No, not in most cases, Mr. Flannery. For one thing, some of this can be offset by more rapid gains in productivity. These can be achieved by proper national policies. Also, an enormous amount of modern equipment is coming on stream as a result of the huge investment in capital goods in recent years.

Beyond this, higher wages can and should be absorbed by most firms. They have made enormous profits in the past and they are likely to continue to do so this year.

You know, in recent years, Mr. Flannery, profits have been going up at almost twice the rate of increase of the gross national product and the rate of increase of employee compensation. They are not likely to do so this year—they may even decline this year, although businessmen and other people apparently don't think so. Even if they do, however, profits are likely to be one-third higher than they were as recently as 1963. So, there is no question about the ability of most corporations to absorb higher wage increases without increasing their prices. Some, as a matter of fact, can give substantial increases in wages and even cut prices, Mr. Flannery.

FLANNERY. At the same time, won't it be more difficult for us to compete with foreign producers because they pay lower wages than we do?

BELLER. The fact is that the competitive position of American producers, in general, their competitive position—vis a vis foreign producers—has been improving with respect to unit labor costs.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics recently made a study which said: "From the standpoint of labor costs per unit of output, American manufacturers in the mid-1960's have achieved a better competitive position relative to foreign producers than they held in the late 1950's."

And they actually cite statistics to prove this Mr. Flannery. For example, from 1957 to 1965, our unit labor costs went up in manufacturing around 5 percent or so. In France they rose about 19 percent, even after making allowances for changes in the value of the French franc. In West Germany they went up during this period about 35 percent. In Japan about 18 percent and the Netherlands about 39 percent and so on. This year, even though our unit labor costs have gone up, unit labor costs in most of the advanced industrial countries in Europe have gone up even faster.

FLANNERY. Mr. Beller, a lot of us are concerned about the rising costs in construction. What about this?

BELLER. This is an area, Mr. Flannery, in which the data is extremely unreliable. It is true, I think, that prices have been rising in construction, but I doubt very much if this can be attributed primarily to the rise of unit labor costs. For one thing, some studies show the construction—output per manhour—construction productivity, barely rising. Now, this is shown in a few studies. On the other hand, there are other studies that are now making the point, very convincingly—at least to me, Mr. Flannery—that productivity in construction has been going up in the post-war period almost as rapidly as for the private economy as a whole. I find this later data more convincing when I look at the technological changes which have occurred in construction, Mr. Flannery. I am talking about the computers that are being used to make construction more efficient—the towering cranes that you see on construction projects throughout the big cities, the power tools, the slip form pavers that are used in the construction of highways and so on.

I think besides two other points have to be kept in mind in assessing construction price increases. One is that the real increases of their incomes have not been excessive. Last year, as a matter of fact, Mr. Flannery, the real take-home pay of construction workers increased by less than 1 percent.

Secondly, other costs, including rising land costs, rising interest rates and rising taxes have all contributed substantially to the rise in construction prices.

FLANNERY. All kinds of things have been rising. Prices, generally, have been rising and a number of unions have sought to negotiate escalator clauses, as you know, Mr. Beller. Aren't these liable to lead to spiralling labor costs in prices?

BELLER. Well, Mr. Flannery, this is the contention of some people. However, I think we ought to remember that prices have to rise first before workers get anything out of escalator clauses. Escalator clauses don't initiate increases—as a matter of fact, they react to price increases with a lag. If proper policy succeeds in keeping our prices down, escalator clauses will be inoperative. If they don't workers shouldn't have to suffer because of this failure of policy.

Secondly, Mr. Flannery, in the absence of escalator clauses, workers will be compelled to protect themselves by negotiating wage increases which anticipate rising prices rather than following in their wage. And I certainly think that that would be more likely to intensify inflationary pressures than escalator clauses.

FLANNERY. Do you think price stability can be achieved without severe wage restraints?

BELLER. I think reasonable price stability can be achieved. In the absence, let me put it this way, of an all-out war, it can be achieved without a severe wage restraint. If Congress and the Administration keep a watchful eye on administered prices, and if they come up with positive measures for improving productivity in bottleneck sectors of our economy—such as transportation and medical services, severe restraints will not be necessary even in a full employment economy. And let me add that if we do get into a crisis situation in which they do become necessary, I think then labor would be willing to accept such restraints if they were imposed, even-handedly, on all forms of income.

FLANNERY. Thank you, Irving Beller of the AFL–CIO Department of Research.

Your reporter, Harry W. Flannery, invites you to be with us next week at this same time when AS WE SEE IT again comes as a presentation of the AFL–CIO and ABC public affairs. This program has been brought to you by the ABC network and the affiliated station to which you are listening.

The Aerospace Revolution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH E. KARTH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Edward C. Welsh, Executive Secretary of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, recently described the benefits that all mankind are receiving as a result of the great advances in aerospace technological growth.

The following are his remarks which eloquently describe our vitally important investment in aerospace:

THE AEROSPACE REVOLUTION

(By Dr. Edward C. Welsh, executive secretary, National Aeronautics and Space Council, Louis H. Bauer Lecture, Aerospace Medical Association, Washington, D.C., April 10, 1967)

It is a privilege to be with you this morning to present the Louis H. Bauer Lecture during the opening session of the 38th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Aerospace Medical Association.

THE VICE PRESIDENT

First of all, I bring greetings from the Vice President of the United States, who is also the Chairman of the National Aeronautics and Space Council. The Vice President is an enthusiastic supporter of aerospace technological growth. He believes it benefits all mankind, more than justifies its cost by the ways in which it helps people, and, in so doing, helps strengthen this great country of ours.

Mr. Humphrey has asked me to convey his best wishes for a successful meeting and to congratulate this association for its contributions to knowledge, to progress, and to the safety and welfare of our pilots and astronauts.

THE COUNCIL

Before proceeding with some thoughts about this areospace revolution in which we find ourselves, I take just a minute to give a few facts about the National Aeronautics and Space Council—what it is and what it does. The Council was established by the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958—the same legislation which stated the broad objectives of this country's space program and also created the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. In addition to the Vice President as Chairman, the Council members are the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of NASA, and the Chairman of the AEC.

It is the responsibility of the Council to advise and assist the President with respect to policies and performance throughout the fields of both aeronautics and space. As outlined in the statute, the Council's function of advising and assisting the President in aeronautical and space matters includes monitoring policies, plans and performance; developing comprehensive programs; designating and fixing responsibilities; and generally providing for interagency cooperation.

Among the recommendations which the Council has made to the President have been such major items as the Communications Satellite Act, the Lunar Program, and the Supersonic Transport.

THE REVOLUTION

It has been suggested by your distinguished president that you might be interested in having me touch on a variety of the important features of this age of space. With so many accomplishments and challenges characterizing these times, such a presentation may make my talk staccato-like, as I move from subject to subject. The underlying theme, however, is: "The Aerospace Revolution."

And a revolution it is! Just think of the speed at which changes are taking place. Examine the impact upon practically all facets of our economy. Consider how the traditional ways of doing things have been changed.

No longer can we tolerate even a slight possibility of unanticipated error. No longer do we use the old pencil and paper methods where computers can do it better and faster. No longer do we rely upon the piece-by-piece managerial methods of planning and analysis which characterized the previous decades of our growth. Now, the process of systems analysis and the great experiences which have led to amazing advances in managerial competence are solving complex problems we previously thought impossible of solution.

We are indeed enjoying a technological revolution and must not let it slow down. Nor dare we become complacent about our rate of progress or satisfied with out accomplishments. If we should decide that we are so good we can sit back and rest, we will learn soon, but possibly too late, that our competitors have caught up and passed us by. You might indeed be amazed at how few years of stagnation it would take to cost this nation its position of world leadership.

AVIATION

In most aspects of aeronautics it is reasonable to conclude that, as of now, the United States leads the world. Nevertheless, we do not have any monopoly in the research, the development, or the construction of aircraft. The rate of change in such essentials of advancement is so great that we must continually increase our efforts if we are to stay in the forefront. In addition to our campaign for greater speed of flight, we must also attack the ever-growing problems of safety, noise, economy, and terminal facilities. Moreover, failure in one might negate progress in another.

Characteristically, we tend to underestimate the market for civilian aircraft, and those who hesitate to invest in improved equipment are those who unwittingly choose losses instead of profits. Also, we are always in danger of being trapped by the illusion of increasing profits by slowing down the rate of obsolescence. Actually, a major ingredient of progress, including profits, is the acceleration of the rate of obsolescence. We do not want change just for the sake of change, but surely we want change to avoid being frozen in our present state of technology or in the effectiveness of its use.

We have had considerable experience with supersonic aircraft and have good economic reasons for moving this competence into the civilian transport field. Supersonic transports are in various stages of development in three countries and while ours may well enter the market later than others, I predict without hesitancy that we will have the best SST in the world. Despite its timing, I nominate it for the "clean-up" position in sales, safety, and economy.

When I state that there is solid justification for our SST, I have in mind that it is important to our international balance of payments, to our technological progress, to our private enterprise system, to improved transportation, as well as to our international prestige.

Before leaving the subject of aeronautics, I suggest that there will be two related trends in the near future. I refer to an accelerated move toward hypersonic flight capability and a marriage of the principles of aeronautics and astronautics, with each field borrowing to a considerable degree from the other.

SPACE COMPETENCE

In space technology also, the United States holds a position of leadership. Our communications, navigation, and observation satellites are operational and impressive. We lead in the number of orbited spacecraft by a margin of more than two to one and we lead by an even larger margin in man hours of space flight, both in and out of the spacecraft. We also lead in unmanned lunar and planetary exploration.

However, in spite of our impressive record, there is no basis for complacency about the space competence of the USSR and about the accomplishments or the potential for progress there. They have already orbited more total weight in a substantially lesser number of launches than we have. This accomplishment is due to the fact that they have had much more powerful launch vehicles from the very beginning of their program until very recently.

Although the Soviets have made no manned launches into space during the past two years, the President has noted in his most recent annual report to the Congress that "the vigorous nature of the Soviet program indicates that this hiatus could be attributed to the transition from one manned project to the next and that new and significant manned space flight will be witnessed in the near future."

The Soviets are devoting to space exploration probably twice the percentage of their gross national product that we are of ours. The resources which they are investing in space competence and performance are absolutely and relatively impressive. This rate of investment is particularly noteworthy when we consider that they are supporting a larger population on a gross national product less than half of ours. In a real sense, this means that the USSR gives an even higher priority than we do to space technology and space accomplishments.

There is a first place position in technological progress and this nation has the competence to hold on to that spot. And, we will maintain that position if we don't become blinded by the needs and comforts of the short run and thereby abandon leadership for the future. To rest on one's laurels is to dissipate one's investments. We cannot afford such folly for even a minute.

INVESTMENT

The national space program may be considered expensive. It costs almost 1 percent of our gross national product. Yet the rate of space spending is not increasing at the speed at which our economy is growing, and hence it is obvious that other programs have higher priority claims on our growing income. Still, there are those who urge that space expenditures should be reduced and that the funds should go in preference to solving problems of health, housing, crime, air and water pollution, deficiencies in education, etc. In my judgment, those who claim that the space program drains funds from other essential activities are in error. Actually, the program furnishes both technology and income which can be used to spur such activities. Moreover, those who think that funds withdrawn from the space program would automatically flow into other desired programs are unrealistic.

Of course, people are entitled to have differing views without having any great differences in objectives. Their patriotism and even their intelligence need not be in question. But, I can identify no factor which equals the space program as a force in stimulating our economy, fostering our economic and technological growth, improving our educational system, encouraging innovations, and contributing to our national security as well as our international prestige. In other words, I agree that there are many problems that this nation must solve, but I also insist that those problems come closer to solution as the space program is accelerated and farther from solution when the space effort is decreased.

The major point to be made here is that it is a joint effort—an outstanding example of teamwork—when we advance our technology and at the same time step up the vigor of our attack on the nation's social and economic problems.

MEASUREMENT

As we speak of the benefits of the space program, let us not shy away from those returns which are imprecise in quantity. Let us rather destroy that pseudo proposition that if something can't be measured, weighed, or packaged, it just doesn't exist. Such a proposition is nonsense, but some people seem to believe it. Who can measure, weigh, or package, or even put a dollar sign on the value of education, or a higher standard of living, or better health for our population, or greater national security, or a viable competitive enterprise system, or increased chances for world peace? Such values are so great as to be priceless. I believe that the national space program helps us attain every one of those major values.

BENEFITS

Just as this investment that we are making in aerospace progress should be judged by the manifold benefits which it has produced, so also can we promise that such benefits will be even more abundant in the future. The real test is to examine to what extent and in what way people are better off now than they were before this aerospace revolution came upon us. Because of our national space program, for example, our chances of improving medical research and finding a cure for cancer or heart disease are greater, not less. Because of this progress in technology and in thinking, our chances of improving our educational system and in solving the vast range of social problems are greater, not less. The issue is not whether we exchange progress in some other worthy field for progress in space, as the space program contributes to practically every other line of endeavor and stimulates the national economy at the same time. I need not point out that a force which encourages our economic growth makes available the possibility of higher standards of living for the nation's population and also makes possible more funds for research in a wide variety of fields. We are wealthier, not poorer, because of the space effort.

a. medicine

I hesitate to be specific about the field of medicine before this learned group, but I believe that aerospace progress has benefited medicine in an impressive way. Medical instruments, improved as a result of electronic applications from the space program, offer opportunities to revolutionize the equipment of clinics, hospitals, and doctors' offices. The potential of more nearly automated hospitals with computer aided diagnosis should help meet the shortages of both doctors and nurses and at the same time improve the quality of the individual patient's care. For the first time, healthy—impressively healthy—individuals, the astronauts, have been studied thoroughly under a variety of adverse and hostile conditions. The resultant addition to medical knowledge should contribute significantly to preventive medicine.

You of this great Association face a medical challenge which cannot be exaggerated. In this Space Era much more is expected of you, and I am confident you can and I hope you will fully meet the need. With increased skills come increased responsibilities. Not only can you contribute greatly to the success of our aeronautics and space program, but you can enhance the inherent benefits of such programs by applying this new knowledge and new equipment to helping all who need your assistance.

b. security

As we follow excitedly the dramatic events which our national program unfurls, there is a tendency to minimize or overlook its great contributions to our national security. We are not developing space weapons systems which might threaten the securtiy of other countries. Rather, we are using the dimension of space to increase our alertness to dangers and to lessent the likelihood of aggressive action by others. In so doing, we find that space progress for national security is indeed space progress for peaceful purposes. Aerospace technology also increases the capability of our terrestrial armed forces to carry out military missions which they may be called upon to perform by giving them improved communications, better weather information, more accurate navigation data, and more precise maps.

c. Innovations

It has been pointed out again and again that the aerospace revolution is in a sense a cornucopia from which flows valuable invention after invention and new product after new product. Perhaps that is an exaggeration, although many new or improved goods and services and techniques have been produced. Certainly, the rate of invention has been stepped up, the quality of goods has been improved, and the potential for a higher standard of living has been underscored. It would be impossible to identify the many products and services which have been affected by this great growth in technology. However, such listing would include wideband transoceanic communications, global weather reporting and forecasting, improved forest fire detection and observation of water flow and status of natural resources. It would include also the many improvements in metals, alloys, plastics and ceramics; the accelerated use of liquid oxygen in steel making; and vast improvements in electronics. The list keeps growing year after year.

d. Education

Few features of our society have been affected as much as has been the field of education. Not only have substantial additions been made to the total available knowledge of man about his home in the solar system, but those important major features of the program have directed assistance into the financing of educational institutions and to supplying scholarships and fellowships to many of our most able young people. The national space program has been indeed a catalyst and a stimulus to education throughout the entire country.

e. International

The aerospace revolution also has an international dimension. It shows the people throughout the world that the most vital, the most progressive, and the most successful nation is one which can offer freedom, encourage private enterprise, and provide a government to serve the people. The United States leads also in standards of living, in education, in opportunities for the individual, and in a determined policy for world peace. The aerospace program contributes significantly to making available to the entire world such an accurate picture of the United States.

Currently, in various aspects of the space program, this country is cooperating with some 70 countries throughout the world. It is the President's policy, enthusiastically endorsed by the Space Council and other leaders in our government, that this international cooperation will increase and thereby diminish misunderstandings between nations.

This national space program can properly be labeled as a world-wide ambassador for peace. Space activities certainly can act as a substitute for aggression as well as a major tool for arms control and disarmament. Once man accepts the challenge of exploring the great universe around him and turns managerial and technical assets to such purpose, he can more readily rise above the terrifying grip of his parochial hatred and fear. The picture I am trying to project is one of a world growing rapidly in material goods and services while at the same time nourishing progress of even greater value, namely that which will produce permanent world peace.

As our hopes rise regarding world peace and the role of space technology in stimulating such a movement, we are encouraged even by relatively small occurrences, not that they will permit us for a moment to relax our vigilance but that they are pointing this world in the right direction. As an illustration, there is the Space Treaty which has been signed by 81 nations and which may well be a bridge to greater understanding among nations as well as initial insurance against conflict in space. While this is only a small step, it is a good step. Those who raise questions about this treaty may be overlooking what it means and may fear that it promises too much and may leave us unnecessarily exposed. Actually, the answer to such critics is that this country must and will stay alert even as it builds a highway toward peace. The Space Treaty is solid pavement along that highway on which we will drive with our eyes open.

f. Social and economic

As I have pointed out, some of the greatest values cannot be weighed, measured, or packaged. Likewise, some of the greatest benefits are not as easily identified as flowing from the aerospace revolution. But, in addition to those benefits which we have just mentioned, I am particularly interested in some of what we might call indirect benefits of this revolution. I have examined more than 100 summary studies and projects undertaken by major companies of the great aerospace industry. We are in the beginning of the period using the new tools developed by the space program so that they may help solve some of our more complex social and economic problems. Use of this systems analysis approach runs the gamut of community planning; municipal police and fire-fighting organizations; evolution of our educational system; the fields of crime and delinquency; medical care, and urban, regional, and national transportation systems. It is equally applicable to the distribution of power and handling of cargo; more effective use of our natural resources; projects to eliminate water, air, and soil pollution; and many others. Those are vital fields for bettering man's life. They also comprise some of the most convincing factual support for a dynamic aerospace program.

AEROSPACE FUTURE

President Johnson, in his recent budget message to the Congress, has said, in part:

"In 1961, this Nation resolved to send a manned expedition to the moon in this decade. Much hard work remains and many obstacles must still be overcome before that goal is met. Yet, in the last few years we have progressed far enough that we must now look beyond our original objective and set our course for the more distant future. Indeed, we have no alternative unless we wish to abandon the manned space capability we have created."

Then, to make certain that there would be no question as to whether we would abandon the many assets we have created, he followed with a request to the Congress for almost half a billion dollars for the Apollo Applications Program which he referred to as an "effective follow-on to the manned lunar landing." Also, his support for space activity in the future was clearly indicated when he made an additional budget request for the test and development of nuclear rockets for space exploration on the grounds that it would contribute to planetary exploration.

There are now, and probably always will be, questions as to how fast or how slowly we should proceed on any particular project, but I find no reasonable doubt as to the direction in which we should go.

Last year, the staff of the National Aeronautics and Space Council prepared and submitted to the Congress in response to Committee request a brief summary of some of those things which we should be doing in space and in building our space capability for future decades. That list included improvements in methods of propulsion, both chemical and nuclear. We must remember that we are just beginning to develop launch vehicles and methods of sending them on their voyages and bringing them back to earth. As I pointed out earlier, we will also be melding together the major features of aeronautics and astronautics, so that space vehicles will in fact have great maneuverable reentry ability and will be recovered, refueled, maintained, and reused.

We expect not only to have men land on the moon in the next few years, but we expect to follow this with other trips to explore the lunar surface and possibly to establish one or more bases there. We will also have permanent manned earth orbiting stations with a variety of functions and missions. Such activities would include looking away from the earth to take a magnificent step forward in astronomy and looking down toward the earth to increase our knowledge about earth activities, earth characteristics, and earth environment.

We would expect to have unmanned probes throughout the solar system and manned expeditions to visit planets whenever that becomes promising and practicable.

While all this is going on, we expect great progress in communications, navigation, weather prediction and possible weather control—all through the use of the space dimension.

SUPPORT FROM SCIENTISTS

It is most encouraging that a viable, well financed, and well-managed space program is supported by the Space Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences and more recently by the President's Science Advisory Committee. The former issued a brief statement supporting the space program last year and the latter prepared a more detailed study which was issued this year.

It is indeed encouraging to have this increasing support from such capable individuals who also happen to be among those who know the most about the benefits and the potential of space exploration.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I add but a few words about the melange of thoughts I have touched on regarding the Aerospace Revolution.

As you can readily observe, I am optimistic about our leadership in space and in aviation. I am also optimistic about the growing technological competence of this Nation and our ability to afford even greater investments in such growth in the near future.

But I warn that we cannot afford to wait or even slow down in this area of technological competition. We cannot afford to do less than employ to the maximum the managerial techniques, the trained personnel, the modern facilities, and the technical knowledge in the solution of the many complex problems which confront us.

Moreover, we have to meet the challenge of keeping our ethical and political standards up to the level reached by the technology of the aerospace revolution. We must look to the future and get busy. We have no time to waste!

The Case of the Missing Wage-Price Controls

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES C. GARDNER
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, Ralph de Toledano is a distinguished Washington correspondent for the King Feature Syndicate and his articles appear in some 100 newspapers in the Nation.

By unanimous consent, I introduce in the RECORD one of his articles dealing with an apparent change in course by the Johnson administration and what caused it:

THE CASE OF THE MISSING WAGE-PRICE CONTROLS

(By Ralph de Toledano)

Most Americans, when they cast a vote on election day, have a feeling of impotence and frustration. What good does this single gesture mean in determining the nation's policies? The answer, of course, lies in the number of times that vote is multiplied by other Americans. That's how Republican government works.

A good example of this is "The Case of the Missing Wage-Price Controls." Prior to the election, the Administration had prepared carefully detailed plans for imposing these restrictions on the economy. They were to be part of the President's message to Congress, and appropriate Executive Orders had already been issued to give the Office of Emergency Planning and the Justice Department authority to take preliminary steps.

There were a few half-hearted denials of this, and some startling admissions from Administration wheels in and out of Congress. But after election day, these plans were quickly bound round with a woolen string and stuffed into a dark corner of the Administration's cupboard.

The reason for this was simple. The Administration read the election returns and shuddered. In a number of contests for congressional seats, the wage-price issue had loomed large. In marginal districts, Democrats had been defeated as a result of the voter resistance to controls. In other districts, where Republicans usually polled a small fraction of the vote, they piled up percentages running in the 40–42 range.

There was another factor in the Administration's decision to drop wage-price control plans. The argument had been prepared, justifying these hobbles on the economy as "war measures" and to halt inflation. But events cut the ground out from under these rationalizations. Even before November of 1966, the Council of Economic Advisers and the President's top fiscal officials had begun to cast about for a means to prevent a drift into deflation. The impact on the stock market of wage-price legislation would have been catastrophic—and the Administration would have been the first to suffer, at least in political terms.

The war measure argument was as easy to demolish. The Administration's own budget figures made that obvious. Between 1960 (actual) and 1968 (White House estimates), the Federal cash budget showed an increase of 82 percent—or almost a doubling in expenditures by the government. But by far the larger share of that monstrously inflated 1968 was allocated to non-defense spending, with an actual percentage decline in defense spending.

The figures are interesting and frightening. The 1960 cash budget was $94.3-billion. By 1968, it will be $172.4-billion. In 1960, defense spending took $45.7-billion, or 48.5 percent of the total. For 1968, the Administration says it will spend $76.8-billion on defense, or 44.5 percent of the total. In short, defense spending will have increased 68 percent, and non-defense spending will have jumped 97 percent.

Obviously, the White House could not explain away the wage-price control program as a means of cooling down an economy that was already turning chill. Nor could it claim that the pressures of military spending required a downhold on the civilian economy.

Wage-price controls, therefore, were placed in a limbo of misbegotten plans. Administration spokesmen then loudly proclaimed that those who had exposed the program had been wrong from the start—or worse than wrong. Defeated candidates began crying, "Foul." But the fact still remains that the plans were made. From the bureaucratic viewpoint all systems were A-OK for a blast-off. The voters and the economy changed it all.

This does not mean that the Administration has given up all hope. Wage-price controls would put tremendous power in the President's hands—and the Administration is not ready to relinquish such an eventuality lightly. For the time being, however, the will of the people has prevailed. It will take a dramatic decline of America's military fortunes in Vietnam to offer another set of excuses for placing the economy in the Administration's straitjacket.

VISTA

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, during the presentation of the awards—the Oscars—of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences in Santa Monica, Calif., it seemed to some that two ingredients were required for success: that the movie be for adults only and that the actors be from England.

This was not entirely the case, I am happy to say.

The academy's award—its Oscar—for the best documentary of less than feature length went to Director Edmund A. Levy for "A Year Toward Tomorrow," a film developed by the Office of Economic Opportunity to tell the story of Volunteers in Service to America—VISTA.

This is no adults only movie. It involves young Americans. And it tells in heart-warming fashion the role that volunteers are playing in carrying out the economic opportunity program among the poor of this Nation.

The film was reviewed briefly recently by the Saturday Review and I would like to include Arthur Knight's critique at this point in the RECORD:

THREE MISSING MINUTES

Integrity of another sort is to be found in a new short film, *A Year Toward Tomorrow*—and on both sides of the camera. Produced for VISTA (Volunteers In Service To America) by a young documentary director, Edmond A. Levy, it tells with tact, sympathy, and skill the voluntary year-long contribution of three youthful Americans who feel the need to help their fellow countrymen. One is a young man who singlehandedly sets up a Negro community center in Georgia; the other two are attractive girls who work together among the Indians in the Southwest. Subtly, without stress or overemphasis, Levy suggests how they must adjust themselves to their new surroundings before they can effect any changes. And while the changes are heartbreakingly small, one feels at the end of this film that all lives have been enriched in some measure. When one realizes that VISTA has enlisted hundreds of these young people, the sense of achievement swells enormously. Above all, *A Year Toward Tomorrow* is an effective reminder that not all American youth is alienated, incoherent, and bearded.

ARTHUR KNIGHT.

Congressman Horton Introduces "Bilingual Education Opportunity Act of 1967"

SPEECH

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege today to submit for the consideration of the House a bill to provide special assistance to those American elementary and secondary students whose native tongue is not English.

In the 5 years I have had the opportunity to serve the 36th Congressional District of New York, one of the legislative areas in which I have seen the greatest progress involves education. Many new programs have been brought into being during this time, and I am proud to have helped sponsor many of them.

However, in today's changing world, a good record in education does not insure that we will stay ahead. Just as educational requirements must meet this dynamism, so must our legislative support.

Therefore, I am submitting the Bilingual Education Opportunity Act, which I hope can help to overcome an increasing problem in our school systems. That problem concerns those youngsters of foreign-born parents who have too little training in English to enable them to compete effectively in the English-speaking classroom.

Many educators have discussed the problem with me, and from these discussions I am impressed with a number of proposed solutions. However, too often the attempts being made to provide a better grounding in English for schoolchildren are not having the effect they could if there were better coordination and cooperation among school systems.

My bill takes into account the present difficulty and would provide Federal assistance in designing a national program to develop special English language training. A key element of my measure is the focus on the encouragement it offers local educational agencies to create projects and to share the results with others.

Being able to communicate in English is essential to the economic future of today's schoolchildren." We need to make sure that their future is not jeopardized by insufficient opportunity to learn the language.

Bellmore Students Help Each Other

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1967

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, recently I had the opportunity to discuss with civic leaders, teachers, and students of the village of Bellmore, N.Y., a unique and meaningful program to raise scholarship funds through private initiative.

The Mepham-Calhoun-Kennedy Fund, Inc., is a joint effort of Mepham High School, Calhoun High School, and Kennedy High School, in Bellmore, Long Island, N.Y. It consist of the heads of the student organizations, representatives of parent-faculty groups, high school principals, and interested parents and public spirited citizens, who serve as officers of the operating committees.

The purpose of the fund is to provide awards to high school graduates based on scholarship and the need for financial assistance to enable worthy students to further their college education. Over $70,000 has been raised in the 7 years during which the program has been in existence.

The private initiative of these students and interested citizens of Bellmore demonstrates the potential effectiveness of a person-to-person program at the local level in support of student scholarship funds. The annual solicitation of funds culminates in a 1-day-a-year drive, when over 1,200 students from the three high schools visit every home in the communities served by the schools, including Merrick, North Merrick, Bellmore, and North Bellmore to solicit contributions. This day is called S-day for "Scholarship Day"—and is the result of 6 months of careful planning.

This year S-day will take place on Saturday, April 29, and the goal is to obtain from every home in the area "a dollar for a scholar." Last year the dollar-for-scholarship drive raised over $13,000. This year, based on more than 20,000 homes in the area, the goal has been set at $20,000.

The scholarships range from $250 per year to $1,200 over a period of 4 years. In addition to seniors planning to go on to college, students who will attend 2-year community colleges, nursing and technical schools are also eligible for scholarship awards.

During its 7 years, the Scholarship Fund Drive Committee has awarded scholarships to more than 125 worthy students. There has never been a lack of students to participate in the drive as they recognize the benefits to themselves and their classmates. They and their faculty advisers have long recognized that State and Federal Government scholarship programs cannot do the job alone. They also realize that nonprofit, tax-free foundation scholarship grants are not available to all who need financial help to enable them to get a college education.

The value of this self-help program is perhaps best illustrated by the letter sent by a Mepham High School teacher to this year's chairman of the Scholarship Drive Committee. Mrs. Sander Bailey Shadoff tells how she received a scholarship in 1962, without which she probably would not have been able to attend and complete college in 3 years.

I have permission to insert at this point in the RECORD the text of Mrs. Shadoff's letter to Mr. Michael Coon, chairman of the Scholarship Drive Committee:

NORTH BELLMORE, N.Y.,
February 28, 1967.

Mr. MICHAEL COON,
Merrick, N.Y.

DEAR MR. COON: I wish to congratulate you on your recent appointment as Chairman of the Scholarship Drive. Doing such a worthwhile chore and helping young people attain goals which would otherwise be impossible must be a very satisfying feeling. I think it is wonderful that there are men such as yourself in the community who take an interest in the education of the youth of the community.

I received one of these scholarships in 1962 when I was a student at Mepham; and I cannot tell you how much it has meant to me in my education. The money was available to me as soon as I needed it; unlike any Regents money I received. And, without this scholarship, I probably would not have been able to go and finish college in three years. It afforded me the opportunity to come back to Mepham as a teacher.

Very truly yours,
ELAINE JESCHUR SHADOFF.

Mr. Speaker, this program combines the concepts of self-help and private initiative and I commend the students of the Bellmore high schools and all the interested and concerned residents of Long Island's South Shore communities who participate in this unique and worthwhile cause. It should be the responsibility of government—local, State, and Federal—to provide an education to all those who seek it. Until that day comes, Federal and State scholarships, foundation grants, and local community efforts should all combine their available resources to make it possible for as many high school seniors as possible to receive a college education.

Plea to Soviets To Allow Freedom to Jews

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. BENJAMIN B. BLACKBURN

OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed deplorable that in this enlightened age the Government of a proud and mighty nation, the U.S.S.R., would use official Government policy as a means of oppressing the members of the Jewish faith within its boundaries and deny the members of that faith their full rights.

As a Member of Congress, I call upon the leaders of the Soviet Union to permit the members of the Jewish faith the freedom to continue to teach the language of their fathers to their children and to permit their rabbis to carry on the services in the tradition of their faith. I appeal to the conscience of the leaders of the Soviet nations, and I remind the members of the Jewish faith who are living within the Soviet Union that they have not been forgotten by their brothers in the United States of America.

American Imprisoned in British Dungeon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, young Robert J. Barger, a 17-year-old American citizen and native of Baton Rouge in my district, today languishes in a Socialist prison at Leeds, England.

Can you conceive, in these modern times, of a 17-year-old boy in a foreign country denied his liberty and locked up in a prison integrated with hardened criminals, thieves, murderers, and homosexuals.

This is hardly the image of a civilized society—let alone a country that the American taxpayers have subsidized and our soldiers have helped defend.

It is reported to me that young Barger's crime was that while he was admitted to England as a temporary visitor, he violated his alien visa by taking up employment without required prior authorization. In other words this American youngster took a job. England, under a Socialist government, has laws to protect her citizens from jobs being taken by foreigners and makes working without a permit a crime.

Imagine the screams and protests from England if we in America forbade all Englishmen to take American jobs and could put them in prison if they dared take a job that was protected for Americans?

Presently our American State Department, through our London Embassy tells us they are "negotiating"—pleading—for the boy's release.

Barger's sentence on April 12 at the Leeds Magistrate's Court was supposedly with recommendation for deportation. His mother has provided the return travel money for him to come home. Yet, young Barger remains imprisoned. We are to await the sentencing judge's decision in remitting the original sentence to permit his deportation.

Our fellow countryman, violated a Socialist law governing employment in England—and his case was heard by a stern and uncompromising judge, who applied the law swiftly and with its usual punishment. But Robert Barger is an American, and he should be returned to his home immediately. Seemingly, if punishment is necessary to appease the Socialists, why could not they have ordered a boy of such youthful age to be held within the confines of the U.S. Embassy?

As the elected representative of Robert J. Barger, I demand his immediate release from that filthy British prison and his return to the United States.

Vietnam: A Classic Tragedy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, one of the finest men I know, a true gentleman with a host of friends and admirers around the country, is Bishop William Scarlett, formerly Episcopal bishop of Missouri, now a resident of Castine, Maine.

I should like to share with my colleagues and other readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a letter recently sent me by Bishop Scarlett; it reads as follows:

APRIL 22, 1967.

Hon. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JONATHAN: It was good to see you the other day and I found your account of your Vietnam trip most interesting and illuminating. I feel as you do about this war.

The alternatives now presented to us . . . move out or move up . . . seem to leave us but one choice, since few at this juncture want us just to pull out. But there is another alternative: Halt all bombing north of the de-militarized zone, indefinitely and unconditionally; protect to the utmost every path into the South; double or triple the reconstruction forces intent on re-building that unhappy Land; then wait and see what happens. If no time-limit is set (as a time-limit always has the force of an ultimatum) it would allow President Ho 'save face', which means so much to him and so little to this most powerful nation in history. If it fails, at least the record is written for all the world to read. If it fails, it can be corrected.

For the bombing has increased the will and determination to resist. "A blow given is a blow returned," and violence gives rise to violence. This is history and human nature. We have only to remember Britain. When Hitler, frustrated in his desire to invade, sent the bombers, the more that came, the greater the destruction, the higher the loss of life, the more resolute the British became: "We will fight them on the beaches . . . the landing grounds . . . the fields . . . the streets . . . we shall never surrender". That is human nature whether in Britain or in Vietnam. In reading Harold Nicholson's DIARIES I came across a remarkable off-hand statement of Winston Churchill's. At a small dinner Walter Lippmann had reported our Ambassador as saying that war with Germany was now inevitable and that England would "get licked". This stirred Mr. Churchill who said, "It may be true, it may well be true that this Country will at the outset of this coming and to my mind almost inevitable war be exposed to dire peril and fierce ordeals. It may be true that steel and fire will rain down upon us day and night scattering death and destruction far and wide. It may be true that our sea communications will be imperilled and our food supplies placed in jeopardy. *Yet these trials and disasters,* I ask you to believe me, Mr. Lippmann, *will but serve to steel the resolution of the British people and to enhance our will for victory.* No, the Ambassador should not have spoken so: he should not have used that dreadful word."

If we now "move up" in Vietnam, we expand this most dangerous process. If we bomb their air fields in the North, have we any assurance they will not, with China's consent, move to Chinese territory. Then we will again face the Korean dilemma: then what? And if we bomb their ports and the Russian ships, why should we think that Russia once more will retreat before that confrontation: then what? And even more: events make strange bedfellows, and I would greatly dislike at this point to have the cleavage between China and Russia healed even slightly.

More and more it all looks to me like a modern Greek Tragedy, where one mistake leads to another, and to another, until the Furies take over and pursue the poor victim down a slippery slope to the inevitable end. This process must somehow be arrested, not accelerated.

My very best to you,

Ever yours,

WILLIAM SCARLETT.

Joe Jones Against ICC

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, during his two terms in the House of Representatives, Charles Longstreet Weltner proved himself to be an outstanding and productive Congressman. One of the committees that benefited from his contributions was the House Small Business Committee. Mr. Weltner served as a distinguished member of the Subcommittee on Regulatory and Enforcement Agencies of which I had the honor to be chairman.

One of the specific projects undertaken by Congressman Weltner was the securing of justice for a constituent of his, a fellow Atlantan, Joe Jones. As a result of Mr. Weltner's interest in the matter, the subcommittee held hearings on practices of the ICC with respect to granting permission to smaller truckers to engage in the hauling of goods in interstate commerce. A number of members of the Commission and their staff appeared before the subcommittee concerning the Commission's refusal to grant such permission to Mr. Jones, a Negro truckdriver who had secured an SBA loan to establish his own trucking business. Mr. Weltner's cross-examination of the Commission officials persuasively established that Mr. Jones had a very strong case indeed and further that there were very real questions as to whether small businessmen as a class were receiving adequate consideration by the Commission.

I am happy to report to the House that former Congressman Weltner's efforts were not in vain. Recently, the ICC announced that Joe Jones has finally, and, at long last, been granted permission to use the SBA loan for the purpose for which it was granted; namely, to become an independent businessman engaged in interstate transportation of chemicals. On April 11, 1967, the Washington Star carried an editorial commending the Congress for persuading the ICC to, as they put it, "back up Joe Jones."

I agree that this is one of the more important functions of the Congress—to insure that all our people are given full consideration by Federal agencies. Former Congressman Weltner is to be heartily commended for the leading role in which he played in this matter. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial from the Washington Star appear at the conclusion of these remarks.

JOE JONES AGAINST THE ICC

There is reason for Joe Jones Jr. to feel proud of himself, and for the rest of us to congratulate him, on his victory over the bureaucracy of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The story merits special attention as an example of how a relatively obscure individual can be a kind of David in coping with the federal Goliath.

Two years ago, Jones, then a 41-year-old Negro truck driver, applied to the Small Business Administration for a loan to establish his own business. The SBA found his proposition a sound one and advanced $28,500 to him. Whereupon he applied to the ICC for permission to haul candy and chemicals from one state to another. At this point no fewer than 30 trucking firms, including some of the biggest in the country, objected.

As far as can be determined, no racial question was involved. The same objection would have been raised against a white man undertaking to establish the same sort of service. The whole issue boiled down, apparently, to this: The powerful trucking industry does not want intruders in it, white or black, and so it put the heat on the ICC to turn thumbs down on Joe Jones' application.

We think it is wholesome that Congress, in these circumstances, has been able to persuade the ICC—which is notably hostile to change—to back up Joe Jones. This it has done, with some rather grudging qualifications. But it has done it.

Good luck, Joe.

Chesapeake Bay Bridge

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, 5 months ago, the people of Maryland voted down a proposed parallel bridge across the Chesapeake Bay. Despite this vote, the Governor of Maryland last week signed an act to build this bridge. I wish to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a questionnaire on this matter which will be sent to my constituents:

STIRRED UP?

Stirred up over taxes? Governor Agnew has raised your income taxes by $120 million. Further hikes loom for your sales and property taxes.

Stirred up over your money being squandered? Most of us don't object to necessary spending. But Agnew wants to splurge $70 to $100 million on a parallel bridge and saddle you with toll taxes for forty years. (Under previous law, all bridges and tunnels would soon be toll free.)

Stirred up over being brushed off? In November, the voters rejected a parallel bridge. A few months later, Agnew rammed through an "emergency" bill to build this parallel bridge, plus two more bridges and a harbor tunnel—a tunnel which he admits could be built without this bill. Make no mistake. This is the same parallel bridge you rejected in November. A double-cross over a double-cross . . .

DO SOMETHING!

Raise your voice against at least one waste that you know about:

As a voter and taxpayer, I want:

☐ No bridge or tunnels while taxes are rising.
☐ Baltimore Bridge, as authorized by Rep. Long's bill, H.R. 3135.
☐ Harbor Tunnel.
☐ Parallel Bridge.
☐ All three bridges and harbor tunnel (total cost: $600 million.)

Send your answer to Congressman LONG, 200 Post Office, Towson, Md.

Social Progress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, I have had come to my attention a statement made by the AFL–CIO Executive Council recently in Bal Harbour, Fla. I do not know how many of my colleagues may have seen it, or how many American people. But in the belief that to best know where you are going it is wise to see where you have been, I respectfully offer it for the RECORD:

America is now beginning to reap the harvest of the great social legislation advanced by the Johnson Administration and adopted by the 89th Congress.

It is a record unsurpassed in any period of democratic government. We are proud of the role played by the AFL–CIO, which initiated the fight for many of these programs and which activately supported them in the Congress.

On the first of February, the new minimum wage bill—the most effective anti-poverty legislation yet—became law. With that new bill, nine million more Americans gained the protection and benefits of that law. One billion dollars a year of new purchasing power was pumped into the economy.

The record of social progress during the Johnson Administration extends into many other broad areas of constructive action, for the welfare of all Americans:

1. Three million older Americans have received hospital care and 5½ million have received physicians' services under medicare just through January 31.

2. More than 19 million older Americans are protected under the hospital insurance part of medicare, and 17½ million have also signed up for supplementary medical insurance.

3. An additional million persons are receiving Social Security benefits today, as a result of the 1965 and 1966 amendments, who would otherwise not be receiving any benefits.

4. All 23 million Social Security beneficiaries are receiving monthly case benefits at

least seven percent higher as a result of the 1965 amendments.

5. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act is helping more than 8 million disadvantaged children through special programs in over 17,000 communities.

6. Library books, textbooks and other educational materials have been provided for 49 million school children and two million teachers under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

7. More than 135,000 needy college students are being helped to continue their education through the new program of educational opportunity grants initiated last fall, and 190,000 students who could not otherwise afford to go to college are being aided through part-time jobs under the college work-study program.

8. Measles vaccine for 4½ million children has been made available to state and local health agencies under the 1965 amendments to the Vaccination Assistance act.

9. During the last four years there has been a $9.3 billion, 72% expansion in federal programs which directly combat poverty and assist the poor. More than 1,000 local communities have been mobilized for the war on poverty.

10. More than one million needy children have been helped by Head Start, Neighborhood Youth Corps and other programs.

11. More than one million persons are currently receiving training and new avenues of opportunity under manpower training and development programs.

Satisfying as this record is, much more remains to be done before America can afford to pause on its march forward in the social welfare field.

We are confident the President shares that view. He has already asked the Congress for broader programs and additional legislation in this area. For ourselves, we want to make this clear: the AFL–CIO will be working day in and day out to achieve the kind of society we seek—one in which insecurity, poverty and injustice no longer exist in our land.

Nothing less is worthy of America.

Presidential Appointment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I was delighted at the President's recent announcement of his intention to nominate Mr. Vincente T. Ximenes for appointment as a member of the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

This excellent appointment will be not only a recognition of Mr. Ximenes' fine abilities and top qualifications for this important position in the Federal Government, but it will also be another indication that this administration genuinely appreciates the great contributions to the cause of good government that can be made by men and women of the Mexican-American community.

There is no doubt that the present administration has made a greater effort to promote equal employment, educational, and economic opportunities for persons of Mexican descent than has ever been made before.

Certainly, much remains to be done, but the President deserves to be congratulated on his recent leadership in this most praiseworthy cause.

Post Office Reform

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, our Indiana newspapers, as have many others across the Nation, agree with Postmaster General O'Brien that it is time for changes in the way we operate our mail delivery system. These papers believe that a more businesslike approach to the postal service would pay dividends for the entire Nation and both feel that Mr. O'Brien's recommendation of a nonprofit Government-operated postal corporation is a step in the right direction. I ask permission to insert in the RECORD representative editorials from the Hammond Times, the Columbus Republic, the Evansville Courier, and the South Bend Tribune.

The editorials follow:

[From the Hammond Times, Apr. 7, 1967]

O'BRIEN'S PLAN

Rare it is when a major officeholder in the federal government advocates abolition of his job and overhauling of his department in the public interest.

When the recommendation is made, it deserves attention. Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien proposes elimination of his cabinet post and commitment of the Post Office Department to busines efficiency.

He urges creation of a public nonprofit corporation with a board of directors appointed by the President and confirmed by Congress. In charge would be a professional executive responsible only to the board.

"We simply can't go on as we have been," O'Brien explains.

Interfering with the infusion of cost-cutting into the postal service are rivalries between congressional committees overseeing the service; civil service and congressionally imposed rules covering employees, and political patronage—about 33,000 postmasters hold their jobs because of political pull.

Ahead of the existing setup are sharply rising costs, slowly rising revenue, mounting mail volume (80 billion pieces likely this year), and increasingly erratic service.

Congress is not likely to relinquish easily its traditional prerogatives in the department's affairs. A wary stance by powerful postal unions can be expected toward change—especially one certain to cause rapid introduction of mail handling machines.

The department is big business. It must run with the same efficiency. Revenue in 1966 was $4.6 billion. Yet during the past 116 years, all but 13 showed a deficit. The department has about 700,000 workers—nearly the same as General Motors.

Congress is being asked to raise postal rates with no prospect they will help have a service falling apart because of century-old built-in methods kept alive for political considerations. The proposed increase would produce about $700 million more a year, but even that won't eliminate the deficit—$1.2 billion in the current fiscal year.

O'Brien's idea merits serious consideration.

[From the Columbus (Ind.) Republic, Apr. 14, 1967]

MAIL MALAISE

Nothing but good can come from the presidential commission named to make a study of the U.S. Post Office department, a commission which includes J. Irwin Miller of Columbus among its ten members.

The U.S. Post Office operation, in which the heavier the business the greater the loss, has gone "from not so good to bad and from bad to worse," says the National Observer.

This evaluation is echoed from coast to coast. Maybe no one is to blame, maybe many are. Perhaps there is too much politics, too much pressure to hire incompetent help. Too much may be expected by the public. The load of business may be beyond all reasonable capabilities, even with zip codes and all-new automated equipment. These questions are in areas into which the study commision should delve and no doubt will, plus many more.

We can conceive an ultimate situation as the population grows, as communications, mail advertising and mail order business expand, where the only solution would be a belt-conveyor direct from the post office to each and every home and business place in the United States, delivering mail continuously 24 hours a day.

President Johnson named the postal study commission after Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien suggested that a non-governmental corporation be formed to handle the mails, with its directors to have wide latitude in setting rates and wages, in hiring and firing and in deciding what services were to be provided.

No longer would Congressmen have to face the direct wrath of voters for increases in the price of stamps and no longer would P.O. appointments be a political plum.

For many years some economists and students of government, all viewed as reactionaries of the worst kind, have contended that everyone would be better off if the postal business were turned over to a private company or to several companies.

Mr. O'Brien does not propose that the postal business be given to free enterprise. Someone might make a profit on it and then everyone else would be jealous. Nevertheless, his proposal may make very good sense, just as do a lot of other so-called "reactionary" ideas, which are not really reactionary, but revolutionary.

However, before we condemn the present system and all connected with it, pointing to more efficient mail services in parts of Europe, we must realize that the U.S. Post Office this year expects to handle 80 billion pieces of mail, more mail than in all the rest of the world combined.

Such a task deserves and demands attention and every effort toward improvement. As Don Oakley, NEA editorial writer, puts it:

"While O'Brien's suggestions may not be the only answers, or the best answers, to the postal dilemma, he has thrown down a long overdue challenge to Congress. Postal reform deserves high priority consideration.

"If the lawmakers bobble the ball or content themselves with merely patching and mending an archaic system, their own mail deserves to get worse—with sacks of letters from disgruntled constituents."

[From the Evansville (Ind.) Courier, Apr. 10, 1967]

REVISION OF POSTAL SYSTEM LONG OVERDUE

Down through the years it has often been suggested that the postal service ought to be a private rather than a government enterprise. The idea has never caught on. That is just as well, in view of the tradition that rates on certain classes of mail should be kept low to foster the dissemination of knowledge and opinion.

The idea of applying cost-cutting business methods to the postal service is far from being without merit, however. It should be kept in the forefront of the mind when considering Postmaster General O'Brien's proposal to abolish the department and place the postal service in the hands of a non-profit government corporation.

It is putting it rather mildly to say that this proposal will encounter a good deal of opposition in Congress. For one thing, that body will not relish the idea of giving up its power to set mail rates. Nor does the idea of establishing a more or less independent corporation operating somewhat like the Tennessee Valley Authority have much appeal in some quarters. Partisan politics also is a factor, in view of some opinion that O'Brien's plan is in part intended to muffle the thunder of the "rotten mail service" issue in the coming presidential campaign.

The O'Brien proposal cannot be dismissed as a political gimmick, however. There is plenty of evidence to back his description of the Post Office Department as a "tottering structure" increasingly hard put to cope with an enormous rise in mail volume. Something clearly must be done—something far more basic than the proposed mail rate increase. Before the service collapses under the burden of functioning with antiquated methods and rate structure, Congress should consider fundamental revision of the system. The postmaster general's recommendations will at least serve as a good springboard for hearing and debate with that end in mind.

[From the South Bend (Ind.) Tribune, Apr. 15, 1967]

Two Big Jobs

In his message to Congress asking for postal rate increases to shrink the Post Office deficit, President Johnson skipped over the reorganization proposal advanced a few days earlier by Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien.

The President alleviated the disappointment shortly thereafter by appointing a 10-man commission to study possible reorganization including the question of whether postal service could be better handled by a non-profit government corporation.

The panel is now preparing to take the task with an order from the President to submit recommendations within one year. The commission will consult with federal officials, heavy users of the mails, members of Congress and organizations representing postal employees.

The commission is headed by Frederick R. Kappel, former chairman of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and is loaded with talent, inspiring confidence that it will do its work well and offer enlightenment and practical suggestions.

The big question, now that the study is to be made with a presidential blessing, is how Congress will react. It is useless to speculate on that score, but it may be noted that Congress has not covered itself with glory in handling postal matters.

The result is, as Mr. O'Brien said, that the department has been trapped in a "jungle of restrictive legislation and custom" with the postmaster general himself virtually powerless to cope with the problems because of political considerations.

Hopefully, the commission will succeed in impressing on Congress that the hour for drastic action is at hand to bring the service into the late 20th Century.

Opposition to the Quie Amendment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, in the past 2 days, more than 100 letters—more than I have yet been able to answer—have come into my office in opposition to the Quie amendment to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

These letters, written by pupils in both public and private schools and their parents and teachers, point out the dangers and inequities in the proposal to lump federal school aid into "block grants" for distribution to individual school districts by State education departments.

The writers warn that giving State agencies control over Federal education funds would dilute the aim of the current program, which is to direct the greatest amount of aid to those school districts whose children need it most. They point out that, historically, the States have tended to shortchange their cities, where most of the disadvantaged children being assisted by the current program live.

My constituents warn, too, that the Quie amendment threatens to undo the mechanism whereby private and parochial schools, as well as public schools, benefit equitably from Federal aid.

But there are other dangers and inequities in this amendment, Mr. Speaker. Under leave to extend my remarks, I insert in the Record at this point an editorial from today's Washington Post, which states clearly the threat the Quie amendment poses to the basic aims of Federal aid to education.

Congress and the Schools

The whole character and purpose of Federal aid to education is now under challenge. Congressman Quie's amendment promises to derange far more than the benefits to parochial schools. The Act was specifically written to funnel Federal funds into the schools that serve the most bitterly deprived children. Congressman Quie now proposes to dilute this commitment to a point at which it would become meaningless.

The national pledge to come to the rescue of the slum schools, both urban and rural, is the heart of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. That pledge is now the target of the attack that, under Mr. Quie's leadership, is now gathering in the House of Representatives.

The Quie amendment would set up a new distrbution formula putting far less money into those states where blight and poverty are most severe. According to the figures offered by the author himself, the states that would receive substantially larger proportions of the Federal aid are Utah, Ohio, Idaho, New Hampshire and Indiana. Those that would receive much smaller shares are New York (on a catastrophic scale), Mississippi and California. The District's share would be cut to less than half the present level.

The partisan advantage to Republican Congressmen is obvious enough. Within the states Mr. Quie would require only half of the Federal money to go to deprived children, compared with the present allocation of well over three quarters. That means less for the inner city up North and less for the rural countryside down South. It means much more for the suburbs and the prosperous small cities.

But the amendment has a powerful appeal that reaches well beyond the Republican Party. It would require the Federal Government to give each state its annual share in one big block grant, to be divided up within the state by the state education authorities. The procedure is drawing support from all those Congressmen who resent in principle the Federal influence on the local schools. It is drawing support from all those Congressmen who are fed up with the administrative complexities and delays that, in practice, the present rules have generated.

Under the law as it now stands, a school system has to draw up a separate application under each title of the Act, justify it in detail to state authorities, then wait for an equally detailed Federal review. This process gives the Federal Office of Education extremely precise control over the use of the money locally. But it also imposes a fearful burden of forms and questionnaires upon local school administrators, as well as excessive delays (the final distribution of Title I money for the current school year is just now reaching, for example, the classroom level in Virginia).

The Office of Education will have to be prepared, in the coming debate, for a great deal of solid and justified criticism of administrative requirements that force an average local school superintendent to deal with 15 or 20 separate Federal bureaucracies, administering separate funds under separate (and annually changing) regulations. Since the Commissioner of Education, Mr. Howe, is an extremely able and sensible man, he can be expected to recognize the urgency in reorganizing and radically simplifying the Federal procedures. Mr. Howe has already begun that process. It can be carried a great deal further without requiring Congress to destory the purpose of the Education Act.

The slum schools, city and country, are the least effective in the Nation. They are the least successful in teaching their pupils to read and write. They desperately need more resources. The Federal aid is only beginning to take effect there. To disperse these crucial funds now, to scatter them indiscriminately among the best schools with the worst and the richest communities with the poorest, would be a dereliction of national duty. It would be a betrayal of the promise of equal opportunity to the country's least fortunate children.

Josephine Ripley Calls Endangered Food Stamp Program One of Least Publicized but Most Successful of Poverty Programs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, the Christian Science Monitor recently published an excellent article by Miss Josephine Ripley of its Washington Bureau on the food stamp program which now stands in jeopardy as a result of two amendments attached by the Committee on Agriculture to my bill, H.R. 1318. Miss Ripley, who is one of the outstanding reporters in the Washington press corps, skillfully balances in her article the pros and cons of the issue which the House will shortly confront when H.R. 1318 comes before us.

The Food Stamp Act of 1964, which I had the privilege of sponsoring for the administration, provided authorization for appropriations of funds only in the 1965, 1966, and 1967 fiscal years. Thus new authorization legislation will be required in order to permit the appropriation of funds to continue the successful program beyond June 30 of this year. H.R. 1318, which is an administration measure, would authorize the appropriation in the future for this program of whatever amounts the Congress should decide each year in the annual appropriation bill.

COMMITTEE VOTES ONLY 1-YEAR EXTENSION

Instead, the Committee on Agriculture amend the bill to authorize the appropriation of funds only for the 1968 fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1967, so that next year, once again, a separate authorization law would have to be passed before any funds could be appropriated for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1968. The uncertainties created for the States and participating localities by 1-year-at-a-time extension of the program's life would cause untold difficulties in obtaining the necessary State financing of their share of the administrative costs of the program.

A 20-PERCENT SHARING REQUIREMENT IS MORE SERIOUS

Much more serious, however, is a second amendment to H.R. 1318 which would require the States, after July 1, 1969, to begin paying—in addition to present administrative costs—20 percent of the bonus value of the food coupons issued to the participants in the program. At the anticipated 1968 fiscal year level of participation this would transfer $40,000,000 of the $195,00,000 cost of the program to the States. State officials have advised us they could not take on this burden in addition to the substantial other costs they must already pay for the food stamp program.

Thus, both committee amendments to H.R. 1318 must be defeated when the bill comes before us if we want to assure the continued successful operation of the program which Miss Ripley's article in the Christian Science Monitor calls "one of the least publicized but most successful of the poverty programs."

Under unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, I submit as part of my remarks the article which I have referred to, as follows:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Apr. 8, 1967]

FOOD STAMP PLAN FACES HURDLES

(Josephine Ripley)

WASHINGTON.—One of the least publicized but most successful of the poverty programs has been the food-stamp plan.

Initiated six years ago on a trial basis in a former coal mining town in West Virginia, it has expanded to a point which Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman has described as "exceeding our most optimistic expectations."

Congress gave the program a favorable nod by enacting the Food Stamp Act in 1964, by which time the plan was operating in 43 pilot areas in 22 states.

The law authorized appropriations for three years, calling for a new look at the program in 1967.

Today, the administration is asking Congress to make it a continuing service, like the school-lunch program, to be funded automatically each year.

But some members of Congress have other ideas. These ideas, attached as amendments to the administration bill, would jeopardize the whole program, if adopted, according to Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D) of Missouri, who introduced the House bill.

ALARM VOICED

Mrs. Sullivan warns that the bill as amended by the Agriculture Committee "would cripple and probably kill the program." Her alarm is shared by the administration, she says.

Cause of this concern is the refusal of the committee to approve the automatic continuation of the program. Instead it extended the program for one year only and stipulated that, in future, states pay 20 percent of the cost of the bonus coupons.

The reasoning was this:

That since farm surpluses no longer exist to any extent, this is not a surplus-food-distribution plan, but a welfare program. As such, the states should contribute to it, and Congress should review it at the end of another year.

On the other hand, it is argued that states are already under expense in the operation of the program in that they have to screen and certify those eligible for participation in the stamp program, as well as distribute the stamps.

Mrs. Sullivan estimates it would probably cost states $40,000,000 a year more to take on this added expense. She fears many would drop the program if faced with this prospect.

MANY STATES INVOLVED

All but nine states now are participating in the plan. More than 2,000,000 persons are purchasing food with stamps at local grocery stores. Many of these people live in some of the poorest counties in the nation.

The program got off to a trial beginning on a hilltop mining town in West Virginia in May, 1961.

The first food-stamp purchaser, Mrs. Mary Hale, paid $20 for food stamps to purchase $55 worth of food for her family of 10—nine boys and her husband who had been able to find work only a few days a week.

Another purchaser received $95 worth of stamps but could contribute nothing toward them since her husband had been unemployed for a year.

Today, the average family participating in the program is able to pay about $6 per person per month for stamps. The poorest family may contribute only $2 per person, per month, in return for coupons worth $10 per person in food.

This plan is considered preferable to the free distribution of surplus foods in that it encourages more normal food purchases, better diets, and stimulates retail food sales.

Both plans are in operation, with donated surplus foods available in 1,500 counties and cities in 49 states.

SURPLUS GIVEN OUT

Surplus foods are distributed monthly. They include such foodstuffs as canned chopped meat, flour, nonfat dry milk, rolled oats, rice, corn meal, margarine, shortening, dry beans, etc. They are delivered to a central depot and collected by the individual.

Recently there has been a decrease in the number of counties carrying this program, as more communities shift over to the food-stamp system.

Congressional resistance to the food-stamp plan is not new. When the act was passed in 1964, there was an effort to make it a 50–50 proposition, with the states paying half the cost. This was defeated, however.

The present bill will come to the floor of the House in the near future, and the administration hopes to muster enough support to reverse the limitations imposed by the committee.

Treaties With the U.S.S.R

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CRAIG HOSMER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, some 23 bilateral treaties and other international agreements are in force between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. These range in date from 1825 to 1967. A 24th will go into effect when ratified by the U.S.S.R. It is the consular convention recently ratified by the Senate. The big year for such agreements was 1945 in which three went into effect. Two were effected in each of the years 1955 and 1966. The most recent agreement actually entered into force was on February 13 of this year. It concerned certain fishery problems in the northeastern part of the Pacific Ocean. The following lists the 23 according to subject and other details:

BILATERAL TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN FORCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Aviation: Civil air transport agreement with exchange of notes. Signed at Washington November 4, 1966; entered into force November 4, 1966. TIAS 6135.

Agreement supplementary to the civil air transport agreement. Signed at Washington November 4, 1966; entered into force November 4, 1966. TIAS 6135.

Cultural relations: Agreement on exchanges in the scientific, technical, educational, cultural and other fields in 1966–67. Signed at Washington March 19, 1966; entered into force March 19, 1966; effective January 1, 1966. TIAS 6149.

Desalination: Agreement on cooperation in the field of desalination, including the use of atomic energy. Signed at Moscow November 18, 1964; entered into force November 18, 1964. 15 UST 2146; TIAS 5697.

Extension: November 18 and December 3, 1966 (TIAS 6174).

Films: Agreement relating to the exchange of medical films. Exchange of notes at Washington March 17 and September 5, 1955; entered into force September 5, 1955. 6 UST 3969; TIAS 3409; 256 UNTS 307.

Fisheries: Convention regarding navigation, fishing, and trading on the Pacific Ocean and along the northwest coast of America.[1] Signed at St. Petersburg April 17, 1824; entered into force January 11, 1825. 8 Stat. 302; TS 298; II Malloy 1512. Agreement relating to fishing operations in the northeastern Pacific Ocean. Signed at Washington December 14, 1964; entered into force December 14, 1964. 15 UST 2179; TIAS 5703. Agreement relating to fishing for king crab. Signed at Washington February 5, 1965; entered into force February 5, 1965. 16 UST 24; TIAS 5752.

Extension: February 13, 1967 (TIAS 6217).

Agreement on certain fishery problems in the northeastern part of the Pacific Ocean off the coast of the United States of America, with exchange of notes. Signed at Washington February 13, 1967. Entered into force February 13, 1967. TIAS 6218.

General relations: Arrangements relating to the establishment of diplomatic relations, nonintervention, freedom of conscience and religious liberty, legal protection, and claims. Exchanges of notes at Washington Novemopposition in Congress. For one thing, that body will not relish the idea of giving up its power to set mail rates. Nor does the idea of establishing a more or less independent corporation operating somewhat like the Tennessee Valley Authority have much appeal in some quarters. Partisan politics also is a factor, in view of some opinion that O'Brien's plan is in part intended to muffle the thunder of the "rotten mail service" issue in the coming presidential campaign.

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MANY STATES INVOLVED

All but nine states now are participating in the plan. More than 2,000,000 persons are purchasing food with stamps at local grocery stores. Many of these people live in some of the poorest counties in the nation.

The program got off to a trial beginning on a hilltop mining town in West Virginia in May, 1961.

The first food-stamp purchaser, Mrs. Mary Hale, paid $20 for food stamps to purchase $55 worth of food for her family of 10—nine boys and her husband who had been able to find work only a few days a week.

Another purchaser received $95 worth of stamps but could contribute nothing toward them since her husband had been unemployed for a year.

Today, the average family participating in the program is able to pay about $6 per person per month for stamps. The poorest family may contribute only $2 per person, per month, in return for coupons worth $10 per person in food.

This plan is considered preferable to the free distribution of surplus foods in that it encourages more normal food purchases, better diets, and stimulates retail food sales.

Both plans are in operation, with donated surplus foods available in 1,500 counties and cities in 49 states.

SURPLUS GIVEN OUT

Surplus foods are distributed monthly. They include such foodstuffs as canned chopped meat, flour, nonfat dry milk, rolled oats, rice, corn meal, margarine, shortening, dry beans, etc. They are delivered to a central depot and collected by the individual.

Recently there has been a decrease in the number of counties carrying this program, as more communities shift over to the food-stamp system.

Congressional resistance to the food-stamp plan is not new. When the act was passed in 1964, there was an effort to make it a 50–50 proposition, with the states paying half the cost. This was defeated, however.

The present bill will come to the floor of the House in the near future, and the administration hopes to muster enough support to reverse the limitations imposed by the committee.

Treaties With the U.S.S.R

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, some 23 bilateral treaties and other international agreements are in force between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. These range in date from 1825 to 1967. A 24th will go into effect when ratified by the U.S.S.R. It is the consular convention recently ratified by the Senate. The big year for such agreements was 1945 in which three went into effect. Two were effected in each of the years 1955 and 1966. The most recent agreement actually entered into force was on February 13 of this year. It concerned certain fishery problems in the northeastern part of the Pacific Ocean. The following lists the 23 according to subject and other details:

BILATERAL TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN FORCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Aviation: Civil air transport agreement with exchange of notes. Signed at Washington November 4, 1966; entered into force November 4, 1966. TIAS 6135.

Agreement supplementary to the civil air transport agreement. Signed at Washington November 4, 1966; entered into force November 4, 1966. TIAS 6135.

Cultural relations: Agreement on exchanges in the scientific, technical, educational, cultural and other fields in 1966–67. Signed at Washington March 19, 1966; entered into force March 19, 1966; effective January 1, 1966. TIAS 6149.

Desalination: Agreement on cooperation in the field of desalination, including the use of atomic energy. Signed at Moscow November 18, 1964; entered into force November 18, 1964. 15 UST 2146; TIAS 5697.

Extension: November 18 and December 3, 1966 (TIAS 6174).

Films: Agreement relating to the exchange of medical films. Exchange of notes at Washington March 17 and September 5, 1955; entered into force September 5, 1955. 6 UST 3969; TIAS 3409; 256 UNTS 307.

Fisheries: Convention regarding navigation, fishing, and trading on the Pacific Ocean and along the northwest coast of America.[1] Signed at St. Petersburg April 17, 1824; entered into force January 11, 1825. 8 Stat. 302; TS 298; II Malloy 1512. Agreement relating to fishing operations in the northeastern Pacific Ocean. Signed at Washington December 14, 1964; entered into force December 14, 1964. 15 UST 2179; TIAS 5703. Agreement relating to fishing for king crab. Signed at Washington February 5, 1965; entered into force February 5, 1965. 16 UST 24; TIAS 5752.

Extension: February 13, 1967 (TIAS 6217).

Agreement on certain fishery problems in the northeastern part of the Pacific Ocean off the coast of the United States of America, with exchange of notes. Signed at Washington February 13, 1967. Entered into force February 13, 1967. TIAS 6218.

General relations: Arrangements relating to the establishment of diplomatic relations, nonintervention, freedom of conscience and religious liberty, legal protection, and claims. Exchanges of notes at Washington November 16, 1933; entered into force November 16, 1933. Department of State Publication 528; European and British Commonwealth Series 2 [new series]; Eastern European Series, No. 1 [old series].

Judicial procedure: Agreement relating to the procedure to be followed in the execution of letters rogatory. Exchange of notes at Moscow November 22, 1935; entered into force November 22, 1935. 49 Stat. 3840; EAS 83; 167 LNTS 303.

Lend-lease: Preliminary agreement relating to principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war against agression, and exchange of notes. Signed at Washington June 11, 1942; entered into force June 11, 1942. 56 Stat. 1500; EAS 253; 105 UNTS 285. Agreement relating to the disposition of lend-lease supplies in inventory or procurement in the United States. Signed at Washington October 15, 1945; entered into force October 15, 1945. 7 UST 2819; TIAS 3662; 278 UNTS 151, and 315 UNTS 249.

Maritime matters: Declaration concerning the admeasurement of vessels. Signed at Washington June 6, 1884; entered into force July 20, 1884. 23 Stat. 789; TS 304; II Malloy 1526.

Occupied territory: Agreement relating to a change of boundary lines between the American and Soviet zones of occupation in Germany. Signed at Wanfried September 17, 1945; entered into force September 17, 1945. 5 UST 2177; TIAS 3061; 235 UNTS 345.

Protocol defining the location of the boundary of Greater Berlin, with annex. Signed at Berlin June 25, 1955; entered into force June 25, 1955. 6 UST 3781; TIAS 3378; 270 UNTS 15.

Pacific settlement of disputes: Treaty for the settlement of disputes. Signed at Washington October 1, 1914; entered into force March 22, 1915. 39 Stat. 1622; TS 616; III Redmond 2815.

Prisoners of war: Agreement relating to prisoners of war and civilians liberated by forces operating under Soviet command and forces operating under United States of America command. Signed at Yalta February 11, 1945; entered into force February 11, 1945. 59 Stat. 1874; EAS 505; 68 UNTS 175.

Rules of warfare: Convention relating to the rights of neutrals at sea.[1] Signed at Washington July 22, 1854; entered into force October 31, 1854. 10 Stat. 1105; TS 300; II Malloy 1519.

Space: Agreement[2] between NASA and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR outlining procedures for carrying out a coordinated weather satellite program, joint experiments with communications using a passive reflector satellite and joint contributions of satellite data to the World Magnetic Survey. As part of the weather satellite program, a telecommunications link (cold line) was established between Washington and Moscow. Signed in Geneva in June 1962; Entered into force August 1, 1963.

Telecommunication: Agreement on the organization of commercial radio teletype communication channels. Signed at Moscow May 24, 1946; entered into force May 24, 1946. 60 Stat. 1696; TIAS 1527; 4 UNTS 201.

Memorandum of understanding regarding the establishment of a direct communications link, with annex. Signed at Geneva June 20, 1963; entered into force June 20, 1963. 14 UST 825; TIAS 5362; 472 UNTS 163.

Territorial acquisition: Convention ceding Alaska. Signed at Washington March 30, 1867; entered into force June 20, 1867. 15 Stat. 539; TS 301; II Malloy 1521.

Trade and commerce: Agreement regulating the position of corporations and other commercial associations. Signed at St. Petersburg June 25/12, 1904; entered into force June 25/12, 1904. 36 Stat. 2163; TS 526; II Malloy 1534.

Visas: Agreement relating to the reciprocal waiver of visa fees to nonimmigrants. Exchange of notes at Moscow March 26 and August 20, 71958. 9 UST 1413; TIAS 4134; 336 UNTS 269.

Tarfoot

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, during our recent hearings on the status of the Nation's water pollution program, the problem of oil pollution again came to light.

This pollution is truly a problem that confronts all of us and is going to take much hard work to ascertain suitable remedies.

The Interior Department and our own Public Works Committee is in the process of re-evaluating current legislation regarding this matter and I hope we will soon obtain a reasonable solution.

The following is an interesting commentary on the *Torrey Canyon* oil spill off the coast of England:

[From the New Republic, April 1967]

TARFOOT

As the *Torrey Canyon* slowly split in two on the Seven Stones, staining British beaches with 120,000 tons of crude oil, many could recall milder forms of pollution on ocean beaches—the oil and tar on bare feet and bathing suits. Each year this contamination increases. What would have been the result had a tanker the size of *Torrey Canyon* been stranded on the shoals of Cape Cod, Long Island or Hatteras? We had a foretaste of that in 1951 when the *Pendleton* was wrecked on Cape Cod. But what greater catastrophes are in store from future megaton oil tankers with capacities of 200,000, 300,000 or even 500,000 tons? (As recently as the last war, a standard tanker carried 15,000 tons.) The *Torrey Canyon* was built in Japan, owned in Bermuda, registered in Liberia, sailed under an Italian master and crew, was on charter to a British corporation, and had been contracted for salvage to a Dutch company. Only international action wil meet such a situation.

As the oil drifted onto 100 miles of Cornish beaches and spread toward the West Country and then across the channel to France, it was the waterfowl and marine life that were the first victims. Efforts to lessen the destruction by large-scale use of detergents proved futile; fish and shellfish were further menaced. Oil-soaked birds could not fly. Rescue operations could assist only a few of these, and end the torment of others. Some species were threatened with extinction. French children and teachers tried to rescue stricken birds in sanctuaries on the Brittany coast.

The effect of even small amounts of crude oil upon sea birds is well known. The oil spreads widely upon the water in a thin film that is long lasting. Small amounts are sufficient to mat the feathers and reduce their insulating protection against the cold. Birds are poisoned by oil when attempting to clean themselves.

American eyes were opened to what has long been accepted as routine destruction of waterfowl along our own coasts. In southern New Jersey recently migrating scoters were beached in oil-soaked thousands, to be given first aid by Coast Guardsmen and conservation groups, who reported spending an hour on each duck to get it clean, and the birds were still seriously handicapped when released. Last week, Cape Cod beaches too were hit by a large oil slick.

The disaster has evoked other fears of runaway technology, the pollution of detergents foaming out of sewage disposal plants onto streams and lakes, of chemical pesticides poisoning birds and marine life to say nothing of milk and agricultural products, of sonic booms, clattering helicopters and roaring jets, of power failures and blackouts. The lack of information on the ecological effects of oil and of detergents shocks public confidence. Worst of all is the growing realization of our technological unpreparedness to deal with pollution threats of this size, even by such relatively advanced methods as floating booms or devices to skim surface pollution, and the failure to invoke them promptly.

As criticism of their government's efforts mounted, the British public was dismayed, once the picturesque Admiralty law had been penetrated, to realize how obsolescent and feeble were its powers. No one damaged by the negligence of the *Torrey Canyon* is likely to receive compensation. When the town of Southport in 1954 sued the oil tanker *Inverpool* for damages, the House of Lords reversed the finding of lower courts that shipping could be liable for discharging oil and damaging the shore. Parliament has failed to act on the court's suggestions that further legislation might be especially desirable for the protection of the public in such cases.

In this country, Congress last November passed the Clean Rivers Restoration Act, considerably broadening earlier legislation, and for the first time placing the responsibility for enforcement in the Interior Department. Aided by the Coast Guard, the Corps of Engineers and other agencies, the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration can act to prevent pollution, impose criminal penalties on individuals and on vessels, and where beaches have been polluted take the necessary steps to clean them and recover the cost of such work from those who caused the damage. In principle, the Federal government acts for any state or local government that may suffer damage. No occasion to test these new powers has as yet arisen, but there could hardly be a better time to start.

An earlier Oil Pollution Act of 1961 prohibits any dumping of oil within 50 miles from shore lines. This is a nice, round lawyer's figure which might be extended further or revised to reflect some facts of nature.

Led by Shell, Standard of New Jersey and British Petroleum new methods are being used to concentrate oily wastes aboard and dispose of them after landing. Accelerating the adoption of such methods might be an object of public attention. Beyond this, however, what is needed is a stricter supervision of the movement of shipping, especially that with potentially hazardous cargo, and reasonable limits should be imposed on the size of tankers. Such controls will have to be international, but the United States has a clear interest and responsibility to lead. The International Convention of Prevention of Oil Pollution of the Sea is not adequate to disasters like the *Torrey Canyon*, and the machinery of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization is too cumbersome.

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, who has been put in charge of our principal oceanographic activities as chairman of the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, was in Great Britain during the *Torrey Canyon* disaster and could see at firsthand the anguish of a nation which cares deeply about its natural environment, its recreation areas and its wildlife. It is an appropriate time for him to initiate an international effort to control the creeping pollution of our beaches, and the continuing threat of other marine catastrophes.

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[1] Art. 3 obsolete by virtue of Alaska cession treaty (15 Stat. 539; TS 301); art. 4 expired April 17, 1834.

[2] Declaration of accession by Nicarague signed at Granada June 9, 1855 (7 Miller 139). Agency to agency rather than an inter-governmental agreement.

Ramp Festival, Cosby, Tenn.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, this Sunday I will again have the privilege of participating in the Ramp Festival at Cosby, Tenn.

Almost every year since this festival began, I have returned to Cosby on the last Sunday in April to join the wonderful people of that area in this memorable and happy program when the ramp is in its full glory.

Each year the festival is sponsored by the Cosby Ruritan Club, and I congratulate all the present and past members of the club, as well as every citizen of the Cosby community and the surrounding area who have worked to make these programs so successful.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I include in the RECORD a short history of the ramp, which inspires this festival, together with the proclamation by the Governor of Tennessee, the Honorable Buford Ellington, stating that April 30, 1967, is Ramp Festival Day.

WELCOME TO THE 1967 RAMP FESTIVAL

This is the second time that I have had the honor to welcome you and I want this one to be no less cordial than that extended to you on the previous occasion in 1961.

May I also express our thanks and appreciation to all of our friends who have helped in many ways to promote the Cosby Ramp Festival.

I hope you enjoy the activities of the day.

E. G. BRYANT,
President, Cosby Ruritan Club.

THE RAMP: ODORACIOUS BODACIOUS

(By M. G. Roberts)

The ramp is a member of the onion tribe of the lily family. It can be recognized by its onion-like roots. Stem similar to the common garden leek, leaves like lily-of-the-valley. It grows best at elevation of 3,000 feet, or more, in the rich, moist coves of the Appalachian Mountains. It is an early Spring plant that bursts through the leaf mold, and frequently through snow, in March. It reaches the best size for eating the latter part of April, the stem and smaller tuber being the most edible parts.

The common name of the Ramp is wild leek—the scientific name Allium Triccorcum Lilaceae. Having no name for this plant—so potent yet so tasty—our forefathers abbreviated the name of the plant Rampion which likewise has a fleshy tap root.

For generations people in the mountains have considered raw ramps, ramps parboiled and fried in grease, scrambled with eggs, or served up in various other ways to possess wondrous medicinal properties, to be, in fact, a necessary Spring tonic and the best way to overcome winter's sluggishness. The approved accompanying beverage is, of course, sassafras tea but other and more powerful ones are sometimes substituted.

Some have called it "the vilest smelling and the sweetest tasting vegetable that grows."

It is this lowly, but potent and all-pervading plant, to which we pay homage in these proceedings.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR, STATE OF TENNESSEE

Whereas, The rugged people of Cosby, Tennessee—Cosby, the land that has produced poets, songstresses, military giants and famed statesmen—Cosby, that nestles on the verdant slopes of the ancient Great Smoky Mountains—annually celebrates what is nationally known as the "Festival of the Ramp"; and

Whereas, The international event has attracted a President of the United States, United States Senators, United States Congressmen, the Governor of Tennessee, State Governors and State Legislators, as well as many other notable public officials; and

Whereas, This event will be held at Cosby in Cocke County on April 30, 1967; and

Whereas, This festival is the only one of its kind in the world and one that will be long remembered:

Now, therefore, I Buford Ellington, as Governor of the State of Tennessee, do hereby proclaim April 30, 1967, as Ramp Festival Day in the State of Tennessee and urge all our people to attend this festival at Cosby, Tennessee in Cocke County.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Tennessee to be affixed at Nashville, this thirtieth day of March, 1967.

BUFORD ELLINGTON,
Governor.

Attest:

JOS. C. CARR,
Secretary of State.

Renewing the Foundations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include a sermon entitled "Renewing the Foundations," delivered by the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, of the National Presbyterian Church, on Sunday, April 23, 1967. Reverend Elson's sermon text was "The pillars of the state are falling. What good can a just man do?"—Psalm 11: 3; Moffatt:

RENEWING THE FOUNDATIONS

(By the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, minister, the National Presbyterian Church, Sunday, Apr. 23, 1967)

Sermon text: "The pillars of the state are falling. What good can a just man do?" (Psalm 11:3 (Moffatt).)

We do not know the precise historical situation which prompted the writing of the eleventh Psalm. We do know that the author is in imminent peril. Violent antagonists threaten to kill him. The wicked people in the land seem to be successful. The heritage of the past on which the nation had been erected appears to be crumbling. The righteous man seems impotent and some of his cowardly counselors exhort him to flee for safety. In the face of the murderous intent of his enemies and the tottering life about him, they tell him "he should go while the going is good."

But to quit this scene so cravenly is not in the nature of the psalmist. In this crisis the psalmist has a new vision of the Lord and calls out in a ringing declaration, "In the Lord do I put my trust."

That sentence which opens the Psalm is the answer to the question raised in the third verse, "If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?" In a time when the wicked are succeeding and evil is in ascendancy, the righteous man may well ask, what has the righteous accomplished? When the foundations of godliness and truth and justice in which the righteous trusted are being destroyed, what is the use of striving against the destructive powers? The friends and colleagues of this ancient author despair lest he be buried in the ruins of the nation.

But this man would not accept their advice. He answered by saying he put his trust in God. "The Lord is in His holy temple (meaning His universe); the Lord's throne is in heaven" (he is a transcendent God).

The eleventh Psalm has contemporary overtones. So often today men feel the foundations slipping and that the problems which are confronted are beyond the scope and the ability of the righteous. The forces of evil are active, violent and prepared. At a time when an ordered society erected on theistic propositions is undermined, the good man today sometimes feels he can do nothing about it. What is the use of trying? Why not flee to some quiet haven and escape it all?

Isn't this the mood that overtakes many of us as we look at our nation today? We sometimes raise the question, "If the foundations be destroyed what can the righteous do?" Perhaps the translation by Moffatt is even more relevant: "The pillars of the state are falling. What good can a just man do?"

Let us think more precisely today about Moffatt's declaration. "The pillars of the state are falling. What good can a just man do?"

This nation was established on the philosophic basis of theistic faith and the moral law.

God in the most vivid and real sense is the foundation and cornerstone of American life. Apart from faith in God American history has no meaning. Apart from faith in the transcendent and sovereign God, America will have no future. There is no question, as every bit of authentic history reveals, that theistic faith was in the public philosophy at the beginning and has been the consensus among our people throughout all our history. American life began where the Bible begins, "In the beginning God. . ."

Our spiritual forebears were not only the children of the Renaissance and the Enlightenment but they were steeped in Biblical history. Most of them were sons and daughters of the great 16th Century Protestant Reformation. When they set down the instruments of Government in this land, what they declared in political terms was derived from their religious presuppositions. The instruments of government and the life of the nation were erected on theistic propositions. It was not necessarily evangelical Christianity; it was more particularly what was known as deism. Deism was a rationalistic reduction of Christianity to natural theology and Old Testament moralism, the chief tenets of which were faith in the transcendent God, liberty under law and immortality of the soul. It was this much religion and at least this amount of theology which was acknowleged at the beginning.

Whenever Americans have been most truly American, they have been religious people. Our strength has come from a creative spirit at the center of American life which has been mediated to it by many religious denominations. This was the first proposition on which our national life was founded. Whenever we have gone abroad with this testimony and this motivation, we have been understood and trusted.

From theistic faith it followed that there were certain objective standards of right and wrong. These standards were derived from the Biblical relevation. The Ten Commandments and the higher Law of the New Testament were the foundation of our civil law. There were some things believed to be universally right and some things universally wrong.

Every man was to be free. But freedom was not to be the objective of Government or culture. Freedom was to be the condition in which men and women would have the privilege of maximum development of talents and skills and to receive the rewards of their labor. Everyone was free to pursue happiness—if haply he might find it in his own terms. Law was established for three purposes: to protect persons and property and provide for national defense. All of this was derived from the faith that the highest value in the universe was a person and that his property was simply an extension of his personality—that an order society could be maintained only when both person and property were respected and guarded with eager zeal.

More than any other element in early America, the Calvinists influenced the formation and structure of our national identity. Four-fifths of the Colonists at our founding were steeped in Calvinistic theological and social concepts. Our spiritual kinsmen possessed certain distinguishing characteristics:

1. The Calvinist was devoted to the elemental virtues of chastity, frugality, sobriety, physical stamina, personal discipline. He had a rather fierce tenacity to these qualities which made him appear obstinate to others.

2. There was a worshipping family gathered around a Book, revered as God's Word. There was a family at prayers in a home where father was the priest of the household.

3. There was the practice of industry for men and women and boys and girls. Indolence was condemned; hard work was everywhere extolled. Nowhere, as in America, has there been a greater exultation of the dignity of work—all kinds of work.

4. There was the exaltation of intellect—an eager discipline of the mind. Someone has said that in Scotland there were five universities: St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and the Scottish home. So it has been here in America in our schools of higher learning and in the school of the American home.

Against this background, let us ask ourselves what is happening in America today?

Guizot once asked James Lowell, "How long do you think the American Republic will endure?" Lowell replied, "So long as the ideas of the founding fathers continue to be dominant."

Four pillars are slipping: (1) Theistic faith is ambiguous; (2) The moral law is disregarded; (3) We have no great heroes; (4) Our national purpose is undefined.

First, we are abandoning theistic proposition as the public philosophy. I do not mean that the whole population has suddenly discarded faith in God. That is not true. Ten years ago 99 percent of the people expressed faith in God and today, according to the latest Gallup survey, 97 percent believe in God.

But there is an ambiguity about what is meant by God, how we describe Him and what our responsibility is to Him. The new age of science raises questions which call for answers that satisfy the honest inquirer. Theologians are wrestling with new concepts. A rash of books has addressed themselves to this problem. Dr. Paul Tillich describes God as "the Ground of being." But you have to read a good many books to find out what he means by that. Humorously, somebody has put Dr. Tillich and Billy Graham together and exclaimed, "May the Ground of being bless you real good." So it goes. If we believe in God we are not sure what kind of God he is or what responsibility we owe to Him. For one thing we are told that the transcendent God is dead—and God, if there is a God, is imminent—found in us in our life—we will find Him by "doing things" He would do. There is no supernatural. God is a supra-social actionist—we will bring the Kingdom, a "do it yourself Kingdom" instead of a God-initiated Kingdom.

Secondly, we are forsaking objective standards of right and wrong. This is one of the clear marks of our generation and it is having a deleterious and woeful effect upon our youth. The young people of this land are the finest and potentially the most promising of any generation. For the most part they are bright, they are eager, they are knowledgeable about the world, and they mature much earlier than former generations. Their educational process has been greatly accelerated. Most of them have had no experience with an economic depression or a major war. So rapidly has our young adult voting population increased that 51 per cent of today's adult voters have never voted under a Republican President. And the Vietnam war in which the young are asked to engage has a lower motivation point than former wars, because the objective at present is not all-out victory but negotiation. Heretofore a young American went off to war, gave himself wholly to his military duties, put his whole being into it because there was the prospect of victory and an early return to his home. Now he sees war as a continuing state of existence and military service as a likely prospect of every young man for years to come.

The young person looks about him and sees the institution of marriage collapsing, the home disintegrating. He goes to the newsstand and finds there publications dedicated to the over cultivation of erotic and hedonistic philosophies of human conduct. Things which once were seld sacred are now common. Experiences reserved for maturity and marriage are now the common experience of adolescents. An excessive emphasis upon material things has made property insecure, crime is rampant. In this city, as in most cities, one is unsafe either by night or day. Housebreaking, burglary, assault are so common that the honorable person feels as though he lives in a jungle and is about to be preyed upon by uncontrolled saves. If this is not a physical fact it is the psychological atmosphere in which we live.

Yet among our young people there is a desire for self-identity, self-fulfillment and the discovery of the meaning and purpose of existence. Somehow they seem to be seeking the equivalent of a luminous religious experience that completes and satisfies and directs the whole being. Somewhere we have failed our young people. How else can you account for the diminishing number of young people in church?

There is the Berkeley slogan, "Don't trust anyone over 30." And there was the little boy, who on hearing that recently, said, "I don't trust anybody over 9."

Look at some of the things happening today!

For example, to fill the empty spaces, to seek answers to questions about the ultimate reality and the purpose of life, the young go off on explorations of the psychedelic drugs. Let us not suppose that this is happening only on university campuses remote from this capital city. It is right here in this very section of the city in which we worship. More than 150 young people in our secondary schools in Northwest Washington have been identified as users of LSD and marijuana. And the sad fact is that the highest percentage of users of these drugs in relation to enrollment occurs not in the public schools but in two of the religiously orientated and denominationally sponsored religious schools of Northwest Washington.

This past week I devoted several days to the annual meeting of the Academy of Religion and Mental Health of which I have been a member for some years. One day was devoted to this subject of psychedelic drugs and their effect upon our youth. It seems reasonably clear that a drug like LSD, under proper control, has therapeutic value and that the medical profession, after thorough experimentation, will want to employ it in certain instances. There is already sufficient evidence that it may produce a mystical experience which is thoroughly authentic. Already there are eight North American churches where drugs—LSD—have become the sacramental element. There was the young lady who asked, "Must we become martyrs for our faith? Must we be arrested and see our sacramental elements (LSD) confiscated?"

But the tragedy of all this is that our young people do not talk to us as they ought. There is a gap between the generations. The emptiness, meaninglessness, purposelessness of youth drives some of them into the arms of the purveyors of that which is destructive. The marijuana and the LSD that some people think are only superficial and incidental are exploited by the hucksters of drugs to create addiction to other kinds of drugs, until personality begins to disintegrate and the users end in the gutters of degradation.

We have simply failed to be specific in objective standards of right and wrong. But, more importantly, we have failed to give our young people the inner resources to guide them in their overt actions.

But youth are not alone in this. There is a genuine abandonment of standards of right and wrong, disregard for the convictions that gave strength and stability to our society and a careless and easy-going attitude on the part of a vast segment of the population as to what is and what is not morally and ethically right.

Third, another defect of our times is that we have no great heroes. People become great and strong when they have what the psychiatrist calls "vital models." To be sure, we still respect George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and a few others but we do not get either the heroes or the maxims which former generations got from such sources as, say, the McGuffy Readers. Here was a method of education by which people not only learned to read, but by reading what they were obligated to read there was put into them moral maxims and spiritual sinews.

And where are the heroes to whom we turn today? The truth is that when a nation ceases to have heroes, or stops having respect for its heroes, it's on the way down. Where do you turn today for heroes? I do not find many of them in the pulpit, I find fewer of them in politics, and only an occasional one is found in education.

A few years ago, when he was younger, a member of this Church, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, was the boys' hero. And rightly so. For his gangster-destroying G-men were making a safer and better America. Today we need more John Glenns—the wholesome American boy who has made good. Born in a Christian home, a Boy Scout, Sunday school and church participant, educated in a church college with daily chapel, married to a Christian girl, living in a church-centered home, he carried his ideals, discipline and commitment into his vocation and excelled. He gets hold of youth not only because of what he did, but because of what he is.

All this is true. The sense of the transcendent God is being diminished. Right and wrong are no longer clearly distinguishable. We are losing or not developing great national heroes. And to add to all this we have no clearly defined national purpose.

What is our national purpose today? What mission does the United States have in the world today? What is the chief objective of our people? What role have we among the nations?

Is our mission simply to keep the peace—to prevent World War III, to avert nuclear disaster? Is our purpose to service the world with mechanical gadgets and technical know-how? Is our purpose to provide a specific number of dollars for every American family, earned or unearned—to produce so many television sets, radios, refrigerators, and automobiles—good as they are? Jenkin Lloyd Jones asks, "Can we survive affluence?" All this is good. Such satisfaction as comes from material achievement need not blunt spiritual well-being. But if all this leaves the human spirit empty, sterile, fragmented and unfulfilled, our objectives are too low. If this is what the "Great Society" means it is not great enough. America is at its best, and fulfills its role among the nations, only when it is infused and pervaded by a sense of God's presence, when its people live by the moral law, and its citizens give themselves to the cultivation of the qualities of humanity, of compassion, of mercy, of love, and service.

When the foundations are being destroyed, what can the righteous do?

For one thing, we must look at ourselves and our standards and note the kind of example we are in this world.

For another thing, we have got to take time to cultivate the things that matter in life. We must deliberately take time for worship, time for prayer, then time to be quiet, time for our children, time to be still and know the eternal verities.

We must above all else open our lives to the guidance of the Holy Spirit and to the energy which God can put within us to give us the strength and power amid the ethical complexities and the moral ambiguities to make the highest possible moral choice in our own lives in every particular situation.

And having said this, it is not sufficient just to turn to the past or to renew the things we ought to be doing anyway. It is important for us to reach out in sympathy, compassion, with an understanding, in an empathy that helps us become attuned with the young and the old who need wholeness and a sense of community. We need to become one with this generation which craves meaning and purpose and longs for the kind of fulfillment which can only come to the soul that is anchored in God. We are not to be passive statues but to be purposeful persons at work day by day and hour by hour. We need to build our lives anew on the foundation of God and the moral law.

The Case for Foreign Aid

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, on April 28, Mr. David Rockefeller, president of Chase Manhattan Bank, spoke to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations. In his address, entitled "The Case for Foreign Aid," Mr. Rockefeller states:

> It is paradoxical and more than a little ironic, I think, that just when our foreign aid program is most successful in its impact on the developing nations abroad, it seems to be at its lowest ebb in public and Congressional support at home.

Speaking of the impatient soul who demands "instant development" of backward countries in exchange for his foreign aid dollar, Mr. Rockefeller observes:

> He is slow to realize that the shaping of visable political, social and economic institutions in the backward areas is a plodding process at best.

Mr. Rockefeller urges increased support of our foreign assistance efforts and asks that foreign aid appropriations be doubled.

I think this address merits the attention of my colleagues, and include it as part of my remarks:

THE CASE FOR FOREIGN AID

(Address by David Rockefeller, president, Chase Manhattan Bank, at Council on Foreign Relations, Chicago, Apr. 18, 1967)

This is my first visit to Chicago since a recent happening which your society pages, with characteristic flair for the superlative described as "the wedding of the year."

I refer, of course, to the ceremony linking the daughter of your Republican junior Senator from Illinois and a nephew of mine whose political affiliation is seldom mentioned within our family circle!

I was delighted to see that the nuptials were conducted in a commendable spirit of bipartisanship with Governor Romney seated on one side of the aisle and Lynda Bird Johnson on the other!

Personally, I have always had great admiration for Senator Percy, as I have for his eminent predecessor, Paul Douglas, and his distinguished colleague, Everett Dirksen. It is interesting to me that both Senators Dirksen and Percy now have sons-in-law who are in politics. I don't know whether that's just coincidence or whether it's Illinois' answer to the Kennedy clan!

Chuck Percy served with distinction as a member of our Board of Directors at the bank until he became active in public life. If you recall, one of the most serious campaign charges levelled against him was that he had "a friend at Chase Manhattan"!

Several weeks ago, while I was testifying before a Congressional Committee in Washington, Senator Douglas walked into the hearing room and sat down. Glancing up from my prepared text, I remarked that I was greatly pleased to see my former economics professor in the audience. Then the committee chairman, Senator Ribicoff, commented that in at least one case—obviously, not my own—he suspected that Senator Douglas had reason to lament the fact that he had taught his students so well!

In the years since I studied under Paul Douglas here at the University of Chicago, I have often wished I had absorbed more of his remarkable ability for illuminating the intricacies of economic issues. This would have come in handy on many occasions, especially one like this when I have elected to discuss "The Case For Foreign Aid."

In talking foreign aid, we are talking about nations beset with what the former British Prime Minister, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, has called "political problems which are insoluble and economic problems which are incomprehensible."

It is paradoxical and more than a little ironic, I think, that just when our foreign aid program is most successful in its impact on the developing nations abroad, it seems to be at its lowest ebb in public and Congressional support at home.

The average citizen, conditioned to such luxuries as instant coffee, instant lawns, even instant money, finds it hard to reconcile himself to the fact that there is no such thing as "instant development." He is slow to realize that the shaping of viable political, social and economic institutions in the backward areas is a plodding process at best. Beyond this, the easing of cold war tensions in many parts of the globe has made foreign aid appear somewhat less urgent. The national preoccupation with Vietnam has tended to divert attention from the developing nations. Moreover, foreign aid, unlike such issues as farm prices, tariffs and labor regulation, lacks a vital and vocal constituency to rally to its support. So, inevitably, it is a prime target when Congress begins casting about for places to trim the budget—and this is what is happening in Washington now.

For the fiscal year beginning July 1, President Johnson has requested an aid appropriation of just over $3 billion, about the same as this year's total which itself is one of the smallest in a decade. Nevertheless, some Congressional critics insist that substantial reductions can and should be made from President Johnson's rather modest proposal.

I'm sure that much of the criticism of foreign aid comes from thoughtful. individuals who sincerely believe that there has been waste, poor planning and bad management in our overseas assistance program. And, to some extent, they are right. No operation on so broad and diversified a scale, in so incredibly complex an area as foreign aid, could ever hope to be 100 per cent successful.

All things considered, though, I believe the program has been improved enormously and is now functioning very well, indeed, under the able administration of William Gaud and his associates in the Agency for International Developemnt, the government's chief foreign aid organization. I think it would be dangerously short-sighted for us to cut back on its funds at a time when the need is so great and the prospects for achievement so promising.

The case for foreign aid, as I see it, can be stated quite simply.

First, the aid program is working—that is, it is moving some nations toward what presidential adviser Walt Rostow calls the "take-off" into self-sustained growth.

Second, it is working because, in two decades of trial-and-error, we have learned how to administer it effectively. There is still considerable room for improvement, but I am persuaded that we are on the right course.

Third, from a political, economic and moral standpoint, it is an essential—indeed, an indispensible—corollary to our leadership role in the Free World, a role which we have not sought, but which is ours whether we like it or not.

Let's take a closer look at each of these points, and examine the relevant facts in the context of the current debate on foreign aid.

When I say the aid program is working, I mean that it is making a substantial difference in the lives of millions of people living in countries as widely scattered as Taiwan, Mexico, Thailand, Israel, Venezuela and many others. Unfortunately, failures are often easier to identify than successes. The overthrow of a corrupt regime supported by our aid commands bold headlines; an increase of $5 a year in a country's per capita income stirs scant public attention.

Yet measured by the hard-calculus of tangible accomplishment, the developing nations as a group have made notable advances. In the past decade, their industrial production has doubled. So has the output of their mines. The manufacture of steel has tripled, and annual cement production is now higher than the total pre-World War II output of Western Europe and North America combined. Transportation and education have been vastly expanded. Export earnings in the past two years alone have risen about 8 per cent annually, far ahead of the rate for the 1950's. These accomplishments would not have been possible without our aid.

In my recent travels, I have had an opportunity to observe our foreign aid program in action in countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America which are now in the difficult mid-passage of development. These observations have convinced me that there are some heartening success stories in the making.

In Thailand, for example, American assistance, coupled with the country's own resources and the investment of foreign private capital, has produced such significant strides that the Thais are now approaching self-supporting economic growth. Most of the U.S. aid money has gone into sound economic infrastructure—hard-top highways, power plants, irrigation networks and the like. The result is that few developing nations anywhere can match Thailand's economic performance, with an annual growth rate around 7 per cent, very little inflation, and one of Asia's strongest currencies.

In Taiwan, better known perhaps as Formosa, U.S. aid has sparked an economic resurgence that has raised living standards to a point where they are second only to Japan's in all of Asia. Eight out of ten farmers now own their land. Illiteracy has been cut to less than 10 per cent, and almost 97 per cent of the school-age children are in classrooms. So remarkable is the growth that our economic assistance program is no longer needed—a towering tribute to aid wisely used and a conspicuous and meaningful contrast with conditions prevailing on the Communist-ruled Chinese mainland.

In many parts of Latin America, the Alliance for Progress has taken encouraging steps toward fostering economic growth and social reform. Savings and investment levels are rising. Per capita production increases in most countries have exceeded the goal of 2.5 per cent. U.S. Alliance aid—with local matching contributions—has helped with the construction of 28,000 new classrooms, the irrigation of a million acres of land, the distribution of 14 million textbooks. As a result of this effort, fifteen nations now have self-help housing projects, and some 20 million more Latin Americans have assured supplies of potable water than was the case before the Alliance.

The examples of Thailand, Taiwan, and parts of Latin America find responsive echoes elsewhere as U.S. aid is increasingly being put to good use. Not in every case, it is true. Not always with as rapid results as we might like to see. But, nonetheless, with sufficient impact to validate the argument that our efforts are beginning to exert a meaningful thrust toward progress in many areas of the globe.

A significant reason why aid is paying off—and this is a second major point in the case for foreign aid—is that we have learned how to administer the program with far greater effectiveness than ever before.

We have developed skilled personnel whose judgment can be relied upon in planning and carrying out worthwhile projects within reasonable budgetary limits. We have benefitted from past mistakes. We have modified the program in several respects—through greater selectivity, more emphasis on self-help, stronger encouragement of local farm production, more extensive cooperation with multinational agencies, and a larger role for private investment.

The greater stress on selectivity underscores one of the key lessons we have learned in the foreign aid program. This lesson is that once the conditions for development are favorable, relatively large amounts of aid, properly applied and concentrated in a few years, can lift a country from stagnation to sustained growth.

Today, our development aid program is confined to far fewer countries than in the past, with 80 per cent of the funds going to eight nations where conditions for progress appear most favorable. For other countries, we continue to provide technical assistance. Peace Corp services, and aid in such fields as health and education. We also support the efforts of the World Bank, as well as regional development banks, which can help these countries improve their infrastructure of schools, roads and power lines so they will eventually be able to make the most advantageous use of a concentrated program of aid.

The increased emphasis on self-help is another forward step. Major aid recipients now put up an average of $8 of their own resources for every dollar they receive from us. Our aid is used to supplement and encourage local efforts, in recognition of the fact that ultimate success will depend on what the countries are willing to do for themselves. President Johnson sharply underlined this in his foreign aid message a year ago. "It must be clear," he said, "that the principle of our assistance is cooperation. Those who do not fulfill their commitments to help themselves cannot expect help from us."

Frequently, recipient nations are directed to improve their own policies as a condition for receiving assistance. To qualify for an $8 million highway loan, Afghanistan had to set up a highway maintenance department to keep the new roads in good repair. Before getting funds to modernize and expand mining facilities, Bolivia undertook far-reaching reforms of its mining code and revisions of its tax laws to encourage investment in mining. Faced with rampant inflation and dangerously low foreign exchange reserves, Korea inaugurated monetary and fiscal reforms that produced notable improvements in the overall economy. Thus foreign aid is being employed more effectively to channel the recipient countries' resources into productive uses.

The assistance program has also moved in other directions which I believe are constructive. The new food-for-peace effort is aimed at encouraging local food production in the less developed areas, rather than merely at the disposal of our own farm surpluses as was once the case. The local currency proceeds from sales of U.S. food can be used to finance such programs as agricultural research and education, land redistribution and fertilizer production. Over the next five years, an increasing proportion of our food exports to less developed countries will be shifted from local currency sales to dollars. At home, our policy is rapidly turning from one of crop restriction to crop expansion.

Population control also is coming in for greater attention. Once regarded as a problem to be discreetly avoided, it is now being dealt with conscientiously by aid administrators. Family planning programs, to help set up clinics and spread educational materials, have been established by American aid missions in some twenty countries abroad. It is clear that the developing nations must break out of the Malthusian circle where more food leads to more mouths to feed. This self-destructive trend can be curbed only by creating conditions where people are willing to limit births. Experience in Japan and elsewhere shows that they may be amenable to doing so if they see opportunities for their children to live better and happier lives than they have.

Not the least of the lessons we have learned in twenty years of dispensing foreign aid is the need for relying more extensively on the private sector—and this is now being done. The Agency for International Development has set up an Office of Private Resources specifically to help U.S. investors interested in the less developed countries. It has also worked out a variety of instruments designed to encourage and support increased private investment, both local and foreign. These include a far more liberal loan guarantee program aimed at attracting private investors. Greater effort is also being made to induce the developing countries themselves to create a more favorable climate for domestic and foreign investment.

It is increasingly recognized that the developing countries may be held back, not only by a shortage of resources and capital but also by a shortage of managerial talent. In the absence of competent managers, all the money and machines in the world are useless. Recognizing this, A.I.D. is supporting a novel program to put to work in the developing nations the experience of American business executives, mobilized through the International Executive Service Corps.

Under the Corps' sponsorship, retired executives and some mid-career men are volunteering their managerial know-how in developing countries around the world. In the past two-and-a-half years, well over 200 companies in more than thirty nations have obtained assistance from the Corps. One volunteer revamped the purchasing and merchandising program for a chain of supermarkets in Panama. Another reorganized the budgeting and marketing practices of a manufacturer in Iran. Still another taught a Taiwan chemical company a variety of American technical tricks that greatly enhanced its profitability.

Understandably, words of such achievements spreads fast. As a result, the Executive Service Corps has started 105 new projects in the past three months alone, compared with 140 in all of 1966. This unusual approach to foreign aid is one of the first publicly sponsored programs that has been entrusted to the business community to carry out. It could point to an entirely new way of doing things, and could have a profoundly constructive impact on world opinion toward American business.

Besides the Service Corps program, business groups such as the Council for Latin America have been working closely with government to increase private enterprise's contribution to economic development. For instance, the Council has urged greater participation by the business community in civic action and the resultant broader and more effective pursuit of community relations, public affairs and governmental relations programs. It sees these as an important means of contributing to the development of Latin America and enhancing the role that private enterprise plays in that development.

It is abundantly evident, I think, that twenty years' experience has powerfully molded the foreign aid program we have today. It is a much more sophisticated vehicle for assisting the developing countries, one that is as far advanced in its way beyond, say, the 1950 model, as the latest electronic computers are in theirs. This new, honed-down kind of aid program has been put on a business-like basis with a view to getting full value in return for the money spent.

A third and final point in the case for foreign aid, in my judgment, is that politically, economically and morally it is part of the responsibility that goes with our leadership of the Free World.

You and I and all of us in the United States are firmly committed to working for a world of peace and freedom, a world in which individuals can achieve fulfillment in terms of human dignity, cultural and spiritual development, and material well-being.

Such a world is not likely to emerge so long as two-thirds of the earth's people continue to live far below the waterline of adequacy. As Pope Paul pointed out in his recent encyclical, "excessive economic, social and cultural inequalities among people arouse tensions and conflicts and are a danger to peace." It is surely in our own long-term interest that the backward nations eventually become stable and peace-seeking political entities.

So economic development of these areas is an indispensable prerequisite to the world of the future that we are dedicated to bringing about. In many cases, outside assistance is absolutely necessary for this development—necessary to provide the extra margin of thrust to propel an economy off the dead-center of stagnation.

The vast majority of developing countries have per capita incomes ranging between a quarter and a half-a-dollar a day. Most of their meager productive resources go to supply the basic food, clothing and shelther needed for survival. To grow and prosper, a country must have raw materials, markets, political stability and—above all—an ability to create new productive facilities. This requires a diversion of resources away from consumer goods and into the production of tools, equipment, buildings and other means of expansion. The function of foreign aid is to make these extra resources accessible to the recipient country, and at the same time provide the technical know-how and training necessary to capitalize on them.

I am convinced that we in the Free World now have the capacity to help more and more nations move out of poverty into a situation of growth and hope. A recent study by Herman Kahn's Hudson Institute, a nonprofit research center, concluded that by the year 2000—just 33 years from now—it is well within the realm of possibility that only one person in eight will have to live out his life in a pre-industrial, poverty-stricken society, as compared with two out of three people at present.

Realization of this inspiring vision is a task worthy of all the world's industrial nations. The primary requirement, in my view, is to think and act on a scale commensurate with the mammoth problems faced by the developing nations. This means setting aside a larger share of funds for this purpose, and shifting the nature of economic aid from the present dominance of bilateral arrangements to a greater reliance on multilateral aid.

Last year the industrial nations, taken as a group, provided a total of $7½ billion in new funds for the developing areas. However, the net flow was considerably less because of the mounting burden of repayments of interest and principal on past loans. One estimate places the real cost to donor nations at somewhere between $4½-and-$5 billion, which is far less than the rich can afford or the poor can absorb. More than that, there has been no material increase in this sum over the past five years. The flow of aid has been a declining proportion of the total output of both the developed and the developing nations. So at a time that should be an accelerating one in economic development, we are actually slowing down and one in danger of losing our momentum.

The gross national product of all the industrial nations is now running about $1½ trillion a year. A figure of 1% for the gross flow of economic aid—which many authorities have recommended and which I myself feel would be appropriate—and would work out to about $15 billion, double the present level.

The best hope for bringing about an increase of these dimensions in the level of aid seems to me to lie in a gradual transition to the multinational approach. In the past, our own government has tried without much success to persuade other countries to step up their aid, but they have understandable misgivings about supporting purely American aims. However, they might be more willing to provide funds through a multinational agency such as the World Bank, if the United States showed that it, too, was prepared to raise its own contribution.

Now that we have learned how to make foreign aid work, we should not be reluctant to apply increasing resources to the task. Surely, a nation which can afford to spend $20 billion or more in Vietnam, can afford to spend a fraction as much to eliminate the conditions that feed such conflicts.

It seems to me, therefore, that rather than cutting back on foreign aid funds, Congress would be well advised to set an example for other industrial nations by maintaining and even increasing our own efforts. What we need is a progressively expanded program of assistance, not a reduced one. In this critical area, the choice we face is to bear the costs—onerous though they may be—or bear the consequences of evading them.

America stands today as a citadel of freedom and a beacon of hope for the world's impoverished millions. Our place on history's canvas may well depend on whether we live up to the hopes of those who look to us to find democracy's premises vindicated and its promises fulfilled.

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An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

Appendix

West Virginia Presents Gift to Vice President Humphrey—Senator Randolph Includes Letter to Vice President From Editor Jim Comstock

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 28, 1967

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, one of my gifted constituents, the editor of the Hillbilly, in Richwood, W. Va., Jim Comstock, has sent to me a copy of an open letter to Vice President HUMPHREY, which is being printed in that newspaper. With this communication, Mr. Comstock forwarded a book which he had purchased to give to the Vice President. It has been my privilege to present Mr. HUMPHREY with this gift.

Mr. Comstock's letter, Mr. President, states his reasons for the gift eloquently and thoroughly, and I ask unanimous consent that this letter be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A GIFT FOR MR. HUMPHREY

DEAR HUBERT: I hope you won't mind my calling you that, even if you have doubtlessly forgotten that I and everybody else in my home town called you Hubert that day you and, uh, Muriel, visited with us and went fishing up at Summit Lake, and then ate ramps with us over at the new school building, and then walked up and down the street shaking hands with people and talking to them about the thing closest to your heart, namely you. Then, later, if you will recall, which you really can't, I sat with some fellows at the Press Club in Charleston and you were eating with your tong in one end of the room and John Kennedy was eating with his associates in the other. Kennedy, maybe you recall, got up and left without saying boo to anybody, even though the room was filled. Later you got up to go and my table was in your path. I said to the fellows with me, Don Ivery and Herb Kaplow and a girl, whose name I forget, all with radio and TV out of Washington, and Ken Kurtz, with radio and TV out of Charleston, I said, "Here's old Hubert's acid test to see what kind of a politician he is. If he remembers me after seeing me but one day two weeks ago, then he'll pass." Well Hubert, you passed. You passed right by, and then you turned on your heels and you could have knocked us all over with three feathers because you said, "Jim, what brings you to town?" And then, "If there's anything I can do for you while you are here let me know." And you chuckled and shook hands all around and left.

But what I am writing you about, Mr. Vice President, is that I have a little gift for you. I think it can safely be said that you have everything, but if you didn't have everything before your trip the other day, you certainly got it there, and I have the gift that you give a Vice President who has everything.

Under separate cover, I am sending you a book. Let me tell you briefly what the book is about, and the best way to start off is by telling your that my life is blessed—or plagued, however you look at it—by little coincidences. Two came together just the other day. I headed toward a second hand store to see what I might find among the old books. I passed a newsstand and stopped to buy a New York Times. I was shocked to see a picture of some Paris hippies and beatniks burning the American flag in protest to your presence there. At the second hand store I folded the paper and rummaged. There was only one book that I fancied and that is where a singular thing tied in with the flag-burning. The name of the book was "They Speak for a Nation: Letters from France." Three French writers had edited the book, Eve Curie, Philippe Barres, and Raoul de Roussy de Sales, and the American firm of Doubleday, Doran had published it.

That book is a little gift from me to you, Mr. Vice President, because I didn't do anything for you either of the two times when I could have, and because, since your trip to Europe, my stock in you has gone up quite a few points. Sometime when you are too weary to sleep and turn on the light and fumble for something to read and free yourself of the bad dream of eggs and yellow paint and rotten vegetables, you might pick up this book and read it.

The first line that came from the Curie-Barres-Roussy de Sales pen, says: "This book is an attempt to give to the American people an un-retouched picture of the people of France."

The picture isn't exactly like the one you have, Mr. Vice President. But let three authors proceed: "The French people, who have known national independence for more than fifteen hundred years, are now enslaved by their enemies. Two million of them are prisoners of war. Several other millions live in the occupied zone, watched by German soldiers. Others still, in the unoccupied zone, are, if we may say so, on parole. Every one of these forty million people—man, woman, or child—has been, since the spring of 1940, a witness and a victim of an appalling series of disasters."

They go on and the going becomes more terrible, evoking memories of bad days for all. But this is only the introduction to the book, telling what the book is about. And briefly, Mr. Vice President, it is a book made up of messages from the people of France—those in the high places and those in the very low—all talking to the American people, pleading with them to help them.

Have you a minute for a few of them? "We want to be saved. We want to be freed. We want the Germans out of our country." "We want to go on fighting. There was nobody to tell us to do it. But one day you will find us ready to fight again." And another one: "Enslaved forever, France would not be France any more. She would be dead. We would mourn her desperately, but we would not wish to survive her." One more: "The friends, the only possible saviours for us are the Anglo-Saxons. The enemies are the Germans, the Huns who have slaughtered the French, who have robbed them, who have taken their land after having expelled them, who are taking their colonies, their industries, their raw materials."

These messages were written by nameless Frenchmen and smuggled out of the country and put into this appealing book. How could we ignore a message like this: "Do not fail to tell to the prominent citizen in the White House, and to all your compatriots, that our hearts beat in unison with theirs. We await you with a grave serenity and unshakable resolution. Long live the United States and all the heroic defenders of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity." All the messages are so tender, so appealing! And the three writers—Eve Curie, Philippe Barres, Raoul de Roussy de Sales—are they still living?—how did they greet you, Mr. Vice President?

Did they remember that they had written:

"This book tells about the French people very simple facts which would not have deserved any statements at all a short time ago: The French dislike the Nazis—the French want to be free—the French pray for victory—the French love America. At this moment, unfortunately, such simple facts have to be reaffirmed stubbornly, as a healthy antidote to some astounding official French statements and decisions. The three undersigned French people are writers by profession. But it is not in this capacity that they present this book. They are simply three out of forty million French men and women whose hearts have not changed, who have remained faithful to their friendships and determined in their revolt against oppression. We are absolutely convinced that, as soon as it will become humanly possible, our compatriots will help the common victory from inside France just as so many thousands of us try to help it from the outside."

That is nice writing, isn't it, Mr. Vice President? But isn't this letter to Americans from a group of people from a little French town the sweetest thing of all?

"The French have been deeply moved by your generous shipment of clothes and supplies for their little children. They warmly thank you for them. The little children of France will remember."

Success in Southwest Schools

SPEECH

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, there has been much discussion recently of the schools in Southwest Washington, particularly the new trischool elementary system. In some cases, I believe, there has been more heat than light. Thus, I was pleased to read recently the very straightforward and objective report in the Washington Star on the Southwest schools.

As a member of the District of Columbia Committee here in Congress I am concerned about education in the District. As the father of five school-age children, I have a personal interest in Southwest schools. Next year our youngest child will attend kindergarten at Amidon. Currently, I have three children at Jefferson Junior High and one at Western High.

Like all parents, Mrs. Fraser and I are concerned about our children's education. Before moving into Southwest Washington from the suburbs we visited Jefferson and Western and were, frankly, pleasantly surprised. We talked to counselors and principals and observed the students. After some months in these schools we find they compare favorably with the public schools they attended in Montgomery County, Md., and in Minneapolis, Minn., my home district.

This does not mean that our schools in Washington, Montgomery County, or Minneapolis, do not need more financial help. They do—all of them. But we also need to have confidence in our public schools. They need our support and our encouragement, not blanket criticism and condemnation. Improving education for all children ought to be our goal.

With permission, Mr. Speaker, I insert the Star's article with this goal in mind. It illustrates the improvements already taking place as a result of education bills passed by Congress. I hope it will encourage Members to vote needed appropriations for District of Columbia schools and other education bills. We need this money to bring all schools in the District and in the Nation up to the level of the best Southwest schools and we need to go on from there.

Education is our best national—and local—investment; to neglect it is to impoverish future generations.

The article follows:

Strong Start of Three Merged Schools Is Quieting Complaints

(By John Stacks)

Six months ago many parents in Southwest Washington were swearing at the city's school superintendent, condemning the board of education and threatening to yank their children out of the area's elementary schools.

Their anger was provoked by the board's plan to merge the three schools in the Southwest.

The huge urban renewal effort in Southwest had left school populations in relatively isolated sections. The new high-rise luxury apartments and smart town houses were clustered in such a way that children from the upper-income housing all went to Amidon.

Amidon also had slightly more than half its student body coming to school from garden-type public housing. Syphax and Bowen schools served exclusively low-income areas, including a giant high-rise public housing project at 1200 Delaware Ave.

The plan for the merger called for two grades at each school—first and second at Syphax, third and fourth at Amidon and fifth and sixth at Bowen. Each school also houses its own kindergarten classes.

Opposition to the merger was strong. It included, along with parents of Amidon children, Supt. Carl F. Hansen, who obviously feared for the future of Amidon, the cradle of his well-known program in basic education.

But strong pressure was coming from another group of new Southwest parents who disliked the educational differences between Amidon and her sister schools and who also apparently were concerned about a rising resentment against the luxury home and apartment dwellers that seemed to be building up in the poorer sections of their community.

These parents wanted the merger and were backed by parents in the poorer areas of Southwest, who were organized by antipoverty workers.

Vocal opposition to the plan has now subsidized. Mrs. Elaine Jenkins, community coordinator for the three schools, reports she has had no complaints in the last month. Complaints from parents before that were largely minor and mechanical and easily taken care of, she said.

While it has been reported that racial integration was the aim of the merger, it was in fact socio-economic integration and the elimination of obvious differences in educational quality that were the aims of the school board.

Thus the final success of the tri-school plan will hinge on its ability to keep and attract middle-income families, both Negro and white, and to raise the quality of education in all three schools.

While it is to early to pronounce the merger plan a complete success, the early indications are that in its first semester of operation the merger is off to a very strong start.

Some Amidon children did leave the area before the merger was accomplished, but school officials maintain the rate of transfer to other schools was no greater than normal and that the tranfers were balanced by new registrations.

Since the January merger there has been no change, officials insist, in the overall socio-economic balance in the three schools. The ratio of poor children to others remain about 90 percent to 10 percent in the 2,000-pupil system. The very smallness of the latter portion makes it all the more remarkable that the ratio has not changed substantially.

In the period from January to mid-April, Amidon Elementary School lost 23 pupils, 12 Negro and 11 white. Only one of these children went to a private school. Officials calculate that only one of the Negro transfers was living in the upper-income housing and that most of the white transfers involved moves out of the Washington area associated with fathers being assigned new duties with the government.

Transfers into Amidon since January give the school a net loss of two white and a gain of eight Negro children.

Nineteen children, all Negroes, left the Bowen School. Transfers into the school left it with a net gain of two white children and a loss of 14 Negro children.

Twenty-eight children left Syphax elementary but incoming transfers left the school with a gain of one white child and a loss of nine Negro children.

The net change in all three schools leaves the overall proportion of white and Negro children nearly unchanged. The ratio of public housing to upper-income raising children is also unchanged.

At this point, at least the merger has been remarkably successful in its ability to hold children. More significant results will be seen in September, however. About 30 parents are known to be applying to private schools, and others will undoubtedly leave the area. But new high-rise housing is opening in the Southwest and so other children will move in. The economic balance when school opens in the fall will be the first hard indicator of the plan's attractiveness to middle-income families.

School officials are moving ahead with plans to improve the education children in the Southwest will receive. Each school now has full-time specialists in reading, art, music, language and physical education. Most schools in the city must share such special services on a one-time a week basis.

Teachers, always the decisive factor in successful learning, are now participating in an imaginative program operated by Arena Stage in which their ability to perform—literally—in front of a class is being improved. So-called theatre games are being taught so that teachers can use role-playing and student dramatizations as methods of teaching material.

The National Teacher Corps has placed four full-time teachers and four part-time teachers in the Bowen school. All schools are now qualified under Title 1 of the Elementary and Secondary Act for special federal funds.

On May 1, a series of twice-a-week "special interest" classes will be scheduled in the afternoon that will permit childdren to select their own subject matter.

These special classes also will permit much more interchange between the socio-economic groups than is now occurring. When the merger was accomplishes, classes were moved intact with their teachers. Thus, at the moment, children formerly at Amidon are still in classes with the children they knew at Amidon, and the children from Bowen and Syphax are still not mixed with the Amidon children in classrooms.

After-school activities and such special activities as school safety patrols are organized with an eye toward bolstering maximum contact between the two groups. The principals in the three schools report no serious incidents between children of the different groups and they continue to believe that, left alone, the children will get along well.

At the regular meeting of the District Board of Education last week, two parents from Southwest came to congratulate the board members and the school administration on the early success of the merger.

And they suggested that the administration and the board begin planning now for classroom organization for the fall. Some tri-school officials believe that strict reading group classes should be followed, even though this will have the effect of keeping most of the Amidon children together.

One of the school principals, William Boyd of Bowen, favors following Supt. Hansen's suggested plan of grouping children by achievement only in reading, and allowing other classes to consist of children from all achievement levels.

Still others in the system favor extensive use of team teaching and the elimination of grades and tracks as they now are used in the elementary system.

When parents this week asked for decisions on the organizations plans, Supt. Hansen replied with a request that the parents give him their suggestions.

Both parents and school officials seem determined to avoid what could be a destructive fight over organization. If Hansen's Amidon plan and the track system are pitted against other forms of organization, a largely symbolic argument would follow that would have the effect of making the tri-school plan a test of political strength rather than a significant rational experiment in education.

Flexible discussion of grouping plans may well produce a combination of ideas designed to best serve all the children in the merged schools.

There is now apprehension on the part of the three school principals that the children transferred from their schools to one of the others in the subsystem may be getting shortchanged in their new schools.

Mrs. Virginia Miller, principal at Amidon, reports more behavior problems in her school since the merger. She refused to comment on the quality of her new, merged teaching staff and plainly wonder about the success of former Amidon pupils in other schools.

Boyd, on the other hand, wonders about his children now at Amidon. He has devoted himself to the problems of disadvantaged children and is concerned that the care he was giving may not be available in the other schools.

Interestingly, the concern for the children runs in other directions, concern for the Amidon child now in what was always a low-income school and concern for the disadvantaged child who is now in Amidon.

This two-way concern is probably healthy. Those in charge of the merged schools recognize it and point out that it indicates involvement of both economic ends of the neighborhood in the future of the plan.

Another community-wide concern has been the assignment of tri-school graduates to junior high school. In the past, Amidon children went to Jefferson Junior High while Bowen and Syphax children went to Randall Junior High.

In effect, the junior high assignments were extensions of the differences between Amidon and her two sister schools, so this week school officials announced that all tri-school children would be permitted to go to Jefferson.

Another high school official also indicated he is attempting to get funds and staff to make Randall a copy of the highly successful Jefferson program so that both the secondary schools in Southwest will be comparable.

As was the case before the merger, the success of the tri-school plan hinges on parental confidence. At this point confidence appears high and most parents and school officials are optimistic. And the school administration seems to be making every effort to insure future confidence and success in the Southwest experiment.

The Role of the United States as a Great Power

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EUGENE J. McCARTHY
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, April 28, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, in a recent storm at Unity Church, St. Paul, Minn., Rev. Arthur Foote discussed the role of the United States in world politics. He reviews our isolationist past, expresses his concern about neoimperialism, and criticizes the concept of "manifest destiny" as politically unrealistic and morally indefensible. I ask unanimous consent that his remarks be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the sermon was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE AMERICAN IMPERIAL DISEASE

Today, I want to discuss with you the role America is playing in this revolutionary age, now that our country has become *the giant power,* the "center of gravity in the world economy." Ambassador Harlan Cleveland comments:

"In the jungle of world politics, we are now the lion."

The age of imperialism is supposed to be passed. The great pre-war Empires of the British and French, the Dutch, Belgian, and German, have indeed crumbled, and in their places we find scores of newly independent nations, varying in size from the tiny Island of Malta, all the way to the great subcontinent of India. It doesn't seem too long ago that Winston Churchill announced that he had not become Prime Minister to "preside over the liquidation of His Majesty's Empire". Yet His Majesty's Empire has indeed been liquidated.

NEO-IMPERIALISM

This is a post-colonial age. Yet the word "imperial" in today's topic is there on purpose. America has stepped into the "power vacuum" left by the rapid liquidation of Empires, as well as by Europe's exhaustion at the end of World War II. We have become *the* great imperial power in the world. True, the game in which we find ourselves thoroughly engaged is not a colonial or exploitative one. We are not interested in empire-building for the same reasons the British and the Western Europeans were in times past. Ours is a neo-imperialism, one which is interested not in territorial expansion, but in maintaining the status quo, in protecting our own favored economic advantage, and perhaps most of all, in preventing the spread of Communism. We are intent on playing the role of world policeman; or better, since police are a properly constituted authority seeking to enforce a set of generally agreed upon laws, our role is more nearly akin to the self-appointed vigilantes of the early Western frontier.

OUR ISOLATIONIST PAST

First of all, let us look at this charge, so frequently levelled at us by the non-American world. You and I don't like to think of the United States as an imperial nation; in fact, we have a strong distaste even for the word. This stems from our American heritage. We were British colonies ourselves, once, and prize the stories of our forefathers' break-away from that Empire. We are sons and daughters of the American Revolution. Our ancesters threw tea into Boston Harbor, wintered miserably at Valley Forge, ambushed the Hessian mercenaries at Trenton, and finally forced Cornwallis to surrender at Yorktown. Then for a century and a half we were pretty much left alone, with a great ocean on either side to protect us, and a lot of nation-building to do in our own backyard. Our own borders were wide, providing ample room for expansion, and inexhaustible seemed the natural resources waiting to be exploited. Only to the American Indian, I suppose, did we appear to be imperialists.

So we lived in our Western Eden, largely letting the the rest of the world go by, uninvolved in Europe's squabbles and turmoils, secure in our isolation. True, we mounted a few minor imperial exploits in the 19th century. Commodore Perry forced the Japanese to open their ports to our Yankee traders in 1852. Then, at the end of the century, we got embroiled with the Spaniards; and out of the Spanish-American war came our first colonies, in the Caribbean and in the Pacific. Came 1917, and for the first time American troops landed in Europe; then came the American Expeditionary Junket to Russia, in an unsuccessful attempt to stop the Communist Revolution.

But despite all this, we were still, clearly enough, an anti-imperialist people. No one would have thought otherwise of us then. Woodrow Wilson galvanized the imagination of the world with his Fourteen Points, and his League of Nations. But the American people quickly turned their backs on Europe, and refused to join the League.

On the eve of Word War II, we were still strong isolationist. Franklin Delano Roosevelt needed all his persuasive eloquence to secure sufficient support for his policy of limited assistance to the Allies in their fight-to-the-death with Hitler and Mussolini.

OUR "FAR-FLUNG BATTLE LINE"

All this seems ancient history now. What a revolution has taken place in the last thirty years, since Franklin Delano Roosevelt began talking about "quarantining aggressors." Today, our Empire stretches round the world, involving "five continents and a far-flung network of military bases." Our troops are stationed all over the map—in the Arctic and in Arabia, from "Greenland's icy mountains" to Southeast Asia's steaming jungles. In Korea, and in central Europe; in the Mediterranean, and in the South Pacific. And I should be surprised if there were a single person in this room, nay, in our entire State, who could take a map of the world and list all the countries where we have military installations.

This vast network of bases and deployment of troops is the result of the postwar policy set forth by George Kennan, I believe, originally, and adopted by the Truman Administration—the policy of "Containment" of Communism. It was assumed that the Soviet Union had a great yen for territorial expansion, and that this must be curbed, until such time as industrial development and more conservative leadership should bring about moderation and the desire for "peaceful coexistence". So came the wonderfully successful Marshall Plan; and Nato, the Berlin Airlift—our underwriting of the defense of Western Europe.

THE END OF THE COLD WAR

So far as Europe and Russia are concerned, the policy of containment appears to have been successful; leastwise, further Soviet expansion has not taken place. On the contrary, Russia has withdrawn at various points—in Europe and in Asia—from its Finnish naval base, and the Danish island of Bornhold, and from Eastern Austria. Stalin has passed from the scene, and those who have followed him have been less bellicose. The "Cold War" is generally assumed by Europeans—and not simply by General de Gaulle—to be a thing of the past. Russia appears to have become a "status quo Power", primarily concerned with preserving the peace and in improving her own internal well-being.

The great event of the past twenty years, as Professor H. Stuart Hughes of Harvard puts it, "is a kind of non-event: the avoidance of war between the Soviet Union and the United States. Different people offer different reasons for the happy outcome, but most ascribe it to a mixture of luck and forbearance at the critical moment—most notably on the part of the United States during the Hungarian rebellion of 1956, and on the part of the Soviet Union at the time of the Cuban missile crisis in 1962. Now that the once 'inevitable' war has been staved off for nearly a generation, Europeans find it increasingly logical to surmise that it will never occur. And the natural corollary of such a conclusion is the hope that a similar *détente* can be achieved after a further generation of standoff between the United States and China."—*The Nation,* January 3, 1966. "The Messianic Pose: Post-Cold-War Delusions"

In the Far East, our China policy has not been so successful. One main reason, among the many that might be suggested is that we are white men in Asia, and hence heirs of the Asiatics' anti-colonialism. In Europe our presence was sought by peoples who were aware, however reluctantly, that they had to depend for their own safety for a time on our military might. In Indo-China, by contrast, we came to the aid of the French, in their final and unsuccessful effort to save a hunk of their Empire. With the French withdrawal, we were left "holding the bag."

AN IMPERIAL GARRISON STATE

But let me not divert myself from my main point: that we have, for however good or bad reasons, allowed ourselves as a nation to become ever more deeply involved in world affairs; more specifically, as a vast military power, in policing the world, in containing the Communist monolith (which now proves not to be monolithic after all, but at least a two-headed monster.) From a nation that was anti-imperial and isolationist as late as 1936, we have become a people whose traditionally conservative and isolation-minded

Republican Party would include in its Platform in 1956, a plank calling for no less than (and I quote) "the establishment of American bases strategically dispersed all around the world."

Yes, we have become a great imperial power, an empire upon which "the sun never sets." Our economy has become dependent for its healthy functioning on Pentagon purchasing to the tune of millions of dollars a day. Indeed, we hardly know whether we dare pray for peace and disarmament, lest the resulting dislocations in our economy throw us into depression and chaos. Even before Vietnam, our multi-billion dollar military expenditures had become an apparently essential "shot in the arm", necessary to keep our industries booming. All about us is the evidence, if we care to look at it, that we are steadily transforming America into an imperial garrrison state.

"PAX AMERICANA"

Many will argue that our global involvement has been and remains essential to the peace of the world. Thank God, they say, for "Pax Americana"; thank God that the leadership of the Free World has fallen into our peace-loving hands. What other people could be trusted to wield such power, and to use it for the welfare of all mankind?

On the contrary, I have chosen to call our American neo-imperialism "a disease"—following the example of a history professor, European émigré J. A. Lukacs of La Salle College. It is his title, from an article in *The American Scholar*, that I have borrowed for this discourse. Our neo-imperialism is a disease because it is a delusion, and may easily cause our death, our destruction. We have become a Colossus of Power—thanks to our natural wealth, our industrial prowess, and our fortunate scooping of Hitler in discovering the secret of unleashing atomic energy.

Said Lord Acton long before Senator Fulbright picked up the theme: "Power corrupts; and absolute power corrupts absolutely." Perhaps we can no longer hear this warning, or heed it. But do we really suppose that we have either the Will or the Moral Right to act as the world's policemen, imposing on everyone else our own particular set of values?

Harlan Cleveland, in his *The Obligations of Power*, answers in the affirmative, "For we are probably" he says, "the only nation which now has the wealth, the firepower, the airlift capacity, the organizational skill and (we hope) the political imagination to put together an operational world system for peaceful change."

Ambassador Cleveland is, I believe, a fellow Unitarian. He is, I am told, a delightful man, with a wonderful sense of humor. So I am sorry to differ with him. And I am sorry to differ with all those defenders of our foreign policy, from our President down, who speak what seems to me to be "a language of grandiose political evangelism and world-wide interventionism." Says Professor Ransom in the *Saturday Review*,

"This is a modern manifest destiny, which calls upon the U.S. to fight globally for the principles of the Declaration of Independence."

SELF-DETERMINATION

If such manifest destiny really has become our foreign policy, I think we must criticize it—both on grounds of being politically unrealistic and utopian, and morally indefensible. It was our own President Wilson who set forth the principle of Self-Determination of Peoples—a principle which foretold the end of Colonial Imperialism. Naturally, we cherish our American democratic values, and rightly we seek to strengthen them at home, through Civil Rights legislation, the defense of our Civil Liberties, and in many other ways. We shall defend as best we can our right to determine our own future as a people.

But the rights we demand for ourselves, we must be willing to give to others: this is a basic democratic concept. The peoples of the world have the right to choose whatever form of government they want, and whatever economic system. (This right, of course, does not include the right to subvert one's neighbors; for this is the opposite of set-determination.)

So, our intervention and continued presence in Vietnam—if it has any moral justification whatever—must be to allow the people of South Vietnam to determine, without any external coercion, the shape of their own future. This means that if the South Vietnamese freely choose communism and reunion with the northern half of their country—when the time comes that a plebescite under international auspices can be held,—that we are ready to let it go that way.

But the question of American imperialism reaches far beyond this sorry Vietnam War. Someday, somehow we'll manage to pull out of this "quagmire", and stop throwing our immense military strength on this tiny, divided Asiatic nation. Hopefully we shall have learned an important lesson or two, and first, in the words of Gilbert and Sullivan, that "a policeman's lot is not a happy one," most of all when that policeman is actually only a vigilante seeking to impose his will and his way upon a people who do not really want his services.

AFTER VIETNAM, WHAT NEXT?

It was time we learned that America cannot permanently prevent the spread of Communism by military means—for several reasons. One is that even mighty America cannot afford a continuing series of Vietnams, or several Vietnams simultaneously. If it is really true that we have rained more bombs on North Vietnam than the Nazis ever dumped on England, or we, and our Allies, on Germany, throughout World War II, then it ought to be apparent not only that bombing is both cruel and politically stupid, but also, in plain economics, a colossal waste. Obviously, there is a limit to how much of this inhuman brutality we ourselves can stomach. Equally obviously, there is a limit to how many countries in which we can afford to intervene. We've already been through the Korean War, though our troops are stil there, and the Cuban incident, though Castro continues in power, and the Dominican Republic mess, as well as our escalating commitment in Vietnam. What comes next? Nigeria? Venezuela? Who knows?

A second reason is that military intervention is not necessarily an effective response to Communist subversion, especially "in countries like South Vietnam, where the peasantry and urban lower classes have deep-seated grievances against an entrenched conservative oligarchy." Marx was a tremendous prophet in many ways, but dead wrong about where Communism would most easily win adherents. He thought it would be in advanced, industrial nations. Actually, it has been the other way around. Communism has made little headway in capitalist states, where economic growth has brought a rising standard of living for most people. But it has won out in Russia and in China—basically peasant societies. And it is in other backward, impoverished regions—and not in the highly industrialized societies of the West—that Communism has made its best showing.

In such societies, left-wing radicalism, whether indigenous or supported by foreign agitators, can exploit instability, or the long-term grievances of the people against a reactionary government. The best defense against a Communist coup is, one suspects, not military intervention, but a rising standard of living, enlightened land reform, and our backing of strong democractic leaders, the advancement of capital for industry, and whatever can be calculated to give stability to a government through the emergence of wide population support.

MAKING THE U.N. THE PEACEKEEPER

Long, long ago the Romans learned that policing the world was an onerous task, and ultimately an intolerable burden. It is a task, I believe, singularly uncongenial to the American people, who are anything but Machiavellian at heart. We are, I would insist, a freedom loving people, and the American idealism that is our birthright doesn't rub off easily. Military policing had best now be left to the United Nations. Can the U.N. do it? Let me give you an answer in the words of a wiser person than I, those of Barbara Ward, the British political scientist of worldwide stature; they are taken from her latest book, *Spaceship Earth*. In this book she speaks of the peace-keeping function of the U.N., which already we have timidly put into practice on several occasions, despite enormous financial difficulties.

"This is the concept of an impartial, international police force which can put a stop to violence and keep some kind of truce while peaceful means of solving the problem are explored. . . .

"The 'blue berets' of the U.N. have kept peace in the Gaza Strip for over a decade. They held India and Pakistan in a sort of truce over Kashmir for as long. In the Congo, the biggest effort yet made at least prevented a Viet Nam situation from developing there. To buy time and keep the big fellows out may well be, in some crises, the most vital contribution that can be made to peace and if, when trouble erupts, our first instinct is to reach for the United Nations, we may find we have made the first halting step away from the dreadful heights that overlook Armageddon."

The U.N. remains a dangerously weak instrument to bear the burdens we place upon it, but it is the best we have. It is there that we need to put far more of our faith.

"THE FATAL ARROGANCE OF POWER"

Meanwhile, I think, wet should seek to curb, through discussion and persuasion and whatever political influence we can muster, our American imperial mania, our "Grand Delusion" that we are so strong and so virtuous that, acting unilaterally, and indeed without even showing "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind", we can keep everyone else in line. Senator Fulbright is correct in insisting that, even in difficult times, it is our patriotic duty to voice our criticisms, and to be (to the degree we feel we must) our government's "loyal opposition."

He is also wise in warning against the "fatal arrogance of power". We really are suffering from such arrogance—from the delusion that we can be "the Scoutmasters of the World." And the worst of it is, we don't see ourselves at all as others see us. To the rest of the world, we are hardly noble knights in shining armor; rather we appear to be a people whose sudden realization of vast military power has gone to its head. So let us beware "the fatal arrogance of power".

A THIRTY-THREE YEAR TRUCE

If mankind can survive the 20th century—if it can reach the year 2000 without destroying itself, this will be quite an achievement. If the greatest event of the past twenty years has been a "non-event"—the avoidance of war with Russia, the next thirty-three may consider its greatest victory just the fact that men haven't plunged to universal destruction from "the dreadful heights that overlook Armageddon".

We won't have peace in our time. The creation of a solid, stable World Community—a reasonably democratic World Government—is going to take longer than that, perhaps much longer. But, with luck, with imagination, and with forbearance, we may possibly have a thirty-three year truce—which could be long enough for a lot of growing-up to take place—the growing-up of the young, politically inexperienced nations; the mellowing of Red China; and the maturing of the United Nations itself.

So, let us cultivate national patience and forbearance, and realistic goals. Walter Lippmann, surely one of the wisest political writers of our time, in *Newsweek* not long ago, commented that our post-war involvement in Europe and Asia was, in his opinion, necessary; but then went on to say that this "does not alter the fact that by all standards, European, Asian and American, our extended post-war commitments cannot be treated as permanent, and will become a great danger to our security and to the peace, if we attempt to make them permanent. . . ."

The question today is no longer whether we shall retreat to the isolationism of the thirties, for that is no live option. Rather, he says:

"It is whether we should work our way back from the unplanned, emergency commitments of the post-war era. . . . There will have to be," Lippmann argues, "a return to a more normal range of American commitment, and the sooner we accept this reality the better for all concerned."

With this wise word of counsel, I rest my case.

Warning on Deceptive Selling Tactics

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 28, 1967

Mr. **MULTER**. Mr. Speaker, an excellent public service is being performed by District Council No. 37, American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, AFL–CIO, in New York, by publishing in their newspaper, the Public Employee Press, articles bringing to the attention of the consumer deceptive practices of salesmen and companies engaged in providing goods and services to the public.

In its April 19, 1967, edition the Public Employee Press published an article on deceptive selling tactics in the home improvement business. The article is enlightening and I commend it to the attention of our colleagues:

HOME IMPROVEMENTS: WARNING ON DECEPTIVE SELLING TACTICS

(By Sidney Margolius)

Both Better Business Bureaus and the Federal Trade Commission have issued strong warnings recently about deceptively-sold home improvement jobs. Especially prominent have been exaggerated claims and misleading quotations for aluminum siding. Sometimes low quotes for aluminum siding have proven to be for upainted aluminum. While the contractor does paint the siding before or after installation, this finish is not as durable as the anodized or enameled kind.

Other misleading statements have been observed in respect to the amount of siding needed. In some instances, homeowners have been fooled by what seem to be low quotations based on lineal feet. The Akron Better Business Bureau points out that in the past, it has been customary in the home-improvement industry to quote prices on the basis of a "square". This is 10 feet by 10 feet, or 100 square feet. (It takes 15-lineal feet of material, or 50 percent more, to equal one "square.")

A Boston area firm, the Stetson Home Improvement Center, even advertised 700 square feet of aluminum siding for $310. That comes to a little over $44 a square. "The average home owner might wonder what he would do with only 700 feet," the Better Business Bureau there commented. If he needed more, as he would, he could not buy it at the same price. For all footage over 700, the price jumped to $113 a square.

Another fooler may be the gauge or thickness of the aluminum. As the St. Louis BBB explains the practice of high-pressure sellers, the company may agree with its salesmen that it will advertise .015 gauge siding at $299 for 1,000 square feet, but the salesmen are instructed not to sell it. The arrangement between contractor and salesman may be that they will split everything the salesman gets over $70 per square for .025 siding.

In making the sale, the salesman will disparage the low-priced siding as requiring scrubbing and waxing and likely to be dented by hail. He recommends the better siding for $2,800, then offers a "discount" to $1,800 on the basis that he is an "official factory representative." This will be further reduced, he promises, by "bonuses."

While most of the manufacturers guarantee aluminum siding for 20 years, even these guarantees may be troublesome. If the siding proves defective, the manufacturer will deliver new stock. But the cost of installation is not covered. Thus the more important guarantee is that of the contractor. Many will guarantee a job for only one year; a few, up to three years. Even a one-year guarantee covering labor may not mean much if the specifications and contractor's obligations are not clearly spelled out in the contract.

"Complicating" improvement jobs with additional features is a frequent device for inflating prices used even by some of the more established contractors, reports John Cherveny of Cooperative Home Modernization, Inc., in Ferndale, Mich. Like the chrome on deluxe cars, home-improvement sellers have their optional extras which raise prices inordinately.

"Here is a typical three-bid job," Cherveny says. "The specifications were for siding, 16 squares, no trim but with backerboard. The actual cost to the contractor for labor and materials for this job is $864. Company A bid $1,490; Company B, $2,850; Company C, $1,195. Company B sold the job with 'trim work' and 'styrofoam backer', plus storm windows and stone base around the house. Many times the customer does not need the stone base, costing $300. If the customer would insist on a breakdown of the total price, item by item, the high pressure salesman would not have a chance."

The Ferndale co-op is a contracting organization started and operated by homeowners in the Detroit area to protect themselves against overcharges. Cherveny reports that the average home usually needs 14 squares of aluminum siding. He advises that .024 or .025 siding without backerboard is the best buy. The thinner-guage .019 with lamination or backerboard is about $5 a square more. Many homeowners tend to prefer this type of rigid backerboard siding. But the light weight aluminum used with backerboard can be cut or dented by objects hitting the house. Without the rigid backerboard, the siding gives a little when struck.

There is great variation in quality, with low-quality siding, storm windows, enclosures and other materials often selling for the same price as good quality. All things being equal, good-quality siding costs the contractor $54 a square including labor and materials, Cherveny reports. The homeowners' co-op sells it for $70 a square. Three leading companies in the Detroit area charge $90 to $125 a square.

Homeowners also have had problems with contractors offering other types of siding. In a complaint against Cast-O-Brick, Inc., of St. Louis, the FTC charged that the siding is imitation stone, not genuine stone or stone in its natural state. FTC further charges that claims it will never need repainting or repairing, or is made of indestructible materials, are not true.

Cherveny warns that a tremendous amount of new siding material is entering the market, such as vinyl siding, which has not been fully tested for temperature changes, weatherizing, and other long-range stresses.

One of the most frequent areas of exploitation is smaller jobs such as gutters and roofing. Cherveny cites a charge by one contractor of $321 for 88 feet of aluminum gutters. That works out to about $3.60 a foot. The contractor's cost including labor and materials is 85 cents. Even with the usual home-improvement markup of 100 percent, the price should have been no more than $1.70.

Homeowners even must make sure to insist on five-inch gutters. Otherwise they may get the inadequate four-inch, Cherveny advises.

As serious as are inflated contract prices, heavy financing charges can double them again. An increasingly-used device of high-pressure contractors is to minimize costs not merely by quoting so much a month as stores like to, but even "pennies a day", Cherveny reports. "Take 50 pennies a day, times 30, times 12, times 20 years, and a contract price of $1,500 becomes $3,600."

Significantly, the more the cost is built up the longer it takes to pay, and the more the interest charges pyramid the ultimate price.

Konrad Adenauer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 28, 1967

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the death of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer brings to an end an important period in the history of the people of West Germany and the Western Alliance in Europe. His amazing lifespan permitted him to bring to the leadership of the German people a great amount of wisdom which he applied well to the many problems of his nation during one of the most critical times of this century.

Mr. President, there appeared in the Friday, April 21, 1967, issue of the State newspaper in Columbia, S.C., an editorial entitled "Grand Old Man" which captured, in a few words, the feelings of the American people toward Adenauer. I ask unanimous consent the editorial be printed in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GRAND OLD MAN

"Der Alte," Germany's Konrad Adenauer, was a tower of a man. At the time of his birth in 1876, Prince Otto von Bismarck was 61 and Winston Churchill was two.

"The best German statesman since Bismarck," Churchill said of him much later.

In 1949, Adenauer became the first Chancellor of the Federal German Republic. Almost singlehandedly, he set out to restore his broken land and bring it once again into the comity of nations as an integral part of Western Europe.

There were rough places in the road. "During the Nazi years," he said, "I sometimes despaired of my people. But afterwards, I realized that much decency had survived. Something good can and must be made of the Germans."

Stolidly, relentlessly, the graven-faced Adenauer moved to regenerate Germany. By 1957, he could boast of having won more votes in the totally free election than Hitler managed in the rigged elections of 1933.

Like most Catholics, Adenauer remained to the end an uncompromising foe of Communism and Marxist materialism. He stalwartly defended European unity and America's position as leader of the West.

His support of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization never waned. His devotion to Catholic principles was absolute. His tireless pursuit of German reunification made him seem to others a man of intense but narrow interests.

The Chancellor's interests, though, were very far from narrow. "Der Alte" cultivated roses and grapes, studied 15th century painting, and said he needed some Haydn regularly, "as a man needs a glass of sparkling fresh water."

Asked what was his secret of longevity, the "Old Man" replied: "You must come from good stock; you must eat sparingly; and, you must have a purpose in life."

His purpose was to stand up for civilization. He did so proudly, patiently, and decently.

General Westmoreland

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, April 28, 1967

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I wish to insert the editorial from the Evening Star for Thursday, April 27, entitled "Stifling Dissent."

I have known General Westmoreland for a number of years and have had the opportunity and pleasure to visit with him on two occasions in Vietnam. I am utterly disgusted with the hue and cry which has been raised by a minority of people in this country concerning his trip home, and the speeches he has made. General Westmoreland is not the kind of man who would speak other than the truth; he is not the kind of man who would extol other than his own belief; and, for sure, he will know more of what he is talking about then those few people in this country who are objecting to his presence. The Congress of the United States invited him to appear before us and I am sure his message will be most informing.

The Star editorial follows:

Stifling Dissent

The uproar over the return of General Westmoreland to this country is an astonishing display of nonsense.

In the first place, the criticism is based on an inaccurate assessment of the facts. The intimation is that President Johnson ordered General Westmoreland to return to this country to brainwash the American people. The fact is that the directors of the Associated Press had been trying for two years to persuade the general to speak at their annual luncheon, and that he came this year in response to an invitation from Paul Miller, AP president. It undoubtedly is true that the general's visit had the approval of President Johnson and perhaps his encouragement. But the fact remains that the address to the AP was initiated by the AP.

More to the point, why in the world shouldn't General Westmoreland, our commander in Vietnam, come to the United States to speak to the people and to the Congress? He is in a position to know what he is talking about, which is a great deal more than can be said of some of the critics of the war. So why shouldn't he be heard? It seems to us that those senators who are wailing about some supposed plot on the President's part to "stifle dissent" should at least be willing to listen to the general, and also willing to let the people hear what he has to say.

There has been a suggestion that General Westmoreland will do what the President wants him to do and say what the President tells him to say. He doesn't strike us as being that kind of man, and we think Senator Holland was entirely right when he told the Senate that the general is not a mindless puppet who can be manipulated by the President or anyone else. At any rate, he is entitled to be heard and judged on the basis of what he actually says, not what a few overwrought senators say about him.

Senator Fulbright says "it is quite clear that there is a growing implication that dissent will lead to charges of disloyalty and muddleheadedness and then finally to implications of treason."

There may be those who would indict the Senator from Arkansas on the ground of muddleheadedness. But no responsible person, to our knowledge, has accused him by implication or otherwise of disloyalty or treason. And we do not think anyone will.

Dissent is not an exclusive prerogative of senators, nor are they entitled to any special immunity when they choose to dissent. They will be judged by their constituents, but the latter should be permitted to base their judgment on both sides of the story. The dissenting senators have no right to stifle dissent from those who disagree with them.

Observations of Attitudes in Asia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EUGENE J. McCARTHY
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, April 28, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, Mr. Hobart Taylor, Jr., a Director of the Export-Import Bank, recently visited several countries in Asia. He has made a number of interesting observations about the attitudes of bankers, businessmen, and others whom he met with and about the results achieved by U.S. aid and private investment. I ask unanimous consent that an article written by Vera Glaser, summarizing her views, which was published in the Chattanooga Times of April 9, 1967, be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Chattanooga Times, Apr. 9, 1967]

Asians Less Afraid of Red China With United States in Area for Long Haul

(By Vera Glaser)

Washington.—Export-Import Bank Director Hobart Taylor Jr., newly returned from the Far East, reports Asians are becoming less fearful of Red China's ambitions as they develop confidence that the U.S. is in Asia for the long haul.

"Many Asians have been quiet, fearing we would turn tail and leave them at the mercy of the Chinese. Now they are becoming convinced we won't. They are speaking up and voicing their true feelings."

Taylor voiced those views in an interview shortly after his return from a 2½-week swing through Japan, Thailand, Taiwan, Singapore and Malaysia.

He cited as an example the recent statement of Lee Kuan Yew, socialist prime minister of Singapore, that Southeast Asian countries "may well prefer a permanent American military presence" to a continued Communist threat.

Taylor was invited by the Malaysian government to review its five-year economic development plan which has been in operation about 12 months. The U.S. has earmarked $50 million for worthwhile projects, several of which are in the study stage.

The Export-Import Bank has $10.5 billion in lending authority to help finance purchases in the U.S. by public and private interests. Every important bank transaction is screened for its diplomatic impact.

Taylor met with bankers, businessmen, government officials, and intellectuals. He said he acquired a smattering of each country's language in order to spend evenings and spare moments seeking out and talking with ordinary citizens.

The two major facts of life in Asia, as he reported them, are widespread fear of Red China and the growing visibility of results achieved over the years by U.S. aid and private investment.

"We can't always see it from within the United States because we tend to view Asia in terms of the war we are fighting in Vietnam," he said. "But what we are witnessing is the emergence of an entire area of the world, similar to the economic revival of Europe in the wake of the second world war.

"At one time we had just about written off Indonesia and Malaysia to the Communists. But they haven't gone in that direction. Now you can observe steady development as Asians gradually become able to fend for themselves as a result of U.S. policies pursued patiently over a long period of time."

Taylor said the trip had rid him of certain misconceptions he believes are widely held.

He found many Asians, for example, who were outspokenly grateful for the U.S. presence in their area.

"The effect of our military power out there has been to erect a shield behind which Asians can for the first time create modern societies within the framework of their own cultures. Many said they wanted us there and welcomed the presence of the Seventh Fleet near Taiwan."

While remaining preoccupied with national interests, Asians are coming to regard themselves as participants in a larger sphere.

"They do not view their customs and habits as unchangeable. Many speak in terms of combining the best of what they have with the best of what we offer," Taylor added.

He also took issue with the "inscrutable oriental" myth, claiming he found the people "warm-heart, very honest, good, and direct. Their leaders are pragmatic."

He said many shops throughout Southeast Asia have abandoned ancient bargaining customs for fixed prices, mainly because "bargaining takes time."

Intellectuals are discussing a concept of an "East Asian man" who would be neither Hindu, Confucianist, Moslem nor Thai, but a broadly representative type. While Taylor does not expect him to materialize in the near future, he cited the views of thought leaders in Asia as an example of "how these nations are looking beyond their borders for common links with other Asians."

Another misconception he has abandoned is the general belief that working people are uninformed because they don't speak English. He said he found many who knew a great deal about events in the outside world.

Taylor reported that both Thai and U.S. officials agree that Thailand could maintain her standard of living and rapid growth rate even if the U.S. presence evaporated. Thailand already carries a substantial share of her own defense costs, and has a favorable trade balance.

Increase in Social Security Benefits

SPEECH

OF

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to increase social security benefits by an average of 50 percent.

The case for such legislation is obvious to all who are concerned that our elderly citizens live in dignity and comfort. Out of 21 million Americans receiving monthly social security benefits, 14 million are retired workers and their dependents. Yet, of these, some 5 to 7 million have incomes which fall far below the poverty line.

To most beneficiaries, social security is the major source of income, and to nearly half it remains virtually the only source of income. But because of the low level of present benefits, many beneficiaries live in abject poverty. Last year, benefits paid to retired single individuals averaged only $84 a month, or $1,000 a year; and to retired couples $142 a month, or $1,704 a year. This is an intolerable situation in a country as affluent as ours.

My bill contains two major new provisions for raising social security benefits to a level which will bring our older citizens out of poverty and into a retirement of dignity and self-respect. The most important of these would finance a part of the proposed increase from general tax revenues. By 1977, 35 percent of social security benefits would be funded from this source. In the light of the needs of our citizens and the future good prospects of our economy, this is both a realistic and a fair proposal. The other provision would insure that benefits automatically keep pace with rises in the cost of living.

In specific terms, the bill establishes minimum monthly benefits at $100, as against the present average of $84. For those whose lifetime earnings averaged between $1,200 and $3,000 a year, the bill provides for a 50-percent increase in benefits. For those who earned more than $3,000 annually, the bill provides for somewhat smaller, but still substantial, increases. Also, to insure that retirement benefits accurately reflect earning power during the most productive years, the bill provides that benefits can be calculated on a basis of average earnings during the 10-consecutive-year period when earnings were highest. Present law requires that the average be based on the entire working life, leaving out only the 5 lowest years.

In addition to these changes in the benefit structure, my bill corrects a number of other deficiencies in the existing law. The present $255 limit in lump-sum death payments is clearly outdated and falls far short of present-day funeral costs. To correct that situation, my bill provides that the lump-sum death benefit be equal to the highest monthly amount payable to a family or to three times the primary insurance amount, whichever is lower. The bill also provides that widows of beneficiaries receive the same pensions as their husbands received, instead of just 82½ percent as under present law.

The low limit placed on supplementary earnings by social security beneficiaries places many in straitened circumstances. Under present law, a beneficiary can earn only $1,500 and still receive full benefits. For every dollar he earns in excess of $1,500, he loses $1 of benefits for every $2 earned. For every dollar he earns in excess of $2,700, he loses $1 of benefits for every dollar earned. My bill would raise these limits substantially. The $1,500 limit would be raised to $2,400, and the $2,700 limit to $3,000. A special provision for widowed mothers would allow them to earn $3,600 without any loss in benefits.

It is one of the sadder aspects of present social security law that older, widowed Americans cannot remarry without one of the couple losing his benefits. My bill would correct this by allowing both partners in a marriage occurring after age 55 to retain the full benefits they had as single people.

The bill also closes a number of gaps in the benefits provided for the disabled. In particular, it extends disability benefits to young people who have suffered a disability before age 22, to disabled widows in certain cases, and to dependent sisters, and disabled dependent brothers of retired, disabled, or deceased workers.

These are some of the major provisions in the bill which I introduced today. I feel, as do many inside and outside Congress, that a basic overhaul of the structure of social security benefits is essential if we are to meet the needs of our people. I hope that Congress will give favorable consideration to the many worthwhile provisions contained in my bill.

Pennsylvania Salutes U.S. Navy Seabees

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 28, 1967

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, founded in the great crisis that faced this Nation in 1942, the World War II Navy Seabees this year celebrate their 25th year of service to this Republic, and to the peoples of nations in Latin America, Africa, and Asia, who seek a peaceful future in freedom and productivity.

Led by their officers of the Navy Civil Engineer Corps, the Seabees, men of the Navy construction battalions, today labor in Vietnam to add new laurels to their famous motto: "Can Do!"

The greatest single construction job in world history now is underway in Vietnam. The Seabees are a significant part of that effort.

And something new has been added to the proud heritage of these worker-warriors.

They have become the "Navy Peace Corps," with 13-man Seabee Civic Action Teams—SCATS.

These teams work with the villages in the interior of Vietnam, providing health and sanitation improvements, building and maintaining roads, furnishing technical assistance on village problems, helping with construction on schools, churches, and homes. And the Seabees are teaching their skills and techniques to the Vietnamese so these people can learn to help themselves and help others.

In recognition of the 1967 Seabee Silver 25th Anniversary, Gov. Raymond P. Shafer, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, recently proclaimed CEC/Seabee Day in Pennsylvania.

I ask unanimous consent to have the text of this statement entered in the Record, at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the proclamation was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA SALUTES U.S. NAVY SEABEES

CEC/SEABEE DAY—MARCH 3, 1967

Whereas, Congress, by legislation on March 2, 1867, provided for the commissioning of Navy Civil Engineers by the President and gave birth to the Navy Civil Engineer Corps (CEC); and

Whereas, the Navy Department on March 5, 1942 during the early days of World War II authorized the formation of Naval Construction Battalions, officially and popularly designated "Seabees" to build and defend advanced bases needed all over the world; and

Whereas, the Navy Civil Engineers, CEC Officers, were given authority to command these newly formed Naval Construction Battalions and have since led the Seabees in action at home and overseas; and

Whereas, throughout the long months of World War II, nearly a quarter of a million CEC Officers and Seabees worked night and day to provide roadways, airstrips and shore installations, which enabled our Nation and allies to prevail over the tremendous force of our enemies, and thousands of CEC Officers and Seabees were actively engaged in the landings and military action in Korea, helping to stem the rising tide of Communist aggression in that part of the world; and

Whereas, today, when the interest of our Nation requires their knowledge, ability, and CEC/SEABEE know-how, thousands are in Viet Nam in support of our military forces and policy there. Here at home, back of all those on full time duty is a strong CEC/SEABEE Reserve composed of engineers and construction men trained and ready for further service to our Country any time the need arises; and

Whereas, it is fitting that we all pay tribute to the gallantry and accomplishments of the Civil Engineer Corps on its 100th anniversary and to the SEABEES on the 25th anniversary of their formation;

Now, therefore, I, Raymond P. Shafer, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby proclaim March 3, 1967 as CEC/

SEABEE DAY in Pennsylvania, and call the attention of our citizens to the proud record of the CEC/SEABEES in support of our Armed Forces.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Harrisburg, this twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and ninety-first.

RAYMOND P. SHAFER, *Governor.*

By the Governor:

CRAIG TRUAX,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Young Democrats of Minnesota Call for Change in U.S. Policy Toward Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the Minnesota Federation of Young Democratic Farmer Labor Clubs held their annual convention March 31, April 1 and 2. The attention paid by the convention delegates to the problems of metropolitan government, State government financing, international relations, indeed issues in every field, has reassured me that American youth are neither apathetic nor irresponsible.

As discussion of Vietnam dominates the press, the Congress, and the executive branch, it dominated the YDFL convention. Young people are aware and sensitive to the fact that they are being called on not only to fight the war in Vietnam but will have to live in a world shaped by the foreign policy which brought us to Vietnam.

The Minnesota YDFL has recommended a fundamental change in U.S. policy toward Vietnam. They are repulsed by the devastation being wrecked in Vietnam and fearful of the dangerous political climate being created at home by the polarization of attitudes toward the war. At this time I offer the YDFL Vietnam resolution for placement in the RECORD and the consideration of my fellow Members of the House:

VIETNAM

Since the end of World War II, the United States Government has failed to come to terms with the legitimate aspirations for social revolution in Southeast Asia, American policy toward Viet Nam continues to be characterized by a series of misjudgements and miscalculations, resulting in a negative policy of military anti-communism. This negative policy, and its support for a series of repressive governments, has enabled the National Liberation Front to represent itself as the only vehicle for basic reform in Viet Nam.

The U.S. involvement in Viet Nam continues to be very ill-advised for a multiplicity of reasons, the most important being that Viet Nam is not of vital interest to the security of the United States. The stated objectives of the United States Government have been to oppose aggression from North Viet Nam and to facilitate the creation of a stable, democratic South Viet Nam. YDFL firmly believes, however, that the conflict in the south is not simply the result of aggression from the north but rather that the United States has become an active participant in what had long been a Vietnamese civil war. YDFL further believes that, rather than serving these objectives, the dramatic escalation of the war by the United States has served to render a stable government based on a viable Vietnamese society virtually impossible, and has also diminished the likelihood of any political solution.

The U.S. escalation of the war has had the following consequences:

1. It has alienated vast sectors of the Vietnamese population.

2. It has undermined the basic economic and social fabric of Viet Nam.

3. It has created a climate in which effective economic assistance has become impossible.

4. It has incurred the risk of wider war, out of proportion with its own objectives.

5. It has brought to a halt the reduction of Cold War tensions, and increased the risk of nuclear war.

6. It has caused the United States relations with allied, non-aligned and communist nations around the world to suffer.

In addition the war has had serious domestic consequences for the United States:

1. The misrepresentation and distortion of the nature of the war has resulted in a lack of credibility of United States Government pronouncements, and has impaired the integrity of the Johnson administration.

2. The war has created a climate in this country which endangers the right of dissent; when dissent is equated with irresponsibility or even disloyalty, basic civil liberties are threatened.

3. The war has drastically affected the American commitment to the resolution of serious internal problems by diverting the nations resources from vital domestic problems to the war effort.

4. The war has had a disastrous effect on the educational plans and the lives of young Americans.

Be it resolved, YDFL believes that an immediate and fundamental change in United States policy toward Viet Nam is required. Our objective should be a prompt cease-fire and the withdrawal of all foreign troops in order that conditions can be created for social and economic development and for a viable political expression of Vietnamese popular will. To achieve these objectives, YDFL recommends that the following steps be taken:

1. The immediate cessation of the bombing in North and South Viet Nam.

2. On April 15 the United States, in support of the proposal of U.N. Secretary General U Thant and Senator Joseph Clark, end the bombing of North Viet Nam, declare a ceasefire in South Viet Nam and announce its support for a new Geneva Conference on Viet Nam.

3. The recognition by the United States in an unequivocally clear manner that the National Liberation Front must be a separate party to any negotiations. The United States should also exert all its influence to persuade the Saigon regime to act similarly.

4. If the present Saigon government continues to regard peace efforts by its citizens as treasonable, the U.S. must disassociate itself from that government and support those forces within South Vietnam which are likely better to reflect popular sentiment.

5. The establishment, with the urging of the United States, of an interim coalition government representing all political forces to the degree of their popular support, including the National Liberation Front, with free elections to be held in the shortest feasible time.

6. A U.S. pledge of assistance to the interim coalition government for economic and social reconstruction, this aid to be channeled through an international body such as the United Nations.

The United States should never resume offensive activities, but seek the replacement of allied troops by an international force.

There exist a variety of means through which negotiations might be initiated; convening a conference of the Geneva powers; submission of the conflict to the United Nations General Assembly, initiation of mediation by neutral states; direct negotiation among all belligerents, including an all-Asian peace conference. Whatever the specific path, only a solution in accord with these objectives can assure the prerequisites for fundamental reform.

We wish to commend the efforts of other nations to produce a settlement and are especially gratified with the persistant attempts of Secretary General of the United Nations, U Thant, to work with all parties involved in this conflict. It is with a note of despair that we regret that our government has not done all within its power to comply with this international leader's pleas, for actions he suggsts could result in a settlement. We encourage the Secretary General to continue his efforts in this direction.

YDFL strongly urges the leaders of the National Liberation Front and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to de-escalate their military operations in a similar manner as a way of showing positive indication of their desire for a peaceful settlement of the current conflicts.

YDFL further recommends that the United States government conduct an extensive investigation and re-evaluation of the priorities of United States foreign policy, so that the U.S. might avoid the tragedy of any future unnecessary involvement in the affairs of other nations.

YDFL demands that the U.S. government and its representatives be candid and truthful with the American people about America's involvement in Viet Nam.

YDFL urges the American people to realize their responsibilities as citizens and inform themselves about this grave issue so that they might be better able to communicate to the U.S. government their feelings about the course of American involvement in Viet Nam.

AID TO VIETNAMESE CHILDREN

Whereas "terres des Hommes" in an international organization initiated to bring medical aid to children injured in war and war-ravaged countries; and

Whereas, "Terres des Hommes" brings injured children to those countries that are best able to give them proper medical treatment; and

Whereas, the South Vietnamese government has expressed a desire to have "Terres des Hommes" work with the children of that country; and

Whereas, the United States government has refused to allow these injured children to fly to those countries best able to care for them on military planes or to allow private airlines to donate vacant seats on their planes to these children; and

Whereas many conscientious Americans, among them Minnesota's Congressman Joseph E. Karth, are deeply concerned about these innocent victims of war and have a sincere desire to alleviate the suffering of the Vietnamese people,

Be it therefore resolved that the Minnesota Federation of Young Democratic Farmer Labor Clubs strongly urges the United States government to support groups like "Terre des Hommes" with every reasonable assistance in ending the suffering afflicted on Vietnamese children, and

Be it further resolved that the Minnesota Federation of Young DFL Clubs firmly supports and encourages men like Congressman Joseph E. Karth in their attempts to bring injured Vietnamese children to those countries best able to care for them.

Criticism of General Westmoreland's Appearance Before a Joint Session of Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS M. PELLY
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, April 28, 1967

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I have constantly stated that full debate in the House on the Vietnam war was desirable in the interest of public understanding.

An objective analysis of the criticism of General Westmoreland's appearance before the joint session today is contained in an editorial in the April 28, 1967, issue of the Christian Science Monitor.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I include the editorial at this point:

GENERAL WESTMORELAND'S WORDS

The statements of Gen. William C. Westmoreland and those of the many critics of the policy he represents are equally easy to understand. To the commander of the American military forces in South Vietnam, as well as to great numbers of the American troops in the field, all acts, statements, and protests in the United States which tend to weaken the nation's war effort (whether militarily, psychologically, or diplomatically) are understandably suspect. Apparently convinced that open opposition to the war will both lengthen the conflict and result in higher casualties, the General has stated that he and the American troops were "dismayed . . . by recent unpatriotic acts here at home."

No less understandable is the intense indignation of those, in Congress and without, who bitterly object to the label of "unpatriotic" being placed on acts of antiwar protest. Believing the war either unjustified, perilous, or immoral—or, in the minds of many, all three—they fear, as Sen. William Fulbright put it, that criticism such as General Westmoreland's could lead to efforts "to shut up" dissenters. "The criticism of dissent will then lead to charges of disloyalty and then to muddle-headedness and then to treason," he told the Senate.

While doubting the return of the McCarthyism which Senator Fulbright fears, we believe that General Westmoreland's use of the word "unpatriotic" was unwise and unjustified. We feel this for several reasons:

Although criticism of American policy in Vietnam may or may not be misguided, it is not, in the vast majority of cases, unpatriotic. Most of it falls within the limits of legitimate, democratic protest. Indeed, this right of protest, this right to make one's views known and felt is the very thing for which the United States is now fighting in South Vietnam. One cannot struggle for the right of free speech in Southeast Asia and criticize use of that right at home.

While it is desirable for military authorities to give concrete examples of how home-front acts can hurt the nation's military effort, it is best that these statements confine themselves to facts and avoid moral judgment. The latter should be left to the more impartial civilian conscience.

In writing this, our criticism is directed more toward Washington than towards General Westmoreland, most of whose address before the Associated Press meeting struck us as sober, thoughtful, and well reasoned. Since no field commander leaves his post without orders from the White House or the Pentagon, we must assume that the General's appearance in New York as well as the wording of his speech are traceable to high government policy. Only his replies to questions from the floor fell outside this field.

We hope that the controversy surrounding General Westmoreland's words will help lay the charge that dissent on Vietnam is equatable with lack of patriotism. But we also hope that those who disagree with Washington will not forget that there is much good sense in the General's conviction that such protest can encourage the foe to hope that he "can win politically that which he cannot accomplish militarily.

Washington Evening Star Praises Inter-American Development Bank

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY S. REUSS
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, as the Inter-American Development Bank's Board of Governors held their eighth annual meeting here in Washington this week, the Evening Star praised their record of progress. Its editorial of April 26, 1967, follows:

A BANK WITH CORAZON

The records in lending set by the Inter-American Development Bank, as detailed in its latest annual report, show impressive gains.

The Bank authorized more than $396 million in loans in 1966, a new high, and pushed its total cumulative lending volume since 1960 over the $1.9 billion mark. When loans made during the first three months of 1967 are added, the Bank's total lending exceeds $2 billion. This means the 20-nation institution now tops the World Bank when it comes to lending development funds to Latin America.

But equally impressive are some other facts behind these records. Despite skepticism by outsiders about the willingness of Latin American countries to invest in their own future, the Bank's report points out that these nations will contribute substantially more than the loans involved. The Bank's $1.9 billion is helping finance projects costing more than $5 billion.

As an indication of the care with which the Bank's loans are made, only two are now in default and the sums involved amount to only half of one percent of total volume. When one takes into account the problems of political stability in many Latin American countries, the record of repayment on development loans is remarkable.

It would be a mistake, of course, to view the Bank as purely a commercial venture. It's an institution with heart, with corazon. It functions as a major social force, financing housing for low-income families, helping wipe out disease and extending life expectancy by its investment in community water and sanitation facilities, and lending funds for land settlement. Its willingness to underwrite such risks is raising living standards everywhere south of the border. Since its founding seven years ago the Bank has enjoyed outstanding leadership by President Felipe Herrera. As the Bank's governors gather here this week for their annual meeting, we congratulate them on their progress. The United States should support their plans to expand the Bank's resources.

Survey of U.S. Merchant Marine Academy Graduate Body

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HERBERT TENZER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, April 28, 1967

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, the motto of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point is "Acta Non Verba" but sometimes it is necessary to give a few facts to answer critics who have said that Kings Point's graduates do not follow the seafaring profession.

This month the Alumni Association of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy published a current and accurate study of the Academy graduate body. This work study was undertaken to set the record straight. Much credit should go to the office of the Alumni Association under the direction of Commander Charles Renick and his staff for compiling this study without extra funds, with no research money and in so doing, they have rendered an outstanding public service. It is a factual and well-documented report.

This study should provide a more than adequate answer to those critics of the Academy who would see our National Merchant Marine Academy closed or downgraded for selfish reasons; the misled who accepted without question the half-baked figures offered without checking their sources, and others who naively repeat the baseless charges that this Nation is overeducating its students in its Federal academies.

Our U.S. Merchant Marine Academy turns out merchant officers second to none. It deserves our congratulations for an outstanding job—outstandingly done.

With permission I place in the RECORD at this point the text of the Merchant Marine Academy Alumni Association study on the graduate body, 1938–67:

WORK STUDY OF U.S. MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY GRADUATE BODY, 1938–67

This report contains the names of 2,806 graduates of the United States Merchant Marine Academy actively employed in the maritime industry, including 1,511 men who are currently sailing as licensed officers in the American merchant marine or serving as officers in the United States Navy and Coast Guard. The list is far from complete, as it was taken from a survey of only 48% of the Academy's 12,913 graduates.

The survey was made between June 1 and December 31 of 1966 with questionnaires being mailed to the 9,863 graduates for whom current addresses were on file. The results were as follows:

Questionnaires returned (63 percent of total mailed)	6,211
Employed in maritime field (45 percent of returns received)	2,806
Sailing (merchant marine, Navy, or Coast Guard) (25 percent of returns received)	1,511
Maritime employment ashore (20 percent of returns received)	1,302

The United States Merchant Marine Academy and its Cadet Corps has graduated 12,913 officers in the past 30 years as follows:

1938	10
1939	136
1940	184
1941	119
1942	378
1943	1, 164
1944	3, 851
1945	1, 496
1946	778
1947	471
1948	298
1949	216
1950	352
1951	306
1952	225
1953	231
1954	159
1955	163
1956	163
1957	*271
1958	*163
1959	*225
1960	160
1961	206
1962	191
1963	191
1964	191
1965	219
1966	196
1967	200

*Entire class called to active duty in U.S. Navy.

As can be seen from the above list, 9,100 men were trained prior to 1950 under an accelerated wartime course. These men served their country well, many giving their lives, but it would not only be unreasonable but impossible for a large percentage of these emergency trained officers to still be sailing as five-sixths of our merchant fleet was laid up after the war.

(Editor's Note.—*The internationally known management consultants, The Diebold Group, Inc., were asked to review our survey procedure and comment on the validity of our statistics. We especially wanted to know if the number of responses to our survey was considered adequate, and if we could reasonably assume that the same number of men were sailing among those not responding to the survey as was found among those returning a questionnaire. This is their reply:*)

The Diebold Group, Inc.,
New York, N.Y.

In reply to your letter of March 16, 1967, I think the following information should help to clarify the problem we discussed in analyzing the results of your survey.

In a mail survey, which is particularly suited to studies among relatively small, dispersed groups, such as yours, a return of 50% is considered excellent. A 55% to 65% response to your questionnaire is well above the norm. This high rate of return is also an important factor in reducing any sample distortion.

It has been the experience of The Diebold Research Program, in conducting probability studies, that where we employed a stratified sample, the response was very high and inaccuracies were kept to a minimum. In other words, if 65% of those responding fall into a particular category, it is statistically accurate to assume that the same percentage of non-respondents would fall into that same category.

Your subject matter is neither controversial nor highly specialized, thereby eliminating the ever present danger that the people who do respond are not representative of the complete sample. Consequently, it would be standard market research practice to assume that the percentage of men sailing among the non-respondents is approximately the same as among those who did respond.

We are pleased that you contacted our organization, and I hope this information will be of some value to you in clarifying the situation.

Sincerely yours,
Naomi O. Seligman,
Administrator,
The Diebold Research Program.

The fact that 25% of the graduates of Kings Point are currently sailing is an especially impressive figure when you consider that these wartime trained men, who account for three quarters of the Academy graduate body, were included ih the survey. If only the more recent classes had been considered, the percentages would have been much higher. For example, 85% of the 997 officers who were graduated from the Academy in the past five years are at sea today.

Kings Point is the only one of the country's six maritime academies to impose a three year minimum sailing obligation on its graduates and today hundred of these young Academy trained merchant marine officers are manning the vessels in our Viet Nam sealift. Six Kings Pointers have been awarded medals for their service in that war zone and one graduate, John Bishop, class of '46, was killed at his post in the engine room of the S/S Baton Rouge Victory when it was sunk by an enemy mine in Saigon harbor.

Since 1950, 3813 men have graduated from the Academy and the officers sailing today came mainly from this group. However, there are numerous exceptions such as Captain Charles Reid, class of '47, Master of the S/S BRASIL, and Captain R. W. Ridington, class of '42, Relief Master of the S/S United States, both of whom have spent almost a quarter of a century at sea.

We are proud of the record that Kings Pointers have made in the maritime field. In looking through this booklet, you will find that 205 American vessels have Academy graduates as Masters or Chief Engineers! Fifty-one graduates are now employed as pilots, including twenty-five in the Panama Canal, while twenty-three Kings Pointers are Captains and one hundred sixteen full Commanders on active Navy duty.

You will also find a large number of men, who having made their mark at sea, are now serving with distinction with almost every major steamship company as Port Engineers, Port Captains, Marine Superintendents, and in many cases as Vice Presidents and Presidents. Captain John Clark '40, is President of Delta Lines; Fred Sherman '55, is President of Calmar Steamship Corporation; and Erik F. Johnsen '45, President of Central Gulf Steamship Company, to mention just a few.

The problem is not that Kings Pointers do not go to sea or stay in the maritime industry. There is just not enough of them!

The total number of officers graduated from the Academy in the past fifteen years does not equal the men in the one wartime class of 1944. Just one company, United States Lines, currently employs almost as many Kings Pointers as the Academy now graduates in a year; 33 shoreside employees, including three vice presidents, and 132 licensed mates and engineers at sea, including many Masters and Chief Engineers.

Unfortunately, completely inaccurate statistics are continually being quoted by foes of the Academy's training program in an attempt to show that Kings Pointers neither go to sea, nor stay in the marine field when they do come ashore. In many cases the figures are deliberately taken for those particular years when sailing for the young graduate was extremely difficult (i.e. 1960 and 1961), and in other instances, the statistics have been completely invented.

Officials of one maritime union have repeatedly stated that only 5% of the graduates of Kings Point go to sea for more than five years. This study, however, shows that 25% of those surveyed are at sea and that these graduates have been sailing for an average of eleven years.

Even friends of the Academy are often misled by all the false and inaccurate information that is continually published on the record of Kings Pointers. One Congressional report last year would lead you to believe that a total of only 189 graduates are employed ashore in all the major steamship companies.

The only records kept of graduates of the United States Merchant Marine Academy are maintained by the Academy and the Alumni Association. It is therefore impossible for other groups or individuals to quote statistics on the record of Kings Pointers unless they obtain those figures from one of the two sources just mentioned.

Because of the unstable employment conditions within the maritime industry over the past 25 years, it is difficult, if not impossible, to select a normal or typical period of years over which to review the Academy's sailing record. There were several years during the 1950's when entire graduating classes at Kings Point were called to active duty in the Navy, and other years when, due to employment conditions within the industry, it was almost impossible for a young graduate to find a berth at sea. It was for this reason that the survey reported on in this booklet was made of the entire gradutae body of the Academy.

It is hoped that this study, and the names in this booklet of the graduates currently employed in the maritime field, will help set the Kings Point record straight.

(This booklet is not intended as a directory but as concrete proof that thousands of United States Merchant Marine Academy graduates are actively employed, both afloat and ashore, in the marine industry.)

(We acknowledge that the list of names that follows is not complete and that there are many Kings Pointers in the industry who have not been included. Also, as the information in many cases is based upon questionnaires received over six months ago, the titles of men, and in some cases, their employers, may have since changed.)

(Note.—The names of the 2,806 graduates of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy appear at this point in the work study.)

A. & M. Class of 1932 Vietnam Resolution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, April 28, 1967

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on April 8 and 9, 1967, I visited College Station, Tex., to attend the 35th annual reunion of my class at the Texas A. & M. University.

A number of resolutions were adopted during the business meeting, and I should like to include in the Record, a copy from the minutes of the class of 1932, the resolution adopted on Vietnam:

Resolution Copy From 1932 Class Minutes
April 8, 1967

Whereas, Texas A&M University men have inscribed the name of Texas A&M on the record of history by serving without stint and with distinction in the armed forces of the United States in peace and war, and

Whereas, many A&M men are at this moment unselfishly serving their country with all branches of the armed services of the United States all over the world, especially in Viet Nam and elsewhere in Southeast Asia; and

Whereas, these officers and men from Texas A&M are showing the valor, the loyalty, and the willingness to make every sacrifice that they and their predecessors have made famous,

Whereas, this class endorses the present policy of opposing communist aggression, and

Whereas, the armed forces of the United States of America possess the capability of bringing this conflict to a successful conclusion, and

Whereas, the North Viet Nam aggressors, by their refusal to come to the conference table, have invited national destruction,

Now, therefore be it resolved, that we, the Texas A&M Class of 1932, here assembled in official reunion on the campus of Texas A&M University on this the 8th day of April, 1967, do hereby urge the President of the United States to use every resource at his command necessary to bring this dreadful conflict to an immediate and successful conclusion, and

Be it further resolved that all nations be informed that the United States intends to follow this procedure and that the conflict can be stopped at any stage the aggressor so chooses to come to the conference table.

Which China Belongs to the U.N.?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 28, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I have long opposed the admission of Communist China to the U.N. The government of Communist China over the past 18 years has shown itself unworthy of association with any international group. Because of its aggressiveness it cannot continue on friendly terms with its supposed Communist allies.

One of the best statements of the situation and the arguments against admitting this government to membership in the U.N. is made in an article which appeared in the April 1967 edition of the Elks magazine.

I commend the article to the attention of our colleagues:

WHICH CHINA BELONGS IN THE U.N.?—"LET'S LOOK AT THE RECORD"

(By Bruno Shaw)

Next November, for the 17th time, the question of seating Communist China as a member of the United Nations will again be brought before the General Assembly. In the months until then, we can expect to see a tremendously intensified drive, employing every available means of pressure and every imaginable propaganda device, to change American policy and the General Assembly's vote from "No" to "Yes."

Those who favor Red China's representation in the United Nations fall into two groups. One takes the position that the United States is committed to support the independence of Taiwan (Formosa), which is known generally nowadays as Free China, and this group favors what it calls a Two-China Policy. This would mean the continuance of membership of the Republic of China in the UN, but only as the island of Taiwan, and the seating of Red China as the government of the China mainland. The basis for having a United Nations, this group says, is universality—it must have as members all the nations of the world, without excluding any because its government might not meet with the approval of some of the others; and, inasmuch as the government at Peking, like it or not, is the government of 700,000,000 people, you cannot make believe that it does not exist. So goes the argument of one group.

The other group in favor of Red China's representation in the UN would go much further. It would throw the Republic of China out of the United Nations and seat Communist China in its place, on the ground that the island of Taiwan is merely a province of China. It is the contention of this group that since China is a founding member of the United Nations, the only question is whether or not the government at Peking is now the government of China. It is, they say, and as such it does not need to be admitted to the UN because it already is a member, deprived of its rightful seat in the organization.

This second group also expresses the belief that Red China, by exercising the rights and privileges of membership in the UN, will be more inclined to assume the responsibilities that go with it, and will in time accommodate itself to peaceful coexistence within the UN and with the world outside.

Opponents of seating Red China in the United Nations belong to only one group. The United Nations Charter, they point out, restricts membership in the United Nations to "peace loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations."

Communist China has declared one of its objectives to be the destruction of the United Nations as it is now constituted. China has instigated and supported violent insurrection and subversion in Asia, Africa, and in the South Pacific, and is a major threat to peace in those areas. Its stated goal is totalitarian Communist world domination by means of violence. It is the only nation that has been at war with the United Nations. That war, in Korea, is still not terminated. Although by resolution of the United Nations, Communist China was declared the aggressor against the United Nations in Korea, it has never retreated from its position that the UN, as a "tool of United States imperialism," was the aggressor.

Communist China, its opponents contend, could hardly be called a "peace loving state," and it therefore cannot qualify for membership in the United Nations in accordance with the UN's Charter requirements.

In weighing the pros and cons of the proposal to seat Communist China in the United Nations and to expel the Republic of China, it might be a good idea to follow the admonition of the late Alfred E. Smith, one of New York's most down-to-earth governors: "Let's look at the record."

First, then, let us take a look at the record of Communist China, through the eyes of some of the new African nations that have had first-hand experience with Peking:

Foreign Minister Assouan Arsene Usher of the Republic of the Ivory Coast: "The People's (Communist) Republic of China wages war against all . . . and has done serious harm to the small African countries which need an atmosphere of peace and fraternity in order to catch up on their lag in development."

Minister Thaddee Bagaragaza of the Republic of Rwanda: "The fact that People's China represents one-quarter of the population of the world does not give it the right to preach any alleged revolution in developing countries, or to support subversion in our countries by military training and arming of rebels."

Antoine Guimali, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Central African Republic: "A country should not enter the Organization (UN) until it has furnished proof of its will to respect the sacred principle of coexistence and above all, of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states. The People's Republic of China does not seem to fulfill these fundamental conditions."

Justin Bomboko, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Congo: "During 1964 and 1965, a rebellion—with which all the world is familiar—had particularly tragic repercussions in our country—it cost thousands of Congolese lives and reduced to rubble a part of our infrastructure. These events have established an unequivocal and direct intervention on the part of the People's Republic of China."

But of all the countries in Africa, the experience of Ghana at the hands of the Chinese Communists has been the worst. Under its Communist-oriented dictator, Kwame Nkrumah, Ghana became a training ground for subversives recruited from one end of the African continent to the other. Communist Chinese instructors trained them in the use of explosives and in guerrilla warfare. And when the recruits from other African countries had been taught to use these weapons, and had been sent back to their own countries, Russian patrol boats smuggled arms to them from storehouses in Ghana.

On Feb. 24, 1966, the regime of Kwame Nkrumah was overthrown while the dictator was on a state visit to Communist China. In a White Paper issued by the government which took over, this charge is made: "The tragedy of Africa is wrought by those who preach brotherhood while plotting the downfall of others. The liberation of Ghana was a bitter blow to all these Communists who had come to Ghana to train recruits from neighboring African states in guerrilla warfare and espionage. Like animals running front of a forest fire they fled the country."

Now, let us look at the not-so-well-known facts about the economic and social development of Taiwan, and its relations with undeveloped countries in Africa and elsewhere.

While United States aid contributed immeasurably to the improvement of social and economic life in Free China, that nation, which only ten years ago was as heavily dependent on United States aid as Vietnam is today, reached the point of economic self-sufficiency on July 1, 1965. On that day United States aid to the Republic of China was terminated by voluntary agreement.

In its aid phaseout announcement, the United States State Department declared: "the United States Government notes the interest and willingness of industrial and financial institutions and foreign private investors to provide an increasing flow of development capital to Taiwan. The United States will continue to encourage this trend."

The phenomenal economic growth of Free China has been all the more remarkable in view of the necessity of maintaining a high degree of military preparedness to combat the threat of Communist aggression. In the Taiwan Straits the war is more hot than cold. Communist shells scream through the air over Quemoy and Matsu on an every-other-day basis, and sometimes kill and maim civilians and destroy property. And in the air there are frequent exchanges of gunfire between Republic of China and Communist airplanes over the Taiwan Straits.

But none of this has interfered with the determined effort which in ten years has transformed Taiwan from a receiver of aid to a giver of aid to other countries in Asia, Africa, and South America.

Since the discontinuance of United States aid, there has been a steady inflow of investment in Taiwan by overseas Chinese and foreign firms and individuals in manufacturing enterprises for pharmaceuticals, chemicals, telecommunication equipment and components, and electrical appliances. Most of the investors in these new plants are from Japan and the United States. Others are from Switzerland, England, the Philippines, and Canada.

The result of this rapid industrial and economic expansion has been an economic growth rate in Taiwan of 7.5 percent in 1966, and a per capita income increase of 4.5 percent.

Rural areas in Taiwan enjoyed similar prosperity in 1966. Farmers' bank savings totalled $84,850,000, an increase of $50,450,000 in the past four years. Hawaii is generally thought of as the world's greatest producer of pineapples. It is. But Taiwan leads the world in canning pineapples for export. Taiwan also grows excellent oranges, which it exports both fresh and canned. And, in the past few years, Taiwan has taken France's place as the world's top mushroom grower. Rice and sugar, of course, still are Taiwan's greatest export crops and principle earners of foreign exchange.

Taiwan's industrial expansion in the past ten years would seem incredible except for the fact that the plants are there, they are producing, and they are visible wage and profit earners for all concerned—workers, investors, and customers. In these ten years the number of manufacturing plants in Taiwan increased from 1,000 to 25,000. Government encouragement led to a sharp upsurge in private industry, which accounted for only about one-third of the nation's production in 1952 but which grew to more than two-thirds by 1966. Electric power, essential to industrial growth, rose from 331,545 kilowatts to 1,100,000. The volume of railway and highway transportation shot up by two and a half times, and that of shipping and harbor loadings trebled.

Compulsory education enrolls 96.7 percent of all school age children in Taiwan. High school enrollment reached 500,000 last year, and college and university enrollment 50,000, about four times that in 1952. Such formerly endemic diseases as cholera, smallpox, scarlet fever, malaria, and typhoid have been practically eradicated, and the mortality rate of the nation has decreased from 9.9 to 6.1 per 1,000.

In 1960 an unprecedented number of African countries achieved independence, 17 of them. And in that year the government of the Republic of China decided to help them develop and improve their methods of agriculture, the field in which Free China experts could be of greatest assistance in the struggle of the new nations for economic progress and self-sufficiency.

In October 1961, Liberia became the first African country to request agricultural cooperation, and two months later a 16-member Chinese farming demontration mission—the first under what became known as "Operation Vanguard"—was sent to Liberia to demonstrate to the Liberian farmers the improved techniques of rice culture that had been developed in Taiwan. Since then agricultural cooperation projects have expanded rapidly in countries throughout Africa, in response to the increasing demand for the services of Chinese agricultural technicians.

Up to mid-1966, 467 visitors from African countries had come to Taiwan to observe at first hand the modern methods of cultivation of rice and other crops that might be introduced or improved in their homelands. And in response to their requests for agricultural technical assistance, missions have been sent from Taiwan to Liberia, Libya, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Niger, Cameroun, Upper Volta, Chad, Togo, Malawi, and Gambia.

Illustrative of the performance of the Chinese agricultural missions in Africa is the first one, sent to Liberia in 1961. The demonstration site was at Gbedin, some 175 miles from the capital, Monrovia. The 16-member Chinese mission started its work by reclaiming 20 acres of land that had been allowed to go back to the bush after previous experiments by United Nations and American agricultural missions had not panned out. It took back-breaking work to clear and prepare the land, and to construct a simple dam and irrigation channels. Seeds, including specimens brought from Taiwan, were sown in March of 1962, and the first rice crop was harvested four months later with a yield averaging 3,600 pounds per acre. In the past two years, the mission's average yield of rice was six times the yield that had been obtained by native farmers on their own land.

The Liberian government, impressed by the success of the Chinese agricultural methods where others had failed, initiated a Land Development Project, starting with 500 acres to be settled by 70 farm families, employing the techniques taught them by the Chinese technicians. For the first time in the history of Liberia, said President William V. S. Tubman, the prospect of self sufficiency in rice production was about to become a reality.

In Senegal, it is reported by United States agencies there, farmers from Taiwan have carved rice paddies out of the desert. Senegal does not even have diplomatic relations with the Republic of China, but that has not deterred the Taiwan government from lending a helping hand to Senegal, which needs agricultural guidance and assistance.

Last December the Republic of China established formal diplomatic relations with the new republics of Botswana and Lesotho, and began discussions with them on a program for Chinese cooperation in agriculture. By the end of 1966 there were more than 1,000 farmers from Free China rendering technical assistance in 18 African countries.

Jeff Endrst, of the *Indianapolis Star*, after completing an extensive trip through Africa, summed up what he saw this way: "The Republic of China offers talent, not ideology. It does not discriminate against those who flirt or even side with Communist China Its agricultural teams and engineering experts go into the farthest corners of this dark continent to share the hardship, the food, the poor housing of the local people."

Chinese know-how in rice production has been called on to help improve farming techniques even in the Philippines, where rice has been a staple of the people since time immemorial.

In South Vietnam, Chinese civilian teams of 12 to 15 are working as medical personnel, handicraft specialists, and counter-infiltration experts. Engineers on one-year service contracts, made through the United States Agency for International Development, are assisting the Vietnamese government in rural reconstruction, highway construction, and refugee resettlement.

Free China's manufacture of heavy equipment such as railway rolling stock is not only vital to free countries in southeast Asia, but of great benefit to Free China itself. Thailand, a member of the anti-Communist group of Far Eastern nations, recently ordered 100 railway freight cars from Taiwan, earning more than $500,000 for the Taiwan Railway Administration shops. Other Thai traffic arteries received similar aid from Taiwan when, in January of this year, 78 Chinese engineers and technicians left for Thailand to assist in the construction of a new highway.

The annual vote of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the question of seating Red China has swung back and forth over the past sixteen years, but it has never gone so far as to be carried affirmatively. The nearest it came to that was in 1965, when the General Assembly vote was 47 to 47, with 20 abstentions. This consistent decrease in the anti-Chinese Communist attitude was found in large measure among the new African nations, whose governments believed in the need for universality of membership regardless of the nature of any member government.

In the Nov. 29, 1966, General Assembly vote, however, there came a dramatic change on the part of many of those same African nations, which by now had become quite worried about infiltration and subversion by Chinese Communist agents from Peking. In 1966, the General Assembly vote was 46 nations in favor of seating Red China, 57 against, with 17 abstentions.

While the anti-Peking forces picked up 10 votes in 1966, 57 as against 47 in 1965, there was more switching of position than the tally indicated. Among the new countries in the anti-Peking column were two newly admitted members, Lesotho and Guyana, along with Chile, Congo (Kinshasa), Dahomeny, Iceland, Libya, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, and the Central African Republic.

It had become quite apparent by now that an intelligent choice between two Chinas, based on the record, was available to the free world: between Communist China, which has demonstrated in word and deed the nature of its threat to world peace, and the Republic of China, of which even the United Nations Association of the United States, in its effort to sway public opinion in favor of the Chinese Communist regime, in a public statement made on the eve of the General Assembly's 1966 vote, was compelled by the hard facts to include this admission: "The history of the Republic of China as a member of the United Nations has been characterized by responsible participation in twenty United Nations bodies, significant contributions to the international community through its bilateral technical assistance program, a strong loyalty to the United Nations Charter, and the fact that it is recognized by fifty-five United Nations members."

Ambassador Goldberg Defends the Right To Dissent on the Vietnam War Policies

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, an excellent artice in Thursday's Christian Science Monitor tells of the efforts of Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg to "keep the domestic issue under control." The article points out the fear that "a rise of war passion in the United States brings with it greater risk of widening the war."

I think this item is important enough to be reprinted in the official RECORD today:

U.S. RIFT ON VIETNAM FOUGHT BY GOLDBERG

(By Earl W. Foell)

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—UN Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg continues to warn against a possible "revival of McCarthyism" directed at Vietnam war dissenters in the United States.

He does so even in the wake of Gen. William C. Westmoreland's New York criticism of such dissenters for giving "support" to Vietnamese Communist hopes.

On the surface this appears to measure a widening gulf between doves and hawks within the administration. It would be more exact to say, though, that Mr. Goldberg is doing his best to explain the administration's Vietnam policies to the nation's dissenters, while he defends the dissenters to tough-liners who would ostracize these opponents—or worse.

As is usually the case when war passions rise, Mr. Goldberg has reaped scorn from the more radical dissenters and is now hit with criticism from some congressional hawks.

DIPLOMATS WATCH

One congressman, Rep. Albert W. Watson (R) of South Carolina, wrote to Mr. Goldberg accusingly, alleging indirectly that the ambassador was "in agreement, at least in principle, with the burning of the American flag if it indicated a manifestation of legitimate grievances."

Mr. Goldberg makes it clear that he is defending "legitimate dissent" in a democracy, not illegal acts. His own patriotism is of a style, in fact, that some younger critics have considered sentimental or old-fashioned.

But he also has a consistent record of championing dissent. He did so in writing Supreme Court opinions. He did so last summer in a letter to an American sergeant in Vietnam. He has done so three times in the past week: in a speech to midshipmen at Annapolis, at a newsmen's lunch, and over network TV. On the latter two cases he made his warnings about a new "McCarthyism."

This sharpening of domestic American collision has caught the attention of neutral and Western-ally diplomats here. Many of them have deep misgivings about the current escalation in the air war over North Vietnam. Their feeling is summed up in the words of a veteran, conservative Western official here: "Previous steps of escalation of about the same size have not had the predicted effect. On the contrary, they seem to have made the situation worse in Vietnam, worse on your home front, and now maybe even worse in Washington-Moscow relations."

SOVIET BLAST OF CRITICISM

The latter phrase was a reference to a brief but intense blast of criticism leveled at Washington by Moscow's usually taciturn Deputy Foreign Minister, Vasily V. Kuznetsov. The Soviet leader renewed a promise that the Soviet bloc "will continue to render all necessary assistance to counter the aggression."

Some Sovietologists here saw this merely as necessary verbal support to an increasingly beleaguered ally. But most students of Kremlin policy in the Vietnam war took it as a further indication that Moscow intends to meet each step of American escalation with corresponding aid to Hanoi.

This has brought forth afresh the longtime concern of many diplomats here that an accidental Soviet-American incident in Haiphong Harbor may yet occur despite continuing good relations between the two superpowers in other spheres.

EVIDENCE LACKING

One form of this concern is the belief of certain middle-ground delegates, including some supporters of the United States, that the White House may be starting on what Pentagon adviser Herman Kahn recently called a "sharp, potentially uncontrollable increase in threat" designed to force Moscow and Hanoi into peace talks. Officials who hold this view admit they have no more evidence to back it than what they see in headlines and read in general diplomatic cables from the area.

The domestic American struggle over the role of dissenters is of interest to outside diplomats because they feel that increased domestic strife over Vietnam will inevitably lead to further, tougher American escalation.

Not all neutrals and American allies fear this. Some pro-Washington Asian leaders hope for it. But in general the world diplomatic community feels gravely that a rise of war passion in the United States brings with it greater risk of widening the war.

Hence they look with enthusiasm on Mr. Goldberg's efforts to keep the domestic issue under control.

The 175th Anniversary of Westford Academy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 28, 1967

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored and most pleased to bring to the attention of the House the 175th anniversary of Westford Academy, the noted school located in Westford, Mass., in my district, which is celebrating this noteworthy birthday event with impressive exercises on April 28 and 29.

In honor of this anniversary celebration, I was privileged to send to the class of 1967 an American flag which has flown over the Capitol, the cornerstone of which was laid 1 year after the founding of Westford Academy.

I know that my colleagues join me in commending the school officials and the citizens of Westford for arranging the special anniversary program to mark the founding of Westford Academy on April 30, 1792, and at the same time extend heartiest felicitations upon this great, historic event along with best wishes for the future.

This anniversary celebration is indeed a most impressive occasion in the life of the Westford community and our State and Nation, and I extend warm greetings to Westford Academy and all those associated with it as well as heartest congratulations upon the superb contributions of this outstanding school throughout the years toward the education of the young people in the Westford area and in that way strengthening the posture of our national life.

Looking back upon the achievements of this renowned school down through the years since early colonial days, and in the present generation, it is most appropriate that we should express our pride and gratitude for the unselfish service of the dedicated leaders and teachers at Westford and the high-minded citizenship, lofty ideals and civic interest of the founders and subsequent trustees, directors and all others associated of with this fine institution.

As the U.S. Representative in Congress of the beautiful town of Westford, I am proud on this 175th anniversary to hail and salute in this House, Westford Academy and the Westford community for all they have done to promote the spiritual ideals, moral truths and lofty principles that have helped to make this Nation great.

May the good Lord continue to bring His choicest blessings upon the students and instructors at Westford Academy, so that its superb educational work and achievements may continue to be an inspiration and challenge to all of us for many years to come.

Under unanimous consent I place in the RECORD a letter of congratulations which I sent to the graduating class of Westford Academy:

MARCH 20, 1967.

GRADUATES,
Westford Academy,
Westford, Mass.

MY DEAR FRIENDS: It is with great pleasure that I extend to you—the 1967 graduates of Westford Academy—my heartiest congratulations upon the successful completion of your course and very best wishes for the future.

As you join the many other graduates of your historic, outstanding school, you may well feel a sense of justifiable pride in the fulfillment of your splendid educational objectives.

It is my fervent hope that you will continue with your higher education, because these days the boundaries of human knowledge are truly unlimited, and new horizons are looming up with startling rapidity.

However, the values of our way of life are basic. The principles of freedom, the moral precepts, and the spiritual ideals, which have played such a great part in shaping this nation and projecting our incomparable progress, will always be the cornerstone of our American system.

Whether you enter upon your life's work or continue your education, the opportunities before you are virtually boundless. It will be up to you to embrace them eagerly, and with the same willingness to work hard, the same idealism, enthusiasm, dedication and courage which have marked your years at the Academy.

Your responsibilities as leaders of the future will be great and will require your best efforts. The extent to which you succeed in reaching your goals will depend largely upon yourselves—the way you tackle the tasks at hand, and the firmness of your resolution not to be deterred by temporary setbacks, but to strive with all your hearts, energies and minds until you have reached your chosen objectives.

Your parents and your teachers have done their part and they will continue to counsel, assist and encourage you. The rest will be up to you. The doors of opportunity are open for you. If you remember with our great New England poet that "there is no such word as 'fail' in the lexicon of a bright youth," and order your lives accordingly, you will then be in the best possible position to realize the high goals you set for yourselves in life.

Always remember the lessons you have learned in your homes, in your classrooms, and in your spiritual lives.

Stick tenaciously to your principles and your tasks.

Keep your eyes fixed on the stars and your feet firmly planted on the ground.

Then, as the Bard of Avon said, "It must follow, as the night the day, Thou can'st not then be false to any man."

Above all, remember the duty you owe to those who have made your success to date possible, to continue to follow their precepts and counsel, to recognize that, in the best sense, the greatest rewards you can secure will lie in the realization that you have not lived for yourselves alone, but that you have sought to serve to help your fellow human beings and that you have contributed your full part to making yours a better community, this a better nation, and a better world.

As your Congressman, I want you to know that I am very proud of you and have complete faith that you will go on to higher achievements. I wish for you all, continued, good health, every measure of success in your endeavors, and real happiness and peace for many years to come.

Warm regards and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

PHILIP J. PHILBIN.

Postman in the Hustings

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM J. GREEN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, few recent suggestions for change in the administrative department have been more surprising than those of Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien's plea for an overhaul of the postal system in the United States. Implicit in his statement is an admission of difficulties in his Department's mission. It takes a pretty unusual and honest public official to make such an admission.

The following article appeared in the Philadelphia Inquirer recently:

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Apr. 9, 1967]

LAWRENCE O'BRIEN

Lawrence Francis O'Brien, who has described himself as "just an old pol," might seem like the last person on earth who would think of taking politics out of the postoffice.

After all, it was O'Brien who restored political lustre to the job of Postmaster General, which had fallen into the hands of amateurs when President Johnson appointed him in 1965.

The appointment revived the custom of giving the job to whoever happened to be the master campaign strategist of the reigning political party. Remember James Farley?

But O'Brien is suggesting the job be abolished and the Post Office Department be converted into a non-profit corporation.

Jim Farley would have paled at the very idea. and it just goes to show that Larry O'Brien is an old pol of a new generation—the generation of technicians who like things to be run efficiently, whether it's a political campaign or the mail train.

O'Brien is the lone holdover in the Johnson Administration from the "Irish Mafia" of the Kennedy days, that close group of advisers who followed John F. Kennedy from Massachusetts to the White House. To President Johnson, O'Brien is "ole Larry" and the President's respect for O'Brien's talents appears to be just this side of infinite.

Those talents are not limited to political savvy, although O'Brien's little manual on how to win elections has been used by the President of the Philippines and the Prime Minister of Great Britain as well as lesser statesmen.

O'Brien has served both President Kennedy and President Johnson as White House lobbyist on Capital Hill, smoothing the way for much New Frontier and Great Society legislation in Congress.

Although he has continued to function as Congressional liaison man for LBJ, O'Brien has pushed through some innovations in the Nation's patchy postal system—notably a $65 million automation program for the 169 post offices which handle 60 percent of all the mail.

O'Brien, who is 49, tended bar part-time in his family's restaurant to work his way to a law degree at Northeastern University in Springfield, Mass. He served in the Army in the Second World War and got into politics soon thereafter.

He helped get John Kennedy to Congress and stayed with him, serving as director of organization for JFK in the 1960 Presidential campaign and performing the same role for LBJ in 1964.

Unofficially, O'Brien has been doing much the same as Postmaster General, a job which conveniently takes him around the country a lot and provides ample opportunity for checking the health of the party at the committeeman level.

Address of the Honorable Wilbur Mills, of Arkansas, at the American Enterprise Institute Symposium on Fiscal Policy and Business Capital Formation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MELVIN R. LAIRD

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 28, 1967

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, on April 20, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means [Mr. MILLS] delivered an exceptional speech before the American Enterprise Institute Symposium on Fiscal Policy and Business Capital Formation.

In his address, "Fiscal Policy and the Good Economic Society," Mr. MILLS pointed out that fiscal policy should seek to contribute to the good economic society. This good economic society is characterized by a progressive spirit, which leads the citizeny to seek out new challenges, he said.

Perhaps the most thought-provoking remark of the gentleman from Arkansas was the following:

> The good economic society is careful to limit its assumption of responsibility to concerns of this character (those with which society as a whole must deal) and seeks always to reserve to private economic entities—individuals, households, companies—the maximum possible scope for decisionmaking, for initiating activity.

Mr. MILLS rightly notes that—

> This is the essence of economic freedom in our world today. And maximizing economic freedom is a major objective of the good society.

Commenting on the demand for increases in governmental services as the society grows and becomes both more complex and more affluent, Mr. MILLS notes that—

> All proposals for new expenditure programs should be received with a constructive skepticism; we should start with the assumption that the production capability to be allocated to the program would be better available to meet demands arising in the private sector of the economy and require the program's proponent to persuade us otherwise.

Noting the expansion of governmental spending, particularly at the State and local levels, Mr. MILLS recommends caution about "some recent, bizarre proposals concerning the fiscal relationships of the Federal, and State and local governments." It is here that I must enter a strong reservation to the distinguished gentelman's remarks. Surely, as he so eloquently pointed out, the very essence of our federal system is the principle of subsidiarity, that is, letting the lowest political unit provide the services which are demanded by the citizenry. This is a basic precept of our federal system. Thus, it is certainly consistent with Mr. MILL's call for a "good economic society" which limits its assumption of responsibility to those concerns in its own domain, and not usurp those which can be better performed by lower units of government and of society.

Another noteworthy point which the gentlemen mentioned was that—

> Great importance should be attached to regular, frequent, and significant reductions in tax rates.

The reasons for this are several, as the chairman points out, but perhaps overriding is the fact that—

> Economic freedom is bolstered by general tax reduction which broadens the command of private economic entities over the society's productive resources.

Mr. Speaker, this address is worthy of consideration by every Member of this body. It is thought-provoking, and its logic, I think, is convincing. It is another in a long list of outstanding contributions which the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas has made to our understanding of economic policy, and to the well-being of the Nation. I salute him for it, and I include the text of his remarks in the RECORD at this point:

FISCAL POLICY AND THE GOOD ECONOMIC SOCIETY

(Address of Congressman WILBUR D. MILLS before the American Enterprise Institute Symposium on Fiscal Policy and Business Capital Formation, dinner meeting, Washington, D.C., April 20, 1967)

In the last several years, the significance of fiscal policy for the performance of the American economy has received an unusual amount of attention in the press, in public forums, in the academic community, and in the business world. Very likely this emphasis is attributable to a view which has gained wide currency to the effect that the revenue productivity of the Federal tax system tends to increase so rapidly—withdrawing so much from the income flow of the Nation—that private spending will be unduly constrained if tax rates are not periodically reduced or if public spending is not increased to fill the gap. The fiscal developments of 1962, 1964, and 1965 seem to have established the validity of the view; the changes in the tax structure apparently were associated with a marked increase in momentum in economic activity until recent months. This happy congruence of appealing theory and a pleasing turn of events has resulted, as is so often the case, in a possibly greater enthusiasm for fiscal manipulation than the limited experience with it might warrant, but this is of much less consequence than the fact that we seem to be focusing on fiscal arithmetic rather than on the real aims and significance of fiscal policy in the first half of this decade.

Any public policy can be appraised only in the light of its objectives. There need not, of course, be a consenses concerning the aims of a public policy, and the rating it gets, therefore, may vary not only because of differences in viewpoint about how it has performed but as well because of disagreements about what it was supposed to do. In the following remarks, then, you will find one system of preferences which, hopefully, will prove persuasive.

In very general terms, fiscal policy, just as any other element of political economy, should seek to contribute to the attainment of the good economic society. A good economic society is highly progressive; its members seek to advance their wellbeing and this desire is a strong motive force in their personal lives and is reflected in the performance of the economy as a whole. The progressive spirit leads them to venture, to look for the new, to seek out challenges to do things better—better than they've been done before and better than anyone else is doing them now. It is fashionable in some quarters these days to speak derisively about building better mousetraps and to decry the gadgetry in our lives, as if these individually inconsequential items were in competition with culturally grander things for our interest and energy. But this isn't the case and ignores the fact that our technical progress consists of the aggregation of all such little bits and pieces of better things and better ways of doing as well as the more glamorous and impressive advances.

A society that gives ample play to this impluse is a dynamic one. It is also highly diverse. Because it's dynamic, it's subject to frequent shock, but because of its diversity, relatively few of the adjustments thereto involve widespread or prolonged dislocations. Indeed, the Nation's economic history offers repeated evidence of the fact when the economy is allowed to adjust of itself to such disturbances it does so relatively quickly and smoothly.

The good economic society is efficient. It allocates the various elements of its production capability to those uses in which they will contribute most to total output and to the well-being of its people. It quickly recognizes changes in costs and in benefits and facilitates rather than impedes the rearrangement of production activity in response to those changes.

The good economic society is busy and fully employed. It avoids prolonged, involuntary unemployment of large numbers of its labor force, or their prolonged employment in submarginal uses. It recognizes, however, that the rate of use of labor, capital, and other agencies of production cannot be absolutely unchanging in a dynamic environment, and is prepared, therefore, to accept moderate deviations from "full employment" for short periods of time.

The good economic society grows. It increases its capabilities for satisfying the material aspirations of its members, while accommodating their desires for diversity and change.

The good economic society is fair and humane. It seeks to make the benefits of its advances available to all of its members by making sure that none of them are debarred from being or becoming productive participants in its activities. It recognizes differences among its members in their ability to contribute and seeks to moderate rather than to enhance these disparities, not by constraining the more productive but by increasing the productivity of the less fortunate. But where this is not feasible, the good economic society is not indifferent to deprivation. It mobilizes its resources to discover and apply enduring remedies and avoids relying on ad hoc reliefs.

Finally, a good economic society relies on its members to provide the impetus and the means for achieving these goals. It recognizes that in our highly complex economic, political, and social environment, individuals will frequently encounter problems with which they are unable to cope unaided; there is, in other words, a wide array of problems with which society as a whole must deal. But the good economic society is careful to limit its assumption of responsibility to concerns of this character and seeks always to reserve to private economic entities—individuals, households, companies—the maximum possible scope for decision-making, for initiating activity. This is the essence of economic freedom in our world today. And maximizing economic freedom is a major objective of the good society.

How may fiscal policy contribute to attaining the goals of the good economic society? The basic economic facts of life that come to bear here are (1) that every government purchase involves limiting the availability of production capability for carrying out the plans and meeting the demands of private economic entities and that (2) virtually every government levy impacts on the taxpayer's choices among economic alternatives.

The first of these facts accounts for the traditional liberal concern for limiting governmental programs. This is no doctrinaire indictment of government spending. On the contrary, as the society grows and becomes both more complex and more affluent, the extent and scope of demands for publicly afforded services must be expected to increase as well. But taking a realistic view of the likely course of government activity doesn't justify indifference to the perpetuation of programs that either have proved to be invalid or have outlived their former usefulness. Nor does it lead to ready acceptance of the ad hoc addition of new programs, often overly ambitious and impractical, no matter how glamorously named nor how worthy their objective. Nor, moreover, does it require tolerance for ill-conceived experiments which could pass a rudimentary cost-benefit test only if the benefits are measured in such ambiguous terms as "prestige". Instead, this view calls for continual re-evaluation of existing expenditure programs in the light of rigorous, objective measurement of the benefits they convey and the costs they impose and the requirement that any proposed new program meet the same tests. In fact, all proposals for new expenditure programs should be received with a constructive skepticism; we should start with the assumption that the production capability to be allocated to the program would be better left available to meet demands arising in the private sector of the economy and require the program's proponents to persuade us otherwise.

There are, of course, those who are disappointed because government expenditures haven't increased more rapidly, who claim the public sector is "starved", and who assert that great public needs go unmet. It should be clear, however, that such assertions are not objective observations, but expressions of preferences. Moreover, the recent and prospective rates of gain in the magnitude of government expenditures belie the notion of an underprivileged public sector. Between 1960 and 1966, Federal expenditures in the national income accounts increased by 53 percent. In fact, during these years Federal non-defense purchases of goods and services increased twice as rapidly—96½ percent—as gross national product less Federal purchases which increased by 47 percent. And of all the major sectors of the economy, none has increased so rapidly in this period as state and local government spending which expanded by almost two-thirds. Surely these facts should 'give one pause about some recent, bizarre proposals concerning the fiscal relationships of the Federal and state and local governments.

Fiscal policy for the good economic society will place great emphasis on the manner in which the revenues required to defray government expenses are raised. The tax structure will be submitted to frequent reappraisal to determine whether its burdens are fairly distributed and whether it contributes to moderation of extremes in the distribution of income and wealth. Continuing efforts will be made to identify and to eliminate those elements or features of the revenue system which afford preferential treatment to some taxpayers while discriminating against others. And the same healthy skepticism with which proposals for new government spending programs are received should greet proposals for new tax differentials.

Great importance should be attached to regular, frequent, and significant reductions in tax rates. Virtually all of the objectives of the good economic society are served thereby. Certainly economic growth is enhanced by tax reduction which reduces the constraints on entrepreneurship, on risk-taking, on launching new ventures, and on all sorts of productive effort. Surely the dynamic character of the economy and the efficiency of use of production capability is enhanced by tax rate reduction which moderates the tax advantages or disadvantages of particular groups of taxpayers and thereby reduces tax-induced distortion in the allocation of resources. And beyond doubt, economic freedom is bolstered by general tax reduction which broadens the command of private economic entities over the society's productive resources.

If this view of the good economic society and the fiscal policy which is appropriate thereto is appealing, one can only regret the circumstances which are deemed to forefend a long-range program of periodic tax reduction. Our attention has been called over and over again of late to the growth in our tax system's revenue productivity which accompanies the growth of the economy. There may be competing claimants for this potential increment in revenues, but if the goals presented in this discussion are to be sought, tax reduction should be the preferred course.

A few years ago, it appeared that the Nation was firmly committed to this course. Taxation developments in 1962 made some constructive changes in the revenue structure, and the revenue Act of 1964 and the excise reductions legislated in 1965 seemed to indicate that the Nation had made a commitment to a long-range fiscal policy stressing tax reduction and curbs on the growth of Federal expenditures. Indeed, this was made explicitly clear, as stated in my press release of September 16, 1963: "The purpose of this tax reduction and revision bill is to loosen the constraint which present Federal taxation imposes on the American economy. The results of these tax reductions and revisions will be a higher level of economic activity, fuller use of our manpower, more intensive and profitable use of our plant and equipment; and with the increases in wages, salaries, profits, consumption, and investment, there will be increases in Federal tax revenues. Increases in economic activity, in the use of our resources, in personal and business incomes, and in Federal revenues might be also realized if, instead of reducing taxes, the Congress and the Administration increased expenditures of Government. In other words, there are two roads the Government could follow toward a larger, more prosperous economy—the tax reduction road or the Government expenditure increase road. There is a difference—a vitally important difference—between them. The increase in Government expenditure road gets us to a higher level of economic activity with larger and larger shares of that activity initiating in Government—with more labor and capital being used directly by the Government in its activities and with more labor and capital in the private sector of the economy being used to produce goods and services on Government orders. The tax reduction road, on the other hand, gets us to a higher level of economic activity—to a bigger, more prosperous, more efficient economy—with a larger and larger share of that enlarged activity initiating in the private sector of the economy—in the decision of individuals to increase and diversify their private consumption and in the decisions of business concerns to increase their productive capacity—

to acquire more plant and machines, to hire more labor, to expand their inventories—and to diversify and increase the efficiency of their production.

"Section I of the bill is a firm, positive assertion of the preference of the United States for the tax reduction road to a bigger, more progressive economy. When we, as a Nation, choose this road we are at the same time rejecting the other road, and we want it understood that we do not intend to try to go along both roads at the same time.

"The further meaning of Section I of the bill is that no Government activity is to depend for its justification on the amount it contributes to the total spending of the economy, because we prefer to reduce taxes and allow individuals and business concerns in their own right to make that contribution. On the contrary, any and all activities of the Government have to be justified on their importance in serving other essential goals of the Nation. There is no further justification for an indifferent attitude toward wasteful, inefficient Government activities merely because they incidentally give employment—tax reduction will also create job opportunities and in lines of activity which better satisfy the character and demands of the people for an enriched life. There is no more justification for half-hearted efforts or outright failure to eliminate Government programs that have outlived their usefulness just because they also contribute to the total spending stream of the economy—that contribution will be better realized by increasing the purchasing power of consumers and investors through tax reduction. Finally, there is no further occasion for using the additional revenues which will be generated by the expansion of the economy as a result of tax reduction and revision to finance additional Government expenditures, solely because those additional expenditures might add further to expansion of economic activity. If such additional expansion is desired or needed, tax reduction will achieve it just as surely and through vigorous and progressive forces of the private sectors of the economy."

For a brief period after the enactment of the Revenue Act of 1964, the pace of expansion of Federal expenditures did indeed appear to have moderated, but only briefly. The increase of military efforts in Viet Nam, of course, accounts for a significant part of the subsequent acceleration of expansion of Federal outlays, but two-thirds of the $28.3 billion increase in Federal expenditures from calendar 1963 through 1966—as measured in the National income accounts—is accounted for by non-defense spending. Moreover, as projected in the January 1967 budget message, over half of the proposed $37 billion increase in outlays from fiscal 1966 through fiscal 1968 is to be in non-defense programs.

It is, of course, impossible to turn back the clock and one must, therefore, acknowledge that it will be difficult indeed to bring this rapid acceleration of public spending under control. But unless we are prepared to forgo the course of tax reduction for an indefinite period into the future, we should at the least attempt to achieve a pause in the current enlargement of Federal spending.

This discussion has focused on the broad, long-term objectives of fiscal policy, and little has been said about using fiscal policy, or more specifically tax policy, to offset short-term fluctuations in the rate of expansion of total economic activity. The emphasis in the past year and a quarter has been on tax changes for short-run stabilization objectives. Questions can certainly be raised as to whether this has been a very happy chapter in the Nation's fiscal history. The request for the suspension of the investment credit and accelerated depreciation last fall and for their reinstatement this spring has been a fiscal experience from which, hopefully, it has been learned that taxes should not be raised and lowered from season to season like the hemlines of women's skirts and dresses. It is also to be hoped that those who have so enthusiastically advocated frequent, short-term tax rate changes have been sobered by the turn in the economic indicators and the question as to whether they have properly discerned the major tendencies in the economy. In my view it is questionable whether the mechanical application of fiscal arithmetic contributes to good public finance.

Fiscal policy has an important assignment, but in recent years its press agents have invested it with more power to determine the size, shape, and character of the economy than it has or should have. Let us hope that fiscal policy will soon be refocused on contributing to the attainment of the good economic society.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

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